

SUBCHAPTER B—GENERAL REGULATIONS AND POLICIES— FOOD DISTRIBUTION

PART 250—DONATION OF FOODS FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESS- SIONS AND AREAS UNDER ITS JU- RISDICTION

Subpart A—General

- Sec.
250.1 General purpose and scope.
250.2 Administration.
250.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—General Operating Provisions

- 250.10 Eligible distributing and subdistributing agencies.
250.11 Eligibility determination for recipient agencies and recipients.
250.12 Agreements.
250.13 Distribution and control of donated foods.
250.14 Warehousing, distribution and storage of donated foods.
250.15 Financial management.
250.16 Maintenance of records.
250.17 Reports.
250.18 Audits.
250.19 Reviews.
250.20 Sanctions.
250.21 Civil rights.
250.22 Complaints.
250.23 Buy American.
250.24 Distributing agency performance standards.

Subpart C—Processing and Labeling of Donated Foods

- 250.30 State processing of donated foods.

Subpart D—Donated Foods in Contracts with Food Service Management Companies

- 250.50 Contract requirements and procurement.
250.51 Crediting for, and use of, donated foods.
250.52 Storage and inventory management of donated foods.
250.53 Contract provisions.
250.54 Recordkeeping and reviews.

Subpart E—National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and Other Child Nutrition Programs

- 250.56 Provision of donated foods in NSLP.
250.57 Commodity schools.
250.58 Ordering donated foods and their provision to school food authorities.

- 250.59 Storage and inventory management of donated foods.
250.60 Use of donated foods in the school food service.
250.61 Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).
250.62 Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).

Subpart F—Household Programs

- 250.63 Commodity Supplemental Food Program.
250.64 Food Distribution Program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
250.65 Food Distribution Program on Indian reservations.
250.66 Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Subpart G—Other Donated Food Outlets

- 250.67 Charitable institutions.
250.68 Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP).
250.69 Disaster food assistance.
250.70 Food assistance in situations of distress.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 7 U.S.C. 612c, 612c note, 1431, 1431b, 1431e, 1431 note, 1446a-1, 1859, 2014, 2025; 15 U.S.C. 713c; 22 U.S.C. 1922; 42 U.S.C. 1751, 1755, 1758, 1760, 1761, 1762a, 1766, 3030a, 5179, 5180.

SOURCE: 53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 250.1 General purpose and scope.

This part prescribes the terms and conditions under which donated foods may be obtained from the Department by Federal, State and private agencies for use in any State in child nutrition programs, nonprofit summer camps for children, charitable institutions, nutrition programs for the elderly, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, the Food Distribution Programs on Indian Reservations and the assistance of needy persons.

§ 250.2 Administration.

(a) *Delegation to FNS.* Within the Department, FNS shall act on behalf of the Department in the administration

§ 250.3

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

of the program. FNS will provide assistance to distributing agencies and evaluate all levels of program operations to assure that the goals of the program are achieved in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

(b) *Delegation to distributing agency.* The distributing agency is responsible for effective and efficient administration of program operations within its jurisdiction and shall administer the program in accordance with the requirements of this part and FNS guidelines and instructions. Distributing agencies may impose additional requirements for participation that are not inconsistent with the provisions of this part, except that this provision shall not apply to distribution to households on all or part of an Indian reservation which is participating in the Food Distribution Program under part 253 and part 254 of this chapter. The distributing agency shall provide guidance to subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies on all aspects of program operations.

(c) *Personnel.* Each distributing agency shall provide adequate personnel, to administer the program in accordance with this part.

§ 250.3 Definitions.

7 CFR part 3016 means the Department's regulations establishing uniform administrative requirements for Federal grants and cooperative agreements and subawards to State, local, and Indian tribal governments.

7 CFR part 3019 means the Department's regulations establishing uniform administrative requirements for Federal grants and cooperative agreements awarded to institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other nonprofit organizations.

Adult care institution means a nonresidential adult day care center that participates independently in CACFP, or that participates as a sponsoring organization, in accordance with an agreement with the distributing agency.

AoA means the Administration on Aging, which is the DHHS agency that administers NSIP.

Bonus foods means Section 32, Section 416, and Section 709 donated foods, as defined in this section, which are purchased under surplus removal or

price support authority, and provided to distributing agencies in addition to legislatively authorized levels of assistance.

CACFP means the Child and Adult Care Food Program, 7 CFR part 226.

Charitable institutions means public institutions or nonprofit organizations, as defined in this section, that provide a meal service on a regular basis to predominantly needy persons in the same place without marked changes. Charitable institutions include, but are not limited to, emergency shelters, soup kitchens, hospitals, retirement homes, elderly nutrition projects; schools, summer camps, service institutions, and child and adult care institutions that do not participate in a child nutrition program, or as a commodity school, as they are defined in this section; and adult correctional institutions that conduct rehabilitation programs for a majority of inmates.

Child care institution means a nonresidential child care center that participates independently in CACFP, or that participates as a sponsoring organization, in accordance with an agreement with the distributing agency.

Child nutrition program means NSLP, CACFP, SFSP, or SBP.

Commodities means foods donated, or available for donation, by the Department under any of the legislation referred to in this part (see "Donated Foods").

Commodity offer value means the minimum value of donated foods that the distributing agency must offer to a school food authority participating in NSLP each school year. The commodity offer value is equal to the national per-meal value of donated food assistance multiplied by the number of reimbursable lunches served by the school food authority in the previous school year.

Commodity school means a school that operates a nonprofit food service, in accordance with 7 CFR part 210, but that receives additional donated food assistance rather than the cash assistance available to it under Section 4 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1753).

Contract value of the donated foods means the price assigned by the Department to a donated food which shall

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.3

reflect the Department's current acquisition price, transportation and, if applicable, processing costs related to the food.

Contracting agency means the distributing agency, subdistributing agency, or recipient agency which enters into a processing contract.

Department means the United States Department of Agriculture or the Commodity Credit Corporation, whichever is the donor under the pertinent legislation.

DHHS means the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

Disaster means (a) Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) (Stafford Act) to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby; or

(b) Any other occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Disaster organizations means organizations authorized by appropriate Federal or State officials to assist disaster victims.

Disaster victims means persons who, because of acts of God or manmade disasters, are in need of food assistance, whether or not they are victims of a major disaster or an emergency as defined in this section.

Discount system means a system whereby a recipient agency purchases end products directly from a processor at an established wholesale price minus

the contract value of the donated foods contained in the end products.

Distributing agency means a State, Federal or private agency, or Indian Tribal Organization (ITO) which enters into an agreement with the Department for the distribution of donated foods to eligible recipient agencies and recipients and the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department when it accepts title to commodities from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for distribution to eligible recipient agencies pursuant to the National Commodity Processing System. A distributing agency may also be a recipient agency.

Distributor means a commercial food purveyor or handler who is independent of a processor and both sells and bills for the end products delivered to recipient agencies.

Donated foods means foods donated, or available for donation, by the Department under any of the legislation referred to in this part (see "Commodities").

Elderly nutrition project means a recipient agency selected by the State or Area Agency on Aging to receive donated foods in NSIP, for use in serving meals to elderly persons.

End product means a food product that contains processed donated foods.

Entitlement means the value of donated foods a distributing agency is authorized to receive in a specific program, in accordance with program legislation.

Entitlement foods means donated foods that USDA purchases and provides in accordance with levels of assistance mandated by program legislation.

Federal acceptance service means the acceptance service provided by:

(a) The applicable grading branches of the Department's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS),

(b) The Department's Federal Grain Inspection Service, and

(c) The National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Fee-for-service means the price by pound or by case representing a processor's cost of ingredients (other than donated foods), labor, packaging, overhead, and other costs incurred in the

§ 250.3

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

conversion of the donated food into the specified end product.

Fiscal year means the period of 12 months beginning October 1 of any calendar year and ending September 30 of the following year.

FNS means the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture.

FNSRO means the appropriate Food and Nutrition Service Regional Office of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Food service management company means a commercial enterprise, nonprofit organization, or public institution that is, or may be, contracted with by a recipient agency to manage any aspect of a recipient agency's food service, in accordance with 7 CFR parts 210, 225, or 226, or, with respect to charitable institutions, in accordance with this part. To the extent that such management includes the use of donated foods, the food service management company is subject to the applicable requirements in this part. However, a school food authority participating in NSLP that performs such functions is not considered a food service management company. Also, a commercial enterprise that uses donated foods to prepare meals at a commercial facility, or to perform other activities that meet the definition of processing in this section, is considered a processor in this part, and is subject to the requirements in subpart C of this part.

Household means a group of related or non-related individuals, exclusive of boarders, who are not residents of an institution, but who are living as one economic unit and for whom food is customarily purchased and prepared in common. It also means a single individual living alone.

In-kind replacement means replacement of lost donated foods with a quantity of the same foods of U.S. origin that are of equal or better quality than the lost foods and that are of at least equal monetary value to the Department's cost of replacing the lost foods.

Multi-State processor means:

(a) A processor which has entered into a processing contract with contracting agencies in more than one State, or

(b) A processor which has entered into a processing contract with one or more contracting agencies located in a State other than the one in which either the processor's plant or business office is located.

National per-meal value means the value of donated foods provided for each reimbursable lunch served in NSLP in the previous school year, and for each reimbursable lunch and supper served in CACFP in the previous school year, as established in Section 6(c) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.

Needy persons means:

(a) Persons provided service by charitable institutions, who, because of their economic status, are in need of food assistance,

(b) All the members of a household who are certified as in need of food assistance, and

(c) Disaster victims.

Nonprofit organization means a private organization with tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code. Nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for religious purposes are automatically tax-exempt under the Internal Revenue Code.

Nonprofit school food service account means the restricted account in which all of the revenue from all food service operations conducted for the school food authority principally for the benefit of school children is retained and used only for the operation or improvement of the nonprofit school food service.

NSIP means the Nutrition Services Incentive Program, which is administered by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, in accordance with Section 311 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030a).

NSLP means the National School Lunch Program, 7 CFR part 210.

Nonprofit school food service means all food service operations conducted by the school food authority principally for the benefit of school children, all of the revenue from which is used solely for the operation or improvement of such food services.

Performance supply and surety bond means a written instrument issued by a surety company which guarantees

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.3

performance and supply of end products by a processor under the terms of a processing contract.

Processing means a commercial enterprise's use of a commercial facility to:

- (a) Convert donated foods into an end product;
- (b) Repackage donated foods; or
- (c) Use donated foods in the preparation of meals.

Processor means a commercial enterprise that processes donated foods at a commercial facility.

Recipient agencies means agencies or organizations that receive donated foods, in accordance with agreements signed with a distributing agency, or with another recipient agency.

Recipients means persons receiving donated foods, or meals containing donated foods, provided by recipient agencies.

Recipient agencies means nonprofit summer camps for children, charitable institutions, nutrition programs for the elderly, disaster organizations, school food authorities, schools, non-residential child care institutions, service institutions, and welfare agencies receiving foods for their own use or for distribution to eligible recipients.

Refund application means an application by a recipient agency in any form acceptable to the processor which certifies purchase of end products and requests a refund of the contract value of the donated foods contained in the end products purchased.

Refund system means a system whereby a recipient agency purchases a processor's end products and receives from the processor a payment equivalent to the contract value of the donated foods contained in the end products.

Reimbursable meals means meals that meet the nutritional standards established in Federal regulations pertaining to NSLP, SFSP, and CACFP, and that are served to eligible recipients.

SBP means the School Breakfast Program, 7 CFR part 220.

School means (a) An educational unit of high school grade or under, recognized as part of the educational system in the State and operating under public or nonprofit private ownership in a single building or complex of buildings.

The term "high school grade or under" includes classes of preprimary grade when recognized as part of the education system of the States;

(b) Any public or nonprofit private classes of preprimary grade when they are conducted in those schools defined in paragraph (a) of this definition having classes of primary or of higher grade;

(c) Any public or nonprofit private residential child care institution, or distinct part of such institution, which operates principally for the care of children, and if private, is licensed to provide residential child care services under the appropriate licensing code by the State or a subordinate level of government, *except for* residential summer camps which participate in the Summer Food Service Program for Children, Job Corps centers funded by the Department of Labor and private foster homes. The term "residential child care institutions" includes, but is not limited to: homes for the mentally, emotionally or physically impaired, and unmarried mothers and their infants; group homes; halfway houses; orphanages; temporary shelters for abused children and for runaway children; long-term care facilities for chronically ill children; and juvenile detention centers. A long-term care facility is a hospital, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or distinct part thereof, which is intended for the care of children confined for 30 days or more; or

(d) With respect to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, nonprofit child care centers certified as such by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

School food authority means the governing body which is responsible for the administration of one or more schools and which has the legal authority to operate a nonprofit school food service therein or otherwise approved by FNS to operate the NSLP.

School year means the period of 12 months beginning July 1 of any calendar year and ending June 30 of the following calendar year.

Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 4(a) means section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c

note). Section 4(a) authorizes the purchase of foods for distribution to maintain the traditional level of assistance for food assistance programs as are authorized by law, including institutions, supplemental feeding programs, disaster areas, summer camps for children, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Indians whenever a tribal organization requests distribution of federally-donated foods under section 4(b) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b)).

Section 6 means section 6 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1755). Section 6 authorizes the purchase of foods for distribution to schools and institutions participating in child nutrition programs under the National School Lunch Act and specifies the level of assistance which is to be provided.

Section 14 means section 14 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1762a). Section 14 authorizes the purchase of foods for distribution to maintain the annually programmed level of assistance for programs carried on under the National School Lunch Act, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, and title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

Section 32 means section 32 of Pub. L. 74-320, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c). Section 32 authorizes the Department to purchase nonbasic perishable foods available under surplus-removal operations, for the purpose of encouraging the domestic consumption of such foods by diverting them from the normal channels of trade or commerce.

Section 311 means Section 311 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030a), which authorizes State Agencies on Aging under Title III of that Act, and any Title VI grantee (Indian Tribal Organization) under that Act, to receive all, or part, of their NSIP grant as donated foods.

Section 416 means section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431). Section 416 authorizes the Department to donate basic nonperishable foods acquired through Federal price-support operations for use by needy persons, for use in nonprofit school lunch programs and nonprofit summer camps for children, and for use

in charitable institutions to the extent that needy persons are served.

Section 709 means section 709 of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1965, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1446a-1). Section 709 authorizes the purchase of adequate supplies of dairy products to meet the requirements of schools, domestic relief distribution, and other programs authorized by law when the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation are insufficient to meet those requirements.

Service institutions means recipient agencies that participate in SFSP.

SFSP means the Summer Food Service Program, 7 CFR part 225.

* * * * *

Single inventory management means the commingling in storage of donated foods and foods from other sources, and the maintenance of a single inventory record of such commingled foods.

Similar replacement means replacement of lost donated foods with a quantity of similar foods of U.S. origin of the same types as those normally donated by the Department and of at least equal monetary value to the Department's cost of replacing the lost foods. Such replacement shall be subject to the approval of the FNSRO.

Situation of distress means (a) A hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other natural catastrophe not declared by the President to be a disaster, but which, in the judgment of the distributing agency, warrants the use of USDA commodities for congregate feeding; and

(b) Any other situation not declared by the President to be a disaster, but which, in the judgment of FNS, warrants the use of USDA commodities for congregate feeding or household distribution.

State and United States means any one of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

State Agency on Aging means:

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.10

(a) The State agency that has been designated by the Governor and approved by DHHS to administer the Nutrition Services Incentive Program; or

(b) The Indian Tribal Organization that has been approved by DHHS to administer the Nutrition Services Incentive Program.

Storage facility means an operation that provides warehousing services, or provides both warehousing and delivery services.

Subdistributing agency means an agency performing one or more distribution functions for a distributing agency other than, or in addition to, functions normally performed by common carriers or warehousemen. A subdistributing agency may also be a recipient agency. State and local agencies, and Indian Tribal Organizations administering the Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, or the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, are subdistributing agencies subject to all provisions relative to subdistributing agencies contained in this part, unless specifically exempt under part 251, part 253, part 254, or part 247 of this chapter.

Substituted food means domestically produced food that is purchased or manufactured by a processor and is substituted for donated food.

Substitution means:

(a) The replacement of donated foods with like quantities of domestically produced commercial foods of the same generic identity and of equal or better quality (i.e. cheddar cheese for cheddar cheese, nonfat dry milk for nonfat dry milk, etc.).

(b) In the case of donated nonfat dry milk, substitution as defined under (a) of this definition or replacement with an equivalent amount, based on milk solids content, of domestically produced concentrated skim milk.

(c) A processor can substitute commercial product for donated commodity, as described in paragraph (a) of this section, without restrictions under full substitution. The processor must return to the contracting agency, in finished end products, the same number of pounds of commodity that the processor originally received for proc-

essing under full substitution. This is the 100-percent yield requirement.

(d) A processor can substitute commercial product for donated commodity product, as described in paragraph (a) of this section, with some restrictions under limited substitution. Restrictions include, but are not limited to, the prohibition against substituting for backhauled poultry commodity product. FNS may also prohibit substitution of certain types of the same generic commodity. (For example, FNS may decide to permit substitution for bulk chicken but not for canned chicken.)

Summer camp means a nonprofit or public camp for children aged 18 and under.

Welfare agency means a public (Federal, State or local) or private agency offering assistance on a charitable or welfare basis to needy persons, who are not residents of an institution, and to Tribal councils designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 20598, June 6, 1988; 53 FR 27475, July 21, 1988; 58 FR 39120, July 22, 1993; 59 FR 16972, Apr. 11, 1994; 59 FR 62983, Dec. 7, 1994; 62 FR 8365, Feb. 25, 1997; 62 FR 53729, Oct. 16, 1997; 64 FR 72902, Dec. 29, 1999; 67 FR 65014, Oct. 23, 2002; 73 FR 46183, Aug. 8, 2008]

Subpart B—General Operating Provisions

§ 250.10 Eligible distributing and subdistributing agencies.

(a) *State and Federal agencies.* Federal agencies and such State agencies as are designated by the Governor of the State, or by the State legislature, and approved by the Secretary are eligible to become distributing agencies.

(b) *Private agencies.* Where distributing agencies are not permitted by law to make distribution to private recipient agencies, or to any class of private recipient agency, private agencies which agree to make distribution of donated food on a State-wide basis and which apply directly to FNS, and are approved by the Secretary are eligible to become distributing agencies.

(c) *Subdistributing agencies.* If distributing agencies use subdistributing agencies to distribute donated foods,

§ 250.11

the distributing agencies' responsibilities to the Department for overall management and control of the distribution program shall not be delegated to such subdistributing agencies.

