

**CLASS Scoring Key & Variable Information:
School Nutrition Environment State Policy
Classification System**

Updated March 2017

Table of Contents

CLASS School Nutrition-Environment State Policy Classification System Scoring Key & Variable Information	3
<i>A la carte</i> in Cafeterias (Non-entrée) Snacks Requirements	6
<i>A la carte</i> in Cafeterias (Non-entrée) Beverage Requirements	8
<i>A la carte</i> in Cafeterias Entrée Requirements	10
Vending Machines Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirements.....	12
Vending Machines Beverages Requirements	15
School Stores, Canteens, and Snack Bars Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirements	17
School Stores, Canteens, and Snack Bars Non-Entrée Beverage Requirements.....	20
Fundraisers Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirements.....	22
Fundraisers Beverage Requirements.....	25
Classroom Parties/Activities/Events/Practices.....	27
Exceptions for Classroom Parties/Activities/Events/Practices.....	28
Reimbursable School Lunch Requirements	29
School Meal Environment Requirements.....	32
Food Service Director Qualification Requirements	33
Coordinating, Advisory, or Wellness Teams or Councils Requirements.....	34
Nutrition Education Requirements.....	35
Marketing: Advertising Requirements.....	37
Marketing: Preferential Pricing Requirements.....	38
Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening	39
Farm-to-School Requirements.....	40
Potable Water Requirements	41
Smart Snacks Food Requirements	42
Smart Snacks Beverage Requirements	45

CLASS School Nutrition-Environment State Policy Classification System Scoring Key & Variable Information

The Classification of Laws Associated with School Students (CLASS) incorporates a policy classification system to score state-level codified laws for nutrition in schools. The scoring criteria for these systems are based on public health research and national standards for nutrition developed by a number of organizations, including the Institute of Medicine, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Association of State Boards of Education, and the American College of Preventive Medicine. For more information on nutrition standards for foods in schools, please visit: www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/nutrition/pdf/nutrition_factsheet_parents.pdf.

The Nutrition Scoring Key provides CLASS data users a quick reference to the criteria used to score state law for a specific policy area and associated enhancing or inhibiting factors* for a given policy area. This document complements the Data Set and Code Book by providing more detail on scoring criteria and can be used in conjunction with EXCEL and SPSS Nutrition data files.

Description of the CLASS Data Set and Related Documents

The Data Set includes:

1. CLASS scores, in EXCEL and SPSS formats, for each policy area organized by year (2003 -08, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015) and grade level for each state.
 - a. Note: A second, enhanced data set has been compiled for 2008-15 (referred to as “Nutrition Enhanced Data File”). This set also includes state-level codified statutes and administrative regulations. In addition, this data set incorporates any state physical education or health education standards that are incorporated by reference into the law using more general language (e.g. “Instruction in health education shall be aligned with the standards adopted by the Board of Education). For SNESPC, the following variables are included in this enhanced and precise data set: EDUC; educfoodserv; educoref; educcshp; bmi_fwup. Researchers interested in the most detailed coding of state law and standards may want to consider using this data set; however, these data were only able to be compiled starting in 2008.
2. Variables in the data set that are not part of the CLASS scoring system but provide contextual information (e.g., YEAR, State abbreviation, State FIPS code [STFIPS] the 5 digit Federal Information Processing Standard code which uniquely identifies counties and county equivalents).

The Policy Citation File includes:

1. Excel worksheet indicating the citation for the relevant state statute or regulation used for coding.
2. Excel worksheet denoting when a particular law will go into effect, if it did not go into effect the year it was created.

The Scoring Key includes:

1. Variable name for each policy area in the data set (noted in *italics* next to policy area and grade level).
2. Description of each variable and accompanying descriptions of each score.
3. Description of the enhancing or inhibiting factors associated with each policy area.

The Code Book includes:

1. The variable names and labels for each variable used in a CLASS scoring system (i.e. Nutrition & PE).
2. Variables in the data set that are not part of the CLASS scoring system but provide contextual information (e.g., YEAR, State FIPS code [STFIPS], state abbreviation).

Notes on the CLASS data set and related documents:

1. The CLASS data set has been compiled using codified statutes and regulations in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Board policies that are not embedded by reference into the law are not included here (e.g. Hawaii Board of Education Policies). In addition, D.C. has been coded using the D.C. Statutory Code and D.C. Municipal Regulations, but note that the D.C. School District also maintains a Local Wellness Policy that is not coded here.
2. Over time, new policy areas have been made to the CLASS scoring system. When a new variable has been added, scores are not available for prior years and noted in the Scoring Key.
3. In addition to the primary scores, there are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit the implementation of a law. These factors are listed for the policy area to which they apply.
4. Generally scores are provided for policy area variables by grade level (i.e., elementary, middle, and high school). For some variables, a score will apply across grade levels (e.g. School Meal Environment; Food Service Director Qualifications; Coordinating, Advisory, Wellness Councils; Nutrition Education; Marketing: Advertising and Promotion Restrictions; Marketing: Preferential Pricing; and Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening). The instances where this occurs are denoted in the Scoring Key.

*Enhancing and inhibiting factors are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of law. The enhancing and inhibiting factors are listed for the policy area to which it applies.

CLASS Nutrition Scoring Key

Definition of terms that are used throughout the Nutrition Scoring Key	
Terminology	Definition
Competitive foods	USDA and GAO defined to include all foods and beverages sold or served outside of the reimbursable federal school meal program. ^{1,2}
Federal dietary guidelines	This refers to the 2005 federal dietary guidelines that recommend total fat intake between 20 to 35 percent of total calories (saturated fat at less than 10 percent of calories) for ages 4 to 18, little added sugars or caloric sweeteners, and consumption of fiber rich fruit, vegetables and whole grains, and nonfat and low-fat dairy foods. ³
Food of minimal nutritional value (FMNV)	These foods include carbonated beverages, water ices, chewing gum, hard candy, jellies and gums, marshmallow candies, fondant, licorice, spun candy, and candy-coated popcorn (7 CFR 210 Appendix B). ^{4,5}
Food and beverages of low nutritive value	This refers to food and beverages that provide most of their calories from fat and/or sugar and that don't have many vitamins and minerals.
HealthierUS Challenge Criteria	Developed in 2004, the HealthierUS School Challenge, administered by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), recognizes schools that have taken a leadership role in helping students learn to make healthy eating and active lifestyle choices through the HealthierUS School Challenge. Schools can be awarded a gold, silver, or bronze level award for making changes to their school nutrition environments, improving the quality of the foods served, and providing students with more nutritious, healthy choices. http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/healthierus/criteria_instructions.pdf ⁶
HealthierUS Challenge Whole Grain document	<i>HealthierUS Whole Grains Challenge: Whole Grains Resource</i> http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/HealthierUS/WholeGrainsforHealthierUS.pdf
IOM Standards	Nutrition standards for foods in schools , established by the Institute of Medicine, 2007.
Smart Snacks in Schools	USDA competitive food interim final rule, codified at 7 CFR 210.11 .
USDA Memo dated 12/17/07: Incorporating the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans into School Meals (memo code: SP 04-2008)	Memo to USDA Regions and State Child Nutrition Programs provides recommendations and guidance for fruits and vegetables, whole grains, milk, cholesterol, and other nutrients/food groups to enhance meal patterns.

