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Activity refers to actual work performed by program personnel to implement objectives.

Administrative Costs refers to the financial costs characterized by the following types of activities:

- Dollar value of salaries and benefits associated with staff time dedicated towards the administration of SNAP-Ed
- Cost of training for performing administrative functions like record keeping and accounting, etc.
- Cost of reporting SNAP-Ed activities
- Operating costs
- Indirect costs for those administrative staff not covered above
- Other overhead charges associated with administrative expenses (i.e. space, human resource services, etc.)

Allowable Cost refers to costs that are reimbursable from Federal program funds because they support SNAP-Ed and conform to Government-wide and SNAP-specific cost policy.

Applicant refers to person/households who have actually applied for the SNAP.

New: Approaches are types of intervention strategies. There are three SNAP-Ed approaches. Plans must include approach 1. Plans also must include approach 2 or 3; both may be included.

1. Individual or group-based direct nutrition education, health promotion, and intervention strategies
2. Comprehensive, multi-level interventions at multiple complementary organizational and institutional levels
3. Community and public health approaches to improve nutrition and obesity prevention **End of new material**

Behavior indicates action rather than knowledge or attitudes.

Behaviorally Focused Nutrition Messages are those that are (a) related to healthy food choices, for example, eating lower fat foods, adding one fruit each day, and switching to whole grain breads; (b) related to other nutrition or physical activity issues, for example encouraging breast feeding practices; (c) related to the environmental impact of dietary practices, including safe food handling, promoting community walking groups; (d) related to food shopping practices that increase purchasing power and availability of food including using store coupons, joining store clubs for added

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discounts, and purchasing in bulk; and (e) food security such as applying for nutrition assistance programs (i.e. WIC, SNAP, Child Nutrition Programs, Food Distribution Programs, etc.).

Budget Projection: FNS-366A is a budget report submitted by State agencies to FNS to request the amount of annual funds needed to operate SNAP. It is the form used to support the annual funding request. Any need for additional funds require a revised 366A.

Capital Equipment is non-expendable property having a value of \$5000 or more per item at the time of acquisition. Capital equipment shall (7CFR 277 (OMB Circular A-87)) be inventoried and accounted for every 2 years by a physical inventory process. Capital equipment shall be disposed of in accordance with Federal property management requirements.

Census Tracts are small, relatively permanent geographic entities within counties (or the statistical equivalent of counties) delineated by a committee of local data users. Generally, census tracts have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents and boundaries that follow visible features. Census tract data may be used in targeting audiences for delivery of SNAP-Ed.

Child Nutrition Programs include the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, the Summer Food Service Program, the Special Milk Program, and the Seamless Summer and the Afternoon Snacks Program.

Cognizant Federal Agency refers to the Federal agency that has been identified by OMB that is responsible for establishing indirect cost rates. For more information see item *APPENDIX E, INDIRECT COSTS*.

Organization	Cognizant Federal Agency
State Public Assistance Agencies	Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
All Other State agencies	Federal agency identified by OMB
Educational Institution	Department of Education, Department of Defense-Naval Research or DHHS, depending on which provided more Federal funds over the last 3 years
Nonprofit Organization	Normally the Federal agency with the largest dollar value of award with the organization

Collective Impact is the commitment by a group of actors from different sectors to a common agenda to solve complex social problems such as healthy eating or obesity prevention. Collective impact requires five conditions for success: a common agenda, shared measurement, mutually reinforcing activities based on a common action plan,

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continuous communication, and backbone support to guide the group's actions, provide technical support, and mobilize resources.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) is the program that works to improve the health of low-income persons at least 60 years of ages by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA foods.

Corrective Action or Required Corrective Action: actions proposed or taken by an operating organization (State or implementing agency) to respond to a finding of noncompliance with Federal regulations, Agency Instructions, and Policy Memos.

Data Mining: the search for relationships and global patterns that exist in large databases, but are 'hidden' among the vast amounts of data.

Desk Review: activity performed by FNS staff while not on-site – examples include review of printed files, electronic media, etc. Desk reviews are completed like an on-site review except that staff does not travel to the location whose operations are under review.

