Meal Components and Quantities On-Site Questions: Day of Review						
School Le	evel Questions					
400.	Were all required meal components available on every reimbursable meal service line to all participating students					
	a. Prior to the beginning of meal service?					
	b. During the meal service?					
	Tips: Ensure all students have access to all components on every reimbursable meal service line prior to service. Ensure that staff periodically checks on meal components in between services to ensure all required meal components are available on every reimbursable meal service line. For example, check to make sure the salad bar is stocked up in between 1st and 2nd grade meal service.					
	Resources:					
	CDE School Nutrition's Plan Meals webpage					
401.	Did all meals observed for the day of review counted for reimbursement contain all of the required meal components?					
	Tips: Refer to <u>Plan Meals webpage</u> for meal pattern requirements. Students must have access to all required components at each meal and all meals counted for reimbursement must contain the required components for the applicable service model.					
402.	Are the minimum daily quantity requirements met for the age/grade group being served?					
	Tips: Refer to Plan Meals webpage for meal pattern requirements. The menu must be planned to ensure students have access to the components in the required quantities. At the point of service, meals should be evaluated to ensure those being counted for reimbursement meet all quantity requirements for each respective age/grade group. It is recommended to plan meals and service to make it easy for students to take the quantities required and for staff to recognize reimbursable meals. Additionally, ensure:					
	 Recommend standardizing serving sizes (e.g. fruit and vegetable portions are ½ cup) to make it easier for students and staff 					
	 Recommend not splitting component contributions between two items (e.g. spaghetti provides 0.75 oz eq grain and roll provides 0.5 oz. grain) as this makes it difficult for students and staff to ensure the minimum required amount is taken 					
	 Recommend signage and using correct serving utensil size to help children select the correct amount of fruit and or vegetable 					
403.	a. Was fluid milk available in at least the two required varieties throughout the serving period on all meal service lines?					
	Tips: Ensure milk coolers are completely stocked with at least two required milk varieties throughout service. Allowable milk types include fat-free or low-fat flavored or unflavored.					
	b. If milk substitutions are made, are they allowable?					
	Tips: Fluid milk substitutes requested due to a disability and supported with a medical statement signed by a licensed healthcare professional with prescriptive authority do not need to meet the nutrient requirements. Juice and water are also allowable substitutes in this situation.					

	Fluid milk substitutes requested for non-disability reasons must meet the nutrient requirements. Juice and water are not allowable substitutes in this situation. Sponsors may choose to make substitutions for non-disability requests but are not required to. Resources: • Special Dietary Needs webpage					
404.	Is there signage explaining what constitutes a reimbursable meal to students?					
404.	Does signage promote water or any other beverage as an alternative selection to fluid milk throughout the food service area?					
	Tips: Signage is required for both the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program.					
	 For breakfast in the classroom, signage is not required, but helps with the communication piece w/ teachers/students and allows SFAs to avoid non-reimbursable meal issues. Recommend SFAs create signage that is tailored to their specific menus. Recommend SFAs use clear signage indicating milk and bottled water can both be taken (if bottled water is available) 					
	Resources:					
	• School Nutrition Unit OVS webpage: http://www.cde.state.co.us/nutrition/nutriOfferVsServe					
405.	If the school has elected to serve meals using the Family Style Method, is the school implementing method as specified in FNS Instruction 783-9?					
	Tips: It is the responsibility of the supervising adults to actively encourage each child to accept service of the full required portion for each food component of the meal pattern. Family Style meal service is encouraged for preschool-aged children but could also be a good option for other age/grade groups.					
406.	If the school is serving multiple menus and/or age/grade groups, is the meal service structured to comply with the required age/grade group meal pattern requirements?					
	Tips: Meals must be planned to meet the quantity requirements and dietary specifications for each age/grade group served. Keep in mind the menus that overlap (ex. K-8 lunch menu, K-12 breakfast menu). For different grades, different meal service times might work best.					
407.	a. Has the school complied with the planned menu for the day of review?					
	b. If changes are being made to the planned menu, are the changes acceptable substitutions? Tips: All meal pattern requirements must still be met if the planned menu is changed.					
408.	Did any findings noted in #400 - 408 result in the turning off of the Performance- Based Reimbursement?					
	Tip: SA has discretion to turn of the Performance-Based Reimbursement if severe non-compliance is determined.					

Meal Components and Quantities On-Site Questions: Review Period					
School Level Questions					

409. Review production records and other supporting documentation, did all reviewed meals during the review period indicate that all of the required meal components per weekly meal pattern requirements were offered and served to students?

