

Requirements for Foods and Beverages in Vending Machines in Private Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions

This document summarizes the federal and state laws for selling and giving foods and beverages to students from vending machines in Connecticut private schools and residential child care institutions (RCCIs) that participate in the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP).



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Overview of Federal and State Laws

All foods and beverages available for sale to students on school premises during the school day must comply with the USDA's Smart Snacks nutrition standards (81 FR 50131). In addition to these nutrition standards for foods and beverages, school stores must also comply with the federal and state laws for:

- **restrictions for selling and giving foods and beverages to students**, including the state regulation that restricts selling and giving candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students ([Section 10-215b-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies](#)); and the local educational agency's (LEA) school wellness policy, as required by the USDA's school wellness policy legislation (Child Nutrition and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Section 4 of [Public Law 108-265](#)) and the [Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010](#)); and
- **accrual of income from selling foods and beverages to students**, including the state regulation that restricts income accrual ([Section 10-215b-23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies](#)); and the USDA's regulation for revenue from nonprogram foods (7 CFR 210.14(f)).

These laws determine what and when foods and beverages may be sold or given to students on school premises, and where the income must accrue. The definitions below apply to these requirements.

- "Sales" means the exchange of a determined amount of money (including the purchase of coupons, tickets, tokens, and similar items) for foods and beverages. Sales also include programs and activities that charge a fee that includes the cost of foods and beverages provided to students; and activities that suggest a student donation in exchange for foods and beverages. **Note:** Under Connecticut's statutes and regulations for competitive food sales also include tickets and similar items that are given to students (such as food rewards) and can be exchanged for foods and beverages. Smart Snacks does not apply to foods and beverages that can be obtained with tickets and similar items that are given to students.
- "Giving" means that foods and beverages are provided free of any charge, contribution, or suggested donations; and without the exchange of tickets, coupons, tokens, and similar items to obtain foods and beverages.
- "School premises" include all areas of the property under the jurisdiction of the school governing authority.

For guidance on how the federal and state laws apply to different sources of foods and beverages in private schools and RCCIs, refer to the Connecticut State Department of Education's (CSDE)

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resources, [Requirements for Competitive Foods in Private Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions](#) and [Summary Chart: Federal and State Requirements for Competitive Foods in Private Schools and RCCIs](#), and visit the CSDE's [Competitive Foods in Schools](#) webpage.

When the Laws Apply

When the laws for competitive foods differ, the stricter requirements apply. Some requirements apply during the school day, while others apply at all times or while Child Nutrition Programs (CNP) are operating.

- The “school day” is the period from the midnight before to 30 minutes after the end of the official school day. For example, if school ends at 3:00 p.m., the school day is from midnight to 3:30 p.m. A summer school program operated by the school governing authority is part of the regular school day.
- The CNPs include the [NSLP](#), [School Breakfast Program \(SBP\)](#), [Afterschool Snack Program \(ASP\)](#) of the NSLP, [Seamless Summer Option \(SSO\)](#) of the NSLP, [Special Milk Program \(SMP\)](#), [Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program \(FFVP\)](#), [Child and Adult Care Food Program \(CACFP\)](#) [At-risk Afterschool Meals](#) operated in schools, and [Summer Food Service Program \(SFSP\)](#) operated in schools. **Note:** RCCIs may be eligible to participate in the ASP if they operate an afterschool care program with enrichment or education activities that meet the criteria for ASP participation. RCCIs may be eligible to serve At-risk Afterschool Meals if they have non-residential care programs and these programs offer afterschool education and enrichment programs for nonresidential children.

Table 1 summarizes the three categories of laws that apply to vending machines in private schools and RCCIs, when they apply, which foods and beverages they regulate, and whether they apply to selling or giving foods and beverages to students. These categories include: 1) nutrition standards for foods and beverages; 2) restrictions for selling and giving foods and beverages to students; and 3) accrual of income from sales of foods and beverages to students.

