This document summarizes the federal and state laws for selling and giving foods and beverages to students from vending machines in Connecticut public schools that participate in the U.S.

Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and choose to implement the healthy food option of Healthy Food Certification (HFC) under Section 10-215f of the Connecticut General Statutes (C.G.S.). Connecticut public schools include all local and regional school districts, the regional educational service centers, the Connecticut Technical Education and Career System (CTECS), charter schools, interdistrict magnet schools, and endowed academies.



### **Contents**

Overview of Federal and State Laws	2
When the Laws Apply	3
Table 1. Summary of laws that apply to vending machines	∠
Allowable Foods	7
Commercial products	7
Foods made from scratch	7
Steps for evaluating foods made from scratch	8
Allowable Beverages	10
Vending Machines Cannot Sell Noncompliant Foods and Beverages	11
Strategies to Ensure Compliance	11
District-operated vending machines	11
Vending company contracts	13
Allowable Sales of Noncompliant Foods and Beverages	13
USDA School Wellness Policy (SWP) Requirements	14
State Statute Requiring Nutritious and Low-fat Foods	14
State Competitive Foods Regulations	15
Section 10-215b-1: Restrictions for candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks	15
Section 10-215b-23: Accrual of income	16
Resources	17

#### Overview of Federal and State Laws

All foods available for sale to students on school premises separately from reimbursable meals must comply with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CNS). The CNS also applies to all foods served in the Afterschool Snack Program (ASP) of the NSLP.

All beverages available for sale to students on school premises (as part of and separately from reimbursable meals and ASP snacks) must comply with the state beverage statute (C.G.S. Section 10-221q). Beverages available for sale to students on school premises during the school day must also comply with the USDA's Smart Snacks nutrition standards (81 FR 50131).

Only the Smart Snacks beverage standards apply to HFC public schools. The food standards do not apply because the state HFC statute requires that foods comply with the stricter CNS, which supersedes the Smart Snacks food standards. For a comparison of the CNS and Smart Snacks, refer to the Connecticut State Department of Education's (CSDE) chart, *Comparison of the Connecticut Nutrition Standards and the USDA's Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards*.

In addition to the nutrition standards for foods and beverages, vending machines must also comply with the federal and state laws for:

- restrictions for selling and giving foods and beverages to students, including the
  state statute requiring the sale of nutritious and low-fat foods (C.G.S. Section 10-221p);
  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, i.e., the state regulation that restricts income accrual (Section 10-215b-23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies).

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 or its equivalent (such as tickets, coupons, 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. Under Connecticut's statutes and regulations for competitive foods, sales also include tickets and similar items that are given to students (such as food rewards) and can be exchanged for foods and beverages.
- "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 local or regional board of education, CTECS, or the governing authority district or school.

For guidance on how the federal and state laws apply to different sources of competitive foods in HFC public schools, refer to the CSDE's resources, *Requirements for Competitive Foods in HFC Public Schools* and *Summary Chart: Federal and State Requirements for Competitive Foods in HFC Public Schools*, and visit the "Guidance and Resources" section of the CSDE's HFC webpage. Training on the requirements for competitive foods in HFC public schools is available in the CSDE's *Complying with Healthy Food Certification* training program.

### When the Laws Apply

The federal and state laws for competitive foods have different requirements. When the laws differ, the stricter requirements apply. Some requirements apply during the school day, while others apply at all times or while Child Nutrition Programs (CNPs) 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. Summer school programs operated by the BOE on school premises are part of the regular school day.
- The CNPs include the NSLP, School Breakfast Program (SBP), 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.

Table 1 summarizes the three categories of laws that apply to vending machines in HFC public

schools, when they apply, which foods and beverages they regulate, and whether they apply to selling or giving foods and beverages to students. These three 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.

Table 1. Summary of laws that apply to vending machines

Category	Law	Applies to	When applies
1: Nutrition standards for foods and beverages	☐ Federal ☐ State  C.G.S. Section 10-215e: Nutrition standards for food that is not part of lunch or breakfast program (Connecticut Nutrition Standards)	☑ Selling ☐ Giving  All foods available for sale to students on school premises separately from reimbursable meals and all foods served in the ASP (refer to "Allowable Foods" in this document).	At all times. The state HFC statute specifically prohibits food exemptions for vending machines. All foods available for sale from vending machines must always comply with the CNS.
1: Nutrition standards for foods and beverages	☐ Federal ☑ State C.G.S. Section 10-221q: Sale of beverages	☑ Selling ☐ Giving  All beverages available for sale to students on school premises as part of and separately from reimbursable meals and ASP snacks (refer to "Allowable Beverages" in this document).	At all times. The state beverage statute specifically prohibits beverage exemptions for vending machines. All beverages available for sale from vending machines must always comply with the state beverage statute.

