## Making School Menu Ghanyes - The Reality Toutay



When was the last time you had 250 people over for dinner? And you only had 30 minutes to serve and feed
 them-and get them out of your house?

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School cafeterias serve as the largest restaurants in the state. An average sized school might serve 250 lunches daily. The level of

## NOURISH

 COLORADO Transforming Food Systems detail involved in ordering, storing, preparing and serving can be mind boggling. Yet schools do this day after day. Modifying menus comes with challenges. Here is how those challenges play out in school cafeterias today.Ingredients \& Supply Chain


Training \& Labor


Kitchen Facilities \& Equipment

Time to Prepare
\& Time to Consume


## Ingredients \& Supply Chain

## What would you

 do if a product you need is delayed?What school kitchens and nutrition service directors are managing:

- Access to distributors, delivery timing, delivery sites
- Product shortages or substitutions
- Relationships with small suppliers (eg. individual farms)

- The nutrition services team may wish to improve their menu and offerings but often staff need training to do so.
- Once teams are trained to handle fresh produce and other raw products, new possibilities can open up for menu improvements.
- Labor shortages may limit the ability to dedicate time toward training. This is further

Scratch cooking can lead to changing schedules, arrival times, and out times complicated by these jobs often being part-time and without benefits.

- Check out Chef Ann Foundation's Lunch Box for training resources and support!

- For decades, school meal programs have relied on a 'heat and serve' model.

How would you scratch cook a meal with only an oven?

- This has led to kitchens being built with limited equipment.
- Shifting to a scratch-made meal item may require costly equipment and facility upgrades.
- And sometimes, brand new kitchens are poorly designed with very little thought put into flow, storage, and efficiencies needed for scratch-cooked models.


## (1) Time to Prepare \& Time to Consume

- When considering how to change a school menu, any adjustment to the menu can have a cascading effect, amongst them 'time' is a major consideration.
- When making menu decisions, school meal operators will weigh the time savings of using a processed item over a freshly prepared item because they may lack the labor/staff to prepare and serve the item.
- School meal operators also factor in how much time the students have to get through the serving line AND then consume the meals.



## Other Considerations



After school facilities have been upgraded, staff has been trained, and more local foods and scratch-made items are being served - will students choose them? For a meal program to be successful, it needs to have buy-in. Making changes to the menu can be risky if students aren't on board. Will you go 'out of business'?

Utilize food education and nutrition education to create student buy-in!
 SNAP-Ed, FRESHFARM FoodPrints, Expanded Food and Nutrition Education

If the kids want pizza and chicken going to serve them...

## Program (CSU).

## ver <br> Community Members

Parents and community members can also support the process of teaching our children to enjoy scratch-made meals at home, while also recognizing this may not be feasible at home for all families; they may be busy, working multiple jobs, lack access to healthy foods, etc.

Other challenges for the nutrition team might include the cost of ingredients

Remember we're all in this together! and/or access to food items; they also need connections to partners, local food producers, and sellers. Schools are eager to serve the best food they can, but they often have limitations.

## Food Production Systems

Centralized kitchens


Satellite kitchens


Prepared on-site


Food quality and level of choice varies based on the types of kitchens and the distance food travels to the serving site. It also matters if food is reheated in a kitchen, delivered hot, or prepared on site. All of these nuances play into meal choice and perceptions of meal quality.

## Example 5 Week Menu Cycle

A selection of fresh fruits and vegetables are offered daily on our salad bar!

| monday | tuesday | WEDNESDAY | thursday | friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salisbury Steak Mashed Potatoes Dinner Roll | Chipotle BBQ Chicken Garlic Bread | Hamburger or Cheeseburger BBQ Kale Chips | Chicken Enchiladas Rice Rainbow Bean Salad | Pizza - Cheese or Pepperoni Breadsticks with Marinara Sauce |
| Meatball Sub with Local Beef Roasted Broccoli | Spice Rubbed Chicken Dinner Roll | Chipotle BBQ Pulled Pork Baked Beans | Fajitas with Peppers and Onions Rice | Mac n Cheese Buttered Corn |
| Chicken Fried Steak Mashed Potatoes | Chicken Noodle Soup Dinner Roll | Chicken Sandwich Rainbow Bean Salad | Sloppy Joe Italian Pasta Salad | Spaghetti with Meat Sauce |
| Ham Sandwich Steak Fries | Chicken Nuggets Roasted Broccoli | Peanut Butter and Jelly Baked Sun Chips | Tacos <br> Spicy Bean Salad | Pizza - Cheese or Pepperoni Breadsticks with Marinara Sauce |
| Lasagna Garlic Bread | Chicken Teriyaki Veggie Fried Rice | Parmesan Chicken Sandwich Lemony Garlic Steamed Broccoli | Beef Burrito with Green Chili Refried Beans Homemade Salsa | Cheesy Nachos with Ground Beef Spicy Bean Salad |



Scratch-cooked items

Speed scratch-cooked items
Includes local ingredients - see the Colorado Agricultural Calendar

Most schools follow a cycle menu - between 4 to 6 weeks is common. This means menu items will be served only 5 to 8 times throughout the school year.

A cycle menu helps manage food-buying costs, improves staff efficiency and allows menu flexibility for creative meals students will enjoy.