New: Direct education is an evidence-based, behavior-focused nutrition education and physical activity intervention conducted at the individual and interpersonal levels with an intensity and duration that supports behavior change and allows for active engagement in-person or through interactive media. **End of new material**

Education and Administrative Reporting System (EARS): an annual data and information collection process completed by SNAP State agencies. It collects uniform data and information on nutrition education activities funded by SNAP during the prior fiscal year. **New:** This reporting system for SNAP-Ed will be phased out after FY 2022 reporting. **End of new material.**

Effectiveness is the extent to which pre-established objectives are attained as a result of program activity, as indicated by performance measures.

EFNEP is the **Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program** of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture. EFNEP is conducted by Cooperative Extension, through a Federal, State, and local (community-based) partnership. It serves youth and families with limited financial resources in all States and U.S. Territories. 1862 and 1890 Land-Grant Universities provide State-level leadership for local programming. EFNEP employs paraprofessionals to deliver evidence-based, hands-on, interactive lessons to participants. State and local EFNEP leadership also contribute to policy, systems, and environmental change efforts through their Extension and University connections. EFNEP staff work collaboratively with SNAP-Ed staff to increase reach and facilitate improved nutritional well-being among low-income populations nationwide. For more information on EFNEP and supporting resources, see <https://nifa.usda.gov/program/about-efnep>.

Emerging Strategies or Interventions are community- or practitioner-driven activities that have the potential for obesity prevention, but have not yet been formally evaluated

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for obesity prevention outcomes. Emerging strategies or interventions in SNAP-Ed require a justification for a novel approach and must be evaluated for effectiveness.

Evidence-Based Approach for nutrition education and obesity prevention is defined as the integration of the best research evidence with the best available practice-based evidence. The best research evidence refers to relevant rigorous nutrition and public health nutrition research including systematically reviewed scientific evidence. Practice-based evidence refers to case studies, pilot studies, and evidence from the field on nutrition education interventions that demonstrate obesity prevention potential.

Evidence may be related to obesity prevention target areas, intervention strategies, and/or specific interventions. The target areas are identified in the *2020-2025 DIETARY GUIDELINES FOR AMERICANS* (see <https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/resources/2020-2025-dietary-guidelines-online-materials>). SNAP-Ed services may also include emerging strategies or interventions, which are community- or practitioner-driven activities that have the potential for obesity prevention, but have not yet been formally evaluated for obesity prevention outcomes. Emerging strategies or interventions require a justification for a novel approach and must be evaluated for effectiveness. Intervention strategies are broad approaches to intervening on specific target areas. Interventions are a specific set of evidence-based, behaviorally-focused activities and/or actions to promote healthy eating and active lifestyles. Evidence-based allowable use of funds for SNAP-Ed include conducting and evaluating intervention programs, and implementing and measuring the effects of policy, systems, and environmental changes in accordance with SNAP-Ed Guidance.

Finding: identification of non-compliance with program regulations, FNS Instructions and Policy Memos. Each finding is associated with a required corrective action.

Fiscal Year is the Federal Fiscal Year that runs from October 1 of one year through September 30 of the following year.

Food Bank means a public or charitable institution that maintains an established operation involving the provision of food or edible commodities, or the products of food or edible commodities, to food pantries, soup kitchens, hunger relief centers, or other food or feeding centers that, as an integral part of their normal activities, provide meals or food to feed needy persons on a regular basis.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) provides USDA foods to income-eligible households living on Indian reservations, and to Native American households residing in approved areas near reservations or in Oklahoma.

Food Pantry/Food Shelf: a public or private nonprofit organization that distributes food to low-income and unemployed households, including food from sources other than the Department of Agriculture, to relieve situations of emergency and distress.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) employment, as defined by the Federal government, means the total number of straight-time hours (i.e., not including overtime pay or holiday

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hours) worked by employees divided by the number of compensable hours (2,080 hours) in the fiscal year. According to this definition, annual leave, sick leave, compensatory time off, and other approved leave categories are considered “hours worked” for purposes of defining FTE employment. States may define FTEs differently than the Federal standard. States may use their own definition of FTEs in their SNAP-Ed Plan, but shall clearly state the definition and the basis for the calculation.

