



# Sourcing and Storing Local Fresh Foods for School Breakfast

Etienne Melcher, Senior Child Nutrition Program Coordinator December 8, 2016

# Agenda

- Sourcing Local Fresh Foods for School Breakfast
  - > Erin Hysom, Program Analyst, Office of Community Food Systems, USDA
- Strategies for Keeping Fresh Produce Safe
  - ➤ Kevin Roberts, Director, Center for Excellence for Food Safety Research in Child Nutrition Programs
- Farm to School Breakfast in Putney School District
  - ➤ Herve Pelletier, Principal at Putney Central School, and Steve Hed, Sustainability Coordinator, Putney School District, VT
- Question & Answer









# **Objectives**

- Understand the role of the Office of Community Food
   Systems
- Define local and identify what types of products may be purchased locally
- Explain the Four Key Concepts of local procurement
- Distinguish between formal and informal procurement methods
- Locate available local procurement resources





## What is a Community Food System?

A food system in which food production, processing, distribution and consumption are integrated to enhance the environmental, economic, social and nutritional health of a particular place. In other words, the goal of the food system is the health (broadly defined) of the community it's situated in.

Four values typically characterize community food systems – food security, sustainability, proximity, and self-reliance.







Farm to School



Farm to Summer



**Community Food Systems** 

or

Farm to CNP

Farm to CACFP







#### SCHOOL MEALS FEATURING LOCAL FOOD

		86%
Lunch		
	54%	
Breakfast		
22%		
Fresh fruit and vegetable program		
20%		
Snacks		
6%		



Supper

#### What Does Local Mean?

- Within a radius
- Within a county
- Within a state
- Within a region

A district's definition of local may change depending on the:

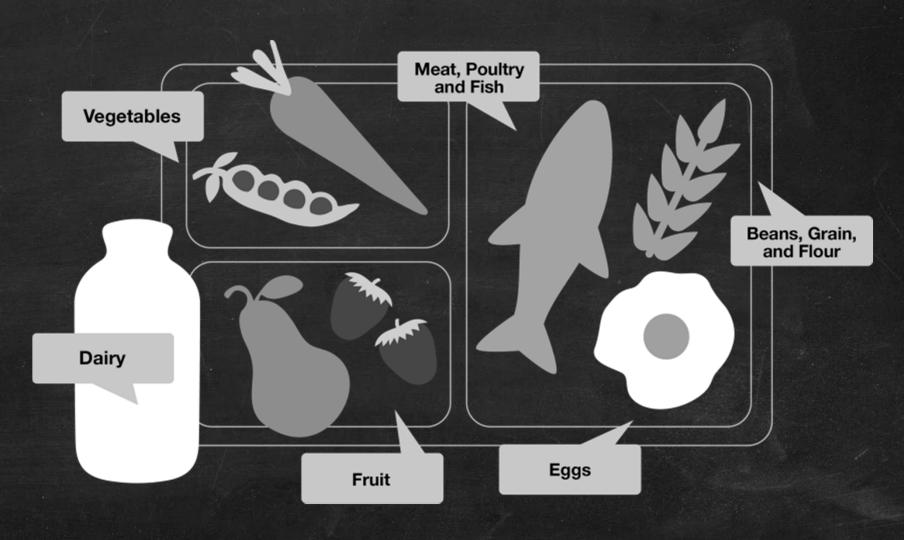
- Season
- Product
- Special events







# What Types of Products?







### **Integrating Local Foods**

- Menu audit for local
- Harvest of the month program
- Ingredient substitution
- New recipe development
- Themed menus for special events





# Procurement Principles and Regulations









### **4 Key Concepts**

- 1) American Grown
- 2) Knowledge of State and Local Regulations
- 3) Competition
- 4) Responsive and Responsible



# The Buy American Provision

The National School Lunch Act requires schools to purchase domestically grown and processed foods to the maximum extent practicable.



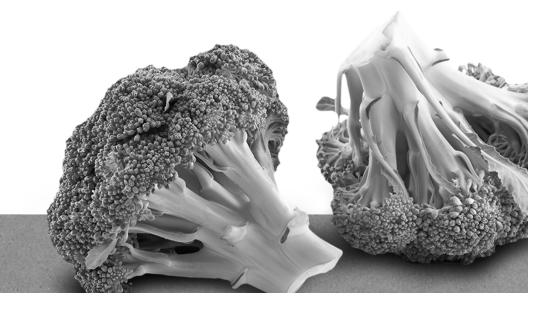
# **Procurement Rules**

- Be familiar with all procurement requirements, at the federal, state and local levels
- Schools are responsible for complying with all levels of regulations.
  - » In some cases, state and federal regulations may be in conflict with each other.



