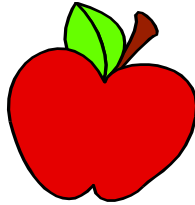


CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS



FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK 2025

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CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

INDEX

INTRODUCTION.....	4
SECTION I: UNDERSTANDING THE SDE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.....	6
MOST COMMON ACCOUNTING CODES FOR CNP	7
DEFINITIONS OF ASSET CODES	10
DEFINITIONS OF LIABILITY CODES	12
DEFINITIONS OF FUND EQUITY CODES	15
DEFINITIONS OF REVENUE CODES	16
DEFINITIONS OF FUNCTION OF EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT CODES	19
DEFINITIONS OF OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CODES	21
DEFINITIONS OF COST CENTER CODES	218
DEFINITIONS OF FUND SOURCE CODES	31
DEFINITIONS OF PROGRAM CODES	322
DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL USE CODES	333
SECTION II: Basic Financial Statements.....	34
JOURNAL SUMMARY OPERATIONS REPORT	36
JOURNAL SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET	37
Using Financial Summary Information for Management	38
SPECIAL ISSUES	422
SECTION III: Supplemental Schedules	433
Revenue – Student Meals	456
Revenue – Adult Meals	467
Revenue – Contract Sales	478
Revenue – A La Carte Sales	48
Revenue – Other Revenues	50
Revenue – State and USDA Revenues	532
Expenditures – Salaries & Wages	586
Expenditures – Fringe Benefits	588
Expenditures – Purchased Services	59
Expenditures – Operations, Maintenance, & Energy	622
Expenditures – Food Costs	633
Expenditures – General Operating & Food Production Supplies	665
Expenditures – General Capital Equipment/Furniture	698
Expenditures – Miscellaneous	70
SECTION IV: Financial Analysis	73
SECTION V: BUDGET	101
ATTACHMENTS	102
SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND LUNCH PROGRAMS ALLOWABILITY OF COSTS	1189

INTRODUCTION

What is the purpose of a Financial Management System?

The purpose of this system is to provide Child Nutrition Directors and Food Service Managers with a financial management tool to aid in decision making and to improve program quality and efficiency. It is important to remember that any improvements in efficiency should not compromise the high-quality standards for food and acceptance. Improvements in efficiency should not sacrifice the quality of the program.

Why is a Financial Management System necessary?

School foodservice professionals face growing pressures to operate school foodservice programs with increased efficiency, and directors are expected to conduct the school foodservice program as a self-supporting unit. Directors and managers are under a great deal of pressure to operate a high-quality food service operation with minimal resources. Success depends upon the ability to meet the needs of the students, improve quality, and reduce expenditures.

Why is a standard necessary within a Financial Management System?

The goal of a Financial Management System is to provide reliable information to the user in order that decisions might be made confidently. The standards set forth in this Financial Management Systems provide uniformity, accurate comparison and valid and reliable benchmarking.

- Uniformity – all data is recorded the same way each time so that the results may be compared from one accounting period to the next, one budget year to the next, or among schools or even districts.
- Accurate comparison – the ability to compare like items or like facilities (apples to apples) will provide credible information.
- Valid and reliable benchmarking – school districts can make a comparison of their data to that of recognized best practices facilities/districts.

How does a Financial Management System relate to the budget?

Budgeting is an invaluable tool for both planning and evaluation. The budget forecasts the amount of revenue that will be available and how it will be allocated for expenditures, thus providing one method of controlling operations and activities as they occur. Budgets will be planned for each FNS program operated. i.e., National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and After School Snack Program, Seamless Summer Option, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, Summer Food Service Program, and Child and Adult Care Food Program.

Why should you use the Financial Management System?

- A uniform system establishes standardized formats and account classifications to guide in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.
- Standardization permits internal and external users to compare the financial position and operational performance of a program to others with similar characteristics.
- The model provides a system that can be adapted quickly to the needs and requirements of an individual program.
- Use over a period of time can generate statistics that will assist you in identifying trends and setting priorities for strategic planning by programs and the profession.

The success of a school food service operation of the USDA Child Nutrition Programs is dependent upon good management practices. There are many management tools that can be used to achieve these desired management practices and obtain various types of management information. Financial management is using numbers, calculations and information to help directors maximize the use of all of the resources available to them. As resources become more limited and the competition for funds increases at the national, state and local level, it is imperative that all Child Nutrition Programs manage all

resources (food, nonfood, labor, and money) efficiently. All programs must operate on a sound financial basis. Programs that survive will be programs that are carefully managed!

A critical key to effective management is to establish standards or norms for each area of the Child Nutrition Programs and to evaluate the programs based on these standards. Immediate feedback to schools comparing the actual performance with the expected performance is an excellent way to assist managers and their staff in knowing what is expected of them.

School Food Authorities (SFAs) are required to manage the resources of the Child Nutrition Programs to provide maximum benefits to students. Financial management requirements include:

- Operating as a non-profit school foodservice.
- Limiting net cash resources to an amount not to exceed three months' average expenditures.
- Maintaining a financial management system approved by the SDE to account for all revenues and expenditures.

This handbook is designed to assist the Alabama Child Nutrition Program Directors, accountants and bookkeepers in evaluating their financial management procedures. This handbook is intended to give the directors tools for evaluating the financial condition of their programs and identify the effectiveness, efficiency and productivity of individual schools and the program as a whole. Procedures that were sufficient in the 90's may not meet today's needs. In order to keep pace with technology and new information and the competition for scarce resources, each management system should be evaluated on a regular basis.

CNP Financial Management will build upon the original handbook issued for previous years and incorporate financial management tools developed with the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN). The additional information focuses on such issues as implementing consistent coding of CNP financial transactions and offering many other tools for effectively measuring local programs for financial results. All samples, types of reports, issued memos, etc., are included in attachments. As new guidance is issued or revised, the user should add or replace the attachments for easy reference. It is crucial that all local school systems record their CNP financial transactions in a consistent manner in order for the SDE to be able to utilize the data. This handbook will also provide quick and easy tools for measuring productivity and performance from a financial as well as programmatic basis.

Many CNP Directors may lament over the finances and experience frustration because they are not "accountants." This handbook is not designed to make CNP Program Directors into accountants but to learn more about financial management of their school foodservice operations.

STEPS TO EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In order to be an effective director of the Child Nutrition Program and make appropriate financial decisions, the director must learn the basics. The steps or progression of learning CNP financial management include:

- 1. What is the SDE Accounting System?**
- 2. How transactions are recorded.**
- 3. How the accounting reports and printout present the financial results and position of the CNP.**
- 4. How to interpret the accounting reports.**
- 5. The types of revenue and expenditures of the CNP.**
- 6. How to measure the CNP's productivity and efficiency.**
- 7. How to Budget and "Stick" to it.**

SECTION I: UNDERSTANDING THE SDE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Interpreting the Codes

The SDE's Financial Management System is uniform for all schools in Alabama. A 27-digit accounting code is used to identify each transaction and to provide uniformity of accounting and reporting information. The accounting codes also allow comparisons between school systems.

Accounting System Components and Definitions:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
-- / - / - - - / - - - / - - - / - - - / - - - / - - -
General Ledger and Special Reporting Codes

1. **Fund Type & Account group (2 digits)** — fund types and two account groups. USDA programs are designated as Fund Type 12 (Special Revenue Fund).
2. **Account Type (1 digit)** — used to designate five (5) major account types: (Assets - 1, Liabilities - 2, Fund Equity - 3, Revenues - 4, Expenditures - 5).
3. **Account Code (Function) (4 digits)** — used to designate balance sheet (assets, liabilities, and fund equity), revenue and expenditure accounts. For example, Cash (0110-0119), Investments (0120-0129), Receivables (0130-1239), Inventories (0140-0149), Other Assets (0150-0159).
4. **Object (3 digits)** — used to classify in detail the services or USDA donated foods bought or purchased. For example, Food Service Director 117, Manager 115, Purchased Food 461, Food Service Supplies 463.
5. **Cost Center (4 digits)** — code for each Cost Center is determined by the School System. You should check with the person responsible in your system to obtain the information for your school system. For example, each school and the Food Service central office is given a different number. The central office may be 0010, one high school may be 0031, another 0032, and the elementary school 0040.
6. **Fund Source (4 digits)** — identifies the sources of the money. Funds received from USDA-Food and Nutrition are coded 5100-5199, School Lunch Section 11 (5110), School Lunch Section 4 (5120), School Breakfast (5130), Commodities / USDA Foods (5160). **However, use 5101 as default except for 5170 for Summer Food Service sponsors. Use 5199 for CACFP fund source. Use 5194 for NSLP Equipment Assistance Grant.**
7. **Appropriation year (1 digit)** — used to route activities to specific funding years.
8. **Program (4 digits)** — code for a plan of activities and procedures designed to accomplish a pre-determined set of objectives. **CNP uses 8420 only.**
9. **Special Use (4 digits)** — can be used to determine a greater breakdown for any of the other codes.

On most reports you will also see a code similar to the example shown below:

FUND-C-FUNC-OBJ-CCTR-SFND-PROG-USER

EX: 12-1-0110-000-0035-5101-0-0000-0000

MOST COMMON ACCOUNTING CODES FOR CNP

(Not all inclusive, most commonly used)

ASSETS

CASH IN BANK	0111
CHANGE CASH	0115
CASH SHORT OR (over)	0118
INVESTMENTS (Current)	0121
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	0131
INTERFUND RECEIVABLE	0133
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLE	0134
RETURNED CHECK RECEIVABLE	0137
INVENTORIES-MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	0141
INVENTORIES- FOOD	0143

LIABILITIES

SALARIES-FRINGS PAYABLE	0211-0249
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	0251
INTERFUND PAYABLE	0261
DEFERRED REVENUE	0271

FUND EQUITY

RESERVED FOR ENCUMBRANCES	0341
RESERVED FOR INVENTORIES	0342
UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE	0350
ENCUMBRANCE OFFSET	0358
ADJUSTMENTS TO BEGINNING BALANCE	0360

REVENUE CODES

FEDERAL SOURCES:

USDA: SCHOOL LUNCH-SECTION 11 (refer to page 53)	5110
SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM-SECTION 4 (refer to page 53)	5120
AFTER SCHOOL SNACK	5125
SCHOOL BREAKFAST	5130
SEVERE NEED BREAKFAST	5135
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM-START UP GRANTS	5140
USDA DONATED FOODS (COMMODITIES)	5160
CNP REBATES USDA DONATED FOOD (refer to page 54)	5161
REBATE FOR USDA FOODS (HAULING)/SAE	
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE	5170
WELLNESS-WELLNESS	5191
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM	5192
HEALTHIER US SCHOOL CHALLENGE	5193
EQUIPMENT GRANT	5194
USDA P-EBT ADMIN. COST	5196
USDA TEAM NUTRITION GRANT	5197
CHILD & ADULT CARE	5199
(Including all CACFP: Headstart, Evenstart, and At-Risk Snack)	
OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS	5990
(Including Emergency Fund Reimbursement and Supply Chain Assistance Funds)	

LOCAL SOURCES:**FOOD SERVICE INCOME**

DAILY SALES-LUNCH	6710
DAILY SALES-BREAKFAST	6720

NON-PROGRAM FOOD SERVICE INCOME

DAILY SALES- A LA CARTE	6730
DAILY SALES-OTHER	6740
SPECIAL FUNCTIONS	6750
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE – VENDING	6760

OTHER FOOD SERVICE INCOME	6790
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INTEREST	6810
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RESTRICTED LOCAL GRANT	6970
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SALE OF SCRAP MATERIALS	6980
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SALE OF RECYCLABLES	6981
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OTHER LOCAL SOURCES	6990
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CNP REBATES - STATEWIDE PROCUREMENT	8993
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FOOD DISTRIBUTION REIMBURSEMENT	8994
---------------------------------	------

OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	9210
------------------------	------

SALE OF FIXED ASSETS	9310
----------------------	------

OTHER SALES & DISPOSITION OF FIXED ASSETS	9390
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FUNCTION CODES

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	3100– 3900
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FOOD SERVICE	4210
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SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM	9340
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CACFP AT RISK SUPPER	9341
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REFUNDS ON PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (refer to page 18)	9910
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EXPENDITURE OBJECT CODES

SALARIES	053-177
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Supervisor of Child Nutrition	053
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Coordinator	111
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Supervisor/Assistant Supervisor	113
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Manager	115
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Director/Assistant Director	117
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Accountant	123
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Programmer/Analyst	125
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Computer Operator	132
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Bookkeeper	133
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Secretary	141
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Receptionist	142
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Clerk	143
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Clerk/Typist	144
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Data Entry	145
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Cashier	146
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Registrar	147
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Other Clerical	149
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Equipment Repair	157
------------------	-----

Delivery/Courier	164
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Other Support-Retired	168
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Custodial	171
-----------	-----

Cook/Baker	172
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Laborer	173
Warehouse Worker	174
Helper	176
Worker	177
SUBSTITUTES	180
FRINGE BENEFITS	210-290
PURCHASED SERVICES	300's
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	329
SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS	333
SUBSTITUTES	335
EQUIPMENT/VEHICLE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	341
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	342
LEASES	344
RENTAL-EQUIPMENT	345
*GARBAGE & WASTE	348
*TELEPHONE	361
*ELECTRICITY	371
*WATER & SEWAGE	372
*NATURAL GAS	373
TRAVEL-LOCAL	381
TRAVEL-IN-STATE	382
TRAVEL-OUT-OF-STATE	383
FOOD SERV. PUR.SER. (FSMC Administrative Fees Only. "Do Not include per Meal Cost Fees"	393
Per meal Rates must be coded to 461 "Purchased Food")	
MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	
FOOD	461
FOOD SERVICE SUPPLIES	463
FOOD PROCESSING SUPPLIES	464
FOOD DONATION	465
FOOD LOSS	466
OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES	469
OFFICE SUPPLIES	471
OTHER GENERAL SUPPLIES	479
NON-INSTRUCTIONAL SOFTWARE	482
NON-CAPITALIZED EQUIPMENT (Less than \$5000)	
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	492
NON-INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIP.	493
COMPUTER HARDWARE	495
OTHER EQUIPMENT	499
CAPITAL OUTLAY-EQUIPMENT (\$5,000 and >)	
SERVICE VEHICLES	532
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	541
COMPUTER HARDWARE	545
OTHER EQUIPMENT	589
OTHER OBJECTS	699
OTHER FUND USES	
*Indirect Costs	910

*** The LEA must ensure that services such as garbage and waste removal, telephone, and utilities are not charged as both direct and indirect costs. Utility-related expenses may be paid directly from Child Nutrition Program (CNP) funds only if they are excluded from the indirect cost calculation and are treated consistently across all federal programs.**

This includes, but is not limited to: electricity, water and sewage, natural gas, propane gas, garbage and waste services, telephone, and internet services. For further guidance, please refer to page 40 of this handbook.

DEFAULT FUNDING SOURCE FOR ALL CNP TRANSACTIONS: 5101

PROGRAM CODE FOR CNP: 8420

SPECIAL USE CODE
FOUNDATION PROGRAM TRANSFER TO CNP 0034
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM 0074

DEFINITIONS OF ASSET CODES

(Note: Contact Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, School Programs prior to using a code that is not provided in this handbook for approval and so the handbook may be revised as additional codes are added.)

CASH

Currency on hand or on deposit at banking institutions that is available for use by the school system.

- 0111 Cash in Bank (Operating Account)**
Financial resources on deposit in a banking institution for payment of checks, drafts and other general obligations of an operations fund.
- 0115 Change Cash**
A sum of money set aside to provide change. Examples of change cash are for lunchroom and athletic events.
- 0116 Petty Cash**
A sum of money set aside for paying small obligations when the issuance of a check is not cost-effective.
- 0118 Cash Short or (Over)**
The difference between the amount indicated as collected and the amount deposited by the school. This account can be used during the year to record discrepancies in deposits, but efforts must be made to account for said discrepancies. This account should be closed out before year end close.

INVESTMENTS

Securities held for producing income in the form of interest. Separate accounts for each category of investments may be maintained.

0121

Investments (Current)

Securities and certificates of deposit invested for longer than 90 days that are expected to be held for less than one year and that generate revenue in the form of interest or dividends.

RECEIVABLES

Amounts of financial resources that are earned but awaiting receipt from others.

0131

Accounts Receivable

Amounts owed the school system on open accounts from private individuals and nongovernmental organizations for goods or services furnished by the LEA.

0133

Interfund Receivable

Amounts that are due, other than charges for goods and services rendered, to a particular fund from another fund in the school system and that are to be received within one year.

0134

Intergovernmental Receivable

Amounts due the reporting school system from another government. These amounts may represent intergovernmental grants, entitlements, shared revenues, appropriations or allotments; or may represent taxes collected for the reporting school system by an intermediary collecting government, loans, or charges for goods or services rendered by the reporting school system for another government.

0137

Returned Checks Receivable

Amounts owed the school system for checks returned for insufficient funds from banking institutions. It is recommended that subsidiary records be kept identifying individuals liable for the returned checks so collections can be made. This account can be used during the year to record returned checks but must be closed out into a revenue or expenditure before year end close.

INVENTORIES

0141

Inventories - Materials & Supplies

Nonfood materials and supplies on handheld for future consumption. (Example: office supplies or maintenance supplies)

143

Inventories - Food

Food on handheld for future consumption.

DEFINITIONS OF LIABILITY CODES

(Note: Contact Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, School Programs prior to using a code that is not provided in this handbook for approval and so the handbook may be revised as additional codes are added.)

SALARIES & EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 0211 | Salaries & Wages Payable
Salaries and wages earned but not paid that are to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0212 | Health Insurance Benefits Payable
Matching health insurance benefits payable for the amount of salaries & wages payable to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0213 | Retirement Benefits Payable
Matching retirement benefits payable for the amount of salaries & wages payable to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0214 | Social Security Benefits Payable
Matching social security benefits payable for the amount of salaries & wages payable to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0215 | State Unemployment Compensation Benefits Payable
State unemployment compensation expenses payable for the amount of salaries & wages payable to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0216 | Medicare Benefits Payable
Matching medicare benefits payable for the amount of salaries & wages payable to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0217 | Compensated Absences Payable (Current Portion)
Expenses payable for the amount of compensated leave to be liquidated with current available financial resources. |
| 0219 | Other Employee Benefits Payable
Any other employee benefit expenses payable to be liquidated with current available financial resources. When this account is used, a footnote or schedule should be attached to the financial statement identifying the items entered. |

PAYROLL WITHHOLDINGS & DEDUCTIONS PAYABLE

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 0221 | Federal Withholding Taxes
The amount of federal income tax withheld from employees' payroll checks that is payable to the banking institution that collects the federal withholding taxes. |
| 0222 | Social Security Withholding Taxes |

The amount of social security taxes withheld from employees' payroll checks that is payable to the banking institution that collects the federal withholding taxes.

0223 State Income Withholding Taxes

The amount of state income tax withheld from employees' payroll checks that is payable to the State of Alabama.

0224 Retirement Withholdings

The amount of state retirement withheld from employees' payroll checks that is payable to the Retirement Systems of Alabama.

0225 Health Insurance Deductions

The amount of health insurance premiums deducted from employees' payroll checks that is payable.

0226 Life Insurance Deductions

The amount of life insurance premiums deducted from employees' payroll checks that is payable.

0227 Professional Dues Deductions

The amount of professional dues deducted from employees' payroll checks that is payable.

0228 Credit Union Deductions

The amount deducted for credit unions from employees' payroll checks that is payable.

0229 Annuity Deductions

The amount deducted for tax sheltered and non sheltered annuities from employees' payroll checks that is payable.

0230 Miscellaneous Deductions

The amount deducted for miscellaneous reasons from employees' payroll checks that is payable. It is recommended that garnishments, tax levies, childcare and other ordered withholdings be recorded in this classification.

0232 Medicare Withholding Taxes

The amount of medicare taxes withheld from employees' payroll checks that is payable to the banking institution that collects the federal withholding taxes.

0234 AEA Payroll Deductions

The amount deducted for insurance from employees' payroll checks that is payable to the Alabama Education Association.

0249 Other Payroll Withholding/Deductions

The amount deducted from employees' payroll checks that is payable that cannot be recorded in the above classifications. When this account is used, a footnote or schedule should be attached to the financial statement identifying the items entered.

CLAIMS PAYABLE

Amounts owed by the school system for goods and services received that are to be liquidated with current resources.

0251

Accounts Payable

A short-term liability account reflecting amounts owed to private persons or organizations for goods and services received by the school system.

0261

OTHER PAYABLES

Interfund Payable

Amounts owed (other than charges for goods and services) to another fund in the school system and that are to be paid within the fiscal year. All Interfund Payable accounts should be reconciled before year end.

0271

OTHER LIABILITIES

Deferred Revenue

A liability account which represents revenues collected before they become due or available for use. Use this account to record the receipt of a revenue that is to be recorded and made available for use during a future fiscal period.

DEFINITIONS OF FUND EQUITY CODES

(Note: Contact Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, School Programs prior to using a code that is not provided in this handbook for approval and so the handbook may be revised as additional codes are added.)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 0341 | RESERVED FOR ENCUMBRANCES FUND BALANCE
Those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific use or are not authorized for current expenditure. |
| 0342 | RESERVED FOR INVENTORIES FUND BALANCE
Those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific use or are not authorized for current expenditure. |
| 0350 | UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE
The excess of the assets of a governmental fund or trust fund over its liabilities and reserved fund balance accounts that are not restricted for specific purposes. |
| 0358 | ENCUMBRANCE OFFSET (Debit Balance)
An account used to designate part of the Unreserved Fund Balance for obligations of the school system caused by the issuance of purchase orders. This account will carry a debit balance. |
| 0360 | ADJUSTMENTS TO BEGINNING BALANCE
A correction made in the current fiscal year for a situation that occurred in a prior fiscal year. |

DEFINITIONS OF REVENUE CODES

(Note: Contact Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, School Programs prior to using a code that is not provided in this handbook for approval and so the handbook may be revised as additional codes are added.)

FEDERAL SOURCES:

5110 USDA: SCHOOL LUNCH

These funds are received from USDA for reimbursable lunch meals served to students. Please note that the current SY2025-2026 Federal Register mandates that School Food Authorities (SFA) budget the base reimbursement rate for free lunch meals (\$4.16) and reduced-price lunch meals (\$3.76) to 5110 (Section 11 school lunches).

5120 USDA: SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM-SECTION 4 (2 CENT DIFF.)

These funds are received from USDA for reimbursable lunch meals served to students. The Paid rate (\$0.44), Free/Reduced rate (\$0.44), or Free/Reduced Differential rate (\$0.46), and Performance-based reimbursement rate (\$0.09) per meal must be budgeted to 5120 (Section 4 school lunches).

5125 USDA: AFTER SCHOOL SNACK

These funds are received from USDA for reimbursable After School Snacks served to students.

5130 USDA: SCHOOL BREAKFAST

These funds are received from USDA for reimbursable regular breakfasts served to students.

5135 USDA: SEVERE NEED BREAKFAST

These funds are received from USDA for reimbursable severe need breakfasts served to students.

5160 USDA: FOOD DONATION PROGRAM

These funds are received from USDA for the value of donated foods received.

5161 CNP REBATES USDA DONATED FOOD

These funds are received from USDA for rebate for USDA foods (hauling)/SAE.

5170 USDA: SUMMER FOOD SERVICE

These funds are received from USDA for reimbursable meals served to students during the Summer Food Service Program.

5192 USDA: FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.

5194 USDA: NSLP EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE

These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the NSLP Equipment Assistance.

5195 USDA: MEAL PATTERN GRANT

These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the NSLP Meal Pattern Grant.

5196 USDA: P-EBT ADMINISTRATIVE COST

These funds are for administrative cost incurred in the delivery of P-EBT by CNP staff. These funds may be used to reimburse cost outlined below:

1. Reporting student-level or school level learning models to ALSDE
2. Time and Effort of designated staff to respond to parent requests and questions about eligibility and student schedules
3. Collecting and processing school meal applications specifically to establish eligibility for P-EBT

5197 USDA: TEAM NUTRITION GRANT
These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the Team Nutrition Grant.

5198 USDA: FARM TO SCHOOL GRANT
These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the Farm to School Grant.

5199 USDA: CHILD & ADULT CARE
These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures and reimbursable meals served to children or adults for the Child & Adult Care Food Program.

5990 OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS
These are other federally funded programs administered by the local School Food Authority. For example, Supply Chain Assistance funding and Emergency Operational Costs Reimbursement Program.

**LOCAL SOURCES:
FOOD SERVICE INCOME**

6710 DAILY SALES-LUNCH
These funds are identified as revenue received from the daily sale of reimbursable lunches to students. Included are monies received from paying and reduced priced students. (Please note that CEP and Provision school sites should not have any amounts budgeted or coded to this revenue code!)

6720 DAILY SALES-BREAKFAST
These funds are identified as revenue received from the daily sale of reimbursable breakfasts to students. Included are monies received from paying and reduced priced students. (Please note that CEP, Provision, or Universal Breakfast school sites should not have any amounts budgeted or coded to this revenue code!)

6730 DAILY SALES-A LA CARTE
These funds are identified as revenue received from the daily sale of other items such as, a la carte items, extra meal components (milk), second lunches for students, and all adult meals.

6740 DAILY SALES-OTHER
These funds are identified as revenue received from the daily sale of any other items not defined in another daily sales category such as, snack items and vending income credited to child nutrition.

6750 SPECIAL FUNCTIONS
These funds are identified as revenue received from special school events (pre-game meals) and catered events.

6760 SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM - VENDING
These funds are identified as revenue received from vending the Summer Food Service Program.

6765 CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM - VENDING
These funds are identified as revenue received from vending the Child and Adult Care Food Program. (CACFP At-Risk meal service)

6790 OTHER FOOD SERVICE INCOME
These funds are identified as revenue received from other food sales not otherwise classified.

6810 INTEREST
These funds are identified as interest revenue earned.

6980 SALE OF SCRAP MATERIALS
These funds are identified as revenue received from the sale of fixed assets that are sold as scrap material if the asset is not valued as an operating equipment.

6990 OTHER LOCAL SOURCES
These funds are identified as revenue not classified or included elsewhere, such as the sale of surplus equipment.

2901 OTHER STATE SOURCES
These funds are identified as State revenue, such as the Farm to School Rebates from the Alabama Department of Agriculture.

OTHER SOURCES:

8993 CNP REBATES
These funds are identified as revenue received from rebates earned during the participation in the Statewide Purchasing Program.

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:

9210 OPERATING TRANSFERS IN
These funds are transferred to the school foodservice operation from other school funds. For example, the required transfer for state mandated pay raises (Pass Thru) should be recorded as a revenue using 9210.

9910 REFUND ON PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES
Transactions which transfer/deposits money from one fund source and place it into another due to a refund that was received in a current year for a prior year expense. Please note that the LEA must have supporting documentation for this transaction.

DEFINITIONS OF FUNCTION OF EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT CODES

(Note: Contact Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, School Programs prior to using a code that is not provided in this handbook for approval and so the handbook may be revised as additional codes are added.)