Functional Areas: program activities performed by the State agency that are examined and measured in an management evaluation (ME).

GIS is **Geographic Information System Mapping** and refers to a system for storing, editing, and displaying geographical information on a computer.

Grantee means the agency of the State responsible for administering SNAP. Federal funds are paid to this agency for all food costs, and for 100 percent of all non-food expenditures, including program administration and nutrition education. The grantee in turn takes agreements with local agencies (sub grantees) to conduct SNAP-Ed activities. Federal funds are made available to pay for 100 percent of all allowable nutrition education costs on a payment basis.

Implementing Agencies contract with State agencies to provide SNAP-Ed and include Cooperative Extension offices, universities, State departments of health or education, State level nutrition networks, food banks, and other organizations.

Indirect Cost Rate is a rate typically computed by summing all indirect costs then dividing the total by the Modified Total Direct Costs. The resulting percentage is applied to each grant to determine its share of the indirect or overhead costs. Indirect cost rates applied in the SNAP-Ed plan shall be documented through an indirect cost plan that is approved by a cognizant agency. If the rate is not approved, the computation of the rate shall be acceptable to FNS.

New: Indirect Education Channel or Indirect Channel is the distribution or display of information and resources, including any mass communications, public events (such as health fairs), and materials distribution, which involve no participant interaction with an instructor or multimedia. **End of new material**

Interventions are a specific set of evidence-based, behaviorally–focused activities and/or actions to promote healthy eating and active lifestyles.

Lobbying is any activity or material to influence Federal, State, or local officials to pass, or sign legislation or to influence the outcomes of an election, referendum, or initiative.

Low-Income Persons are people participating in or applying for SNAP, as well as people with low financial resources defined as gross household incomes at or below 185 percent of poverty. National School Lunch Program data on the number of children eligible for free and reduced-price meals, which represents children in families with incomes at or below 185 percent of poverty, or Census data identifying areas where low-income persons reside, are examples of available data sources that can be used to

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identify low-income populations. Participation in other means-tested Federal assistance programs may also be used as a proxy for low-income since these individuals have gross family incomes below 185 percent of poverty.

Management Evaluation (ME): periodic assessment of the accomplishment of program objectives and compliance assessment of State agency and local program operations including compliance efficiency, effectiveness and quality of service that results in a report that indicates ME findings, observations, and noteworthy initiatives.

Marketing Orders generally refer to USDA or State programs that support prices and consumption of various fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs, and meat. Funds are collected from the producers and used to publicize the item in question. Limits to production are also enforced (for example both Florida and California have orange marketing order boards). With some constraints, money and services provided by marketing boards can comprise an allowable component of a State Plan. However, the promotion of a specific item (for example, only oranges) is not an allowable expense.

Means-tested programs are those that require the income and/or assets of an individual or family to fall below specified thresholds in order to qualify for benefits. There may be additional eligibility requirements to receive these programs, which provide cash and noncash assistance to eligible individuals and families. For SNAP-Ed the threshold is at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

Medical Nutrition Therapy Services means the assessment of the nutritional status of patients with a condition, illness, or injury (such as diabetes, hypertension, gout, etc.) that puts them at risk. This includes review and analysis of medical and diet history, laboratory values, and anthropometric measurements. Based on the assessment, nutrition modalities most appropriate to manage the condition or treat the illness or injury are chosen and include the following:

- Diet modification and counseling leading to the development of a personal diet plan to achieve nutritional goals and desired health outcomes.
- Specialized nutrition therapies including supplementation with medical foods for those unable to obtain adequate nutrients through food intake only; parenteral nutrition delivered via tube feeding into the gastrointestinal tract for those unable to ingest or digest food; and parenteral nutrition delivered via intravenous infusion for those unable to absorb nutrients.

Medical nutrition therapy services are outside the scope of SNAP-Ed, and their cost is unallowable. Allowable SNAP-Ed activities focus on primary prevention of disease. Accordingly, they include activities to help the SNAP-Ed population to prevent or to postpone the onset of chronic disease by establishing more physically active lifestyles and healthier eating habits. By contrast, medical nutrition therapy is a secondary intervention that focuses on helping people already afflicted with the disease and its effects and to prevent additional disability. Medical nutrition therapy services are not allowable SNAP-Ed costs.

