

E-MAIL: ASHLEY@NJSACC.ORG

# Table of Contents

Preface	3
ABOUT THE GUIDE	3
OUR MISSION	3
Acknowledgements	3
NAVIGATING AT-RISK SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS	4
AT-RISK AFTERSCHOOL MEAL PROGRAM SPECIFICS	5
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	5
SITE REQUIREMENTS	5
Reimbursement	5
NUTRITION GUIDELINES	6
PRICE BREAKDOWN	7
Sample Menus	7
WEEK ONE PRICES	8
WEEK TWO PRICES	8
FIVE FOOD GROUPS	9
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GUIDE	10
Fruit Guide	10
Vegetable Guide	12
VITAMINS AND MINERALS	15
TIPS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAM	17
MENU PLANNING TIPS	18
STAFF INVOLVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	18
CUTTING COSTS	17
APPENDIX	18
APPENDIX A: NJ QUALITY STANDARDS FOR AFTERSCHOOL (HEALTH BEHAVIOR)	
APPENDIX B: AT-RISK AFTERSCHOOL HANDBOOK	
APPENDIX C: HEALTHY KIDS HUB	
References	99

# Preface

#### **About the Guide**

The Healthy Snack Guide was designed to help afterschool organizations, families, and communities serve, create, and educate youth about healthy snacks and/or meals. This guide provides information regarding At-Risk Meals Program eligibility, Nutrition Guidelines, sample snack menus, fruit and vegetable guides, and much more.

#### **Our Mission**

NJSACC: The Statewide Network for New Jersey's Afterschool Communities promotes and supports the development, continuity and expansion of quality programs for children and youth during out-of-school time.

#### NJSACC works to:

- Build a strong network for afterschool program professionals in NJ.
- Provide training conferences, workshops and information services.
- Offer technical assistance, at no cost, for the development, expansion and improvement of afterschool programs throughout NJ.
- Work closely with state and local officials to define appropriate NJ State regulations and legislation.
- Establish professional development opportunities.
- Serve as the NJ Member of the National Afterschool Network.
- Develop public awareness of afterschool issues.
- Be the state's national affiliate to the National AfterSchool Association (NAA).

### Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge and thank CANFIT for both the formal and informal support while developing this guide. CANFIT is a nonprofit organization from California that offers support to community organizations, foundations, and government agencies. (Website: <a href="www.canfit.org">www.canfit.org</a>) Additionally, I would like to thank Emily Kilroy, formerly of NJSACC, for the research about the Federal At-Risk Meals Program. I would also like to thank Terrance Reagan, an Advisor for Program in Science Learning at Rutgers University. Lastly, I would like to thank all the NJSACC staff for the continuous support throughout the development of this guide

#### **NJSACC**

231 North Avenue West, #363 Westfield, NJ 07090 T: (908)789-0259 F: (90)789-4237

## Navigating the At-Risk School Meal Program

The At-Risk Afterschool Meal Program offers federal funding to reimburse afterschool programs serving a snack and/or supper to children and youth in low-income areas. This program is part of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). This program is operated at the federal level by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and at the state level by the NJ Department of Agriculture (NJDA) Division of Food and Nutrition. Serving meals at your afterschool program is good for the children you serve and your program's bottom line.

### **Healthy Habits for Children**

<u>Help fight hunger in your community.</u> For some children, the food served during their afterschool program is the last time they will eat that day. In NJ, 1 in 10 households experience food hardship.

<u>Encourage positive behavior and participation</u>. Children are often hungry by the time they arrive at their afterschool program. Well-nourished children have more energy for focusing on homework, engaging with peers, and participating in physical and enrichment activities. <u>Promote healthy lifestyles</u>. Providing free, nutritious meals and snacks to all the children in your program can actually replace junk foods in their diets. In NJ, 1 in 3 youth aged 10-17 are overweight or obese.