***3000's OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SERVICES**

Activities concerned with keeping the physical plant open, comfortable, and safe for use and keeping the grounds, buildings and major equipment in effective working condition and good state of repair. These include the activities of maintaining safety in buildings, on the grounds and in the vicinity of schools. Included in this function are security services, janitorial services, utility services and maintenance services.

***3100 Security Services**

Activities concerned with maintaining order and safety in school buildings, on the grounds and in the vicinity of schools. Include the cost of security salaries, benefits, purchased services, materials & supplies, equipment and other costs related to security services and systems.

***3200 Building Services**

Activities concerned with operating and keeping the physical plant clean and ready for daily use. Include the cost of maintenance and custodial salaries, benefits, purchased services, utilities, maintenance and janitorial materials & supplies, equipment and other costs related to operating the physical plants of the school system.

***3300 Grounds Services**

Activities concerned with keeping the school-owned sites clean and ready for daily use. Include the cost of site maintenance salaries, benefits, purchased services, materials & supplies, equipment, and other costs related to grounds services.

***3400 Equipment Services**

Activities concerned with keeping the equipment in effective working condition and state of repair. Include the cost of maintenance salaries, benefits, purchased services, materials & supplies, equipment, and other costs which have the primary function of maintaining non-instructional equipment such as computers, machinery and other complex mechanical devices. NOTE: Only the purchase of equipment used to maintain other equipment should be included in this function.

***3500 Vehicle Services**

Activities concerned with keeping the vehicles, other than student transportation vehicles, in effective working condition and state of repair. Include the cost of vehicle maintenance and service salaries, benefits, purchased services, materials & supplies, equipment, and other costs related to maintenance and upkeep of vehicles owned by the school system. NOTE: Student transportation vehicle maintenance should be recorded using 4170 - Transportation Vehicle Maintenance Services.

***3900 Other Operation & Maintenance Services**

Activities concerned with other operation and maintenance services that can not be classified in the above functions.

* The Expenditure Function Codes mentioned above are typically not used for Child Nutrition Program (CNP) funds. Most operations and maintenance expenses for CNP are covered by indirect costs rather than direct costs.

4000's Food Services

4210 Child Nutrition

Activities concerned with providing food to students and staff in a school system. This service area includes preparing, delivering, and serving regular and incidental meals, lunches, or snacks in connection with school activities. Also, the cost associated with the acquisition of equipment and other related items pertaining to the child nutrition program should be included in this function. Maintenance and repairs should be recorded in the 3000 - Operation & Maintenance Service ranges of codes designated with the food service Program codes.

9000's OTHER EXPENDITURES

Activities involving the operations of programs other than those normally considered "day school". These include activities dealing with Adult/Continuing education programs, nonpublic school programs and services and community services.

9300's Community Services

Activities which are not directly related to providing educational services in a school system for some segment of the community. Currently, LEAs should only use the following Community Service expenditure function codes:

9340 USDA: SUMMER FOOD SERVICE

Activities pertaining to sponsoring or vending/contracting meals during the summer or during school breaks for USDA-Food Service Program.

9341 USDA: CHILD & ADULT CARE

Activities pertaining to administrative expenditures for meals served to children or adults for the Child & Adult Care Food Program.

9910 Interfund Operating Transfers Out

Transactions which withdraw money from one fund source and place it into another without recourse. **Please note that the LEA must have written pre-approval from the Alabama State Department of Education Child Nutrition Director.**

DEFINITIONS OF OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CODES

(Note: Contact Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Program, School Programs prior to using a code that is not provided in this handbook for approval and so the handbook may be revised as additional codes are added.)

PERSONAL SERVICES

This group of object codes includes costs for salaries and wages paid to permanent, temporary and substitute school employees for personal services rendered while on the payroll.

Salaries - Certified Personnel

Cost related to salary expenses for personnel in positions requiring a valid certificate issued by the Alabama State Department of Education.

Supervisor

Cost related to salary expenses for Supervisor positions requiring a valid certificate issued by the Alabama State Department of Education.

053 Supervisor of Child Nutrition-CNP Director

Salaries - Support Personnel

Cost related to salary expenses for Support Personnel in positions not requiring a valid certificate issued by the Alabama State Department of Education.

100-109	Assistant (Aide)
110-119	Administrative
120-129	Professional
130-139	Technical
140-149	Clerical
150-159	Crafts & Trade
160-169	Operative
170-179	Service
180-189	Substitutes

CNP Salaries – as provided in the Pass-Thru workbook: Please request approval from the ALSDE CNP state agency to use any code not listed below:

Supervisor of Child Nutrition-CNP Director	053
Coordinator	111
Supervisor/Assistant Supervisor	113
Manager	115
Director/Assistant Director	117
Accountant	123
Programmer/Analyst	125
Computer Operator	132
Bookkeeper	133
Secretary	141
Receptionist	142
Clerk	143
Clerk/Typist	144
Data Entry	145
Cashier	146
Registrar	147
Equipment Repair	157

Other Clerical	149
Delivery/Courier	164
Other Support-Retired	168
Custodial	171
Cook/Baker	172
Laborer	173
Warehouse Worker	174
Helper	176
Worker	177
Substitutes	180

100's

Other Compensation for Personal Services

Cost related to salary expense that is extra in nature and not part of the regular contract, salary, or wage of the employee.

191	Supplements (e.g., Team Nutrition Grant Incentive)
192	Stipends (e.g., Team Nutrition Grant Incentive)
193	Expense Allowance
194	Overtime
195	Compensation for Unused Leave
199	Other Compensation

200's

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

This group of object codes includes costs for benefits paid on behalf of employees of the school system as fringe benefits in addition to gross salaries recorded for personal services.

Health Insurance

210	State Insurance
219	Other Health Insurance

Retirement

220	State Retirement
229	Other Retirement

Social Security

230	Social Security
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Medicare

240	Federal Medicare
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Unemployment Compensation

250	State Unemployment Compensation Insurance
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Workers Compensation

260	Workers Compensation Insurance
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270

Life Insurance

280

Tuition Reimbursement (Must have ALSDE CNP prior approval)

290

Other Employee Benefits

300's

PURCHASED SERVICES

This group of object codes includes costs for services which by their nature can be performed only by persons or firms with specialized skills and knowledge; or services performed by persons other than school employees to operate, repair,

and maintain property owned or used by the school system. While a product may or may not result from the transaction, the primary reason for the purchase is the service provided.

Other Professional Services

- 321 Administrative/Agent Charges
- 322 Accounting
- 323 Auditing
- 324 Architect
- 325 Legal Fees
- 326 Medical/Health Services
- 328 Drug Testing Services
- 329 Other Professional Services

Technical Services

- 331 Data Processing Services
- 332 Clerical Services
- 333 Software Maintenance Agreements
- 334 Appraisal Services
- 335 Substitutes
- 339 Other Technical Services

Property Services

- 341 Equipment/Vehicle Repair and Maintenance (Equipment / Vehicles purchased with CNP funds)
- 342 Equipment Maintenance Agreement
- 344 Leases (Storage Facility, Equipment, & Vehicles)
- 345 Rental (Storage Facility, Equipment, & Vehicles)
- *348 Garbage and Waste

Communication

- *361 Telephone
- *362 Telecommunication
- 363 Advertising
- 364 Postage
- 369 Other Communication Services

Utilities

- *371 Electricity
- *372 Water and Sewage
- *373 Natural Gas
- *374 Propane Gas

Travel & Training

- 381 Local In-District
- 382 In-State
- 383 Out-of-State

Other Purchased Services

- 393 Food Services (e.g., Consultants and FSMC Administrative Fees - Not Food Cost/Plate Cost rates which must be recorded under object code 461 Purchased Food.)
- 395 Insurance Services (e.g., Vehicle Insurance)
- 399 Other Purchased Services (e.g., Pest Control, Electrician, Plumber, etc.)

*** The LEA must ensure that services such as garbage and waste removal, telephone, and utilities are not charged as both direct and indirect costs. Utility-related expenses may be paid directly from Child Nutrition Program (CNP) funds only if they are excluded from the indirect cost calculation and are treated consistently across all federal programs.**

This includes, but is not limited to: electricity, water and sewage, natural gas, propane gas, garbage and waste services, telephone, and internet services. For further guidance, please refer to page 40 of this handbook.

400's

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

This group of object codes includes costs for items that are consumed, worn out, or deteriorated through use; or items that lose their identity through fabrication or incorporation into different or more complex units or substances.

VEHICLE SUPPLIES

- 451 Fuel-Gasoline
- 452 Fuel-Diesel
- 454 Oil and Lubricants
- 455 Tires
- 456 Vehicle Parts

Note: Policy on Capitalization or Expensing of Software Cost

Software should not be capitalized and thus should not be included in the General Fixed Asset Account Group. In some instances, computer hardware and software are purchased as a package and the specific costs for hardware and software are inseparable. In such case, the total cost should be capitalized and included in the General Fixed Asset Account Group. Another exception to the above rule pertains to those costs incurred to purchase or develop computer software products that are to be used for producing income. FAS-86 requires the costs related to income-producing software to be capitalized and included in the Board's General Fixed Asset Account Group.

Food/Food Supplies

- 461 Purchased Food (Use this code to record meals purchased from FSMC)
- 463 Food Service Supplies
- 464 Food Processing Supplies
- 465 Food Donation
- 466 Food Loss
- 469 Other Food Supplies

General Supplies

- 471 Office Supplies
- 479 Other General Supplies

Non-Capitalized Equipment (Less than \$5000 and meets the following criteria)

Refer to the "Definitions Expenditures – General Operating & Food Production Supplies" section in the handbook for details and examples of expenses for object code (463,464,471, and 479).

NOTE: LESS THAN \$5,000 EFFECTIVE 10/01/2003

Note: Criteria of Equipment:

1. Retains its original shape and appearance with use;
2. Is expected to serve its intended purpose for longer than one year under normal conditions; and

3. Is non-expendable; that is, if the item is damaged or some of its parts are worn out, it is more feasible to repair the item than to replace it with a new unit.

492	Non-Capitalized Furniture and Fixtures
493	Non-Capitalized Non-Instructional Equipment
494	Non-Capitalized Audio/Video (Monitors/Televisions to advertise/promote CNP)
495	Non-Capitalized Computer Hardware
499	Other Non-Capitalized Equipment

500's CAPITAL OUTLAY

This group of object codes includes costs for acquiring fixed assets, including land or existing buildings; improvements of grounds; initial equipment; additional equipment; and replacement of equipment.

Note: Capitalized Equipment (Costing more than \$5,000 per unit and meeting the following criteria.)

1. Retains its original shape and appearance with use.
2. Is expected to serve its intended purpose for longer than one year under normal conditions; and
3. Is non-expendable; that is, if the item is damaged or some of its parts are worn out, it is more feasible to repair the item than to replace it with a new unit.

§ 200.439 Equipment and other capital expenditures.

- Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land are unallowable as direct charges, except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.
- Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life are unallowable as a direct cost except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency, or pass-through entity. See 200.436, for rules on the allowability of depreciation on buildings, capital improvements, and equipment. See also 200.465

Note: Policy on Capitalization or Expensing of Software Cost

Software should not be capitalized and thus should not be included in the General Fixed Asset Account Group. In some instances, computer hardware and software are purchased as a package and the specific costs for hardware and software are inseparable. In such case, the total cost should be capitalized and included in the General Fixed Asset Account Group. Another exception to the above rule, pertains to those costs incurred to purchase or develop computer software products that are to be used for producing income. FAS-86 requires the costs related to income producing software to be capitalized and included in the Board's General Fixed Asset Account Group.

Personal Property

Vehicles

532	Service Vehicles (Food transporting Vehicles-Used only for CNP)
533	Automobiles (Monitoring Vehicles-Used only for CNP)

Equipment

541	Furniture and Fixtures
545	Computer Hardware
546	Computer Software
589	Other Equipment

Public Works Projects in Child Nutrition

1. *Alabama Division of Construction Management*
 - a. Projects < \$100,000 may not require bids
 - i. Requires 3 Quotes
 - ii. Documentation required if 3 proposals are not available.
 - b. **Must be included in an SFA's Procurement Plan to be able to use these procurement options**
 - c. **REMEMBER- You must follow the most restrictive regulations regarding procurement**
 - d. **Districts should include their district leadership and Accounting Staff in these projects.**
 - e. **If the purchase of equipment is included as part of the public works project then the total cost of the purchase must be coded to non-capitalized or capitalized equipment object code and not to purchased services.**

Note: Guidance for disposition according to 2 CFR 200.313.

Below is the guidance for disposition according to 2 CFR 200.313. The Fair Market Value is defined as the price that property would sell for on the open market.

(e) **Disposition.** When original or replacement equipment acquired under a federal award is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a federal awarding agency, except as otherwise provided in Federal statutes, regulations, or Federal awarding agency disposition instructions, the non-Federal entity must request disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency if required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. Disposition of the equipment will be made as follows, in accordance with Federal awarding agency disposition instructions:

(1) Items of equipment with a current per unit fair market value of \$5,000 or less may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further responsibility to the Federal awarding agency.

(2) Except as provided in 200.312(b), or if the Federal awarding agency fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value in excess of \$5,000 may be retained by the non-Federal entity or sold. The Federal awarding agency is entitled to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the Federal awarding agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase. If the equipment is sold, the Federal awarding agency may permit the non-Federal entity to deduct and retain from the Federal share \$500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for its selling and handling expenses.

(3) The Non-Federal entity may transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the non-Federal entity must be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

(4) In cases where a non-Federal entity fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the Federal awarding agency may direct the non-Federal entity to take disposition actions.

600's OTHER OBJECTS

This group of object codes includes costs for goods and services not otherwise classified in the above objects.

Dues & Fees

Association Dues	621
License Fees	622
Registration Fees	623
Doubtful Accounts Expense (Proprietary Fund Types Only)	627
Bank Service Charges	628

Other Dues and Fees

629

Other Objects

699 Other Objects

OTHER FUND USES

This series of codes is to be used to classify transactions which are not properly recorded as expenditures to the school system but require budgetary or accounting control.

910 Indirect Cost

Fund Transfers

920 Operating Transfer Out (Note: LEA's may only transfer funds out of CNP with ALSDE's written approval)

COST CENTER COMPONENT

The cost center component is used in the accounting system to identify specific units for budgeting revenue and expenditures; accumulating transactions; and identifying financial resources designated for a particular unit.

The four (4) digit cost center code in the accounting system will identify the following major categories:

NO COST CENTER REQUIRED	0000
NON-SCHOOL SITES (Special Population)	0001
SCHOOL SITES	0002-5299
VOCATIONAL CENTERS	6000-6999
COST CENTER POOLS	8000-8999
NON-REGULAR INSTRUCTIONAL COST CENTERS	9000-9997

DEFINITIONS OF COST CENTER CODES

A cost center code is required to be used on all expenditure transactions of the school system. As expenditure transactions are recorded, they should be direct charged to the applicable school site or vocational cost centers. Expenditures which are not charged to a specific site should be charged to a cost center pool. Cost center codes must be used with revenue accounts only when budgeting is required for a revenue being restricted for a designated school site.

0000	NO COST CENTER REQUIRED This cost center designation can only be used with balance sheet (assets, liabilities and fund equity) and revenue accounts that are not designated for a specified cost center.
0001	NON-SCHOOL SITES (Special Population) This cost center designation should be used for small groups of special population students housed at non-school sites.
0002-5000	SCHOOL SITES This range of cost center codes should be used to accumulate cost by the attendance site code assigned by the State of Alabama.
6000-6999	VOCATIONAL CENTERS This range of cost center codes should be used to accumulate cost by the vocational site code assigned by the State of Alabama.
8000-8999	COST CENTER POOLS This range of cost center codes can be used by the school system to accumulate costs that are system-wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged directly to a school site code when the transaction occurs.
8100	Instructional Services Instructional activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8200-8299	Instructional Support Services Services or activities providing supervision, technical and logistical support to facilitate and enhance instruction which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8210-8219	Student Support Services Activities designed to assess and improve the well-being of students and supplement the teaching process which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.

8220-8229	Instructional Staff Support Activities associated with assisting the instructional staff with the content and process of providing learning experiences for students which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8230-8239	School Administrative Services Activities concerned with the overall administrative responsibilities for a school which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8300-8399	Operation & Maintenance Activities concerned with keeping the physical plant open, comfortable and safe for use, and keeping the grounds, buildings and equipment in effective working condition and good state of repair which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8400-8499	Auxiliary Services Activities or services functioning in a subsidiary capacity and lending assistance to the education process which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8410-8419	Student Transportation Activities concerned with conveying students to and from school and on trips to school sponsored activities which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8420-8429	Food Service Operations Activities concerned with providing food in a school which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
8600-8699	General Administrative Services General administrative services including the Board of Education, Superintendent, other executive administration, business and central support which are system wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged to school site cost centers at the time the cost is incurred.
9000-9997	NON-REGULAR INSTRUCTIONAL This range of cost center codes should be used to accumulate costs for non-regular instructional functions, sites or programs. Non-Public School, Adult Education, Community Education, and expenditures for capital outlay and debt service are examples of non-regular instructional programs.
9100-9199	Capital Outlay
9200-9299	Debt Service
9300-9399	Adult/Continuing Education This range of cost center codes should be used to accumulate costs for non-regular instructional functions including Adult

Education, Community Education, Extended Day, Preschool, and Other Adult/Continuing Education Programs.

9400-9499

Non-Public School

This range of cost center codes should be used to accumulate costs for educational activities for students attending a school established by an agency that is supported by other than public funds.

9500-9549

Community Services

This range of cost center codes should be used to accumulate costs for non-regular instructional functions including Community Recreation, Civic Services, Custody and Childcare Services, Summer Feeding Services and Other Community Services.

9550-9599

Payments Made on Behalf of Other Schools

9600-9699

Other Expenditures

9700-9997

Other Fund Uses

DEFINITIONS OF FUND SOURCE CODES

A fund source code is required to be used, along with the appropriation code, on all transactions to maintain “fund accounting”.

In each of the following major fund source codes the specific revenue code can be obtained from the revenue section of this handbook. However, a number of revenues may be accounted for in a single fund source if separate “fund accounting” is not required for that particular revenue.

FEDERAL SOURCES

This range of fund source codes should be used when federal revenues require “fund accounting”. Most Federal revenues require “fund accounting” and balance sheet accounts for each individual revenue.

5101 USDA/Child Nutrition Source Default

This code should be used for transactions when no fund source tracking is required for the USDA/Child Nutrition revenue(s). This is the fund code for National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), Afterschool Snack Program (ASSP), Seamless Summer Optio (SSO), and the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP).

5170 Summer Food Service Program

Funds paid to schools that participate in the federal summer food service program are recorded under this category.

5194 Equipment Grant

This item includes equipment grant money awarded to school district who submit successful proposals for equipment assistant grant.

5197 USDA: TEAM NUTRITION GRANT

These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the Team Nutrition Grant.

5199 USDA: CHILD & ADULT CARE

These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures and reimbursable meals served to children or adults for the Child & Adult Care Food Program.

DEFINITIONS OF PROGRAM CODES

Program Pools

This range of program codes can be used by the school system to accumulate costs that are system-wide in nature and cannot be feasibly charged directly to a program code when the transaction occurs.

8420 Child Nutrition Programs

DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL USE CODES

0001-0099

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION USE

In order to maintain the integrity of each of the other components of the accounting system, the State Department of Education is reserving the first ninety-nine (99) of the special use codes to identify special tracking and reporting requirements that are best accomplished by the use of this component.

0020-0049

Matching

Because of the matching requirements of certain funding sources, this group of special use codes is set aside to give the school systems a tool to budget, accumulate transactions and report the transaction required for matching.

0034

Foundation Program Transfer to CNP (Pass-Thru)

0074

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

LEA utilized the special use code 0074 for revenue/expenditure to identify tracking and reporting requirements for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program components.

Note: Matching other resources not recorded in the school system's general ledger will require a separate report. LEAs may wish to use a Special Use Code to identify Seamless Summer Option (SSO) transactions separate from National School Lunch Program (NSLP) transactions.

SECTION II: Basic Financial Statements

Managing the financial resources of the school foodservice operation is critical to the success of the program. One of the most important aspects of financial management involves preparation of financial statements that can be used to analyze program operations. Before financial statements can be prepared and analyzed, basic accounting principles and financial management concepts must be in place to provide a uniform basis for gathering, recording, and interpreting financial data. Although the financial management guidelines presented here are not “written in stone,” they provide a model for recording and classifying transactions that allows the user to summarize and interpret the financial data for making better management decisions.

In order to make financial management decisions, the school foodservice administrator must have knowledge of basic accounting principles. Accounting is an information-processing activity that provides recorded financial data important to making financially sound business decisions. In basic accounting procedures there are primarily two methods for determining when to record a financial transaction.

- Cash basis account recognizes an accounting transaction at the point of cash inflow or outflow. While cash basis accounting is the simpler of the two methods, it may not provide the user with an accurate reflection of the financial status of the operation. Cash basis accounting does not usually take into consideration any funds due to the program but not received. In any given period, a cash basis account may not show a substantive amount of revenue. Some revenues such as Pass Thru may only be received quarterly.
- Accrual basis account recognizes revenue when it is earned regardless of when cash is received and recognizes expenditures when they are incurred regardless of when payment is made. An accrual basis accounting method provides a more meaningful evaluation of the school foodservice program because it matches expenditures to revenues.

Many school foodservice programs use a blending of the two methods to record transactions. This method is best referred to as modified accrual. Although expenditures are matched with revenues in these operations, there are situations in which some expenditures, such as the payroll, do not exactly match the accounting period. In some school foodservice programs, these costs may not be adjusted to the accounting period as is required when using the accrual method. Another variation in the method of recording accounting transactions often occurs when a school district purchases major equipment. In accrual accounting, the total cost of purchasing furniture and equipment is not expensed in the period in which they are purchased. Instead, a pro rata share of the cost in the form of depreciation expense is charged to each accounting period during the useful life of long-lived purchases. Under current reporting guidelines to USDA, **equipment is considered an expense one time only** – when it is purchased.

Evaluating and monitoring the school foodservice operation should be an ongoing process. Two financial statements that can be used to help school foodservice administrators analyze the effectiveness of their programs are:

- The Journal Summary Operations Report
- The Journal Summary Balance Sheet

JOURNAL SUMMARY OPERATIONS REPORT

(STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES)

The financial statement most often used to convey operating performance of a school foodservice operation is the Statement of Revenue and Expenditures. It is one of the most important financial statements used by school foodservice administrators.

The Statement of Revenue and Expenditures reflects the financial results of the operation for a given period of time. It reports revenues and expenditures with net results of current operations for the accounting period. This information can be provided in an abbreviated statement to parties interested in the bottom-line results such as the superintendent, business officials, or school board members. A more detailed account can be provided to internal users such as the school foodservice administrator or school site managers. A key to communicating the financial status of the operation is to provide financial information in sufficient detail to be useful to the user of the financial statement, yet not to over-complicate the report.

In order for the Statement of Revenue and Expenditures to indicate the profitability of the operation, it must follow established standardized formats and classifications. Not only must financial data be accumulated and summarized, but it must also be presented consistently and in a way that users understand.

The Statement of Revenue and Expenditures presented in this section, applies to the school foodservice operations that are operated under the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program and other school foodservice programs. Individual school district foodservice administrators should modify the financial statements to meet their own needs and requirements, while remaining consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Statement of Revenue and Expenditures provides three major elements of financial information.

They are:

- The total revenue available to the program by source,
- Total expenditures by category, and
- Net excess / deficit to the program for the period of the statement.

Preparing supplemental schedules with a complete listing of all items and their amounts can further enhance the school foodservice administrators' ability to make better financial management decisions. Supporting schedules and definitions for each category are covered in Section III.

JOURNAL SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet or the Statement of Financial Position is a financial statement prepared at the end of each accounting period to reflect the financial position of the school foodservice operation at a particular point in time. The Balance Sheet is normally considered a required financial statement in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. However, this statement can also be a useful tool for school foodservice administrators. Critical information such as cash balance, outstanding payables, and fund balance available for expenditures is available on this statement. The Balance Sheet includes information about the program's **assets, liabilities, and fund equity**.

- Current assets include inventory values; accounts receivable; funds due from federal, state, and local governments; cash on deposit; petty cash; and cashiers change cash. Noncurrent assets include furniture and equipment less accumulated depreciation.
- Liabilities consist of obligations of the school foodservice operation at the date of the balance sheet that are expected to be paid by the close of the accounting period. Included are accounts payable, accrued salaries and benefits, funds due to other sources, and deferred revenue.
- The Fund Balance or Fund Equity consists of funds that are reserved or designed for purposes such as encumbrances and inventory and unreserved funds. Unreserved funds represent the excess of funds over liabilities that are not restricted for specific purposes.

The Balance Sheet is considered less useful than the Statement of Revenue and Expenditures. It reflects an operation's financial position only at a particular moment and several of the items may be based on estimates. For example, it may not be possible to report the exact amount of revenue that is due to the school foodservice program in accounts receivable, so an estimate is recorded.



Using Financial Summary Information for Management

Computerized printouts from the school system's central accounting system are the official and required records describing the financial status of the CNP. Superintendents are required to provide financial printouts to CNP directors, managers, and principals. Some printouts are available only on a fiscal-year basis (Oct.-Sept.). However, there are some printouts available on a school-year basis (July-June). The CNP Director should check with the system's chief financial officer concerning the availability of these printouts. The printouts should be reviewed for the CNP Fund as a whole, as well as by cost centers (each school/site), if available. When the printouts are appropriately coded, adequate financial information is available for financial management of the Child Nutrition Program(s).

Good financial management requires that the CNP director learn to read and interpret the information on the financial summary reports. Some reports from the school system will be more helpful than others.

The most useful printouts for the CNP include:

- **General Ledger Snapshot Analysis Report** - a useful tool to see how the total CNP program is operating for the year-to-date. It reflects totals for cash, revenues, expenditures, and results of operation.
- **Journal Summary Balance Sheet** - reflects assets, liabilities, and fund equity (cash, payables, encumbrances, fund balance) at a specific point in time.
- **Journal Summary Operations Report** - reflects all revenues (by type), all expenditures (by object code), and results of operation (activity) for current month and year-to-date.
- Other types of printouts are available depending on your needs. Some examples include: **Journal Summary Revenue Report** and **Journal Summary Expenditure Report**. These reports also contain the status of the budgeted amount.
- The titles used above are from McAleer/NexGen software. If your school system has other software programs, the printouts may not be titled the same as the examples described, but the information presented is the same.

Sample printouts from a school district are included. Please examine the printouts to answer the following questions.

1. What is the Cash Shortage at cost center 0020?
2. What is the amount of revenue earned at cost center 0030 from USDA Reimbursement for School Lunch?
3. What object of expenditure code did cost center 0020 use for Federal Medicare?
4. How much total rebate did the system receive?
5. What is the total Labor Cost for the system?
6. What is the amount of Pass Thru received by cost center 0020 during the month?

DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR CATEGORIES OF REVENUES AND SOURCES OF FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES

FUNDING AND REVENUE SOURCES FOR THE USDA SCHOOL BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND AFTER-SCHOOL SNACK PROGRAMS

1. **Sale of Food: Daily Sales, A la Carte, Catering, Vending, etc.** – Student and adult meals, contracted meals, all types of sales of food.
2. **Federal Funds:** Reimbursements for NSLP, SBP, SSO, After School Snack Program, SFSP, CACFP, FFVP, and Equipment Grants. Receipt of federal funds is based on filing a monthly claim for reimbursement with the SDE that shows summary information on actual meal counts by category. Meals are reimbursed at different rates according to eligibility category. The reimbursement rates are updated annually and are effective July 1 of each year for NSLP and CACFP. SFSP rates updated annually and are effective January 1 of each year. FFVP Funds are allocated for October 1 of each year and must be spent by September 30 of the following year.
3. **USDA – donated foods.** USDA donated food items, rebates, and bonus food items.
4. **State Funds:** Legislated transfers from the local school board's general fund to pay for state mandated raises and fringe benefits. The formula changes annually. The SDE provides budget instructions to the school systems each year including the current formula for the transfers. The current year's formula is included in this handbook.
5. **Local Funds:** Direct and indirect contributions from local school systems, interest-bearing bank accounts, investment, etc.
6. **CNP Rebates:** Rebates from the State-Wide Purchasing Program, USDA Foods, and USDA Storage and Delivery Fees.
7. **Other Sources:** sales of assets, grants, worthless check fees, etc.

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ALLOWABLE CNP EXPENDITURES

1. **Food:** Includes purchased food and use of USDA donated foods. (461)
2. **Labor:** Includes salaries (001 – 199), fringes (200s), supplements, substitutes, etc.
3. **Purchased Services:** Includes all types of O & M services, R & M, professional services such as auditing, training, includes travel. (300s)
4. **Materials and Supplies:** All types of supplies utilized for the CNP. (463-479)
5. **Equipment:** Non-capitalized (490-499) and capitalized. (520-589)

6. Indirect Costs: Charged to the CNP by means of an Indirect Cost Rate. (910)

The available revenues and sources of funds are used to support the Child Nutrition Programs. Each school system must consider their available resources and plan their costs and expenditures accordingly. The primary categories of costs incurred for the Program include all salaries and fringe benefits, food costs, supplies, equipment, services, indirect costs and miscellaneous expenditures.

Each school foodservice operation must maximize its available resources and control costs as efficiently as possible. Although management must be concerned with meeting the dietary guidelines of the children and maintaining exceptional food quality, controlling costs is basic to survival. Costs must be controlled because:

- Revenue has not increased in most school districts as much as have the costs of operating the program.
- Salaries and Fringe Benefits have increased.
- Funding for USDA Foods has not materially increased over the years.
- Some school systems have experienced a decline in enrollment.
- Often labor hours and positions have not been decreased in accordance with a decrease in enrollment.
- Equipment is getting older and breaking more frequently.
- Indirect costs may be rising.
- Available funding or support from the system's general fund is declining.

If costs continue to increase at a greater rate than revenue, there is little room for error!

CNP Financial Management should enable the CNP Director and accountant to exercise more effective financial management of their program by:

- Identifying financial-related goals for the Program.
- Learning the basics of the school system's financial management system and accounting system.
- Using all available resources of financial and productivity information and data to measure overall financial health.
- Identify areas of weaknesses.
- Determining a corrective action plan for improvements.
- Implement Improvements.
- Measure results – obtain feedback – take additional actions.

Unfortunately, LEAs/SFAs may not charge utility costs directly to the Child Nutrition Program (CNP) federal award. This is due to the inability of LEAs/SFAs to allocate these costs accurately across all federal programs. Many of the services funded by other federal awards are utilized in shared spaces, such as classrooms, making it impractical to allocate utility expenses—such as electricity, gas, and water—on a program-specific basis.

As a result, utility costs must be treated as indirect costs, and cannot be directly charged to individual federal awards. Please note that this includes not only basic utilities but also expenses such as waste management, telephone, internet, and similar services.

Please refer to the 2016 USDA Indirect Cost Guidance. Below is an excerpt from page 19 highlighting this issue, including the requirement to treat all federal award programs consistently in terms of cost allocation.

Cost Allocation and Recovery in the School Food Service

When a cost benefits two or more cost objectives, the cost must be allocated or distributed among them proportionately with the benefit each received from the cost. Allocation is necessary because it identifies the portion of the cost that has or will benefit the school food service. An allowable cost can be charged to the NSFSA as an indirect cost with appropriate documentation. Actual indirect costs such as utility bills, janitorial services, trash services, etc., are often paid from the school district's general fund and then billed to the NSFSA. For example, unless the school district has separate meters or utility lines to serve the school food service, assigning the charges through indirect costs may be the only way to identify them as costs allocable to the nonprofit school food service. Additionally, a cost such as utilities that is typically an indirect cost could be charged as a direct cost if the SFA can substantiate through proper documentation the portion that is specifically attributed to the SMPs (e.g., if there was a separate meter for the kitchen and cafeteria). However, a cost item must be treated consistently as direct or indirect in all activities of the SFA unless legislation, regulations, or guidance from an awarding agency dictates otherwise. A cost may not be assigned to a Federal award as a direct cost if the same cost incurred for the same purpose, in similar circumstances, has been allocated to other awards as an indirect cost.

No matter how seemingly appropriate a cost appears to be (i.e., utilities, trash collection, janitorial services, etc.), costs may be charged to the NSFSA only with appropriate documentation. 11 Under the Federal cost principles, a cost is allocable to a Federal award (i.e., SMPs) if it is treated consistently with other costs incurred for the same purposes in like circumstances and if it meets the following criteria:

- It benefits both the Federal award and other work of the non-Federal entity, and can be distributed in proportions that may be approximated using reasonable methods; and,
- It is necessary to the overall operation of the non-Federal entity and is assignable in part to the Federal award, although a direct relationship to a particular cost objective cannot be shown

SPECIAL ISSUES

CONCERNING REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS

- Each type of revenue should be coded to each school (cost center) as applicable.
- Each type of revenue should be separately reflected in the accounting records. For example, Daily Sales Breakfast, Daily Sales Lunch, Daily Sales A la Carte, etc.
- Identify required Operating Transfers from the General Fund (Pass Thru) using Special Use Code 0034.
- Allocate the Operating Transfers to each school's cost center.
- Allocate rebates to each school's cost center.
- Ensure that interest income and any type of program income is utilized only by the CNP.
- Distinguish between vending the Summer Food Service Program and sponsoring the Program or participating under "Seamless Summer".

SPECIAL ISSUES CONCERNING EXPENDITURES

- All CNP expenditures must be broken down by each school's cost center.
- All Central Office expenditures should be allocated and posted to each school's cost center. Do not maintain a CNP Central Office Cost Center permanently! Distribute costs to each cost center on at least a quarterly basis.
- Post commodity entries by each school's cost center, as applicable.
- Refer to handout, Allowability of Costs, for quick reference on allowable expenditures.

OTHER ISSUES

- Cash over/short is not an error in revenue, it is an error in cash.
- Uncollected charged meals and bad checks are not allowable costs to be absorbed by the CNP.
- Schools must not sell competitive foods or foods of minimal nutritional value during meal service times. If this noncompliance is discovered, the revenue must go to CNP.
- **Food Inventory.** In October 1999, the Examiners of Public Accounts requested that boards of education take a food inventory on September 30 each year. A system's food inventory is often material to the overall operations and financial statements of the system. Systems must take this inventory and make the appropriate accounting entries. USDA Foods issues are addressed in separate memo as part of this handbook. **Best practice is to complete monthly inventory per cost center.**

SECTION III: Supplemental Schedules

This section contains supplemental schedules to support the completion of the Journal Summary Operations Report and other financial statements. These schedules are designed to help school foodservice programs to capture revenues, expenditures, and other pertinent information in a consistent and standardized format for use in financial decision making. The schedules are designed as management tools for the school foodservice administrator and are not required in financial reporting. Each administrator will need to decide how much of the information will be made available to other interested parties. School food authorities are required to report financial information periodically to the state agency. Local school boards may require monthly reports. The required information is usually reflected by the summary figures that appear on the financial statements prepared each month.

The following points are important to remember when reviewing the supplemental schedules in this section:

- The detail included in each schedule will depend on the complexity of the foodservice operation.
- Schedules are designed to be inclusive of all school foodservice revenues and expenditures. Whether a given foodservice operation should or should not have revenue or expenditure in these categories is a local decision.
- School foodservice directors should tailor these schedules by adding or deleting items as they pertain to your situation. Once adapted, schedules must remain consistent from one accounting period to the next. This permits the school foodservice directors to make meaningful comparisons.
- All changes within the schedules must remain consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). If a given line item in a schedule is pertinent to the foodservice operation in question, all calculations using that item must be followed as indicated to maintain consistency in all financial analysis.
- The schedules can assist school districts in assigning program costs appropriately. Once a cost has been assigned to an item on a schedule, it cannot be assigned to another item on another schedule in a different category. This will help prevent duplication of costs as both direct and indirect.

This section on supplemental schedules is divided into revenue and expenditure categories. Under each category, there are supporting schedules for each source of revenue and type of expenditure. Each schedule is followed by a list of definitions for the revenue sources or expenditure items listed in the schedule, along with examples. The appropriate supporting schedule should be prepared for each category shown on the Operations Report.

The suggested schedules are presented as guidance to school foodservice administrators in an effort to establish a uniform financial management information system. Line items will vary depending on the needs of the local school districts. Of course, it would be impossible to design a single model for every situation that might exist in a school district. Therefore, the items listed on these schedules might not apply to every foodservice operation. Individual school districts should record data pertinent to that district and delete items listed on the schedule that are not relevant.

Revenues Student Meal Sales

For the period of _____

Breakfasts

	Price	x	Number	=	Revenue
Full Paid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Prepaid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Charges - Collected	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Prepaid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Charges - Collected	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Breakfast Revenue					\$ _____

Lunch

	Price	x	Number	=	Revenue
Full Paid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Prepaid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Charges - Collected	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Prepaid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Charges - Collected	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Lunch Revenue					\$ _____

After School Snack

	Price	x	Number	=	Revenue
Full Paid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Prepaid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Charges - Collected	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Prepaid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Charges - Collected	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Lunch Revenue					\$ _____

Total Student Meal Sales Revenue \$ _____

Definitions

Revenue – Student Meals

Full Paid Meals –

These meals are reimbursable school meals served to students who must pay full price. These meals include breakfast, lunch, and after school snack programs.

Reduced Priced Meals –

These meals are reimbursable school meals served to students who are eligible for reduced meal price benefits under USDA eligibility guidelines. These meals include breakfast, lunch, and after school snack programs.

Prepaid Meals –

These meals are reimbursable school meals, full or reduced price, which are paid for in advance. Revenue from these meals is reported as deferred revenue and is considered a liability on the balance sheet. Once meals are reported as served, the revenue is reported as student meal sales.

Meal Charges Collected –

Money collected for meals obtained on credit is recorded under this category. The meals are counted and claimed for reimbursement at the time they are served. Caution: Do **NOT** count these meals twice. The money is counted as revenue when it is received. Charged meals are a liability as an account payable. Prepaid meal must be recorded under **DEFERRED REVENUE 0271**.

NSLP After School Snack Program –

This is the cash received for snacks served to paying and reduced-price children in certain after school snack programs.

Revenues

Adult Meal Sales

For the period of _____

Breakfasts

	Price	x	Number	=	Revenue
School District Employees	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Guest Adult Meals	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Breakfast Revenue					\$ _____

Lunch

	Price	x	Number	=	Revenue
School District Employees	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Guest Adult Meals	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Lunch Revenue					\$ _____

Total Adult Meal Sales Revenue \$ _____

Definitions

Revenue – Adult Meals

School District Employees –

This category includes meals sold to the school district's employees. Meal prices to employees are often less than meal prices charged to guests. The amount charged should also be more than the cost of the meal. Please refer to the Adult Meal Pricing calculation on pages 92-94.

Visiting Adult Priced Meals –

These are meals sold to adults, such as parents, who are invited to eat at school, but pay a different meal price than school employees.

At no time may extra items be provided solely to adults without an additional charge.

Revenues Contract Sales

For the period of _____

Contracted Meals

	Price	x	Number	=	Revenue
Private Schools/Agencies	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Contracted Child Nutrition Programs	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Elderly Nutrition Programs	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Detention Centers	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Other	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Contracted Meals Revenue					\$ _____

Definitions Revenue – Contract Sales

Private Schools/Agencies –

These are entities or organizations such as private schools, private day care centers, etc. that contract with school districts to provide reimbursable school meals.

Contracted Child Nutrition Programs –

These are nutrition programs sponsored by government entities to benefit children. Sponsoring organizations may contract with school districts for meal service. Examples are: Head Start, Even Start, and Summer Food Service Programs.

Elderly Nutrition Programs –

These are nutrition programs sponsored by government entities to improve the nutritional wellness of elderly adults. Sponsoring organizations may contract with school districts for meal service. Examples are: Meals on Wheels and Adult Day Care Programs.

Detention Centers –

Meals served in nutrition programs for inmates in adult and juvenile detention centers are included in this category.

Other –

Contracted meals provided to individuals or organizations outside the school district that are not accounted for in any other category are included in this category.

Revenues	
A La Carte Food Sales	
For the period of _____	
A La Carte	
	Revenue
Extra Meal Components	\$ _____
Extra Student Meals	\$ _____
Other A La Carte	\$ _____
Total A La Carte Sales Revenue	\$ _____
Snacks (Non-reimbursable)	\$ _____
Special School Function	\$ _____
Catering	\$ _____
Vending Machines	\$ _____
Concessions	\$ _____
Total Other Food Sales Revenue	\$ _____

Definitions

Revenue – A La Carte Sales

A La Carte –

This may be used as the overall category for items that are priced and sold separately from the reimbursable meal. Subcategories may include:

Extra Meal Components –

These items are components of reimbursable meal that are available to students to purchase separately.

Extra Meals to Students –

Second meals sold to students who have purchased a reimbursable meal must be classified as non-reimbursable.

Other A La Carte –

Non-reimbursable food items sold separately from a reimbursable meal are included under this item.

Adult Meal Sales –

Adult meal sales revenue is reported under the A La Carte Revenue code (5170).

Snacks (Non-reimbursable) –

These are items sold outside the school meal programs or federal after school care program. They include snacks provided to students during break or items sold after school.

Special School Functions –

This category is for meal events or refreshments that are provided to other school departments for special school functions or events.

Catering –

This includes foodservice events provided to groups or organizations outside the school district for a predetermined price. Events are catered on a per request basis and are priced based on menu and service requested.

Vending Machines –

Items sold from cafeteria operated vending machines or commissions from vended food sales are recorded in this category.

Concessions –

Items sold at concession stands operated by the school food service department should be recorded in this category.

Revenues Other Revenues		
For the period of _____		
Other Local Funds		
	Revenue	
Local Government Aid/Subsidies	\$ _____	
Local Grants	\$ _____	
Contributions	\$ _____	
Total Local Revenue		\$ _____
Interest Revenue		
	Revenue	
Interest Bearing Bank Accounts	\$ _____	
Certificate of Deposits	\$ _____	
Money Market Accounts	\$ _____	
Long Term Investments	\$ _____	
Total Interest Revenue		\$ _____
Other Revenue		
	Revenue	
Sale of Surplus Equipment	\$ _____	
Rebates (8993)	\$ _____	
Other	\$ _____	
Total Other Revenue		\$ _____

Definitions

Revenue – Other Revenues

Local Government Aid/Subsidies –

These are funds, such as local subsidies for salaries and other labor costs, paid to the school foodservice program from the city or county government.

Local Grants –

This is grant money awarded to the school foodservice program by local companies, industries, etc. to support special projects and activities.

Contributions –

This item includes money contributed to the school foodservice program by local organizations, groups, individuals, etc. for program support or special activities.

Interest Bearing Accounts –

These checking accounts pay interest on the cash balance of the account. It is not uncommon for such accounts to have a monthly maintenance fee. Because the interest rate is variable, earnings should be monitored to ensure that the monthly fee does not exceed earnings.

Certificates of Deposit (CD) –

This is a higher yield savings account with limited accessibility to the principal without affecting earnings. Interest rates are based on the length of time the money is on deposit with longer terms yielding higher interest.

Money Market Accounts –

This is a checking account that pays a higher interest rate than a regular checking account. A monthly minimum balance is required.

Long Term Investments –

The principal is committed for a specific length of time. The investment is higher than normal checking and savings accounts.

Sale of Surplus Equipment –

This item covers surplus equipment sold to an outside entity. The equipment may be declared surplus when new equipment is purchased or when a district closes a school.

DISPOSAL: When original or replacement equipment acquired under a CNP Agreement or Grant is no longer needed for the original project or program, or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal Program, except as otherwise provided in Federal statutes, regulations, or Federal awarding agency disposition instructions, the non-Federal entity must **follow** disposition instructions from the ALSDE **stated below**. Disposition of the equipment will be made as follows, in accordance with Federal awarding agency disposition instructions:

- SFA must determine the fair market value of equipment by attaining a reasonable and honest appraisal.
- Equipment with a current per unit fair market value of \$5,000 or less may be retained, sold, or otherwise disposed of and any funds generated go back to the CNP account.
- Equipment with a current per-unit fair market value in excess of \$5,000 may be retained by the SFA or sold.
- If the equipment is sold, the SFA may deduct and retain from the Federal share \$500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for its selling and handling expenses. Records should be retained for three years after the sell.
- If the equipment is sold, the SFA must ensure that any funds generated must go back into the Child Nutrition Program account.
- The SFA may transfer title to the equipment to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the SFA Child Nutrition Program must be entitled to compensation for its attributed percentage of the current fair market value of the equipment. Records should be retained for three years after the transfer/sell.
- In cases where a SFA fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the ALSDE may direct the SFA to take disposition actions.

Rebates (8993) –

These are discounts offered from food companies in the form of rebates that are received by the school foodservice program.

Other –

Funds received and not classified or included elsewhere are recorded here.

Revenues State and Federal Sources

For the period of _____

State Sources

	Revenue	
Operating Transfers In (9210)	\$	_____
Total State Revenue		\$ _____

USDA Reimbursement Revenue

	Rate	x	Number	=	Revenue
Breakfast					
Regular Free Breakfast	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Breakfast	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Paid Breakfast	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Severe Need (SN) Breakfast					
SN Free Breakfast	_____	x	_____	=	_____
SN Reduced Breakfast	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Breakfast Reimbursement Revenue					\$ _____

	Rate	x	Number	=	Revenue
Lunch					
Free Lunch	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced Lunch	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Paid Lunch	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Lunch Reimbursement Revenue					\$ _____

	Rate	x	Number	=	Revenue
After School Snack					
Free	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Reduced	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Paid	_____	x	_____	=	_____
Total Snack Reimbursement Revenue					\$ _____
Total USDA Reimbursement					\$ _____

USDA Donated Foods	\$	_____
Grants (Federal)	\$	_____
Summer Food Service Program	\$	_____
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$	_____
Other Federal Programs	\$	_____
Total Special Programs Federal Funds		\$ _____

Definitions

Revenue – State and USDA Revenues

State Sources Operating Transfers In (9210) –

These are State funds received for the required transfer of state mandated raises.

Meal Reimbursement (5110, 5120, 5130, and 5135) –

This is the federal cash payment received for breakfast and lunch meals that meet federal standards and are served to eligible children. The amount received is based on the meal definition (breakfast or lunch), Category (free, reduced, or paid), and school economic status (regular or severe need).

5110 (Section 11) and 5120 (Section 4) lunch reimbursement rates:

Please note that the current SY2025-2026 Federal Register mandates that School Food Authorities (SFA) budget the base reimbursement rate for free lunch meals (\$4.16) and reduced-price lunch meals (\$3.76) to 5110 (Section 11 school lunches). The Paid rate (\$0.44), Free/Reduced rate (\$0.44), or Free/Reduced Differential rate (\$0.46), and Performance-based reimbursement rate (\$0.09) per meal must be budgeted to 5120 (Section 4 school lunches). As a result, all Local Education Agencies (LEAs) are required to allocate funds to both 5110 and 5120 under the current federal guidelines.

This requirement is a federal regulation posted on the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) website [NSLP, SMP, SBP - National Average Payments/Maximum Reimbursement Rates | Food and Nutrition Service](#), not an Alabama State Department of Education (ALSDE) memorandum. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) publishes the annual reimbursement rates for Sections 4 and 11 school lunches each July, which means that coding requirements for 5120 (Section 4) and 5110 (Section 11) will vary annually.

We understand that this requirement may place an additional burden on SFAs in accurately forecasting budget allocations and recording monthly lunch revenues. To accommodate this, ALSDE will not apply disciplinary action during Administrative Reviews to SFAs that may miscode Section 4 reimbursements under revenue function code 5120 or Section 11 reimbursements under function code 5110, as long as the total school lunch reimbursement revenue for both codes equals the federal reimbursement amount provided to the SFA by ALSDE for FY 2025-2026.

Outlined below is a simplified calculation for the reimbursement rates for SY 2025-2026. Please note that there are two school years in each fiscal year and the rates change each school year.

SFAs Serving less than 60% Free and Reduced-Price Lunches (Regular Lunch Rate):

1. Revenue Function Code 5120 (Section 4) School Lunch Reimbursement:
 - a. Paid rate: \$0.44 + Performance-based rate: \$0.09 = \$0.53 per meal
 - b. Free rate: \$0.44 + Performance-based rate: \$0.09 = \$0.53 per meal
 - c. Reduced rate: \$0.44 + Performance-based rate: \$0.09 = \$0.53 per meal
2. Revenue Function Code 5110 (Section 11) School Lunch Reimbursement:
 - a. Free rate = \$4.16 per meal
 - b. Reduced rate = \$3.76 per meal

SFAs Serving 60% or more Free and Reduced-Price Lunches (Safety Net/\$0.02 Differential):

1. Revenue Function Code 5120 (Section 4) School Lunch Reimbursement:

- a. Paid rate: $\$0.44 + \$0.02 \text{ Differential} + \text{Performance-based rate: } \$0.09 = \$0.55 \text{ per meal}$
- b. Free rate: $\$0.44 + \$0.02 \text{ Differential} + \text{Performance-based rate: } \$0.09 = \$0.55 \text{ per meal}$
- c. Reduced rate: $\$0.44 + \$0.02 \text{ Differential} + \text{Performance-based rate: } \$0.09 = \$0.55 \text{ per meal}$

2. Revenue Function Code 5110 (Section 11) School Lunch Reimbursement:

- a. Free rate = \$4.16 per meal
- b. Reduced rate = \$3.76 per meal

5130 (Regular Breakfast) 5135 (Severe Need Breakfast Rates:

Please note that the LEA must correctly budget and record the federal reimbursement rates for the school breakfast program in the appropriate revenue function code. The breakfast rates vary per school site on an annual basis per school year.

After School Snack Service (5125) –

Federal cash reimbursements for snacks served to children and youth in certain after school care programs. The school site for the after-school snack program must participate in NSLP.

USDA Donated Foods Value (5160) –

This is the value of USDA donated foods received during the reporting period.

CNP REBATES (5161) –

SAE Funds paid to schools that receive USDA donated food rebates for USDA foods handling / hauling.

Summer Food Service Program (5170) –

Funds paid to schools that participate in the federal summer food service program are recorded under this category.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (5192) –

Funds paid to schools that participate in the federal fresh fruit and vegetable program are recorded under this category.

Equipment Grant (5194) –

This item includes equipment grant money awarded to school district who submit successful proposals for equipment assistant grant.

Accounting Guidance for Fund Source 5194

- These funds must be accounted for separately from all other CNP income and expenditures.
- Please use fund source 5194 when recording these funds.
- The account codes should be set up using the following format:

Revenue:

12-4-5194-000-CCCC-5194-0-0000-0000

Expenditure:

12-5-4210-Obj-0000-5194-0-8420-0000

- Be sure to apply the correct expense object code from the allowable CNP list:
 - 492, 493, 494, 495, or 499 – for non-equipment purchases that do not meet non-capital outlay criteria
 - 532, 533, 541, 545, 546, or 589 – for capital equipment purchases that do not meet capital outlay criteria

USDA: TEAM NUTRITION GRANT (5197) -

These funds are received from USDA for administrative expenditures for the Team Nutrition Grant.

- You will receive a list from ALSDE on or before October 4th listing the participants that have completed the training and that are ready to be paid. You will receive correspondence from ALSDE prior to this if I notice that I am missing documentation for any participants.
- Your district will pay the \$500 incentive directly to the individuals on this list from your district. Please refer to your signed MOA to see the breakdown of FICA, Medicare, retirement, and unemployment compensation. You will be able to be reimbursed for the stipend and additional benefit expenditures up to the listed amounts.
- You will first pay them from 5101. Once the money is received, you will move this to 5197.
- Accounting for these funds must be separated from all other CNP income and expenditures. Please use fund source 5197 in accounting for these funds. The account codes should reflect the following format:

Intergovernmental Receivable:	12-1-0134-000-CCCC-5197-0-0000-0000
Team Nutrition Funds received:	12-4-5197-000-CCCC-5197-0-0000-0000
Supplemental Pay:	12-5-4210-191-CCCC-5197-0-8420-0000
Travel Pay:	12-5-4210-382-CCCC-5197-0-8420-0000
Open House Food Purchase:	12-5-4210-461-CCCC-5197-0-8420-0000
Food Service Supplies:	12-5-4210-463-CCCC-5197-0-8420-0000
- Once you pay the individuals, you will invoice the ALSDE on one invoice for all participants (the template of this is attached to allow time to review and ask questions). You will complete this invoice via **DocuSign Power form** that will be sent from me along with the list of participants on or by October 4th. You will attach payroll documentation such as a Payroll Detail Query or Payroll Checks Payroll Report to demonstrate that you have already paid the individual. Please invoice us by October 16th.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) (5199) –

Funds paid to schools who participate in the federally funded CACFP and At-Risk Program are recorded in this category.

Other Federal Programs (5990) –

These are other federally funded programs administered by the local School Food Authority.

Grants (6990) –

This item includes grant money awarded to school districts who submit successful proposals for special projects and activities.

Expenditures Salaries & Wages

For the period of _____

School Foodservice Administration

	Expenses	
Administrators	\$ _____	
Accounting/General Office	\$ _____	
Total Administrative Expenses		\$ _____

School Foodservice Operating Staff

	Expenses	
Managers	\$ _____	
Cooks/Cashiers	\$ _____	
Workers/Helpers	\$ _____	
Substitute	\$ _____	
Overtime	\$ _____	
Student Labor	\$ _____	
Drivers/Delivery to Satellite Locations	\$ _____	
Total Foodservice Operating Staff Expenses		\$ _____

SFS Maintenance/Custodial

	Expenses	
Repair	\$ _____	
Custodial	\$ _____	
Total SFS Maintenance/Custodial Expenses		\$ _____

Total Salaries & Wages		\$ _____
-----------------------------------	--	----------

Definitions

Expenditures – Salaries & Wages

Foodservice Administrators –

These positions are associated with the responsibilities of administering the school foodservice operation. This includes the central office staff: Administrator, assistants to the administrator, school district area supervisors, nutrition coordinators, bookkeepers, secretaries, etc.