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Multi-level interventions reach the target audience at more than one level of the SEM and mutually reinforce each other. Multi-level interventions generally are thought of as having three or more levels of influence.

Needs Assessment is the process of identifying and describing the extent and type of health and nutrition problems and needs of individuals and/or target populations in the community.

Non-capital Equipment is property having a value of less than \$5,000 per item at the time of acquisition. This equipment is generally treated as supplies and is not required to be included in any property management system. Treatment and disposition of non-expendable equipment should be done in accordance with State or local property management requirements.

Non-Federal Public Agency is a State or local government agency or entity, including State universities and colleges, and instrumentalities of the State, such as organizations that are chartered by State or local governments for public purpose.

New: Nonproject activities are all efforts funded by SNAP-Ed other than projects that are designed to accomplish State priority goals and objectives. Examples include comprehensive needs assessments, general staff training (e.g., civil rights training), technical assistance, and peer-to-peer learning that benefit staff across multiple projects. Other examples include convening of coalitions, contracted services such as evaluation and formative research, and other activities not tied to a specific project. Note that administrative activities, such as procurement, are neither projects nor nonproject activities. **End of new material**

Noteworthy Initiatives: projects and practices worthy of recognition that can be shared with other State agencies for replication and in an effort to improve program operations.

New: Nutrition Security is defined as the consistent access, availability, and affordability of foods and beverages that promote well-being and prevent (and if needed, treat) disease, particularly among racial/ethnic minority populations, populations living under the Federal poverty line, and rural and remote populations. **End of new material.**

Observation: identification of a program weakness or area needing improvement which may involve management practices or an unregulated activity. This is associated with a suggestion.

On-Site: FNS activity performed at a State agency's office, local office, or program operating site/location, for example any activity not performed in FNS offices. This may include local agency visits, store visits, interviewing staff, review of computer systems, participant files, reports, forms, and records.

Open Finding: A finding in which the corrective action has not been implemented by the SA and/or validated by FNS.

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New: Outreach: “SNAP Outreach” is a the SNAP functional area which provides information or assistance to individuals who might be eligible for SNAP (<https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>) in order to help them make an informed decision whether to apply for the Program. State SNAP agencies seeking Federal funding for outreach activities may annually submit an Outreach plan to FNS for approval. “SNAP Outreach” is not an allowable SNAP-Ed expense. SNAP-Ed may conduct outreach activities to inform potential participants or community partners of SNAP-Ed nutrition education, PSE, and social marketing interventions. “SNAP-Ed outreach” is not the same as “SNAP Outreach.” **End of new material.**

Period of Performance means the total estimated time interval between the start of an initial Federal award and the planned end date, which may include one or more funded portions, or budget periods. (2 CFR 200.77).

Plan Confirmation means a time and effort reporting process that is an acceptable alternative to time studies or time records for universities and colleges only. The use of plan confirmation is allowable only for those schools that have submitted a request to the Division of Cost Allocation, DHHS, and have had an audit completed which supports the use of plan confirmation. Universities which have pending requests, and for whom audit approval has not been received, will be required to continue to use time records to account for charges to FNS (normally this will not be an issue since audits normally occur at least every 2 years). For further information refer to 2 CFR 220 (OMB Circular A-21). If approval through the audit process has not occurred, the Division of Cost Allocation, DHHS, should be contacted as follows:

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Secretary
Division of Cost Allocation
200 Independence Ave, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Telephone: 202-401-2808
Toll Free: 1-877-696-6775

New: Policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) change initiatives for SNAP-Ed are interventions that have the potential to improve a community's health by making healthy food and physical activity choices more accessible, easier, and the default option. For more information, see <https://psechange.org/>, <https://snapedtoolkit.org/framework/index/environmental-settings/>, and <https://snaped.fns.usda.gov/snap-ed-works/policy-systems-and-environmental-change>.

End of new material

Poverty Guidelines are an administrative version of the Federal poverty measure and are issued annually by the Department of Health and Human Services in the Federal Register. Sometimes referred to as the Federal Poverty Level, these guidelines are often used to set eligibility for certain programs. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-research>.