# 3 Competition

Competition is essential to ensure low cost and good quality of goods and services.







# Responsive and Responsible

Awards must be made to vendors that are responsive and responsible:

- Responsive means that the vendor submits a bid that conforms to all terms of the solicitation
- Responsible means that the vendor is capable of performing successfully under the terms of the contract



# Procurement Methods



FARM to SCHOOL PROGRAM

#### **Procurement Methods**

≤ Small Purchase Threshold >

(Federal Threshold = \$150,000)

Informal

Small Purchase (Requires price quotes from at least 3 bidders)

Micro Purchase

Noncompetitive Purchase (value of purchase may not exceed \$3,000)

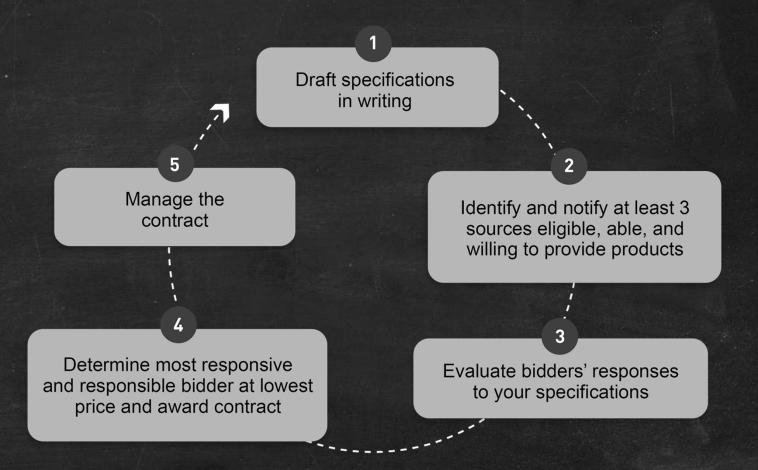
**Formal** 

Sealed Bids (IFBs)
& Competitive
Proposals (RFPs)
(Requires public advertising)



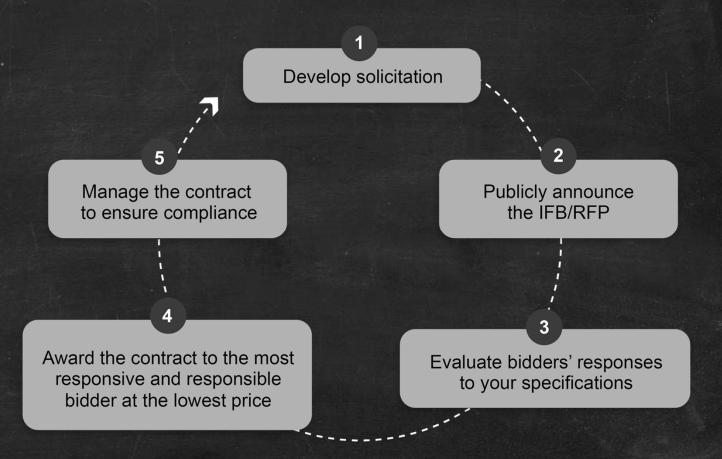


#### The Informal Procurement Process





#### **The Formal Procurement Process**







#### **Sections of a Solicitation**

- Contract Type
- Introduction/Scope
- General Descriptions of Goods and Services (AKA Specifications)
- Timelines and Procedures
- Technical Requirements
- Evaluation Criteria



#### **Sections of a Solicitation**

- Contract Type
- <u>Introduction/Scope</u>
  - » Ex. Farm to school is a priority and want to include as much local as possible. Our goal is to serve 20% local products.
- General Descriptions of Goods and Services (AKA Specifications)
  - » Ex. Product specifications
- <u>Timelines and Procedures</u>

#### Geographic Preference

- <u>Technical Requirements</u>
  - » Ex. Determine responsive and responsible vendors
- <u>Evaluation Criteria</u>



