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Snack Foods and Beverages In New York Schools

A comparison of state policy with USDA's nutrition standards

Education Law 915, prohibiting certain food and beverages from being sold in any public school in the state, was enacted by the New York state legislature in 2006. The New York School Nutrition Association also has a voluntary campaign called "Choose Sensibly" which was developed to provide New York Schools with additional nutrition standards for snacks and beverages. Many school districts within the state have implemented the nutrition criteria school-wide wherever snacks and beverages are offered or sold; however, because this is not a statewide initiative of the Department of Education, these voluntary standards are not outlined here.

	USDA interim final rule	New York standards ¹
What is covered by the policy?	This policy applies to all snack foods and beverages sold in schools—elementary, middle, and high—operating the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) effective July 1, 2014.	New York law only prohibits certain beverages, chewing gum, and candy from being sold in any public school within the state.
Does the policy address preemption?	The interim final rule sets minimum standards for foods and beverages that local educational agencies, school food authorities, and schools must meet. State agencies and/or local school districts may establish other standards if they are consistent with or stricter than the national policy.	No standard
Definition of "school day"	The period from 12:01 a.m. until 30 minutes after the end of the instructional day.	Certain foods and beverages are prohibited from the beginning of the school day until the end of the last scheduled meal period.
Definition of "school campus"	All areas of the school's property accessible to students during the school day are considered part of the school campus.	No standard

¹ This chart reflects state policies in place as of Aug. 1, 2014, and federal standards as of Sept. 11, 2014.

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Foods		
	USDA interim final rule	New York standards
General	 A food item must meet all the competitive food-nutrient standards, as outlined in this chart, and be a whole-grain product containing 50% or more whole grains by weight or have whole grains listed as the first ingredient, or have as the first ingredient one of the non-grain major food groups: a fruit, vegetable, dairy product, protein food, or be a combination food that contains at least ¼ cup of fruit and/or vegetable, or Through June 30, 2016, a competitive food can contain 10 percent of the Daily Value of a nutrient of public health concern as identified in the <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans</i> (i.e. calcium, potassium, vitamin D or dietary fiber). If water is the first ingredient, the second must be one of the food items above. 	Chewing gum and candy including hard candy, jellies, gums, marshmallow candies, fondant, licorice, spun candy, and candy-coated popcorn are prohibited for sale in school from the beginning of the school day until the end of the last scheduled meal period.
Calories (per item as packaged or served)	≤ 200 calories for snacks and side dishes ≤ 350 calories for entree items	No standard
Total fat	≤ 35% of total calories	No standard
Saturated fat	≤ 10% of total calories	No standard
Trans fat	Zero grams	No standard
Sugar (per item as packaged or served)	\leq 35% of weight from total sugars in foods	No standard
Sodium (per item as packaged or served)	 ≤ 230 mg of sodium for snack items (July 2014-June 30, 2016) ≤ 200 mg of sodium for snack items (as of July 1, 2016) ≤ 480 mg of sodium for entree items 	No standard
Other	NSLP and SBP entrees sold a la carte are exempt from the rule's nutrient standards if sold on the day that they are offered as part of a reimbursable meal, or sold on the following school day. Accompaniments, such as condiments or salad dressing, must be included in the nutrient profile as a part of the item served.	No standard

Beverages		
	USDA interim final rule	New York standards
General	Elementary and middle schools may only sell low-fat or nonfat milk, 100 percent fruit and/or vegetable juice, and water per USDA's portion guidelines. High schools may sell additional beverages meeting calorie and serving size limits.	Sweetened soda water and water ices (except those that contain fruit or fruit juices) are prohibited for sale from the beginning of the school day until the end of the last scheduled meal period.
Juice		
Elementary	100% fruit/vegetable juice ≤ 8 fl oz	No standard
	100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation), and no added sweeteners ≤ 8 fl oz	
Middle	100% fruit/vegetable juice ≤ 12 fl oz	No standard
	100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation), and no added sweeteners \leq 12 fl oz	
High	100% fruit/vegetable juice ≤ 12 fl oz	No standard
	100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation), and no added sweeteners \leq 12 fl oz	
Milk and milk alter	natives	
Elementary	Low-fat milk, unflavored ≤ 8 fl oz	No standard
	Nonfat milk, plain or flavored ≤ 8 fl oz	
	Nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives ≤ 8 fl oz	
Middle	Low-fat milk, unflavored ≤ 12 fl oz	No standard
	Nonfat milk, plain or flavored ≤ 12 fl oz	
	Nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives ≤ 12 fl oz	
High	Low-fat milk, unflavored ≤ 12 fl oz	No standard
	Nonfat milk, plain or flavored ≤ 12 fl oz	
	Nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives \leq 12 fl oz	
Water		
All grades	Potable water must be available at no charge during meal service where breakfast and lunches are served.	No standard
	There is no ounce restriction on plain water for sale (carbonated or noncarbonated).	

