Limiting Added Sugars and Reducing Sodium



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USDA Funding and Non-Discrimination Statements:

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Objectives

- Explain why USDA's proposed rule focuses on reducing added sugars and sodium.
- Identify top sources of added sugars and sodium in school
- Describe ways to reduce added sugars and sodium in school
- Determine one way to reduce added sugars or sodium in your





Professional • Nutrition 1000 Standards -**Learning Codes**

- Menu Planning (1100)General Nutrition (1300)

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Added Sugars

Sugar Definitions

Natural Sugars







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Sugar Recommendations

- Dietary Guidelines for Americans
 less than 10% of total daily calories
- American Heart Association

 limit to 6 teaspoons/day (24 grams)
 4 grams = 1 teaspoon



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4 Pillars of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

- 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
- Focus on meeting food group needs with nutrient-dense foods and beverages and stay within calorie limits
- Limit foods and beverages higher in added sugars, saturated fat, and sodium



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Added Sugar Health Implications

- Cardiovascular diseaseAlzheimer's and dementiaColon cancerDiabetes

- Dianetes
 High blood pressure
 Cholesterol and triglyceride levels
 Kidney disease
 Liver disease

- Obesity
 Pancreatic cancer
- Retina, muscle, and nerve damage



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Added Sugars in Schools

• School breakfast: 17% of calories • School lunches: 11% of calories



Added Sugars in the Proposed Rule

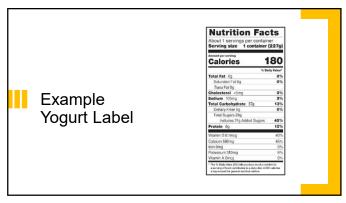
- Breakfast cereals: no more than <u>6 grams</u> per added ounce
- Grain based desserts: limit to no more than a 2-ounce equivalent per week in school breakfast, including cereal bars, doughnuts, sweet rolls, toaster pastries, coffee cakes, and fruit turnovers.
- Yogurt: no more than 12 grams of added 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



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Example Cereal Label	Serving Size	1 Container (56g) As Packaged	
	Calories		220
			% DV
	Total Fat	3g	4%
	Saturated Fat	0.5g	3%
	Trans Fat	Og	
	Cholesterol	0mg	0%
	Sodium	320mg	14%
	Total Carbohydrate	46g	17%
	Dietary Fiber	3g	10%
	Total Sugars	12g	
	Incl. Added	11g	22%
	Sugars		
	Protein	3g	

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Ideas to Reduce Added Sugar





- Cooking from scratch
- Explore culturally inclusive items at breakfast
- Consider plain yogurt
- Work with local vendors

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Items to Cook from Scratch

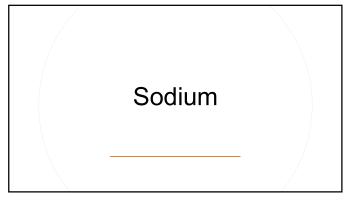
- Granola
- Oatmeal
- Granola Bars
- Muffin Bars

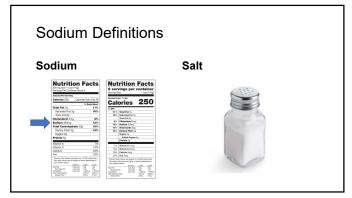


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Demo – Reduced Sugar Granola







Sodium Recommendations • Ages 4-8: 1500 mg/day • Ages 9-13: 1800 mg/day



Sodium Health Implications

- High blood pressure
- Stroke
- Heart Failure
- Enlarged heart muscle
- Headaches
- Kidney disease
- Osteoporosis
- Kidney stones
- Stomach cancer



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Sodium in Schools



Transitional Standards

- Breakfast Target 1
 - o 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
 - o Grade 9-12: 1280 mg

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Sodium in the Proposed Rule - Lunch

- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2025

- o Grades K-5: ≤ 1000 mg o Grades 6-8: ≤ 1105 mg o Grades 9-12: ≤ 1150 mg
- Sodium limit: effective July 1, 2027
- o Grades K-5: ≤ 900 mg o Grades 6-8: ≤ 990 mg o 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 in the Proposed Rule - Breakfast

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







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Demo – Reduced Sodium Curry Chicken Salad