School Foodservice Operating Staff –

This category includes all positions associated with producing and serving food, including cleanup and delivery to satellite locations. This includes managers, assistant managers, cooks, cashiers, workers, helpers, substitutes, student labor, and drivers to satellite locations.

SFS Maintenance/Custodial –

This item refers to positions associated with maintenance, repair, and upkeep of school foodservice facilities.

Expenditures Fringe Benefits		For the period of _____	
Benefits		Expenses	
210 State Insurance	\$		
217 Compensated Absences (Leave)	\$		
220 State Retirement	\$		
230 Social Security	\$		
240 Federal Medicare	\$		
250 State Unemployment Compensation Insurance	\$		
260 Workers Compensation Insurance	\$		
270 Life Insurance	\$		
290 Other Employee Benefits	\$		
Total Foodservice Operating Staff Expenses			\$ _____

Definitions

Expenditures – Fringe Benefits

- 210 State Insurance –**
This item includes the costs to the school foodservice program (SFP) for contributions or premiums paid for employee insurance such as health, hospitalization, and dental.
- 217 Compensated Absences –**
This item is used to report the portion of salary/wage expended to employees while absent from work due to vacation, personal leave, sick leave, or jury duty.
- 220 State Retirement –**
The cost of contributions paid by the school foodservice fund to employee pension plans should be recorded in this category.
- 230 Social Security –**
This is a federal retirement tax paid by employers. The rate is a set percentage of salaries and wages paid. Only the employer's share should be reported.
- 240 Federal Medicare –**
This category is for recording the employer's matching contribution to FICA for employee's Medicare benefits.
- 250 State Unemployment Compensation Insurance –**
This item includes the contribution by employers to the unemployment funds required by unemployment compensation laws.
- 260 Workers Compensation Insurance -**
This is the cost of contributions made by the SFP to an insurance program that provides benefits to employees who suffer job related injuries and illness.
- 270 Life Insurance –**
This item includes the costs to the school foodservice program (SFP) for contributions or premiums paid for employee insurance such as accidental death, and/or life.
- 290 Other Employee Benefits -**
This is the cost of contributions made by the SFP for any other benefit not otherwise classified.

Expenditures
Purchased Services

For the period of _____

Purchased Services

Expenses

Technology Services (331-339)	\$	_____
Communication (361-362)	\$	_____
Consultant/Technical Service Fees (339)	\$	_____
Custodial & Maintenance Contracts (342)	\$	_____
Food Service Management Fees (393)	\$	_____
Property Insurance (395)	\$	_____
Printing (394)	\$	_____
Advertising (363)	\$	_____
Human Resource Services (326&328)	\$	_____
Rental Fees (345)	\$	_____
Other (399)	\$	_____

Total Purchased Service Expenses \$ _____

Definitions

Expenditures – Purchased Services

Technology Services (331-339) –

This refers to the cost of data processing services, including fees paid to data processing professionals. Other costs include contract fees for computer support, computer systems analysts, annual subscription fees for software, license fees, costs of hardware maintenance, and other related service fees.

Communication (361 & 362) –

These costs are associated with communication services, including telephone services, cell phones, fax machines, beepers and beeper services, Internet access providers, and two-way radios.

Consultant/Technical Service Fees (339) –

This item includes the cost of professional services such as public accountants, architects, professional consultants, nutrition analysts, and physicians. Technical service fees include health department and permit fees, safety inspection fees, and environmental compliance fees.

Maintenance/Custodial Contracts (342) –

This item includes the costs of services and contracts not provided by the foodservice department or school system. Examples are as follows: Kitchen hoods, pest control, grease removal, floor cleaning and waxing, equipment maintenance, recycling pickup service, window washing, waste removal, and fire extinguishers.

Food Service Management Fees (393) –

Fees charged by an organization for management or supervision of the whole or part of the school foodservice operation. Included are contract management company fees and shared management fees. For example, several school districts may enter into a cooperative purchasing agreement whereby one school district assumes all administrative duties related to purchasing and the other districts pay for the service through a fee system.

Property Insurance (395) –

This item includes the costs of insurance premiums for liability, theft coverage, lost or damaged goods, performance bonds, fire and weather. Postal insurance for shipped or mailed items may be included in this category.

Printing (394) –

Costs for services to print school menus, eligibility applications, handbooks, forms, and other materials necessary for the operation of the SFP are recorded under this category. The costs for binding and other related services are also included.

Advertising (363) –

Advertisements for job vacancies, invitations to bid, etc are included in this line item.

Human Resource Services (326 & 328) –

This item includes costs of employee services including drug screening, background checks, fingerprinting, and medical exams required for employment. It may include employee assistance counseling and similar services.

Rental Fees (345) –

This item covers costs for renting storage facilities in a commercial warehouse or for specialized equipment rented from a commercial rental company.

Other (399) –

Other professional or technical service fees or costs that are not account for in any of the previously discussed items are included in this line item.

Expenditures
Operations, Maintenance, & Energy
For the period of _____

	Expenses	
Property Repair/Maintenance	\$ _____	
Electricity	\$ _____	
Fuel (Natural Gas or Propane)	\$ _____	
Water	\$ _____	
Total Operations, Maintenance, & Energy Expenses		\$ _____

Definitions
Expenditures – Operations, Maintenance, & Energy

Property Repair/Maintenance (341) –

This category expenditure includes costs paid for services to maintain the building, furnishings, equipment, and other expenses necessary to keep the school foodservice facilities in operating conditions. Examples of items to include are as follows: walls and ceiling repairs, floor repair and replacement, furniture repair, plumbing repairs, heating/cooling repairs, electrical repairs, equipment repairs, painting expenses, and network wiring.

Electricity (371) –

This item includes the cost of electricity purchased from outside producers. Must be a separate meter if recorded as a direct cost.

Fuel (373 or 374) –

This item includes the cost of oil, natural gas, propane, and other types of fuel used for a CNP facility if recorded as direct cost to CNP.

Water (372) –

This item includes the costs of water purchased, sewage usage, water purification, and water tests. Must be separate meter if recorded as a direct cost.

Expenditures Food Costs

For the period of _____

Food Costs

Purchased food and Commodity Single Inventory			
Beginning Inventory		\$	_____
Total ALL Food Received	+	\$	_____
Less: Ending Inventory	-	\$	_____
Cost of Food Used	=	\$	_____
Less: Rebates	-	\$	_____
Food Cost	=	\$	_____
Commodity Processing Fees	+	\$	_____
Commodity Distribution Charge	+	\$	_____
Total Food Costs	=		\$ _____

Definitions

Expenditures – Food Costs (Single Inventory Concept)

Beginning Inventory

This refers to the value of the food inventory at the beginning of the month.

Food Received

This is the category for the dollar value of raw foods, oils, spices, condiments, and other edible goods received for the foodservice program during the accounting period. If schedule E-5 is used, the category includes both purchased food and USDA donated foods.

Ending Inventory

This refers to the value of the food inventory at the end of the month. If the school district is calculating a single inventory, the value includes both purchased food and USDA donated foods.

Rebates

This item refers to money received from a company as an incentive to use a product. If the rebate is received during the year in which the food is purchased, it is recorded as a reduction to food cost. Rebates from the prior school year are recorded as revenue.

USDA Donated Foods Processing Fees

These are fees paid to commercial food processors for processing USDA donated foods into more convenient forms. They do **not** include the value of the USDA donated foods.

Beginning USDA Donated Foods Inventory

This is the value of USDA donated foods in storage at the beginning of the month.

Value of USDA Donated Foods Received

This is the assigned value by USDA donated food items received during the accounting period.

Ending USDA Donated Foods Inventory

This is the value of USDA donated foods in storage at the end of the month.

Expenditures

General Operating & Food Production Supplies

For the period of _____

General Operating

463	Food Service Supplies	\$	_____
469	Other Processing Supplies	\$	_____
471	Office Supplies	\$	_____
479	Other General Supplies	\$	_____

Total General Operating Expense

\$ _____

464 **Food Production Supplies**

\$ _____

Total All Supplies

\$ _____

Definitions

Expenditures – General Operating & Food Production Supplies

General Operating Supplies are those used in administering and operating the school foodservice program. The breakdown represented below may not be feasible or necessary for every school food authority. However, these categories and definitions are provided for information and optional use by the school foodservice administrator.

Food Service Supplies or Regular Supplies 463

Cleaning Compounds	Detergents	Disinfectants
Mops/mop buckets	Brooms/dust pans	Polishes
Steel wool/scouring pads	Brushes	Wax/wax stripper
Hand soaps	Trash containers	Garbage bags
Water treatment chemicals	Dish machine chemicals	Drying agents
Sanitizer	Dish racks	Toilet paper
Paper Towels		

These items are used in the process of preparing, serving, and storing food. Examples are as follows:

- **Kitchen utensils** – Cutting knives, measuring devices, spatulas, whips, brushes, thermometers, serving utensils, protective gloves, cutting boards and other such kitchen items are included in this category.
- **Cookware/ovenware** – Pots, steam pans, cobbler pans, bun pans, skillets, and other similar cookware are examples for this line item.
- **Preparation equipment** – This category includes scales, timers, can openers, and small equipment such as blenders or hand mixers
- **Storage/transport** – Pan racks, dunnage racks, utility carts, can storage racks, food storage containers, storage room bins, food transport cart, and other items used for storage or transport of food are classified under this category.
- **Serving line supplies** – Plates, flatware, glasses, trays, tray racks, and other similar items are considered serving line supplies.

Office Supplies 471

These items are used in the district/school office to administer the school foodservice program. Examples are as follows:

Adding machine tape	Binders	Desk pads
Pens, pencils, markers	Stamp pads	Staplers, staples
Data processing supplies	Printed forms	Masking tape
Time books	Rubber bands	Paper Clips
Scotch tape	Folders	Report covers
Stationery/envelopes	Computer paper	Printer cartridges
Diskettes	Postage	

Other General Supplies 479

These items are purchased by the school foodservice program for the in-house repair and upkeep of equipment and facilities. Examples are as follows:

Light bulbs	Fuses	Refrigeration supplies
Windowpanes	Filters (water, air)	Paint supplies
Floor mats	Fire extinguishers	Water hoses
Equipment parts	Light switches	Electrical cords
Service manuals		

Food Production/Processing Supplies 464

Paper or disposable supplies used at the school site only for production and service of food are recorded under this classification. Examples are as follows:

Napkins	Pastry bags	Pan liners
Straws	Filter paper	Parchment
Soufflé cups	Disposable cups	Disposable plates/trays
Wax paper	Foil	Paper towels
Disposable Aprons	Disposable gloves	Disposable table covers
Disposable forks, spoons, knives		

Expenditures Capital Equipment/Furniture

For the period of _____

Equipment, Purchased

Kitchen Equipment	\$	
Office Equipment	\$	
Dining Furniture	\$	
Office Furniture	\$	
Vehicles	\$	

Total Equipment, Purchased Expense		\$
---	--	--

Equipment, Leased/Purchased

Kitchen Equipment	\$	
Office Equipment	\$	

Total Equipment, Purchased Expense		\$
---	--	--

Equipment, Leased

Kitchen Equipment	\$	
Office Equipment	\$	
Vehicles	\$	

Total Equipment, Purchased Expense		\$
---	--	--

Total All Equipment Expenditures		\$
---	--	--

Definitions

Expenditures – General Capital Equipment/Furniture

Major Equipment/Furniture Purchased

This item refers to an expenditure for durable equipment or furniture over a specified dollar amount, as defined by the state, with a life expectancy greater than one year. It is recorded to a fixed asset account. Items may include major food preparation equipment, refrigeration equipment, serving line equipment, copying machines, fax machines, computer hardware, dining room tables/chairs, office desks, etc.

Equipment, Leased/Purchased

This category covers equipment initially leased for a contract price. When the lease is fully paid, the equipment becomes the property of the school district.

Equipment, Leased

This line item is for payments to use equipment that will be returned to the leasing agent when the lease expires.

NOTE:

The *NCES Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems, 2003 Edition* proposed a set of criteria for distinguishing capital equipment from supply items. An equipment item must meet all of the criteria. At the first “no” the item is declared to be a supply, not equipment.

Criteria for Distinguishing Equipment from Supply Items

1. Lasts more than one year
2. Repair rather than replace
3. Independent unit rather than being incorporated into another unit item
4. Cost of tagging and inventory small percent of item cost

Expenditures Miscellaneous

For the period of _____

Transportation

Fuel and Oil	\$	_____
Insurance	\$	_____
Repair/Service	\$	_____
Books, Periodicals	\$	_____
Subscriptions	\$	_____
Professional Dues	\$	_____
Nutrition Education	\$	_____
Staff Development Activities/Training	\$	_____
Professional Conference/Meetings	\$	_____
In-District Travel	\$	_____
Marketing	\$	_____
Recruitment	\$	_____
Other	\$	_____

Total Miscellaneous Expense \$ _____

Definitions

Expenditures – Miscellaneous

Transportation

- **Fuel and Oil** – This item includes the costs of fuel and oil directly used by vehicles owned or leased by the school foodservice program.
- **Insurance** – The cost of insurance on vehicles owned or leased by the school foodservice program is included in this item.
- **Labor for repair/service** – These expenditures are for outside labor and parts to repair and/or service vehicles owned or leased by the school foodservice operation. The costs for tires, batteries, etc., purchased by the school foodservice program are also included as transportation service items.

Books, Periodicals

These items include books, periodicals, and other publications that can be used in the operation or management of the school foodservice program.

Subscriptions

This item refers to the costs of subscriptions to business, professional, and technical periodicals that are applicable to the school foodservice program.

Professional Dues

The costs of memberships in business, technical, and professional organizations are recorded under this line item.

Nutrition Education

This item is for the costs of conducting or promoting nutrition education in the school district.

Staff Development Activities/Training

The costs associated with training activities provided for employee development by the school district are included under this category. Costs for training provided by outside vendors not on the payroll of the school district should be reported under Purchased Professional Services.

Professional Conferences/Meetings

This category is for the costs of meetings and conferences where the primary purpose is the dissemination of technical information, including meals, transportation, rental of meeting facilities, and other incidental costs.

In-District Travel

Expenses for local travel (mileage) within the school district are recorded under this line item. Other expenses may include visits to schools and business-related trips to banks, etc.

Marketing

This item is for the costs of improving customer satisfaction with the school nutrition program. Included are promotions, point of sale décor, advertising, publicity, customer satisfaction surveys, etc. The LEA/SFA will use the product expense object code for the items being purchased (e.g., T-Shirts for staff to promote the CNP program would be coded to object code 479 "Other General Supplies".)

Recruitment

Costs related to attracting applicants for vacancies within the school foodservice operation are recorded under this line item.

Other

Other miscellaneous costs that are not accounted for in the any of the previously discussed items are included in this category.

SECTION IV: Financial Analysis

Successful financial management of school foodservice operation requires careful review and analysis of financial data. For financial data to be purposeful and useful, it must be understandable, reliable, relevant, and timely. Understanding and monitoring financial data can help directors and managers determine the profitability and efficiency of a school foodservice operation and identify areas for improvement. The relationship between available revenue and program costs must be evaluated on a regular basis. Programs are expected to be self-sufficient; this requires increased accountability.

Several types of analyses are appropriate to generate performance indicators for evaluating financial management of a school foodservice operation. Performance indicators may be stated in dollars, percentages, or ratios to facilitate the analysis process. National Food Service Management Institute Task Force members identified these performance indicators:

- Financial position (operations reports, trial balance sheet, budget variances, fund balances)
- Percent by cost by category to total revenue (operating ratios)
- Meal cost (plate cost, food cost/meal, labor cost/meal, commodity value/meal)
- Participation rate (by program, eligibility category)
- Productivity (meals per labor hour, revenue to variable costs)

These performance indicators are meaningful only when compared to other useful criteria. One way to accomplish this is through the utilization of benchmarks. Benchmarks are standards used to measure performance and identify areas for improvement. Benchmarking data can be compared to:

- Corresponding data from the prior period; significant changes may be identified from this comparison,
- Planned goals such as budget, participation, and meals per labor hour,
- Other foodservice operations with similar characteristics.

For all per meal calculations and for Meals Per Labor Hour, we must determine **professional Equivalents**.

Meal Equivalents

1 Lunch =	1 meal equivalent
3 Breakfasts =	2 meal equivalents
3 Snacks =	1 meal equivalents
All a la carte/current free	
Reimbursement plus	
current USDA Foods value = 1 meal equivalent	

It is critical that the system correctly record any a la carte items as it will affect the number of meal equivalents measured for each school and for the program as a whole!

***A la carte includes: All Adult Meals
All Student A la carte
All vended, catered, special functions.
(Any sale of food other than a student reimbursable meal)***

EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ANALYSES AND MEASUREMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN ATTACHMENTS TO HANDBOOK.

The procedures for determining participation rates for allocating USDA foods and central office purchases, including salaries and benefits, among schools.

The percentage used to allocate USDA foods and central office purchases, including salaries and benefits, is determined based on each school's lunch meal equivalent participation percentage. The following steps outline the procedure:

Step 1: Calculate the total number of student lunches sold for each school.

- Determine the total number of student lunches sold at each individual school.

Examples:

- School A: 25,000 lunches sold
- School B: 30,000 lunches sold
- School C: 20,000 lunches sold

Step 2: Calculate the total number of student lunches sold for the entire school system.

- Gather data for the total number of student lunches sold across all schools in the school system participating in the Child Nutrition Program.

Examples:

- School A: 25,000 lunches sold
 - School B: 30,000 lunches sold
 - School C: 20,000 lunches sold
- Total: 25,000 + 30,000 + 20,000 = 75,000 lunches

Step 3: Calculate the percentage for each school.

- Divide the total number of student lunches sold at each school by the total number of lunches sold for the entire school system. This provides the percentage of total lunches sold by each school.

Formula:

- School's Percentage = Total student lunches for school / total student lunches for system x 100

Examples:

- School A: $25,000 \div 75,000 \times 100 = 33.33\%$
- School B: $30,000 \div 75,000 \times 100 = 40.00\%$
- School C: $20,000 \div 75,000 \times 100 = 26.67\%$

Step 4: Verify that percentages total 100%.

- Add up the calculated percentages for all schools to ensure they total 100%.

Examples:

- School A: 33.33%
 - School B: 40.00%
 - School C: 26.67%
- Total: 33.33% + 40.00% + 26.67% = 100%

Note: The percentages calculated for each school will be used to allocate USDA Foods and central office costs, such as salaries and benefits, among schools. If there is any discrepancy in the total percentage (not adding to exactly 100%), revisit the calculations to ensure accuracy. These steps will ensure a fair and accurate distribution of costs based on each school's participation in the National School Lunch Program.

Determining the Productivity Rate

Upon completing the module, participants will be able to:

- * Define productivity
- * Convert all meals and other sales to meal equivalents
- * Determine the productivity rate of a food service staff

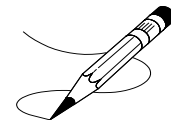
The two largest expenses in school foodservices are food and labor costs. Labor costs will increase if employees receive step raises and/or cost-of-living raises. The costs of fringe benefits also increase, such as retirement and health insurance. Over recent years, the abundance of potential foodservice employees has shrunk to the point that schools are having to compete for employees. This has resulted in increases in starting pay for many foodservice employees.

A question often asked is, "How much staff is needed?" This will depend on a number of factors, such as how efficient a staff is and how many labor hours are needed. That brings us to the questions: "How efficient is the staff?" Is the staff producing at a high or low rate of productivity?" Low productivity contributes to high labor costs in the school foodservice industry.

Productivity Rate

The productivity rate is the level of efficiency in the use of people, materials, equipment, and the money available. In this module we will concentrate on the efficiency in the use of people. **Productivity may be simply defined as the ratio of output to input.** Like all industries, school foodservice can measure its productivity. To determine the productivity rate in school foodservice, use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}} = \text{Productivity Rate}$$



Notes

First, we need to identify “output.” Output is the product produced. In school foodservice programs, the output is food and service. A foodservice program provides food and services in many different forms; breakfast, lunch, snacks, special functions, and food for extra sales.

Secondly, we need to identify “input.” Input is the labor that goes into producing the output. The labor refers to the number of labor hours that go into producing and serving food. Those labor hours include the hours a manager works and the labor hours each of the employees works. All the labor needed to produce and serve meals, clean up, cashier, and prepare the daily accountability reports should be included.

<p>Output in School Foodservice = Meals Input in School Foodservice = Labor Hours</p>

Thirdly, we need to identify the “productivity rate.” The productivity rate is the efficiency rate, or how much food and service can be produced with a labor hour of work. In school foodservice we measure productivity by the number of meals produced with a labor hour, or meals per labor hour (MPLH).

Meals Per Labor Hour

To determine the productivity rate of a school foodservice staff, divide the output (number of breakfasts, lunches, and equivalent extra food sales) by the number of labor hours worked.

<p>$\frac{(\text{Output}) \text{ Meals Equivalents}}{(\text{Input}) \text{ Number of Labor Hours}} = \text{Productivity Rate or Meals per labor Hour}$</p>

Determining Meal Equivalents

Lunch is the main meal of the day, and it is the standard used to evaluate the other meals/services. Usually, the amount of work involved in producing a breakfast is less than what is involved in producing a lunch. Foods sold as extra sales, snacks, and special-function foods also need to be measured. The breakfasts, snacks, special-function foods, and extra sales are converted to equal quantities of work-referred to as meal equivalents. All the food prepared and served should be converted to meal equivalents.

$$\frac{\text{Meal Equivalents (MEQ)}}{\text{Number of Labor Hours}} = \frac{\text{MEQ per Labor Hour}}{\text{or Meals per Labor Hour (MPLH)}}$$

The Alabama Department of Education, Child Nutrition Programs, has established the amount of work involved in producing and serving a breakfast at 2/3 or .67 of a lunch. This means that there is 2/3 as much work involved in producing and serving a breakfast as there is in producing a lunch.

To determine the breakfast “meal equivalents,” multiply the number of breakfasts served by .67. For example, the school serves an average of 100 breakfasts. Multiply 100 by .67 to obtain the MEQ, as follows:

$$\text{Number of Breakfast} \times .67 = \text{MEQ}$$

$$100 \times .67 = 67 \text{ MEQ}$$

To determine snacks “meal equivalents,” divide the number of snacks by three. For example, to calculate the meals equivalents for a school serving 60 after-school snacks a day, divide 60 snacks by 3, as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Snacks}}{3} = \text{MEQ}$$

$$60 \div 3 = 20 \text{ MEQ}$$



Notes

Ala carte food sales may be converted to meal equivalents by dividing dollars in extra food sales by the current federal free lunch reimbursement plus USDA entitlement commodity rate per lunch. Alabama uses the USDA's Nonprogram Food Sales Dollar amount of nonprogram food sales / (current free lunch reimbursement rate + current USDA Foods value [which changes annually]) The MEQ calculations for all other SN program categories are based on the annual Federal reimbursement rate for a free lunch plus the USDA Foods value. Nonprogram Food Sales (Free lunch reimbursement rate + USDA Foods value) The same formula would apply for other school nutrition program events, such as catered meals or special school functions.

Current free base reimbursement rate \$4.60 for SY 2026 plus the USDA Foods Value \$0.3050 equals \$4.905 Nonprogram Food MEQ rate.

$$\frac{\$ \text{ in Extra Food Sales}}{\$4.905} = \text{MEQ}$$

$$\frac{\$234.00}{\$4.905} = \$47.71 \text{ MEQ}$$

In this example, based on SY 2026 rates.

See Exhibit 3.1 for a summary and another example.

Exhibit 3.1. Meal Equivalents (MEQ) and An Example

1 Breakfast	= .67 MEQ
(Number Breakfasts x .67 = MEQ)	
1 Lunch	= 1 MEQ
3 Snacks	= 1 MEQ
Dollars in Extra Food Sales	
\$4.905	= 1 MEQ
Example: New Elementary School serves 150 breakfasts, 200 lunches, and 30 snacks and takes in \$30 in extra sales per day.	
The MEQs are determined as follows:	
200 Lunches	= 200.0 MEQ
200 Breakfasts	= 134.0 MEQ
(200 x .67=134)	
40 Snacks	= 13.3 MEQ
(40 ÷ 3 = 13.3)	
\$30 Extra Sales**	= 6.12 MEQ
(\$30 ÷ \$4.905 =6.12)	
Total Meal Equivalents	353.42
**Includes paid adult meals	

Exhibit 3.1 illustrates the use of MEQs. When all the MEQs are added together the total number of MEQs produced is obtained (353.42).

Determining Productivity of a Staff

What is the foodservice employees' productivity or efficiency rate? To determine how productive a staff is, divide the average number of meal equivalents by the average number of meal equivalents by the average number of labor hours (including the manager, substitute labor, and all the staff labor hours). This gives the number of meals per labor hour (MPLH) an existing staff is producing and serving.

To determine the productivity rate (or the meals per labor hour produced by an existing staff), use the following formula:

The productivity rate of New Elementary School's foodservice staff is 17 MPLH. Exhibit 3.2 shows how the hours are divided to cover the one serving line at lunch and breakfast.

$$\frac{\text{Output (MEQ)}}{\text{Input (Number of Labor Hours)}} = \text{Productivity Rate (MPLH)}$$

The "output" equals the total MEQs. The "input" equals the total labor hours used. The MEQs are divided by the labor hours. New Elementary School is staffed with 21 labor hours. Their productivity rate is arrived at by dividing the 320.0 MEQs by 21 labor hours.

$$\frac{353.42 \text{ MEQ}}{21 \text{ Labor Hours}} = 16.83 \text{ MPLH or } 17 \text{ MPLH}$$

Exhibit 3.2. An Example of Division of Labor Hours

Manager	6 hours per day	6 hours
1 staff person	5 hours per day	5 hours
2 staff persons	4 hours per day	8 hours
1 staff person	<u>2 hours per day</u>	<u>2 hours</u>
Totals: 5 employees		21 hours per day

In Class Exercise: Determining Productivity of Existing Staff

Use Form 9 to determine the meal equivalents for "ABC" High School. "ABC" High School averages 180 for breakfast and 1,306 for lunch, 45 snacks, and an average of \$230 in daily extra food sales.

Using the meal equivalent formula, determine the productivity rate for "ABC" High School's staff, who works an average of 104 labor hours per day.