# **Food Education**



# Resources



FARM 10 SCHOOL PROGRAM

HOME

FIND YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT

**ABOUT** 

PHOTO GALLERY

MEDIA

**DATA EXPLORER** 



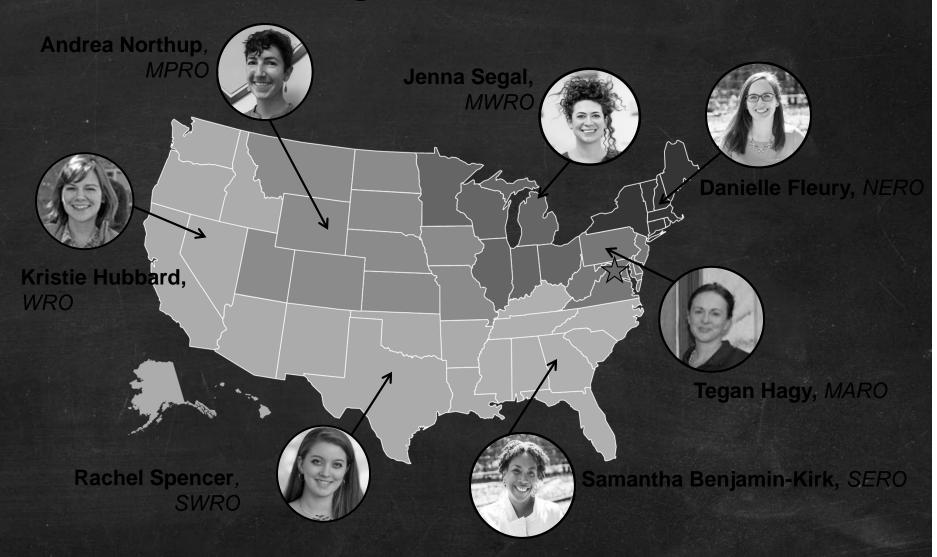
42% of districts surveyed by USDA say they participate in farm to school activities. That's...

**5,254** DISTRICTS



**42,587** SCHOOLS

# **Regional Leads**





FARM to SCHOOL



United States Department of Agriculture

#### **GEOGRAPHIC PREFERENCE**

What it is and how to use it





United States Department of Agriculture

# USDA FOODS: A RESOURCE FOR BUYING LOCAL



United States Department of Agriculture

# USING DOD FRESH TO PURCHASE LOCAL PRODUCE

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (DoD Fresh) allows schools to use their USDA Foods entitlement dollars to buy fresh produce. The program, operated by DoD's Defense Logistics Agency, began in school year (SY) 1994-1995 as a pillot in eight states. As of 2013, schools in 46 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam participate; schools received more than \$100 million worth of produce during SY 2012-2013.

#### What are the advantages of DoD Fresh?

- Flexibility: States can change DoD Fresh allocations on a monthly basis, which allows them to utilize USDA Foods entitlement dollars more effectively. USDA does not impose a cap on the amount of entitlement dollars or the amount of cash reimbursement funds that a state can
- Variety: DoD Fresh vendors offer as many as 50 different types of produce, available in multiple forms (whole, precut, and a variety of pack sizes) and from multiple locales (local and non local items are routinely offered).
- \* Fasy ordering and funds tracking. Schools place orders

www.usda.gov/farmtoschool





United States Department of Agriculture Procuring Local Foods for Child Nutrition Programs





# Strategies for Keeping Fresh Produce Safe

# Sourcing and Storing Local, Fresh Foods for School Breakfast

**Presented by:** Kevin R. Roberts, PhD

Associate Professor and Director

December 8, 2016





# Our Mission



 To conduct food safety research that meets the needs of Food and Nutrition Service's nutrition assistance programs and disseminate results to a variety of targeted audiences including school food service directors, child nutrition program operators, scientists, policy makers, educators, and practitioners.

# **Partnerships**









### Center of Excellence Leadership Team



Kevin R.
Roberts, PhD
Center Director
Associate
Professor



Kevin L. Sauer, PhD, RDN, LD Associate Professor



Carol Shanklin, PhD, RD Professor



#### Center of Excellence Team Members



**Kerri Cole**Project
Coordinator



Paola Paez, PhD Research Associate Professor

# **Graduate Research Assistants**

Michelle Alcorn, MS

Tracee Watkins, MBA







- Check Produce BEFORE the truck leaves
  - Verify quantity
  - Check temperature
  - Evaluate quality & condition
  - Cut for internal defects & ripeness
  - Check dates of fresh-cut products
- Request that fresh fruit and vegetable deliveries are not made on Friday.