§ 250.11 Eligibility determination for recipient agencies and recipients.

(a) *Verification of recipient agency eligibility.* Distributing agencies at the request of FNS shall:

(1) Verify that recipient agencies registered to participate in the National Commodity Processing (NCP) Program have a current agreement with the distributing agency to receive donated food in accordance with § 252.1(c) and

(2) Report the results of such verification to FNS within timeframes determined by FNS.

(b) *Eligibility of recipient agencies and recipients.* Distributing agencies shall determine the eligibility of any agency which submits an application for participation in the program. Distributing agencies shall consider the past performance of recipient agencies when approving applications for participation. Once a recipient agency has been determined to be eligible for participation in the program, the distributing agency shall enter into an agreement with the agency in accordance with § 250.12(b) and make donated food available. Distributing agencies shall impose upon welfare agencies the responsibility for determining that recipients to whom welfare agencies distribute donated foods are eligible: *Provided, however:* That the State agency or FNSRO administering the applicable program shall determine the eligibility under this part of school food authorities participating under part 210 or part 220, or sponsors participating in the Summer Food Service Program for Children under part 225, of this chapter, and of nonresidential child care institutions participating in the Child Care Food Program under part 226 of this chapter.

§ 250.12 Agreements.

(a) *Agreements with Department.* Prior to the beginning of a distribution program, distributing agencies shall enter into written agreements with the Department which shall incorporate the terms and conditions set forth in this

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

part. When requested by the Department an eligible agency shall present evidence of its authority to enter into such agreements. The agreements shall be considered permanent, with amendments initiated by distributing agencies, or submitted by them at the Department's request, all of which shall be subject to approval by the Department.

(b) *Distributing agency agreements.* Distributing agencies shall enter into written agreements with all subdistributing agencies, recipient agencies, warehouses, carriers, or other entities to which distributing agencies deliver donated foods under their distribution program. Distributing agencies shall be responsible for ensuring that program integrity is maintained by all entities with whom agreements are entered into. All agreements shall contain such terms and conditions as the distributing agency deems necessary to ensure that:

(1) The distribution and use of donated foods is in accordance with this part,

(2) Subdistributing agencies, recipient agencies, warehouses, carriers, or other persons to whom donated foods are delivered by the distributing agency are responsible to the distributing agency for any improper distribution or use of donated foods or for any loss of, or damage to, donated foods caused by their fault or negligence,

(3) Subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies have and preserve a right to assert claims against other persons to whom donated foods are delivered for care, handling or distribution, and

(4) Subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies will take action to obtain restitution in connection with claims for improper distribution, use or loss of, or damage to, donated foods.

(c) *Duration of distributing agency agreements—(1) Recipient agencies.* Distributing agency agreements with recipient agencies shall be considered permanent, with amendments to be made as necessary. Distributing agencies shall ensure that recipient agencies provide, on a timely basis, by amendment to the agreement, any changed information, including, but not limited to, any changes resulting

from amendments to Federal regulatory requirements and policy and changes in site locations, and number of meals or needy persons to be served.

(2) *Subdistributing agencies, carriers, and other entities.* Distributing agency agreements with subdistributing agencies (as defined in § 250.3) that are not recipient agencies, carriers, and other entities shall be in effect for not longer than one year, and shall provide that they may be extended at the option of both parties for two additional one-year periods. The party contracting with the distributing agency shall update all pertinent information and demonstrate that all donated food received during the period of the previous agreement has been accounted for, before an agreement is extended.

(3) *Termination of agreements.* Agreements may be terminated for cause by either party upon 30 days notice.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 62 FR 53729, Oct. 16, 1997; 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.13 Distribution and control of donated foods.

(a) *Availability and use of donated foods—(1) General.* (i) Donated foods shall be available only for distribution and use in accordance with the provisions of this part and, with respect to distribution to households on all or part of an Indian reservation, of parts 253 and 254 of this chapter.

(ii) Donated foods shall not be sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Department.

(iii) Donated foods which are provided as part of an approved food package or authorized level of assistance may be transferred between like recipient agencies only with prior authorization of the distributing agency. Donated foods which are provided in addition to the State's authorized level of assistance may be transferred between recipient agencies which are eligible to receive such foods with the prior authorization of the distributing agency. However, the transfer of donated foods between unlike recipient agencies (e.g., from schools to charitable institutions), which have been provided as part of an approved food package or au-

thorized level of assistance, must be approved by the appropriate FNSRO.

(iv) Food donated under section 32 of Public Law 74-320 (7 U.S.C. 612c) may also be transferred by recipient agencies to eligible recipient agencies which are distributing donated foods under part 251 of this chapter. A transfer between recipient agencies and eligible recipient agencies may be made only with the prior approval of the distributing agency and the State agency responsible for administering TEFAP.

(v) All transfers of donated foods shall be documented. Such documentation shall be maintained in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements in §§ 250.16 and 251.10(a) of this chapter.

(2) *Quantities.* (i) The quantity of donated foods to be made available for donation under this part shall be determined in accordance with the pertinent legislation and the program obligations of the Department, and shall be such as can be effectively distributed to further the objectives of the pertinent legislation.

(ii) Donated foods shall be requested and distributed only in quantities which can be consumed without waste in providing food assistance for persons eligible under this part. Distributing agencies shall impose similar restrictions on recipient agencies.

(3) *Minimum donations.* Foods shall be donated only in such quantities as will protect the lower truck load freight rate, except as the Department determines to be in the best interest of the program.

(4) *Allocations.* As foods become available for donation, FNS shall notify distributing agencies regarding the donated foods, the class or classes of recipient agencies or recipients eligible to receive them, and any special terms and conditions of donation and distribution which attach to a particular donated food, in addition to the general terms and conditions set forth herein.

When a commodity is available in limited quantities, the Department shall allocate such commodities among the States using allocation percentages which are based on appropriate participation data for the program designated to receive the commodity.

(5) *Commodity value.* Distributing agencies shall establish a value for

each commodity for school food authorities and nonresidential child and adult care institutions for purposes of offering and crediting each recipient agency with the correct amount of commodities to fulfill planned commodity assistance levels (i.e., volume of commodities expected to be needed in order to meet the anticipated assistance at the local level, as determined by the distributing agency). Each commodity value shall be used consistently throughout the State to value commodities. The distributing agencies shall document and maintain on file for FNS review the method used to determine commodity values. Distributing agencies shall notify recipient agencies of the cost-per-pound used to value commodities at the time a commodity is offered to recipient agencies. If the cost used to credit a commodity differs from the cost used to offer a commodity, distributing agencies shall also advise recipient agencies of the cost used to credit a commodity. To value a commodity offered to a recipient agency and to credit a commodity towards a recipient agency's planned commodity assistance level, distributing agencies shall use one of the following: The actual cost-per-pound data used to charge a State's commodity entitlement; the estimated cost-per-pound data provided by the Department; or the USDA commodity file cost as of a specified date. Actual cost data shall be defined as the cost-per-pound for an individual commodity charged to a State's entitlement on the Entitlement Food Order Report, which is based on the USDA purchase cost. Estimated cost data shall be defined as the cost provided by USDA on commodity survey memoranda. The USDA commodity file cost shall be defined as the cost that is listed for a commodity as of a date specified by the distributing agency. For purposes of complying with OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations on inventory valuation, recipient agencies shall comply with guidance provided by the Food and Nutrition Service. (For availability of OMB Circulars referenced in this paragraph (a), see 5 CFR 1310.3.)

(6) *Announcement and delivery of commodities.* The Department shall make

every reasonable effort to arrange commodity deliveries based on information obtained from distributing agencies. However, the Department shall not be held fiscally responsible for any delay in delivering or for nondelivery of donated foods due to any cause. Distributing agencies shall maintain monthly distribution schedules which provide for equitable and reliable deliveries to recipient agencies, recognize local hours of operation, holidays and vacations and, whenever possible, other special needs of recipient agencies. Upon request by the recipient agency, the distributing agency may make deliveries less frequent than monthly when the distributing agency determines that monthly service is not cost effective, due to distance or the size of a food order, or other necessary reasons, such as seasonal school closures. Distributing agencies shall notify recipient agencies of:

(i) General USDA purchase information at least quarterly;

(ii) Anticipated State delivery schedules at least quarterly, including the types and quantities of commodities available; and

(iii) Changes in delivery schedules when such changes affect the recipient agency.

(7) *Demonstrations and tests.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, a quantity of any food donated for use by any recipient agency or recipient may be transferred by the distributing agency or by the recipient agency to bona fide experimental or testing agencies, or for use in workshops, or for demonstrations or tests relating to the utilization of such donated food by the recipient agency or recipient. No such transfer by any recipient agency shall be made without the approval of the appropriate distributing agency.

(b) *Processing and other costs.* The Department shall pay such processing, reprocessing, transporting, handling and other charges accruing up to the time of transfer of title to distributing agencies as is deemed in the best interest of the Department.

(c) *Transfer of title.* Title to donated foods shall pass to distributing agencies upon their acceptance of donated foods at time and place of delivery,

limited, however, by the obligation of the distributing agency to use such donated foods for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions set forth in this part.

(d) *Distribution of donated foods to recipient agencies or recipients*—(1) *Distribution*. Donated foods shall be distributed only to recipient agencies and recipients eligible to receive them under this part (see subpart D). Distributing agencies shall require that welfare agencies and disaster organizations distribute donated foods only to recipients eligible to receive them under this part. It shall not be deemed a failure to comply with the provisions of this part if recipient agencies serve meals containing donated foods to persons other than those who are eligible under this part, when such persons share common preparation, serving or dining facilities with eligible persons (needy persons, children, participants in nutrition programs for the elderly) and at least one of the following is true:

(i) Such other persons are common beneficiaries with the eligible persons of the program of the recipient agency, or

(ii) Such other persons are few in number compared to the eligible persons and receive their meals as an incident of their service to the eligible persons.

Such other persons include, but are not limited to teachers, disaster relief workers, and staff members. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing allocation or issuance of donated foods to recipient agencies in greater quantity than that authorized for the assistance of persons eligible under this part.

(2) *Normal food expenditures*. Section 416 donated foods shall not be distributed to any recipient agencies or recipients whose normal food expenditures are reduced because of the receipt of donated foods.

(e) *Improper distribution, loss of or damage to donated foods*. (1) If a distributing agency improperly distributes or uses any donated foods or causes loss of or damage to a donated food through its failure to provide proper storage, care or handling, the provisions set forth in § 250.15(c) shall apply.

(2) In instances when it is determined by a distributing agency that a claim exists against a subdistributing agency, recipient agency, warehouse, carrier, processor or other person, the distributing agency shall pursue claims in accordance with § 250.15(c).

(f) *Disposition of damaged or out-of-condition foods*. Donated foods which are found to be damaged or out-of-condition and are declared unfit for human consumption by Federal, State or local health officials, or by other inspection services or persons deemed competent by the Department, shall be disposed of in accordance with instructions of the Department. Such instructions may direct that unfit donated food be:

(1) Sold in a manner prescribed by the Department with the net proceeds thereof remitted to the Department;

(2) Sold in a manner prescribed by the Department with the proceeds thereof retained for use in accordance with the provisions of § 250.15(f);

(3) Used in such manner as will serve a useful purpose as determined by the Department; or

(4) Destroyed in accordance with applicable sanitation laws and regulations.

Upon a finding by the Department that donated food are unfit for human consumption at the time of delivery to the distributing agency and when the Department or appropriate health officials require that such donated foods be destroyed, the Department may pay to the distributing agency any expenses incurred in connection with such donated foods as determined by the Department. The Department may, in any event, repossess damaged or out-of-condition donated foods.

(g) *Replacement of damaged commodities*. (1) The Department shall replace donated foods received by distributing or recipient agencies when:

(i) The distributing agency documents that the donated foods were stale, spoiled, out of condition or not in compliance with USDA specifications at the time they were delivered by the Department;

(ii) The donated foods have been provided as part of the State's authorized level of assistance (entitlement) as established by law; or, when the donated foods have been provided in addition to

§ 250.13

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

the State's entitlement, but the total amount of the specific donated food which the distributing agency can order is limited by the Department;

(iii) The loss is reported to the FNSRO within three months of the date the donated foods were received in the State, except that for canned commodities the reporting deadline shall be six months after receipt;

(iv) A signed consignee receipt or acceptable written documentation of delivery is submitted to the FNSRO; and

(v) At the request of the Department, the product has been reinspected and has been determined to be stale, spoiled, out of condition or not in compliance with USDA specifications.

(2) In instances in which a recipient agency seeks replacement of donated foods, the recipient agency shall submit the information listed above to its distributing agency. The distributing agency shall promptly submit the information to the FNSRO.

(3) Replacement by the vendor shall be made with either the same or similar food agreed to by the Department. Physical replacement shall be on a per-pound or per-case basis. In rare instances, and only with the approval of the Department, distributing agency and recipient agency, vendor replacement will be made with a cash payment to the recipient or distributing agency. Any such cash payments shall be used to purchase replacement commodities which are the same or similar to the original commodities. Cash payments shall be made on the basis of the dollar value established by the Department of the donated food at the time the product was delivered or the cost to the Department for replacement, whichever is higher.

(4) Replacement by the Department shall be with either the same or similar food or by crediting the State's entitlement or cap. Physical replacement shall be on a per-pound or per-case basis. Entitlement or cap crediting shall be equal to the dollar value or the number of pounds which was deducted from the State's entitlement or cap for that shipment. The Department shall arrange for delivery of the replacement donated foods when the quantities to be delivered are sufficient to make it cost effective. Once the Department

has replaced the donated foods, the distributing agency shall make arrangements for providing replacement donated foods to the recipient agency which incurred the loss.

(5) In instances in which it is determined that the donated foods were in good condition at the time they were delivered by the Department, the cost of the reinspection shall be borne by the distributing agency and the distributing agency shall follow the claims procedures contained in §250.15(c) of this part and FNS Instruction 410-1, Non-Audit Claims—FNS Distribution Program.

(h) *Redonations.* Whenever a distributing agency has any donated food on hand which it cannot efficiently utilize, it shall immediately make a request to the appropriate FNSRO, in writing, for instructions as to the disposition of such donated food. Distributing agencies requesting authority from the Department to make redonation of any donated foods shall, upon the Department's request, have such donated foods federally inspected. Expenditures incurred by the distributing agency as a result of redonation shall be handled in accordance with §250.15(e).

(i) *Embezzlement, misuse, theft, or obtainment by fraud of donated foods and donated food-related funds, assets, or property.* Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of this section concerning transfer of title to donated foods, whoever embezzles, willfully misapplies, steals, or obtains by fraud, donated foods or any funds, assets, or property deriving from donated foods or whoever receives, conceals, or retains such donated foods, funds, assets, or property for his/her own use or gain, knowing such donated foods, funds, assets, or property have been embezzled, willfully misapplied, stolen, or obtained by fraud shall be subject to Federal criminal prosecution under section 12(g) of the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1760(g)) or section 4(c) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c note). For the purpose of this paragraph "funds, assets, or property" include, but are not limited to funds accruing from the sources identified in §250.15(f) (1) and (2), donated foods which have been

processed into different end products as provided for under subpart C of this part, and the containers in which donated foods have been received from the Department. Distributing agencies shall immediately notify FNSRO of any suspected violation of section 12(g) or section 4(c) to allow the Department, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Justice, to determine whether Federal criminal prosecution under section 12(g) or section 4(c) is warranted. Prosecution of violations by the Federal Government shall not relieve any distributing agency of its obligation to obtain recovery for improperly distributed or lost donated foods, as required by § 250.15(c).

(j) *Commodity specifications.* Distributing agencies shall make summaries of commodity specifications available to recipient agencies upon request.

(k) *Commodity acceptability reports.* To ensure that the Department is kept apprised of the commodities and packaging that are preferred by recipients and participating agencies, information shall be collected as follows:

(1) *Information collection.* Distributing agencies shall obtain information from recipient agencies which reflects:

(i) The types and forms of donated foods that are most useful to recipients;

(ii) Commodity specification recommendations; and

(iii) Requests for options regarding package sizes and forms of commodities.

(2) *Samples and representation.* The distributing agency shall collect information from recipient agencies from each of the following program categories: The National School Lunch Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Nutrition Program for the Elderly, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations. At a minimum, distributing agencies shall obtain this information from a sample of at least 10 percent or 100 recipient agencies in each program category, whichever is less. To ensure that the sample is representative of all recipient agencies, distributing agencies shall consider the size and geographic location of all recipient agencies within the State and alternate

among them so that over time each recipient agency is provided an opportunity to express its views. Distributing agencies are encouraged to extract information regarding commodity acceptability from all available sources.

(3) *Timeframes for submission.* Distributing agencies shall submit commodity acceptability reports to the appropriate FNSRO by April 30th of each year on form FNS-663.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 22469, June 16, 1988; 53 FR 27475, July 21, 1988; 58 FR 39120, July 22, 1993; 62 FR 53730, Oct. 16, 1997; 64 FR 72902, Dec. 29, 1999; 67 FR 65015, Oct. 23, 2002]

§ 250.14 Warehousing, distribution and storage of donated foods.

(a) *Standards for Warehousing and Distribution Systems—(1) Use of cost efficient and effective facilities.* Distributing agencies shall use the most cost effective and efficient system for providing warehousing and distribution services to recipient agencies. For the purpose of this part, commercial facilities are defined as enterprises that provide commercial warehousing services or commercial delivery services, or those commercial enterprises that provide both warehousing and delivery services.

(2) *Timeframes for evaluation.* All distributing agencies shall evaluate their current warehousing and distribution systems. Initial evaluations shall be submitted to the FNSRO by June 30, 1990. Subsequent evaluations of non-commercial systems shall, at a minimum, be submitted to FNS every three years by March 31.

(3) *Evaluation of current systems.* The evaluation of the system in place shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

(i) A description of the principal warehousing/delivery techniques used by the distributing agency. The description should include:

(A) The frequency of delivery available;

(B) The timeframes for making deliveries;

(C) The type of delivery service offered (to the loading dock or placement in the storeroom); and

§ 250.14

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

(D) The system for recipient agencies to order specific amounts of food from available inventory; and

(ii) An estimate of all costs that will be incurred in administering the Food Distribution Program for the upcoming school year. These costs include transportation, storage and handling of donated foods (if the current distributing agency system does not include delivery to recipient agencies, identification of costs incurred by recipient agencies to pick up commodities at a warehouse and to deliver the food to a centralized storage facility or the individual preparation sites), salaries of persons directly connected with the administration of the program and other program related expenses. These expenses shall include fringe benefits, travel expenses, rent, utilities, accounting/auditing services to recipient agencies such as the costs for administering and monitoring the State's processing program, and technical assistance workshops.

