The Transitional Nutrition Standards, Proposed Rule, and the Reason Why



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Welcome!



Objectives

- Summarize the transitional nutrition standards for milk, whole grains, and sodium.
- Recall the four nutritional changes in the proposed rule.
- Explain how scratch cooking can help meet the transitional standards and proposed new rule.
- Explain why USDA is proposing a limit on added sugars.
- Identify ways local foods can help meet the transitional standards and proposed new rule.



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Professional Standards - Learning Codes

- Nutrition Education 1200
- Food Production 2100



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Transitional Nutrition Standards



SY 2022 and SY 2023



Why Transitional Nutrition Standards?

- Support school nutrition professionals
- Serve as a bridge
- Nutritious meals for our children



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Why flavored low-fat milk?

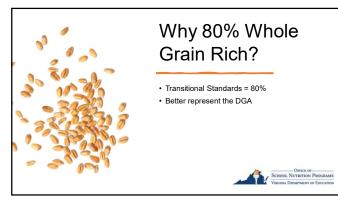
- Allow flavored low-fat milk
- Provides calcium, potassium, vitamin D, and protein





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Why 80% Whole Grain Rich? Examples of New to achieve 50% whole grain recommendation The image shows an equal mix of 100% whole grain items and refined/enriched grains in the first row, all whole grain-rich items (at least 50% whole grain items and refined/enriched grains) in the second row, and half whole grain-rich items (at least 50% whole grain) in the second row, and half whole grain-rich items in the third row. Note: An equal mix of 100% whole grain items and refined/enriched grains Note: All whole grain-rich items (at least 50% whole grain)

Why 80% Whole Grain Rich?

- Whole grains are healthy!
- Reduce the risk:
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Cancer





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How can we Increase Whole Grains?

Bake from scratch!



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Why Sodium Reduction?

- 1 in 6 children ages 8-17 years has raised blood pressure
- Lowering sodium intake during childhood can reduce the risk for high blood pressure in adulthood
- More than 4 in 10 adults in the U.S. have high blood pressure



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Sodium Reduction

- Breakfast Target 1
 - Grade K-5: 540 mg Grade 6-8: 600 mg Grade 9-12: 640 mg
- Lunch Target 1A
 Grade K-5: 1110 mg

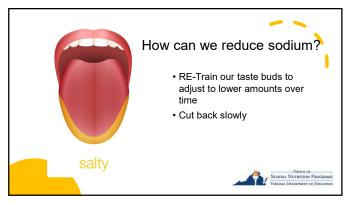
 - Grade 6-8: 1225 mg Grade 9-12: 1280 mg











How can we reduce sodium?

- Culturally inclusive
- Watch out for condiments!





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The Proposed Rule



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4 Pillars of the U.S. Dietary Guidelines

- 1. Follow a healthy dietary pattern at every life stage
- Customize and enjoy nutrient-dense food and beverage choices to reflect personal preferences, cultural traditions, and budgetary considerations
- 3. Focus on meeting food group needs with nutrient-dense foods and beverages and stay within calorie limits
- 4. Limit foods and beverages higher in added sugars, saturated fat, and sodium







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Added Sugar Limits

- Breakfast cereals: no more than <u>6 grams</u> per added ounce
- Grain based desserts: limit to no more than a 2-ounce equivalent per week in school breakfast, including cereal bars, doughnuts, sweet rolls, toaster pastries, coffee cakes, and fruit turnovers.
- Yogurt: no more than 12 grams of added sugars per 6 ounces
- Flavored milk: limited to no more than 10 grams of added sugars per 8 fluid ounces, or for flavored milk sold as a competitive food for middle and high school students, 15 grams of added sugars per 12 fluid ounces



Why limit added sugars?

Kids currently eat way too much!



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What is the limit on added sugars?

- No more than 6 teaspoons of added sugars in a day
- 1 teaspoon of sugar is 4 grams





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Why limit added sugars?

- Flavored milk
- · Breakfast cereals
- Granola bars
- Toaster pastries
- Cinnamon buns
- Yogurt





Added Sugars in Milk

- 1. Limit milk to unflavored for grades K-8
- 2. Maintain current standard of fat-free and low-fat flavored and unflavored with proposed added sugars limit



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Why limit added sugars in milk

 Flavored milk is the leading source of added sugars for NSLP and SBP



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Whole Grains

- 1. Maintain current 80% weekly grains offered as whole grain
- 2. All grains offered must be whole grain rich, except one day may be enriched



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Sodium: Proposed Lunch

- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2025

 - Grades K-5: ≤ 1000 mg Grades 6-8: ≤ 1105 mg
 - Grades 9-12: ≤ 1150 mg
- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2027
 - Grades K-5: ≤ 900 mg
 - Grades 6-8: ≤ 990 mg
 Grades 9-12: ≤ 1035 mg
- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2029
 - Grades K-5: < 810 mg
 - Grades 6-8: ≤ 895 mg
 Grades 9-12: ≤ 935 mg



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Sodium: Proposed Breakfast

- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2025
 - Grades K-5: <u><</u> 485 mg
 - Grades 6-8: <u><</u> 540 mg
 - Grades 9-12: <u><</u> 575 mg
- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2027
 - Grades K-5: <u><</u> 435 mg
 - Grades 6-8: <u><</u> 485 mg
 - Grades 9-12: ≤ 520 mg



Menu Example

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Hot Entree 1	Crispy Baked Chicken & Biscuit	Quesadilas - Cheese (v) or Beef	Orange Chicken
Hot Entree 2	100.5		Teriyaki Chicken or Tofu (v)
Cold Entree	Double Cherry Yogurt Parfait	Kale Apple Chicken Salad Wrap	
Grain (if applicable)	19 - 2 - 2 - 2	135	Lo Mein Noodles
Vegetable	Smashed Red Potatoes w/ Gartic	Seasoned Pinto Beans (v) Steamed Broccol	
Vegetable	Green Beans	Roasted Butternut Squash	Lemon Roasted Carrots
Vegetable		Lettuce & Pico	
Fruit	Green or Yellow Apple Wedges	Grapefruit Wedges	Orange Wedges
Fruit	Frozen Strawberry Cups	Fruit Cocktail	Cinnamon Applesauce
Condiments	Gravy, Ketchup, BBQ Sauce	Salsa, Sour Cream	Ranch Dressing
Condiments			
Mik	Variety	Variety	Variety
Dark Green		0.25	0.5
Red/Orange		0.75	0.5
Starchy	0.5		
Legume		0.5	
Other	0.5		

Wedfeneday, rows for Hot Enrive 1 and 2. Cold Enrive, Wedfeneday, rows for Hot Enrive 1 and 2. Cold Enrive, and Charles, a

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Menu Example

Thursday	Friday		
Baked Cheesy Pasta (v)	Chicken Parmesan Sandwich		
	Veggie or Bean Burger (v)		
Turkey & Cheese Wrap			
Steamed Vegetable Medley	Sweet Potato Fries		
Spinach Side Salad	Cucumber Coins		
Lettuce, Tomato, Pickle	Lettuce, Tomato, Pickie		
Banana	Fresh Pineapple		
Canned Peaches	Dried Cranberries		
Vinalgrette, Mustard	Ketchup, Mustard, Mayo		
Mayo, Parmesan, Red Pepper Flakes			
Variety	Variety	Total	Min Amount
0.75	0.25	1.75	0.5
0.125	0.625	2	0.75
		0.5	0.5
		0.5	0.5
0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5
		6.25	3.75

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Questions