A la carte in Cafeterias (Non-entrée) Snacks Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- ALASNAES, MS Level- ALASNAMS, HS Level- ALASNAHS

Score	Description: The <i>a la carte</i> in cafeterias snacks score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the number of cafeteria snacks with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of <i>a la carte</i> (individual, non-entrée) food outside the reimbursable school meal programs, during the service of meals in the cafeteria, <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-fried fruit (fresh or packed in juice or water), and vegetables, whole grain products, nonfat and low-fat dairy products (nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored or non-flavored) that are 200 calories or less per serving⁶ <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) • Less than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to dairy or fruit products) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following <i>a la carte</i> (individual, non-entrée) food outside the reimbursable school meal programs during the service of meals in the cafeteria:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 calories or less per serving <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • No more than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>

4	State mandates nutrition standards of <i>a la carte</i> (individual, non-entrée) food with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated or trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium.
3	State restricts sale/service of <i>a la carte</i> food of low nutritive value that meets federal requirements for FMNV, ⁱ but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
2	State requirement for <i>a la carte</i> food sold or served in cafeterias outside the school meal program is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for <i>a la carte</i> items.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of a la carte in Cafeterias (Non-entrée) Snacks Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits</p> <p><u>Potential Enhancement Factor (ES- snapores, MS- snaporms, HS- snaporhs):</u> Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential Enhancement Factor (ES- snapenes, MS- snapenms, HS- snapenhs):</u> Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential Enhancement Factor (ES- snamilkes, MS- snamilkms, HS- snamilkhs):</u> Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products (yogurt).</p> <p><u>Potential Enhancement Factor (ES- snagraines, MS- snagrainms, HS- snagrainhs):</u> Applies if state further defines whole grains to be consistent with FDA guidance on whole grains (see below).</p> <p>FDA guidance on label statements defines whole grains as “cereal grains that consist of the intact, ground, cracked, or flaked caryopsis, whose principal anatomical components—the starchy endosperm, germ, and bran—are present in the same relative proportions as they exist in the intact caryopsis.”</p> <p><u>Potential Inhibiting Factor (ES- sna50es, MS- sna50ms, HS- sna50hs):</u> Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential Inhibiting Factor (snafundcgy):</u> Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to food/snacks. The funding contingency policy applies across all grade levels.</p>

ⁱ As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

A la carte in Cafeterias (Non-entrée) Beverage Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- ALABEVES, MS Level- ALABEVMS, HS Level- ALABEVHS

Score	Description: The <i>a la carte</i> in cafeterias beverage score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of cafeteria beverages with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of <i>a la carte</i> (individual, non-entrée) beverages outside the reimbursable school meal programs, during the service of meals in the cafeteria, <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions:</p> <p><u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water without added flavorings, additives, or carbonation, <u>and/or</u> • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, <u>and/or</u> • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric or non-caloric sweeteners, <u>and/or</u> • Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances.
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following <i>a la carte</i> (individual, non-entrée) beverages outside the reimbursable school meal programs during the service of meals in the cafeteria:</p> <p><u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, <u>and/or</u> • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, <u>and/or</u> • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric sweeteners, <u>and/or</u> • Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances, <u>and/or</u> <p>Additional beverages allowed with limits on total calories and/or added sugar and caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances (would allow for some sports drinks, juice drinks, flavored waters, and diet sodas)</p>
4	State mandates nutrition standards with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated and trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium <u>or</u> caffeine.
3	State restricts sale/service of <i>a la carte</i> beverages of low nutritive value that meets federal requirements for FMNV, ⁱⁱ but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
2	State requirement for <i>a la carte</i> beverages sold or served in cafeterias outside the school meal program is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service.

1	State recommends nutrition standards for <i>a la carte</i> items.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of a la carte in cafeterias (non-entrée) beverage requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>alabevpores</i>, MS- <i>alabevporms</i>, HS- <i>alabevporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>alabevpenes</i>, MS- <i>alabevpenms</i>, HS- <i>alabevpenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>alabevmilkes</i>, MS- <i>alabevmilkms</i>, HS- <i>alabevmilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>alabev50es</i>, MS- <i>alabev50ms</i>, HS- <i>alabev50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>alabevfundcgy</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to beverages.</p>

ⁱⁱ As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

A la carte in Cafeterias Entrée Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- *ENTREEES*, MS Level- *ENTREEMS*, HS Level- *ENTREEHS*

Score	Description: The entrée la carte in cafeterias score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of a la carte entrées with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
5	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of <i>a la carte</i> entrée items outside the reimbursable school meal programs <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions:</p> <p><u>Entrée a la carte items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National school lunch entrée items <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • Less than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars, <u>and</u> • Sodium content 480 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
4	<p>State mandates nutrition standards for entrée a la carte items with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated and trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
3	State restricts sale/service for entrée a la carte items of low nutritive value but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
2	State requirement for <i>a la carte</i> entrée items sold or served in cafeterias outside the school meal program is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service for both individual snack and entrée items.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for <i>a la carte</i> entrée items.
0	No provision.

<p>Tracking variables</p>	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of a la carte in Cafeterias Entrée Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>entpores</i>, MS- <i>entporms</i>, HS- <i>entporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>entpenes</i>, MS- <i>entpenms</i>, HS- <i>entpenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>ent50es</i>, MS- <i>ent50ms</i>, HS- <i>ent50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor:</u> (<i>entfundcgy</i>) Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to a la carte entrées.</p>
----------------------------------	---

Vending Machines Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- VEND_ES, MS Level- VEND_MS, HS Level- VEND_HS

Note: If state policy sets out standards for all competitive food items without specifying the category (e.g., there is no separation for vended items versus school stores versus canteens versus fundraisers), the policy should still receive a score in 4 areas Vending Machines-non entrée foods/snacks only; Vending Machines – beverages only; School stores, canteens, and snack bars – foods only, and School stores, canteens, and snack bars – beverages only).

Score	Description: The vending machine food/snack score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of vending food/snacks with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of food through vending <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions.</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-fried fruit (fresh or packed in juice or water) and vegetables, whole grain products, nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored or non-flavored dairy products that are 200 calories or less per serving⁶ <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • Less than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following food items through vending machines:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 calories or less per serving <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • No more than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less

	<i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).
4	State mandates nutrition standards for the sale of foods through vending machines with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated or trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium.
3	State restricts sale of foods through vending machines of low nutritive value beyond federal requirements for FMNV ⁱⁱⁱ but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
2	State requirement of foods sold through vending machines is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service or other competitive foods.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for sold through vending machines
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Vending Machines Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>vendpores</i>, MS- <i>vendporms</i>, HS- <i>vendporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>vendpenes</i>, MS- <i>vendpenms</i>, HS- <i>vendpenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>vendmilkes</i>, MS- <i>vendmilkms</i>, HS- <i>vendmilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products (yogurt).</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>vendgraines</i>, MS- <i>vendgrainms</i>, HS- <i>vendgrainhs</i>): Applies if state further defines whole grains to be consistent with FDA and USDA guidance on whole grains (see below):</p> <p>FDA guidance on label statements defines <i>whole grains</i> as “cereal grains that consist of the intact, ground, cracked or flaked caryopsis, whose principal anatomical components--the starchy endosperm, germ, and bran--are present in the same relative proportions as they exist in the intact caryopsis--should be considered a whole grain food.”</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>vend50es</i>, MS- <i>vend50ms</i>, HS- <i>vend50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p>

	<p><u>Potential inhibiting factor (vendfundcgy)</u>: Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to food/snacks.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor (ES- vendlessdayes, MS- vendlessdayms, HS- vendlessdayhs)</u>: Applies if standards apply for less than the school day.</p>
--	--

ⁱⁱⁱ As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

Vending Machines Beverages Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- BEVENDES, MS Level- BEVENDMS, HS Level- BEVENDHS

If state policy sets out standards for all competitive food items without specifying the category (e.g., there is no separation for vended items versus school stores versus canteens versus fundraisers), the policy should still receive a score in 4 areas Vending Machines-non entrée foods/snacks only; Vending Machines – beverages only; School stores, canteens, and snack bars – foods only, and School stores, canteens, and snack bars – beverages only).