Determining MEQ and Productivity of a Staff, Part 1**Average Daily Data:**

Step 1

Number Breakfasts Served _____ x .67 = _____ MEQ

Step 2

Number Lunches Served _____ = _____ MEQ

Step 3

Extra Sales \$ _____ ÷ (current free lunch reimbursement rate + current USDA Foods value) = _____ MEQ

Step 4

Number Snacks _____ ÷ 3 = _____ MEQ

Step 5

Number Contracted Lunches Served _____ = _____ MEQ

TOTAL _____ = _____ MEQ

Step 6

Productivity of the Staff

	Total Number Labor Hours	
Total MEQ _____ ÷	_____	= _____ MPLH

Exercise (continued)**Determining Productivity of Your Staff**

Obtain the following information for a day from your school foodservice:

1. The number of labor hours assigned (including the manager and substitute labor hours)
2. The average number of breakfasts and lunches served each day
3. The average dollars in extra sales per day
4. The average number of snacks served per day
5. Average contracted meals per day (if any)

Insert this information in the proper blanks on the above form. Follow the steps for this form to obtain the productivity rate, or meals per labor hour (MPLH), of your staff. See the data brought from the school district.

Determining Productivity of Your Staff, Part 2

Average Daily Data:

Step 1

Number Breakfasts Served _____ x .67 = _____ MEQ

Step 2

Number Lunches Served _____ = _____ MEQ

Step 3

Extra Sales \$ _____ ÷ (current free lunch reimbursement rate + current USDA Foods value) = _____ MEQ

Step 4

Number Snacks _____ ÷ 3 = _____ MEQ

Step 5

Number Contracted Lunches Served _____ = _____ MEQ

TOTAL _____ = _____ MEQ

Step 6

Productivity of the Staff

Total MEQ _____ ÷

Total Number Labor Hours	_____	=	_____ MPLH
--------------------------------	-------	---	------------

Once a manager knows the productivity rate of the staff, the questions asked are: "Is that good?" and "How does that compare with other schools with similar situations?"

Answer the following questions:

Is your productivity rate below 14 MPLH? _____

Is the productivity rate 18 MPLH or higher? _____

If higher than 18 MPLH, the manager deserves a pat on the back. If it is below 14 MPLH, the staff needs to either serve more meals or labor hours should be reduced.

If the staff is producing at 15 meals per labor hour and wants to produce at 16, 17, or 18, increasing productivity does not just happen. It requires changes. These changes will be discussed in detail in the following pages.

CALCULATION OF MEALS PER LABOR HOUR

		Staffing Formula								
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
							ACTUAL			
SCHOOL	RATE/HR	LUNCH	BREAKFAST	A LA CARTE	SNACK	TOTAL	LABOR	HOURS	% OVER/	ACTUAL
	DESIRED	ADP	ADP	SALES	ADP	EARNED	TOTAL	OVER/UNDER	UNDER	MSLH
						[(C+2D/3+E/	(Input	(H - G)	(I / H)	[C+D/2+E/
						3.00+F/3/ B]	Data)			3.00+F/4/ H]
South Elementary	16	311.81	215.25	61.27	0	29.73	31	2.87	10.21	14.19
North Elementary	16	259.29	237.13	46.63	0	27.06	31	5.93	23.64	12.69
Smith Elementary	16	189.37	72.16	26.31	0	15.39	31	16.09	107.87	7.56
Middle School West	16	293.61	190.94	58.64	0	27.53	31	4.85	18.55	13.18
Park Side High	16	198.89	126.69	59.29	0	18.94	35.5	17.26	94.6	7.94
Northview Elementary	16	259.9	199.97	60.98	0	25.85	31	6.6	27.06	12.26
Midtown Middle School	16	436.13	255	198.66	0	42.02	62	20.57	49.63	10.16
Anytown High School	16	348.92	96.21	500.34	0	36.24	83	42.55	105.19	6.79
TOTALS	16	2297.92	1393.35	1012.12		27.85	335.5	116.72	436.75	9.93

RED FLAGS TO MONITOR/INVESTIGATE

- Low meals per labor hour; high percentage labor/fringes to revenue; high per meal labor costs.
- High food costs per meal; high percentage food costs to revenue.
- Low meals per labor hour and high food costs due to using expensive processed foods.
- Basic outcomes that do not relate.
- Are all monies being deposited daily? Compare potential to actual revenues; make surprise visits to schools and verify cash reconciliation. Make sure two individuals are performing cash counts for each cash drawer. Compare to normal history of cash deposits. Monitor cash deposits when staff goes on vacation or sick leave. Monitor Cash Over/Short. Establish threshold for cash over/shorts.

STATE STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

Operating Balance (# of Months) <i>(Fund Balance/12 Months)</i>	1 (USDA regs limit to 3 months)
Expenditures As Percent of Revenues	94 – 96%
<i>Food Expenditures</i>	30 – 34%
<i>Labor Expenditures</i>	46 – 50%
Per Meal Food Costs	
<i>Food Expenditures</i>	\$1.20 - \$1.40
<i>Labor Expenditures</i>	\$1.50 - \$1.75
Meals Per Labor Hour	16 – 19

A LA CARTE PRICE FACTORS

<i>To get a desired Food Cost of</i>	<i>Multiply Actual Food Cost By</i>
33%	3.0
35%	2.85
40%	2.5
45%	2.22
50%	2.0

Note: *A higher food cost should be offset by lower labor requirement*

CONTROLLING LABOR COSTS – PART II

Scheduling Work for High Productivity

Upon completing the module, participants will be able to:

- **Understand the advantages to a planned work schedule**
- **Determine factors to consider when planning work schedules**
- **Prepare work schedules**

Training Employees for High Productivity

Upon completing the module, participants will be able to:

- **Identify factors that increase productivity**
- **Establish training on how to set up a work area**
- **Involve employees in how to increase productivity**

Making Changes Needed to Reduce Labor Costs

Upon completing the module, participants will be able to:

- **Establish ways of reducing labor costs and increasing productivity**
- **Determine where improvement is needed in your operation**
- **List changes you plan to make**

Scheduling Work for High Productivity

Upon completing the module, participants will be able to:

- **Understand the advantages of a planned work schedule**
- **Determine factors to consider when planning work schedules**
- **Prepare and post work schedules**

Scheduling Work for High Productivity

Today's progress was yesterday's plan" is a powerful statement. Two other similar sayings are: "Most people don't plan to fail—they fail to plan," and "Work expands to fill the time available (Parkinson's Law)." Originators of these sayings are unknown.

“Today’s progress was yesterday’s plan.” (Anonymous)

One of the important jobs of a manager is to keep all employees busy and productive. The goal should be to improve productivity annually. One sure way is through effective, well-planned work schedules. Therefore, it is the manager’s responsibility to plan work.

A common complaint is that there is not enough time in the day to do the work. Some managers ask for additional labor hours even though they are staffed appropriately. Even when they are overstaffed and producing at a low productivity rate some will complain of not enough labor. One sure way to determine if there is “enough time in the workday” is to plan the work on paper.

for the menu. Management should be required to plan work schedules to the menu. If a menu cycle is used, the work schedules should be “recycled” or reused, too. This enables management to improve the work schedules (make corrections when timing is off). It makes the job of preparing work schedules much easier.

Planning Work Schedules

A work schedule is a plan of work that:

- assigns someone to do specific jobs at specific times
- until all jobs and duties are planned
- and all employees’ workdays are planned daily, weekly, or yearly

Work schedules **inform** the employees of set deadlines and **give urgency** to the assignments. If time limits are not set, the Parkinson’s Law takes over.

**“Work expands to fill the time available.”
(Parkinson’s Law)**

Some foodservice employees depend on work schedules, whereas others may not see the benefits. Managers will sometimes argue against work schedules with the comment, “My staff and I have worked together so long that we each know what to do and don’t need work schedules.” That attitude often comes from the schools that need work schedules the most. Some employees have a way of taking all day to do a job, and some fail to do their share of the work. A common complaint is, “do my work and hers/his work, too.” There are many advantages to a work schedule.

Types of Work Schedules

Three types of work schedules will be discussed in this Module:

1. Daily group work schedule by menu
2. Individual work assignments
3. Cleaning schedule

Each of these schedules are discussed in detail on the following pages.

Exhibit 4.1. Advantages to a Written Work Schedule

- Improves productivity
- Gives the manager and employees more confidence that the work will be done on time and that all the work will be done by someone
- Informs employees of the work to be done
- Informs each employee of the sequence for each of his or her duties with time requirements (expectations)
- Encourages “just in time” cooking and avoids preparing food too far ahead (e.g., oven barbecued chicken for lunch from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. ready at 9:30 a.m.)
- Enables management to better balance the workload
- Prevents employees having to ask, “What do you want me to do next?”
- Helps employees look ahead and have everything ready when needed.
- Assigns specific cleaning jobs to each employee.

Preparing Daily Group Work Schedules by Menu

The first time one plans work schedules it is difficult to get started without some guidance. There are some steps to making a work schedule that can help make the job easier (see Exhibit 4.2.).

Exhibit 4.3 provides an example of a day's work schedule for an elementary school (using a day of a cycle menu).

Exhibit 4.2. Steps to Planning a Work Schedule

1. Plan **the menu first** or determine which week of the cycle will be used.
2. Use Form 13 to **list all the employees**, considering each employee's abilities and the number of hours the employee will work and the time (this is best determined after the work is planned).
3. Use Form 14 for planning the schedule. The day is **divided into 15-minute time periods**. (See Exhibit 4.3. for an example.)
4. Identify day of **the week and date(s)** on the form and **the menu** that is to be prepared and served.
5. Determine how many people are needed at **peak of service** to cover all the essential workstations and number or identify the positions with a person's name.
6. Establish the **time of service** and pencil those times in.
7. Indicate by each employee's name if the employee is entitled to **break and if the person will eat lunch**.
8. Start planning **at the lunch periods and work backwards**, whereby, "just in time" cooking is done, and food is prepared close to service. (See notes for step 8 that follow.)
9. Plan **time for employee lunch breaks and other breaks** where applicable. (See notes for step 9 that follow.)
10. Put **time limits on each job**; be realistic.
11. Give **each employee a responsibility** that he or she will complete. (See notes for step 11 that follow.)
12. **Plan cleaning** to take place all day and encourage cleaning "as you go." (See notes for step 12 that follow.)
13. **Check off every item on the menu** and make certain all jobs have been planned into the work schedule. Don't leave off a single item.
14. **Plan "prep" work** for other days of the week. (See notes for step 14 that follow.)
15. Determine the **best starting and ending time** for each employee to begin and end work based on the work schedule. Make adjustments were necessary.

Refer to Exhibit 4.2 when reviewing the Exhibit 4.3.

Notes for Step 8: Start Planning at the Lunch Periods and Work Backwards

When planning work schedules many things should be considered. Some things to consider are: (1) how long it takes to prepare and cook each item on the menu, (2) what time the food should be done, (3) cooking just in time, and (4) adjustments necessary for changes in forecasted numbers.

For example, if the menu contains barbecued chicken, it requires approximately 45 minutes to cook and approximately 25 minutes to pan and prepare 300 servings for oven cooking. If the first lunch period is at 11:30, the person responsible for chicken would be assigned to start preparation around 10:00 a.m. and begin cooking process for first lunch period at 10:30 a.m. If the second lunch period begins at 12 noon, a second batch of chicken would be put into the oven at 11:00 a.m. If the quantities used during either of the

lunch periods was greater or less than forecasted for that time in the serving process, the quantities cooked for the last lunch period could be adjusted.

Notes for Step 9: Plan Time for Employee Lunch Break and Other Breaks

Stagger employee breaks whereby work does not stop in the kitchen. Some of the employees could have lunch **before the customers are served**. This could test the food and also prevent low blood sugar for some employees. (Do not cook food too far ahead just to accommodate the employees' lunch times.) Other employees could have a lunch break **between student lunch periods** and some **after the last lunch service**. The goal should be to schedule cashiers before the end of the lunch periods. This will free them to do necessary reports at the end of the lunch periods. Someone should be assigned to take care of leftovers. This person should be available to do this very important job immediately after the last lunch period.

Notes for Step 11: Give Each Employee a Responsibility

Employees need to feel they are responsible for part of the work and not just "helpers." Certainly, part of the day they may be helpers. Assign to each employee at least one specific responsibility. This fosters employee job satisfaction and helps develop employees' abilities to take and complete jobs for which they are responsible.

Notes for Step 12: Plan Cleaning

Plan to prepare for tomorrow and cleaning up all through the day and week.

Notes for Step 14: Plan "Prep" Work

Prepare for the following day or days. "Bunch up" needs and prepare ahead to improve efficiency. For example, when grating cheese, grate cheese for the entire week and store in marked bags. Also indicate in the work schedule when to take meat out to be thawed.

Group Assignment—Exercise: Preparing Group Daily Work Schedules

In groups of three to five people and using Forms 12 and 13 plan a work schedule for the following situation:

First Elementary School

Serves per day: 175 at breakfast, 350 at lunch
sells \$30 extra food sales

Grades: K-5

Staffed with 26 labor hours—manager, Position No. I (7 hours), one Position No. II (6 hours), one Position No. III (5 hours), one Position No. IV (4 hours) and one Position No. V (4 hours)

Breakfast menu: Cinnamon Toast, Oatmeal, Orange Juice, Milk

Lunch menu: Week 2, Day 2 (Exhibit 4.4 attached)

One serving line

Breakfast period: 7:45 a.m. to 8:15 a.m.

Lunch period: 11:15 a.m. to 12:55 p.m.

A group of 30 students is scheduled every ten minutes

1. Using Form 12 determine the hours the employees will work and what their jobs will be.
2. Using Form 13 plan a work schedule for one day with pre-preparation.

Exhibit 4.4 is provided for use in completing the Exercise.

Form 12: Determine Staff Hours of Employees

Positions	Number Hours	Hours Work	Breaks

Form 13. Daily Group Work Schedule

School _____ Day or Date _____ Cycle _____

Breakfast Menu _____ Lunch Menu _____

	Number Hours	Name/Position	Name/Position	Name/Position	Name/Position	Name/Position
	Total	No. I Manager-7 hrs	No. II 6 hrs	No. III 5 hrs	No. IV 4 hrs	No. V 4 hrs
	Time	Assignments	Assignments	Assignments	Assignments	Assignments
B R E A K F A S T	7:00-7:15					
	7:15-7:30					
	7:30-7:45					
	7:45-8:00					
	8:00-8:15					
	8:15-8:30					
	8:30-8:45					
	8:45-9:00					
	9:00-9:15					
	9:15-9:30					
	9:30-9:45					
	9:45-10:00					
	10:00-10:15					
	10:15-10:30					
	10:30-10:45					
	10:45-11:00					
	11:00-11:15					
	11:15-11:30					
	11:30-11:45					
	11:45-12:00					
L U N C H	12:15-12:30					
	12:30-12:45					
	12:45-1:00					
	1:00-1:15					
	1:15-1:30					
	1:30-2:00					
	2:00-2:30					
	2:30-3:00					



Individual Work Assignments

Individual work schedules/assignments are often needed and used for:

- ▶ New employees or substitutes
- ▶ Employees whose responsibilities have been changed
- ▶ An employee who needs more directions than usual

An example of an individual work assignment is in Exhibit 4.5. This work schedule gives more detail than the group work schedule, and the person planning it should include the answer to anticipated questions, like recipe number to use, portion size, and number of portions to prepare or pre-portion.

4.5. Individual Work Assignment/Work Schedule

SCHEDULE FOR Mary Dobson HOURS WORKED 8:00-1:00

SERVING TIME 11:30 – 12:30 DAY/DATE Monday, April 2

POSITION: Baker/server

ASSIGNMENT: Bake rolls, prepare rice krispie bars, set up line, serve, and clean

TIME	PREPARATION or TASK TO BE DONE	NUMBER TO PREPARE FOR	RECIPE NUMBER	DIRECTIONS
8:00 9:00	Prepare rolls to rise Clean area	250		2 ½ times recipe
	Make rice krispie treat Wash pots and pans	250		2 ½ times recipe
10:05 10:30	Prepare rolls for last rising Take break			Pan rolls for last rising.
11:00 11:10 11:20 11:25 11:30 12:00	Portion rice krispie treats Bake rolls Set up line with rice krispie treats Put rolls online Serve online Serve online			Cut rice krispie bars 6 x 10, portion onto "ice cream square" dish
12:20	Put fruit in refrigerator for tomorrow			ITEMS TO REFRIGERATE: 4 cans fruit cocktail 3 cans sliced peaches 3 cans USDA pineapple tidbits
12:30 12:45 1:00	Wash dining room tables Clean milk cooler Sign out			

Homework—Exercise: Plan One Individual Work Schedule

Your Name _____

Date Due _____ Homework Assignment = 10 points

Using Form 14 plan a new employee's individual work schedule for Number 2 five-hour Position shown in Exhibit 4.3. Use the group schedule as planned and expand this person's assignment to make it an individual work schedule for a new employee.

Form 14: Individual Work Schedule

SCHEDULE FOR _____ HOURS WORKED _____				
SERVING TIME _____ DAY/DATE: _____				
POSITION: _____				
ASSIGNMENT: _____				
TIME	PREPARATION or TASK TO BE DONE	NUMBER TO PREPARE FOR	RECIPE	DIRECTIONS

Cleaning Schedule

The day-to-day cleaning goes in the daily work schedule. The cleaning schedule would be for periodic cleaning jobs-weekly, monthly, annually—not daily cleaning jobs which fit best on the daily work schedule. Some managers list the cleaning jobs and rotate the employees through the cleaning schedule. See Exhibit 4.6 for an example. The person scheduled to clean ovens this week would not clean ovens next week but would do another job.

Notes in General:

Plan weekly and monthly cleanup schedules, e.g., listing items like milk coolers, refrigerators, ovens. Some managers prefer to rotate these jobs weekly or monthly and make this schedule separate from the daily work schedule. However, the daily work schedule should have a period planned within each employee's day for weekly or monthly cleaning jobs.

Exhibit 4.6. Example of a Cleaning Schedule

Cleaning Responsibility	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Clean walk-in refrigerator #1 & 2	Jane	Mary	Sue	Louise
Clean walk-in freezer #1 & 2	Louise	Jane	Mary	Sue
Clean the ovens	Sue	Louise	Jane	Mary
Clean steamers	Mary	Sue	Louise	Jane
Straighten and clean storeroom	Maggie	Susan	Jerry	Robert
Straighten and clean drawers in tables	Robert	Maggie	Susan	Jerry
Cleans walls behind serving areas	Jerry	Robert	Maggie	Susan
Clean fronts of serving areas	Susan	Jerry	Robert	Maggie

In Class Exercise: Cleaning Schedule

Using Form 15, list some of the cleaning jobs to be done at First New Elementary School and assign the jobs to the employees for the month (with the idea they will rotate monthly).

Form 15: Cleaning Schedule

Cleaning Responsibility	Week 1 ¹	Week 2 ¹	Week 3 ¹	Week 4 ¹

“Forget Me Not” Jobs

Often-forgotten jobs that need to be assigned and planned into the work schedule are:

- ▶ Changing menu board—if requires handwriting, assign to the person with the best handwriting skills
- ▶ Setting up serving lines with:
 - all serving tools
 - paper supplies
 - condiments
 - trays
 - silver(This is best assigned to one or two people, not to several.)
- ▶ Decorating serving lines/area and dining room—good jobs to assign to an artistic person
- ▶ Garnishing food/merchandising food—making the mouth water and making food look good enough to eat
- ▶ Maintaining the bulletin board
- ▶ Preparing a sample tray each day and discarding the old tray
- ▶ Observing plate waste
- ▶ Talking with students in dining room to determine customer satisfaction

REVENUES AND PARTICIPATION

DETERMINING PRICES TO CHARGE AND OTHER

SOURCES OF REVENUE

Determination of Meal Prices in the Child Nutrition Program (CNP)

All meal prices charged in a school district are to be determined by the local school board. In the determination of the meal prices, the price charged to students should cover the costs of the meal, less the current rate of USDA reimbursement and the value of the USDA entitlement for donated foods. Currently USDA provides no commodity support at breakfast so lunch is the only meal that the value of USDA donated foods should be deducted.

Student Meal Prices

For the establishment of the price to be paid by the full price paying child, one must first determine the average plate cost for the school district. This must include all costs; food, labor, supplies, indirect cost, etc. For example, if the plate cost is determined to be \$3.30 the price charged should be: Please note that rates will change annually.

$\$3.30$ (plate cost) - $\$0.40$ (Federal reimbursement) - $\$0.02$ (2 cent differential if applicable) - $\$0.08$ (8 cent Federal Certification) - $\$0.2950$ (value of USDA donated foods)
= $\$2.505$ (round to the nearest 5 cent interval $\$2.50$)

Other factors for consideration before increasing prices should be:

- Ease of making change
- Possible loss of participation as a result of the increase (for every 1% increase in price there is a corresponding 1% decrease in participation)
- Never make an increase in mid-year
- Prices may need to be different for elementary schools and high schools
- Increases should be for multi-year periods

The maximum price allowed by Federal Regulations for a reduced-price meal is \$.40 for lunch and \$.30 for breakfast. School systems may elect to charge less but can **never** exceed this price.

Second Meals

Federal regulations allow reimbursement for only one meal per child per meal service. Each school system must have a policy for to include dropped meals, spilled meals and second meals. Dropped or spilled meals may not be claimed for reimbursement. The child who dropped the meal should be provided another meal like the one dropped. The cost of the dropped meal is a loss to the school, just as overproduction of meal components would be.

From time to time, a child may wish to purchase or receive a second meal. The price charged for the second meal must be at least the price charged for the paying child. Reimbursement may not be claimed on the second meal, regardless of the eligibility status of the child. The school should be reminded that with no reimbursement for that meal, there is a net loss for the serving of the second meal. It is therefore recommended that consideration be given to charging the cost of the paying child, plus the rate of federal reimbursement, plus the value of USDA donated foods.

Adult Meal Prices

The intent of the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program is to feed children. The program provides funding for all children's meals regardless of income. The reimbursement or payments received for children's meals may not be used to offset the cost of adult meals.

Meal Prices for Non-Program School Board Employees

Meals served to adults not directly involved in the production and service of the food service program may not be financed by children's payments or Federal reimbursement. Meals for non-program adults that are school employees must be priced to cover all costs of the meal. The school district receives no reimbursement or commodity support for meals served to adults. If cost data are not available, the minimum adult payment should reflect the price charged to students paying the school's designated full price, plus the current value of federal cash and donated food assistance (entitlement and bonus) for full price meals. In non-pricing programs, the adult charge should be at least the amount of reimbursement received for a free lunch under Section 4 and 11 of the National School Lunch Act, plus the per-meal value of both entitlement and bonus donated foods, or for breakfasts, the rate established for free meals under Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act, plus the value of bonus commodities. Below is an example of an adult meal price calculation for a **pricing school**.

Adult Lunch Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$2.50	School's price for paying child's meal
+ .42	Federal reimbursement for a paid meal
+ .02	\$0.02 cent differential (If applicable)
+ .09	Federal \$0.08 cent Certification
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$3.330	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$3.35

Adult Breakfast Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$1.50	School's price for paying child's meal
+ .39	Federal reimbursement for a paid meal
+ .47	Severe Need Breakfast rate (If applicable. Please note this rate changes every year.)
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$2.66	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$2.70

In **non-pricing programs**, the adult charge should be at least the amount of reimbursement received for a free lunch under Section 4 and 11 of the National School Lunch Act, plus the per-meal value of both entitlement and bonus donated foods, or for breakfasts, the rate established for free meals under Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act, plus the value of bonus commodities. Below is an example of an adult meal price calculation for a **non-pricing school**.

Adult Lunch Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$4.43	Federal reimbursement for a Free meal
+ .02	\$0.02 cent differential (If applicable)
+ .09	Federal \$0.08 cent Certification
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$4.840	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$4.85

Adult Breakfast Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$2.37	Federal reimbursement for a Free meal
+ .47	Severe Need Breakfast rate (If applicable. Please note this rate changes every year.)
+ .3000	USDA donated foods

\$3.140 round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$3.15

Adult meals should contain the same portion sizes provided in a high school student meal. If larger portions are required, the school must determine the cost of the extra portion sizes and add the value to the price. At no time may the price charged for an oversized adult meal be less than the actual cost. Special meals must be priced to recover all costs, including labor, supplies, indirect costs, etc. In some cases, the school district has elected to cover the added cost of adult meals through financial arrangements within the system, usually fund transfers from other fund sources or reductions of the amount of indirect cost collected from the CNP. In any case, the actual costs of the meals must be documented and the method of the recovery of those costs documented to verify that the adult meals have not been prepared at an expense borne by the payments received from children's meals. Any losses to the CNP as a result of the adult meals must be paid back to the CNP from another source.

Teachers, school administrators, central office personnel, and other general administrative personnel as well as school patrons, elderly volunteers, Foster Grandparents participants, or other school board personnel not listed may be included in non-program adults.

Food Service Staff Meals

Meals served to adults that are directly involved in the production and service of the meals to children are considered program related adults. Meals may be served without charge to CNP employees at the discretion of the school board or School Food Authority (SFA). Meals served to CNP employees are allowable costs of the non-profit food service operation. CNP employees are defined as those employees that are responsible for the preparation, service, or operation of the CNP. At no time may employees that are non-program employees be provided meals without charge, except for employees conducting meal counts for meals served in the classroom. Principals of schools are not entitled to receive meals free of charge. The school district must reimburse the CNP program account for non-program adult meals provided without charge. As referenced in USDA's Adult Meal Price Guidance FNS Instructions 782-5 Rev. 1

Visiting Adults

Meals may be provided for parents, grandparents, or other adults who are visiting the school. Visiting adults would also include state employees. The price charged to these adults should be such as to cover the actual cost of the meal. Usually, visitors are present at special or holiday mealtimes which may involve extra costs and more expensive items. The cost of these meals should be pre-determined using pre-costing methods. The price for visiting adults should be more than the price for school board employees. While a source of pride for those involved in the production of those meals, the CNP is not a restaurant and should not be in competition with local restaurants. Sales of meals to individuals not on official school visits are subject to sales taxes and the securing of a business license.

Special Meals/Take Out Meals

Many times, meals are requested by groups in the school or at the direction of the school board. The CNP may be requested to provide meals for banquets, special events, cultural heritage days, etc. In all instances the CNP must determine the cost of the meal and recover all expenses involved in the production and service of the meal. Take out meals must include the cost of the disposable supplies used in the meal production.

DETERMINE WHEN TO RAISE MEAL PRICES

Each SFA will complete the Paid Lunch Equity form annually for State Agency to approve.

1. How much does it cost to produce and serve a breakfast? A Lunch?
2. What is the present revenue for a breakfast and a lunch?
3. Have you costed your recipes and menus? Would a change in menus reduce costs and still maintain the customer count?
4. Could the costs of producing and serving a breakfast and a lunch be decreased?
5. What is the economic situation in the community? What is the unemployment rate? Have there been recent factory closings or cutbacks in your area?
6. What do the nearby systems charge?
7. When were prices last increased?
8. How much have food costs increased and have the pay scales and fringe benefits increased since the last price increase?
9. Will you be able to justify the price increase to the media?
10. How much would you expect participation of paying students and adults to decrease as a result of the price increase? (Federal studies show that a decrease of one percent is experienced for every one cent price increase. However, many times the participation goes back up after a period of adjustment.)

