

Vision

All students in Colorado will become educated and productive citizens capable of succeeding in society, the workforce, and life.

Goals

Every student, every step of the way



Meeting:	Advisory Council for School Nutrition (ACSN) Fall Meeting				
Date:	Thursday, Oct. 16, 2014	Time:	2 p.m. – 4 p.m.	Location:	The Village at Breckenridge, CO
Meeting Lead:	Jane Brand, Director				
Meeting Participants:	ACSN members: Shelly Allen, Joella Carron , Amanda Cobb, Kim Cotta, Monica Deines-Henderson, Katie Dubois , Adam Gose, Nicole Guenette , Sandy Guyette, Sandra Mueller , Jim Rowan , Beth Wallace, Kay Wernsman, Jody Williams OSN Staff: Jan Bodnar, Sara Rose Foreman, Julie Griffith, Heather Hauswirth, Kerri Link, Stacey Macklin, Megan Meermans, Amanda Mercer, Ashley Moen, Jennifer Otey, Bre Riley, Lyza Shaw, Sara Silvernail				
Absent:	ACSN Members: Kathy DelTonto, Jill Kidd, Steffiney Quick, Meta Riseling				
Meeting Guests:	Colin Tackett , Business Analyst, Office of Early Childhood, Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) Jennifer Okes , Director, Public School Finance Division, Colorado Department of Education (CDE) Kirk Weber , Financial Accounting Technical Advisor, Public School Finance Division, CDE Diane Fulton , Team Lead, Special Nutrition Program, USDA Food and Nutrition Services (USDA FNS) Sharon M. Bates , Program Specialist, Special Nutrition Programs, USDA FNS Sharon Dafondanouto , Senior Program Specialist, Child Nutrition Program – Schools Team, Special				
Meeting Outcomes:	1. Members will receive an overview of the proposed state board of education rule changes 2. Members will gain knowledge and understanding of the PEAK universal application and the National School Lunch Program				

- **New member orientation, 1:30 p.m.:**
 - Jane Brand met with newly appointed ACSN members
 - Reviewed the ACSN history, charter and members expectations
- **Welcome, Introductions and Meeting Outcome/Norms, 2:00 p.m.:**
 - Jane Brand welcomed ACSN members, guests and OSN staff
 - Jane introduced Kerri Link, Program Specialist, who joined the OSN in June
 - Kerri Link shared a short background of herself, and the programs she will be responsible for at the OSN, including the Administrator's Reference Manual (ARM), Afterschool Care Snack Program (ASCP), Advisory Council for School Nutrition (ACSN), Directors' Conference, School Breakfast Program (SBP) and OSN social media

- Jane introduced and welcomed new ACSN members, and asked these members to share their background, and their reason for joining ACSN
 - Joella Carron, Mapleton, Region 1: 28 years of experience; coming off of the Colorado School Nutrition Association (CSNA) Executive Board, and wanted to continue in service of school nutrition policies
 - Jim Rowan, Adams 14, Region 3: 24 years of experience; eight years of school food service
 - Sandra Mueller, Del Norte, Region 5: 28 years of experience in food service; wants to represent small districts similar to her own; currently, she is the athletic director for Del Norte School District, and is hoping to get back to food service priorities through the ACSN
 - Katie Dubois, Lewis-Palmer, Region 6: also from, and representing small districts; opinionated; “tell you what I think.”
 - Jane: encourages everyone on the ACSN to be opinionated and to share what you think; OSN values honest input and listens to the ACSN members
 - Nicole Guenette, HOPE On-line, Region 11: representing HOPE online charter school; only second year as a school food authority (SFA); representing charter schools and residential child care institutions (RCCIs) because they come from a different perspective than other SFAs
 - Jody Williams, Garfield 16, Region 12: comes from a small district on the western slope; joined ACSN because she was talked into it by Michelle Hammond (former member from Region 12) and Kathy DelTonto (Region 18).
 - Jane introduced guests attending the ACSN meeting
 - Colin Tackett, Business Analyst, Office of Early Childhood, Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS)
 - Jennifer Okes, Director, Public School Finance Division, Colorado Department of Education (CDE)
 - Kirk Weber, Financial Accounting Technical Advisor, Public School Finance Division, CDE
 - Diane Fulton, Team Lead, Special Nutrition Program, USDA Food and Nutrition Services (USDA FNS)
 - Sharon M. Bates, Program Specialist, Special Nutrition Programs, USDA FNS
 - Sharon Dafondanouto, Senior Program Specialist, Child Nutrition Program – Schools Team, Special Nutrition Program, USDA FNS
 - Jane reviewed the purpose of the ACSN and responsibilities of the ACSN members, as well as the meeting norms and meeting outcomes for the ACSN meeting
- **Julie Griffith, Program Specialist for the Free and Reduced Price Processes introduced Colin Tackett, Business Analyst, Office of Early Childhood, CDHS**
 - Mr. Tackett presented a short history of the universal application for federal and state, family and children programs, established by HB 2010-1028; originally unfunded, but Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) has received grant funding to work across state agencies and with federal and state funding
 - Supports all early childhood development programs
 - Three levels of the PEAK universal application:
 - Anonymous screening: directing parents to the actual application
 - Gives information on where the parent can apply, but does not allow for actual completion of application
 - Refers parent to the agency or organization where the application can be completed and the parent can apply for benefits
 - Apply for benefits: additional childhood supports; multiple or single applications; seamless application
 - Management of benefits for the parent
 - National School Lunch Program involvement has been in development with CDHS and OSN for six to seven months
 - Discussing language and intent of program