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Poverty Thresholds are the statistical version of the Federal poverty measure and are released annually by the Census Bureau. They are used to estimate the number of persons in poverty in the United States or in States and regions.

<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>

Practice-Based Evidence refers to case studies, pilot studies, and evidence from the field on nutrition education interventions that demonstrate obesity prevention potential. Evidence from the field includes evidence from emerging strategies and interventions.

New: Project is defined as an intervention or a cluster of interventions or activities executed by a single agency (State agency, implementing agency, or subcontractor) with common goals, intended outcomes, target audiences (e.g., youth), and implementation setting types (e.g., school). Project activities include planning and reporting. **End of new material**

New: Project monitoring is required for all SNAP-Ed projects. It includes the collection and analysis of data on how the project was implemented (e.g., attendance at nutrition education sessions) and the outcomes the project was anticipated to affect (e.g., fruit and vegetable consumption). Project monitoring data are used to complete the SNAP-Ed Annual Report. **End of new materials**

Public health approach as defined by CDC is a four-step process that is rooted in the scientific method. It can be applied to violence and other health problems that affect populations. The public health approach steps are: define and monitor the problem; identify risk and protective factors; develop and test prevention strategies; and assure widespread adoption. These efforts affect a large segment of the population rather than targeting the individual or small group. Learn more about the public health approach here: http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ph_app_violence-a.pdf .

Public health interventions are community-focused, population-based interventions aimed at preventing a disease or condition, or limiting death or disability from a disease or condition, according to the CDC.

Public Housing, defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.2 million households living in public housing units managed by some 3,300 housing authorities.

https://www.hud.gov/topics/rental_assistance/phprog

Random Moment Time Studies are time studies conducted through the use of a sampling methodology rather than through a log of each time period worked by the employee. The studies are used to determine the percentage of time worked by activity or program. The purpose of the study is to allocate the cost of time worked among the various activities and funding sources.

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RE-AIM is a framework designed to enhance the quality, speed, and public health impact of efforts to translate research into practice in five steps:

- **Reach** your intended target population
- **Efficacy** or effectiveness
- **Adoption** by target staff, settings, or institutions
- **Implementation** consistency, costs and adaptations made during delivery
- **Maintenance** of intervention effects in individuals and settings over time

To learn more about RE-AIM and how it can be used to evaluate SNAP-Ed programs, please visit: <https://snapedtoolkit.org/training/online-training/>

Repeat Finding: A finding that is identical to a previously cited, closed finding that is discovered at the same SA in at least one of the reviews conducted within the continuous six-year period immediately preceding the ME.

Required Corrective Action: statement of actions needed to correct non-compliance with regulations and established policies and procedures. These actions may be prescribed or the State agency may be required to determine the action(s) to be taken to correct a finding.

Review Coordinator: FNS employee who is designated as the primary contact or lead team official for a particular ME.

Review Cycle: recurring time interval, measured in years, during which all agencies within a program are to be reviewed across functional areas. FNS SNAP-Ed MEs are conducted on an “at-risk” basis. All State agencies must be reviewed at a minimum based on the review cycles listed in the annual target memo; FNSRO staff should review State agency risk criteria annually to decide which MEs will be conducted.

Single Audit: an audit of a State agency’s financial statements and Federal funds received performed by a State agency audit entity or State agency contractor and conducted in accordance with the requirements of 2 CFR 200 Subpart F “Audits Requirements”.

SNAP-Ed eligible individuals is a label that refers to the target audience for SNAP-Ed, specifically SNAP participants and other low-income individuals who qualify to receive SNAP benefits or other means-tested Federal assistance programs, such as Medicaid or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. It also includes individuals residing in communities with a significant low-income population.

SNAP-Ed Plan is an official written document that describes SNAP-Ed services States may provide. It should clearly describe goals, priorities, objectives, activities, procedures used, and resources including staff and budget, and evaluation method.

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SNAP-Ed Target Audience includes SNAP participants, low-income individuals eligible to receive benefits under SNAP or other means-tested Federal assistance programs, and individuals residing in communities with a significant (50 percent or greater) low-income population.