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Table 1. Summary of laws that apply to vending machines in private schools and RCCIs				
Law	Applies to	When applies	Restricts	
			Selling	Giving
Category 1: Nutrition standards for foods and beverages				
Federal: Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards (81 FR 50131)	All foods and beverages available for sale to students on school premises, separately from reimbursable meals and ASP snacks through the CNPs (refer to “ Allowable Foods and Beverages ” in this document)	During the school day.	Yes	No
Federal: School Wellness Policy (Public Law 108-265) and the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) of 2010 Final Rule 81 FR 50151	Locally determined nutrition standards and guidelines for all foods and beverages on school premises available for sale to students or provided to students free of charge (refer to “ USDA School Wellness Policy (SWP) Requirements ” in this document).	During the school day.	Yes	Yes
Category 2: Restrictions for selling and giving foods and beverages to students				
State: Section 10-215b-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies: Competitive foods (candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks)	Selling and giving candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students on school premises while any CNPs are operating (refer to “ Section 10-215b-1: Restrictions for candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks ” in this document).	From 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs, including during and after the school day.	Yes	Yes

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Table 1. Summary of laws that apply to vending machines in private schools and RCCIs				
Law	Applies to	When applies	Restricts	
Category 3: Accrual of income from sales of foods and beverages to students				
State: Section 10-215b-23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies: Accrual of Income	Accrual of income from all sales of foods and beverages to students on school premises while any CNPs are operating (refer to “ Section 10-215b-23: Accrual of income ” in this document).	From 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs, including during and after the school day.	Yes	No
Federal (USDA): 7 CFR 210.14 (f): Revenue from Nonprogram Foods	All foods and beverages purchased using funds from the nonprofit school food service account (NSFSA) and sold to students and adults on school premises (refer to “ USDA Regulation for Revenue from Nonprogram Foods ” in this document). Note: This regulation does not apply unless the foods and beverages are purchased using funds from the NSFSA.	At all times.	Yes	No

Allowable Foods and Beverages

Allowable foods include commercial products and foods made from scratch that comply with the following Smart Snacks requirements:

1) the food must meet at least one general standard; and 2) the serving with its accompaniments (such as butter, cream cheese, salad dressing, and condiments) must meet the specific nutrition standards for the applicable Smart Snacks food category.

Some examples of foods with accompaniments include bagels with cream cheese, muffins with butter, french fries with ketchup, pancakes with syrup, tortilla chips with salsa, and chicken nuggets with dipping sauce.



Allowable beverages belong to one of the five Smart Snacks beverage categories and meet the portion limits. The beverage categories include: 1) plain water, with or without carbonation; 2) low-fat and fat-free milk, unflavored or unflavored, including nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives

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permitted by the school meal requirements, e.g., soy milk; 3) 100 percent fruit or vegetable juice, with or without carbonation; 4) 100 percent fruit or vegetable juice diluted with water (no added sweeteners), with or without carbonation; and for high schools only, 5) low-calorie and no-calorie beverages, with or without caffeine and/or carbonation, including calorie free flavored water.

Low-calorie and no-calorie beverages (high schools only) must meet calorie limits. For beverages that include accompaniments (such as coffee with milk and sugar or tea with honey), the calories for the beverage and its accompaniments must be added together to determine if the serving complies with the Smart Snacks calorie limits. For example, if a serving of coffee includes 2 tablespoons of milk and 2 teaspoons of sugar, calculate the total calories per serving for the coffee, milk, and sugar; then compare the total calories with the applicable calorie limit.

During the school day, all foods and beverages available for sale to students from vending machines must always comply with Smart Snacks.

For specific information on the Smart Snacks requirements, refer to the CSDE's [Summary of Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards](#) and visit the CSDE's [Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards](#) webpage.

Commercial products

The CSDE's [List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages](#) webpage identifies commercial food products that comply with Smart Snacks. Culinary programs may also use the Alliance for a Healthier Generation's [Smart Snacks Product Calculator](#) to assess food products for Smart Snacks compliance.