- Initially the online screening will include only free and reduced price meal program, but can/will expand to other school nutrition programs
 - Online eligibility screening
 - Cannot apply for or manage benefits; screening and referral only
 - “You may be eligible to participate in the free and reduced price meal program...”
 - Application and PEAK resources will include:
 - Webinars
 - On-site visits
 - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
 - Mr. Tackett asked for questions/concerns
 - Nicole Guenette: where can families access computers?
 - Mr. Tackett: any facility currently providing computers for health care (Medicaid, SNAP, CHP); libraries; county offices; medical facilities
 - Additionally, can access with mobile phone apps
 - Shelly Allen: what are school food directors supposed to do to help?
 - Are directors being asked to contact parents of targeted aged students?
 - Parents don’t understand that they are required to re-apply for benefits every year
 - 25%+ of staff time spent with parent and student contact and the free and reduced price processes
 - Mr. Tackett: services are not solely directed to early childhood programs, but programs available through adulthood
 - No outreach is being requested from SFA
 - Screening service to make parents aware of the free and reduced price program, providing referrals to parents on who to contact to apply for the program
 - Mr. Tackett emphasized that, at this time, there is no application for free and reduced price meals included in the PEAK universal application
 - Screening service is provided to increase awareness
 - Referrals to SFAs for applications
 - Joella Carron: the SFA has no responsibility to direct parents to the PEAK application?
 - Katie Dubois: how are SFAs supposed to promote the PEAK application?
 - Mr. Tackett: no responsibility or promotion of PEAK application for SFAs; up to districts, if they would provide information as “general outreach.”
 - Monica Deines-Henderson: the screening/referral needs to specifically inform the parents that they “could qualify” for the program, but they need to complete an application; no guarantee that they are approved for the program in the screening
- **Jane Brand introduced the following guests at the ACSN meeting:**
 - Jessica Gould, Cherry Creek SD: ACSN member Beth Wallace is her ride home, so she is attending the meeting as a guest
 - Tony Jorstad and Katie Lopez SD 27J, Brighton: attending as a guest for information on the proposed state board rule changes; Tony is Katie’s ride home
- **Due to traffic issues, the agenda was revised to allow Diane Fulton, Team Lead, Special Nutrition Program, USDA Food and Nutrition Services (USDA FNS) to follow Mr. Tackett, with the USDA Colorado Roundtable Follow-up**
 - Ms. Fulton provided the following minutes from her portion of the ACSN meeting:
 - SNP Schools Team Lead Diane Fulton provided a brief overview of the purpose of the Roundtable meeting between the food service directors and FNS Administrator Audrey Rowe that occurred in Colorado on September 8th. The meeting today is an opportunity to provide further feedback and follow-up from the September 8th Roundtable.