### **Enhance Programming and Reach**

<u>Increase enrollment.</u> By participating in the At-Risk Meal Program, you will be able to advertise that your program serves free meals to all, which may attract new children. In DC, programs implementing afterschool snacks or suppers experienced an increase in enrollment of 7%. <u>Invest more in programming</u>. If part of your program's budget currently goes toward providing snacks, the reimbursement received through the At-Risk Meal Program may allow you to put those funds toward enrichment opportunities or activities -- stretching your program's budget further.

## At-Risk Afterschool Meal Program Specifics

### **Eligibility Requirements**

- Be located within a school attendance boundary where at least 50% of the students receive free or reduced price lunch.
- Be operated by a school, non-profit or local government agency. For-profit centers may also be eligible.
- Provide regularly scheduled activities in a structured and supervised environment that includes education or enrichment activities.
- Operate during regular school year, including school days, weekends, holidays, and breaks.
- Serve children that are 18 years or younger at the beginning of the school year.
- Accept all children within licensed capacity.
- Provides suppers and/or snacks to all children, free of charge.

### **Site Requirements**

All afterschool program sites must provide NJDA with the following records in order to be approved:

- Health/Sanitation certificate
- Fire/Safety certificate
- Certificate of Occupancy
- Attendance zone verification latter(on the school's letterhead)

#### Reimbursement

Reimbursement rates are adjusted annually. For the 2013-2014 school year, eligible meals will be reimbursed at the following rate per child per day:

- Snack- \$0.80
- Supper- \$2.93

The CACFP At-Risk Meals Program is a reimbursement program, meaning a afterschool programs or sponsor agencies must pay for meals upfront and then file paperwork for reimbursement. Reimbursement is submitted by the program sponsor to NJDA. Once approved by the State, the paperwork is sent to USDA for payment. This process takes approximately 6 weeks.

### **Nutrition Guidelines**

Snacks must include at least 2 of these components:

- 1 serving of Milk/Dairy
- 2 servings of Fruits and/or Vegetables
- 1 serving of Grains
- 1 serving of Protein

<b>Meal Components</b>	Snack	Supper
(Ages 6-12)		
Milk:	1 serving=	1 serving=
	1 cup low-fat or non-fat milk	1 cup low-fat or non-fat milk
Fruits:	1 serving=	1 serving=
	3/4 cup	3/4 cup
Vegetables:	1 serving=	1 serving=
	3/4 cup	3/4 cup
Grains:	1 serving=	1 serving=
	1 slice of bread	1 slice of bread
	½ cup of cooked pasta	½ cup of cooked pasta
	½ cooked cereal	½ cooked cereal
	3/4 c of cold dry cereal	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> c of cold dry cereal
Proteins:	1 serving=	2 serving=
	½ large egg	1 large egg
	1 oz. of lean meat/poultry/fish	2 oz. of lean meat/poultry/fish
	1/4 cup of cooked dry beans	½ cup of cooked dry beans
	2 tbsp. of peanut butter/soynut	4 tbsp. of peanut butter/soynut
	butter	butter
	½ cup of yogurt	1 cup of yogurt

<sup>\*\*</sup>Suppers may be served hot or cold and must include all 5 components (Milk, Fruits, Vegetables, Grains, and Protein)

<sup>\*\*</sup>Serving Sizes vary by age. Refer to the USDA At-Risk Afterschool Meals Handbook for further guidance.

<sup>\*\*</sup>If an afterschool program serves both snack and supper there must be a 2 hour gap between the start of each service.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Fruits and Vegetables need to be a combination of at least two different items totaling 3/4 cup.