Foods made from scratch

Most vending machines sell only commercial products. If a vending machine sells foods made from scratch, the vending operator must determine that the serving (including its accompaniments) complies with Smart Snacks. For example, vending machines may dispense reimbursable meals that comply with the requirements for reimbursable meals (refer to [USDA Memo SP 03-2007: Vending Machines in the School Meal Programs](#)) and all federal and state requirements for competitive foods. Schools that use these vending machines must ensure that all foods made from scratch that can be purchased separately from the complete reimbursable meal comply with Smart Snacks.

Foods made from scratch include two categories: 1) foods prepared from ingredients using a standardized recipe, such as baked goods like muffins and cookies, soups, fruit smoothies, and entrees like pizza, sandwiches, and spaghetti with meat sauce; and 2) commercial foods with ingredients added after purchasing, such as popping popcorn kernels in oil and adding salt, making

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muffins from a mix and adding butter and eggs, and adding sprinkles to commercial frozen cookie dough.

The required Smart Snacks documentation for foods made from scratch includes: 1) an accurate standardized recipe that indicates the calories, fat, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium, and sugars per serving, including any accompaniments served with the food; and 2) a comparison of the standardized recipe's nutrition information per serving (including its accompaniments) with the required nutrition standards for the applicable Smart Snacks food category, showing that the serving complies. Maintain this documentation for all foods made from scratch for the CSDE's Administrative Review of the school nutrition programs. For easy access, the CSDE recommends storing this information electronically in a computer folder.



For additional guidance on foods made from scratch, refer to the CSDE's resources, [Guidance on Evaluating Recipes for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards](#) and [How to Evaluate Foods Made from Scratch for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards](#), and visit the "Foods Made from Scratch" section of the CSDE's Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CNS) webpage. **Note:** While these resources are intended for the CNS, the steps for evaluating standardized recipes also apply to Smart Snacks.

Strategies to Ensure Compliance

Schools are responsible for developing and implementing procedures to ensure that all vending machines comply with Smart Snacks, regardless of who owns or operates them. The most common noncompliance issues for vending machines include: 1) not verifying that the food or beverage is included on the CSDE's [List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages](#) webpage; and 2) not checking deliveries to ensure that vendors do not substitute noncompliant products.

District-operated vending machines

The district's procedures for competitive foods must implement the strategies below for vending machine operated by the district.

1. **Evaluate all commercial products before purchasing:** Before purchasing any commercial products, determine that all foods and beverages comply with Smart Snacks. Use the CSDE's [List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages](#) webpage or the Alliance for a Healthier Generation's [Smart Snacks Product Calculator](#) to verify compliance. Check that the product's information exactly matches the approved product on the CSDE's list, including

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the manufacturer name, product name, product description (e.g., variety/flavor), serving size, case pack, product code, and nutrition information.

If the food will include accompaniments, add the nutrition information for the food and its accompaniments together to determine if the product still complies with Smart Snacks. Accompaniments that cause an approved product to exceed the Smart Snacks limits cannot be served with the product.

Commercial products that are not included on the CSDE's [List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages](#) webpage or not verified with the [Smart Snacks Product Calculator](#) cannot be sold to students. Districts may submit products to the CSDE for review using the steps in the CSDE's [Submitting Food and Beverage Products for Approval](#).

- 2. Review orders before submitting to vendors:** Review orders for competitive foods to make sure that all foods comply with Smart Snacks and all beverages comply with the state beverage statute and Smart Snacks (refer to strategy 1).
- 3. Check deliveries when received:** Ordering products that are included on the CSDE's [List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages](#) webpage does not guarantee they will be delivered. Check deliveries to verify that vendors do not substitute noncompliant products. Refuse any noncompliant products and remind the vendor that substitutions are not allowed. Noncompliant products discovered after an order is delivered must be returned to the vendor.

Vending company contracts

The district's procedures for competitive foods must implement the strategies below for vending machines operated under a vending company contract.

- 1. Clearly communicate to vending company what foods and beverages are allowed:** Provide the vending company with a list of allowable foods and beverages, based on the CSDE's [List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages](#) webpage or the Alliance for a Healthier Generation's [Smart Snacks Product Calculator](#) (refer to "Allowable Foods" and "Allowable Beverages" in this document). Include language in the vending contract that substitutions are not allowed, and that the vending company must train their employees who stock the vending machines on this requirement.
- 2. Monitor vending machines:** Ordering compliant products does not guarantee they will be delivered. Designate school staff to monitor vending machines when they are stocked. If noncompliant products are discovered after the vending machines are stocked, immediately turn off the vending machines and contact the vending company to remove the noncompliant products.