DETERMINE REVENUE FROM OTHER SOURCES

Possible vending Summer Food Service Program

IDENTIFY LOST REVENUE OPPORTUNITIES

Are vending machines in use during meal service?

LIST WAYS OF INCREASING PARTICIPATION

- **Use Direct Certification**
- **Use Family Applications**
- **Re-notify students who qualify- make it easy for them to start receiving meals**
- **Do surveys**
- **Market and promote program**
- **Modernize facilities – make atmosphere pleasing and appealing**
- **Provide customer service**
- **Improve menus**
- **Plan sufficient time to eat**

DETERMINE REVENUE FOR THE DAY

**UNDERSTAND IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING POLICIES
REGARDING PREPAID MEALS AND CHARGED MEALS.**

SECTION V: BUDGET

A PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL TOOL... and A STATE REQUIREMENT!

A budget is a management tool used in financial planning, controlling and evaluating revenues and expenditures.

Advantages of a Budget:

- Provides a written plan.
- Identifies resources (revenues) and expenses/costs.
- Provides a control device when used on a monthly basis.
- Communicates goals to others.
- Helps foresee problems.
- Provides a yardstick for evaluating month-to-month financial situations.

Steps to Planning a Budget:

- Have last year's financial data, participation and budget in front of you.
- Forecast revenue based on projected enrollment, anticipated participation, and previous attendance factors.
- Forecast how much food will cost based on bid prices.
- Determine if employees will receive a raise and if fringes will increase.
- Project equipment needs and costs and other expenditures. (Include an ongoing replacement program and addition of some new equipment.)

USE THE BUDGET AS A COST CONTROL

- **Use the budget as a management tool.**
- **Divide the annual budget into monthly budgets according to the number of serving days.**
- **Compare the monthly status report with the planned budget.**
- **Adjust budget as needed and within SDE guidelines.**

Budget requirement for CACFP and SFSP:

- **CACFP:**
 - o **Includes Headstart Snacks, Evenstart Snacks, and At-Risk Snacks and Suppers**
 - o **Separate online budget application by line items must be submitted to and approved by State Agency for expenditures to be allowable.**
- **SFSP:**
 - o **Separate online budget application by line items must be submitted to and approved by State Agency for expenditures to be allowable.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. SDE Memo-Accounting Codes for Child Nutrition Transactions Pg. 103
2. SDE Memo-Clarification on Coding for Equipment Inventory Requirements for Fixed Assets Pg. 105
3. SDE Memo-New Procedures for Determining the Inventory Value of Purchased Food and Commodities in the Child Nutrition Program Pg. 106
4. SDE Memo-Guidance on Local Education Agencies (LEAs) Unpaid Meals Charge Policy Pg. 108
5. Procedures for Determining Participation Rates for Allocating United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foods and Central Office Purchases for School Meal Programs Pg. 113
6. Required Transfers to Child Nutrition Fund from the Foundation Program (Pass Thru) Pg. 115
7. School Breakfast and Lunch Program Allowability of Cost Pg. 118
8. Guidance on Allowable Costs for Conferences and Meetings under
9. 2 CFR 200.432 Pg. 122
10. SP 19-2023 Memo (4th Supply Chain Assistance Memo) Pg. 124
11. Emergency Procurement Pg. 131
12. CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS – Packet for Administrative Review Pg. 133

UNSIGNED COPY OF ORIGINAL MEMO

Memorandum

TO: City and County Superintendents of Education, Custodians of Funds,
Child Nutrition Program Directors

From: Ed Richardson, State Superintendent of Education

Date: August 31, 2001

Re: Accounting Codes for Child Nutrition Transactions

This memorandum provides guidance to participants in the USDA National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) concerning various accounting codes and entries required for Child Nutrition (CNP) transactions. It became apparent during monitoring reviews; training sessions and technical assistance site visits that transactions for the Child Nutrition Programs are not being accorded consistent treatment throughout the state. It is critical that all local education agencies (LEA's) record similar accounting entries in a consistent manner so that the budgets, financial statements and other reports are comparable between the LEAs'. Consistent treatment of transactions will also facilitate good financial management of the Child Nutrition Program. It is also imperative that the State Department of Education (SDE) be able to utilize the electronic data submitted by the LEA's rather than requiring additional reports such as the CNP Annual Report. Shown below are various codes that must be used for CNP transactions. Some coding is newly issued; others presented are for clarification and instruction. Please implement the following guidelines effective **10/1/01** to ensure that your accounting system properly reflects CNP transactions as indicated.

Assets:

1. Use 0115 Change Cash for the cash drawers for each cafeteria.
2. Use 0118 Cash Short (Over) to reflect difference between amounts deposited and amounts actually reflected on cash register records. A monthly entry can be made for convenience if necessary. This account should be used for each cost center during the fiscal year and should be closed out before year-end closing. If short, close account to Expenditure Object Code, 699, Other Objects. If over, close to Revenue Code, 6990, Other Local Sources. **Any balances in this account should be monitored and investigated for internal control purposes.**
3. Use 0133 Interfund Receivable to reflect receivables from other funds. (This balance should be paid and closed by year-end closing.)
4. Use 0134 Intergovernment Receivable to reflect amounts due from other governments such as SDE. This is account to reflect receivable for Child Nutrition revenues from SDE
5. Use 0142 Inventories – USDA and 0143 Inventories – Food to reflect value of inventories for USDA commodities and purchased food. **This is a required entry at year end at a minimum.** Many boards take inventory and make entries monthly for good control purposes.

Page Two
Fund Equity:

6. Use 0342 Fund Balance Reserved for Inventories to reflect the corresponding amount of the two inventory accounts. Note: The annual inventory entries at year end are two parts. Make one entry to correctly reflect the inventory amount at year end for the asset code with a corresponding debit or credit to the expenditure account. Make another entry to adjust 0350 Unreserved Fund Balance and 0342 Fund Balance Reserved for Inventories.

Revenues:

1. For “sponsors” of the USDA Summer Food Service Program, use 5170 as the Summer Feeding revenue code.
2. For “vendors/contractors” of the Program, use a newly issued code, **6760** to reflect the Summer Feeding-Contracted/Vendor Income.

Function Codes for Expenditures:

1. Use 4210, Food Services Child Nutrition, consistently with all expenditures except for the following uses.
2. Use 9340 as the Function Code for all Summer Food Service expenditures, whether a sponsor or a vendor.
3. Use the Operation & Maintenance Services codes, 3100-3999, as applicable for these types of expenditures as per instructions in the Accounting Manual.

Funding Source:

1. It is permissible to utilize the default code of 5101 for all Child Nutrition activities except for those boards that “sponsor” the Summer Food Service Program. The Funding Source code for sponsors is 5170.
2. If a board wishes to separately reflect the vending of the Summer Food Service Program as a sub-set or sub-fund, the board may choose to use a funding source available such as 5101-6 or 5101-7, etc. In this manner a separate set of accounting printouts can be obtained only for the Summer Food Service Program operations for monitoring purposes. This sub-fund will also roll up into the 5101 default for total reporting purposes for all Child Nutrition Program operations.

PROGRAM CODE: USE PROGRAM CODE 8420 FOR ALL CNP TRANSACTIONS!

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING GUIDANCE AS WELL: All CNP transactions should be recorded to each school cost center. At a minimum, entries in a CNP central office cost center should be distributed in an equitable manner to each school cafeteria cost center on a quarterly basis. Please ensure that CNP Directors are provided accounting printouts on a monthly basis so that they can more effectively manage the Program. The CNP Directors need reports by Funding Source and by Cost Center in order to analyze the Program overall and on a school-by-school basis.

Please refer to the guidance reflected in the accounting manual, the Financial Planning, Budgeting and Reporting System for Alabama Public Schools. The accounting manual and all changes can be found on the SDE website [Alabama Achieves](#).

ER/PWF/JC:cb

FY01-3098

UNSIGNED COPY OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

February 26, 2002

TO: Child Nutrition Program Directors
County and City School Systems

FROM: Perry W. Fulton, Administrator
Child Nutrition Programs

RE: **Clarification on Coding for Equipment
Inventory Requirements for Fixed Assets**

The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify instructions regarding the correct coding for equipment and the federal record keeping requirements for fixed asset records. Please coordinate with your Custodian of Funds, finance director or Superintendent in order to ensure that these specific requirements are met.

Accounting Codes for Equipment: Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated December 27, 2001, issued by Mr. Robert L. Morton, Assistant State Superintendent of Education regarding new codes for equipment as a result of the capitalization levels changing from \$500 to \$5,000. At the Fall Child Nutrition Directors' Workshop, we distributed a copy of a memorandum dated 10/17/01 that required the use of a Special Use Code for identifying equipment costing \$500 to \$5,000. However, please be advised that this guidance has been revoked. Please ensure that the newly issued codes are **implemented for the current fiscal year**. Your Superintendent and Custodian of Funds should have already received this memorandum. This coding does impact the calculation of indirect cost for the Child Nutrition funds.

USDA Guidance for Fixed Asset records: 7 CFR Part 3016 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Section 32. Equipment (d) Management requirements: This regulation identifies specific record keeping requirements for fixed assets. **A fixed asset is defined as an item of equipment costing \$5,000 or more with a useful life of one year or more.** Attached is an excerpt of this regulation. Several school systems have been cited in audits regarding the lack of fixed asset records and/or for failure to perform the required inventory. Please note the specific facts that must be present in Fixed Asset records and note that the inventory must be performed every two years **at a minimum. These federal requirements have been in place for numerous years.**

Should you have questions regarding these issues, you may contact Ms. Jean McCutchen of our staff at 334/242-8224 or School Nutrition Programs at 334/242-8228.

PWF/JMC/cb

Attachments

April 19, 2002,

UNSIGNED COPY OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: City and County Superintendents of Education
Custodians of Funds
Child Nutrition Program Directors

FROM: Ed Richardson
State Superintendent of Education

RE: **New Procedures for Determining the Inventory Value of Purchased Foods and Commodities in the Child Nutrition Programs**

This memorandum provides instructions regarding the reporting requirements for the new Single Inventory Record Keeping System. These instructions are based on the granting of two waivers from the code of federal regulations (CFR). The first waiver granted is from 7 CFR Part 250.14(e) that requires that a physical inventory of commodities be taken during annual reviews of recipient agencies. The second waiver is granted for 7 CFR Part 250.16(a)(2) that requires recipient agencies to maintain an accurate and complete inventory of donated foods.

While these waivers eliminate the requirement for separate commodity inventories, they do not eliminate the need for the regular monitoring of your complete inventory (both purchased foods and commodities). Inventory records will continue to be monitored as a part of the review efforts of the state child nutrition staff.

Accounting Codes and Entries:

The Accounting Manual currently has the following account codes that pertain to USDA Commodities:

<i>Inventories – USDA Commodities</i>	<i>0142</i>
<i>Revenue: USDA Food Donation Program</i>	<i>5160</i>
<i>Expenditure: USDA Commodities</i>	<i>462</i>

The account codes that pertain to purchased food are as follows:

<i>Inventories – Food</i>	<i>0143</i>
<i>Expenditure: Food</i>	<i>461</i>

Effective for FY01-02, each school system must record entries that pertain to USDA Commodities in the following manner:

Revenue: Continue to use revenue Account Code 5160 to record the value of commodities received and follow instructions provided annually by the Child Nutrition Food Distribution Program.

The Food Distribution Program staff will continue to provide you a **history report** as early as possible in October, each year, to use in recording the revenue for commodities.

Inventories: Record all inventories (purchased food and USDA commodities) to Account Code 0143 – Inventories-Food. Make a journal entry to move the balance in 0142 (Inventories-USDA Commodities) to Account Code 0143 (Inventories-Food). You may continue to keep separate inventories of purchased food and USDA commodities if you wish, but the two must be combined for reporting purposes under Account Code 0143. The value of the inventory should be determined as follows:

- a) **If you know the item is a commodity item**, use the value shown on the Commodity File Price List that we will send you at the end of each fiscal year. The Price List will be dated in late September as close to the end of the fiscal year as possible.
- b) **If you know the item is a purchased food item**, rather than a commodity, use your September, Statewide Purchasing Order Guide (be sure to print an Order Guide as late in September as possible for this purpose) or use your current bid price list (at the end of the fiscal year) to determine the value of the item.
- c) **If some of your inventory (of an item) is commodity and some is purchased food**, or if you are unsure about whether the item is commodity or purchased food, use the purchased food value because that value includes the cost of delivery.

Expenditures: All purchased food and the value of commodities used must be recorded to Account Code 461 – Food. **Make a journal entry to move the balance in 462 (USDA Commodities) to 461 (Food)**. The proper accounting method of recognizing expenditures for food and commodities used should be:

Beginning Inventory
+ *Purchases & Value of Commodities Received*
- *Ending Inventory*
= *Food Expenditures*

As of September 30, 2002, the accounting records that pertain to all purchased food and USDA Commodities must reflect balances only in the following accounts:

<i>Inventories – Food</i>	0143
<i>Revenue: USDA Food Donation Program</i>	5160
<i>Expenditure: Food</i>	461

Donated Food Loss Reports for losses of commodities of \$100.00 or more will no longer be required. Losses of either commodities or purchased food will simply be documented on your inventory records. The date, reason and amount of each item that is lost should be recorded. Since Donated Food Loss Reports are no longer required, the corresponding condemnation notices from the Health Department are also no longer required.

The state Food Distribution Program Office will no longer provide or require you to submit an Annual Report of your inventory of commodities at the end of the school year. **The auditors or state Child Nutrition Program staff will take a look at your single inventory (including both purchased foods and commodities) during your Coordinated Review Effort (CRE).**

Recipient agencies should continue the practice of inventory control and evaluation referred to as "first in first out" (FIFO) which ensures that the products you receive first will be the ones that you use first. This helps to prevent problems with items getting stale or going out of condition before they can be used.

Should you have any questions or need further information, please contact Mr. Perry W. Fulton, telephone number (334) 242-1988.

FY02-3051



STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



Eric G. Mackey, Ed.D.
State Superintendent of Education

July 21, 2022

MEMORANDUM

REVISED

TO: City and County Superintendents of Education

FROM: Eric G. Mackey *EGM*
State Superintendent of Education

RE: Guidance on Local Education Agencies (LEAs) Unpaid Meals Charge Policy

Alabama Child Nutrition Programs (CNP) provided meals to all children over the last two years because of increased federal funding during the pandemic. As we return to normal food service operations with the new school year, the Alabama State Department of Education (ALSDE) has updated its guidance regarding the unpaid meals charge policy established by each LEA School Food Authority (SFA). The intent of the changes is to set basic parameters but still allow for local decision making. Programs must still meet all requirements of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) related to the unpaid meals policy. USDA has required that all SFAs have a written policy since July 1, 2017, and be reviewed during an Administrative Review. This memorandum supersedes all prior state guidance and memoranda regarding the unpaid meals charge policy.

Although ALSDE CNP is not establishing a statewide policy, there are a few recommendations that should be considered when establishing or updating the local policy. It is highly recommended that the local policy cover each school within the LEA and include provisions to provide a reimbursable meal to each child in the school who wants one, even if the child is not able to pay at the point of service.

The guidance applies to all sponsors of the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, including private schools and residential child-care institutions. Please review your local and institutional policies to ensure they meet the USDA requirements. Revised local and institutional policies must be adopted by October 1, 2022, and made available during any Administrative Review scheduled for school year 2023-2024.

Alabama
State Board
of Education

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Wayne Reynolds, Ed.D.
District VIII
Vice President

Eric G. Mackey, Ed.D.
Secretary and
Executive Officer

An SFA that operates all schools under a non-pricing provision is not required to have a local unpaid meal charge policy. However, if a single school in the system charges for full or reduced-price meals, then the SFA must have an unpaid meal charge policy.

USDA policy and state guidance include provisions for flexibility. If you have not already done so, I encourage you to explore whether the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), Provision 2, or Provision 3 is an option for your system. SFAs also have the option of reducing or eliminating the co-pay for students who qualify for reduced-price meals. The SFA would need to conduct a thorough analysis of current and projected operating costs to determine if this is a feasible option.

Attached is a list of best practices to help SFAs consider options for procedures in preventing and addressing unpaid meals. These are only suggestions and will not become part of the Administrative Review process.

If you have any questions or need additional guidance, please contact the School Programs staff member assigned to you or email cnpslp@alsde.edu.

EGM/ATK/GC

Attachment

cc: School Food Authorities (SFA) Child Nutrition Program Directors
City and County Chief School Financial Officers
Charter School Heads of Schools
Private School Administrators
RCCI Facility Administrators
Dr. Brandon T. Payne
Mr. J. Jason Swann
Mrs. Angelice Lowe

FY22-3032

Alabama State Department of Education

Child Nutrition Programs

Guidance for Unpaid Meals

Reimbursable Meals for All

1. SFAs are strongly encouraged to provide a reimbursable meal for a child who does not have available funds at the point of sale.
2. SFAs are strongly discouraged from any action that embarrasses or punishes students who have an outstanding debt. Examples of such actions include, but are not limited to, discarding a meal served to a student; publicly identifying the student; requiring the student to do chores; denying participation in activities; and withholding report cards, diplomas, or transcripts.

Returned Checks

SFA policies must follow the guidance in the document [*Financial Procedures for Local Schools*](#) on the ALSDE website. Section 3 addresses procedures for handling returned checks.

Local Policies for Unpaid Meal Charges

The SFA policy must:

1. Be a written document explaining how the SFA handles situations when children who do not have money in their account or in hand to cover the cost of their meal at the time of service.
2. Be communicated to parents, guardians, and children at the beginning of each school year and to households that transfer in during the school year.
3. Be shared with school staff who may be responsible for policy enforcement or who may assist students in need.
4. Address whether any child with outstanding balances may purchase or charge extras or a la carte items.
5. Address documentation of how the unpaid meal policy is developed and communicated to households and school or SFA-level staff.
6. Identify when the SFA will notify parents or guardians of low balances. The local policy must indicate the specific amount that will trigger a notification.
7. Identify when the SFA will notify parents or guardians of a negative balance. The local policy must indicate the specific amount or specific number of days since the debt occurred that will trigger a notification.
8. Describe how the SFA will exercise due diligence in the collection of unpaid meal charges. (The cost of such efforts is not an allowable use of Nonprofit School Food Service Account [NSFSA] funds, which is typically called the Child Nutrition Account. It is the fund used for the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, and the Afterschool Snack Program.)
9. Explain how monies collected from outstanding debts will be handled.
10. Identify authorized personnel who may contact families or guardians about unpaid meal charges.
11. Specify that non-students may not charge any purchases.

Bad Debt

The SFA policy must:

1. Describe the criteria and deadline that the SFA will use to determine that outstanding debt is not collectible and will be reclassified as bad debt that must be written off as an operating loss (i.e., the end of the school year or the end of the fiscal year and whether debt may be carried over for a specified number of years).
2. The SFA must maintain records relating to bad debt in accordance with federal record retention requirements described in the USDA FNS memo SP23-2017 dated March 23, 2017.
 - a. Evidence of efforts to collect unpaid meal charges in accordance with state and local unpaid meals charge policies.
 - b. Evidence the collection efforts fell within the time frame and method established by the state or local meals charge policies.
 - c. Financial documentation showing when the unpaid meal charge(s) became an operating loss.
 - d. Evidence any funds written off as bad debt were restored to the Child Nutrition Account using non-federal sources.

Best Practices for Dealing with Unpaid Meals

Assessing the Local Unpaid Meal Policy

1. Seek input from key stakeholders.
2. Track unpaid meal charges over time to tailor the policy to the magnitude of the problem.
3. Investigate the reasons for why children are accruing debt.
4. Review USDA guidance materials ([Unpaid Meal Charges | Food and Nutrition Service \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/foodandnutritionservice)).

Communicating about Low Balances or Outstanding Debt

- Focus debt collection on the responsible adult(s), not the child.
- Protect confidentiality by not identifying children with debt in front of others.
- Implement discreet payment reminders, such as:
 - Written reminders to parent's or guardian's email or home address.
 - Verbal reminders to personal telephone numbers.
 - Automated reminders through online payment system.
 - Written reminders sent home in a student folder or an unmarked envelope with other school notices or reminders.
- Provide a copy of the unpaid meal policy when communicating with parents or guardians about low or negative balances.
- Include the unpaid meal policy in handbooks and online portals for student accounts.

Handling Outstanding Debt

- Determine if the family needs assistance in applying for free or reduced-price meals (ex., limited English proficiency or disability).
- Determine if the child is eligible for free or reduced-price meals through application or by direct certification through (ex., SNAP, TANF, Medicaid, foster child, migrant child, homeless).
- Check whether the child has an Individual Education Plan, Individual Health Plan, or Section 504 Plan that addresses meals.
- Work with households to create a long-term repayment plan.
- Establish an unpaid meals account fund. Procedures must be established on how funds will be applied to individual student accounts and whether the fund must be reimbursed.
- Solicit community donations (ex., civic organizations, neighborhood associations, churches, PTOs).
- Identify school and community resources available to children with an unpaid balance.

September 19, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: City and County Superintendents of Education

FROM: Eric G. Mackey
State Superintendent of Education

SUBJECT: Procedures for Determining Participation Rates for Allocating United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foods and Central Office Purchases for School Meal Programs

This memorandum aims to outline the procedures for determining participation rates for allocating USDA foods and central office purchases, including salaries and benefits, among schools.

The percentage used to allocate USDA foods and central office purchases, including salaries and benefits, is determined based on each school's lunch meal equivalent participation percentage. The following steps outline the procedure:

Step 1: Calculate the total number of student lunches sold for each school.

- Determine the total number of student lunches sold at each individual school.

Examples:

- School A: 25,000 lunches sold
- School B: 30,000 lunches sold
- School C: 20,000 lunches sold

Step 2: Calculate the total number of student lunches sold for the entire school system.

- Gather data for the total number of student lunches sold across all schools in the school system participating in the Child Nutrition Program.

Examples:

- School A: 25,000 lunches sold
- School B: 30,000 lunches sold
- School C: 20,000 lunches sold

Total: $25,000 + 30,000 + 20,000 = 75,000$ lunches

Step 3: Calculate the percentage for each school.

- Divide the total number of student lunches sold at each school by the total number of lunches sold for the entire school system. This provides the percentage of total lunches sold by each school.

Formula:

- School's Percentage = Total student lunches for school / total student lunches for system x 100

Examples:

- School A: $25,000 \div 75,000 \times 100 = 33.33\%$
- School B: $30,000 \div 75,000 \times 100 = 40.00\%$
- School C: $20,000 \div 75,000 \times 100 = 26.67\%$

Step 4: Verify that percentages total 100%.

- Add up the calculated percentages for all schools to ensure they total 100%.

Examples:

- School A: 33.33%
 - School B: 40.00%
 - School C: 26.67%
- Total: $33.33\% + 40.00\% + 26.67\% = 100\%$

Note: The percentages calculated for each school will be used to allocate USDA Foods and central office costs, such as salaries and benefits, among schools. If there is any discrepancy in the total percentage (not adding to exactly 100%), revisit the calculations to ensure accuracy. These steps will ensure a fair and accurate distribution of costs based on each school's participation in the National School Lunch Program.

EGM/AL/SWR

cc: Child Nutrition Program Directors
City and County Chief School Financial Officers
Charter School Heads of Schools
Private School Administrators
Residential Child Care Institution Administrators
Dr. Brandon T. Payne
Mrs. Angelice Lowe
Mrs. Julie Autrey

FY24-3065

REQUIRED TRANSFERS TO CHILD NUTRITION FUND FROM THE FOUNDATION PROGRAM (Pass-Thru)

Instructions for Completing the Worksheet for Calculation of State-Mandated Raises for CNP staff.

This spreadsheet was developed in 2003 using the LEAPS data that was submitted in that year. The Pass Thru was calculated based on the salaries of current employees' salaries in 2003 and compared to the pass thru calculated in prior years. This method was found to be more accurate. As subsequent years were added, we were able to add **estimates** for fringe benefits. Please download the most current spreadsheet from the CNP website

Please complete the highlighted areas on the System Information worksheet.

- a. System Name: e.g. Baldwin County Schools
- b. System Number: The number that is on your claim for reimbursement that identifies your system.
- c. Address and Phone: Board Address and Phone Number
- d. Superintendent: Name and Title of the Superintendent
- e. CNP Director: Name and Title of the CNP Director
- f. CNP Bookkeeper: Name and Title of the person responsible for completing this worksheet.
- g. The remainder of the fields on this page are the summary of the Pass-Thru calculations.
- h. **Total Cafeteria Staff Labor Hours: Enter the total annual hours for all cafeteria staff members used to calculate meals per labor hour.**

Please complete the highlighted areas only.

- a. Year Position Created: For each year back to 1993, if you created a new position (not just replaced someone who quit or retired) you should start the calculations in the year the new position was created and started. Under the column "Year Position Created", enter the year the position was created. This procedure enables the raise calculation to only include the raises in the years **AFTER** the position was created. **UNLESS YOUR SYSTEM HAS ADDED A NEW POSITION THAT CAUSES YOUR TOTAL FTE'S TO INCREASE FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT, YOU DO NOT MAKE THIS TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT FOR A PARTICULAR POSITION.** There is always turnover in support staff and this adjustment should not be made for those situations.

For replacements and/or changes in the actual individuals who are in a job position, simply change individual in a position and the FY 21 salary if it is different from the FY 21 salary that was originally in the LEAPS report. (For example, a worker retires at a higher salary, and the position is filled by a person starting at a lower salary.)

- b. Name or Other ID: Enter each employee's name or other ID. **Do NOT include any Social Security Numbers. (Example: A Jones)**
- c. Site ID: Enter Cost Center ID/Site ID. **(Example: 0010)**
- d. Job Object Code: Select the object code as entered on the **LEAPS** report for each employee. If an object code is not listed, contact the Financial Management and Compliance Section at (334) 694-4658.

- e. To calculate the Fringe Benefits for Pass Thru, please enter the correct percentage for Unemployment Compensation for your county. All other rates for FY 21 are included in the formula. If no rate is entered, no unemployment will be computed. Please note only change the rate at the top of the column.
- f. Other Fringe Benefits: Enter the value of any other fringe benefits that are afforded your system's employees.
- g. FY 21 Annual Salary: Enter the salary for each employee for FY 21. This amount should include any board raises or salary matrix adjustments from previous years that did not have a State Mandated Raise.
- h. FY 21 Step Raise: Enter the amount of the FY 21 salary that is attributable to a step raise the local board approved. This will not be included in the total calculation of the amount due to CNP.
- i. Percent of Time Charged to Child Nutrition: Enter the percentage of time charged to Child Nutrition. For example, a secretary is also a cashier during lunch service. The secretary works 6 hours and as cashier 2 hours a day. The percent of time entered for this employee is 25%.
- j. FTE's: Enter the number of Full Time Equivalents for each employee charged to Child Nutrition. The PEEHIP amount is based on this figure. If a full-time employee and the system decides to pay the full amount of insurance for an employee, then enter 1.