Score	Description: The vending machine beverage score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of vending beverage with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of beverages through vending <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions: <u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water without added flavorings, additives, or carbonation, <u>and/or</u> • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, <u>and/or</u> • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric or non-caloric sweeteners, <u>and/or</u> <p>Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances.</p>
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following beverages through vending machines: <u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, <u>and/or</u> • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, <u>and/or</u> • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric sweeteners, <u>and/or</u> • Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances. <p>Additional beverages allowed with limits on total calories and/or added sugar (would allow for some sports drinks, juice drinks, flavored waters, and diet sodas)</p>
4	<p>State mandates nutrition standards for the sale of beverages through vending machines with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated and trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium <u>or</u> caffeine.</p>
3	<p>State restricts sale of beverages through vending machines of low nutritive value beyond federal requirements for FMNV^{iv} but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines.³</p>
2	<p>State requirement of beverages sold through vending machines is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service or other competitive foods.</p>

1	State recommends nutrition standards for beverages sold through vending machines.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Vending Machines Beverages Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevendpores</i>, MS- <i>bevendporms</i>, HS- <i>bevendporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevendpenes</i>, MS- <i>bevendpenms</i>, HS- <i>bevendpenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevendmilkes</i>, MS- <i>bevendmilkms</i>, HS- <i>bevendmilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>bevend50es</i>, MS- <i>bevend50ms</i>, HS- <i>bevend50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>bevendfundcgy</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to beverages.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>bevendlessdayes</i>, MS- <i>bevendlessdayms</i>, HS- <i>bevendlessdayhs</i>): Applies if standards apply for less than the school day.</p>

^{iv} As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

School Stores, Canteens, and Snack Bars Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- *VENUE_ES*, MS Level- *VENUE_MS*, HS Level- *VENUE_HS*

If state policy sets out standards for all competitive food items without specifying the category (e.g., there is no separation for vended items versus school stores versus canteens versus fundraisers), the policy should still receive a score in 4 areas Vending Machines-non entrée foods/snacks only; Vending Machines – beverages only; School stores, canteens, and snack bars – foods only, and School stores, canteens, and snack bars – beverages only).

Score	Description: The school store, canteens, and snack bar score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of food/snacks with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of food through school stores, canteens, and snack bars <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-fried fruit (fresh or packed in juice or water) and vegetables, whole grain products, nonfat and low-fat dairy products (nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored) that are 200 calories or less per serving⁶ <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • Less than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following food items through school stores, canteens, and snack bars:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 calories or less per serving <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • No more than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less

	<i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).
4	State mandates nutrition standards for the sale of foods through school stores, canteens, and snack bars with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated or trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium.
3	State restricts sale of foods through school stores, canteens, and snack bars of low nutritive value beyond federal requirements for FMNV ^v but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
2	State requirement of foods sold through school stores, canteens, and snack bars is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service or other competitive foods.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for sold through school stores, canteens, and snack bars.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of School Stores, Canteens, and Snack Bars Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>venupores</i>, MS- <i>venuporms</i>, HS- <i>venuporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>venupenes</i>, MS- <i>venupenms</i>, HS- <i>venupenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>venumilkes</i>, MS- <i>venumilkms</i>, HS- <i>venumilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products (yogurt).</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>venu50es</i>, MS- <i>venu50ms</i>, HS- <i>venu50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>venufundcgy</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to food/snacks.</p>

	<p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>venulesdays</i>, MS- <i>venulesdayms</i>, HS- <i>venulesdayhs</i>): Applies if standards apply for less than the school day.</p>
--	--

^ As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

School Stores, Canteens, and Snack Bars Non-Entrée Beverage Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- BEVENUES, MS Level- BEVENUMS, HS Level- BEVENUHS

If state policy sets out standards for all competitive food items without specifying the category (e.g., there is no separation for vended items versus school stores versus canteens versus fundraisers), the policy should still receive a score in 4 areas Vending Machines-non entrée foods/snacks only; Vending Machines – beverages only; School stores, canteens, and snack bars – foods only, and School stores, canteens, and snack bars – beverages only).

Score	Description: The school stores, canteens, and snack bar beverage score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of beverages with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of beverages through school stores, canteens, or snack bars <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions:</p> <p><u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water without added flavorings, additives or carbonation, <i>and/or</i> • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, <i>and/or</i> • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric or non-caloric sweeteners, <i>and/or</i> • Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances.
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following beverages through school stores, canteens, or snack bars:</p> <p><u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, <i>and/or</i> • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, <i>and/or</i> • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric sweeteners, <i>and/or</i> • Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances. <p>Additional beverages allowed with limits on total calories and/or added sugar (would allow for some sports drinks, juice drinks, flavored waters, and diet sodas).</p>
4	<p>State mandates nutrition standards for the sale of beverages through school stores, canteens, or snack bars with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> fats (saturated and trans) <u>or</u> total or added sugar <u>or</u> sodium <u>or</u> caffeine.</p>
3	<p>State restricts sale of beverages through school stores, canteens, or snack bars of low nutritive value beyond federal requirements for FMNV^{vi} but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines.³</p>
2	<p>State requirement of beverages sold through school stores, canteens, or snack bars is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be available) or state requires a state</p>

	agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to <i>a la carte</i> sales/service or other competitive foods.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for beverages sold through school stores, canteens, or snack bars.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of School Stores, Canteens, and Snack Bars Non-entrée Beverage Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevenupores</i>, MS- <i>bevenuporms</i>, HS- <i>bevenuporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevenupenes</i>, MS- <i>bevenupenms</i>, HS- <i>bevenupenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevenumilkes</i>, MS- <i>bevenumilkms</i>, HS- <i>bevenumilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>bevvenu50es</i>, MS- <i>bevvenu50ms</i>, HS- <i>bevvenu50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>bevenufundcgy</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to beverages.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>bevenulesssdayes</i>, MS- <i>bevenulesssdayms</i>, HS- <i>bevenulesssdayhs</i>): Applies if standards apply for less than the school day.</p>

^{vi} As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

Fundraisers Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- FUND_ES, MS Level- FUND_MS, HS Level- FUND_HS

If state policy sets out standards for all competitive food items without specifying the category (e.g., there is no separation for vended items versus school stores versus canteens versus fundraisers), the policy should still receive a score in 4 areas Vending Machines-non entrée foods/snacks only; Vending Machines – beverages only; School stores, canteens, and snack bars – foods only, and School stores, canteens, and snack bars – beverages only).