- Feedback has been received from five discussions with food service directors in the Mountain Plains Region and the food service director's biggest concerns shared are:
 - Whole grain rich requirements: SFAs/schools would like to see greater flexibility. Many areas in the nation have some regional/local food item or product that is integral to the success of their program that does not meet the whole grain rich requirements and would like to see flexibility to serve these limited products. For instance, in Colorado, it's tortillas and students don't seem to like the 100% whole grain versions of this food. SFAs are requesting some flexibility with the whole grain rich products, to use a product with less whole grains that is more palatable for the students to keep participation higher.
 - Fruits and vegetables: cost and the requirement that students must take at least ½ cup. SFAs are indicating that students are not eating the fruit/veggies they are forced to take if they don't want these items. This issue is causing SFAs to experience significant food waste and is adversely affecting their programs by purchasing these items which are expensive and then wasting the items because they aren't being eaten. SFAs are asking that the USDA provide some flexibility for this issue to perhaps offer the food item, but not make it mandatory for students to put the item on their plate, just too then throw it away.
 - Sodium requirements: the sodium requirement seems to be an issue for SFAs. SFAs want to keep serving food that students think are palatable, but are finding it difficult to do so with the sodium restrictions and vendors aren't yet able to offer these types of products. SFAs are asking for more flexibility and or delays for sodium requirements.
 - Staffing costs: SFAs have indicated that staffing costs have been negatively impacted by the Affordable Care Act, as schools are forced to fund healthcare for their employees, they are dropping family plans and just providing healthcare for the employee only.
- Comments received from the attendees were as follows:
 - Increased meal reimbursement: schools need more reimbursement for school lunch, bottom line; it is difficult for school food service to realistically move forward with the program planning and optimism for operating NSLP without additional federal funding, and continuing to move forward with the current underfunding is really going to be detrimental to the program.
 - Smart Snacks: indicated that there are some things very specific to Smart Snacks that need to change. For example, an item that can be served as a reimbursable meal entrée, but the item can only be sold a la carte the day of the reimbursable meal or the next day without meeting Smart Snacks requirements which are much stricter. Why do SFAs have to jump through hoops to serve an approved reimbursable meal entrée item as an a la carte item? Some high schools are ready to leave the program because of this and Smart Snacks in general.
 - Availability of acceptable Smart Snack items: lack of available items that are Smart Snack compliant for schools to purchase.
 - Milk is being wasted because schools are not allowed to serve the leftovers and this hurts smaller school districts that only have access to one vendor and it's really expensive for schools to have to purchase milk and then waste it.
 - Loss of revenue from a la carte sales, especially in a low free and reduced price district. Two high schools were taken off in the district, because they can't afford to support the other programs with the low free/reduced, this is an issue for the smaller districts.
 - What do the schools do when the superintendent ignores the Smart Snack implementation? There are some school officials that flat out have said they won't support this. USDA indicated that CDE is working with the school officials on this to help educate them on the rule. Paid Lunch Equity (PLE) and fundraising are now under CDE OSN purview; they weren't before, so the collaboration is important. There will be three years between administrative reviews, and currently there is no fiscal action in the Administrative Review, so the USDA is encouraging state agencies to use collaborative compliance with schools the first year and work with the schools to transition to full compliance by the second Administrative Review at which time there could be withholding of funds for non-compliance.