You are required to include any part-time staff. If a position/staff member works LESS THAN 20 HOURS PER WEEK, THE PASS THRU WILL NOT BE CALCULATED. THE FRINGE BENEFITS WILL BE CALCULATED.

- k. Number of Contract Days: Enter the number of days an employee will be working as per the contract.
- l. Hours per Contract Day: Enter the number of hours per day an employee will be working as per the contract.
- m. Comments: Please use this field to describe any situation that arises out of the ordinary. If you use the Other Fringe Benefits column, please explain in detail the benefit.

Other Notes:

- a. You should make copies of this worksheet and save it electronically as well as print a hard file copy to ensure that you can document changes to the calculations.
- b. Maintain this documentation as your support of complying with the State-mandated raises for audit purposes and for budget planning purposes.
- c. For larger systems, there is room for 950 employees without adding rows. Please **DO NOT DELETE ANY ROWS**. Please hide rows on the spreadsheet by highlighting them with the cursor, selecting Format from the Menu Bar, then Rows, then select Hide. To Unhide rows, highlight the row above and the row beneath the hidden rows, then from the Menu Bar, Select Format, Rows, Unhide.
- d. For part-time employees: In order to have a spreadsheet that handles most situations, part-time employees should be considered thoughtfully. If your system chooses to allow part-time employees to participate in PEEHIP, please include the added expenditures in the other benefits column and note this in the comments section. Otherwise, Insurance and retirement for employees that work less than .50 FTE **WILL NOT** be calculated. **RETIRED EMPLOYEES should be considered part-time employees. If a retired employee is calculated, the system should use actual fringes NOT the calculated fringes from the worksheet.**

- e. Please note that this spreadsheet is an estimate for fringe benefits. Each system can choose whether to use the estimated fringe benefits calculated using the spreadsheet or the actual fringe benefits from the accounting system when making the necessary transfer of funds.
- f. **For contract employees:** In order to have a spreadsheet that handles most situations, contract employees should be considered thoughtfully. If your system chooses to allow contract employees, expenditures are not included in the calculations. The labor hours for the contract employee(s) must be included in the calculation of the **Total Cafeteria Staff Labor Hours**. Add a comment in the Comments section.

PLEASE ERASE ANY TEST DATA IN THE WORKSHEET. THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF DATA TO BE ENTERED. THE WORKSHEET IS PROTECTED.

For questions regarding this worksheet, you may contact any of the following:
Mrs. Angelice Lowe 334-694-4656 or Ms. Carolyn Rhodes 334-694-4673.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND LUNCH PROGRAMS

ALLOWABILITY OF COSTS

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Super Circular, 2 CFR 200: Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Award which became effective December 26, 2014, combined all related OMB guidance into one location (2 CFR200). The Super Circular includes A-102, A110, A-21, A-87, A-122, A-133, A-89 and parts of A-50.

Regulatory Guidance: 7CFR Part 210, 2CFR 200, FNS Instruction 796-1, USDA Policy Memorandums, previously issued State Memorandums. 7CFR 210.14(a) states that ..."Revenues received by the nonprofit school food service are to be used only for the operation or improvement of such food service, except that, such revenues shall not be used to purchase land or buildings, or to construct buildings. Expenditures of nonprofit school food service revenues shall be in accordance with the financial management system established by the State agency...." 7CFR 210.2 states, in part, "Revenue means all monies received by or accruing to the nonprofit school food service in accordance with the State Agency's established accounting system including, but not limited to, children's payments, earnings on investments, other local revenues, State revenues, and Federal cash reimbursements".

Basic financial management system:

All records must be supported by source documents; must identify the source and use of all funds; must provide for accurate, current and complete disclosure of the financial results of CNP. System must exercise control over and accountability for all funds, property and assets; must compare actual amounts expended with budgeted amounts; and must have an audit system to determine fiscal integrity and a system to assure resolution of audit recommendations.

Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs:

1. Necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient performance and administration of the Program (SBP and NSLP).
2. Be allocable to the Program under the provisions of 2 CFR 200.
3. Be authorized or not prohibited under State or local laws or regulations.
4. Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in these principles, Federal laws, terms and conditions of the Program, or other governing regulations as to types or amounts of cost items.
5. Be consistent with policies, regulations, and procedures that apply uniformly to both the Program and other activities of the governmental unit.
6. Be accorded consistent treatment. A cost may not be assigned to the Program as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been allocated to the Program as an indirect cost.
7. Except as otherwise provided in the 2 CFR 200, be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
8. Not be included as a cost or used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements of any other Federal award in either the current or prior period, except as specifically provided by Federal law or regulation.
9. Be net of all applicable credits (refunds against disbursements, discounts, etc.).
10. Be adequately documented.

Reasonable Costs:

1. Provide the program a benefit commensurate with the costs incurred.
2. Consistent with the costs of similar items from other vendors.
3. Are in proportion to other program costs for the function that the cost serves.
4. Are priority expenditures relative to other demands on available administrative resources.

Necessary Costs:

1. Are incurred to carry out essential program functions, and
2. Cannot be avoided without adversely impacting program operations.

Allowable Cost Groups (most common)

1. Labor – salaries and employee benefits.
2. Cost of Food Used. Beginning Inventory + Food Purchased – Ending Inventory.
3. Food Processing, Food Service, Other, and General Supplies other supplies and expendable equipment)
4. Purchased Services.
5. Non-Capitalized Equipment/Furniture & Fixtures
6. Capitalized Equipment (\$5,000 and above). (Refer to SDE Accounting Manual for definitions.) Written permission is required from the State Department Child Nutrition Administrator prior to purchasing.
7. Indirect Costs.

Allowability of Costs

Note: Non-Capitalized Equipment: Equipment that costs less than \$5,000 and meets the following criteria:

1. Retains its original shape and appearance with use
2. Under normal conditions is expected to serve its intended purpose for longer than one year

3. Is non-expendable; that is if the item is damaged or some of its parts are worn out, it is more feasible to repair the item than to replace it with a new unit
Capitalized Food Service Equipment costs \$5,000 or more and meets the above criteria.
SDE approval is required for item expenditures exceeding \$5,000.

Food Processing Supplies: (Examples – not to be considered complete)

1. All disposable serving, preparation or cleanup supplies used in place of permanent supplies in the service of food.
2. All single service items which are consumed with the meal service.
3. Items which are included, but are not limited to:

Disposable trays	Paper bags
Disposable gloves	Plastic wrap
Food wraps	Disposable aprons
Garbage bags	Soufflé cups
Straws	Napkins
Food storage bags	Aluminum foil (including potato wrap)
Disposable meal boxes, cups forks, spoons, bowls, etc.	

Regular Supplies - examples:

Paper towels	Steam table pans
Permanent aprons	Permanent wares
Copy paper	Permanent utensils
Computer paper	Serving Utensils
Cash register tapes	

Above lists offer clarification – should not be considered complete.

Improvement of Facilities:

1. Except for the purchase of land and buildings, the State Agency retains primary responsibility for determining whether a capital project expenditure is considered an allowable cost.
2. Construction activities which increase the square footage of a building constitute the construction of a building and are not allowable, while renovations or improvements to a structure that do not increase its size would be an improvement of facilities and are therefore potentially allowable. CNP funds could not be used to add a kitchen or a dining area to an existing building. However, they could be used to convert existing space in the building into a kitchen or a dining area.
3. The addition of air conditioning to SFS facilities not currently air conditioned or the replacement of air conditioning systems in SFS facilities is currently permitted under FNS Regulations since this could be described as an improvement.
4. *The SFA must request permission in writing before proceeding with any improvement projects paid with CNP funds.*

Criteria used to respond to requests from local school systems on the allowable expenditures of CNP funds:

1. The expenditure must not bring the system's CNP net worth below 3 months' operating balance.
2. All schools in the system must be adequately equipped with basic large equipment.
3. A request for purchase of **non-food production** items will require an on-site evaluation of food production equipment and facilities by SDE staff member prior to approval.

Requests for approval should include the following:

1. Local school system's CNP net worth.
2. Description of the project requested.
3. Name of school where project is proposed.
4. Estimated cost of project.

Salaries: An employee's full salary may be charged to the CNP only if that employee works full time for CNP. If an employee performs part-time or occasional work for the CNP, only the cost of that part-time or occasional work may be charged to CNP. **Payrolls must be supported by time and attendance records for the individual. Salaries chargeable to more than one program shall be supported by time distribution records.**

Direct Program Expenditures:

Direct costs are those that can be identified specifically with the Child Nutrition Food Service Program. Program equipment and costs necessary to maintain program equipment are considered allowable direct costs.

Direct and Indirect Costs:

Direct costs are those that can be identified specifically with a particular cost objective. Indirect costs are those incurred for a common or joint purpose benefiting more than one cost objective and are not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefited, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

- May not charge CNP fund for indirect costs by using a rate AND allocating indicated costs by an addition method. Use one method only. Adhere to the approved indirect cost rate proposal.
- Amounts not recoverable, as indirect costs or administrative costs under one Federal award may not be shifted to the Program unless specifically authorized by Federal legislation or regulation.
- Direct and indirect cost may not be charged to the same cost objective.

Uniforms: Uniforms are an allowable cost **only** if it is the policy of the LEA's board to provide uniforms to all like support personnel. The board must have an established policy to provide uniforms to all personnel in the support role, not just CNP. If the board does not have such a policy, then the cost for the uniforms is not considered to be a necessary and reasonable expenditure for the safe and proper operation of the program. (OMB Circular A-87, Attachment B, Items 11a-11c.) The provision of uniforms to employees would be considered a non-taxable fringe benefit if the uniforms (as part of the board policy) are required to be worn as condition of employment and are clearly identified as a uniform and would not be considered suitable for everyday wear. If a cash allowance for uniforms is given and considered part of compensation, it should be included on the W-2 and is taxable. The employee, however, can deduct the cost of the uniforms purchased on their individual tax returns if they itemize. Employees should consult their tax accountant/tax preparer for details.

Allowability of Cost for Program Incentive Items

1. Program incentive items can be allowable if they are considered reasonable and necessary costs that promote the specific program purposes of outreach and nutrition education promotion.
2. Examples of allowable items: **Nutrition Education:** calendars that contain important nutrition education messages and refrigerator magnets picturing the food pyramid. **Outreach/Program Marketing/PR:** tee-shirts, buttons, pens, cups or other items of nominal value with reasonable opportunity for public display that contain a program promotional message.
3. Example of some unallowable items: Celebratory items, or items designed primarily as staff morale boosters, generally for the personal use of the staff, with minimum public display; items of nominal value which have no outreach or nutrition education message; any program incentive item intended for persons who are not participants, potential participants or their parents/guardians, or for persons with no connection to the subject Programs.

Interest earned on school food service funds is considered program income and must be credited to the school food service account and used only for the operation or improvement of the school food service program. Policy Memo. 210-14.06 states, in part, "USDA funds should be entered into the school food service account as soon as possible on receipt. If program reimbursement funds are held in a different account (such as a county's general fund) before placing it into the school food service account, any interest on this USDA revenue must also be credited to the school food service account".

UNALLOWABLE COSTS:

1. Bad debts. (Bad checks (insufficient funds) uncollected charged meals, uncollected catering functions, etc.)
2. Fines and penalties.
3. Interest and financial costs.
4. Legislative expense or executive direction.
5. Contingency reserve contributions.
6. Depreciation or use allowance for publicly owned buildings & improvements.
7. Direct labor cost for administrative personnel above the school food service employee level without DIRECT DAILY program responsibility.
8. USDA donated foods or cash received in lieu of foods. (cannot buy or sell commodities from or to anyone)
9. Other donations of cash, services and goods.
10. Equipment depreciation costs for:
 - Nonexpendable equipment items fully depreciated.
 - Nonexpendable equipment in storage for future use or disposal.
 - That portion of equipment purchased with Federal funds.
11. Capital expenditures for land or construction, facilities, **unapproved** capital projects, other capital assets, purchases (including passenger automobiles and other equipment.)
12. Occupancy by contractual agreements, which are classified as rental-purchase or leased with an option-to-purchase.
13. Costs associated with sales or service to adults and other a la carte sales. (Denotes costs that are not adequately covered by sales price of items)
14. Alcoholic beverages.
15. Entertainment.
16. General government expenses.
17. Costs of memberships, subscriptions and professional activities that are in the name of an *individual* and benefit that individual rather than the organization. The district may have a membership in the LEA's name; however, the membership is not allowed under a single individual's name.
18. Legal awards and settlements.
19. Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land are unallowable as direct charges, except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity. Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life are unallowable as a direct cost except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency, or pass-through entity. See 200.436, for rules on the allowability of depreciation on buildings, capital improvements, and equipment. See also 200.465.
20. Guidance on Allowable Costs for Conferences and Meetings under 2 CFR 200.432: Meals for staff training are normally unallowable expenses. Please refer to the ALSDE state memo "Guidance on Allowable Costs for Conferences and Meetings under 2 CFR 200.432" on page 119.

USDA Smart Snacks and Fund Raisers: The Alabama State Board of Education passed a policy for USDA Smart Snacks and Fund Raisers in Alabama May 12, 2015. Policy for Competitive Food Sales in schools in the State of Alabama: No food other than that provided by the Child Nutrition Program shall be available to students during meal service times. Schools are required to restrict student access to concessions, extra sales, vending and fundraisers that are in direct competition with the Child Nutrition Program ne (1) hour before serving and one (1) hour after meal services. If income from such sales occurs, the revenue is required to be deposited into the Child Nutrition account. The rational for this directive is to encourage healthy eating habits of our youth and ensure that the foods provided to our children are handled in accordance with the Alabama State Department of Health food safety regulations. The policy became effective July 1, 2015.

Competitive Foods: Any foods sold in competition with the Program to children in food services areas during school meal periods.

The Local School Food Authority may issue a more restrictive Nutrition wellness policy. If so, above requirements would be superseded by more restrictive regulations.

Bad Checks:

The school system must have a policy regarding bad checks. If returned checks are not collected, then funds from some other source must be deposited to the CNP fund to cover the cost of meals. The bad check cannot be written off from daily sales. The revenue has already been earned and this is a bad debt, which is an unallowable cost. The school system must use Nonpublic Local School Funds to cover these costs. Fees collected for returned checks may also be used to cover the costs and deposited as revenue to CNP.

UNCOLLECTED CHARGED MEALS:

This constitutes a Bad Debt and is also unallowable. The school system must have a policy in place, which ensures the accountability for charged meals. Funds from some other source must be deposited into the CNP fund to cover uncollected charged meals. Non-Federal Local School Funds may be used to pay for uncollected charged meals.

DEFICIT PRICE CHARGED TO SCHOOL SYSTEM EMPLOYEES FOR MEALS:

If cost data are not available, the minimum adult payment should reflect the price charged to students paying the school's designated full price, plus the current value of federal cash and donated food assistance (entitlement and bonus) for full price meals. In non-pricing programs, the adult charge should be at least the amount of reimbursement received for a free lunch under Section 4 and 11 of the National School Lunch Act, plus the per-meal value of both entitlement and bonus donated foods, or for breakfasts, the rate established for free meals under Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act, plus the value of bonus commodities. Below is an example of an adult meal price calculation for a **pricing school**.

Adult Lunch Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$2.50	School's price for paying child's meal
+ .42	Federal reimbursement for a paid meal
+ .02	\$0.02 cent differential (If applicable)
+ .09	Federal \$0.08 cent Certification
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$3.330	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$3.35

Adult Breakfast Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$1.50	School's price for paying child's meal
+ .39	Federal reimbursement for a paid meal
+ .47	Severe Need Breakfast rate (If applicable. Please note this rate changes every year.)
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$2.66	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$2.70

In **non-pricing programs**, the adult charge should be at least the amount of reimbursement received for a free lunch under Section 4 and 11 of the National School Lunch Act, plus the per-meal value of both entitlement and bonus donated foods, or for breakfasts, the rate established for free meals under Section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act, plus the value of bonus commodities. Below is an example of an adult meal price calculation for a **non-pricing school**.

Adult Lunch Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$4.43	Federal reimbursement for a Free meal
+ .02	\$0.02 cent differential (If applicable)
+ .09	Federal \$0.08 cent Certification
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$4.840	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$4.85

Adult Breakfast Meal Pricing Calculation: (Please note the rate are from SY 24-25 and will change each year.)

\$2.37	Federal reimbursement for a Free meal
+ .47	Severe Need Breakfast rate (If applicable. Please note this rate changes every year.)
+ .3000	USDA donated foods
\$3.140	round up to the nearest 5 cent interval = \$3.15

School systems may utilize general fund revenues to compensate for deficits, charge less indirect cost, etc. USDA regulations prohibit the supplement of adult meals and other a la carte meals and sales with CNP funds which are generated by student sales and reimbursements for student meals.

CONTINUED VIOLATIONS OF ANY UNALLOWABLE USE OF NSP FUNDS MAY RESULT IN SUSPENSION OF FUNDS OR PROGRAM TERMINATION.

September 27, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: City and County Superintendents of Education

FROM: Eric G. Mackey
State Superintendent of Education

RE: Guidance on Allowable Costs for Conferences and Meetings under
2 CFR 200.432

The USDA Child Nutrition Programs (CNP) generally do not permit the use of funds for meals associated with professional development. These funds are primarily designated to support the provision of nutritious meals to children and cover related administrative expenses. However, specific guidelines and exceptions may apply depending on the context and specific program requirements.

According to 2 CFR 200.432, School Food Authorities (SFAs), as non-federal entities, may cover the costs associated with sponsoring or hosting a conference or meeting beyond the non-Federal entity, (beyond the SFA) aimed at providing training necessary and reasonable for the successful performance of the Child Nutrition Program.

- Non-federal entity is defined as a **state, local government, Indian tribe, institution of higher education, or nonprofit organization** carrying out a federal award as a recipient or subrecipient. 2 C.F.R. § 200.1.

The allowable costs may include:

- Rental of facilities
- Speakers' fees
- Costs of meals and refreshments
- Local transportation
- Other items incidental to such conferences

It is important to note that these costs must be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Federal award and must be appropriate, necessary, and minimized to reduce expenses to the Federal award.

We recommend using the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Per Diem rates for your area to establish a budget before planning meals. The link to the GSA Per Diem Rates is:

The regulation specifies that a meeting or conference extending beyond the non-federal entity (beyond the SFA) must include participants from more than one district. This could be a regional meeting, a joint meeting with other SFAs, or a collaboration with another entity, such as a local farm.

For your reference, here is the relevant section of the regulation: 2 CFR 200.432 Conferences.

§ 200.432 Conferences.

A conference is defined as a meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium, workshop or event whose primary purpose is the dissemination of technical information beyond the non-Federal entity and is necessary and reasonable for successful performance under the Federal award. Allowable conference costs paid by the non-Federal entity as a sponsor or host of the conference may include rental of facilities, speakers' fees, costs of meals and refreshments, local transportation, and other items incidental to such conferences unless further restricted by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. As needed, the costs of identifying, but not providing, locally available dependent care resources are allowable. Conference hosts/sponsors must exercise discretion and judgment in ensuring that conference costs are appropriate, necessary and managed in a manner that minimizes costs to the Federal award. The Federal awarding agency may authorize exceptions where appropriate for programs including Indian tribes, children, and the elderly. See also §§ 200.438, 200.456, and 200.475.

Please ensure that your conference costs are planned and managed in accordance with this guidance.

EGM/AL/AF

cc: CNP Directors
Private Schools, Charter Schools and RCCI Administrators
Julie Autrey, ALSDE CNP School Programs Administrator
Angelice Lowe, ALSDE CNP State Director
Brandon Payne, Deputy Superintendent



DATE: August 7, 2023

MEMO SP 19-2023

CODE: Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) - Fourth Allocation of Supply Chain Assistance (SCA) Funds to Alleviate Supply Chain Disruptions in the School Meal Programs

SUBJECT: Regional Directors
Child Nutrition Programs All Regions

TO: Regional Directors
Grants Management Administrative Services All Regions

State Directors
Child Nutrition Programs All States

Issuing Agency/Office:	FNS/Child Nutrition Programs
Title of Document:	Fourth Allocation of Supply Chain Assistance (SCA) Funds to Alleviate Supply Chain Disruptions in the School Meal Programs
Document ID:	
Z-RIN:	
Date of Issuance:	08/07/2023
Replaces:	N/A
Summary:	
Disclaimer:	

School food professionals continuously meet extraordinary challenges to ensure every child can get the healthy, nutritious food they need to learn, grow, and thrive. School nutrition programs have faced significant challenges in recent years, with supply chains for food and labor stressed and at times disrupted. Throughout SY 2022-2023, the Keep Kids Fed Act (KKFA) provided schools with additional financial support by temporarily increasing meal reimbursement rates for school meals, but these increases expired on June 30, 2023.

FNS wants to continue to support our school nutrition professionals as they navigate continued supply chain challenges and the expiration of the increased reimbursement provided by the KKFA. In school years 2021-22 and 2022-23, FNS provided close to \$2.5 billion in relief funds through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), authorized under the CCC Charter Act [15 U.S.C. 714c(c)]. These resources, referred to as Supply Chain Assistance (SCA) funds, were

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distributed to School Food Authorities (SFAs) and local level program operators by State agencies and FNS has received feedback that these funds helped SFAs meet financial challenges with elevated food and labor costs.

Because financial challenges persist, FNS is providing an additional \$1.2 billion in SCA funds under the same authority (CCC Charter Act [15 U.S.C. 714c(c)]) to assist school programs in their efforts to provide consistent and nutritious school meals to children. The SCA funds are a critical funding stream that will provide additional financial resources for school districts to purchase domestic food products. As part of school districts' efforts to respond to these remaining supply chain challenges, this assistance will enhance efforts to strengthen local food supply chains and help schools to overcome financial and operational barriers while maintaining children's access to nutritious meals.

State agencies will distribute this fourth round of SCA funding to eligible SFAs via the same formula used to distribute the first three rounds of funds. SCA funds remain limited to the purchase of unprocessed or minimally processed domestic food products (also referred to as commodities). As a reminder, to receive funds, State agencies and SFAs must administer or operate the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and/or School Breakfast Program (SBP).

FNS expects that these funds, in addition to any unspent funds from the previous allocations¹, will support SFA operations in school year (SY) 2023-2024.

This NOFA provides updated guidance to State agencies on the allocation and use of fourth round SCA funds, as well as oversight and recordkeeping expectations. A summary of key dates and deadlines is also included.

Eligibility and Funding Allocation

State-level Funding Allocation

State agencies administering the NSLP and/or SBP in all 50 States, the District of Columbia (DC), Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will be eligible to receive these funds, which will be in addition to the previous SCA dollars already received. The amount of SCA funds allocated to each State agency was determined by FNS based equally on 1) student enrollment data, and 2) annualized program earnings data. Data from SY 2019- 2020² was used in these calculations, as this timeframe provides a more accurate depiction of typical enrollment and earnings than more recent completed school years, which were severely impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. State level allocations are shown in Table 1 below. This allocation method balances the influence of multiple key school meal program metrics by reflecting both the maximum population that might potentially be served, as well as targeting SCA relief funds towards States with larger percentages of students eligible for free and reduced-priced school meals.

¹ State agencies must obligate unspent funds from previous allocations no later than September 30, 2023.

² These data comprise earnings from Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 and enrollment from October 2019.

Upon receipt of allocated SCA funds, State agencies will disburse formula-calculated payments to eligible SFAs. The formula allocation for this fourth round of SCA funds shall be identical to that used to distribute the first, second and third rounds of SCA funds.

Distribution of Funds to State Agencies

Funding allocations will be available to State agencies following the release of this NOFA and provided through the Grant Award/Letter of Credit process. Funding will require that the State agencies sign a new FNS-529, Grant Award Agreement, rather than a modification to an award document granting an earlier round of funding. This document will be provided to each State agency by their respective Regional Grants Management Administrative Services Office. State agencies wishing to receive these SCA funds must return a signed FNS-529 by no later than August 21, 2023. If a state agency has difficulty meeting this timeframe, they are advised to contact their respective Regional Office.

Local-level Funding Distribution

State agencies will allocate SCA funds to individual school districts using the same predetermined formula that was specified with the first three rounds of funding. This allocation includes two components: a base payment of \$5,000 to all eligible school districts, and a proportional funding amount based on each SFA's share of statewide student enrollment. The base payment is intended to ensure that the smallest districts receive a meaningful level of funding. The proportional amount is intended to provide resources that scale with the size of the student population served by an SFA.

State agencies will use the most recent SFA-level enrollment data available to calculate the proportional funding amounts provided to individual school districts, as these data are expected to be readily available in State systems. The enrollment data used should be reflective of the most recent available data but no earlier than October 2022, so long as the selection is made consistently across the State.

Discretionary Allocation Options for State Agencies

The discretionary allocation options available with the first three rounds of SCA funds may also be adopted with this fourth round of funding. As a reminder, these are:

- Targeting funds to SFAs with the highest need: State agencies have the option to limit the distribution of funds to SFAs in which at least 25% of the student population is certified for free and reduced-price meals, unless an SFA falling outside of this category (i.e., SFAs with free and reduced-price certification rates below 25%) can provide evidence of need.
- Supporting local procurement: To support procurement of local foods and strengthening local food supply chains, State agencies have the option to utilize up to 10% of their total SCA funds allocation for State centralized procurement and distribution of unprocessed and minimally processed local foods ('local' as defined

by the State) for use by SFAs in the school meal programs. These local foods may then be distributed to SFAs at the State agencies' discretion.

State agencies may select either of these options for use in connection with their fourth round of SCA funding, regardless of whether they were adopted for the purposes of allocating any of the first three rounds of funds. Similarly, State agencies that adopted one or both discretionary options with the first and second round of funds may discontinue their use when distributing the fourth round. Regardless of past implementation choices, States choosing the local procurement option may now calculate up to 10% withholding based on their total award amount (i.e., the sum of their round 1, round 2, round 3, and round 4 SCA awards).

Period of Performance

The period of performance for these funds is August 25, 2023, through September 30, 2024.

Accountability, Oversight, and Reporting

Attestation Statement

State agencies must develop and provide an attestation statement to all SFAs that would receive SCA funding. The attestation is intended to ensure that the SFA is experiencing a supply chain disruption and financial difficulties related to such; will use SCA funds only for purchasing unprocessed or minimally processed domestic food products; and will continue to observe all existing Program requirements regarding recordkeeping and accountability in connection with the use of their SCA funding. SFAs must complete the attestation in order to receive SCA funds.

For the purposes of distributing fourth round funding, SFAs that have already signed an attestation are not required to sign another statement to receive additional funds. Only SFAs that did not previously sign an attestation to receive SCA funding remain subject to this requirement. State agencies only need to provide a simple opt-in vehicle to SFAs that have already signed an attestation.

Grant Award Reporting Requirements

Selected applicants will be required to provide quarterly and a final FNS-908 *Performance Progress Reports* and quarterly and a final SF-425 *Financial Status Reports*. The SF-425 must be submitted in the Food Program Reporting System under the report title, "CN-CCC – CN Supply Chain Assistance Funding."

State agency reporting requirements are specified in the Terms and Conditions of the FNS-529 award package. Please refer to the award Terms and Conditions for further details on the treatment of fourth round funding in future reports.

