

Title III Section 311 A	What is the purpose of Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)?	The purpose of NSIP is to provide incentives in the form of cash and/or commodities to encourage and reward effective performance by States and tribal organizations in the efficient delivery of nutritious meals to older individuals.
Title III Section 311 A	How is each State's NSIP allocation determined?	Nutrition Services Incentive Program (Title III-A): Provides additional funding to States, Territories, and eligible Tribal Organizations that is used exclusively to purchase food and cannot be used to pay for other nutrition-related services or for administrative costs. Funds are awarded to States and Tribes based on the number of meals served in the prior Federal fiscal year. See State Program Report Instructions for additional information.
Title III Section 311 A	Are States required to take NSIP in specific allocations of cash and/or commodities?	States determine the combination of cash and/or commodities they choose to receive their NSIP amounts. States may choose to receive their NSIP amount in all cash, all commodities, or a combination of both.
Title III Section 311 A	Can NSIP funding be used for meals served to congregate meal participants that are under 60 years of age?	Yes, If the individual meets the requirements for the OAA funded congregate meal program, then the individual meets the NSIP requirements.
Title III Section 311 A	Can meals funded by SSBG qualify for NSIP funding?	No, if the SSBG program uses means-testing to determine the participant's eligibility. 45 CFR §1321.3 defines "means test" as the use of an older person's income or resource to deny or limit that person's receipt of services.
Title III Section 311 A	Can meals funded by Title XIX qualify for NSIP funding?	No, if the Title XIX program uses means-testing to determine the participant's eligibility. 45 CFR §1321.3 defines "means test" as the use of an older person's income or resource to deny or limit that person's receipt of services.
Title III Section 311	What meals do not qualify for NSIP?	Meals that do not qualify for NSIP include: - Meals served in Medicaid Waiver Programs

A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meals served in any program that uses means-testing to determine the participant's eligibility - Meals served in a private pay system - Meals that do not meet all the requirements of the OAA
Title III Section 311 A	What types of funding sources qualify a meal for NSIP funding?	<p>Meals that qualify for NSIP are funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OAA Title III - C1, Title III -C2, Title VI, and/or - OAA state match, and/or - Other sources of funding such as public funds (state, city, county) & private funds (contributions, fundraising, foundation grants).
Title III Section 311 A	What meals qualify to be funded by NSIP?	<p>An NSIP meal must comply with all of the following OAA requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Served by an eligible agency 2. Served a meal that meets the OAA nutrient requirements 3. Served to a participant who is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eligible under OAA b. Not means- tested and c. Provided opportunity to contribute to cost of meal <p>For additional information, see State Program Report Instructions.</p>
Title III Section 311 A	How may NSIP funds be used?	NSIP funds must be used to purchase domestically produced food. Domestically produced foods are defined as: food grown in States/Territories/Tribes or food products processed/produced in States/Territories/Tribes.
Title III Section 311 A	Can a "liquid meal" or a "meal" consisting of only liquid supplements be counted for NSIP funding?	No.
Title III Section 311 A	What can't NSIP funds be used for?	NSIP funds may not be used for: program costs, administration costs, meal production costs, such as labor, transportation, equipment, congregate site operations, home delivery costs or total catered

		cost of a meal or for means tested meal programs or other service costs such as nutrition education or nutrition counseling.
Title III Section 311 A	Can NSIP funds be transferred?	NSIP funds may not be transferred to other allotments.
Title III Section 311 A	Can a National Family Caregiver Support Program funded meal qualify for NSIP funding?	Yes, if the caregiver is: 60 years of age or older or is the participant's spouse.
Title III Section 311 A	Can an HDM participant's (paid or volunteer) caregiver receive an OAA funded HDM?	Yes, If the caregiver is the participant's spouse or If the caregiver meets the eligibility to receive HDM.
Title III Section 311 A	If a caregiver receives a HDM, does the caregiver's meal qualify for NSIP funding?	Yes.
Title III Section 311 A	Are there any specific times of day, or place requirements for qualifying a meal as an NSIP funded meal?	No.
Title III Section 315 B	What is a voluntary contribution?	A voluntary contribution is a way for recipients of Title III services to choose whether or not to share in the cost of services by making voluntary contributions of any amount.
Title III Section 315 B	How do States implement voluntary contributions?	Voluntary contributions may not be used as match. (1) Voluntary contributions are allowed and may be solicited for all Title III services so long as the method of solicitation is non-coercive. Voluntary contributions are encouraged for individuals whose self-declared income is at or above 185 percent of the poverty line. (2) The area agency on aging must consult service