- In addition to the comments, feedback was received via a survey. The survey results showed that:
 - 78% of the participants at the USDA Colorado Roundtable on September 8th felt it was helpful to them and their district. 22% said it wasn't helpful.
 - At the USDA Colorado Roundtable, no printed handouts/resources were given out, so the survey respondents said resources suggested were not helpful, although the dialogue was appreciated.
 - 78% of the participants felt they hadn't made any progress in addressing the primary challenges in their district as a result of the USDA Colorado Roundtable.
 - When asked if the participants needed additional assistance from USDA FNS or the Colorado Office of School Nutrition there were several comments:
 - Please change the regulations on whole grain rich grains and Smart Snacks.
 - We are waiting for answers/responses and solutions to the questions we presented at the USDA Colorado Roundtable.
 - From comments at the USDA Colorado Roundtable made by Administrator Rowe, we expected some type of response or follow-up.
 - Please provide additional funding immediately or relax the requirements.
 - I think CDE OSN is doing a remarkable job of trying to help us figure out what USDA is asking for and getting assistance any way they can. I think USDA needs to be realistic about what they are asking for in a timely manner. It is very difficult to know what you are supposed to be doing when USDA cannot firmly decide on targets and measures. We are waiting for guidance on Administrative Review questions and USDA FNS is still sorting out some questions. Why can't we also have time to sort out what we need to do?
 - I hope to see a compromise on the regulations in the near future. As it is now, it will never be a win-win situation.
 - I am still looking for a letter template to give to principals and parent/teachers associations about the fundraising nutrition requirements.
 - When asked if participants had any other comments, ideas or suggestions they would like to add:
 - Would love to see follow-up.
 - Need clarifications for Smart Snacks and fundraising.
 - Please provide additional funding or relax requirements.
 - I think it would be nice to have a break from new regulations to see if we are meeting the current regulations and changes we have had in the past 2 years. We need at least a one year catch up time.
 - I am grateful that I was invited to participate in events like this so I can place a name with a face and hear from the USDA representatives
 - Jane Brand shared that she had recently visited a dairy farm with FNS Administrator Audrey Rowe and Gov. Hickenlooper and she was happy to share the good things that Colorado schools are doing.
- **Jane Brand introduced Jennifer Okes, Director, Public School Finance Division, CDE and Kirk Weber, Financial Accounting Technical Advisor, Public School Finance Division, CDE**
 - Jane emphasized that their presentation would be on the PROPOSED state board of education rule changes. As part of the ACSN, members were asked to listen to the proposed changes, and provide feedback and voice concerns.
 - Jennifer Okes presented the four proposed changes to the state board of education rules
 - One: meaningful regrouping of applicable rules
 - Existing rules related to the food service fund are located in the Food And Nutrition Services Rules and the Rules for Accounting and Reporting
 - Propose re-grouping of rules related to the food service fund in a single location under the Rules for Accounting and Reporting, with other rules related to financial matters
 - Allow Food and Nutrition Services Rules to be focused on programmatic regulations, rather than a mixture of programmatic and financial regulations

- Two: Clarification of operating year
 - Federal regulations outline that a school district cannot carry an operating balance greater than three months' average expenditures in its food service fund
 - CDE uses a nine-month operating year for this calculations
 - The updated CDE-5 clarified the use of a nine-month operating year
 - The Rules for Accounting and Reporting should also be updated to clarify this nine-month rule
- Three: Fund treatment
 - Financial Policy and Procedures (FPP) advisory council approved a change to the Food Service Fund from an "Enterprise Fund" to a "Special Revenue Fund"
 - Various reasons to be considered:
 - State board rules and state statute considerations
 - USDA heightened focus on fiscal matters – federal regulations
 - Food service fund as a federal grant program
 - Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance
 - Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) considerations
- Four: Indirect Cost: remove unnecessary restriction on indirect costs
 - Overview of indirect costs
 - CDE develops an indirect cost rate for each school district based upon district expenditures using a standard methodology
 - Methodology is reviewed/approved by federal government
 - Indirect costs are used by many federal programs to ensure only allowable costs are charged to the federal programs
 - The indirect cost rate provides a simplified mechanism to charge federal programs and maximize federal grant collections
 - Without an indirect cost rate, additional tracking and documentation would be required of school districts
 - What are indirect costs?
 - Direct costs can be thought of as programmatic costs (food service personnel) and indirect costs can be thought of as overhead costs (human resources personnel to help food service program)
 - Legitimate costs for food service department
 - Percentage of the district overhead dedicated to the food service programs
- Current rule:
 - Indirect costs are limited to the approved non-restricted indirect cost rate
 - Districts can charge indirect costs to the food service fund using the indirect cost rate (percentage) or using direct coding of expenses
 - This is the maximum percentage that can be charged to the food service department; can be less, but can't exceed the percentage
 - Can have direct and indirect costs, but can exceed the maximum
 - Districts must keep a fund balance reserve of at least 30% in order to charge indirect costs to the food service fund
 - District can't charge indirects, if food service fund balance is less than 30%
 - Indirect cost calculator is available on the OSN Financial, [Indirect Costs webpage](#)
- Reason for current rule:
 - Federal regulations require that the state provide matching funds
 - Previously, the state did not provide funding for school nutrition programs
 - The 30% fund balance reserve requirement was implemented in lieu of state matching funds
- Reason for changing the rule:
 - Beginning in FY 2001-02, the general assembly began appropriating funds to comply with state matching fund requirement
 - Since the match requirement is now funded by the state, it is not necessary for districts to maintain fund balance reserves in the food service fund