As noted above, the FNS-529 with the total award amount will also be accompanied by modified terms and conditions. The modification to the terms and conditions is limited to a change in the data elements required via the FNS-908, Performance Progress Report. Please note, the request for States to submit the modified data elements only applies to Quarter 4 reporting in FY 2023 and all quarters in FY 2024. These modified terms and conditions will be provided through the FNS Regional Office.

Reallocation of Funds

Any remaining fourth round funds may be reallocated at the State agency's discretion consistent with the guidance previously outlined in policy memo SP 03-2022.

Key Dates and Deadlines

Please refer to the FNS website at [Allocation of Supply Chain Assistance Funds to Alleviate Supply Chain Disruptions in the School Meal Programs](#) for detailed guidance on this and other related topics.

The following Table provides some key dates:

Key Dates and Deadlines	
August 21, 2023	Date by which State agencies execute their new FNS-529.
August 25, 2023	Date by which FNS will make the fourth round of SCA funds available to State agencies, i.e., issue a new FNS-529.
September 15, 2023	Recommended date by which State agencies begin making payments to SFAs
December 31, 2023	Recommended date by which State agencies begin SCA funds reallocation process (if applicable, and encouraged sooner if feasible)
September 30, 2024	Period of Performance End Date (Date by which SCA funds must be fully obligated)


State agencies with questions regarding this memorandum should contact their respective FNS Regional Offices.

LYNN RODGERS- Digitally signed by LYNN RODGERS-KUPERMAN

KUPERMAN Date: 2023.08.07 10:35:25 -04'00'

Lynn Rodgers-Kuperman
Director
Grants and Fiscal Policy Division

PENNY

 Digitally signed by PENNY BURKE

BURKE Date: 2023.08.07 09:16:23 -04'00'

FOR
Jessica Saracino
Director
Program Monitoring and Operational Support
Division Child Nutrition Programs

Supply Chain Assistance (SCA) Funding Levels Allocation by State³	
State	<i>State Allocation Amount (50% Enrollment/50% Earnings⁴)</i>
Alabama	\$19,319,637
Alaska	\$3,178,156
Arizona	\$26,756,107
Arkansas	\$13,430,302
California	\$142,607,508
Colorado	\$16,300,168
Connecticut	\$11,477,378
Delaware	\$3,540,728
District of Columbia	\$2,586,766
Florida	\$71,113,036
Georgia	\$44,494,226
Guam	\$803,455
Hawaii	\$4,012,415
Idaho	\$6,416,889
Illinois	\$44,676,822
Indiana	\$26,911,395
Iowa	\$13,146,301
Kansas	\$12,345,854
Kentucky	\$19,911,268
Louisiana	\$20,980,547
Maine	\$4,581,570
Maryland	\$18,669,422
Massachusetts	\$21,714,656
Michigan	\$35,514,569
Minnesota	\$20,793,502
Mississippi	\$13,903,852
Missouri	\$23,239,883
Montana	\$4,232,796
Nebraska	\$8,852,732
Nevada	\$10,359,046
New Hampshire	\$3,364,124
New Jersey	\$30,232,425

³ FNS included \$261,578 in unobligated funds from the 3rd Round of CCC funds released in September 2022

⁴ These data comprise earnings from FY 2019 and enrollment from October 2019.

New Mexico	\$9,449,455
New York	\$73,005,606
North Carolina	\$35,228,553
North Dakota	\$3,298,281
Ohio	\$42,416,041
Oklahoma ⁵	\$18,032,552
Oregon	\$12,567,531
Pennsylvania	\$41,524,968
Puerto Rico	\$7,451,760
Rhode Island	\$3,399,086
South Carolina	\$19,195,455
South Dakota	\$3,816,361
Tennessee	\$25,429,841
Texas	\$137,876,862
Utah	\$11,982,348
Vermont	\$1,999,301
Virgin Islands	\$278,461
Virginia	\$27,213,679
Washington	\$22,349,439
West Virginia	\$7,532,229
Wisconsin	\$20,689,949
Wyoming	\$1,956,285
Total	\$1,226,161,578

⁵ In Oklahoma, a separate state agency administers NSLP/SBP in private schools. This agency (OK DHS) will receive the following sum, deducted from the total listed for Oklahoma in the table: \$30

Emergency Procurement Requirements

Please note that the Alabama State Department of Education is currently reviewing the existing emergency procurement laws and will issue updated guidance in the future. In the meantime, **Ala. Code § 41-16-51.2, “Purchase of goods or services related to the Child Nutrition Program during certain emergencies or unanticipated events,”** remains in effect. Therefore, if an emergency arises, please consult your Alabama State Department of Education School Programs representative for guidance.

Should emergency procurement be necessary, CNP directors must immediately communicate with their local superintendent. The local superintendent will draft a letter to the state superintendent to request the use of emergency procurement. The state superintendent will make the recommendation to the Dept. of Examiners on behalf of the local schools. The letter must contain a statement setting forth the specific facts regarding the basis of the emergency including documentation from the vendor, enrollment for the district, and average cost of the goods for the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.

Ala. Code § 41-16-51.2. Purchase of goods or services related to the Child Nutrition Program during certain emergencies or unanticipated events.

(a)(1) During an emergency or unanticipated event affecting public health or safety or causing supply chain disruptions, and upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Education and the approval of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts, any public educational entity that provides meals under the Child Nutrition Program of the Alabama State Department of Education and subject to this article may purchase goods or services related to the programs without advertising or bidding. To the extent possible, purchases made under this section shall be executed to include representation of minority-owned business enterprises.

(2) The recommendation submitted for consideration by the State Superintendent of Education under subdivision (1) shall contain a statement setting forth the specific facts regarding the basis and nature of the emergency or unanticipated event affecting public health or safety or causing supply chain disruptions necessitating the action and the geographical region or area to which the emergency or unanticipated event should be limited. Any approval to purchase goods or services under this section shall be limited to 60 days, during which time a contractual agreement for such purchases shall be entered into in compliance with the competitive bid law in this article.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a public educational entity described in subsection (a), when practicable and to the extent possible, should comply with the advertising and bidding requirements provided in this article.

(c) A public educational entity shall maintain accurate and fully itemized records of all expenditures made pursuant to this section.

Credits (Act 2022-264, § 2.)

Ala. Code § 16-13B-2.1. Purchase of goods or services related to the Child Nutrition Program during certain emergencies or unanticipated events.

(a)(1) During an emergency or unanticipated event affecting public health or safety or causing supply chain disruptions, and upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Education and the approval of the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts, any city or county board of education that provides meals under the Child Nutrition Program of the Alabama State Department of Education may purchase goods or services related to the program without advertising or bidding as set forth in this chapter. To the extent possible, purchases made under this section shall be executed to include representation of minority-owned business enterprises.

(2) The recommendation by the State Superintendent of Education submitted for consideration under subdivision (1) shall contain a statement setting forth the specific facts regarding the basis and nature of the emergency or unanticipated event affecting public health or safety or causing supply chain disruptions necessitating the action and the geographical region or area to which the emergency or unanticipated event should be limited. Any approval to purchase goods or services under this section shall be limited to 60 days, during which time a contractual agreement for such purchases shall be entered into in compliance with the competitive bid law in this chapter.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a city or county board of education described in subsection (a), when practicable and to the extent possible, should comply with the advertising and bidding requirements provided in this chapter.

(c) A city or county board of education shall maintain accurate and fully itemized records of all expenditures made pursuant to this section. **Credits** (Act 2022-264, § 1.)

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS – Packet for Administrative Review

TO: Child Nutrition Program Directors

FROM: Angelice Lowe, Director
Child Nutrition Programs

The Administrative and Procurement Reviews will include a review of your system's compliance with dietary guidelines as required by the USDA guidance. Members of the Child Nutrition staff will conduct the reviews. These staff members will contact you to coordinate the specifics of the reviews. **The review staff will inform you of the school(s) selected for the review.** We encourage you to accompany the State review staff to the school(s) selected for review.

The Administrative Review Guidance, SFA Procurement Tool, and Off-site Assessment Form are attached to facilitate the review process. We request that you submit the required information to commence the Administrative Review. Please submit the following information to the attention of Ms. Carolyn Rhodes:

- Copy of the edit checks for each school reported on the most recently submitted Claim for Reimbursement
- **Completed Off-site Assessment Form**
- **Electronic master list of all students eligible for free or reduced-price meals enrolled in the SFA during the review period**
- **Electronic copy of the SFA Procurement Tool**
- School listing by age/grade group
- For the **week of review** and one (1) week from the **review period (month of review) for each school selected**
 - Copy of all applicable menus for each menu type and age/grade group (i.e., SBP, NSLP, Afterschool Snack Program, and/or FFVP)
 - Copy of production records for each menu type and age/grade group for the review period only
 - Copy of the Menu Worksheet portion of a USDA-approved *Menu Planning Tool for Certification for Six Cent Reimbursement* for each breakfast and lunch menu type and age/grade group

Should you have any questions concerning the Administrative Review, please contact Financial Management and Compliance at (334) 694-4658 or 5302 Gordon Persons Building, P. O. Box 302101, Montgomery, AL 36130-2101.

ASL/CR/SWR

Child Nutrition Programs

Preparation



for an

Administrative Review

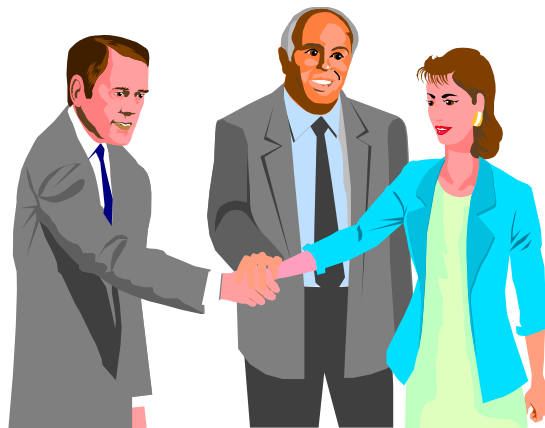
Administrative Review

The Administrative Review is the State agency's (SA) assessment of the school food authority's (SFA) administration of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), and other school nutrition programs. The objectives of the Administrative Review are to:

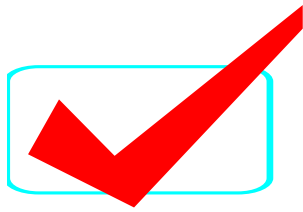
- Determine whether the SFA meets program requirements;
- Provide technical assistance;
- Secure any needed corrective action; and
- Assess fiscal action, if applicable.

Under Administrative Review:

- State agencies and Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Regional Offices coordinate review activity to make sure efforts are not duplicated.
- A standard review form makes sure that all critical areas are reviewed the same way for all schools.
- Critical areas of review are eligibility certification, counting and claiming, meal patterns, and food components.
- General areas of review are resource management, the free and reduced-price process, civil rights, monitoring, and reporting and recordkeeping responsibilities.
- School food authorities are reviewed once every three years in accordance with the Administrative Review schedule.



Administrative Review



Check your procedures

Do you:

- Approve each child's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals correctly?
- Has a system to issue benefits and to update the eligibility of children approved for free and reduced-price lunches?
- Serve meals that contain the required food items based on age/grade group?
- Base claims for reimbursement on accurate meal counts taken, by category, at the point of service?
- Record, consolidate, and report meal counts correctly on the claim for reimbursement?

If you answered "yes" to these questions, you should not have any critical area violations.

Do you:

- Follow the procedures identified in your free and reduced-price policy statement?
- Verify the correct number of applications; adjust benefits, if required; and prepare verification records by November 15?
- Serve meals that meet USDA nutritional/quantity requirements?
- Make sure that no child is denied benefits or discriminated against because of race, color, national origin, age, sex, or disability?
- Make sure on-site school monitoring reviews of each school's meal counting system are conducted by February 1?
- Check each school's meal counts before submitting the claim for reimbursement?
- Transfer the correct amounts for State Mandated Raises and Indirect Costs at least quarterly?

- Use the proper accounting codes for Child Nutrition transactions?
- Submit reports and keep records as required?
- Price meals for students in accordance with Paid Lunch Equity Tool?
- Price adult meals properly?
- Incur only allowable expenditures for CNP?
- Follow all Federal and State procurement procedures?
- Adhere to the requirements for the National School Lunch program?
- Adhere to the requirements for the School Breakfast program?
- Adhere to the requirements for the Afterschool Snacks program?
- Adhere to the requirements for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable program?
- Adhere to regulations governing the use of USDA commodities and keep accurate inventory records?
- Adhere to all State and Federal policies regarding
 - Worthless Checks,
 - Charged Meals,
 - Competitive Foods,
 - Wellness Policy,
 - Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points Plan,
 - Professional Standards,
 - Programs Outreach,
 - Procurement, and
 - Nutrition Standards for School Meals, and
 - Smart Snacks in School Standards?

If you answered “yes” to these questions, you should not have any general area violations.

Administrative Review

Administrative Review was designed to target problem schools and SFAs to provide technical assistance to ensure the programs are operating in the most efficient manner. Review procedures are streamlined for schools where there are no major problems while providing more direction to expand the review to investigate areas that are not in compliance.

The Administrative Review procedures include looking at records and procedures related to the “review month” and the “day of review.” The review month is usually the most recent month for which a Claim for Reimbursement has been submitted. The Administrative Review requires the reviewer to look at additional months’ data, if needed, to determine the scope and severity of a problem and if the problem is “systemic”. The school or SFA officials could be requested to provide records for any month of operation.

Streamlined procedures include statistical sampling of one year of invoices and of all applications, an initial cross-check of the names to the benefit issuance document to eligibility records, and validation of the meal count back to source documentation only for the day of review. Problems noted in these areas would expand the review.

The scope of the Administrative Review focuses on two primary review components: Critical Areas of Review and General Areas of Review.

Critical Area

The Critical Areas of Review are Performance Standard 1 and Performance Standard 2. All data collection and review procedures in the Critical Area of the review forms are designed to measure compliance with the following two performance standards as defined in the regulations.

Performance Standard 1

Performance Standard 1 focuses on the certification and benefit issuance process and the accuracy of meal counting and claiming.

All free, reduced-price and paid lunches claimed for reimbursement are served only to children who are eligible for free, reduced-price, and paid lunches, respectively, and are counted, recorded, consolidated, and reported through a system that consistently yields correct claims.

The SFA exceeds the error threshold for Performance Standard No. 1 if more than the minimum number of schools allowed (which varies with the number of schools reviewed) have an inadequate system for certification, issuing benefits or updating eligibility status; or for counting, recording, consolidating or reporting lunches by type, or, if more than 10 percent of the free and reduced-price lunches

claimed for the review period are incorrect. Each school is evaluated individually. Also, the SFA automatically fails this standard if the SFA's system for consolidating claims is inadequate.

Performance Standard 2

Performance Standard 2 focuses on whether meals claimed for reimbursement meet meal pattern and nutritional quality requirements.

Lunches claimed for reimbursement within the school food authority contain food items/components as required by Program regulations.

The SFA exceeds the error threshold for Performance Standard 2 if 10 percent or more of the total number of Program lunches or Program breakfasts observed in a school food authority are missing one or more of the required food components. This is measured for the SFA as a whole and only for lunches and breakfasts observed on the day of the review.

General Area

The General Areas of Review are resource management and other general areas of program compliance.

Resource Management

Resource Management addresses the maintenance of the nonprofit school food service account, paid lunch equity, revenue from non-program foods, indirect costs and USDA Foods.

General Program Compliance

General program compliance includes civil rights, SFA on-site school monitoring reviews, Local School Wellness Policy, Smart Snacks in School Standards, school meal environment, water, food safety, reporting and recordkeeping, professional standards, and outreach.

Follow-Up Reviews

State agencies will conduct on-site follow-up reviews as needed for SFAs that exceed one or both of the Performance Standard thresholds.

Review Cycle

Under the Administrative Review, all SFAs are required to be reviewed within a three-year cycle. However, some SFAs may receive a review more frequently

than **three (3) years**. However, a waiver was granted to extend the review cycle to a five-year cycle. through FY 2027.

Administrative Review Process

The Administrative Review Process is designed to allow the SA to conduct specified aspects of the review off-site and other aspects on-site. Under the off-site component, SAs collect information available at the SA or from the SFA and record the information on the *Off-site Assessment Tool*. The Tool allows the SA to gain a better understanding of SFA operations prior to the on-site review, thus providing for a more robust review while decreasing the SA's on-site review time. The SA's analysis of this information informs the scope of the on-site portion of the Administrative Review. While SAs are encouraged to conduct specified aspects of the review off-site, the SA may conduct any off-site portion of the review on-site, at their discretion (with the exception of the Resource Management off-site review).

The SA's on-site portion of the Administrative Review is intended to validate the information collected on the *Off-site Assessment Tool* and provide an opportunity for the SA to observe the operation of the school nutrition programs at the SFA and in selected schools. The SA documents its findings on the *On-site Assessment Tool*.

School Selection

The minimum number of schools to review is determined using the following table:

Number Schools in the SFA	of	Minimum Number of Schools to Review for NSLP	Number Schools in the SFA	of	Minimum Number of Schools to Review for NSLP
1 to 5		1	41 to 60.....		6
6 to 10.....		2	61 to 80.....		8
11 to 20.....		3	81 to 100.....		10
21 to 40.....		4	101 or More.....		12*
* 12 plus 5 percent of the number of schools over 100. Fractions must be rounded to the nearest whole number.					

The information used for school selection should be for the most recent month for which a Claim for Reimbursement has been submitted, provided that the period covers at least ten (10) operating days. The following information is needed for the selection process.

- The name and type (elementary, combination, or secondary) of each school operated during the month selected.

- The number of serving days for each school for the month selected.
- The highest number of free eligible for the month selected for each school.
- The number of free lunches claimed for the month selected.

Schools are selected according to the following criteria:

- Schools with a free ADP of 100% or more
- Elementary schools (K-8), a free participation of 97% or more
- Secondary schools (9-12), a free participation of 77% or more
- Combinations schools, a free participation of 87% or more

Records and Documents Needed for the Administrative Review

School Food Authority Level

- **Completed Off-site Assessment Tool.**
- **Edit checks for each school for the month of review.**
- **Electronic master list of all students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the SFA during the review period.**
 - The list should contain student's name, school name, benefit status, method of certification (application, direct certification, other), date of certification, and total number of eligible students in the SFA (if possible).
 - Each eligible student should only be listed one time.
 - Student names may be listed in any order (alphabetically/by building/by ID number), but it is preferable that they are not grouped by benefit status.
 - The SFA should identify which students were selected for verification.
- Documentation of verification which includes selection procedures and, if applicable, documents showing the changes in eligibility for students as a result of verification. If verification has not been accomplished for current year, pull last year's verification documentation.
- Current approved agreement and free and reduced-price policy statement. If the school food authority has adopted its prior year's policy statement, the complete policy statement and renewal must be available.

- Benefit issuance documentation (i.e., Master Rosters, class list, and checklist) for the review period).
- Approved and denied free and reduced-price meal applications, and/or direct certification documentation for time frame specified.
- Direct certification documentation.
- Roster of Community Eligibility Provision identified students and enrollment
- Free and reduced-price applications on file as of October
- Electronic copy of the SFA Procurement Tool.
- Media release.
- Claim for Reimbursement for the review period and all supporting documentation.
- Documentation of edit check process
- Meal counts by eligibility categories and revenues for review month and prior two months
- Documentation of Professional Standards
- Documentation of required on-site school monitoring reviews to be conducted by February 1 of each year. Pull previous year if monitoring for current year has not been completed.
- Data used in consolidating the Claim for Reimbursement.
- Civil Rights Data and Information including:
 - Civil Rights complaint procedures;
 - Discrimination statement on all printed program materials;
 - Foreign language translation of program materials, if needed;
 - Copies/documentation of written or verbal complaints alleging discrimination, if applicable; and
 - Racial/ethnic breakdown of denied free and reduced-price applications.
- Documentation supporting the awarded bids and contracts for the review period.

- Documentation/invoices supporting expenditures for one year period.
- Bank statements and cancelled checks supporting expenditures for one year period.
- Documentation of how indirect costs (if applicable) are computed and charged to the CNP Fund. (Obtain a copy of Indirect Cost Proposal for reference during review).
- Documentation of how current year's required transfers (or pass through funds) from the General Fund are calculated and transferred to the CNP Fund. Refer to other documents for specific list of items needed each year. Reviewer will also need the calculations and documentation that supports the actual total transfers made for prior fiscal year through current fiscal year.
- Documentation that the paid lunch equity tool was utilized for Student Meal Prices.
- Documentation to support any additional funds to the CNP program in lieu of charging sufficient prices for Adult Meal Prices and Adult Meal Prices calculations.
- Documentation to compute potential to actual income, make available (for the review month plus previous two months, if available) the total monthly meal counts and total monthly revenue deposited and recorded by revenue category, i.e., student breakfast, student lunch, adult breakfast/lunch, a la carte, etc.
- Copies or a set of accounting printouts for the CNP fund for the most recent accounting one year period. Reviewer will need a balance sheet and an operations report by fund source.
- Documentation of the Smart Snacks Standards, including Attestation Statement and Exempt Fundraiser.
- Documentation to support the calculations for Nonprogram Food Revenue Tool.
- Documentation of the Local Wellness Policy.

Review School

- Copy of the school calendar, indicating the days on which lunch was served.
- Menu and production records for each menu type and age/grade group for review month and the week of review.

- Copy of the Menu Worksheet portion of a USDA-approved *Menu Planning Tool for Certification for Six Cent Reimbursement* for each breakfast and lunch menu type and age/grade group.
- Recipes for all foods/beverages served during the review month and the week of review.
- Crediting documentation for all items not purchased from the Statewide Bid (CN labels, Manufacturers Product Formulation Statements (MPFS), nutrition facts labels, and ingredient list).
- Lunch count procedures.
- Daily and monthly lunch count records and daily reconciliation sheets for the review period and 2 weeks prior to day of review.
- Records, tickets, procedures, etc. which document efforts to prevent overt identification.

Procurement Review

The State agency will conduct the procurement review using a step-by-step approach. From notifying each SFA of a procurement review to closing the review, each step is intended to assess compliance while providing technical assistance in the area of procurement.

FNS recommends the procurement review be conducted on the same schedule as the Administrative Review either as an add-on to the Administrative Review, or as a separate review which the State may establish. Reviewing procurement on the same cycle as the Administrative Review prevents the State from maintaining two review cycles, one for Administrative Reviews and one for procurement reviews.

The requested procurement documentation will be reviewed on-site during the Administrative Review.

SFA Procurement Table. This tab from the FNS Tool Excel spreadsheet, includes questions and a table for SFAs to input the:

- Dollar value of the SFA small purchase threshold
- Memberships at retail and/or wholesale club warehouses
- Use of group purchasing/buying organizations and/or cooperatives
- Information regarding their purchases such as:
 - Vendors
 - Total paid/vendor
 - Goods/services purchased, and
 - Competitive procurement method to procure the product (s) or service (s).

Once the information in the tab is complete, the SFA will:

Save the Excel file and return the file to the State agency via email.

Provide a “vendor paid list”/summary of expenses by vendor.

A vendor paid list/summary of expenses by vendor is a report from the SFA accounting system that identifies all vendors paid from the nonprofit food service account and summarizes the total amount paid to each vendor for the review period. Additional details related to these review components are included below.

Optional Approach: The State agency requires that the SFA send the vendor paid list/summary of total expenditures report by vendor. In this case, the State agency will:

- Interview the appropriate SFA representative to answer the questions regarding the small purchase threshold, memberships, and group purchasing/involvement in SFA cooperatives as noted above;
- Review the vendor paid list/summary of total expenditures report by vendor, and
- Complete the SFA Procurement Table for the SFA.

Once the State agency receives the responses to the questions, the SFA Procurement Table, and vendor paid list/summary of expenses by vendor from the SFA accounting system, the State agency will select vendors/procurements for review. The State agency will use a Procurement Selection Chart to determine vendors for review and request documentation to determine how the SFA competitively procured vendors to supply goods and services.

The State agency will request copies of the following documentation:

- Vendor paid list/summary report of expenditures by vendor
- Supporting procurement documentation (solicitations, evaluation, and contracts) for each vendor selected for review (2 CFR 200.318(i))
- Amendments to contracts
- Procurement procedures/SFA Procurement Plan (2 CFR 200.318(a) and 7 CFR 210.21(c))
- Contractor oversight (2 CFR 200.318(b))
- Code of conduct (2 CFR 200.318(c) and 7 CFR 210.21(c))
- Intergovernmental or inter-entity agreements, if applicable (2 CFR 200.318(e))
- Settlement and satisfaction of contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements (protests, disputes, etc.)

The State agency will determine:

- The number of procurement activities the SFA conducted and select the vendors using the criteria in a selection chart for each procurement method.
 - Micro-purchase method

- Small purchase procedures
- Sealed Bids/Competitive proposals
- FSMC contracts
- Processing contracts

The State agency will examine the information and answer questions in each applicable tab applicable to the procurement standards. The questions enable a review of the SFA's procedures from the solicitation, evaluation, and contract award process through the oversight of contracts.

A Summary of Findings tab will compile review results by the SFA procurement method used. The State agency may provide technical assistance and establish findings and required corrective action, as applicable.

Findings/Corrective Action Plan/Fiscal Action

At the conclusion of the on-site portion of the Administrative Review and Procurement Review, the SA staff will conduct an exit conference to notify SFA staff of any program findings identified, the extent of the findings, and a preliminary assessment of the actions needed to correct the findings. The SA will provide technical assistance and address appropriate deadlines for completion of corrective action.

Under the Administrative Review, fiscal action can be extended back to the beginning of the school year or that point in time when the infraction first occurred. If the meal count system is determined to be unreliable, the State Agency can “recalculate” the meal count using procedures developed by FNS. This procedure would only be used in extreme circumstances.

The amount of an overclaim is affected by corrective action and cannot be determined until corrective action is complete. For certification and benefit issuance errors, if corrective action is taken, the overclaim will be limited back to the beginning of the review period to the date corrective action is taken. For missing the last four digits of the social security number and adult signatures, the entire overclaim is waived if corrective action is taken within a specified time frame. If corrective action is not taken, fiscal action will be assessed for all meals served in error for all error types.

Fiscal action will be assessed for:

- Inaccurate meal counting and claiming for the day of review or review period occurring at the school and/or SFA level.
- The difference between the incorrect and the correct meal counts.

- All meals that were counted as reimbursable meals, but were ineligible for reimbursement, such as second meals, adult meals, etc.

Because prompt corrective action can limit the amount of the claim, State Agency reviewers should provide the information necessary to correct errors at the exit conference. The SFA and school officials should take action as soon as possible.

The Administrative Review regulations require that the SFA be notified in writing of the findings, needed corrective action, deadlines, and the potential for fiscal action. In addition, a summary of the findings must be available to the public. The Administrative Review regulations provide the authority for a State Agency and FNS to withhold funds if corrective action is not taken on identified problems.

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