*If the policy **specifically** identifies fundraisers as an area in which the standards apply, then the policy is scored using the Fundraiser Non-entrée: Foods/Snacks Requirements and Fundraisers Beverages Requirements in addition to the 4 areas listed above.*

Score	Description: The fundraiser food/snacks score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of snacks with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of food through school-based, on-campus fundraisers <u>or</u> allows only the following exceptions:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-fried fruit (fresh or packed in juice or water) and vegetables, whole grain products, nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored dairy products that are 200 calories or less per serving⁶ <u>and</u> • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • Less than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <u>and</u> • Sodium content 200 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following food items through school-based, on-campus fundraisers throughout the school day:</p> <p><u>Non-entrée food items limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 calories or less per serving <u>and</u>: • No more than 35 percent of total calories from fat (with the exception of nut/seed products) <u>and</u> • No more than 10 percent calories from saturated fat <u>and</u> • Zero trans fat <u>and</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 percent or less by weight of total sugars or 35 percent or less of calories from total sugars (does not apply to fruit or dairy) <i>and</i> • Sodium content 200 mg or less <p><i>Note:</i> Points will apply if state has established a standard that uses a <i>gram</i> limit that is comparable to the percent limits identified above for fat, saturated fat, and sugar (i.e., no more than 6 grams of total fat per 150 calorie portion).</p>
4	State mandates nutrition standards for the sale of foods through school-based, on-campus fundraisers with specified limits on calories <i>or</i> fats (saturated or trans) <i>or</i> total or added sugar <i>or</i> sodium.
3	State restricts sale of foods through school-based, on-campus fundraisers of low nutritive value beyond federal requirements for FMNV ^{vii} but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
2	State requirement of foods sold through school-based, on-campus fundraisers is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be sold) or state requires a state agency to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to fundraisers.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for sold through school-based, on-campus fundraisers.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Fundraisers Non-entrée Food/Snacks Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Exceptions to total sugar limit are allowed for dairy products and fruits</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>fundnofoodes</i>, MS- <i>fundnofoodms</i>, HS- <i>fundnofoodhs</i>): Applies if state specifies that only nonfood items are permitted for fundraisers.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>fundafteres</i>, MS- <i>fundafterms</i>, HS- <i>fundafterhs</i>): Applies if state policy requires/encourages the promotion of healthy food and beverage options or nonfood options during after-school fundraising events and activities either on school property or off-site</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>fundpores</i>, MS- <i>fundporms</i>, HS- <i>fundporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>fundpenes</i>, MS- <i>fundpenms</i>, HS- <i>fundpenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>fundmilkes</i>, MS- <i>fundmilkms</i>, HS- <i>fundmilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products (yogurt).</p>

	<p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>fund50es</i>, MS- <i>fund50ms</i>, HS- <i>fund50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>fund2cgy</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to food/snacks.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>fundlessdayes</i>, MS- <i>fundlessdayms</i>, HS- <i>fundlessdayhs</i>): Applies if standards apply for less than the school day.</p>
--	---

^{vii} As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

Fundraisers Beverage Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- BEVFUNDES, MS Level- BEVFUNDMS, HS Level- BEVFUNDHS

If state policy sets out standards for all competitive food items without specifying the category (e.g., there is no separation for vended items versus school stores versus canteens versus fundraisers), the policy should still receive a score in 4 areas Vending Machines-non entrée foods/snacks only; Vending Machines – beverages only; School stores, canteens, and snack bars – foods only, and School stores, canteens, and snack bars – beverages only).

*If the policy **specifically** identifies fundraisers as an area in which the standards apply, than score the policy using the Fundraisers: Foods/Snacks and Fundraisers: Beverages in addition to the 4 areas listed above.*

Score	Description: The fundraisers beverages score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of beverages with respect to the IOM recommended standard at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State prohibits the sale or service of beverages through school-based, on-campus fundraisers or allows only the following exceptions.</p> <p><u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water without added flavorings, additives, or carbonation, and/or • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk, and/or • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric or non-caloric sweeteners, and/or <p>Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances.</p>
5	<p>State allows the sale or service of only the following beverages through school-based, on-campus fundraisers:</p> <p><u>Beverages limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, and/or • Nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored or non-flavored milk, and/or • Other beverages with at least 100 percent fruit/vegetable juice with no added caloric sweeteners, and/or • Caffeine-free, with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances. <p>Additional beverages allowed with limits on total calories and/or added sugar (would allow for some sports drinks, juice drinks, flavored waters, and diet sodas).</p>
4	<p>State mandates nutrition standards for the sale of beverages through school-based, on-campus fundraisers with specified limits on calories or fats (saturated and trans) or total or added sugar or sodium or caffeine.</p>
3	<p>State restricts sale of beverages through school school-based, on-campus fundraisers of low nutritive value beyond federal requirements for FMNV^{viii} but without establishing nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines.³</p>
2	<p>State requirement of beverages sold through school-based, on-campus fundraisers is undefined (e.g., “healthy” foods and beverages must be sold) or state requires a state agency</p>

	to develop and adopt nutrition standards applicable to fundraisers.
1	State recommends nutrition standards for beverages sold through school-based, on-campus fundraisers.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Fundraisers Beverage Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfundnofoodes</i>, MS- <i>bevfundnofoodms</i>, HS- <i>bevfundnofoodhs</i>): Applies if state specifies that only nonfood items are permitted for fundraisers.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfundafteres</i>, MS- <i>bevfundafterms</i>, HS- <i>bevfundafterhs</i>): Applies if state requires/encourages the promotion of healthy food and beverage options or nonfood options during after-school fundraising events and activities either on school property or off site</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfundpores</i>, MS- <i>bevfundporms</i>, HS- <i>bevfundporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfundpenes</i>, MS- <i>bevfundpenms</i>, HS- <i>bevfundpenhs</i>): Applies if penalties are established for violations.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfundmilkes</i>, MS- <i>bevfundmilkms</i>, HS- <i>bevfundmilkhs</i>): Attempts are made to limit the amount of added sugar in flavored milk/dairy products.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfund50es</i>, MS- <i>bevfund50ms</i>, HS- <i>bevfund50hs</i>): Policy allows for a certain percentage of unhealthy/junk food items</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>bevfund2cgy</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to beverages.</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (ES- <i>bevfundlessdayes</i>, MS- <i>bevfundlessdayms</i>, HS- <i>bevfundlessdayhs</i>): Applies if standards apply for less than the school day.</p>

^{viii} As of July 1, 2014, the federal provision regulating FMNVs was no longer in effect. State laws using this language continue to be scored here, however please see variables related to Smart Snacks for federal competitive food language beginning July 1, 2014.

Classroom Parties/Activities/Events/Practices

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: (classbon)

Score	Description: The Classroom Parties/Activities/Events/Practices score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the need for classroom parties/activities/events/practices to encourage healthy food and beverage options or nonfood options or restricts the use of unhealthy food as a reward in the classroom.
1	State policy does address classroom parties/activities/events/practices or specifically addresses the use of food as a reward.
0	State policy does not address classroom parties/activities/events/practices or the use of food as a reward.
Enhancing/ Inhibiting Factors	There are no enhancing or inhibiting factors for this variable.