Tips: Utilize CDE School Nutrition Unit's Menu Planning webpage to ensure all meals indicate that all of the required meal components per weekly meal pattern requirements were offered and served to students.

a. Do planned menu quantities meet meal pattern requirements for the review period?

b. If NO to a, do production records and/or other supporting documentation for the review period indicate that the required quantities of food were available?

Tips: Utilize your menu, production records, recipes, and product documentation (CN label, PFS, etc.) to ensure that all components offered meet both the daily and weekly meal pattern requirements. If multiple entrees are served, make sure to count the entrée with the minimum component amount towards the weekly minimum meal pattern requirements. Ensure all documents are correct and match (ex. production record states the same component contribution as the CN label).

Additionally, consider:

- At least 80% of grains offered per week, per line, are whole grain-rich.
- Juice does not exceed 50% of the weekly fruit component offerings

a. Did the school comply with the planned menu for the review period?

b. If changes are being made to the planned menu, are the changes acceptable substitutions?

Tips: For a planned menu that has been changed, evaluate the following:

- Will the vegetable subgroups still be met over the course of the week (if the change happens to change the vegetable subgroup)?
- Will the weekly grain and M/MA minimums be met over the course of the week?

Did any findings noted in #410 - 412 result in the turning off of the Performance- Based Reimbursement?

Tip: SA has discretion to turn of the Performance-Based Reimbursement if severe non-compliance is determined.

School Level Questions School Level Questions Is Offer vs. Serve being implemented properly by the reviewed school? Tips: OVS has different requirements for the School Breakfast Program meal pattern and National School Lunch Program meal pattern (i.e. breakfast requires 4 food items to be offered and 3 food items to be taken, one of which must be ½ cup of fruit or vegetable while lunch requires 5 components to be offered and 3 components taken, one of which must be ½ cup of fruit or vegetable). Monitor staff's

implementation and training/understanding of OVS for breakfast and lunch.

	OVS is optional for all grade groups at breakfast and optional for K-8 students at lunch. OVS must be implemented for grades 9-12 at lunch.
	Resources:
	Offer versus Serve webpage
501.	Has the cafeteria staff been trained on Offer vs. Serve?
	Tips: Assess all staff that have a role within the school meals programs and their need to be trained in Offer vs. Serve. For example, if a teacher monitors the POS, then that teacher will need to receive Offer vs. Serve training.
502.	Is there signage explaining what constitutes a reimbursable meal to students including the requirement to select at least ½ cup fruit or vegetable?
	Tips: Remember there needs to be signage for both breakfast <u>and</u> lunch explaining what constitutes a reimbursable meal. For breakfast in the classroom, signage is not required, but helps with the communication piece with teachers/students and allows SFAs to avoid non-reimbursable meal issues.
	Resources:
	NSLP and SBP Outreach materials

Module: Dietary Specifications and Nutrient Analysis – targeted menu review school only									
School Level Questions									
603.	Were any areas identified during the off-site review requiring technical assistance or corrective action prior to the beginning of the on-site portion of the review? If so, explain.	NSLP	SBP						
		YES	NO	YES	NO	N/A			
Tips: For grains, refer to Exhibit A to see which grain items are only allowed as dessert at lunch. This will be noted with a superscript of 3 on Exhibit A. Superscript 4 will denote it is an allowable dessert for breakfast and lunch.									
604.	If Option 1 is selected to complete the targeted menu review (i.e. completed the off-site portion of the Dietary Specifications Assessment Tool), what was the on-site validation of the risk determination?	Low-Ris	sk Higi	High-Risk		N/A			

Tip: Completion of Option 1 (the off-site portion of the Dietary Specifications Assessment Tool) will indicate if the SFA is at high risk or at low risk of being out of compliance with dietary specifications.

605.	Based on the targeted menu review, did the school meet the Dietary Specifications (Calories, Saturated Fat, Sodium, and Trans Fat) for the appropriate age/grade group being served? If NO, list all the errors identified and the technical assistance provided. Indicate whether the violations identified were repeat violations for the SFA. Record only the number of meals counted for reimbursement that will be subject to fiscal action on the S-1, 18A.							
		NSLP			SBP			
		YES	NO	N/A	YES	NO	N/A	

Tip: The SA must assess meal components and quantities before conducting a dietary nutrient analysis. The SA must conduct a weighted nutrient analysis for high-risk schools for severe non-compliance in, but not limited to, the following findings:

- Missing meal components
- Missing vegetable subgroups
- Missing production records
- Inadequate quantities (systemic issue, as determined by expanded review)
- Minimum quantity requirements not met for grains and or meats/meat alternates (systemic issue)

Note: the SA has the discretion to conduct a nutrient analysis and is encouraged to do so if it has concerns about the SFA's food service practices.

Resources:

USDA's Nutrient Analysis Protocols