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For detailed guidance on evaluating foods and preventing compliance issues, refer to the CSDE’s resources, [How to Evaluate Commercial Food Products for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards](#) and [How to Evaluate Foods Made from Scratch for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards](#). **Note:** While these resources are intended for the CNS, the same concepts for evaluating standardized recipes also apply to Smart Snacks.

Allowable Sales of Noncompliant Foods and Beverages

Vending machines that are not accessible to students (such as a snack vending machine located in a teachers’ lounge) may sell noncompliant foods and beverages to adults (such as school staff and parents) at any time. Noncompliant foods and beverages may be sold to students after the school day. For example, if school ends at 3:00 p.m., vending machines could sell noncompliant foods and beverages to students anytime from 3:31 p.m. through 11:59 p.m. However, if the sales occur while any CNPs are operating, Sections 10-215b-1 and 10-215b-23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies require additional restrictions (refer to “[State Competitive Foods Regulations](#)” in this document).

USDA School Wellness Policy (SWP) Requirements

The LEA’s locally developed SWP may have additional requirements for selling and giving foods and beverages to students. The Child Nutrition and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Reauthorization Act of 2004 ([Public Law 108-265](#)) required all schools and institutions participating in the NSLP and SBP to develop a SWP by the first day of school year 2006-07. Section 204 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 ([Public Law 111-296](#)) strengthened the SWP law by adding requirements for public participation, transparency, and implementation. These requirements were effective August 29, 2016, under the USDA’s final rule, [Local School Wellness Policy Implementation Under the HHFKA of 2010](#).

Among other requirements, the LEA’s SWP must include nutrition guidelines for all foods and beverages that are available for sale to students, or provided to students free of charge, on school premises during the school day. At a minimum, the LEA’s SWP for foods and beverages must meet all applicable federal and state nutrition standards and requirements. For more information on SWPs, visit the CSDE’s [School Wellness Policies](#) webpage.



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State Competitive Foods Regulations

Sections 10-215b-1 and 10-215b-23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies restrict candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks; and regulate the accrual of income from all foods and beverages sold to students anywhere on school premises. These requirements apply when any CNPs are operating.

Section 10-215b-1: Restrictions for candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks

Section 10-215b-1 of the state competitive foods regulations prohibits selling and giving candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs.

- “Candy” includes all types of regular and sugar-free varieties, such as chocolates; candy bars; chocolate-covered nuts and fruits; hard candies and lollipops; chewy candies like caramels, taffy, and licorice; jelly candies like gumdrops, gummies, and jelly beans; and breath mints.
- “Coffee” and “tea” include all types, e.g., regular, decaffeinated, herbal and iced.
- “Soft drinks” include all beverages (with or without carbonation) that contain water and/or juice and added sweeteners (including nutritive sweeteners, nonnutritive sweeteners, and sugar alcohols) and may also contain other ingredients such as edible acids, natural or artificial flavors and colors, and added nutrients. Examples include soda (regular and diet), sports drinks (regular, low-calorie, and zero calorie), sweetened beverages (with or without carbonation) that are not 100 percent juice (such as lemonade and fruit punch drinks), and flavored water with added sweeteners.

Depending on when CNPs operate, Smart Snacks may supersede Section 10-215b-1, or Section 10-215b-1 may supersede Smart Snacks. These requirements are summarized below.

- **Selling candy to all grades:** Smart Snacks prohibits selling candy to students on school premises during the school day. In addition, Section 10-215b-1 prohibits selling candy to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs, including during and after the school day. For example, if the ASP operates from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., vending machines cannot sell candy to students anywhere on school premises from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. They must be turned off during this time.
- **Selling coffee, tea, and soft drinks in elementary and middle schools:** Smart Snacks prohibits sales of coffee, tea, and soft drinks to elementary and middle school students on school premises during the school day. In addition, Section 10-215b-1 prohibits selling coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs, including during and after the

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school day. For example, if the ASP operates from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., vending machines cannot sell coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students anywhere on school premises from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. They must be turned off during this time.