- Eliminate state imposed restriction on school districts
 - Allow local control of financial decisions related to the food service fund
- Proposed rule:
 - Keep: indirect costs are limited to the approved non-restricted indirect cost rate
 - Clarify: districts can charge indirect costs to the food service fund using the indirect cost rate (percentage) or using direct coding of expenses
 - Eliminate: districts must keep a fund balance reserve of at least 30% in order to charge indirect costs to the food service fund
- Reason/rationale for the proposed rule change:
 - Maintains and clarifies protection to ensure food service fund is not over charged
 - Only allowable costs can be charged
 - Indirect costs are capped
 - Provides districts more flexibility in managing the food service fund
 - Eliminates a unique and outdated state restriction on federal program
 - Provides for local control on program funds within federal regulations
 - Reduces complexity of regulations governing food service fund
- Myths surrounding the proposed rule changes:
 - Myth: this change would require districts to start charging indirect costs
 - False: districts may continue to decide on whether to charge the fund; local decision
 - Myth: This change would remove an important protection for the food service fund
 - False: The food service fund will continue to be protected from overcharging. Indirect costs are designed to ensure programs are not overcharged. Indirect costs are allowable costs. Indirect costs will continue to be limited to the allowable non-restricted rates
 - Myth: this change would bankrupt the food service fund
 - False: the food service fund may only be charged for allowable costs. Indirect cost charges are capped at the allowable rate. State statute prohibits any fund from having a deficit fund balance
 - Myth: without this rule, the food service fund could be charged costs without any oversight or approval
 - False: local boards of education are required to adopt a budget with planned expenditures and must adjust the budget if expenditures will exceed the planned budget. Local boards of education are required to adopt a resolution if they use a portion of the beginning fund balance
- Statistics:
 - In FY 2012-13, of the 176 SFAs:
 - 120 had general fund transfers into the food service fund
 - Charging indirect costs is not applicable
 - 26 are over the 30 threshold and can charge indirect costs
 - Only three reported indirect costs were charged
 - The rule is potentially applicable to only 30
- Violations:
 - 20 districts failed federal regulation (excess funds)
 - 11 districts failed state rule (charged indirect costs when reserve was below 30%)
 - 12 districts failed state statute on ongoing deficit fund balance (had year-end deficit)
- Options:
 - Keep the current state rule
 - Impact: 11 districts that failed the state rule will replenish the food service fund
 - Reduce the threshold in the state rule
 - Impact: if the threshold were reduced to 18%, the 11 districts would not have to replenish the food service fund
 - Eliminate the rule:
 - Impact: allow school boards to manage food service funds locally and set targeted fund balances as appropriate to meet district needs

- **Jane Brand suggested an extension of the scheduled meeting time to allow for continued discussion on the proposed board rules; there were no objections to extending the meeting time**
- Comments/concerns provided by ACSN members and other attendees with proposed rule change:
 - The 30% is a safe-guard that the food service fund will not be depleted by the district; food service management companies (FSMC) could use this to increase costs
 - Lyza Shaw: costs are included in FSMC fees; indirects don't have to be charged
 - Is the proposed change for the benefit of the 11 schools in violation?
 - Jennifer Okes: no, the proposed change is an effort to align the 33% federal regulation with the 30% state regulation; the current rule was established before funds were allocated to provide the state match-since the state is providing the match, there isn't a need for the 30% reserve
 - Changing the operating year from 12 months to nine months does not take into consideration the districts with year-round programs or nine-month salaries that are paid over 12 months
 - Kirk Weber: the 9-month operating year allows for maximum flexibility
 - Opposed to deleting the 30% reserve; adversely affects larger districts
 - CSNA membership will actively oppose the proposed rule change
 - 30% guarantees fund balance is available to food service
 - Reserve is needed to cover:
 - Delays in reimbursement
 - Issues with claims
 - Food service emergencies: equipment failure, etc.
 - Financial stress on food service programs, that are already underfunded by the federal government
 - Even with the maximum percentage for indirect costs, once districts take funds from the food service, they can keep taking
 - Kirk Weber: cannot exceed the maximum percentage
 - Districts do not code correctly; leaves the food service fund unprotected for three years (between reviews) before CDE would be aware of incorrect coding
 - The new Administrative Review has brought emphasis on the food service financial issues, and how districts are managing food service funds
 - Districts cannot exceed the maximum percentage per year, but if there isn't a mandated reserve (that is maintained each year), the district can take the percentage each year until the current reserve is depleted
 - There is no penalty, if fund balance is above the 33% maximum; corrective plan, but money does not have to be returned
 - 33% reserve is a better percentage
 - Partnerships in districts can change
 - The reality in most districts is that districts do not protect the food service departments or funds
 - "Education 1st" other departments are needed/used to support "education"
 - Other departments in the districts (ex. Title I) use the free and reduced price eligibility numbers to obtain their funding
 - The food service departments incur all of the expenses related to the free and reduced price process, and other departments (or district) do not share in the expense
- Kirk Weber:
 - Based on your comments, there seems to be a disconnect between the district and the food service departments
- Jennifer Okes:
 - Food service departments need to develop positive relationships with their district's financial administrators
 - Food service departments should know their budget