		<p>providers and older individuals in the planning and service area to determine the best method for accepting voluntary contributions for Title III services.</p> <p>(3) The area agency on aging and service providers may not means test for any service for which contributions are accepted or deny services to any individual who does not contribute to the cost of the service.</p> <p>(4) The area agency on aging must ensure that each service provider will-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide each recipient with an opportunity to voluntarily contribute to the cost of the service; Inform each recipient that there is no obligation to contribute and that the contribution is purely voluntary; Protect the privacy and confidentiality of each recipient with respect to the recipient's contribution or lack of contribution; Establish appropriate procedures to safeguard and account for all contributions; and Use all collected contributions to expand the service for which the contributions were given, and to supplement (not supplant) Title III funds.
Title III Section 315 B	Can voluntary contributions for meals be used for different Title III or other services?	Voluntary contributions are to be used to expand the service for which the contributions were given and these voluntary contributions are to supplement not supplant current funds. For example, voluntary contributions made for a meal, cannot be used for transportation, case management or construction of a nutrition site. The meal contribution can only be used for supplementing the cost of meals.
Title III Section 315 B	Can SNAP benefits be used as a voluntary contribution?	Participants may use their SNAP benefits as a voluntary contribution.
Title III Section 315	How can SNAP benefits be collected "confidentially" if	The OAA requires that providers must protect the privacy and confidentiality of each recipient with

B	a participant uses their EBT card to make a donation?	respect to the recipient's contribution or lack of contribution. However OAA does not require that contributions have to be anonymous. Staff must collect all SNAP contributions (whether by paper voucher or by EBT) in a secure, confidential manner.
Title III Section 315 B	Is sending a monthly statement to a Title III participant considered coercive? Is asking for a pledge from participants considered coercive? Is it acceptable for the care coordinator to suggest a suitable voluntary contribution?	The OAA does not address specific implementation issues. It is the responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address implementation issues including the definition of coercive. The OAA requires that the AAA consult with local services providers to develop the best method for accepting voluntary contributions.
Title III Section 315 (b) 4; E	Can voluntary contributions that are received for C-1 be used to expand C-2 and can contributions received for C-2 be used to expand C-1?	This section of the OAA states: Use all collected contributions to expand the service for which the contributions were given. So contributions for C-1 should be used for C-1 and those for C-2 should be used for C-2.
Title III Section 330 C	What are the purposes of the Title III-C Nutrition Service?	The purposes of the Title III Nutrition Service are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce hunger and food insecurity; - Promote socialization of older individuals; and - Promote the health and well-being of older individuals, and to delay the onset of adverse health conditions resulting from poor nutritional health or sedentary behavior.
Title III Section 331, 336, 339 C	What services are authorized to receive funding under Title III-C, Nutrition Service?	The following services are authorized to receive funding under Title III-C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congregate meals; - Home delivered meals; - Nutrition education; - Nutrition counseling; - Nutrition screening and assessment and

		other nutritional services as appropriate, based on the needs of meal participants.
Title III Section 331 C	Who is eligible to receive Title III C-1 Nutrition Services?	<p>Older individuals (60 years of age and older) and their spouses are eligible to receive Title III-C nutrition services.</p> <p>In addition, area agencies on aging have the option to develop policy allowing the following individuals to receive meals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteers who serve at the congregate meal site or deliver meals; - Individuals with disabilities who reside in housing facilities occupied primarily by older individuals where congregate nutrition services are provided; and - Individuals who reside with older individuals receiving congregate or home delivered meals.
Title III Section 331 C	Where do Title III C-1 meals have to be served?	<p>Congregate meals may be provided in any safe and accessible setting where older individuals may gather, including senior centers, community centers, adult day care facilities, churches, and multigenerational meal sites. Innovative providers are using sites where older people congregate and developing them into congregate sites, such as restaurants, dining rooms in grocery stores or hospitals, or even farmers markets. Congregate sites offer the opportunity to socialize with others and provide a safety check for older adults. See the <i>Did You Know</i> Document for more information.</p>
Title III Section 331 C	What time of day do Title III C-1 meals have to be served?	<p>The OAA does not address specific implementation issues. It is the responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address program administration. The OAA requires that AAA consult with local service providers to decide the best time of service considering the local need for lunch, dinner or even breakfast programming.</p>