(4) *Comparison of existing system with commercial systems.* All distributing agencies which do not use commercial facilities for a basic level of warehousing and distribution services shall compare the cost of warehousing and distributing commodities under their current system with the cost of comparable services under a commercial system for the upcoming school year.

(i) The cost comparison shall be made between the cost of providing a basic level of service under its current system and the cost of obtaining an equivalent level of service from commercial facilities. This basic level of service shall consist of the transportation, storage and handling of donated food from the time of delivery by the Department to a distributing agency until delivery to a recipient agency's centralized storage facility or individual preparation sites and shall include monthly deliveries of donated food to all recipient agencies except those that have agreed to less frequent deliveries.

(ii) A distributing agency may base its cost comparison on a level of service in excess of the basic level and/or on services not currently provided. In all cases, the comparison must be made

on the costs of providing a comparable level of service under the existing system (as identified in §250.14(a)(2)) versus a commercial system.

(iii) If a distributing agency is unable to locate any commercial facilities expressing interest in providing the basic level of warehousing and distribution services, the distributing agency shall indicate this in its cost comparison submission, together with documentation of its efforts to obtain cost estimates from commercial facilities.

(iv) All initial data regarding the cost of the current warehousing and distribution system and the cost for comparable commercial facilities shall be submitted to the FNSRO by June 30, 1990. Subsequent cost comparisons shall, at a minimum, be submitted to FNS once every three years by March 31.

(5) *Approval to use other systems.* Distributing agencies that do not implement a commercial warehousing and distribution system shall apply to the FNSRO for approval to use other facilities and must demonstrate that other facilities are more cost effective and efficient. All requests for a waiver shall be accompanied with a full evaluation of the existing system complete with cost comparison data. Each request will be considered on a case by case basis. Initial requests for approval of alternative systems shall be submitted to the FNSRO by June 30, 1990. Subsequent requests shall, at a minimum, be submitted to the FNSRO once every three years by March 31.

(6) *System implementation.* (i) Distributing agencies shall implement the most cost effective and efficient system for warehousing and distribution services to recipient agencies by July 1, 1991. Unless otherwise approved by the FNSRO, subsequent to July 1, 1991, a distributing agency shall convert to a commercial system within six months of:

(A) The date of submission of evaluation and cost comparison data indicating that a commercial system is more cost effective and efficient (if no request for approval of an alternate system is made); or

(B) The date of the denial of a request to use an alternative system.

(ii) If at any time FNS determines that the warehousing and distribution system in place is not cost effective or efficient, the distributing agency will be required to reevaluate its system (including a cost comparison and request for continued approval to use an alternative system) in accordance with this subsection within 90 days of notification by the FNSRO.

(7) *Revisions in system.* All distributing agencies (using either commercial or noncommercial systems) shall request approval from the FNSRO at least 90 days in advance of any planned reduction in the level of service provided or any increase in distribution charges beyond normal inflation. If FNS determines the proposed changes are inappropriate, FNS may require the distributing agency to submit additional justification, deny the request, or request a reevaluation of the system in accordance with paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section.

(b) *Standards for storage facilities.* Distributing agencies, subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies shall provide facilities for the handling, storage and distribution of donated foods which:

(1) Are sanitary and free from rodent, bird, insect and other animal infestation;

(2) Safeguard against theft, spoilage and other loss;

(3) Maintain foods at proper storage temperatures;

(4) Excepting recipient agencies, stock and space foods in a manner so that USDA-donated foods are readily identified;

(5) Store donated food off the floor in a manner to allow for adequate ventilation; and

(6) Take other protective measures as may be necessary.

Distributing agencies, subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies shall ensure that storage facilities have obtained all required Federal, State and/or local health inspections and/or approvals and that such inspection/approvals are current.

(c) *Reviews.* All distributing agency-level storage facilities shall be reviewed annually. Distributing agencies shall ensure that subdistributing and recipient agencies conduct annual re-

views of their respective storage facilities. Documentation shall be maintained on file at the distributing agency or local level as appropriate to reflect compliance with this section, including documentation of corrective action in cases of noncompliance. Corrective action must be taken immediately on all deficiencies identified in the review and the result of the corrective action must be forwarded to the distributing agency. Where applicable, the distributing agency shall determine and pursue claims in accordance with § 250.15(c).

(d) *Contracts.* When contracting for storage facilities, distributing agencies and subdistributing agencies shall enter into written contracts to be effective for no longer than five years, including option years extending a contract. Before the exercise of option years, the storage facility shall update all pertinent information and demonstrate that all donated foods received during the previous contract period have been accounted for. The contract shall, at a minimum, contain the following:

(1) Assurance that the storage facilities will be maintained in accordance with the standards specified in paragraph (b) of this section;

(2) Evidence that donated food shall be clearly identified;

(3) Assurance that an inventory system shall be maintained and an annual physical inventory will be conducted; and reconciled with the inventory records;

(4) Beginning and ending dates of the contract;

(5) A provision for immediate termination of the contract due to non-compliance on the part of the warehouse management;

(6) A provision allowing for termination of the contract for cause by either party upon 30 days written notification;

(7) The amount of any insurance coverage, which has been purchased to protect the value of food items which are being stored; and

(8) Express written consent for inspection and inventory by the distributing agency, subdistributing agency,

§ 250.15

recipient agency, the Comptroller General, the Department or any of their duly authorized representatives.

(e) *Physical inventory.* During the annual review required by paragraph (c) of this section, distributing agencies and subdistributing agencies shall take a physical inventory of their storage facilities. The physical inventory shall be reconciled with each storage facility's book inventory. The reconciliation records shall be maintained by the agency that contracted for or maintained the storage facility. Food items that have been lost, stolen, or found to be out of condition, shall be identified and recorded. Potential excessive inventory, as described in paragraph (f) of this section, shall be reported by the subdistributing agency to the distributing agency. Corrective action on each deficiency noted during these inventories shall be initiated immediately, and a written report of those corrective actions shall be forwarded to the distributing agency. Where applicable, the distributing agency shall pursue claims in accordance with § 250.15(c).

(f) *Excessive inventories.* (1) The distributing agency shall determine if a subdistributing agency's inventories are excessive based on:

- (i) The rate of distribution;
- (ii) Anticipated distribution; and
- (iii) Other concerns such as logistical and economic considerations.

(2) In no case may the inventory level of each donated food in storage exceed a six-month supply unless sufficient justification for additional inventory has been submitted and approved. Subdistributing agencies shall submit justification to the distributing agency in instances where more than a six-month inventory is needed. Justification shall be submitted by the distributing agency to the FNSRO for approval in instances where more than a six-month inventory is needed at the distributing agency level.

(3) The distributing agency shall take corrective action to ensure that excess inventories at all levels are eliminated and shall document actions taken to reduce excessive inventories.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 42475, Oct. 17, 1989; 62 FR 53730, Oct. 16, 1997; 67 FR 65015, Oct. 23, 2002]

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

§ 250.15 Financial management.

(a) *Distribution charges.* (1) Recipient agencies may be required to pay part or all of the direct costs for intrastate storage and distribution of donated food through distribution charges assessed by the distributing or subdistributing agency, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(i) Distributing and subdistributing agencies assessing distribution charges shall submit a description of their system with all data used in calculating the rate to be used for the upcoming school year to the FNSRO for approval. The initial description and data shall be submitted by June 30, 1990. Updates to this information shall, at a minimum, be submitted to the FNSRO for approval every three years by March 31.

(ii) At least 90 days before increasing distribution charges beyond normal inflation, the distributing/subdistributing agency shall submit to the FNSRO a description of the change together with all data used to calculate the change. FNS will take action on the proposed increase in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(v) of this section.

(iii) Allowable costs include but are not limited to those program costs referenced in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, i.e. transportation, storage and handling of donated foods, salaries of persons directly connected with the administration of the program and other program related expenses. Examples of other program related expenses are administrative costs such as fringe benefits, travel expenses, rent, utilities, accounting/auditing services, computer services, and the costs of providing program services to recipient agencies such as the cost for administering and monitoring the State's processing program, and technical assistance workshops.

(iv) Distribution charges shall not be assessed for costs which would be unallowable under the Cost Principles in the Department's Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations, 7 CFR part 3015, subpart T. In no case may distribution charges be assessed for costs which are paid for by State Administrative Expense (SAE) funds, State or local appropriated funds or any other funds

available to the distributing or subdistributing agency to administer the program. Distribution charges shall not be based on a percentage of the value of the commodities distributed.

(v) FNS shall review the information and inform the distributing agency of the appropriateness of its distribution charges. If it is determined that a distributing agency's proposed distribution charges are excessive or incorporate inappropriate costs, the distributing/subdistributing agency will be required to adjust the distribution charges to reflect an appropriate level or submit further justification sufficient to satisfy the FNSRO that the proposed distribution charges are essential to cover allowable costs and services. This further justification shall include information from recipient agencies regarding their satisfaction with services provided.

(vi) Distribution charges, including any excess distribution charges which may accrue (as defined in paragraph (f)(4) of this section) shall be used in accordance with provisions of paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) Whenever a commodity is donated to a State without charge or credit against entitlement, recipient agencies may not be assessed for any part of the intrastate costs of storage and transportation of such commodity that is in excess of the distributing or subdistributing agency's direct costs for such storage and transportation minus any amount that the Department provides to the State to pay such costs under part 251 of this chapter.

(3) Under no circumstances shall recipients be required to make any payments in money, materials, or services for or in connection with the receipt of donated foods, nor shall voluntary contributions be solicited (except for the nutrition programs for the elderly) in connection with the receipt of donated foods for any purpose.

(b) *Sale of containers.* When containers or packing materials in which donated foods are received are disposed of by sale, the proceeds of such sale shall be used solely in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(c) *Claims.* If a distributing agency improperly distributes or uses any do-

nated foods, or causes loss of or damage to a donated food through its failure to provide proper storage, care, or handling, the distributing agency shall, at the Department's option:

(1) Replace the donated food in its distribution program in kind, or, in the case of section 6 donated foods, where replacement in kind may not be practicable, with other similar foods, or

(2) Pay to the Department the value of the donated food as determined by the Department.

Upon the happening of any event creating a claim in favor of a distributing agency against a subdistributing agency, recipient agency, warehouseman, carrier or other person, for the improper distribution, use, or loss of, or damage to, a donated food, the distributing agency shall take action to obtain recovery. All amounts collected by such action shall, at the Department's option, be used in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section, or, except for amounts collected on claims involving section 6 donated foods, shall be expended for program purposes in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section. Determinations by a distributing agency that a claim has or has not arisen in favor of the distributing agency against a subdistributing agency, recipient agency, warehouseman, carrier or other person, shall, at the option of the Department, be approved by the Department prior to the distributing agency taking action thereon. Where prior approval has not been given by the Department, a distributing agency's claim determinations shall be subject to review by the Department. In the case of an inventory shortage, when the loss of any one commodity does not exceed one percent of the total quantity of the donated food distributed or utilized from any single storage facility during the fiscal year in which the loss occurred, or during the period for which an audit was conducted by representatives of the Department, or, if approved by FNS, during the period for which an audit was conducted by the distributing agency, if the distributing agency finds that: (i) The cause of the shortage cannot be established, (ii) the lost donated foods were held in non-

commercial storage or other facilities owned or operated by the distributing agency, a subdistributing agency or a recipient agency, and (iii) there is no indication that the loss was the result of negligence or continued inefficiency in operations, the distributing agency need not take any further claims action, but the factual basis for not taking further claims action shall be subject to review by the Department. Furthermore, distributing agencies shall not be required to file or pursue a claim for a loss which does not exceed an amount established by State law, regulations, or procedure as a minimum amount for which a claim will be made for State losses generally, but no such claim shall be disregarded where there is evidence of violation of Federal or State statutes. Distributing agencies which fail to pursue claims arising in their favor, or fail to provide for the right to assert such claims, or fail to require their subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies to provide for such rights in accordance with § 250.12(b), shall be responsible to the Department for replacing the donated foods or paying the value thereof in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section. Distributing agencies which pursue claims arising in their favor, but fail to obtain full restitution shall not be liable to the Department for any deficiency unless the Department determines that the distributing agency fraudulently or negligently failed to take reasonable action to obtain restitution. The Department may, at its option, require assignment to it of any claim arising from the distribution of donated foods.

(d) *Demurrage.* Demurrage or other charges which accrue after a car or truck has been placed for unloading by the delivering carrier, or which accrue because placement of a car or truck is prevented, shall be borne by the distributing agency, except that demurrage or other charges may be borne by the Department where such charges accrue because of actions by the Department and without the fault or negligence of the distributing agency.

(e) *Redonation expenditures.* In accordance with § 250.13(g), whenever a distributing agency requests authority to make redonation of any donated foods

and the Department requests that the donated foods be federally inspected, these inspections will be made at the expense of the distributing agency. Any donated foods which the Department determines are acceptable for redonation shall be moved at the distributing agency's expense to the closest point within the FNS region in which the State is located where it can be utilized, or to a closer point outside the region, if such a transfer is mutually agreed to by the Department and the distributing agency. In those instances in which the distributing agency satisfactorily demonstrates to the Department that the need for any redonation resulted from no fault or negligence on its part, the Department shall assume such transportation costs as it determines to be proper. Whenever a redonation is made at the request of the Department, the Department shall pay all transportation and handling costs in connection with such redonation and shall pay to the distributing agency all storage and handling costs accrued on the donated foods at the time of redonation, as determined by the Department, except when the request is made as a result of negligence on the part of the distributing agency.

(f) *Use of funds accruing in operation of the program—(1) Funds accruing from claims.* Funds accruing from recoveries from loss or damage claims (which are authorized under paragraph (c) of this section to be expended for program purposes) shall be used only for the payment of expenses of the food distributing program, including transportation, storage and handling or donated foods, salaries of persons directly connected with the program, and other administrative expenses. In accordance with paragraph (f)(4) of this section, the receipt and expenditure of funds so accrued shall be reviewed by the distributing agency to determine that fund balances are not in excess of program needs.

(2) *Other funds.* Funds accruing from the sale of containers, packing materials, salvage of donated foods, distribution charges, or insurance shall be returned to the Department or used only for the payment of expenses of the program which will improve program

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.16

operations including, but not limited to, transportation, storage and handling of donated foods, salaries of persons directly connected with the program and other program-related expenses. Funds accruing from the collection of distribution charges which are determined to be in excess of program needs pursuant to paragraph (f)(4) of this section shall be used in accordance with that paragraph. Funds accruing from the operation of the program shall not be used for those costs which are unallowable under the cost Principles in the Department's Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations, 7 CFR part 3015, subpart T. These unallowable costs include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Bad debts;
- (ii) Contingencies;
- (iii) Contributions and donations;
- (iv) Entertainment;
- (v) Fines and penalties;
- (vi) Governor's expenses;
- (vii) Interest and other financial costs;
- (viii) Legislative expenses; and
- (ix) Losses on other grants.

(3) *Segregation of funds.* Distributing agencies and subdistributing agencies shall maintain two separate accounts for funds accruing from program operations. Funds accruing from the collection of distribution charges shall be maintained in an operating account. Funds accruing from the sale of containers, salvage of foods, insurance and recoveries of claims for the loss or damage of donated foods shall be maintained in a salvage account.

(4) *Excess funds.* The distributing agency shall review the receipt and expenditures of funds annually to ensure that fund balances are not in excess of program needs. At a maximum, the operating account fund shall not exceed the sum of the previous year's highest three-month expenditures. Funds exceeding this maximum shall be considered in excess of program needs unless the distributing agency provides sufficient justification as to the need for such funds and receives approval from the FNSRO. FNSRO may determine that funds equal to or less than the expenditures for the previous year's highest three months are in excess of what is needed. In such instances, the distributing agency shall reduce the ex-

cess funds in the operating account by reducing distributing charges or returning the funds to the contributor. The salvage account will have no set limit. FNSRO must, however, give prior approval to each deposit to or expenditure from the salvage fund which is in excess of \$2,500. The distributing agency shall impose upon subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies similar provisions for the use of such funds accruing from the operation of their programs.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 42476, Oct. 17, 1989]

§ 250.16 Maintenance of records.

(a) *General requirements.* (1) Accurate and complete records shall be maintained with respect to the receipt, distribution/use and inventory of donated foods including:

- (i) End products processed from donated foods and
- (ii) The determination made as to liability for any improper distribution, use of, loss of, or damage to, such foods and the results obtained from the pursuit of claims by the distributing agency.

Such records shall also be maintained with respect to the receipt and disbursement of funds arising from the operation of the distribution program, including the determination as to the amount of payments to be made by any processor, upon termination of processing contracts.

(2) Distributing agencies shall require all subdistributing agencies to maintain accurate and complete records with respect to the receipt, distribution/disposal, and inventory of donated foods, including end products processed from donated foods. Subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies must document any funds that arise from the operation of the distribution program, including refunds made to recipient agencies by a processor in accordance with § 250.30(k). Further, these documents should allow an independent determination of the specific accounts that benefit from these funds.

(3) Unless a distributing agency maintains an offer-and-acceptance system in accordance with § 250.48(e), the

§ 250.17

distributing agency shall maintain accurate and complete records with respect to amounts and value of commodities refused by school food authorities. School food authorities shall also be required to maintain such records of refusals.

(4) Each processor, food service management company, warehouse, or other entity which contracts with a distributing agency, subdistributing agency or recipient agency shall be required to keep accurate and complete records with respect to the receipt, distribution/disposal, storage and inventory of such foods similar to those required of distributing agencies under this paragraph. Where donated foods have been commingled with commercial foods, the processor shall maintain records which permit an accurate determination of the donated-food inventory. The processor shall also be required to keep formula, recipes, daily or batch production records, loadout sheets, bills of lading, and other processing and shipping records to substantiate the use made of such foods and their subsequent redelivery, in whatever form, to any distributing agency, subdistributing agency or recipient agency. Processors must maintain records which will permit a determination regarding compliance with the contracting provisions required by § 250.30(f) (3) and (4) as well as maintain records used as the basis for compiling the processor performance reports required by § 250.30(m).

(5) All recipient agencies shall be required to keep accurate and complete records showing the data and method used to determine the number of eligible persons served by that agency.

(6) Failure by a distributing agency, subdistributing agency, recipient agency, processor, food service management company, warehouse or other entity to maintain records required by this Section shall be considered prima facie evidence of improper distribution or loss of donated foods and the agency, processor or entity shall be subject to the provisions of § 250.13(e).