Beverages		
	USDA interim final rule	New York standards
Other beverages		
Caffeine	Other beverages allowed only in high school: Calorie-free, flavored and/or carbonated water and other calorie-free beverages that comply with the Food and Drug Administration's requirement of ≤ 5 calories per 8 fluid oz serving (or ≤ 10 calories per 20 fluid oz), in no more than 20 oz servings. Beverages ≤ 40 calories per 8 fluid oz serving (or ≤ 60 calories per 12 fluid oz serving) in no more than 12 oz servings are also allowed.	No standard
Elementary	Not allowed	No standard
Middle	Not allowed	No standard
High	Caffeinated beverages allowed	No standard
Artificial sweeteners		
	No standard	No standard

Other		
	USDA interim final rule	New York standards
Fundraisers	Exemptions allowed for infrequent school-sponsored fundraisers. Frequency to be defined by state agency. Exempted fundraiser foods or beverages may not be sold in competition with school meals in the food service area during the meal service.	As of July 1, 2014, all fundraisers must meet USDA's Smart Snacks nutrition standards, with no exemptions allowed.
Class parties/school celebrations	No standard	No standard
Food marketing	No standard included in the USDA Smart Snacks interim final rule; however, USDA's proposed rule on Local Wellness Policies addresses this component.	No standard
Positive nutritional value	No standard	No standard
Nutrition labeling requirements	No standard	No standard
Local Wellness Policy	No standard included in the USDA Smart Snacks interim final rule; however, school districts are required by federal law to have a Local Wellness Policy.	No standard

Exemptions to food and beverage standards		
	USDA interim final rule	New York standards
General		
General exemptions	 Fresh, canned, and frozen fruit or vegetables with no added ingredients except water, or in the case of fruit, packed in 100 percent juice, extra light, or light syrup are exempt from the interim final rule's nutrient standards. Canned vegetables that contain a small amount of sugar to maintain the quality and structure of the vegetable are exempt from the rule's nutrient standards. Sugar-free chewing gum is exempt from competitive food standards and may be sold to students at the discretion of the local educational agency. "Paired exemptions" are items designated as exempt from one or more of the nutrient requirements individually and packaged together without any additional ingredients. These items retain their individually designated exemption for total fat, saturated fat, and/or sugar when packaged together and sold. "Paired exemptions" are required to meet the calorie and sodium limits for Smart Snacks. 	
Exemptions from total fat	Nuts, seeds, nut/seed butters Reduced-fat and part-skim mozzarella cheeses Products consisting of only dried fruits with nuts and/or seeds, with no added nutritive' sweetener or fat Seafood with no added fat Combination foods are not exempt and must meet all nutrient standards.	
Exemptions from saturated fat	Nuts, seeds, nut/seed butters Reduced-fat and part-skim mozzarella cheeses Products consisting of only dried fruits with nuts and or seeds, with no added nutritive sweetener or fat Combination products are not exempt and must meet all nutrient standards.	
Exemptions from sugar (per item as packaged or served)	Dried whole fruit or vegetables; dried whole fruit or vegetable pieces; and dehydrated fruit or vegetables with no added nutritive sweeteners Dried fruit with added nutritive sweeteners required for processing and/or palatability purposes Products consisting of only dried fruits with nuts and or seeds with no added nutritive sweeteners or fat.	

* Nutritive and non-nutritive sweeteners enhance the flavor and/or texture of food. Nutritive sweeteners provide the body with calories, whereas non-nutritive sweeteners are low in calories or contain none. They can be added to both food and beverages.

References

Federal Register, 2013, 7 CFR Parts 210 and 220, National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program: Nutrition Standards for All Foods Sold in Schools as Required by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010; Interim Final Rule, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 78 (125) (June 28, 2013).

Federal Register, 2014, 7 CFR Parts 210 and 220, Local School Wellness Policy Implementation under the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010: Proposed Rule, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 79 (38) (February 26, 2014).

New York Code (2006). "Prohibiting The Sale of Certain Sweetened Foods," New York Education Law 915, http://law.justia.com/codes/new-york/2006/education/edn0915_915.html.

National Association of State Boards of Education, "State School Health Policy Database: Competitive Foods in Schools," accessed Aug. 1, 2014, http://www.nasbe.org/healthy_schools/hs/bytopics.php?topicid=3115&catExpand.

School Nutrition Association (2014). "Smart Snacks: State Agency Fundraising Exemptions," http://schoolnutrition.org/uploadedFiles/News_and_Publications/News/SmartSnacksFundraisingExemption.pdf.







Contact: Michelle Mendes, associate, communications Email: mmendes@pewtrusts.org Project website: healthyschoolfoodsnow.org

The Kids' Safe and Healthful Foods Project, a collaboration between The Pew Charitable Trusts and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, provides nonpartisan analysis and evidence-based recommendations to make sure that all foods and beverages sold in U.S. schools are safe and healthful.