Title III Section 331(1) C	How often are congregate meals provided?	Nutrition Projects are to provide at least one meal a day for 5 or more days a week except in a rural area as defined by the Assistant Secretary by regulation.
Title III Section 331(3) C	What services must be provided in addition to meals?	In addition to meals, the congregate nutrition program services include nutrition education, nutrition counseling, and other nutrition services, as appropriate, based on the needs of meal participants.
Title III Section 331 C	When is a waiver of the 5-day a week requirement needed?	A waiver from the SUA is necessary if a provider is serving a rural area and is unable to provide meals 5 or more days a week .
Title III Section 331 C	Do 'carry-out' meals qualify for Title III C-1 funding? Do 'take out' meals qualify for Title III C-1 funding? Do 'drive through' meals qualify for Title III C-1 funding?	No. The OAA states that meals shall be provided in a congregate setting. Providing meals in congregate settings promotes socialization of older individuals. The congregate setting offers the opportunity for provision of additional services and or activities in an effort to improve or sustain the participant's function and health status.
Title III Section 331, 336 C	Can a Title III program use food grown in a community garden?	Meals served with Title III funds are to adhere to applicable state and local food safety and sanitation requirements. The SUA is responsible for developing specific guidelines and ensure they are consistent with food safety and sanitation requirements. It is suggested that the SUA contact their state public health agency and jointly develop policies regarding the use of community garden food products.
Title III Section 331, 336 C	Can a Title III program serve home made food items?	Home-made food products generally cannot be served at a OAA congregate site. This is because sites must follow local, tribal and state food codes which generally prohibit home-made foods from being offered in a food establishment. The SUA is ultimately responsible to developing standards that are consistent with the federal and or state food hygiene codes.
Title III Section 331,	Can a Title III program serve food procured from a	Generally food that is distributed by a food bank meets all federal and state food hygiene codes.

336 C	food bank?	However, the SUA is ultimately responsible for developing standards for food procured from a food bank.
Title III Section 331, 336 C	Can a Title VI program serve donated hunted or gathered traditional food?	Yes. Tribes may use locally harvested and dressed animals within their program. It is suggested that Tribal communities contact their local sanitarian for food hygiene guidance prior to accepting any locally harvested animals.
Title III Section 331, 336 C	Are Title III C-1 program participants required to sign in?	The OAA does not address specific implementation issues. It is the responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address program accountability. The OAA requires that AAA consults with local services providers to develop the best method program administration. Administrative procedures should not prevent or discourage participation.
Title III Section 331 C	Can Title III nutrition programs serve meals to individuals who reside outside the program's service area?	Yes. Place of residence is not an eligibility factor.
Title III Section 331 C	Can a provider use funds from the OAA and the USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) for the same meal?	No. Federal funding cannot be combined for the same meal. However, an Adult Day Care Center may want to explore using the CACFP funds for breakfast, supper and a snack and then use the OAA funds for the noonmeal.
Title III Section 331 C	Are meal voucher programs allowable with Title III C-1 funds?	Yes. The OAA authorizes that meals be served in a congregate setting. The OAA does not specify the kinds of congregate settings. It is the responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address the use of meal vouchers. Administrative procedures should not discourage participation. SUAs should ensure that meal voucher programs are allowable as long as the program adheres to all of the requirements of the OAA including:

		<p>1) Meals are served in adherence to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Dietary Reference Intakes; this means that a dietitian or individual of comparable expertise reviews and approves the menu;</p> <p>2) Meals are served to eligible participants;</p> <p>3) Participants are not charged for the meal and are provided the opportunity to make a voluntary and confidential contribution;</p> <p>4) Participants receive the opportunity to participate in nutrition education and nutrition counseling;</p> <p>5) Data for the state program report is collected. See the Did You Know Document for more information.</p>
Title III Section 331 C	Are meal voucher programs allowable with Title III C-1 funds? Continued	<p>Meal voucher programs are designed to provide additional alternatives, and are not designed to supplant traditional nutrition program locations. They may be located in restaurants, grocery store cafes, hospital cafeterias, farmer's markets, etc. These programs may be designed to serve particular populations such as participants in rural communities where there is insufficient population to maintain a congregate site; racial/ethnic minorities with specific cultural food needs; individuals who have specific dietary needs that may receive meals in a hospital; individuals who are difficult to serve in a traditional setting such as homeless individuals. These programs offer a choice of location, time, and day. Some locations may be available in the evening or on weekends. See the Did You Know Document for more information.</p>
Title III Section 331 C	In addition to meals, what nutrition services are to be provided at congregate meal sites?	The congregate nutrition program services include nutrition education, nutrition counseling and other nutrition services as appropriate based on the needs of the meal participants.
Title III Section 331 C	Is prayer allowed at Title III funded congregate meal sites?	The Older Americans Act does not forbid older adults from praying before a meal at a senior center or some other location that provides a meal with funding from the OAA. The AoA recommends that