(b) *Length of maintenance.* All records required by this Section shall be retained for a period of three years from the close of the fiscal year to which they pertain. However, in instances

7 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

when claims action and/or audit findings have not been resolved, the records shall be retained as long as required for the resolution of such action or findings.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 67 FR 65015, Oct. 23, 2002]

§ 250.17 Reports.

(a) *Inventory reports and receipt of donated foods.* Distributing agencies shall complete and submit to the FNSRO semiannual reports regarding excessive inventories (as defined in § 250.14(f)) of donated foods, utilizing form FNS-155, the Inventory Management Register, except that distributing agencies shall submit monthly inventory information on form FNS-152, for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, and on form FNS-153, for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. FNS may require the use of other reporting formats. FNS may also require that form FNS-155 be submitted more frequently than semiannually if necessary to maintain program accountability, and that any inventory report be submitted less frequently if sufficient to meet program needs. Reports shall be submitted not later than 30 calendar days after the last month in the reporting period as established by FNS.

(b) *Processing inventory reports.* Distributing agencies shall complete and submit a quarterly processing inventory report in accordance with § 250.30(o).

(c) *Performance reports.* Monthly reports of performance shall be submitted by processors to distributing agencies in accordance with § 250.30(m).

(d) *Commodity acceptability reports.* Distributing agencies shall submit to the FNSRO reports relative to the types and forms of donated foods which are most useful to recipient agencies in accordance with § 250.13(k) of this part.

(e) *Other reports.* Distributing agencies shall complete and submit other reports relative to distribution operations in such form as may be required from time to time by the Department.

(f) *Report transmission.* Where a report is to be postmarked by a specific date and such report is transmitted by means of a facsimile machine, the date printed by the facsimile machine on

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.18

the facsimile copy may serve as the postmark.

(Reporting requirements contained in paragraph (a) approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0584-0001. Reporting requirements contained in paragraph (e) approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0584-0028, 0584-0109, 0584-0288 and 0584-0293)

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 27476, July 21, 1988; 59 FR 62983, Dec. 7, 1994; 62 FR 53730, Oct. 16, 1997]

§ 250.18 Audits.

(a) *Right of inspection and audit.* The Secretary, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, may inspect and inventory donated foods in storage or the facilities used in the handling or storage of such donated foods, and may inspect and audit all records, including financial records, and reports pertaining to the distribution of donated foods and may review or audit the procedures and methods used in carrying out the requirements of this part at any reasonable time. Subdistributing agencies, recipient agencies, processors, food service management companies and warehouses shall be required to permit similar inspection and audit by such entities or their representatives. Fiscal matters shall continue to be reviewed in audits under the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. 7501-07) and the Department's Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations (7 CFR part 3015).

(b) *Independent CPA audits of multi-State processors.* (1) For any year in which a multi-State processor receives more than \$250,000 in donated foods, the processor shall obtain an independent CPA (certified public accountant) audit for that year. Multi-State processors which receive \$75,000 to \$250,000 in donated food each year shall obtain an independent CPA audit every two years and those which receive less than \$75,000 in donated foods each year shall obtain an independent CPA audit every three years. Those multi-State processors which are in the two or three-year audit cycle shall move into the next audit cycle at the point in time in which the value of donated foods received reaches \$75,000 or \$250,000 in any year. The total value of

donated food received shall be computed by adding the value of food received under State and National Commodity Processing contracts. In instances in which the Department determines that the audit is not acceptable or that the audit has disclosed serious deficiencies, the processor shall be subject to additional audits at the request of FNS.

(2) Audits shall be conducted in accordance with the auditing provisions set forth under the Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations (7 CFR part 3015, subpart I) and the FNS Audit Guide for Multi-State Processors. At the discretion of FNS, auditors will be required to attend training sessions conducted by the Department.

(3) The costs of the audits, including those costs associated with training, shall be borne by the processors.

(4) Audit findings relative to those elements associated with the processing of donated food shall be submitted to the processor and to FNS concurrently.

(5) Noncompliance with the audit requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section will render the processor ineligible to enter into another processing contract with any contracting agency until the required audit has been conducted and deficiencies corrected.

(6) *Processor response.* Multi-State processors shall develop a written response to FNS addressing deficiencies which have been identified in the audit. Such responses shall include:

(i) Corrective action which has already been taken to eliminate the deficiency;

(ii) Corrective action which the processor proposes to take to eliminate the deficiency;

(iii) The timeframes for the implementation and completion of the corrective action;

(iv) A determination of what caused the deficiency; and

(v) Deficiencies which have been identified that the processor takes exception to and an explanation for the exception.

Multi-State processors shall submit a written response to FNS in accordance with timeframes established by FNS.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 7525, Feb. 22, 1989]

§ 250.19

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

§ 250.19 Reviews.

(a) *General.* Each distributing agency shall establish a review system in order to assess the effectiveness of its food distribution program in meeting the requirements of these regulations.

(b) *Responsibilities of distributing agencies.* (1) As part of its review system, each distributing agency must establish procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of this part, and with other Federal regulations, as applicable. Such procedures must include, for example, requirements relating to eligibility of recipient agencies and recipients, ordering, storage, and inventory of donated foods, reporting and recordkeeping, and civil rights, as they apply to specific programs. They must also include:

(i) An on-site review of all charitable institutions, or the food service management companies under contract with them, at a minimum, whenever the distributing agency identifies actual or probable deficiencies in the use of donated foods by such institutions, or by their contractors, through audits, investigations, complaints, or any other information.

(ii) An on-site review at least once every 2 years of all processors except those that are multi-State processors as defined in § 250.3, with no fewer than 50 percent being reviewed each year;

(iii) An annual on-site review of each storage facility utilized by the distributing agency. On-site reviews conducted by FNS may be considered as contributing to the fulfillment of the minimum coverage required by this paragraph; and

(2) Each distributing agency shall design and implement a system to verify sales of end products to all recipient agencies under that distributing agency's authority in instances when a processor transfers end products to a distributor and the distributor sells the end product to the recipient agencies at a discount and the distributor receives a refund from the processor. At a minimum, such a system must:

(i) At a minimum, provide for a semi-annual review of a statistically valid sample of sales for the previous six-month period for all processors which contract with the distributing agency or contracting agencies under the au-

thority of the distributing agency, including multi-State processors. The sample size must ensure a 95 percent confidence level;

(ii) Support the projection of a claim against the processor when, in the review of the sample, it is determined that the value of donated foods has not been passed on to recipient agencies or when end products have been improperly distributed; and

(iii) Provide for the assessment of claims against the processor in accordance with FNS Instruction 410-1, Non-Audit Claims, Food Distribution Program, in instances when deficiencies have been identified.

(iv) Provide for the adjustment of performance reports and processing inventory reports to reflect any invalid sales;

(v) Provide for the development and submission by processors to the distributing agency of a corrective action plan designed to correct problems identified during the sales verification; and

(vi) In instances in which the distributing agency has delegated the responsibility of sales verification to processors, the distributing agency must:

(A) Establish guidelines which ensure that the criteria contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i)-(v) are met;

(B) Ensure that processors report their findings to the distributing agency on a semi-annual basis in accordance with § 250.30(m);

(C) Review the processor's findings and select a random sub-sample of at least 10 percent of all sales verified by the processor and reverify the sale by contacting the recipient agency by telephone or through written correspondence; and

(D) Submit a copy of the processor's review report and findings and the results of the reverification efforts to the appropriate FNSRO. In instances of poor processor performance, the distributing agency shall require the processor to discontinue the abused value pass-through-system, initiate an audit or review to determine the extent to which sales are to be disallowed, establish a claim, and/or terminate the contract.

(3) The distributing agency shall submit a report of review findings to each

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.23

entity reviewed. The report shall include:

- (i) Each deficiency found;
- (ii) The factors contributing to each deficiency;
- (iii) Recommendations for needed corrective action, including timetables for completion and/or claims action to be pursued, if any; and
- (iv) Provisions for evaluating effectiveness of corrective actions.

A copy of each processor review report shall be provided to the appropriate FNSRO.

(4) Distributing agencies shall monitor progress toward completion and the effectiveness of corrective actions taken in eliminating program deficiencies.

(5) In addition to the review requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, each distributing agency shall make a continuing evaluation of all recipient agencies, and processors by monitoring performance reports, food requests, participation data, and data regarding refunds and discounts to recipient agencies and distributors for the receipt of end products.

(6) Distributing agencies shall, where applicable, require that subdistributing agencies monitor and review their operations in accordance with this paragraph.

(c) *Corrective action plans.* Corrective action plans shall be submitted whenever a distributing agency is found by the FNSRO to be substantially out of compliance with a performance standard or any other provision of this part. The corrective action plan shall identify the corrective actions and the timeframes needed to correct the deficiencies found by the FNSRO. The plan shall be written, signed by the proper official in the State, and submitted to the FNSRO within 60 days after the distributing agency receives notification from the FNSRO of a deficiency. Extensions beyond 60 days may be made, for cause, with written justification to and approved by the FNSRO.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 7525, Feb. 22, 1989; 54 FR 25564, June 16, 1989; 54 FR 42477, Oct. 17, 1989; 62 FR 53731, Oct. 16, 1997; 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.20 Sanctions.

Any distributing agency which has failed to comply with the provisions of this part or any instructions or procedures issued in connection with it or any agreements entered into pursuant to it, may, at the discretion of the Department, be disqualified from further participation in any distribution program. Reinstatement may be made at the option of the Department. Disqualification shall not prevent the Department from taking other action through other available means when considered necessary, including prosecution under applicable Federal statutes.

§ 250.21 Civil rights.

Distributing agencies, subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies shall comply with the Department's nondiscrimination regulations (7 CFR parts 15, 15a, and 15b) and the FNS civil rights instructions to ensure that in the operation of the program no person is discriminated against because of race, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap.

§ 250.22 Complaints.

Distributing agencies shall investigate promptly complaints received in connection with the distribution or use of donated foods. Irregularities which are disclosed shall be corrected immediately. Serious irregularities shall be promptly reported to the Department. Distributing agencies shall maintain or file evidence of such investigations and actions. The Department also reserves the right to make investigations and shall have the final determination as to when a complaint has been properly handled. Complaints alleged on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap shall be handled in accordance with § 250.21.

§ 250.23 Buy American.

(a) *Purchase requirements.* When purchasing food products with Federal funds, whenever possible, recipient agencies shall purchase only food products that are produced in the United States (U.S.). Food products produced in the U.S. means:

§ 250.24

7 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

(1) An unmanufactured food product produced in the U.S.; or

(2) A food product manufactured in the U.S. primarily using food grown in the U.S.

(b) *Exceptions.* The purchase requirements described in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply in instances when the recipient agency determines: (1) Recipients have unusual or ethnic food preferences which can only be met through purchases of products not produced in the U.S.; (2) the product is not produced or manufactured in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality; (3) the cost of U.S. produced food products is significantly higher than foreign products, or (4) the recipient agency is located in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

[53 FR 27476, July 21, 1988, as amended at 58 FR 39122, July 22, 1993; 67 FR 65015, Oct. 23, 2002]

§ 250.24 Distributing agency performance standards.

This section establishes basic performance standards which must be followed by distributing agencies responsible for intrastate distribution of donated commodities and products. The seven standards address the level of service that shall be provided to recipient agencies. The basic standards include the following:

(a) *Program management and evaluation.* Distributing agencies shall conduct reviews in accordance with § 250.19. Distributing agencies shall also assess the adequacy of the service provided to recipient agencies.

(b) *Information dissemination.* Distributing agencies shall provide recipient agencies with all information needed for informed participation in the program. Distributing agencies shall provide program information relative to:

- (1) Current program regulations,
- (2) Summaries of commodity specifications upon request (§ 250.13(j)) and commodity fact sheets,
- (3) Results of any test evaluations and surveys,
- (4) Recipes, and

(5) Written procedures for ordering commodities, handling commodities which are stale, spoiled, out-of-condition or not in compliance with specifications (including procedures for replacement by the Department under § 250.13(g)), submitting complaints and other written policy which affects program operations.

(c) *Fiscal responsibility.* Distributing agencies shall maintain a financial management system which ensures fiscal integrity and accountability for all funds and includes a recordkeeping system which conforms to generally accepted accounting practices. Distributing agencies shall submit information relative to distribution charges to FNS in accordance with § 250.15(a).

(d) *Ordering and allocation.* Distributing agencies shall ensure that donated food is provided on an equitable basis and, to the extent practicable, in the types and forms most usable by recipient agencies. Distributing agencies shall be responsible for:

(1) Obtaining and utilizing commodity acceptability information in accordance with § 250.13(k);

(2) Providing recipient agencies with information regarding commodity availability;

(3) Providing recipient agencies with information regarding commodity assistance levels;

(4) Ordering and allocating donated food based on participation data for those programs which serve meals;

(5) Ensuring the availability of commodities, to the extent possible, in quantities requested and at times specified by recipient agencies;

(6) Permitting recipient agencies to refuse all or a portion of a commodity prior to delivery to the distributing agency if time permits;

(7) Permitting recipient agencies to change orders for Group B (grain, dairy, peanut and oil products) and unlimited bonus commodities prior to submission of an order to the Department;

(8) Providing recipient agencies with ordering options and commodity values, and considering the specific needs and capabilities of such agencies in ordering donated foods;

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.30

(9) Offering school food authorities participating in NSLP, or as commodity schools, the commodity offer value of donated food assistance, at a minimum, and determining an adjusted assistance level in consultation with school food authorities, as appropriate, in accordance with § 250.58; and

(10) Ensuring that all school food authorities in NSLP are aware of the full list of available donated foods, have the opportunity to provide input at least annually in determining the donated foods from the full list that they may select for their food service, and receive all such selected donated foods that may be cost-effectively distributed to them.

(e) *Warehousing and distribution.* Distributing agencies shall use a warehousing and distribution system that is efficient, cost effective and responsive to needs of recipient agencies in accordance with § 250.14(a). In addition, distributing agencies shall:

(1) Work with recipient agencies capable of receiving direct shipments to order donated food directly into their warehouses;

(2) Solicit information and recommendations regarding the individual delivery needs of recipient agencies;

(3) Maintain distribution schedules which are equitable and reliable, recognize hours of operation, holidays and vacations and other special needs of recipient agencies;

(4) And make donated food available at least monthly to all recipient agencies except those that have agreed to less frequent deliveries (§ 250.13(a)(6)); however, the distributing agency shall not be held liable for delays in deliveries of donated food when such delays are due to late deliveries of donated food to the distributing agency by the Department.

(f) *Disposition of damaged or out-of-condition commodities.* Distributing agencies shall establish a system for handling recipient agency complaints, notifying the Department of any commodity losses in accordance with § 250.13(f) and arranging for the replacement of lost commodities in accordance with § 250.13(g).

(g) *Processing.* Distributing agencies shall administer an acceptable processing program in accordance with

§ 250.30. In addition, distributing agencies shall inform recipient agencies annually of processing options available to them in facilitating participation in State or National processing contracts. Prior to entering into a processing contract, distributing agencies shall test end products. The end product testing may be delegated to the purchasing recipient agency provided that test results are reviewed by the distributing agency. Distributing agencies shall monitor the acceptability of processed end products as required in § 250.30(b)(1).

[54 FR 42477, Oct. 17, 1989, as amended at 62 FR 53731, Oct. 16, 1997; 64 FR 72902, Dec. 29, 1999; 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

Subpart C—Processing and Labeling of Donated Foods

§ 250.30 State processing of donated foods.

(a) *General.* This section sets forth the terms and conditions under which distributing agencies, subdistributing agencies, or recipient agencies may enter into contracts for the processing of donated foods and prescribes the minimum requirements to be included in such contracts.

(b) *Permissible contractual arrangements.* (1) A distributing agency, subdistributing agency, or recipient agency may contract for processing, pay the processing fee, and deliver the end products to eligible recipient agencies through its own distribution system. Distributing agencies shall assure that the acceptability of processed end products is tested with recipient agencies eligible to receive them prior to entering into a processing contract and shall develop a system for monitoring product acceptability. Distributing agencies may exempt end products from testing if they have been used previously, have been determined by the distributing agency to be acceptable by recipient agencies, and have had no changes in specifications.

(2) A distributing agency or subdistributing agency may contract for processing on behalf of one or more recipient agencies. All recipient agencies eligible to receive the donated foods to be processed may receive end products made from those foods and produced

§ 250.30

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

under such processing contracts by virtue of the distributing agency—recipient agency agreement required by §250.12(b). Under this arrangement and subject to the approval of the distributing agency:

(i) Processors shall utilize either a discount or a refund system as defined in §250.3 when they sell end products directly to recipient agencies, or

(ii) When selling end products through a distributor, such sales shall be in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(3) Distributing agencies shall permit subdistributing agencies and recipient agencies to enter into processing contracts with a processor under arrangements similar to those described in paragraph (b) (1) or (2) of this section.

(c) *Requirements for processing contracts.* (1) Contracts with processors shall be in a standard written form and shall be reviewed by the appropriate FNSRO. Processing contracts shall terminate on June 30 of each year. However, processing contracts may give contracting agencies the option of extending contracts for two 1-year periods, provided that any changed information must be updated before any contract extension is granted, including the information in paragraphs (c)(3), (c)(4)(ii), and (c)(4)(viii)(B) of this section. The processor must have performed to the satisfaction of the contracting agency during the previous contract year, submitted all required reports and any corrections to such reports up to the time that contract extension occurs, and submitted its certified public accountant report as required under paragraph (c)(4)(xi) of this section before the contract may be extended. Distributing agencies shall develop criteria for use in evaluating and selecting processing contracts. The selection criteria shall be used in selecting or rejecting processors in a manner that ensures equitable treatment of processors. The selection criteria shall, at a minimum, include:

- (i) The nutritional contribution which the end product will provide;
- (ii) The marketability of the end product;
- (iii) The distribution method which the processor intends to utilize;
- (iv) Price and yield schedule data;

(v) Any applicable labeling requirements; and

(vi) The ability of the processor to meet the terms and conditions set forth in the regulations.

These criteria will be reviewed by the appropriate FNSRO during the management evaluation review of the distributing agency. Distributing agencies and subdistributing agencies which enter into contracts on behalf of recipient agencies but which do not limit the types of end products which can be sold or the number of processors which can sell end products within the State are not required to follow the selection criteria. In addition to utilizing these selection criteria, when a contracting agency enters into a contract both for the processing of donated food and the purchase of the end products produced from the donated food, the procurement standards set forth in Attachment O to OMB Circular A-102 must be followed. Recipient agencies which purchase end products produced under Statewide agreements are also required to comply with Attachment O of OMB Circular A-102. Contracting agencies shall not enter contracts with processors which cannot demonstrate the ability to meet the terms and conditions of the regulations and the distributing agency agreements; furnish prior to the delivery of any donated foods for processing, a performance bond, an irrevocable letter of credit or an escrow account in an amount sufficient to protect the contract value of donated food on hand and on order; demonstrate the ability to distribute end products to eligible recipient agencies; provide a satisfactory record of integrity, business ethics and performance and provide adequate storage.