Category	Law	Applies to	When applies
1: Nutrition standards for foods and beverages	☑ Federal □ State	☑ Selling □ Giving	During the school day.
	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.	
		Note: Only the Smart Snacks beverage standards apply to HFC public schools (refer to "Allowable Beverages" in this document). The food standards do not apply because the state HFC statute requires compliance with the stricter CNS.	
foods and beverages  Policy (Publ Law 108-265 and the Heal Hunger-Free Act (HHFKA) 2010) Final Rule		☑ Selling ☑ Giving	During the school day.
	Policy (Public Law 108-265) and the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) of 2010)	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).	

Category	Law	Applies to	When applies
2: Restrictions for selling and giving foods and beverages to students	☐ Federal ☐ State  C.G.S. Section 10-221p: Nutritious and low-fat foods available for sale	☑ Selling ☐ Giving  All sales of foods to students on school premises (refer to "State Statute Requiring Nutritious and Low-fat Foods" in this document).	During the school day.
2: Restrictions for selling and giving foods and beverages to students	☐ Federal ☐ State  Section 10-215b- 1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies: Competitive foods (candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks)	☑ Selling ☑ Giving 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.  Note: The CNS and state beverage statute supersede this timeframe because they apply at all times, not just while CNPs are operating. Candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks can never be sold from vending machines.
3: Accrual of income from sales of foods and beverages to students	☐ Federal ☐ State  Section 10-215b- 23 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies: Accrual of Income	☑ Selling ☐ Giving  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.

#### **Allowable Foods**

Allowable foods for vending machines include commercial products and foods made from scratch that comply with the following CNS 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 CNS 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, muffins with butter, french fries with ketchup, pancakes with syrup, tortilla chips with salsa, and chicken nuggets with dipping sauce.

Vending machines can never sell foods that do not comply with the CNS. The state HFC statute specifically prohibits food exemptions for vending machines.

For specific information on the CNS requirements, refer to the CSDE's *Summary of Connecticut Nutrition Standards* and visit the CSDE's CNS webpage. Training is available in "Module 3: Connecticut Nutrition Standards" and "Module 4: Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance" of the CSDE's *Complying with Healthy Food Certification* training program.

#### **Commercial products**

The CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage identifies commercial food products that comply with the CNS. For more information on allowable commercial food products, refer to the CSDE's resources, *How to Evaluate Commercial Food Products for Compliance with the Summary of Connecticut Nutrition Standards* and *Submitting Food and Beverage Products for Approval*, and visit "Commercial Products" in the "Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance" section of the CSDE's CNS webpage.

#### Foods made from scratch

The USDA allows vending machines to 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 that can be purchased separately from the reimbursable meal comply with the CNS.

While foods made from scratch are not commonly sold from vending machines, schools that implement this option must evaluate all a la carte foods for CNS compliance **before** they are sold a la carte to students. Foods made from scratch include the two categories below.

- Category 1: foods prepared from ingredients using a standardized recipe:
   Examples include entrees like pizza, chef's salad, lasagna, and sandwiches; soups; cooked grains like rice or pasta with added salt and fat, e.g., oil, margarine, or butter; cooked vegetables with added salt and fat; salad with dressing; fruit smoothies; and baked goods like muffins and cookies.
- Category 2: commercial foods with ingredients added after purchasing: Examples
  include popping popcorn kernels in oil and adding salt; making muffins from a mix and
  adding butter and eggs; and adding sprinkles to commercial frozen cookie dough.

Adding ingredients to a commercial product changes its nutrition information per serving. To determine CNS compliance, these foods require a standardized recipe that indicates the amount of each ingredient and the nutrition information per serving.

The required CNS documentation for foods made from scratch includes: 1) a standardized recipe with the nutrition information per serving (including any accompaniments served with the food); and 2) the appropriate completed CNS worksheet indicating that the serving with its accompaniments complies with the CNS (refer to "CNS Worksheets" in the "Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance" section of the CSDE's CNS webpage).