# Price Breakdown

### **Sample Menu:**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Week	Fresh Fruit	Celery Sticks	Apple Slices	Reduced Fat	Baby Carrots
1	Nonfat Yogurt	with Peanut	Cheese Cubes	Triscuits	Cinnamon
	Whole Grain	Butter	Whole Grain	Hummus	Applesauce
	Cheerios	Milk	Crackers	Milk	Water
	Water		Water		
Week	Fresh Fruit	Pretzels	Rice Cakes	Fruit Yogurt	Fresh Fruit
2	Nonfat Cottage	Applesauce	with Peanut	Graham	Whole Grain
	Cheese	Milk	Butter	Crackers	Crackers
	Water		Bananas Slices	Milk	Water
			Water		

# \*\*Fresh Fruit can be any kind of fruit(s) depending on the season, availability, and price.

Specifics for Week 1:

Monday: Yogurt Parfait

Tuesday: Can substitute Soy Nut Butter for Peanut Butter

Friday: Preferably Whole Wheat Triscuits

Specifics for Week 2:

Wednesday: Can substitute Soy Nut Butter for Peanut Butter

# Price Breakdown (continued)

### **Week One Prices**

*April 2014 Prices	50 Students	100 Students	150 Students
Monday	\$51	\$102	\$153
Tuesday	\$23	\$46	\$69
Wednesday	\$57	\$114	\$171
Thursday	\$29	\$58	\$87
Friday	\$35	\$70	105
Total \$ (week)	\$195	\$390	\$585
Reimbursement	50 x \$0.80= \$40	100 x \$0.80= \$80	150 x \$0.80= \$120
Total (week)	\$40 x 5 days=	\$80 x 5 days=	\$120 x 5 days=
	\$200	\$400	\$600
Reimbursement	\$5	\$10	\$15
Total – Total \$ =			

## **Week Two Prices**

*April 2014 Prices	50 Students	100 Students	150 Students
Monday	\$57	\$114	\$171
Tuesday	\$25	\$50	\$75
Wednesday	\$35	\$70	\$105
Thursday	\$26	\$52	\$78
Friday	\$43	\$86	\$129
Total \$ (week)	\$186	\$372	\$558
Reimbursement	50 x \$0.80= \$40	100 x \$0.80= \$80	150 x \$0.80= \$120
Total (week)	\$40 x 5 days=	\$80 x 5 days=	\$120 x 5 days=
	\$200	\$400	\$600
Reimbursement	\$14	\$28	\$42
Total – Total \$ =			

# Five Food Groups

### **Fruits:**

Bananas

Blueberries

Grapes

Mangoes

Oranges

**Peaches** 

Plums

Strawberries

# **Vegetables:**

Broccoli

Corn

Green Beans

Peppers

**Potatoes** 

Spinach

## Dairy:

Cheese

Milk

Soymilk

Yogurt

### **Grains:**

Brown or White Rice

Oatmeal

Whole Wheat Bread

Whole Wheat Crackers

Whole Wheat Flour

### **Protein:**

**Beans** 

Eggs

**Lean Meats** 

Nuts

Poultry

Seafood

# Fruit Guide

Fruits	Good Sources of
	Apples: Fiber
	Apricots: Fiber Potassium Vitamin A
	Bananas: Fiber Potassium Vitamin B
	Blueberries: Fiber
	Cantaloupe: Fiber Potassium Vitamin A
	Cherries: Fiber Potassium
	<i>Grapefruit:</i> Vitamin C
	<i>Grapes:</i> Fiber Vitamin C
	Honeydew: Fiber Potassium
	<i>Kiwis:</i> Fiber Vitamin C

# Fruit Guide (continued)

Fruits	Good Sources of
	Mangos:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Nectarines:
	Fiber
	Oranges:
	Fiber
	Vitamin C
	Vitamin A
_	Papayas:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Peaches:
	Fiber
	Pears:
	Fiber
- VI MA	Pineapples:
	Fiber
	Plums:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
1100	Raspberries:
	Fiber
	Strawberries:
	Fiber
	Vitamin A
<u></u>	Watermelon:
	Watermeton: Fiber
	FIDCI

# Vegetable Guide

Vegetables	Good Sources of
	Arugula:
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin B
***	Vitamin C
V	Vitamin K
	Asparagus:
AMM/	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin C
_	Avocados:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Beans:
	Folate
	Thiamin
	Vitamin B
and the same of th	Broccoli:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin K
	Vitamin A
	Cabbage:
	Fiber
	Vitamin K
	Carrots:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Cauliflower:
	Fiber
ac a	Potassium
	Chard:
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin K
	Collard Greens:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin C
	Vitamin K
	v italiilii iX