(2) Standard form contracts shall be prepared or reviewed by the appropriate State legal staff to assure conformity with the requirements of these regulations and of applicable Federal, State and local laws.

(3) The contract shall be signed for the processor by the owner, a partner, or a corporate officer duly authorized to sign the contract, as follows:

- (i) In a sole proprietorship, the owner shall sign the contract;
- (ii) In a partnership, a partner shall sign the contract;

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.30

(iii) In a corporation, a duly authorized corporate officer shall sign the contract.

(4) At a minimum, each processing contract shall include:

(i) The names and telephone numbers of the contracting agency and processor;

(ii) A description of each end product, the quantity of each donated food and the identification of any other ingredient which is needed to yield a specific number of units of each end product (except that the contracting agency may permit the processor to specify the total quantity of any flavorings or seasonings which may be used without identifying the ingredients which are, or may be, components of flavorings or seasonings), the total weight of all ingredients in the batch formula, the yield factor for each donated food, and any pricing information provided by the processor in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(4)(iii) of this section as requested by the contracting agency and a thorough explanation of what this additional pricing information represents. The yield factor is the percentage of the donated food which must be returned in the end product to be distributed to eligible recipient agencies. For substitutable donated foods, at least 100 percent of the donated food provided to the processor must be physically contained in the end products with no allowable tolerance;

(iii) The contract value of each donated food to be processed and, where processing is to be performed only on a fee-for-service basis as defined in § 250.3, the fee-for-service;

(iv) A provision for:

(A) Termination of the contract upon thirty days written notice by the contracting agency or the processor and

(B) Immediate termination of the contract when there has been non-compliance with its terms and conditions by the contracting agency or the processor;

(v) In the event of contract termination, a provision for disposition of donated foods and end products in the processor's inventories or payment of funds in accordance with paragraph (j) of this section;

(vi) A provision for inspection and certification during processing, where applicable, by the appropriate acceptance service in accordance with paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section;

(vii) A provision that end products containing donated foods that are not substitutable under paragraph (f) of this section shall be delivered only to eligible recipient agencies and that end products containing both substitutable and non-substitutable donated foods may be delivered and sold in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) and (e) of this section;

(viii) Provisions that the processor shall:

(A) Fully account for all donated foods delivered into its possession by production and delivery to the contracting agency or eligible recipient agencies of an appropriate number of units of end products meeting the contract specifications, and where end products are sold through a distributor, that the processor remains full accountable for the donated foods until refunds or any other credits equal to their contracted value have been made to eligible recipient agencies in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section or to distributing agencies in accordance with paragraph (n)(2) of this section;

(B) Furnish to the contracting agency prior to the delivery of any donated foods for processing documentation that a performance supply and surety bond from a surety company listed in the most recent U.S. Department of Treasury Circular 570, an irrevocable letter of credit or an escrow account has been obtained in an amount that is sufficient to protect the contract value of all donated foods. Since the distributing agency is held liable by FNS for any donated foods provided to a processor the distributing agency shall determine the dollar value of the performance supply and surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit or the escrow account taking into consideration the

(1) Value of donated foods on hand;
(2) Value of donated foods on order and

(3) Anticipated usage rate during the contract period;

(C) Use or dispose of the containers in which donated foods are received

§ 250.30

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

from the Department in accordance with the instructions of the contracting agency;

(D) Apply as credit against the processing fee or return to the contracting agency and identify:

(1) Any funds received from the sale of containers, and

(2) The market value or the price received from the sale of any by-products of donated foods or commercial foods which have been substituted for donated foods;

(E) Substitute donated foods with commercially purchased foods only in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section;

(F) Meet the requirements of paragraph (i) of this section for labeling end products;

(G) Maintain accurate and complete records pertaining to the receipt, disposal, and inventory of donated foods in accordance with § 250.16;

(H) Submit processing performance reports in accordance with paragraph (m) of this section; and

(I) Submit annual reconciliation reports and make payments to distributing agencies for any inventory remaining at the termination of the contract in accordance with paragraph (n)(3) of this section.

(ix) A provision that approval of the contract by distributing agency shall not obligate that agency or the Department to deliver donated foods for processing;

(x) A description of the processor's quality control system and assurance that an effective quality control system will be maintained for the duration of the contract;

(xi) In instances when the processor is a multi-State processor as defined in § 250.3, a provision that the processor agrees to obtain an independent audit by a certified public accountant in accordance with § 250.18(b);

(xii) A requirement that inventory drawdowns shall be limited to the actual amount of donated foods contained in the end product. Additional commodity required to account for production loss shall be obtained from non-donated foods;

(xiii) A provision that the fee-for-service or value pass-through system to be used for the sale of end products

to recipient agencies shall be described and be consistent with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(xiv) In instances when the distributing agency has delegated the responsibility for sales verification for end products provided by a distributor to recipient agencies at a discount, assurance that the processor will submit sales verification data to the distributing agency in accordance with § 250.30(m)(1); and

(xv) A provision that the contracting agency shall give the processor a list of all recipient agencies eligible to purchase end products under the contract and provide updates for any changes which occur during the contract period.

(xvi) A provision that the processor shall not assign the processing contract or delegate any aspect of processing under a subcontract or other arrangement without the written consent of the contracting agency and the distributing agency.

(xvii) A provision that the processor shall provide pricing information summaries and updated pricing information summaries as required in paragraphs (d)(3) and (e)(2) of this section.

(xviii) A provision that the processor shall maintain documentation which demonstrates that the level of the processor's commercial production has not been reduced, as required in paragraph (f)(1)(iii) of this section.

(d) *End products sold by processors.* (1) When recipient agencies pay the processor for end products, such sales shall be under:

(i) A refund system as defined in § 250.3 and in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section; or

(ii) A discount system which provides the price of each unit of end product purchased by eligible recipient agencies to be discounted by the stated contract value of the donated foods contained therein; or

(iii) An alternative value pass-through system under which the value of the donated food contained in each unit of end product shall be passed to the recipient agency and which has been approved by FNS at the request of

the distributing agency. Any alternative value pass-through system approved under this paragraph must comply with the sales verification requirements specified in §250.19(b) of this part, or an alternative verification system approved by FNS. The Department retains the authority to inspect and review all pertinent records including records pertaining to the verification of a statistically valid sample of sales. FNS may consider the paperwork and resource burden associated with alternative value pass-through systems when considering approval and reserves the right to deny the approval of systems which are labor-intensive and provide no greater accountability than those systems permitted under paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(2) When a processor delivers end products produced under a fee-for-service contract, the processor shall separately identify on the bill for the recipient agency the agreed-upon fee-for-service and any delivery costs.

(3) Processors shall provide pricing information summaries to contracting agencies and contracting agencies shall provide this information to recipient agencies as soon as possible after contract approval. If this pricing information changes during the contract period, processors shall provide updated pricing information to the contracting agency 30 days prior to the effective date of the change, which, in turn, shall provide this updated information to eligible recipient agencies.

(e) *End products sold by distributors.* (1) When a processor transfers end products to a distributor for delivery and sale to recipient agencies, such sales shall be under:

(i) A refund system as defined in §250.3 and in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section; or

(ii) A hybrid system which provides a refund for the contract value of the donated food shall be provided to the distributor in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section and the price of each unit of end product purchased by eligible recipient agencies through a distributor shall be discounted by the contract value of the donated foods contained therein; or

(iii) An alternative value pass-through system under which the con-

tract value of the donated food contained in each unit of end product shall be passed on to the recipient agency and which has been approved by FNS in accordance with paragraph (d)(1)(iii) of this section; or

(iv) When a processor arranges for delivery of processed end products produced under fee-for-service contracts by distributors, the products shall be delivered and invoiced using one of the following procedures:

(A) The recipient agency is billed by the processor for the fee-for-service and the distributor bills the recipient agency for the storage and delivery of the end products; or

(B) The processor arranges for the delivery of end products through a distributor on behalf of the recipient agency. In this system, the processor's invoice must include both the fee-for-service and the distributor's charges as separate, clearly identifiable charges.

(2) Processors shall provide pricing information summaries to contracting agencies and contracting agencies shall provide this information to recipient agencies as soon as possible after contract approval. If this pricing information changes during the contract period, the processor shall provide updated pricing information to the contracting agency, which, in turn, shall provide this information to the eligible recipient agencies.

(f) *Substitution of donated foods with commercial foods.* (1) The processing contract may provide for substitution of donated foods as defined in §250.3 except that donated beef and donated pork shall not be substitutable. Any substitution of commercial product for commodities other than beef, pork, or poultry is subject to a 100-percent yield requirement. Under the 100-percent yield requirement, the processor is responsible for any manufacturing losses.

(i) All components of commercial foods substituted for any donated food must be of U.S. origin and identical or superior in every particular of the donated food specification. Records must be maintained to allow independent verification that the substituted food meets the above condition.

(ii) Poultry shall be eligible for limited substitution. Any processors that wish to substitute poultry must have a

§ 250.30

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

plan approved by both FNS and AMS. Only bulk pack chicken, chicken parts, and bulk pack turkey delivered by USDA vendors to the processor are eligible for substitution. No backhauled poultry product may be substituted. (Backhauled product is typically cut-up frozen poultry parts delivered to schools that may be turned over to processors for further processing at a later time.) Should a processor want to amend its approved plan, it shall submit any amendments to USDA for approval prior to implementing such amendments.

(A) Substitution of commercial poultry may occur in advance of the actual receipt of the donated poultry by the processor. Should a processor choose to use the substitution option prior to the commodity being purchased by the USDA, the processor shall assume all risks. Any donated poultry not used in end products because of substitution shall only be used by the processor at one of its facilities in other commercially processed products and cannot be sold as an intact unit. However, in lieu of processing the donated poultry, the processor may use the commodity product to fulfill other USDA contracts awarded for delivery to another processor provided all terms of the other contract are met. Any variation between the amount of commercial poultry substituted and the amount of donated poultry received by the processor shall be adjusted according to guidelines furnished by USDA.

(B) The substitution plan shall contain a step-by-step description of how production will be monitored; a complete description of the records that will be maintained for the commercial poultry substituted for the donated poultry and the disposition of the donated poultry delivered; and how the substitution will be tracked for the purpose of monthly reporting to the State distributing agencies. Poultry substitution shall not be subject to the 100-percent yield requirement; however, the AMS Grading Service must verify processing yields. Should a processor choose to have all production of a specific end product, identified by name and product code, produced under AMS grading, then the label "Contains Commodities Donated by the United

States Department of Agriculture. This Product Shall Only Be Sold to Eligible Recipient Agencies" shall not be required. Finished poultry end products that have not been produced under AMS grading supervision may not be substituted for finished commodity end products.

(iii) Processors shall maintain documentation that they have not reduced their level of commercial production because of participation in the State processing program.

(2) Documentation must be maintained by both parties in accordance with §250.16. Where commercial food is authorized to be substituted for any donated, the processor shall maintain records to substantiate that it continues to acquire on the commercial market sufficient purchases of substitutable food for commercial production and any amounts necessary to meet the 100 percent yield requirement. When there is substitution, the donated foods shall be used by the processor and shall not otherwise be sold or disposed of in bulk form. The applicable Federal acceptance service shall, upon request by the Department, the contracting agency or the distributing agency determine if the quality analysis meets the requirements set forth in the original USDA procurement specification and, in the case of concentrated skim milk replacing donated nonfat dry milk, determine if the concentrated skim milk contains the amount of milk solids as specified in the contract. When donated foods are nonsubstitutable, the applicable Federal acceptance service shall ensure against unauthorized substitutions, and verify that quantities of donated foods used are as specified in the contract.

(3) When concentrated skim milk is used to replace donated nonfat dry milk, the contract shall also specify (in addition to the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section):

(i) The percent of milk solids that, at a minimum, must be contained in the concentrated skim milk;

(ii) The weight ratio of concentrated skim milk to donated nonfat dry milk;

(A) The weight ratio is the weight of concentrated skim milk which equals

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.30

one pound of donated nonfat dry milk, based on milk solids;

(B) In calculating this weight, nonfat dry milk shall be considered as containing 96.5 percent milk solids;

(C) If more than one concentration of concentrated skim milk is to be used, a separate weight ratio must be specified for each concentration;

(iii) The processor's method of verifying that the milk solids content of the concentrated skim milk is as stated in the contract;

(iv) A requirement that inventory drawdowns of donated nonfat dry milk shall be limited to an amount equal to the amount of concentrated skim milk, based on the weight ratio, used to produce the end product;

(v) A requirement that the contract value of donated food for a given amount of concentrated skim milk used to produce an end product is the value of the equivalent amount of nonfat dry milk, based on the weight ratio of the two foods;

(vi) A requirement that the concentrated skim milk shall be produced in a USDA approved plant or in a plant approved by the appropriate regulatory authority for the processing of Grade A milk products; and

(vii) A requirement that documentation sufficient to substantiate compliance with the contract provisions shall be maintained in accordance with § 250.16(a)(4).

(4) Title to the substituted food shall transfer to the contracting agency upon the initiation of the processing of the end product containing the substituted food. Title to the equivalent amount of donated food shall transfer to the processor at the same time (except when the substitution is necessary to meet the 100 percent yield requirement or to otherwise replace missing or out-of-condition donated food). As with the processing of donated poultry into end products, AMS graders must monitor the processing of any substituted commercial poultry to ensure that program integrity is maintained. Once title has transferred, the processor shall use the substituted food in accordance with the terms and conditions of this part.

(g) *Meat and poultry inspection programs.* When donated meat or poultry

products are processed or when any commercial meat or poultry products are incorporated into an end product containing one or more donated foods, all of the processing shall be performed in plants under continuous Federal meat or poultry inspection, or continuous State meat or poultry inspection in States certified to have programs at least equal to the Federal inspection programs. In addition to FSIS inspection, all donated meat and poultry processing shall be performed under AMS acceptance service grading. The cost of this service shall be borne by the processor. In the event the processor can demonstrate that grading is impractical, exemptions in the use of acceptance services shall be approved by the distributing agency prior to processing each order. Exemptions in the use of acceptance service graders will be authorized on the basis of each order to be processed provided the processor can demonstrate:

(1) That even with ample notification time, the processor cannot secure the services of a grader,

(2) That the cost for a grader would be unduly excessive relative to the value of foods being processed and that production runs cannot be combined or scheduled to enable prorating of the costs of services among the purchasers of end products, or

(3) The documented urgency of the recipient agency's need for the end product precludes the use of acceptance services.

Prior to approving a processor's request to waive the acceptance service requirement the distributing agency shall ensure, based on the processor's past performance, that the quality of the end product produced will in no way be adversely affected as a result of waiving the requirement.

(h) *Certification by acceptance service.*

(1) All processing activities of donated foods shall be subject to review and audit by the Department, including the applicable Federal acceptance service. The contracting agency may also require acceptance and certification by such acceptance service in addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph (g) of this section.

§ 250.30

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

(2) In the case of substitutable donated foods, in deciding whether to require acceptance and certification, the contracting agency should consider the dollar value of the donated foods delivered to the processor.

(3) When contracting agencies require certification in accordance with paragraph (h) (1) or (2) of this section, the degree of acceptance and certification necessary under the processing contract shall be determined by the appropriate Federal acceptance service after consultation with the distributing agency concerning the type and volume of the donated foods and anticipated value of end products to be processed. The cost of this service shall also be borne by the processor.

(i) *Labeling end products.* (1) Except when end products contain donated foods that are substituted under paragraph (f) of this section, the exterior shipping containers of end products and, where practicable, the individual wrappings or containers of end products, shall be clearly labeled "Contains Commodities Donated by the United States Department of Agriculture. This Product Shall Be Sold Only to Eligible Recipient Agencies."

(2) Labels on all end products shall meet applicable Federal labeling requirements.

(3) When a processor makes any claim with regard to an end product's contribution toward meal requirements of any child nutrition program, the processor shall follow procedures established by FNS, the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the Department, the National Marine Fisheries Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce or other applicable Federal agencies for approval of such labels.

(j) *Termination of processing contracts.* (1) When contracts are terminated or completed and the processor has commodities remaining in inventory, the processor shall be directed, at the option of the distributing agency and the FNSRO, to do the following:

(i) With respect to nonsubstitutable commodities, the processor shall:

(A) Return the commodities to the contracting agency;

(B) Pay the contracting agency for the commodities based on the Department's replacement costs, determined

by using the most recent data provided by the Department; or

(C) Pay the contracting agency for the commodities based on the contract value stated in the processor's contract;

(D) Pay the contracting agency the CCC unrestricted sales price;

(ii) With respect to substitutable commodities, the processor shall:

(A) With the concurrence of any affected contracting agencies, transfer the donated foods to the accounts of other contracting agencies with which the processor has contracts;

(B) Return the foods donated to the contracting agency;

(C) Replace the commodities with the same foods of equal or better quality as certified in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section and deliver such foods to the contracting agency;

(D) Pay the contracting agency for the commodities based on the Department's replacement costs, determined by using the most recent data provided by the Department; or

(E) Pay the contracting agency for the commodities based on the contract value stated in the processor's contract.

(F) Pay the contracting agency the CCC unrestricted sales price.

(2) When a processor's contract is terminated at the processor's request or due to noncompliance or negligence on the part of the processor and commodities remaining in the processor's inventory are transported pursuant to paragraph (j)(1)(i)(A), (j)(1)(ii)(B) or (j)(1)(ii)(C) of this section, the processor shall pay the transportation costs.

(3) Funds received by distributing agencies upon termination of contracts shall be used in accordance with FNS Instruction 410-1, Non-Audit Claims, Food Distribution Program.

(k) *Refund payments.* (1) When end products are sold to recipient agencies in accordance with the refund provisions of paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, each recipient agency shall submit refund applications to the processor within 30 days from the close of the month in which the sales were made, except that recipient agencies may submit refund applications to a single processor on a Federal fiscal

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.30

quarterly basis if the total anticipated refund due for all purchases of product from that processor during the quarter is 25 dollars or less.

(2) In instances when refunds are to be provided to distributors which have sold end products to recipient agencies at a discount, distributors shall submit refund applications to processors within 30 days from the close of the month in which the sales were made of the date of sale to recipient agencies in order to receive benefits.

