

Policy Assessment for: Nutrition Standards for Foods and Beverages Sold in Wisconsin Schools

Exist in Wisconsin Already:

☐ Yes ☒ No

Comments:

Wisconsin does not have Nutrition Standards in Statutes or State Law; no known previous attempts for legislation

Other States/Communities with Similar Legislation:

- **California**
 - **SB 19 (2002):** Established nutrition standards for:
 - **Elementary School:** Only food that may be sold to pupils during breakfast and lunch periods is food that is sold as a full meal. Fruit, non-fried vegetables, legumes, beverages, dairy products, or grain products may be sold as individual food items if the meet the following nutrition standards:
 - Not more than 35% of total calories from fat (excluding nuts and seeds)
 - Not more than 10% total calories from saturated fat
 - Not more than 35% total weight from sugar (excluding fruits and vegetables)
 - Only beverages that can be sold are water, milk, and juice that is at least 50% fruit juice with no added sweeteners.
 - Foods sold as part of fundraising are exempted from the above standards if sold off campus or one-half hour after the end of the school day
 - **Middle School:** No carbonated beverage allowed from ½ hour before school to the end of the last lunch period
 - **High School:** The above standards will only be implemented in 10 more schools sites that are awarded a two year grant
- **Florida**
 - No competitive foods in elementary schools. No competitive foods sold until one hour after lunch period in secondary schools. However, in high schools, the sale of carbonated beverages is allowed at all times if a 100% fruit juice is sold at each location where the carbonated beverages are sold. The location cannot be where breakfast or lunch are served or eaten. 100% juice may be sold all times during the day at any location.
- **New York:** From the beginning of the school day until the end of the last scheduled meal period, no sweetened soda water, no chewing gum, no candy including hard candy, jellies, gums, marshmallow candies, fondant, licorice, spun candy and candy coated popcorn, and no water ices except those which contain fruit or fruit juices, shall be sold in any public school within the state.

Other States with Similar Legislation (continued):

- **North Carolina**

- **NC State Board of Education Policy (#EEO-S-000):** A la carte sales are limited to foods contributing to the nutritional well-being of the child and aiding in the establishment of good food habits. Competitive food sales by a school of extra food items in the lunchroom or its general environs must be on a non-profit basis. On a non-profit basis means that the sponsor deposits income from the sale of such food items to the account of the school's non-profit lunch and breakfast programs and uses the income solely for these programs.
sbepolicy.dpi.state.nc.us/
- **NC General Statute (115C-264):** In the operation of their public school food programs, the public schools shall participate in the National School Lunch Program established by the federal government. The program shall be under the jurisdiction of the Division of School Food Services of the Department of Public Instruction and in accordance with federal guidelines as established by the Child Nutrition Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Each school may, with the approval of the local board of education, sell soft drinks to students so long as soft drinks are not sold 1) during the lunch period, 2) at elementary schools, 3) contrary to the requirements of the National School Lunch Program.
www.ncga.state.nc.us/Statutes/Statutes.asp

Other Important Resources:

- Making it Happen: School Nutrition Success Stories, USDA
- Alliance for a Healthy Generation:
 - School Beverage Guidelines:
http://healthiergeneration.org/schools.aspx?id=108&ekmense=1ef02451_10_16_btnlink
 - Competitive Foods Guidelines:
http://healthiergeneration.org/schools.aspx?id=128&ekmense=1ef02451_10_18_btnlink
- Nutrition Standards for Foods in Schools: Leading the Way toward Healthier Youth, Institute of Medicine
 - Congress directed the CDC & IOM to undertake this study; concluded that federally-reimbursable school nutrition programs should be the main source of nutrition at school, and opportunities for competitive foods should be limited. However, if competitive foods are available, they should consist of nutritious fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and non-fat or low-fat milk and dairy products, consistent with the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans.
 - http://www.nap.edu/webcast/webcast_detail.php?webcast_id=338
- Center for Science in the Public's Interest
 - Model School Foods Reform Legislation:
http://www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/school_food_legislation2.pdf