		<p>each nutrition program adopt a policy that ensures that each individual participant has a free choice whether to pray either silently or audibly, and that the prayer is not officially sponsored, led or organized by persons administering the Nutrition Program or the meal site.</p>
<p>Title III Section 331 C</p>	<p>Are bible studies and other religious activities allowed at congregate meal and other Title III funded program sites?</p>	<p>Title III funded programs may not use OAA funds (or local matching funds) to support inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytizing. If the organization engages in such activities, it must offer them separately, in time or location, from the programs or services funded with OAA funds, and participation is to be voluntary. This restriction does not mean that an organization that sponsors the Title III program (i.e., the contractor or grantee) may not engage in inherently religious activities, but only that the organization may not use OAA funds for such purposes.</p>
<p>Title III Section 336 C</p>	<p>Who is eligible to receive Title III-C home-delivered meals?</p>	<p>Older individuals (60 years of age and older) who are frail, homebound by reason of illness or incapacitating disability, or who are otherwise isolated are eligible to receive home-delivered meals. The spouses of such individuals are also eligible to receive Title III-C home-delivered meals.</p> <p>Of course, not everyone who is eligible may be able to be served. The OAA requires targeting eligible individuals most in need. In addition, area agencies on aging have the option to develop policy allowing individuals with disabilities, who reside with older individuals receiving home delivered meals, to receive meals.</p>
<p>Title III Section 336 C</p>	<p>How often are home-delivered meals provided?</p>	<p>Nutrition Projects are to provide at least one meal a day for 5 or more days a week except in a rural area as defined by the Assistant Secretary by regulation.</p>
<p>Title III Section 336 C</p>	<p>What are the nutrition screening and nutrition</p>	<p>States are to ensure the establishment and operation of nutrition projects for older individuals</p>

	education, and nutrition assessment and counseling requirements for the Title III C-2 Program?	<p>that provide nutrition education, nutrition counseling, and other nutrition services, as appropriate, based on the needs of meal recipients.</p> <p>The OAA does not address specific implementation issues. It is the responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address program administration.</p>
Title III Section 336 C	What is the definition of "supplemental" as used in Section 336(1) meals... may consist of hot, cold, frozen, dried, canned, fresh, or supplemental foods and any additional meals that the recipient of a grant or contract under this subpart elects to provide.	<p>The terms: hot, cold, frozen, dried, canned, fresh, or supplemental define the type of prepared conventional <u>foods</u> that make up a meal. Supplemental food is considered an additional prepared conventional food item(s) to enhance the meal. All foods that comprise the meal served, must comply with the OAA nutritional quality standards which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans, published by the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Agriculture; - Provide to each participating individual a minimum of one-third of the Dietary Reference Intakes, established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, if one meal is served, two-thirds if two meals are served, and 100 percent if 3 meals are served; and - Comply with applicable provisions of State and local food safety and sanitation laws.
Title III Section 339 C	What type of nutrition expertise is required in the provision of Title III-C meals?	The expertise of a dietitian or other individual with equivalent education and training in nutrition science, or if such an individual is not available, an individual with comparable expertise in the planning of nutritional services must be utilized in the planning and delivery of Title III-C nutrition services.
Title III Section 339 C	What is the requirement for a dietitian at the SUA?	Section 339 indicates, <i>A State that establishes and operates a nutrition project under this chapter shall—</i>

		<p><i>(1) solicit the expertise of a dietitian or other individual with equivalent education and training in nutrition science, or if such an individual is not available, an individual with comparable expertise in the planning of nutritional services.</i></p> <p>States may obtain the advice of a dietitian/nutrition expert in a number of different ways to perform these functions.</p> <p>Nutrition services provided under the OAA include meals, nutrition education, nutrition counseling, nutrition screening and assessment. A registered dietitian has the knowledge, skills and abilities based on academic background, a credentialing examination, and a system of continuing education to meet this definition. In some states, dietitians are also licensed in order to practice. Registered dietitians are credentialed by the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. Please see the Academy’s website for information on this process:http://www.eatright.org/Public/content.aspx?id=6713</p> <p>The services of a dietitian at a state level include planning, developing, administering, implementing and evaluating the OAA Nutrition Program within the context of an integrated home and community based long term services and supports system. See model SUA Dietitian/Nutritionist job description for detail.</p>
<p>Title III Section 339 C</p>	<p>What is the requirement for a dietitian at the Nutrition Project ?</p>	<p>Section 339 indicates, <i>A State that establishes and operates a nutrition project under this chapter shall—</i></p> <p><i>(G) ensures that meal providers solicit the advice and expertise of—(i) a dietitian or other individual described in paragraph (1),</i></p> <p>Projects may obtain the advice of a dietitian/nutrition expert in a number of different ways to perform these functions.</p>