SNAP-Ed Toolkit is an obesity prevention toolkit of evidence-based policy, systems, and environmental change (PSE) strategies & interventions that are appropriate for the SNAP-Ed population. The Toolkit was developed by FNS in collaboration with NCCOR and CenterTRT and lists strategies and interventions for child care, school, community, and family settings and how to evaluate them.

SNAP Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Services are a combination of educational strategies, accompanied by supporting policy, systems, and environmental interventions, demonstrated to facilitate adoption of food and physical activity choices and other nutrition-related behaviors conducive to the health and well-being of SNAP participants, and low-income individuals eligible to receive benefits under SNAP or other means-tested Federal assistance programs, and individuals residing in communities with a significant low-income population. Nutrition education and obesity prevention services are delivered through multiple venues, often through partnerships, and involve activities at the individual, interpersonal, community, and societal levels. Acceptable policy level interventions are activities that encourage healthier choices based on the current *DIETARY GUIDELINES FOR AMERICANS* (DGA). Intervention strategies may focus on increasing consumption of certain foods, beverages, or nutrients as well as limiting consumption of certain foods, beverages, or nutrients consistent with the DGA.

Social-Ecological Framework for Nutrition and Physical Activity Decisions

illustrates how all elements of society, including individual factors (demographic factors, psychosocial, knowledge, and skills, etc.), environmental settings (schools, workplaces, faith-based organizations, food retail establishments, etc.), sectors of influence (government, industry, media, public health and health care systems, etc.), and social and cultural norms and values (belief systems, religion, heritage, body image, etc.) combine to shape an individual's food and physical activity choices, and ultimately one's calorie balance and chronic disease risk.

Social Marketing, as described by CDC is "the application of commercial marketing technologies to the analysis, planning, execution, and evaluation of programs designed to influence voluntary behavior of target audiences in order to improve their personal welfare and that of society."

New: Social Marketing Campaign is defined as a coordinated set of communications delivered to one or more SNAP-Ed market segments to a particular population across a large geographic area. It is typically branded, communicates a common call to action, is delivered in multiple complementary settings and channels, and focuses on one or more priority behavior changes. Please visit the social marketing page on SNAP-Ed Connection (<https://snaped.fns.usda.gov/snap-ed-works/social-marketing>) for additional information and examples of SNAP-Ed social marketing. **End of new material**

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Soup Kitchen: a public or charitable institution that, as an integral part of the normal activities of the institution, maintains an established feeding operation to provide food to needy homeless persons on a regular basis.

State Agency means the agency of State government, including the local offices thereof, which is responsible for the administration of the Federally aided public assistance programs within the State, and in those States where such assistance programs are operated on a decentralized basis; it includes the counterpart local agencies, which administer such assistance programs for the State agency.

State SNAP-Ed Plan: an official written document that describes SNAP-Ed services to be provided. It should clearly describe goals, objectives, priorities, specific activities/interventions, resources needed including staffing and budget information as well as evaluation methods.

Strategies: broad approaches to intervening on nutrition education and obesity prevention target areas.

Sub-grantee means the organization or person to which a State agency, as grantee, takes an agreement to conduct nutrition education and obesity prevention activities. Federal funds pay the grantee for 100 percent its allowable administrative costs. The grantee in turn generally will pay sub grantees for 100 percent of their allowable costs. The subgrantee is accountable to the grantee for the use of funds provided, and the grantee is accountable to the Food and Nutrition Service for the use of all Federal funds provided.

Suggestion: statement of actions that address observations made in the ME. These actions may or may not be required. Each suggestion is associated with an observation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Eligible: SNAP participants and low-income individuals eligible to receive SNAP benefits or other means-tested Federal assistance.

Target Audience: SNAP participants and low-income individuals eligible to receive SNAP benefits or other means-tested Federal assistance.

Team Nutrition is an initiative of the Food and Nutrition Service to support the Child Nutrition Programs through training and technical assistance for foodservice, nutrition education for children and their caregivers, and school and community support for healthy eating and physical activity. Team Nutrition makes resources available to schools and childcare at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn>.

Technical Assistance: guidance and support to State agencies to achieve regulatory compliance and program improvement.

Work Papers: all papers, notes and documents prepared in completing an ME; includes all individual worksheets.