Exceptions for Classroom Parties/Activities/Events/Practices

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

*Variable name in data set: (classpen) *new 2013*

Score	Description: The Exceptions for Classroom Parties/Activities/Events/Practices score reflects the degree to which state law specifically allows for exceptions to established nutrition guidelines for classroom parties/activities/events/practices.
1	State allows for exceptions to established nutrition guidelines for classroom parties/activities/events/practices.
0	State does not specifically allow for exceptions to established nutrition guidelines for classroom parties/activities/events/practices.
Enhancing/ Inhibiting Factors	There are no enhancing or inhibiting factors for this variable.

Reimbursable School Lunch Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- MEALS_ES, MS Level- MEALS_MS, HS Level- MEALS_HS

The coding scheme below applies to the variable “Reimbursable School Lunch Requirements” (MEALS_ES; MEALS_MS; MEALS_HS; and all enhancement/inhibiting factors) for years 2003-10. In 2012, USDA instituted new, enhanced nutrition standards for the National School Lunch Program. This new federal rule supersedes state laws in this area; therefore, the variable “Reimbursable School Lunch Requirements” was not captured from 2012-present.

Score	Description: The reimbursable school lunches score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of reimbursable lunches with respect to the USDA National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program and the Federal Dietary Guidelines for Americans at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	<p>State addresses nutrition in reimbursable school lunch programs by requiring meals in all schools to meet <i>all</i> of the following 4 criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole Grains: whole grain foods are offered 3 or more times per week; or, half of all grains offered are whole grains. • Fruits and vegetables: both a fruit and vegetable are offered each day, regardless of the menu planning approach used; or, three different fruits and five different vegetables are offered each week. • Milk: nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored, or non-flavored milk offered daily. • Cholesterol: meals, on average over a school week, provide less than 100 mg cholesterol at lunch.
5	<p>State addresses nutrition in reimbursable school lunch programs by requiring meals in all schools to meet <i>2 or 3</i> of the following 4 criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole Grains: whole grain foods are offered 3 or more times per week; or, half of all grains offered are whole grains. • Fruits and vegetables: both a fruit and vegetable are offered each day, regardless of the menu planning approach used; or, three different fruits and five different vegetables are offered each week. • Milk: nonfat or 1 percent only, flavored or non-flavored milk offered daily. • Cholesterol: meals, on average over a school week, provide less than 100mg cholesterol at lunch.⁷
4	<p>State addresses nutrition in reimbursable school lunch programs by requiring meals in all schools to meet <i>at least 1 of the 4</i> criteria outlined above in the 5 point score category.</p>
3	<p>State addresses nutrition in reimbursable school lunch programs with requirements or standards that exceed compliance with federal regulations for school meals (7 CFR 210 for the</p>

	<p>National School Lunch Program) but does not meet criteria outlined in the 4 or 5 point score categories outlined above.</p> <p><i>For example, state sets standards for some food groups/nutrients that do not meet standards in 4 or 5 score categories above, state prohibits deep-fried foods in school meals, state requires more fruits and vegetables without specifying amount and/or frequency.</i></p>
2	<p>State addresses nutrition in reimbursable school lunch programs with a general mandate to develop and adopt requirements or standards that exceed compliance with federal regulations (e.g., State Education Agency is required to establish nutrition standards for all food and beverages sold or served in schools, including school nutrition programs). Beginning in 2012, state requires that school lunches meet existing federal regulations for school meals.</p>
1	<p>State recommends nutrition standards for school lunches that exceed compliance with federal regulations.</p>
0	<p>No provision or state requires that school lunches meet existing federal regulations for school meals (7 CFR 210 for the National School Lunch Program) (through 2010).</p>
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Reimbursable School Lunch Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>mealpores</i>, MS- <i>mealporms</i>, HS- <i>mealporhs</i>): Applies if state specifies portion sizes.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – whole grain (ES- <i>mealgraines</i>, MS- <i>mealgrainms</i>, HS- <i>mealgrainhs</i>): Applies if state requires whole grains to be offered each day.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – cooked legumes (dried beans or peas) (ES- <i>mealegumes</i>, MS- <i>mealegumms</i>, HS- <i>mealegumhs</i>): Applies if state specifies that they must be offered one or more times a week.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – Vitamin C (ES- <i>mealvitces</i>, MS- <i>mealvitcms</i>, HS- <i>mealvitchs</i>): Applies if state requires that a good source of Vitamin C be offered each day.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – fruit and vegetable (ES- <i>mealfvcs</i>, MS- <i>mealfvms</i>, HS- <i>mealfvhs</i>): Applies if state specifies that dark green or orange vegetables or fruit is offered three or more times per week.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – iron (ES- <i>mealirones</i>, MS- <i>mealironms</i>, HS- <i>mealironhs</i>): Applies if state specifies that two or more sources of iron is offered daily.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – limits (ES- <i>mealimites</i>, MS- <i>mealimitms</i>, HS- <i>mealimiths</i>): Applies if state sets limits or targets for sodium or trans fat.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> – fiber (ES- <i>mealfiberes</i>, MS- <i>mealfiberms</i>, HS- <i>mealfiberhs</i>): Applies if state sets a standard for fiber (at least 11 grams per meal or 11 grams averaged over the course of the week).</p>

	<p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>mealinfoes</i>, MS- <i>mealinfoms</i>, HS- <i>mealinfohs</i>): State requires nutrient information for each meal be available at point of purchase/in the cafeteria near where the meal is served or on the menu (e.g., fat, calories, protein, carbohydrates).</p> <p><u>Potential inhibiting factor</u> (<i>mealfund</i>): Applies if there is a funding contingency written into the law that requires funding to implement the enhancements/improvements to meals.</p>
--	--

School Meal Environment Requirements

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: ENVIRO2

According to federal regulations, schools that participate in the USDA National School Lunch Program must serve lunch between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Individual schools/school districts, not USDA, determine how much time to give students for lunch. USDA's Changing the Scene document recommends 20 minutes for lunch – after being served, and 10 minutes for breakfast – after being served.

Score	Description: The school meal environment score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the meal environment with respect to the USDA National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program and the IOM recommended standard.
3	State mandates two standards (beyond the school meal federal requirements) ^{6,7} for designated meal periods, in categories such as: (1) specific meal scheduling time requirements (e.g., lunch must be served between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and/or lunch must follow recess), and (2) specific eating time requirements (e.g., school must provide 20 minutes for students to eat after students are seated).
2	State mandates one standard (beyond the school meal federal requirements) ^{6,7} for designated meal period, in categories such as: (1) specific meal scheduling time requirements (e.g., lunch must be served between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.), and/or (2) specific eating time requirements (e.g., school must provide 20 minutes for students to eat after students are seated).
1	State recommends requirements for designated meal periods that exceed compliance with federal regulations for the school meal.
0	No provision.
Tracking Variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of School Meal Environment Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (<i>envirotime</i>): Law specifies that school provides at least 10 minutes for breakfast and 20 minutes for lunch</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (<i>envirosched</i>): Law specifies that school only schedules lunch between 11am and 1pm¹²</p>