# Vegetable Guide (continued)

Vegetables	Good Sources of
	Corn:
	Fiber
	Thiamin
	Niacin
	Folate
	Cucumbers:
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin K
	Eggplant:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Folate
	Vitamin A
	Green Beans:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Folate
	Vitamin A
	Kale:
neth.	Fiber
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin C
	Vitamin K
	Calcium
_	Mushrooms:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Riboflavin
	Okra:
	Fiber
	Zinc
	Vitamin A
	Folate
	Peas:
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin B
	Vitamin C
	Vitamin K
	Peppers:
200	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin C
	Vitamin A

# Vegetable Guide (continued)

Vegetables	Good Sources of
	Potatoes:
	Fiber
~ (h)	Radishes:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Romaine Lettuce:
	Fiber
	Folate
	Vitamin K
	Spinach:
AGE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	Fiber
	Folate
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin K
	Sweet Potato:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A Vitamin C
	Folate
	Squash: Fiber
	Vitamin A
	Tomatoes:
	Fiber
	Potassium
	Vitamin A
	Vitamin C
	Zucchini:
	Fiber Potassium
	Folate
	roiate

# Vitamins and Minerals

Vitamins/Minerals	Functions
Vitamin A	Vision, cell differentiation, bone growth,
	immunity, reproduction
Vitamin D	Maintenance of calcium and phosphorus concentrations, immune function, cell cycle regulation
Vitamin E	Antioxidant, prevention of free radical damage
Vitamin K	Synthesis of blood-clotting factors and bone proteins
Thiamin	Coenzyme in carbohydrate metabolism and energy release
Riboflavin	Coenzyme in numerous oxidation-reduction reactions, including those of energy release
Niacin	Coenzyme in numerous oxidation-reduction reactions in energy metabolism, synthesis and breakdown of fatty acids
Pantothenic Acid	Coenzyme in energy metabolism and fatty acid synthesis
Biotin	Cofactor for carboxylase enzymes that participate in fatty acid, amino acid, and energy metabolism
Vitamin B-6	Coenzyme in amino acid metabolism, heme synthesis, lipid metabolism; homocysteine metabolism
Folate	Coenzyme in DNA synthesis, homocysteine metabolism
Vitamin B-12	Coenzyme affecting folate metabolism, homocysteine metabolism
Vitamin C	Collagen synthesis, some antioxidant capability, hormone and neurotransmitter synthesis
Choline	Precursor for acetylcholine and phospholipids, homocysteine metabolism
Sodium	Aids nervous impulse transmission and muscle contraction, water balance, aids glucose and amino acid absorption
Potassium	Aids nervous impulse transmission and muscle contraction, water balance
Chloride	Participates in acid production in stomach, aids nervous impulse transmission, water balance
Calcium	Bone and tooth structure, blood clotting, aids in nervous impulse transmission, muscle contractions, enzyme regulation

# Vitamins and Minerals (continued)

Vitamins/Minerals	Functions
Phosphorous	Bone and tooth strength, part of ATP and
	other metabolic compounds, acid-base
	concentration
Magnesium	Bone formation, aids enzyme functions, aids
	nerve and heart function
Sulfur	Part of vitamins and amino acids, aids in drug detoxification, acid-base balance
Iron	Functional component of hemoglobin and
	other key compounds used in respiration;
	immune function; cognitive development;
	energy metabolism
Zinc	Required for many enzymes; immune
	function; growth and development; stabilizes
	cell membranes and body proteins
Copper	Aids in iron metabolism; works in antioxidant
	enzymes and those involved in connective tissue metabolism
M	
Manganese	Cofactor of several enzymes; involved in
	carbohydrate metabolism and antioxidant protection
Iodine	Component of thyroid hormones that regulate
Tourite	basal metabolism, growth, and development
Selenium	Part of an antioxidant system glutathione
	peroxidase; activates thyroid hormones
Chromium	Enhances insulin action
Fluoride	Increases resistance of tooth enamel to dental
	caries; mineralization of bones and teeth
Molybdenum	Cofactor for several enzymes