- What do the ACSN members believe should be done with the current rule?
 - If the proposed changes are opposed, how can keeping the current rule be justified?
 - Jane Brand:
 - This presentation of the proposed change is the discussion that was introduced at the June 2014 ACSN meeting; this discussion is the beginning of the process
 - If the state association is opposed to the proposed changes, the proposed changes will not be presented to the state board
 - If the proposed changes are not presented to the state board, there will have to be justification to keep the current rule
 - Jennifer Okes:
 - Financial Policy and Procedures (FFP) is an advisory council for the management of the finances for districts
 - Looking for a consensus on the rule
 - The rule needs to make sense
 - If the current rule changes, why?
 - If the current rule does not change, why?
 - Jane Brand:
 - Would like to propose that the ACSN members form a subcommittee to meet and determine the best way to proceed
 - Asking Monica Deines-Henderson, with the PPL committee of CSNA to form a subcommittee that would meet with Megan Meermans, Lyza Shaw, Jennifer Okes and Kirk Weber
 - Develop a consensus opinion that could be presented as a rule change or a justification for not changing the rule
 - Lyza Shaw:
 - Encourage directors to become better informed on indirect costs
 - How the indirect cost percentage is calculated
 - How the indirect cost maximum is calculated
 - Use the indirect cost calculator that is on the OSN website
 - Food service cannot be charged a combination of indirect and direct costs that is greater than the maximum
 - If the 30% reserve-continues, CDE can have oversight on the food service fund
 - CDE-5 has fund triggers
 - Food service has to be more involved in coding expenses; districts need to be made aware if coding is incorrect
 - Kirk Weber:
 - CDE has developed a manual process for identifying coding in the food service fund; finding coding errors
 - CDE is looking at financial data submitted by districts so that food service funding violations are identified
- **Closing and Evaluation:**
 - PEAK Universal Application follow-up and clarification, Julie Griffith:
 - PEAK universal application provides households all state and federal programs that they are potentially eligible to participate
 - For the NSLP, the universal application provides income eligibility screening only
 - Informs the parent that, based on the information provided, they might be eligible for the free and reduced price meals program
 - Refers the parent to district to complete the application
 - No guarantee that the application will be approved
 - Jane Brand:
 - Follow-up to the State Auditor Office Performance Audit
 - Status update was presented to the Legislative Audit Committee on August 28, 2014
 - The committee was very pleased with the OSN; complimentary to OSN for responding to audit recommendations; excellent hearing
 - Performance audit is completed, and no further action is needed in response to the recommendations

- What worked today?
 - Important topics
 - “Perfect” location
- What could have been done differently?
 - Started meeting ½ hour earlier?
 - Considered a 1:30 p.m. start, but OSN set the meeting time to avoid conflict with the food show
- “Save the Date”
 - The Spring 2015 meeting is scheduled for Thursday, Feb. 19, 2015, with a Denver location, to be determined
 - May be held in conjunction with the CDHS advisory council meeting, if they have a February meeting
 - Would anyone from the Denver area consider hosting the meeting?
 - Beth Wallace and Joella Carron have conflicting engagement, and will not be able to attend
- Topics for the Feb. 19, 2015 meeting:
 - Subcommittee report on proposed state board rule change
 - Administrative Review update
 - Financial impact from implementation of the meal pattern
 - Financial data will not be available until March, but meal count and claim data could be presented
 - Regulation updates
 - Smart Snacks
 - Team Nutrition Training Grant update
 - Survey on wellness policies
- Meeting was adjourned at 4:40 p.m.