Food Service Director Qualification Requirements

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: SERVIC2

Score	Description: The food service director qualifications score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the qualifications for food service directors with respect to the USDA National School Lunch Program and National Associations of State Boards of Education recommended standard.
4	State requires newly hired district food service directors to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree in nutrition, dietetics, food service management (or related field), or certification/credentialing from either a state or national program (e.g., School Nutrition Association or American Dietetic Association) at a level that specifies a post-secondary degree and a minimum requirement for specialized training in a nutrition-related field.
3	State requires newly hired food service directors to have a minor in a nutrition, dietetics, food service management (or related field), or certification/credentialing that specifies a post-secondary degree (e.g., associate's degree) and a minimum requirement for specialized training in a nutrition-related field.
2	State requires newly hired district food service directors to have a high school degree/GED and, in addition, a minimum requirement for specialized training in a nutrition-related field; or state requires certification/credentialing that specifies a HS/GED degree with a minimum requirement for specialized training in a nutrition-related field.
1	State recommends credentials for food service directors (or state certification is voluntary).
0	No provision.
Tracking variable	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Food Service Director Qualification Requirement policies and are coded as: "1" in data set if the factor applies "0" if it does not apply "999" if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor (<i>servbon</i>):</u> Applies if state addresses professional development for food service directors, whether related to certification or otherwise.</p>

Coordinating, Advisory, or Wellness Teams or Councils Requirements

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: ADVISORY

Score	Description: The coordinating, advisory, or wellness teams or councils score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the nutrition and wellness policies of these advisory or councils with respect to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Associations of State Boards of Education recommended standard.
3	State mandates that districts, local education agencies, or schools form school health coordinating, advisory, or wellness councils that include a nutrition component linked to local wellness policies required by the federal "Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-265 section 204)" or otherwise, establishes a state-wide infrastructure to support such programs.
2	State mandates that districts, local education agencies, or schools form school health coordinating, advisory, or wellness councils linked to local wellness policies required by the federal "Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004" or otherwise.
1	State recommends voluntary coordinating, advisory, or wellness councils for districts, local education agencies, or schools.
0	No provision.
Tracking variable	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Coordinating, Advisory, or Wellness Teams or Councils Requirement policies and are coded as:</p> <p>"1" in data set if the factor applies "0" if it does not apply "999" if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor (<i>advisboard</i>):</u> Applies if state creates a board/commission/committee to provide advice and recommendations related to nutrition and youth overweight policies.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor (<i>advisreview</i>):</u> Applies if state reviews/assesses local committee actions and makes recommendations.</p>

Nutrition Education Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- EDUC_ES, MS Level- EDUC_MS, HS Level- EDUC_HS

Score	Description: The nutrition education score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of nutrition education with respect to the USDA National School Lunch Program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended standard at the ES, MS, HS grade level.
4	State requires a curriculum to incorporate/integrate sequential nutrition education content into standards-based health education curriculum with reference to specific nutrition standards for specified grade levels. For example, standards may specify that by a certain grade level, certain standards, concepts, or content should be completed by grades 2, 5, 8, and 12. Nutrition education components can be included as part of overall health curriculum.
3	State requires a curriculum to incorporate/integrate sequential nutrition education content into standards-based health education curriculum without reference to specific nutrition standards or grades. Nutrition education components can be included as part of overall health curriculum.
2	State requires a curriculum to incorporate nutrition education content into health curriculum without reference to any additional requirements. Note: If state requires comprehensive health education that is consistent with CDC's Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP), this would qualify since nutrition is included.
1	State recommends a curriculum to incorporate nutrition education content into health curriculum without reference to any additional requirements. Note: If state recommends comprehensive health education that is consistent with CDC's Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP), this would qualify since nutrition is included.
0	No provision for broad health education provision with no mention of nutrition.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Nutrition Education Requirement policies, and are coded as: "1" in data set if the factor applies "0" if it does not apply "999" if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>educfoodserves</i>, MS- <i>educfoodservims</i>, HS- <i>educfoodservihs</i>): Applies if state specifies that schools must integrate/ coordinate nutrition instruction in the school with the food service program and/or instruction in other subjects.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>educrefes</i>, MS- <i>educrefms</i>, HS- <i>educrefhs</i>): Applies if state references the National Health Education Standards, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, or MyPyramid, in language regarding health or nutrition education¹²</p>

	<p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>educinses</i>, MS- <i>educinsms</i>, HS- <i>educinshs</i>): Applies if state specifies hours of student instruction per year (e.g., 50 hours per year) and/or hours of nutrition education professional development (e.g., 10 hours per year).</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (ES- <i>educshpes</i>, MS- <i>educshpms</i>, HS- <i>educshphs</i>): Applies if state requires health education (based on CDC's CSHP) for any grade.</p>
--	--

Marketing: Advertising Requirements

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: MARKTING

Score	Description: The marketing advertising score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the amount of advertising within the school with respect to the IOM and American College of Preventive Medicine recommended standard.
5	State prohibits the sales, commercial promotion/advertising, or giving away of food and beverages during the school day that do not conform to specified nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
4	State prohibits commercial advertising/promotion of all food and beverages during the school day that do not conform to specified nutrition standards that meet or exceed federal dietary guidelines. ³
3	State limits certain types of commercial advertising/promotion for low-nutrient food and beverages in certain locations and/or at certain times (e.g., direct advertising, such as a requirement to switch vending machine signage for soda to signage for water or indirect advertising, such as in-school fundraisers involving branded foods).
2	State requirement for advertising/marketing is undefined (e.g. schools must promote “healthy” food choices and prohibit advertising/marketing of “less healthy” food and beverages); or the state requires districts or schools to develop and adopt a standard for commercial advertising/promotion of food or beverages.
1	State recommends a standard for nutrition-based marketing of food and beverages to students during the school day.
0	No provision.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Marketing: Advertising Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor (<i>incentive</i>):</u> Applies if a state prohibits the use of commercial food products (through coupon, incentives, or other means) as a reward for school achievement.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor (<i>instructban</i>):</u> State prohibits all advertising associated with instruction (such as the use of logos and brands for food/beverage items on educational materials provided by the school).</p>

Marketing: Preferential Pricing Requirements

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: *PRF_PRIC*

Score	Description: The marketing preferential pricing score reflects the degree to which state law addresses preferential pricing with respect to the recommendations published in the scientific literature.
4	State mandates preferential pricing, which are applicable to multiple settings, to promote nutrient-dense food or beverages choices (e.g., preferential pricing of fruits and vegetables wherever sold or served in school).
3	State mandates preferential pricing, which are applicable to a single setting or food group to promote nutrient-dense food or beverages choices (e.g., vending prices may not favor carbonated beverages over water or 100 percent fruit juice).
2	State mandates a general requirement for preferential pricing (e.g., districts or schools shall promote healthy foods through preferential pricing); or the state requires districts or schools to develop and adopt a policy related to preferential pricing for nutrient-dense food and beverages.
1	State recommends preferential pricing to promote nutrient-dense food or beverage choices.
0	No provision.
Tracking variable	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of marketing: Preferential Pricing Requirement policies and are coded as:</p> <p>“1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor (<i>pricplace</i>):</u> Applies if state addresses placement of food or beverages to promote nutrient-dense food and beverage choices (e.g., fruits and vegetables should be offered at all points of service).</p>

Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening

Note: This policy applies across all grade levels. The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set.