### Key:

**Fat-Soluble Vitamins**- Vitamins that dissolve in fat and such substances as ether and benzene, but not readily available in water; includes Vitamins A, D, E, K

**Water-Soluble Vitamins**- Vitamins that dissolve in water; includes the B-vitamins and vitamin C.

**Major Minerals (macro-mineral)**- Minerals that are present and required in larger amounts in the body (at least 100 mg/day or more)

**Trace Minerals**-Minerals that are essential inorganic substances needed in small quantities in the diet (less than 100 mg/day) and are found in relatively minute amounts in the body

# Tips for Implementing the Afterschool Program

### **Menu Planning Tips**

- 1. Be aware of the kitchen facilities available at the program.
- 2. Be sure to only serve Low-Fat milk or dairy products

### **Staff Involvement and Development**

- 1. "Practice what your program preaches"
  - **a.** Make sure to only eat healthy snack/foods in front of the children at the program
- 2. Educate staff of nutrition practices and importance of living a healthy lifestyle for themselves and the participants in the program

### **Cutting Costs**

- 1. Buy in bulk at sale price whenever possible.
- 2. Buy fruits in season

## Appendix A

### NJ Quality Standards for After School

Health Behavior: Nutrition and Physical Activity

#### **Nutrition:**

# 1. The program considers nutritional value when selecting food to serve to youth

- a. The program serves food and beverages in amounts and types that promote lifelong health and prevent chronic disease, based on currently accepted standards of childhood nutrition.
- b. The program considers the nutritional value of the food options when choosing food vendors.

# 2. The program considers multi-cultural values when selecting food to serve to youth

- a. The program is sensitive to the culture of program youth when choosing food to serve.
- b. The program introduces participants to food from around the world.

### 3. If the program offers nutrition education to the youth, it is of high quality

- a. The nutrition curriculum is <u>evidence-based</u> or based on the best available research.
- b. The nutrition curriculum is hands-on and activity-based.

#### 4. The program environment supports healthy eating

- a. The vending machines include nutritional options (for example, fruit cups) or a system for promoting healthy choices (for example, displaying wrappers with nutritional information or using a color-coded system to highlight healthy options).
- b. If the program makes use of food company sponsors or advertisements to defray program funding costs, the nutritional value of the food the company sells is a consideration.
- c. Program facility and storage space is adequate to support healthy food options.
- d. Staff model healthy eating in front of youth.

# 5. Professional development around nutrition issues is appropriate and high quality

- a. Staff are trained in general nutrition issues as well as trained to conduct nutrition programming for the youth.
- b. Professional development around nutrition issues follows the guidelines for appropriate and high quality professional development outlined in the Administration section, standard #4, and goes beyond giving reading material to staff.
- c. All staff working with food or with youth around food are taught about nutrition issues.
- 6. The program follows a principle of balance when approaching food issues
  The program balances nutritional offerings, financial need, and youth preferences when
  deciding what foods to serve youth and to offer or model in the program environment.
- 7. School-based programs act as partners to host schools with nutrition guidelines

School-based programs respect the nutrition guidelines of the host school. For example, if the host school does not allow a particular food at the school for nutrition reasons, the afterschool program respects this and communicates it to families.

### **Physical Activity:**

- 1. The program provides enough time for physical activity
  The program provides for at least 30 minutes of physical activity during the afterschool session.
- 2. The program offers a variety of types of physical activity day to day and within each day
  - a. Physical activity offerings include both <u>youth-directed</u> and <u>staff-directed</u> play and activities.
  - b. Offerings include competitive as well as non-competitive activities.
  - c. Offerings include high-intensity as well as moderate intensity physical activities.
  - d. Offerings take into account what the individual youth in the program find interesting or fun.
  - e. The program offers a variety of different equipment for youth to use for physical activities.
- 3. The program limits the use of screens for youth activities

- a. Screen use is limited other than use of computers or mobile technology for homework or specific enrichment activities.
- b. If the program uses video games that include physical activity, the use is intentional and carefully monitored to ensure the game really does promote physical activity.