### Steps for evaluating foods made from scratch

Vending machine operators must complete the steps below to document that all foods made from scratch comply with the CNS. Foods without this documentation cannot be sold to students.

1. Determine the nutrition information per serving: Foods made from scratch must have an accurate standardized recipe that indicates the calories, fat, saturated fat, sodium, and sugars per serving, including any accompaniments served with the food. If this nutrition information is missing, the culinary program must conduct a nutrient analysis using a nutrient analysis software program, or a nutrient analysis database and the CSDE's CNS Worksheet 9: Nutrient Analysis of Recipes. For guidance on developing and using standardized recipes, visit the "Standardized Recipes" section of the CSDE's Crediting Documentation for the Child Nutrition Programs webpage.

- 2. Verify that the nutrition information per serving complies with the CNS: Enter the nutrition information for the serving with its accompaniments into the CNS worksheet for the applicable CNS food category (refer to "CNS Worksheets" in the "Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance" section of the CSDE's CNS webpage). The CNS worksheets compare the nutrition information per serving with the CNS and indicate if the serving complies.
- 3. Maintain documentation of CNS compliance on file: Maintain each standardized recipe and its completed CNS worksheet on file for the annual HFC documentation (due by November 30 of each year). For easy access, the CSDE recommends storing this information electronically in a computer folder. For more information on the HFC documentation requirements, visit the "Annual HFC Documentation" section of the CSDE's HFC webpage.

For additional guidance on evaluating 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 "Foods Made from Scratch" in the "Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance" section of the CSDE's CNS webpage.

### **Allowable Beverages**

Allowable beverages comply with the state beverage statute (C.G.S. Section 10-221q) and any stricter Smart Snacks requirements. The state beverage statute applies to all beverages available for sale to students on school premises at all times, including beverages sold as part of and separately from reimbursable meals and ASP snacks. Smart Snacks applies to all beverages sold separately from reimbursable meals to students on school premises during the school day.

Five categories of beverages are allowed for sale to students in public schools: 1) milk; 2) 100 percent juice; 3) nondairy milk substitutes; 4) beverages containing only water and juice; and 5) water. Each category must meet the specific nutrition requirements of the federal and state beverage standards. For information on these requirements, refer to the CSDE's resource, *Allowable Beverages in Connecticut Public Schools*, and visit the CSDE's Beverage Requirements webpage.

Vending machines can never sell beverages that do not comply with the state beverage statute, such as soda, coffee, tea, sports drinks, hot chocolate, sweetened water, and juice drinks that are not 100 percent juice. The state beverage statute specifically prohibits beverage exemptions for vending machines.

The CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage identifies commercial beverage products that comply with the state beverage statute and Smart Snacks.



### **Vending Machines Cannot Sell Noncompliant Foods and Beverages**

Vending machines can never sell noncompliant foods and beverages to students. The state HFC and beverage statutes specifically prohibit exemptions for sales of noncompliant foods and beverages to students from vending machines.

- Noncompliant foods are foods that do not comply with the CNS. Examples include
  many snack foods (like tortilla chips, potato chips, pretzels, popcorn, and crackers), most
  baked goods and desserts (like brownies, cakes, pastries, and muffins), many entrees
  (like pizza, sausages, and ravioli), high-sugar breakfast cereals, many ice cream
  novelties, all condiments (like ketchup, mayonnaise, cream cheese, butter, syrup, and
  sauces), and all regular and sugar-free candy, gum, and breath mints.
- Noncompliant beverages are beverages that do not comply with the requirements of
  the state beverage statute. Some examples include coffee, tea, sports drinks, hot
  chocolate, juice drinks, and waters with added sweeteners (refer to the CSDE's
  resource, Allowable Beverages in Connecticut Public Schools).

Vending machine operators must review individual products to verify that all foods comply with the CNS (refer to "Allowable Foods") and all beverages comply with the state beverage statute (refer to "Allowable Beverages" in this document).

### **Strategies to Ensure Compliance**

To receive HFC funding, all district schools must comply with the CNS and HFC requirements. Districts are responsible for developing and implementing procedures to ensure that all vending machines comply with these requirements. The state HFC and beverage statutes specifically prohibit sales of noncompliant foods and beverages from vending machines.

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. To prevent these noncompliance issues, vending machine operators must implement the strategies below.