Variable name in data set: BMI

Score	Description: The Body Mass Index (BMI) screening score reflects the degree to which state law addresses the prevention of overweight and obesity in accordance with the IOM and Federal Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommended standard.
3	State mandates BMI screening (if not exempted by parents) in all grades AND mandates purpose of screening, expected outcomes, appropriate parent notification/communication, and appropriate follow-up actions. ⁸
2	State mandates BMI screening (if not exempted by parents) and mandates purpose of screening, expected outcomes, appropriate parent notification/communication, and appropriate follow-up actions. Grade levels not specified.
1	State recommends/encourages/allows schools to conduct BMI screening that would include purpose of screening, expected outcomes, appropriate parent notification/communication, and appropriate follow-up actions.
0	No BMI screening provision <u>or</u> BMI screening required/recommended but no mention of purpose, outcomes, parent notification/communication, and/or appropriate follow up.
Tracking variable	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Body Mass Index Screening Requirement policies and are coded as: "1" in data set if the factor applies "0" if it does not apply "999" if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Inhibiting factor</u> (to track distinction between the two zero categories) (<i>bmi_fwup</i>): BMI screening required/recommended but no mention of purpose, outcomes, parent notification/communication, and/or appropriate follow up.</p>

Farm-to-School Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- FRMSCHES, MS Level- FRMSCHMS, HS Level- FRMSCHHS

Score	Description: The Farm-to-School score reflects the degree to which state law establishes a farm to school program with respect to the USDA National School Lunch Program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s recommended School Health Guidelines at the ES, MS, HS grade level.
4	State establishes a Farm-to-School program, which requires all of the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for the Farm-to-School program provided by the state (e.g., website of farmers/schools participating in the program, farm/food service director education, or other outreach). • Nutrition education to students in conjunction with the program (e.g. school garden or farm tours). • Dedicated funding (i.e., state grants) for the program • State defines “local” or “regional” produce used in the program
3	State establishes a Farm-to-School program with at least 2 of the 4 criteria listed above.
2	State establishes a Farm-to-School program without specified requirements.
1	State recommends that schools establish a Farm-to-School program, <u>or</u> the state only requires less than one week devoted to a Farm-to-School Program (e.g., a pilot).
0	No provision for establishment of a Farm-to-School program.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Nutrition Education Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (at all school levels- <i>schgrd</i>): Applies if state addresses a stand-alone school garden program without establishing a Farm-to-School program.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (at all school levels- <i>interag</i>): Applies if state requires interagency collaboration regarding the Farm-to-School program.</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (at all school levels- <i>intcurr</i>): Applies if state requires the Farm-to-School nutrition component be integrated into permanent curriculum (e.g., health or science).</p>

Potable Water Requirements

Note: The italicized text below corresponds to the variable names in the CLASS Data Set. The scoring criteria for this policy are identical at elementary (ES), middle (MS), and high (HS) school levels.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- POTWTRES, MS Level-POTWTRMS, HS Level- POTWTRHS
*Section 203 of the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act amends section 9(a) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. (1758(a)) by requiring that schools participating in the NSLP make potable water available to children at no charge in the place **where lunch meals** are served **during the meal service**. Issues affecting potable water consumption by students include access, quality, infrastructure, and funding. This scoring system focuses on access (e.g. time, number, and location of access points and ability to utilize access points).*

Score	Description: The potable water score reflects the degree to which state law requires free potable water access with respect to the USDA National School Lunch Program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s recommended School Health Guidelines at the ES, MS, HS grade level.
4	State requires free potable water access with requirements or standards that exceed compliance with federal regulations (7 CFR 210 for the National School Lunch Program) and meets all the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires access to potable water during all meal times. • Requires access to potable water at all times during the day. • Requires access to potable water in other areas of the school building other than the cafeteria.
3	State requires free potable water access with requirements or standards that exceed compliance with federal regulations (7 CFR 210 for the National School Lunch Program) and meets at least 1 of the 3 criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires access to potable water during all meal times. • Requires access to potable water during at all times during the day. • Requires access to potable water in other areas of the school building other than the cafeteria.
2	State requires that potable water be available to children at no charge in the place where lunch meals are served during meal service.
1	State recommends access to free potable water that exceeds compliance with federal regulations (7 CFR 210 for the National School Lunch Program).
0	No provision for access to potable water.
Tracking variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Nutrition Education Requirement policies and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential enhancement factor</u> (at all school levels - <i>wtrecp</i>): Applies if state requires that schools provide a water receptacle near all potable water access points (i.e., cups/pitchers).</p>

Smart Snacks Food Requirements

Note: This variable was added beginning with the CLASS 2014 data set. Please note that the Smart Snacks Food Requirement variable is coded in addition to the IOM related competitive food and beverages variables included in the 2003-2015 CLASS data sets. The new variable written below will be coded only if Smart Snacks or its nutrient standards are specifically addressed.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- SMARTSNACKES, MS Level- SMARTSNACKMS, HS Level- SMARTSNACKHS

Score	Description: The Smart Snacks Requirement score reflects the degree to which state law addresses compliance with the federal rule known as “Smart Snacks” standards ⁹ at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	State institutes a complete ban on competitive food sales.
5	<p>State requires compliance with Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for food sold at school and defines the standards or requires compliance with articulated standards that meet or exceed Smart Snacks requirements, even if no reference to Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 exists.</p> <p>Smart Snacks requires that all food fall into one of the general standards as well as meet the specific nutrient standards.</p> <p>General food standard requires that food sold must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a grain product that contains 50 percent or more whole grains by weight or have the first ingredient a whole grain; or • Have as the first ingredient a fruit, vegetable, dairy product, protein food; or • Be a combination food that contains at least ¼ cup of fruit and/or vegetable; or • Contain 10% of the daily value of one of the nutrients of public health concern based on the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans¹⁰ (calcium, potassium, vitamin D, or dietary fiber)*; and • If water is the first ingredient, the second ingredient must be one of the food items above <p>Nutrient standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 200 calories per snack portion • No more than 350 calories per entrée • No more than 230 mg of sodium per snack item** • No more than 480 mg of sodium per entrée item • No more than 35% total calories from fat*** • Less than 10% total calories from saturated fat*** • Zero grams trans fat per portion (less than 0.5g per portion) • No more than 35% of weight from total sugars**** <p>*Beginning July 1, 2016 foods may not qualify using the 10% DV criteria</p>

	<p>** Effective July 1, 2016, these snack items and side dishes must have not more than 200 mg of sodium per item as packaged or served.</p> <p>***Exemptions to fat/saturated fat requirements: reduced fat cheese and part skim mozzarella cheese, nuts, seeds, nut/seed butters, dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds with no added nutritive sweeteners or fat, seafood with no added fat</p> <p>****Exemptions to sugar requirements: dried whole fruits or vegetables, dried whole fruit or vegetable pieces, dehydrated fruits or vegetables with no added nutritive sweeteners, dried fruits with nutritive sweeteners required for processing, products that consist of only dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds, fresh frozen and canned fruits and vegetables with no added ingredients</p>
4	State requires compliance with Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for food sold at school without specifying actual standards.
3	<p>State requires compliance with all of the specific nutrient standards of Smart Snacks.</p> <p>Nutrient standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 200 calories per snack portion • No more than 350 calories per entrée • No more than 230 mg of sodium per snack item** • No more than 480 mg of sodium per entrée item • No more than 35% total calories from fat*** • Less than 10% total calories from saturated fat*** • Zero grams trans fat per portion (not more than 0.5g per portion) • No more than 35% of weight from total sugars**** <p>*Beginning July 1, 2016 foods may not qualify using the 10% DV criteria</p> <p>**Effective July 1, 2016, these snack items and side dishes must have not more than 200 mg of sodium per item as packaged or served.</p> <p>***Exemptions to fat/saturated fat requirements: reduced fat cheese and part skim mozzarella cheese, nuts, seeds, nut/seed butters, dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds with no added nutritive sweeteners or fat, seafood with no added fat</p> <p>****Exemptions to sugar requirements: dried whole fruits or vegetables, dried whole fruit or vegetable pieces, dehydrated fruits or vegetables with no added nutritive sweeteners, dried fruits with nutritive sweeteners required for processing, products that consist of only dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds, fresh frozen and canned fruits and vegetables with no added ingredients</p>
2	State requires some nutrition standards that meet or exceed Smart Snacks requirements with specified limits on calories <u>or</u> sodium, <u>or</u> fat, <u>or</u> saturated fat, <u>or</u> trans fat, <u>or</u> sugar.
1	State recommends compliance with Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for food sold at school.
0	No provision related to Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11.