# Do not wash fresh fruits and vegetables "before" storing





# Tips for Storing Produce

Dry Storage (55-65°F)		
Bananas	Garlic	
Onions	Potatoes	
Pumpkins	Tomatoes	
Sweet Potatoes	Watermelons	
Winter Squash		



### Tips for Storing Produce

Refrigerated Storage			
Apples	Broccoli		
Cabbage	Carrots		
Cauliflower	Celery		
Corn	Cucumbers *		
Fresh-cut	Grapes		
Green Beans *	Lettuce		
Oranges *	Peppers *		
Spinach	Strawberries		
* Store at 45-50°F			





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<b>Ethylene Sensitive</b>	Ethylene Producers
Broccoli	Apples
Cabbage	Avocados
Cauliflower	Bananas (ripe)
Leafy Greens	Melons
Lettuce	Pears
Bananas (unripe)	Stone Fruits
	Tomatoes
	Squash



#### Produce Safety University

- A one-week training course designed to help school foodservice staff identify and manage food safety risks associated with fresh produce.
- Includes a combination of classroom training, laboratory instruction, and field trips.
  - Previous classes have visited fresh-cut processing facilities, produce distributors, a terminal market, and farms

#### Produce Safety University: Curriculum FOOD SA CHILD NU



- Covers all aspects of the fresh produce supply chain including growing, harvesting, storage, and preparation.
   Participants learn about:
  - Understanding Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Handling Practices (GHPs).
  - Writing specifications for fresh and fresh-cut produce.
  - Assessing produce upon receiving to ensure that it meets bid specifications.
  - Storing fresh produce properly.
  - Handling fresh produce during food preparation and service.

# Attend Produce Safety University





#### Resources (Free!)





#### **USDA FNS Office of Food Safety**

- http://www.fns.usda.gov/food-safety/produce-safety-resources
- Fact sheets, produce information sheets, videos, webinars, PSU information, etc.



#### Institute of Child Nutrition

- http://www.nfsmi.org/producesafety
- Fact sheets, lab videos, talking points, information about working with local growers and school gardens, safe handling posters, etc.



#### The Center of Excellence for Food Safety Research in Child Nutrition Programs

- http://cnsafefood.k-state.edu/
- Peer-reviewed research manuscripts on produce and other topics, research posters, contact information for Center staff if you have any questions, etc.

#### Acknowledgements



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# PUTNEY CENTRAL SCHOOL

PUTNEY, VT . WWW.PUTNEYCENTRAL.ORG

BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL 2016

## Demographics



PK-8 Program

170 Students

40-50% on F/R Meals

20 Faculty

#### Genesis

2013

Goal setting around food, nutrition, & PE programs

Existing programs found to be lacking

With support, formed PCS Farm to School Project

Expanded PE position from .8 to 1.0 FTE



#### Goals of PCS Farm to School Project

Educate students regarding the value of being familiar with the food stream: where our food comes from, how it is grown, transported, etc.

Take food service in-house, from procurement to prep

Purchase local, fresh food products wherever possible

Expand our existing school garden

Provide breakfast "After the Bell," lunch, and a "light supper" for extended day activities.



#### The how

Secure school board support
Form in-house Farm to School Committee
Enlist support from, partner with local and
state organizations





Agency of Agriculture Food & Markets



#### Commitments

Develop a sustainable vision for nutrition and health

Hire a Sustainability Coordinator/Codirector of food services

Partner with local vendors (veggie/dairy/meats)

Add sufficient personnel to support inhouse food service

-Reasonable compensation, benefits

#### Breakfast After the Bell

#### **BEFORE**

12-15 kids/day





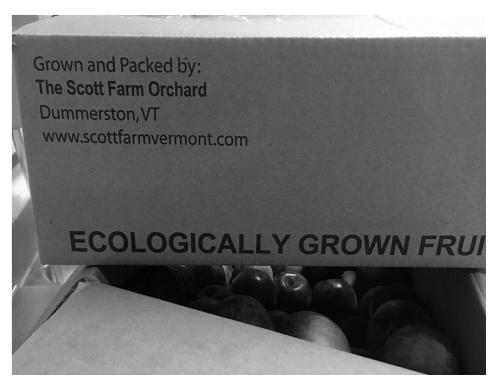
#### **AFTER**

Average 65 kids/day



#### COMMITMENT TO "LOCAL"





#### COMMITMENT TO OUR KIDS









FRAC.org

Questions?

#### National Anti-Hunger Policy Conference



Co-sponsored by the Food Research &
Action Center and Feeding America in
cooperation with the National CACFP Forum





Early Bird Registration January 13th: \$350/person

Group and per day rates available too!

Register Today: <a href="http://www.antihungerpolicyconference.org/">http://www.antihungerpolicyconference.org/</a>