		<p>Nutrition services provided under the OAA include meals, nutrition education, nutrition counseling, nutrition screening and assessment. A registered dietitian has the knowledge, skills and abilities based on academic background, a credentialing examination, and a system of continuing education to meet this definition. In some states, dietitians are also licensed in order to practice. Registered dietitians are credentialed by the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. Please see the Academy's website for information on this process: http://www.eatright.org/Public/content.aspx?id=6713</p>
<p>Title III Section 339 C</p>	<p>Define comparable expertise in the planning of nutritional services.</p>	<p>Comparable expertise includes individuals who have the academic training, knowledge and expertise of a registered dietitian, including expertise in nutrition science, especially nutrition and older adults; clinical nutrition; nutrition education, counseling and assessment; foodservice operations, including knowledge of food safety and sanitation; health promotion and disease prevention programs; program administration aspects such as policy, regulation, guidance, quality assurance, technical assistance, data collection and reporting, monitoring, and performance management.</p>
<p>Title III Section 339 C</p>	<p>How is the term "meal" defined for purposes of the Title III-C nutrition program?</p>	<p>A meal consist of conventional, prepared foods that meet the OAA's nutrition quality standards. Section 339 of the OAA indicates that a State which establishes and operates a nutrition project must ensure that meals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans, published by the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Agriculture; - Provide to each participating individual a minimum of one-third of the Dietary Reference Intakes, established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, if one meal is served, two-thirds if two meals are served, and 100 percent if 3 meals are served; and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comply with applicable provisions of State and local food safety and sanitation laws.
Title III Section 339 C	What are the nutrition quality standards for a meal that are to be met in the Nutrition Services Programs?	<p>Section 339 of the OAA indicates that a State which establishes and operates a nutrition project shall ensure that meals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet the most recent <u>Dietary Guidelines for Americans</u>, published by the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Agriculture; - Provide to each participating individual a minimum of one-third of the <u>Dietary Reference Intakes</u>, established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, if one meal is served, two-thirds if two meals are served, and 100 percent if 3 meals are served; and - Comply with applicable provisions of State and local <u>food safety and sanitation laws</u>. - The OAA nutrition quality standards provide the scientific basis for State agencies on Aging (SUAs), Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), area agencies on aging (AAAs), and local nutrition service providers to serve meals and provide nutrition services to keep older adults healthy, reduce their risk of chronic disease and disability and help them manage chronic diseases and conditions.
Title III C Section 339 (a)(2)(H)-(I)	What is the purpose of the nutrition quality standards for OAA funded meals?	The OAA nutrition quality standards provide the scientific basis to serve meals and provide nutrition services to keep older adults healthy, reduce their risk of chronic disease and disability and help them manage chronic diseases and conditions.
Title III Section 339 C	What are the food safety and sanitation laws that must be met in the Nutrition Service Program?	Section 339 of the OAA indicates that a State which establishes and operates a nutrition project must ensure that meals comply with applicable provisions of <u>State and local food safety and sanitation laws</u> . The OAA does not address specific implementation issues. It is the

		responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address program administration. SUA may consult with state public health agencies to jointly develop policies and procedures regarding food safety and sanitation. For example, policies developed may include (but are not limited to): reheating food, taking home leftover food, emergency procedures when electricity is not working etc.
Title III Section 339 C	Does a "meal" consisting entirely of canned liquid supplements or a "liquid meal" count as a meal for Title IIIC and or NSIP?	No.
Title III Section 339 C	Can Title IIIC funds be used to purchase liquid supplements?	Yes. Section 331 and 336 authorize States to provide nutrition education, nutrition counseling, and <u>other nutrition services</u> , as appropriate, based on the needs of meal participants. However, "liquid meals" or a "meal" comprised entirely of a liquid supplement cannot be counted as an OAA or NSIP funded meal.
Title III Section 339 C	Can Title IIIC funds be used to purchase specialized eating utensils?	Yes. Section 331 and 336 authorize States to provide nutrition education, nutrition counseling, and <u>other nutrition services</u> , as appropriate, based on the needs of meal participants.
Title III Section 339 C	Can Title IIIC funds be used to purchase nutrition education materials?	Yes. Section 331 and 336 authorize States to provide <u>nutrition education</u> , nutrition counseling, and other nutrition services, as appropriate, based on the needs of meal participants
Title III Section 339 C	Can a bag of groceries be counted as a meal?	No. Neither Title IIIC nor NSIP consider a bag of groceries as a meal.
Title III C Section 339(2)(A)(iii) C	Are SUAs, AAAs, and/or service providers <u>required</u> to provide meals adjusted to meet any special dietary needs of program participants, e.g., gluten-	A State that establishes and operates a Title III-C nutrition project shall ensure that the project provides meals that are adjusted to meet any special dietary needs to the maximum extent practicable. Title III programs are not entitlements and therefore, cannot be required to provide special

	free meals, kosher meals, etc.?	diets that are not feasible with limited resources.
Title III Section 339 C	Are nutrition projects required to serve the entire OAA funded meal (as listed on menu) to each participant?	The OAA requires that meals offered meet the nutrient and food requirements found in the Dietary Reference Intakes and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. An older adult may be offered a particular food, but that individual may refuse the food and it does not need to be served. It is good for a nutrition provider to notice which menu items are frequently or routinely refused, as this information can be used for future menu development.
Title III Section 339 C	Does the Nutrition Screening Initiative checklist have to be completed for recipients of meals funded with 'Other than OAA' sources?	Regardless of funding source if the meal and the recipient are reported as part of the State Program Report for congregate or HDMs, the NSI checklist is to be completed.
Title III Section 339 C	Do States have to use the Nutrition Screening Initiative checklist to determine each participant's level of nutritional risk?	States are required to report the number of individuals determined to be a high nutrition risk. The AoA does not specify the exact form or sequence of questions necessary to determine a participant's nutritional risk, however whatever form/questions used must specifically correlate with the questions used on the NSI checklist. Please see the State Program Report instructions.
Title III Section 339 C	What is the purpose of the NSI checklist?	The checklist takes a snapshot of an older persons current nutrition risk. AoA uses this information as a characteristic of the program participants.
Title III Section 339 C	Can the NSI checklist information be as a nutritional assessment tool?	By itself, no. The NSI checklist is not an appropriate tool by itself to determine ongoing nutritional status. SUA/AAA/Local Providers may want to consider adding other types of questions to assess and reassess nutrition status.
Title III Section 339 339(a)(2)(H)-(I) C	Who is authorized to develop policy regarding the provision of meals to volunteers and persons with disabilities under the age of	Area agencies on aging are authorized to develop policy regarding the provision of meals to volunteers and persons with disabilities who accompany an older person to the congregate meal site. It is not required that meals be provided to

	60?	<p>such individuals and would be based on factors such as available resources.</p> <p>Area agencies are also authorized to develop policy regarding the provision of meals to persons with disabilities who reside in housing facilities occupied primarily by older individuals where congregate nutrition services are provided.</p>
Title III Section 339 C	What are the nutrition screening and nutrition education, and nutrition assessment and counseling requirements for the Title III C-1 Program?	<p>Section. 339. NUTRITION.</p> <p>A State that establishes and operates a nutrition project under this chapter shall—</p> <p>(J) provides for nutrition screening and nutrition education, and nutrition assessment and counseling if appropriate, and</p> <p>(K) encourages individuals who distribute nutrition services under subpart 2 to provide, to homebound older individuals, available medical information approved by health care professionals, such as informational brochures and information on how to get vaccines, including vaccines for influenza, pneumonia, and shingles, in the individuals' communities.</p> <p>The OAA does not address specific implementation issues. It is the responsibility of the SUA to develop regulations, policies, procedures, guidance and technical assistance to address program administration.</p>
Title III Section 339 C	Are there ways to work within the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGAs) and meet the challenge of rising food costs?	<p>The DRI and DGAs can be implemented by following any of the different meal patterns with in the DGAs or by using nutrient analysis to develop menus.</p> <p>Implementation of the DRIs and DGAs do not require the production of high cost meals, however; the translation of these requirements into low-cost meals is a technical skill that may require the expertise of a registered dietitian or individual with comparable education and training.</p>