<p>Tracking Variables</p>	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Smart Snacks Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential Enhancement Factor</u> (ES-<i>fundnoexemptes</i>; MS-<i>fundnoexemptms</i>; HS-<i>fundnoexempths</i>): Applies if policy allows for 0 exempt fundraisers each year</p> <p><u>Potential Inhibiting Factor</u> (ES-<i>fundexemptes</i>; MS-<i>fundexemptms</i>; HS-<i>fundexempths</i>): Applies if policy allows for a certain number of exempt fundraisers each year</p>

Smart Snacks Beverage Requirements

Note: This variable was added beginning with the CLASS 2014 data set. Please note that the Smart Snacks Beverage Requirement variable is coded in addition to the IOM related competitive food and beverages variables included in the 2003-2015 CLASS data sets. The new variable written below will be coded only if Smart Snacks or its beverage standards are specifically addressed.

Variable name in data set: ES Level- BEVSMARTSNACKES, MS Level- BEVSMARTSNACKMS, HS Level- BEVSMARTSNACKHS

Score	Description: The Smart Snacks Requirement score reflects the degree to which state law addresses compliance with the federal rule known as “Smart Snacks” standards ⁹ at the ES, MS, and HS grade level.
6	State institutes a complete ban on competitive food sales.
5	<p>State requires compliance with Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for beverages sold at school and defines the standards or requires compliance with articulated standards that meet or exceed Smart Snacks requirements, even if no reference to Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 exists.</p> <p>Smart Snacks requires that beverages be limited to the following in elementary and middle schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain water (with or without carbonation but no flavorings) • Unflavored low fat milk • Unflavored or flavored fat free milk and milk alternatives permitted by NSLP/SBP • 100% fruit/vegetable juice • 100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation) and no added sweeteners <p>High Schools may additionally sell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 20-fluid ounce portions of calorie-free, flavored water (with or without carbonation); and other beverages containing < 5 calories/8 fl. oz. (or ≤ 10 calories/20 fl. oz.) • No more than 12-fluid ounce portions of beverages with ≤ 40 calories/8 fl. oz. or ≤ 60 calories/12 fl. oz. <p>Serving sizes are limited as follows: ES—8 fl. oz. for all beverages except water MS—12 fl. oz. for all beverages except water HS—12 fl. oz. for milk and juice; 20 fl. oz. portions of calorie-free, flavored water (with or without carbonation) and other beverages that are labeled to contain <5 calories/8 fl. oz. or ≤ 10 calories/20 fl. oz.; 12 fl. oz. other beverages ≤ 40 calories/8 fl. oz. or ≤ 60 calories/12 fl. oz.</p>
4	State requires compliance with Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for beverages sold at school without specifying actual standards.

3	<p>State requires compliance with the following Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for beverages sold at school, without limiting serving sizes.</p> <p>Smart Snacks requires that beverages be limited to the following in elementary and middle schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain water (with or without carbonation but no flavorings) • Fat free or low fat unflavored milk • Fat free flavored milk • 100% juice • 100% juice diluted with water <p>High Schools may additionally sell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calorie-free, flavored water (with or without carbonation); and other beverages containing < 5 calories/8 fl. oz. (or ≤ 10 calories/20 fl. oz.) • Beverages with ≤ 40 calories/8 fl. oz. or ≤ 60 calories/12 fl. oz.
2	<p>State requires some nutrition standards that meet or exceed Smart Snacks requirements with specified restrictions on water <u>or</u> milk fat <u>or</u> juice <u>or</u> caffeine <u>or</u> serving size <u>or</u> other beverages.</p>
1	<p>State recommends compliance with Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11 requirements for beverages sold at school.</p>
0	<p>No provision related to Smart Snacks/Federal Rule/ 7 CFR 210.11.</p>
Tracking Variables	<p>Description: These are features in the codified law that may enhance or inhibit implementation of Smart Snacks Requirement policies, and are coded as: “1” in data set if the factor applies “0” if it does not apply “999” if it was not scored for that particular year</p> <p><u>Potential Enhancement Factor</u> (ES-bevfundnoexemptes; MS-bevfundnoexemptms; HS-bevfundnoexempths): Applies if policy allows for 0 exempt fundraisers each year</p> <p><u>Potential Inhibiting Factor</u> (ES-bevfundexemptes; MS-bevfundexemptms; HS-bevfundexempths): Applies if policy allows for a certain number of exempt fundraisers each year</p>

References

- ¹ USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). National School Lunch Program: foods sold in competition with USDA school meal programs. A report to Congress, 2001. Washington, D.C.: USDA; 2001. [cited 2006 Sept 25]. Available from: http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/competitivefoods/report_congress.htm.
- ² GAO (Government Accounting Office). School Meal Programs: Competitive Foods are Widely Available and Generate Substantial Revenues for Schools. GAO-05-563. Washington, DC: GAO; 2005.
- ³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and (USDA) U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dietary guidelines for Americans. 2005 Jan [cited 2005 Feb 3]. Available from: <http://www.healthierus.gov/dietaryguidelines/>.
- ⁴ School Breakfast Program, 7 C.F.R. 220.12 (2005). Available from: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/7cfrv4_05.html.
- ⁵ National School Lunch Program, 7 C.F.R. 210.11 and 7 C.F.R. 210 (Appendix B) (2005). Available from: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/menu/fmnv.htm>
- ⁶ Institute of Medicine report: Nutrition Standards for Foods in Schools: Leading the Way Towards Healthier Youth. April 2007, <http://www.iom.edu/CMS/3788/30181/42502.aspx>
- ⁷ USHealthier School Challenge Criteria: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/HealthierUS/index.html>; USDA Memo, December 2007
- ⁸ Nihiser AJ, Lee SM, Wechsler H, McKenna M, Odom E, Reinold C, Thompson D, Grummer-Strawn L. Body Mass Index Measurement in Schools. *Journal of School Health*. 2007;77(10):651–671. http://www.ashaweb.org/journal_schoolhealth.html#bmi
- ⁹ *National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program: Nutrition Standards for All Foods Sold in School as Required by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010*, 7 CFR 210.11 (interim final rule June 28, 2013) available at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?rgn=div5&node=7:4.1.1.1.1#se7.4.210_111. See also Tools for Schools: Focusing on Smart Snacks. Available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/healthierschoolday/tools-schools-focusing-smart-snacks>.
- ¹⁰ Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010. U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2010. Available at <http://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/dga2010/dietaryguidelines2010.pdf>.