(3) Not later than 30 days after receipt of the application by the processor, the processor shall make a payment to the recipient agency or distributor equal to the stated contract value of the donated foods contained in the purchased end products covered by the refund application, except that processors may group together refund applications for a single recipient agency on a Federal fiscal quarterly basis if the total anticipated refund due that recipient agency during the quarter is 25 dollars or less. Copies of requests for refunds and payments to recipient agencies and/or distributors shall be forwarded to the appropriate distributing agency by the processor.

(1) *Contract approvals.* Distributing agencies shall review and approve processing contracts entered into or renewed by subdistributing and recipient agencies prior to the delivery of commodities for processing under such contracts. The distributing agency which enters into or approves a processing contract shall provide a copy of the contract and of these regulations to the processors, forward a copy of the contract to the appropriate FNSRO, and retain a copy for its files.

(m) *Performance reports.* (1) Processors shall be required to submit to distributing agencies monthly reports of performance under each processing contract with year-to-date totals. Processors contracting with agencies other than a distributing agency shall submit such reports to the distributing agency having authority over that particular contracting agency. Performance reports shall be postmarked no later than the final day of the month following the reporting period; however, the final performance report for the contract period shall be post-

marked no later than 60 postmarked days from the close of the contract year. The report shall include:

(i) A list of all recipient agencies purchasing end products under the contract;

(ii) Donated-food inventory at the beginning of the reporting period;

(iii) Amount of donated foods received during the reporting period;

(iv) Amount of donated foods transferred to and/or from existing inventory;

(v) Number of units approved end products delivered to each eligible recipient agency during the reporting period and the number of pounds of each donated food represented by these delivered end products;

(vi) Donated food inventory at the end of the reporting period;

(vii) [Reserved]

(viii) In instances in which sales verification has been delegated to the processor pursuant to §250.19(b)(2), sales verification findings shall be reported as an attachment to the December and June performance reports in whatever format the State distributing agency deems necessary.

(ix) A certification statement that sufficient donated foods are in inventory or on order to account for the quantities needed for production of end products for State processing contracts and that the processor has on hand or on order adequate quantities of foods purchased commercially to meet the processor's production requirements for commercial sales.

(2) In addition to reporting the information identified in paragraph (m)(1) of this section, processors which substitute concentrated skim milk for donated nonfat dry milk shall also report the following information for the reporting period:

(i) The number of pounds of nonfat dry milk used in commercial products sold to outlets which are not recipient agencies; and

(ii) The number of pounds of concentrated skim milk, and the percent of milk solids contained therein, used in end products sold to recipient agencies.

(3) Distributing agencies shall review and analyze reports submitted by processors to ensure that performance

under each contract is in accordance with the provisions set forth in this section.

(n) *Inventory controls.* (1) Distributing agencies shall monitor processor inventories to ensure that the quantity of donated foods for which a processor is accountable is the lowest cost-efficient level but in no event more than a six-month supply based on the processor's average monthly usage, unless a higher level has been specifically approved by the distributing agency on the basis of a written justification submitted by the processor. Under no circumstances should the amount of donated foods ordered by the contracting agency for processing purposes be in excess of anticipated usage or beyond the processor's ability to accept and store the donated foods at any one time. Distributing agencies shall make no further distribution to processors whose inventories exceed these limits until such inventories have been reduced.

(2) For processors substituting concentrated skim milk for donated nonfat dry milk, distributing agencies shall review the processors' monthly performance reports to ensure that:

(i) Donated nonfat dry milk inventory is being drawn down based on the amount of milk solids contained in the concentrated skim milk which was used in end products sold to eligible recipient agencies;

(ii) An amount of milk solids equivalent to the amount in the donated nonfat dry milk is contained in end products sold to eligible recipient agencies; and

(iii) Donated nonfat dry milk is not being sold in bulk form.

(3) The last monthly performance report for the contract period, as required in paragraph (m)(1) of this section, shall serve as the annual reconciliation report. As a part of the annual reconciliation, a processor which has entered into a contract with the contracting agency for the next year shall pay the distributing agency, at the contract value, for any donated food inventory held which is in excess of the inventory level which has been approved by the State distributing agency. A processor whose contract has been completed or terminated shall re-

turn or pay for commodities as required by subsection (j).

(4) Distributing agencies shall certify the accuracy of the annual reconciliation report and forward it to the FNS Regional Office. Such report shall be postmarked no later than 90 days following the close of the contract year. All monies shall be used in accordance with FNS Instruction 410-1, Non-Audit Claims, Food Distribution Program.

(5) Distributing agencies shall not submit food requisitions for processors reporting no sales activity during the prior year's contract period unless documentation is submitted by the processor which outlines specific plans for product promotion or sales expansion.

(o) *Processing inventory reports.* (1) Distributing agencies shall forward to the FNS Regional Office the inventory summary portion of the monthly performance report submitted by the processors in accordance with paragraph (m)(1) of this section for the last month of each Federal fiscal quarter. Such reports shall be postmarked no later than 60 days following the close of each Federal fiscal quarter, except that such reports shall be postmarked no later than 90 days following the close of the contract year.

(2) In addition to the reporting requirements in paragraph (o)(1) of this section, for each processor which substitutes concentrated skim milk for donated nonfat dry milk the distributing agency shall also report the following information for the reporting period:

(i) The number of pounds of nonfat dry milk used in commercial products sold to nonprogram outlets; and

(ii) The number of pounds of concentrated skim milk and the percent of milk solids contained therein used in end products sold to recipient agencies.

(p) *Cooperation with administering agencies for child nutrition programs.* If the distributing agency which enters into or approves contracts for end products to be used in a child nutrition program does not also administer such program, it shall collaborate with the administering agency by:

(1) Giving that agency an opportunity to review all such contracts to determine whether end products to be

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.50

provided contribute to required nutritional standards for reimbursement under the applicable regulations for such program (7 CFR parts 210, 225, and 226) or are otherwise suitable for use in such program;

(2) Consulting with the agency with regard to the labeling requirements for the end products; and

(3) Otherwise requesting technical assistance as needed from that agency.

(q) *FNSRO review of contracts and inventory reports.* The FNSRO shall:

(1) Review all processing contracts and provide guidance, including written recommendations for termination, where necessary, to distributing agencies concerning any contracts which do not meet the requirements of this section;

(2) Allow distributing agencies 30 days to respond to any recommendation concerning contracts not meeting the requirements of this section;

(3) Review and analyze the processing inventory reports required by paragraph (o) of this section to ensure that no additional donated foods shall be distributed to processors with excess inventories until such inventories have been reduced;

(4) Assist distributing agencies in reducing such inventories; and

(5) Review annual reconciliation reports required by paragraph (n) of this section and ensure that payments for commodities have been made.

(r) *Availability of copies of processing contracts.* Contracts entered into in accordance with this Section are public records and FNS will provide copies of such contracts to any person upon request. The FNSRO will retain copies of processing contracts submitted by distributing agencies for a period of three years from the close of the Federal fiscal year to which they pertain.

(s) *Processing activity guidance.* Distributing agencies shall develop and provide a processing manual or similar procedural material for guidance to contracting agencies, recipient agencies, and processors. Distributing agencies must revise these materials as necessary to reflect policy and regulatory changes. This guidance material shall be provided to contracting agencies, recipient agencies and processors at the time of the approval of the initial

agreement by the distributing agency, when there have been regulatory or policy changes which necessitate changes in the guidance materials, and upon request. The manual shall include, at a minimum, statements of the distributing agency's policies and procedures on

(1) Contract approval,

(2) Monitoring and review of processing activities,

(3) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements,

(4) inventory controls, and (5) refund applications.

(t) *Waiver authority.* The Food and Nutrition Service may waive any of the requirements contained in this part for the purpose of conducting demonstration projects to test program changes designed to improve the State processing of donated foods.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0584-0007)

[53 FR 20226, June 3, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 20598, June 6, 1988; 53 FR 27476, July 21, 1988; 53 FR 46080, Nov. 16, 1988; 54 FR 7525, Feb. 22, 1989; 54 FR 25564, June 16, 1989; 58 FR 39122, July 22, 1993; 59 FR 62984, Dec. 7, 1994; 61 FR 5272, Feb. 12, 1996; 67 FR 65015, Oct. 23, 2002]

Subpart D—Donated Foods in Contracts With Food Service Management Companies

SOURCE: 73 FR 46185, Aug. 8, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 250.50 Contract requirements and procurement.

(a) *Contract requirements.* Prior to donated foods being made available to a food service management company, the recipient agency must enter into a contract with the food service management company. The contract must ensure that all donated foods received for use by the recipient agency for a period specified as either the school year or fiscal year are used in the recipient agency's food service. Contracts between recipient agencies in child nutrition programs and food service management companies must also ensure compliance with other requirements in this subpart relating to donated foods, as well as other Federal requirements in 7 CFR parts 210, 220, 225, or 226, as

§ 250.51

7 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

applicable. Contracts between other recipient agencies—i.e., charitable institutions and recipient agencies utilizing TEFAP foods—and food service management companies are not subject to the other requirements in this subpart.

(b) *Types of contracts.* Recipient agencies may enter into a fixed-price or a cost-reimbursable contract with a food service management company, except that recipient agencies in CACFP are prohibited from entering into cost-reimbursable contracts, in accordance with 7 CFR part 226. Under a fixed-price contract, the recipient agency pays a fixed cost per meal provided or a fixed cost for a certain time period. Under a cost-reimbursable contract, the food service management company charges the recipient agency for food service operating costs, and also charges fixed fees for management or services.

(c) *Procurement requirements.* The recipient agency must meet Departmental procurement requirements in 7 CFR parts 3016 or 3019, as applicable, in obtaining the services of a food service management company, as well as applicable requirements in 7 CFR parts 210, 220, 225, or 226. The recipient agency must ensure that procurement documents, as well as contract provisions, include any donated food activities that a food service management company is to perform, such as those activities listed in paragraph (d) of this section. The procurement and contract must also specify the method used to determine the donated food values to be used in crediting, or the actual values assigned, in accordance with § 250.51. The method used to determine the donated food values may not be established through a post-award negotiation, or by any other method that may directly or indirectly alter the terms and conditions of the procurement or contract.

(d) *Activities relating to donated foods.* A food service management company may perform specific activities relating to donated foods, such as those listed in this paragraph (d), in accordance with procurement documents and its contract with the recipient agency. Such activities may also include the procurement of processed end products on behalf of the recipient agency. Such

procurement must ensure compliance with the requirements in subpart C of this part and with the provisions of the distributing or recipient agency's processing agreements, and must ensure crediting of the recipient agency for the value of donated foods contained in such end products at the processing agreement value. Although the food service management company may procure processed end products on behalf of the recipient agency, it may not itself enter into the processing agreement with the processor required in subpart C of this part. Other donated food activities that the food service management company may perform include:

- (1) Preparing and serving meals;
- (2) Ordering or selection of donated foods, in coordination with the recipient agency, and in accordance with § 250.58(a);
- (3) Storage and inventory management of donated foods, in accordance with § 250.52; and
- (4) Payment of processing fees or submittal of refund requests to a processor on behalf of the recipient agency, or remittance of refunds for the value of donated foods in processed end products to the recipient agency, in accordance with the requirements in subpart C of this part.

§ 250.51 Crediting for, and use of, donated foods.

(a) *Crediting for donated foods.* In both fixed-price and cost-reimbursable contracts, the food service management company must credit the recipient agency for the value of all donated foods received for use in the recipient agency's meal service in a school year or fiscal year (including both entitlement and bonus foods). Such requirement includes crediting for the value of donated foods contained in processed end products if the food service management company's contract requires it to:

- (1) Procure processed end products on behalf of the recipient agency; or
- (2) Act as an intermediary in passing the donated food value in processed end products on to the recipient agency.

(b) *Method and frequency of crediting.* The recipient agency may permit crediting for the value of donated foods

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.52

through invoice reductions, refunds, discounts, or other means. However, all forms of crediting must provide clear documentation of the value received from the donated foods—e.g., by separate line item entries on invoices. If provided for in a fixed-price contract, the recipient agency may permit a food service management company to pre-credit for donated foods. In pre-crediting, a deduction for the value of donated foods is included in the established fixed price per meal. However, the recipient agency must ensure that the food service management company provides an additional credit for any donated foods not accounted for in the fixed price per meal—e.g., for donated foods that are not made available until later in the year. In cost-reimbursable contracts, crediting may be performed by disclosure; i.e., the food service management company credits the recipient agency for the value of donated foods by disclosing, in its billing for food costs submitted to the recipient agency, the savings resulting from the receipt of donated foods for the billing period. In all cases, the recipient agency must require crediting to be performed not less frequently than annually, and must ensure that the specified method of valuation of donated foods permits crediting to be achieved in the required time period. A school food authority must also ensure that the method, and timing, of crediting does not cause its cash resources to exceed the limits established in 7 CFR 210.9(b)(2).

(c) *Donated food values required in crediting.* The recipient agency must ensure that, in crediting it for the value of donated foods, the food service management company uses the donated food values determined by the distributing agency, in accordance with § 250.58(e), or, if approved by the distributing agency, donated food values determined by an alternate means of the recipient agency's choosing. For example, the recipient agency may, with the approval of the distributing agency, specify that the value will be the average price per pound for a food, or for a group or category of foods (e.g., all frozen foods or cereal products), as listed in market journals over a specified period of time. However, the meth-

od of determining the donated food values to be used in crediting must be included in procurement documents and in the contract, and must result in the determination of actual values; e.g., the average USDA purchase price for the period of the contract with the food vendor, or the average price per pound listed in market journals over a specified period of time. Negotiation of such values is not permitted. Additionally, the method of valuation must ensure that crediting may be achieved in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, and at the specific frequency established in procurement documents and in the contract.

(d) *Use of donated foods.* The food service management company must use all donated ground beef, donated ground pork, and all processed end products, in the recipient agency's food service, and must use all other donated foods, or commercially purchased foods of the same generic identity, of U.S. origin, and of equal or better quality than the donated foods, in the recipient agency's food service (unless the contract specifically stipulates that the donated foods, and not such commercial substitutes, be used).

§ 250.52 Storage and inventory management of donated foods.

(a) *General requirements.* The food service management company must meet the general requirements in § 250.14(b) for the storage and inventory management of donated foods.

(b) *Storage and inventory with commercially purchased foods.* The food service management company may store and inventory donated foods together with foods it has purchased commercially for the school food authority's use (unless specifically prohibited in the contract). It may store and inventory such foods together with other commercially purchased foods only to the extent that such a system ensures compliance with the requirements for the use of donated foods in § 250.51(d)—i.e., use all donated ground beef and ground pork, and all end products in the food service, and use all other donated foods or commercially purchased foods of the same generic identity, of U.S. origin, and of equal or better quality than the

§ 250.53

donated foods, in the food service. Additionally, under cost-reimbursable contracts, the food service management company must ensure that its system of inventory management does not result in the recipient agency being charged for donated foods.

(c) *Disposition of donated foods and credit reconciliation upon termination of the contract.* When a contract terminates, and is not extended or renewed, the food service management company must return all unused donated ground beef, donated ground pork, and processed end products, and must, at the recipient agency's discretion, return other unused donated foods. The recipient agency must ensure that the food service management company has credited it for the value of all donated foods received for use in the recipient agency's meal service in a school year or fiscal year, as applicable.

§ 250.53 Contract provisions.

(a) *Required contract provisions in fixed-price contracts.* The following provisions relating to the use of donated foods must be included, as applicable, in a recipient agency's fixed-price contract with a food service management company. Such provisions must also be included in procurement documents. The required provisions are:

(1) A statement that the food service management company must credit the recipient agency for the value of all donated foods received for use in the recipient agency's meal service in the school year or fiscal year (including both entitlement and bonus foods), and including the value of donated foods contained in processed end products, in accordance with the contingencies in § 250.51(a);

(2) The method and frequency by which crediting will occur, and the means of documentation to be utilized to verify that the value of all donated foods has been credited;

(3) The method of determining the donated food values to be used in crediting, in accordance with § 250.51(c), or the actual donated food values;

(4) Any activities relating to donated foods that the food service management company will be responsible for, in accordance with § 250.50(d), and assurance that such activities will be

performed in accordance with the applicable requirements in 7 CFR part 250;

(5) A statement that the food service management company will use all donated ground beef and ground pork products, and all processed end products, in the recipient agency's food service;

(6) A statement that the food service management company will use all other donated foods, or will use commercially purchased foods of the same generic identity, of U.S. origin, and of equal or better quality than the donated foods, in the recipient agency's food service;

(7) Assurance that the procurement of processed end products on behalf of the recipient agency, as applicable, will ensure compliance with the requirements in subpart C of 7 CFR part 250 and with the provisions of distributing or recipient agency processing agreements, and will ensure crediting of the recipient agency for the value of donated foods contained in such end products at the processing agreement value;

(8) Assurance that the food service management company will not itself enter into the processing agreement with the processor required in subpart C of 7 CFR part 250;

(9) Assurance that the food service management company will comply with the storage and inventory requirements for donated foods;

(10) A statement that the distributing agency, subdistributing agency, or recipient agency, the Comptroller General, the Department of Agriculture, or their duly authorized representatives, may perform onsite reviews of the food service management company's food service operation, including the review of records, to ensure compliance with requirements for the management and use of donated foods;

(11) A statement that the food service management company will maintain records to document its compliance with requirements relating to donated foods, in accordance with § 250.54(b); and

(12) A statement that extensions or renewals of the contract, if applicable, are contingent upon the fulfillment of

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.56

all contract provisions relating to donated foods.

(b) *Required contract provisions in cost-reimbursable contracts.* A cost-reimbursable contract must include the same provisions as those required for a fixed-price contract in paragraph (a) of this section. Such provisions must also be included in procurement documents. However, a cost-reimbursable contract must also contain a statement that the food service management company will ensure that its system of inventory management will not result in the recipient agency being charged for donated foods.

§ 250.54 Recordkeeping and reviews.

(a) *Recordkeeping requirements for the recipient agency.* The recipient agency must maintain the following records relating to the use of donated foods in its contract with the food service management company:

(1) The donated foods and processed end products received and provided to the food service management company for use in the recipient agency's food service;

(2) Documentation that the food service management company has credited it for the value of all donated foods received for use in the recipient agency's food service in the school or fiscal year, including, in accordance with the requirements in § 250.51(a), the value of donated foods contained in processed end products; and

(3) The actual donated food values used in crediting.