### **District-operated vending machines**

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

1. **Evaluate all commercial products before purchasing:** Before purchasing any commercial products, determine that all foods comply with the CNS and all beverages

comply with the state beverage statute and Smart Snacks. Use the CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage to verify that the food or beverage is listed. Check that the product's information exactly matches the CSDE-approved product, including the manufacturer name, product name, product description (e.g., variety/flavor), serving size, case pack, product code, and nutrition information.

If the food includes accompaniments (such as butter, cream cheese, salad dressing, and condiments), add the nutrition information for the food and its accompaniments together to determine if the product still complies with the CNS. Accompaniments that cause an approved product to exceed the CNS limits cannot be served with the product.

Commercial products that are not included on the CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage cannot be sold to students. Vending machine operators 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:** Review all orders for competitive foods to make sure that all foods comply with the CNS and all beverages comply with the state beverage statute and Smart Snacks (refer to strategy 1).
- 3. Verify vendor assurances of product compliance: When a food manufacturer, vendor, distributor, or salesperson indicates that a product complies with the CNS or state beverage statute, verify that these products are included on the CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage (refer to strategy 1). The CSDE does not review or approve vendor lists of compliant products or vendor statements about compliant products. A common vendor error is assuming that commercial products that meet the USDA's Smart Snacks nutrition standards also comply with the CNS. Many Smart Snacks products do not comply with the CNS because the CNS requirements are stricter (refer to the CSDE's chart, Comparison of the Connecticut Nutrition Standards and the USDA's Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards.)
- 4. Check deliveries when received: Ordering products that are on the CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage does not guarantee they will be delivered. Communicate with vendors that substitutions are not allowed. Train school staff to a) check deliveries to verify that vendors do not substitute noncompliant products; and b) refuse any noncompliant products. Noncompliant products discovered after an order is delivered must be returned to the vendor.

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*. Training on the compliance strategies is available in

"Module 4: Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance" of the CSDE's *Complying with Healthy Food Certification* training program.

#### **Vending company contracts**

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

- 1. Clearly communicate 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 (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 products that are included on the CSDE's List of Acceptable Foods and Beverages webpage 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.

Districts must ensure that vending companies meet all federal and state requirements.

### Allowable Sales of Noncompliant Foods and Beverages

Vending machines may sell noncompliant foods and beverages to adults, such as school staff and parents) at any time, but never to students (refer to "Vending Machines Cannot Sell Noncompliant Foods and Beverages" 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 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.

### **State Statute Requiring Nutritious and Low-fat Foods**

C.G.S. Section 10-221p requires that whenever foods are available for sale to students during the school day, nutritious and low-fat foods must also be available for sale at the same time, either at the location of the food sales or elsewhere in the school. The statute defines "nutritious and low-fat foods" as low-fat dairy foods (such as low-fat cheese and low-fat or nonfat yogurt) and fresh or dried fruit. Low-fat milk is a beverage and cannot be used to meet the statutory requirement for low-fat foods.

Vending machines that sell foods to students during the school day must also sell low-fat dairy foods and fresh or dried fruit unless these foods are available for sale to students elsewhere on school premises at the same time. For more information on C.G.S. Section 10-221p, refer to section 4 of the CSDE's *Questions and Answers on Connecticut Statutes for School Foods and Beverages*.



### **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 to all entities that sell or give foods and beverages to students while any CNPs are operating. This includes tickets, coupons, tokens, and similar items that are sold or given to students and can be exchanged for foods and beverages; student orders for foods and beverages; and distribution of foods and beverages to students. Sections 10-215b-1 and 10-215b-23 apply regardless of when students will receive or consume the foods and beverages.

### 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, the CNS, state beverage statute, and Smart Snacks beverage standards may supersede Section 10-215b-1, or Section 10-215b-1 may supersede the CNS, state beverage statute, and Smart Snacks beverage standards. These requirements are summarized below.

 Selling candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks: The CNS and state beverage statute supersede Section 10-215b-1 because they apply at all times, not just while CNPs are operating. Vending machines are not eligible for food and beverage exemptions under the state HFC and beverage statutes and can never sell candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students.