- **Selling coffee, tea, and soft drinks in high schools:** Smart Snacks allows sales of coffee, tea, and soft drinks to high school students during the school day, if these beverages comply with the calorie limits for the Smart Snacks category of low-calorie and no-calorie beverages and meet the portion limits. However, Section 10-215b-1 prohibits selling coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs, including during and after the school day. For example, if the SBP operates from 7:00 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. and the NSLP operates from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., vending machines cannot sell coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students on school premises from 6:30 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. or 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Vending operators must evaluate coffee and tea for compliance with the Smart Snacks category of low-calorie and no-calorie beverages based on the amount served, including any added accompaniments such as milk, cream, sugar, and honey (refer to “[Allowable Foods and Beverages](#)” in this document). Examples include coffee with cream and sugar, and tea with milk and honey.

- **Giving candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to all grades:** Smart Snacks does not apply when foods and beverages are given to students. However, Section 10-215b-1 prohibits giving candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs, including during and after the school day. This regulation does not apply to vending machines unless they distribute these foods and beverages free of charge to students.

The CSDE strongly encourages private schools and RCCIs to promote consistent health messages to students by eliminating candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks on school premises; even when allowed by federal and state laws.



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Section 10-215b-23: Accrual of income

Section 10-215b-23 of the state competitive foods regulations requires that the gross income from all foods and beverages sold to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs must accrue to the NSFSA. The NSFSA is the restricted revenue account used only for the operation or improvement of the nonprofit school food service.

All vending machine sales of foods and beverages to students on school premises during this time must comply with this regulation. This includes:

- sales of foods and beverages that comply with Smart Snacks; and
- sales of tickets, coupons, tokens, and similar items that students can use to obtain foods and beverages in vending machines.



If any vending machines operate during this time, the gross income (not just the percentage of the income specified in the vending machine contract) must accrue to the NSFSA. The example below shows how Section 10-215b-23 applies to a vending machine contract.

Example: The district's vending machine contract specifies that the school food service department will receive 20 percent of the total vending sales. The SBP operates from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m., the NSLP operates from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and the ASP operates from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. The vending machines are operating during these times. The NSFSA must receive 100 percent of the vending machine's gross income from all foods and beverages sold to students on school premises from 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., and 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Private schools and RCCIs must ensure that vending machine contracts comply with Section 10-215b-23. Unless 100 percent of the gross vending income accrues to the nonprofit food service account, all vending machines must be turned off from 30 minutes before up through 30 minutes after the operation of any CNPs.

For more information, refer to the CSDE's resources, [Overview of Connecticut's Competitive Foods Regulations](#) and [Operational Memorandum No. 1-18: Accrual of Income from Sales of Competitive Foods in Schools](#).

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USDA Regulations for Revenue from Nonprogram Foods

Section 7 CFR 210.14 (f) of the NSLP regulations requires that all revenue from the sale of nonprogram foods must accrue to the NSFSA. “Nonprogram foods” are foods and beverages purchased using funds from the NSFSA and sold to students or adults at any time or location on school premises, other than reimbursable meals served through the CNPs.



Section 7 CFR 210.14 (f) of the NSLP regulations requires that all revenue from the sale of nonprogram foods must accrue to the NSFSA. “Nonprogram foods” are foods and beverages purchased using funds from the NSFSA and sold to students or adults at any time or location on school premises, other than reimbursable meals served through the CNPs.

Nonprogram foods are different from competitive foods. Competitive foods include all foods and beverages available for sale to students on school premises separately from reimbursable meals served through the CNPs, regardless of the funding source that purchased them.

Nonprogram foods include all foods and beverages sold in schools, adult meals, outside-of-school hours, and catering or vending activities. They also include competitive foods purchased using funds from the NSFSA, such as cafeteria a la carte sales or foods and beverages for vending machines operated by the food service department. For most school food authorities (SFAs), cafeteria a la carte sales account for the majority of nonprogram foods. Another common source is vending machines operated by the NSFSA.