# 4. Professional development around physical activity programming is appropriate and high quality

- a. Staff learn about different types of physical activities.
- b. Staff learn to lead activities, facilitate a game, and coach youth.
- c. Professional development around physical activity follows the guidelines for appropriate and high quality professional development outlined in the Administration section, standard #4.

### 5. The program environment supports a physically active lifestyle for youth

- a. Staff encourages and works to help youth to enjoy and participate in a variety of physical activities.
- b. Program infrastructure and equipment support physical activity options.

\*Complete NJ Quality Standards
http://www.njsacc.org/qualityStandards/pdfs/QualityStds all.pdf

## Appendix B

### **At-Risk Afterschool Handbook**

### Introduction

The at-risk afterschool meals component of the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) offers Federal funding to afterschool programs that serve a meal or snack to children in low-income areas.

#### **About this Guidance**

This handbook addresses CACFP requirements that apply to at-risk afterschool care centers. In this handbook, you will find information about:

- Eligibility Requirements
- How to apply to participate in the program
- Meal patterns and food service requirements
- Reimbursement
- Recordkeeping requirements
- Monitoring requirements

At-risk afterschool care centers provide a much-needed service to their communities. They give children a safe place to go after school and nutritious food that gives them the energy they need to concentrate on homework and join their friends in physical, educational, and social activities. FNS acknowledges the dedication and commitment of sponsors and centers to ensuring that the meals claimed for reimbursement meet CACFP requirements, and that meal time is a pleasant, nutritious, and sociable experience for the children in their care.

\*Complete At-Risk Afterschool Handbook http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/atriskhandbook.pdf

# Appendix C

### **Healthy Kids Hub**

A hub of resources for out-of-school programs

### **Guiding Principles:**



**Drink Right** 



**Move More** 



**Snack Smart** 

### Take the Pledge:

By taking the pledge, after school organizations are adopting the three principles above by:

- 1. *Drink Right*: Choose water instead of sugar-sweetened beverages
- 2. Move More: Boost movement and physical activity in all programs
- 3. Snack Smart: Fuel up on fruits and vegetables

<sup>\*</sup>Visit the website for more information and resources for out-of-school programs <a href="http://www.healthykidshub.org/">http://www.healthykidshub.org/</a>

## References

- At-Risk Afterschool Meals: A Child and Adult Food Program Handbook. (n.d.). *USDA*.

  Retrieved March 26, 2014, from

  http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/atriskhandbook.pdf
- Bredbenner, Carol. Wardlaw's Perspectives in Nutrition. 8th ed. Dubuque, IA:
  McGraw-Hill, 2009. Print.
- ChooseMyPlate.gov. (n.d.). *ChooseMyPlate.gov*. Retrieved March 25, 2014, from http://www.choosemyplate.gov/
- Healthy Kids Out of School Home. (n.d.). *Healthy Kids Out of School Home*.

  Retrieved March 26, 2014, from http://www.healthykidshub.org/
- Healthy Snack and Meal Guide. (n.d.). *CANFIT*. Retrieved March 26, 2014, from http://canfit.org/our\_work/programs/snackguide/
- Navigating At-Risk After School Meals. (n.d.). *NJSACC*. Retrieved March 26, 2014, from http://www.njsacc.org/providers/navigating\_arm2013.pdf
- New Jersey School-Age Care Coalition The Statewide Network for New Jersey's

  Afterschool Communities. (n.d.). New Jersey School-Age Care Coalition The

  Statewide Network for New Jersey's Afterschool Communities. Retrieved

  March 26, 2014, from http://www.njsacc.org/
- New Jersey's Quality Standards for Afterschool. (n.d.). *NJSACC*. Retrieved March 26, 2014, from http://www.njsacc.org/qualityStandards/pdfs/QualityStds\_all.pdf