• Giving candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks: The CNS, Smart Snacks beverage standards, and state beverage statute do 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. Candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks can never be given to students during this time. For example, if the NSLP operates from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., vending machines cannot give or distribute candy, coffee, tea, and soft drinks to students from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

#### 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 nonprofit school food service account (NSFSA). The NSFSA is the restricted revenue account used only for the operation or improvement of the nonprofit school food service.

All sales of foods and beverages to students on school premises during this time must comply with this regulation. This includes sales of foods that comply with the CNS; sales of beverages that comply with the state beverage statute and Smart Snacks; and sales of tickets, coupons, tokens, and similar items that students can exchange for foods and beverages in vending machines. The example below shows how Section 10-215b-23 applies.

• **Example:** 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 NSFSA must receive the vending machine's 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.

For more information on the competitive foods regulations, refer to the CSDE's *Overview of Connecticut's Competitive Foods Regulations* and Operational Memorandum No. 1-18: *Accrual of Income from Sales of Competitive Foods in Schools*.



#### Resources

Allowable Beverages in Connecticut Public Schools (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/compfoods/allowable\_beverages\_public\_schools.pdf

Beverage Requirements (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/beverage-requirements

Comparison of the Connecticut Nutrition Standards and the USDA's Smart Snacks Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/compfoods/comparison\_chart\_connecticut\_nutrition\_standards\_and\_smart\_snacks.pdf

Complying with Healthy Food Certification (CSDE training program):

https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/healthy-food-certification/hfc-training-program

Connecticut General Statutes for School Foods and Beverages (CSDE's Laws and Regulations for Child Nutrition Programs webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/laws-and-regulations-for-child-nutrition-programs/state-statutes-and-regulations-for-school-foods-and-beverages#ConnecticutGeneralStatutes

Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/connecticut-nutrition-standards

Connecticut Regulations for Competitive Foods (CSDE's Laws and Regulations for Child Nutrition Programs webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/laws-and-regulations-for-child-nutrition-programs/state-statutes-and-regulations-for-school-foods-and-beverages#ConnecticutRegulations

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

Evaluating Foods for CNS Compliance (CSDE's Connecticut Nutrition Standards webpage): https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/connecticut-nutrition-standards/evaluating-foods-for-cns-compliance

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

Healthy Food Certification (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/sde/nutrition/healthy-food-certification

How to Evaluate Commercial Food Products for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/evaluate\_commercial\_food\_products\_cns.pdf

How to Evaluate Foods Made from Scratch for Compliance with the Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/evaluate\_scratch\_foods\_cns\_compliance.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

Questions and Answers on Connecticut Statutes for School Foods and Beverages: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/questions\_answers\_connecticut\_ statutes\_school\_foods\_beverages.pdf

Requirements for Competitive Foods in HFC Public Schools (CSDE): https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/requirements competitive foods hfc.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

Summary Chart: Federal and State Requirements for Competitive Foods in HFC Public Schools (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/compfoods/summary\_chart\_requirements\_competitive\_foods\_hfc.pdf

Summary of Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/cns/connecticut\_nutrition\_standards\_summary.pdf

Summary of Connecticut Nutrition Standards (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/cns/connecticut\_nutrition\_standards\_summary.pdf

For more information, visit the CSDE's Healthy Food Certification webpage and Connecticut Nutrition Standards webpage or contact the HFC Coordinator 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 <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/vending\_machine\_requirements\_hfc.pdf">https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/sde/nutrition/hfc/vending\_machine\_requirements\_hfc.pdf</a>.

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:

- 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

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

The Connecticut State Department of Education is committed to a policy of equal opportunity/affirmative action for all qualified persons. The Connecticut Department of Education does not discriminate in any employment practice, education program, or educational activity on the basis of race; color; religious creed; age; sex; pregnancy; sexual orientation; workplace hazards to reproductive systems, gender identity or expression; marital status; national origin; ancestry; retaliation for previously opposed discrimination or coercion, intellectual disability; genetic information; learning disability; physical disability (including, but not limited to, blindness); mental disability (past/present history thereof); military or veteran status; status as a victim of domestic violence; or criminal record in state employment, unless there is a bona fide occupational qualification excluding persons in any of the aforementioned protected classes. Inquiries regarding the Connecticut State Department of Education's nondiscrimination policies should be directed to: Attorney Louis Todisco, Connecticut State Department of Education, by mail 450 Columbus Boulevard, Hartford, CT 06103-1841; or by telephone 860-713-6594; or by email louis.todisco@ct.gov.