(b) *Recordkeeping requirements for the food service management company.* The food service management company must maintain the following records relating to the use of donated foods in its contract with the recipient agency:

(1) The donated foods and processed end products received from, or on behalf of, the recipient agency, for use in the recipient agency's food service;

(2) Documentation that it has credited the recipient agency for the value of all donated foods received for use in the recipient agency's food service in the school or fiscal year, including, in accordance with the requirements in § 250.51(a), the value of donated foods contained in processed end products; and

(3) Documentation of its procurement of processed end products on behalf of the recipient agency, as applicable.

(c) *Review requirements for the recipient agency.* The recipient agency must ensure that the food service management company is in compliance with the requirements of this part through its monitoring of the food service operation, as required in 7 CFR parts 210, 225, or 226, as applicable. The recipient agency must also conduct a reconciliation at least annually (and upon termination of the contract) to ensure that the food service management company has credited it for the value of all donated foods received for use in the recipient agency's food service in the school or fiscal year, including, in accordance with the requirements in § 250.51(a), the value of donated foods contained in processed end products.

(d) *Departmental reviews of food service management companies.* The Department may conduct reviews of food service management company operations, as necessary, to ensure compliance with the requirements of this part with respect to the use and management of donated foods.

Subpart E—National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and Other Child Nutrition Programs

SOURCE: 73 FR 46185, Aug. 8, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 250.56 Provision of donated foods in NSLP.

(a) *Distribution of donated foods in NSLP.* The Department provides donated foods in NSLP to distributing agencies. Distributing agencies provide donated foods to school food authorities that participate in NSLP for use in serving nutritious lunches or other meals to schoolchildren in their non-profit school food service. The distributing agency must confirm the participation of school food authorities in NSLP with the State administering agency (if different from the distributing agency). In addition to requirements in this part relating to donated foods, distributing agencies and school food authorities in NSLP must adhere to Federal regulations in 7 CFR part 210, as applicable.

§ 250.57

(b) *Types of donated foods distributed.* The Department purchases a wide variety of foods for distribution in NSLP each school year. A list of available foods is posted on the FNS Web site, for access by distributing agencies and school food authorities. In addition to Section 6 foods (42 U.S.C. 1755) as described in paragraph (c) of this section, the distributing agency may also receive Section 14 donated foods (42 U.S.C. 1762(a)), and donated foods under Section 32 (7 U.S.C. 612c), Section 416 (7 U.S.C. 1431), or Section 709 (7 U.S.C. 1446a-1), as available.

(c) *National per-meal value of donated foods.* For each school year, the distributing agency receives, at a minimum, the national per-meal value of donated foods, as established by Section 6(c) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(c)), multiplied by the number of reimbursable lunches served in the State in the previous school year. The donated foods provided in this manner are referred to as Section 6 foods, or entitlement foods. The national per-meal value is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Producer Price Index for Foods Used in Schools and Institutions, in accordance with the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. The adjusted value is published in a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER in July of each year. Reimbursable lunches are those that meet the nutritional standards established in 7 CFR part 210, and that are reported to FNS, in accordance with the requirements in that part.

(d) *Donated food values used to credit distributing agency entitlement levels.* FNS uses the average price (cost per pound) for USDA purchases of donated food made in a contract period to credit distributing agency entitlement levels.

(e) *Cash in lieu of donated foods.* States that phased out their food distribution facilities prior to July 1, 1974, are permitted to choose to receive cash in lieu of the donated foods to which they would be entitled in NSLP, in accordance with the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1765) and with 7 CFR part 240.

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

§ 250.57 Commodity schools.

(a) *Categorization of commodity schools.* Commodity schools are schools that operate a nonprofit school food service in accordance with 7 CFR part 210, but receive additional donated food assistance rather than the general cash payment available to them under Section 4 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1753). In addition to requirements in this part relating to donated foods, commodity schools must adhere to Federal regulations in 7 CFR part 210, as applicable.

(b) *Value of donated foods for commodity schools.* For participating commodity schools, the distributing agency receives donated foods valued at the sum of the national per-meal value and the value of the general cash payment available to it under Section 4 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1753), multiplied by the number of reimbursable lunches served by commodity schools in the previous school year. From the total value of donated food assistance for which it is eligible, a commodity school may elect to receive up to 5 cents per meal in cash to cover processing and handling expenses related to the use of donated foods. In addition to Section 6 and Section 14 foods under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755 and 1762(a)), the distributing agency may also receive donated foods under Section 32 (7 U.S.C. 612c), Section 416 (7 U.S.C. 1431), or Section 709 (7 U.S.C. 1446a-1), as available, for commodity schools.

§ 250.58 Ordering donated foods and their provision to school food authorities.

(a) *Ordering and distribution of donated foods.* The distributing agency orders donated foods through a Web-based system called the Electronic Commodity Ordering System (ECOS). Through ECOS, the distributing agency places orders directly into a centralized computer system. Before submitting orders for donated foods to FNS, the distributing agency must ensure that all school food authorities are aware of the full list of available donated foods, and have the opportunity to provide input at least annually in

determining the donated foods from the full list that are made available to them for ordering or selection. The distributing agency must ensure distribution to school food authorities of all such selected donated foods that may be cost-effectively distributed to them, and may not prohibit the use of split shipments in determining such cost-effectiveness.

(b) *Value of donated foods offered to school food authorities.* In accordance with Section 6(c) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(c)), the distributing agency must offer the school food authority, at a minimum, the national per-meal value of donated food assistance multiplied by the number of reimbursable lunches served by the school food authority in the previous school year. This is referred to as the commodity offer value. For a commodity school, the distributing agency must offer the sum of the national per-meal value of donated foods and the value of the general cash payment available to it under Section 4 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1753), multiplied by the number of reimbursable lunches served by the school in the previous school year. The school food authority may also receive bonus foods, as available, in addition to the Section 6 foods.

(c) *Receipt of less donated foods than the commodity offer value.* In certain cases, the school food authority may receive less donated foods than the commodity offer value in a school year. This “adjusted” value of donated foods is referred to as the adjusted assistance level. For example, the school food authority may receive an adjusted assistance level if:

(1) The distributing agency, in consultation with the school food authority, determines that the school food authority cannot efficiently utilize the commodity offer value of donated foods; or

(2) The school food authority does not order, or select, donated foods equal to the commodity offer value that can be cost-effectively distributed to it.

(d) *Receipt of more donated foods than the commodity offer value.* The school food authority may receive more do-

nated foods than the commodity offer value if the distributing agency, in consultation with the school food authority, determines that the school food authority may efficiently utilize more donated foods than the commodity offer value, and more donated foods are available for distribution. This may occur, for example, if other school food authorities receive less than the commodity offer value of donated foods for one of the reasons described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Donated food values required in crediting school food authorities.* The distributing agency must use one of the following values for donated foods in crediting the school food authority for its commodity offer value or adjusted assistance level:

(1) The USDA purchase price (cost per pound), which may be an average price for purchases made for the duration of the contract with the food vendor;

(2) Estimated cost-per-pound data provided by the Department, as included in commodity survey memoranda; or

(3) The USDA commodity file cost as of a date specified by the distributing agency.

§ 250.59 Storage and inventory management of donated foods.

(a) *General requirements.* Distributing agencies, subdistributing agencies, and school food authorities must meet the requirements for storage and inventory of donated foods in § 250.14, in addition to the requirements in this section.

(b) *Storage at distributing agency level.* The distributing or subdistributing agency, or storage facilities with which they have contracts, must store donated foods in a manner that permits them to be distinguished from commercially purchased foods or other foods, in order to ensure compliance with the requirements for the distribution and control of donated foods in this part.

(c) *Storage by school food authorities.* The school food authority may store and inventory donated foods together with commercially purchased foods and other foods, under a single inventory management system, as defined in this

§ 250.60

7 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

part, unless the distributing agency requires donated foods to be distinguished from commercially purchased foods in storage and inventoried separately.

(d) *Storage by storage facilities under contract with school food authorities.* A storage facility under contract with a school food authority may store and inventory donated foods together with commercially purchased foods it is storing for the school food authority, unless its contract with the school food authority prohibits this. However, the storage facility may not commingle foods it is storing for a school food authority with foods it is storing for a commercial enterprise or other entity.

§ 250.60 Use of donated foods in the school food service.

(a) *Use of donated foods in school lunches and other meals or activities.* The school food authority should use donated foods, as far as practical, in the lunches served to schoolchildren, for which they receive an established per-meal value of donated food assistance each school year. However, the school food authority may also use donated foods in other nonprofit school food service activities. Revenues received from such activities must accrue to the school food authority's nonprofit school food service account. Some examples of other activities in which donated foods may be used include:

- (1) School breakfasts or other meals served in child nutrition programs;
- (2) A la carte foods sold to children;
- (3) Meals served to adults directly involved in the operation and administration of the nonprofit food service, and to other school staff; and
- (4) Training in nutrition, health, food service, or general home economics instruction for students.

(b) *Use of donated foods outside of the nonprofit school food service.* The school food authority should not use donated foods in meals or food service activities that do not benefit primarily schoolchildren, such as banquets or catered events. However, their use in such meals or activities may not always be avoided, e.g., for a school food authority utilizing single inventory management. In all cases, the school food authority must ensure reimbursement to

the nonprofit school food service account for the value of donated foods used in such activities, in addition to reimbursement for other resources utilized from that account. Since school food authorities utilizing single inventory management cannot reimburse the nonprofit school food service account based on actual usage of donated foods outside of the nonprofit school food service, they must establish an alternate method—e.g., by including the current per-meal value of donated food reimbursement in the price charged for the food service activities.

(c) *Use of donated foods in a contract with a food service management company.* A school food authority may use donated foods in a contract with a food service management company to conduct the food service. The contract must meet the requirements in subpart D of this part with respect to donated foods, and must also meet requirements in 7 CFR part 210 and 7 CFR parts 3016 or 3019, as applicable, with respect to the procurement of such contracts. The school food authority must also ensure that a food service management company providing meals for banquets or catered events, or other food service activities that do not benefit primarily schoolchildren, ensure reimbursement to the nonprofit school food service account for donated foods used in such activities, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Use of donated foods in providing a meal service to other school food authorities.* A school food authority may use donated foods to provide a meal service to other school food authorities, under an agreement between the parties. A school food authority providing such a service may commingle its own donated foods and the donated foods of other school food authorities that are parties to the agreement.

§ 250.61 Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).

(a) *Distribution of donated foods in CACFP.* The Department provides donated foods in CACFP to distributing agencies, which provide them to child care and adult care institutions participating in CACFP for use in serving nutritious lunches and suppers to eligible recipients. Distributing agencies

and child care and adult care institutions must also adhere to Federal regulations in 7 CFR part 226, as applicable.

(b) *Types and quantities of donated foods distributed.* For each school year, the distributing agency receives, at a minimum, the national per-meal value of donated food assistance (or cash in lieu of donated foods) multiplied by the number of reimbursable lunches and suppers served in the State in the previous school year, as established in Section 6(c) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(c)). The national per-meal value is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Producer Price Index for Foods Used in Schools and Institutions. The adjusted per-meal value is published in a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER in July of each year. Reimbursable lunches and suppers are those meeting the nutritional standards established in 7 CFR part 226. The number of reimbursable lunches and suppers may be adjusted during, or at the end of the school year, in accordance with 7 CFR part 226. In addition to Section 6 entitlement foods (42 U.S.C. 1755(c)), the distributing agency may also receive Section 14 donated foods (42 U.S.C. 1762(a)), and donated foods under Section 32 (7 U.S.C. 612c), Section 416 (7 U.S.C. 1431), or Section 709 (7 U.S.C. 1446a-1), as available, for distribution to child care and adult care institutions participating in CACFP.

(c) *Cash in lieu of donated foods.* In accordance with the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, and with 7 CFR part 226, the State administering agency must determine whether child care and adult care institutions participating in CACFP wish to receive donated foods or cash in lieu of donated foods, and ensure that they receive the preferred form of assistance. The State administering agency must inform the distributing agency (if a different agency) which institutions wish to receive donated foods and must ensure that such foods are provided to them. However, if the State administering agency, in consultation with the distributing agency, determines that distribution of such foods would not be cost-effective, it may, with the concurrence of

FNS, provide cash payments to the applicable institutions instead.

(d) *Use of donated foods in a contract with a food service management company.* A child care or adult care institution may use donated foods in a contract with a food service management company to conduct its food service. The contract must meet the requirements in subpart D of this part with respect to donated foods, and must also meet requirements in 7 CFR part 226 and 7 CFR parts 3016 or 3019, as applicable, with respect to the procurement of such contracts.

(e) *Applicability of other requirements in this subpart to CACFP.* The requirements in this subpart relating to the ordering, storage and inventory management, and use of donated foods in NSLP, also apply to CACFP. However, in accordance with 7 CFR part 226, a child care or adult care institution that uses donated foods to prepare and provide meals to other such institutions is considered a food service management company.

§ 250.62 Summer Food Service Program (SFSP).

(a) *Distribution of donated foods in SFSP.* The Department provides donated foods in SFSP to distributing agencies, which provide them to eligible service institutions participating in SFSP for use in serving nutritious meals to needy children primarily in the summer months, in their nonprofit food service programs. Distributing agencies and service institutions in SFSP must also adhere to Federal regulations in 7 CFR part 225, as applicable.

(b) *Types and quantities of donated foods distributed.* The distributing agency receives donated foods available under Section 6 and Section 14 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755 and 1762), and may also receive donated foods under Section 32 (7 U.S.C. 612c), Section 416 (7 U.S.C. 1431), or Section 709 (7 U.S.C. 1446a-1), as available, for distribution to eligible service institutions participating in SFSP. Section 6 donated foods are provided to distributing agencies in accordance with the number of meals served in the State in the previous school year that are eligible for

§ 250.63

donated food support, in accordance with 7 CFR part 225.

(c) *Distribution of donated foods to service institutions in SFSP.* The distributing agency provides donated food assistance to eligible service institutions participating in SFSP based on the number of meals served that are eligible for donated food support, in accordance with 7 CFR part 225.

(d) *Use of donated foods in a contract with a food service management company.* A service institution may use donated foods in a contract with a food service management company to conduct the food service. The contract must meet the requirements in subpart D of this part with respect to donated foods, and must also meet requirements in 7 CFR part 225 and 7 CFR parts 3016 or 3019, as applicable, with respect to the procurement of such contracts.

(e) *Applicability of other requirements in this subpart to SFSP.* The requirements in this subpart relating to the ordering, storage and inventory management, and use of donated foods in NSLP, also apply to SFSP.

Subpart F—Household Programs

§ 250.63 Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

(a) *Distribution.* The distributing agency shall distribute donated foods to the State agency which is designated by the State to administer the Commodity Supplemental Food Program for that State and which has entered into a written agreement with the Department for the administration of that program in accordance with 7 CFR part 247, the regulations for that program. The State agency administering the Commodity Supplemental Food Program shall distribute donated foods to local agencies for use by eligible recipients in accordance with the provisions of 7 CFR part 247 and with the provisions of this part, and may enter into an agreement with the distributing agency for use of the distributing agency's facilities for distribution.

(b) *Quantities of donated foods.* Distribution of donated foods to the designated State agencies for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program shall be made on the basis of each

7 CFR Ch. II (1–11 Edition)

State agency's quarterly estimate of need.

(c) *Types of donated foods authorized for donation.* State agencies distributing donated foods through the Commodity Supplemental Food Program are eligible to receive such foods under section 32, section 416, section 709 and section 4(a).

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988. Redesignated at 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.64 Food Distribution Program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(a) *Distribution.* The distributing agency shall make donated foods available for distribution to households in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by those welfare agencies which certify households in accordance with a plan of operation approved by FNS, as required by paragraph (d) of this section. Distribution of donated foods to households shall be made in accordance with the approved plan of operation.

(b) *Quantities and value of donated foods.* Distribution of donated foods shall be based on the actual number of households in need of food assistance.

(c) *Types of donated foods authorized for donation.* Agencies which make distribution to needy persons are eligible to receive foods under section 416, section 32, section 709 and section 4(a).

(d) *Plan of operation.* Prior to making distribution to agencies or households, the distributing agency shall submit a plan of operation for approval by the appropriate FNSRO. Such plans shall incorporate the procedures and methods to be used in certifying households in need of food assistance, in making distribution to households, and in providing a fair hearing to households whose claims for food assistance under the plan are denied or are not acted upon with reasonable promptness, or who are aggrieved by an agency's interpretation of any provision of the plan. No amendment to the plan of operation of the distributing agency shall be made without prior approval of FNS, and FNS may require amendment of any plan as a condition of continuing approval. The distributing agency shall require welfare agencies making distribution to households to conduct distribution programs in accordance with

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.64

all provisions of the plan of operation. At a minimum, the plan shall include the following:

(1) The name of the public welfare agency or agencies which will be responsible for certification of households;

(2) The manner in which donated food will be distributed, including, but not limited to, the identity of the agency that will distribute donated foods, the storage and distribution facilities to be used and the method of financing;

(3) *The specific criteria to be used in certifying households as in need of food assistance.* The income and resource standards established by the distributing agency for use by welfare agencies in determining the eligibility of applicant households, after October 1979, shall continue to be those standards used as of that date which were incorporated in a plan of operation approved by FNS, unless an amendment to such standard is required or approved by FNS;

(4) The method or methods that will be used to verify the information upon which the certification of eligibility is based, including the kinds of documentary evidence that applicants are required to furnish to obtain certification;

(5) Provisions for periodically reviewing the certifications of households to discover any change in their status which would necessitate a change in the determination of eligibility. The eligibility of households shall be reviewed at least every three months, except that such reviews may be made at longer periods, not to exceed 12 months, provided that such longer periods are based upon a determination by the certifying agency that the income and resources available to such households will probably remain essentially unchanged during such period;

(6) Provisions for identifying each person who has been designated to receive donated foods for a household;

(7) Assurance that the distribution of donated foods shall not be used as a means to further the political interest of any individual or party, and that there shall be no discrimination against recipients of donated foods because of race, color, national origin, sex, age or handicap;

(8) Assurance that:

(i) Citizenship or durational residence requirements shall not be imposed as a condition of eligibility and

(ii) Recipients shall not be required to make any payments in money, materials or services, for or in connection with the receipt of donated foods, and that they shall not be solicited in connection with the receipt of donated foods for voluntary cash contributions for any purpose;

(9) The manner in which the distributing agency plans to supervise the program; and

(10) Definitions of any terms used which cannot be determined by reference to Webster's New International Dictionary (third edition).

(e) *Operating expense funds*—(1) *Application for funds.* To receive administrative funds, the distributing agency shall submit Form AD-623, "Application for Federal Assistance," to the appropriate FNSRO at least three months prior to the beginning of the Federal fiscal year. Approval of the application by FNS shall be a prerequisite to payment of any funds to the distributing agency. The Department will make payments to the distributing agency to assist it in meeting operating expenses incurred in administering food distribution for needy persons.