This regulation also requires that when school food service labor is used to prepare foods for an outside entity (such as catering), the SFA must ensure that all costs, including labor and any other costs incurred, are covered by the entity being served by the school food service program. For more information, refer to [USDA Memo SP 13-2014: School Food Service Account Revenue from the Sale of Nonprogram Foods](#) and [USDA Memo SP 20-2016: Nonprofit School Food Service Account Nonprogram Food Revenue Requirements](#).

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Resources

A Guide to Smart Snacks in School (USDA):

<https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/guide-smart-snacks-school>

Beverage Requirements (CSDE webpage):

<https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Beverage-Requirements>

Competitive Foods in Schools (CSDE webpage)

<https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Competitive-Foods>

CSDE Operational Memorandum No. 1-18: Accrual of Income from Sales of Competitive Foods in Schools:

<https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Memos/OM2018/OM01-18.pdf>

Final Rule: National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program: Nutrition Standards for All Foods Sold in School as Required by the HHS of 2010 (81 FR 50131).

<https://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/fr-072916d>

Guidance on Evaluating Recipes for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/HFC/Evaluating_Recipes_CNS_Compliance.pdf

Guide to Competitive Foods in Private Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/CompFoods/Competitive_Foods_Guide_Private_RCCI.pdf

List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages (CSDE webpage):

<https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/List-of-Acceptable-Foods-and-Beverages>

Overview of Connecticut's Competitive Foods Regulations (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/CompFoods/Overview_CT_Competitive_Foods_Regulations.pdf

Overview of Federal and State Laws for Competitive Foods in Connecticut Public Schools, Private Schools, and Residential Child Care Institutions (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/CompFoods/Overview_Federal_State_Laws_Competitive_Foods.pdf

Private Schools and RCCIs (CSDE's Competitive Foods in Schools webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Competitive-Foods/Documents/#Private_Schools_RCCIs

Requirements for Competitive Foods in Private Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/HFC/Requirements_Competitive_Foods_Private_RCCI.pdf

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Requirements for Foods and Beverages in Vending Machines in Private Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/HFC/Vending_Machine_Requirements_Private_RCCI.pdf

Resources for Meeting the Federal and State Requirements for Competitive Foods in Schools (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/HFC/Resources_Federal_State_Requirements_Competitive_Foods.pdf.

Sections 10-215b-1 and 10-215b-23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

https://eregulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/Browse/RCSA/Title_10Subtitle_10-215b/

Smart Snacks Product Calculator (Alliance for a Healthier Generation):

<https://foodplanner.healthiergeneration.org/>

Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards (CSDE webpage):

<https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Smart-Snacks-Nutrition-Standards>

Summary Chart: Federal and State Requirements for Competitive Foods in Private Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/CompFoods/Summary_Chart_Requirements_Competitive_Foods_Private_RCCI.pdf

Summary of Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/CompFoods/Summary_Smart_Snacks_Nutrition_Standards.pdf

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For more information, visit the CSDE's [Competitive Foods in Schools](#) and [Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards](#) webpages or contact the [school nutrition programs staff](#) at the Connecticut State Department of Education, Bureau of Child Nutrition Programs, 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 504, Hartford, CT 06103-1841.

This document is available at https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/HFC/Vending_Machine_Requirements_Private_RCCI.pdf.

In accordance with federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), disability, age, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity.

Program information may be made available in languages other than English. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication to obtain program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language), should contact the responsible state or local agency that administers the program or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339.

To file a program discrimination complaint, a Complainant should complete a Form AD-3027, USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form which can be obtained online at: <https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ad-3027.pdf>, from any USDA office, by calling (866) 632-9992, or by writing a letter addressed to USDA. The letter must contain the complainant's name, address, telephone number, and a written description of the alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (ASCR) about the nature and date of an alleged civil rights violation. The completed AD-3027 form or letter must be submitted to USDA by:

1. mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; or
2. fax: (833) 256-1665 or (202) 690-7442; or
3. email: program.intake@usda.gov

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