(2) *Availability of funds.* FNS will review and evaluate the budget information submitted by the distributing agency in relationship to the distributing agency's plan of operation and any other factors which may be relevant to FNS' determination as to whether the estimated expenditures are reasonable and justified. FNS will give written notification to the distributing agency of:

(i) Its approval or disapproval of any or all of the estimated expenditures; and

(ii) The amount of funds which will be made available.

(3) *Payment of funds.* Payments shall be made to the distributing agency through a Letter of Credit or an advance by Treasury Check. These payments will be issued in accordance with Treasury Department procedures, Treasury Circular No. 1075 and through the appropriate Treasury Regional Disbursing Office (RDO).

§ 250.65

7 CFR Ch. II (1-1-11 Edition)

(4) *Use of funds.* The distributing agency shall make every reasonable effort to ensure the availability of a food distribution program for needy persons in households and shall assign priority in the use of any funds received under this Section to accomplish that objective. Any remaining funds shall be used to expand and improve distribution to needy households. Such funds may be used for any costs which are not disallowed under Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87 (a copy of which may be obtained from FNS) and which are incurred in distributing donated foods to households, including determining eligibility of recipients, except for the purchase cost of land and buildings. In no event shall such funds be used to pay any portion of any expenses if reimbursement or payment therefore is claimed or made available from any other Federal source.

(5) *Accounting for funds.* The distributing agency which receives administrative funds under this Section shall establish and maintain an effective system of fiscal control and accounting procedures. The accounting procedures maintained by the distributing agency shall be such as to accurately reflect the receipt, expenditure and current balance of funds provided by FNS. The accounting procedures shall also provide for segregation of costs specifically identifiable to the Food Distribution Program from any other costs incurred by the distributing agency. Any budget revisions by the distributing agency which require the transfer of funds from an FNS approved cost category to another shall be in accordance with the budget revision procedures set forth in 7 CFR part 3015 and shall be approved by FNS prior to any transfer of funds.

(6) *Return, reduction and reallocation of funds.* (i) FNS may require the distributing agency to return prior to the end of the Federal fiscal year any or all unobligated funds received under this section, and may reduce the amount it has apportioned or agreed to pay to the distributing agency if FNS determines that:

(A) The distributing agency is not administering the Food Distribution Program in accordance with its plan of op-

eration approved by FNS and the provisions of this part;

(B) The amount of funds which the distributing agency requested from FNS is in excess of actual need, based on reports of expenditures and current projections of program needs; or

(C) Circumstances or conditions justify the return, reallocation or transfer of funds to accomplish the purposes of this part.

(ii) The distributing agency shall return to FNS within 90 days following the close of each Federal fiscal year any funds received under paragraph (e) of this section which are obligated at that time.

(7) *Financial reports.* The distributing agency shall submit quarterly and annual reports to FNS on Form SF-269 concerning the obligations, expenditure and status of funds received under this Section. In addition, the distributing agency receiving funds under paragraph (e) of this section shall submit any other reports in such form as may be required from time to time by the Department.

(f) *Records, reports and audits.* The distributing agency shall:

(1) Maintain and retain for three years from the close of the Federal fiscal year to which they pertain, complete and accurate records of all amounts received and disbursed under paragraph (e) of this section,

(2) Keep such accounts and records as may be necessary to enable FNS to determine whether there has been compliance with this section, and

(3) Permit representatives of the Department and of a General Accounting Office of the United States to inspect, audit and copy such records and accounts at any reasonable time.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988. Redesignated at 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.65 Food Distribution Program on Indian reservations.

(a) *Distribution.* Distributing agencies which operate a food distribution program on Indian reservations shall comply with the provisions set forth in §§ 250.1, 250.2, 250.3, 250.10, 250.11, 250.12, 250.13 (with the exception of paragraph (d)(2)), § 250.14, §§ 250.15 and 250.17(d) to the extent that these provisions are

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.67

not inconsistent with the regulations cited in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) In addition to complying with the provisions identified in paragraph (a) of this section, distributing agencies shall also comply with the provisions set forth in part 253, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations or part 254, Food Distribution Program in Oklahoma, as applicable.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 27476, July 21, 1988. Redesignated at 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.66 Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children.

(a) *Distribution.* At the request of the State agency responsible for administering the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC Program) under part 246 of this chapter and with approval of the Department, donated foods may be made available for distribution to program participants. In instances when donated foods are made available, State agencies shall pay the Department using funds allocated to the State for the WIC Program for those donated foods which are provided to participants as part of the food package. Donated foods which are provided to participants in addition to the quantities authorized for the food package will be made available to the State agency free of charge.

(b) *Quantities and value of donated foods.* Distribution of donated foods to State agencies for the WIC Program shall be made on the basis of each State agency's quarterly estimate of need.

(c) *Types of donated foods authorized for donation.* State agencies participating in the WIC Program under part 246 of this chapter are eligible to receive donated foods under section 416 and section 32.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988. Redesignated at 73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

Subpart G—Other Donated Food Outlets

§ 250.67 Charitable institutions.

(a) *Distribution to charitable institutions.* The Department provides do-

nated foods to distributing agencies for distribution to charitable institutions, as defined in this part. A charitable institution must have a signed agreement with the distributing agency in order to receive donated foods, in accordance with § 250.12(b). However, the following organizations may not receive donated foods as charitable institutions:

(1) Schools, summer camps, service institutions, and child and adult care institutions that participate in child nutrition programs or as commodity schools; and

(2) Adult correctional institutions that do not conduct rehabilitation programs for a majority of inmates.

(b) *Types of charitable institutions.* Some types of charitable institutions that may receive donated foods, if they meet the requirements of this section, include:

(1) Hospitals or retirement homes;

(2) Emergency shelters, soup kitchens, or emergency kitchens;

(3) Elderly nutrition projects or adult day care centers;

(4) Schools, summer camps, service institutions, and child care institutions that do not participate in child nutrition programs; and

(5) Adult correctional institutions that conduct rehabilitation programs for a majority of inmates.

(c) *Determining service to predominantly needy persons.* To determine if a charitable institution serves predominantly needy persons, the distributing agency must use:

(1) Socioeconomic data of the area in which the organization is located, or of the clientele served by the organization;

(2) Data from other public or private social service agencies, or from State advisory boards, such as those established in accordance with 7 CFR 251.4(h)(4); or

(3) Other similar data.

(d) *Types and quantities of donated foods distributed.* A charitable institution may receive donated foods under Section 4(a), Section 32, Section 416, or Section 709, as available. The distributing agency must distribute donated foods to charitable institutions based on the quantities that each may effectively utilize without waste, and the

§ 250.68

7 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

total quantities available for distribution to such institutions.

(e) *Contracts with food service management companies.* A charitable institution may use donated foods in a contract with a food service management company. The contract must ensure that all donated foods received for use by the charitable institution in a fiscal year are used in the charitable institution's food service. However, the charitable institution is not subject to the other requirements in subpart D of this part relating to the use of donated foods under such contracts.

[73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.68 Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP).

(a) *Distribution of donated foods in NSIP.* The Department provides donated foods in NSIP to State Agencies on Aging and their selected elderly nutrition projects, for use in providing meals to elderly persons. NSIP is administered at the Federal level by DHHS' Administration on Aging (AoA), which provides an NSIP grant each year to State Agencies on Aging. The State agencies may choose to receive all, or part, of the grant as donated foods, on behalf of its elderly nutrition projects. The Department is responsible for the purchase of the donated foods and their delivery to State Agencies on Aging. AoA is responsible for transferring funds to the Department for the cost of donated food purchases and for expenses related to such purchases.

(b) *Types and quantities of donated foods distributed.* Each State Agency on Aging, and its elderly nutrition projects, may receive any types of donated foods available in food distribution or child nutrition programs, to the extent that such foods may be distributed cost-effectively. Each State Agency on Aging may receive donated foods with a value equal to its NSIP grant. Each State Agency on Aging and elderly nutrition projects may also receive donated foods under Section 32, Section 416, and Section 709, as available, and under Section 14 (42 U.S.C. 1762(a)).

(c) *Role of distributing agency.* The Department delivers NSIP donated foods to distributing agencies, which distribute them to elderly nutrition

projects selected by each State or Area Agency on Aging. The distributing agency may only distribute donated foods to elderly nutrition projects with which they have signed agreements. The agreements must contain provisions that describe the roles of each party in ensuring that the desired donated foods are ordered, stored, and distributed in an effective manner.

(d) *Donated food values used in crediting a State Agency on Aging's NSIP grant.* FNS uses the average price (cost per pound) for USDA purchases of a donated food made in a contract period in crediting a State Agency on Aging's NSIP grant.

(e) *Coordination between FNS and AoA.* FNS and AoA coordinate their respective roles in NSIP through the execution of annual agreements. The agreement ensures that AoA transfers funds to FNS sufficient to purchase the donated foods requested by State Agencies on Aging, and to meet expenses related to such purchases. The agreement also authorizes FNS to carry over any such funds that are not used in the current fiscal year to make purchases of donated foods for the appropriate State Agencies on Aging in the following fiscal year.

[73 FR 46184, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.69 Disaster food assistance.

(a) *Organizational eligibility.* In instances in which the President has declared a disaster and FNS has determined that, as a result of the disaster, low-income households are unable to purchase adequate amounts of nutritious food, disaster organizations (including agencies of State and Federal government) may be eligible to receive donated foods for congregate meal service or household distribution to disaster victims. Applications submitted by disaster organizations to the distributing agency for the receipt and distribution of donated foods in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2) of this section shall be initially submitted in writing if circumstances permit and, if not, confirmed in writing in a timely manner. Both the applications and the written approval for the use of USDA commodities shall be maintained in accordance with the record-keeping requirements of this part.

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.69

(b) *Congregate meal service*—(1) *Approval authority and duration.* Distributing agencies may review and approve applications submitted by disaster organizations for the donation of foods for use in preparing congregate meals for disaster victims. Distributing agencies also shall determine the length of such donations, taking into consideration the magnitude of the situation, and may extend the duration of such donations as developing circumstances dictate. Following approval of a request for donated foods, the distributing agency shall make appropriate donated foods available from any source within the State to the disaster organization(s) and within 24 hours of approving the application shall report the information listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section to the appropriate FNSRO.

(2) *Applications.* (i) Disaster organizations wishing to receive donated foods for use in preparing meals for disaster victims shall submit applications to the distributing agency. Applications shall, to the extent possible, include the following information:

- (A) Description of disaster situation;
- (B) Number of people requiring meals;
- (C) Period of time for which commodities are requested; and
- (D) Quantity and types of food needed for congregate meal service.

(ii) In addition, organizations shall report to the distributing agency the number and location of sites providing congregate meal service as such sites are established.

(c) *Household distribution*—(1) *Approval authority and duration.* In instances in which the distributing agency has determined that the distribution of donated foods to households is appropriate, the distributing agency shall submit applications requesting approval for such distributions to the appropriate FNSRO for submission to FNS for prior approval. FNS will determine the length of time such donations will be made, taking into consideration the magnitude of the situation, and may extend the duration of such donations as developing circumstances dictate.

(2) *Applications.* (i) Disaster organizations wishing to receive and distribute

donated foods to households shall submit applications to the distributing agency. Applications shall, to the extent possible, include the following information:

- (A) Description of disaster situation;
- (B) Identification of the specific area(s) included in the request;
- (C) Number of households affected;
- (D) Explanation as to why the distribution of commodities to households is warranted;
- (E) Anticipated distribution period;
- (F) Method(s) of distribution available;
- (G) Quantity and types of food needed for distribution;
- (H) Statement of assurance that simultaneous disaster food stamp benefits and commodity assistance will not be provided to individual households; and
- (I) Description of the system that will be implemented to prevent dual participation.

(ii) In addition, information on the number and location of sites where commodities are to be distributed shall be provided to the distributing agency as such sites are established.

(3) *Collection of household information.* In instances in which the issuance of disaster food stamp benefits has been approved, any entity (i.e., Federal, State, or local) distributing donated foods to households shall, at a minimum, collect the information listed below in a format prescribed by the distributing agency. Such information shall be forwarded to the distributing agency and maintained by the distributing agency in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements contained in this part, except that such information may, at the discretion of the distributing agency, be maintained by the organization distributing commodities if such organization is an agency of the State government.

- (i) Name of household member applying for assistance;
- (ii) Address;
- (iii) Number of household members; and
- (iv) Statement signed by the household certifying that the household:
 - (A) Is in need of food assistance;
 - (B) Understands that misrepresentation of need, and the sale or exchange

§ 250.70

7 CFR Ch. II (1–1–11 Edition)

of the donated food, are prohibited and could result in a fine, imprisonment, or both;

(C) Is not residing in a shelter which provides food assistance; and

(D) Is not receiving disaster food stamp benefits.

(d) *Quantities and value of donated foods.* The distributing agency shall make donated foods available to approved disaster organizations based on the caseload factor information provided by the disaster organizations.

(e) *Types of donated foods authorized for donation.* Disaster organizations providing food assistance under this Section are eligible to receive donated foods under section 416, section 32, section 709, section 4(a), and sections 412 and 413 of the Stafford Act.

(f) *Summary report.* Within 45 days following termination of the disaster assistance, the distributing agency shall provide a summary report to the appropriate FNSRO using Form FNS-292, Report of Coupon Issuance and Commodity Distribution for Disaster Relief.

(g) *Replacement.* Distributing agencies which decide to seek replacement of foods used from State and/or local inventories for disaster assistance shall file their request in writing to the FNSRO within 30 days following termination of the assistance. FNS will replace such foods in instances when a request for replacement is submitted within the required 30 days or sufficient justification exists to waive the 30-day requirement.

[62 FR 8365, Feb. 25, 1997. Redesignated at 73 FR 46185, Aug. 8, 2008]

§ 250.70 Food assistance in situations of distress.

(a) *Organizational eligibility.* In situations of distress in which needs for food assistance cannot be met under other provisions of this Part, organizations (including agencies of State and Federal government) may be eligible to receive donated foods for congregate meal service or household distribution to victims of the situation of distress. Applications submitted to the distributing agency for the receipt and distribution of donated foods in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2) of this section shall be initially sub-

mitted in writing if circumstances permit and, if not, confirmed in writing in a timely manner. Both the applications and the written approval for the use of USDA commodities shall be maintained in accordance with the record-keeping requirements of this Part.

(b) *Congregate meal service—(1) Approval authority and duration.* Distributing agencies may review and approve applications for the donation of foods for use in preparing congregate meals for a period not to exceed 30 days for victims of situations of distress in instances in which the need for such assistance meets the conditions of paragraph (a) of the definition of *situation of distress* in § 250.3. Following approval of a request, distributing agencies shall report the information listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section to the appropriate FNSRO within 24 hours. In instances when the distributing agency extends the originally approved distribution period from less than 30 days to the 30-day limit, it shall notify the FNSRO of such extensions. Distributing agencies shall request approval from FNS, via the appropriate FNSRO, for donations to exceed 30 days. Upon determining that there is a need for the donation of foods for congregate meals in instances other than those that meet the criteria in paragraph (a) of the definition of *situation of distress* in § 250.3, the distributing agency shall forward applications to the appropriate FNSRO for submission to FNS for prior approval. FNS will determine the duration of such donations, taking into consideration the magnitude of the situation. Determinations as to the length of donations may be revised as developing circumstances dictate.

(2) *Applications.* (i) Organizations wishing to receive donated foods for use in preparing meals shall submit applications to the distributing agency. Applications shall, to the extent possible, include the following information:

(A) Description of the situation of distress;

(B) Number of people requiring meals and congregate meal service period; and

(C) Quantity and types of food needed.

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 250.70

(ii) In addition, information on the number and location of sites providing meals shall be submitted to the distributing agency as such sites are established.

(c) *Household distribution*—(1) *Approval authority and duration*. In instances in which the distributing agency has determined that the distribution of donated foods to households is appropriate, the distributing agency shall submit applications requesting approval for such distributions to the appropriate FNSRO for submission to FNS for approval. FNS will determine the duration of the donations, taking into consideration the magnitude of the situation. Such determinations may be revised as developing circumstances dictate.

(2) *Applications*. (i) Organizations wishing to receive and distribute donated foods to households shall submit applications to the distributing agency. Applications shall, to the extent possible, include the following information:

(A) Description of the situation of distress;

(B) Explanation as to why the distribution of commodities to households is warranted;

(C) Identification of the specific area(s) included in the request;

(D) Anticipated distribution period;

(E) Number of households expected to participate;

(F) Quantity and types of food needed for distribution;

(G) Statement of assurance that simultaneous disaster food stamp benefits and commodity assistance will not be provided to individual households; and

(H) Description of the system that will be implemented to prevent dual participation.

(ii) In addition, information on the number and location of sites shall be provided to the distributing agency as such sites are established.

(3) *Collection of household information*. In a format prescribed by the distributing agency, any entity (i.e., Federal, State, or local) distributing donated foods to households in an area where the issuance of disaster food stamp benefits has been approved shall, at a minimum, collect the information list-

ed below. Such information shall be forwarded to the distributing agency and maintained by the distributing agency in accordance with the record-keeping requirements contained in this part, except that such information may, at the discretion of the distributing agency, be maintained by the organization distributing commodities if such organization is an agency of the State government.

(i) Name of household member applying for assistance;

(ii) Address;

(iii) Number of household members; and

(iv) Statement signed by the household certifying that the household:

(A) Is in need of food assistance;

(B) Understands that misrepresentation of need, and the sale or exchange of the donated food are prohibited and could result in a fine, imprisonment, or both;

(C) Is not residing in a shelter which provides food assistance; and

(D) Is not receiving disaster food stamp benefits.

(d) *Quantities and value of donated foods*. The distributing agency shall make donated foods available to eligible organizations based on the caseload factor information provided by the organizations.

(e) *Types of donated foods authorized for donation*. Organizations providing food assistance in situations of distress are eligible to receive donated foods under section 416, section 32, section 709, and section 4(a).

(f) *Summary report*. Within 45 days following termination of the assistance, the distributing agency shall provide a summary report to the appropriate FNSRO using Form FNS-292, Report of Coupon Issuance and Commodity Distribution for Disaster Relief.

(g) *Replacement*. Distributing agencies which decide to seek replacement of foods used from State and/or local inventories for situations of distress shall file their request in writing to the FNSRO within 30 days following termination of the assistance. FNS will replace such foods to the extent that foods are available.

[62 FR 8366, Feb. 25, 1997. Redesignated at 73 FR 46185, Aug. 8, 2008]