

School Nutrition Program

The district will operate a school nutrition program which shall be under the overall supervision of the district's director of nutrition services.

The director of nutrition services shall cooperate with each school principal in matters essential to the proper functioning of each school's nutrition program. The responsibility for control of students using the school cafeteria shall rest with the building principal.

Nutrition services shall provide lunches and breakfasts, through participation in the National School Lunch Program *and School Breakfast Program*.

The Board shall approve the prices set for meals and the price of beverages.

Adopted: 2006

Revised: 6-21-2017
3/25/2020

Legal Refs: 42 U.S.C. 1751 *et seq.* (National School Lunch Act)
7. C.F.R. Part 210 (National School Lunch Act regulation)
7 C.F.R. Part 220 (School Breakfast Program regulations)
C.R.S. 22-32-120 (food services)
C.R.S. 22-32-134.5 (healthy beverage requirement)
C.R.S. 22-32-136.3 (trans fat ban)
C.R.S. 22-82.7-101 *et seq.* (Start Smart Nutrition Program provides funding to eliminate amount students who qualify for reduced priced meals pay in school breakfast program)
C.R.S. 22-82.9-101 *et seq.* (Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program provides funding to eliminate amount students in preschool through fifth grade pay for school lunch program, if they qualify for reduced price meals)
1 CCR 301-3 (State Board of Education – competitive food services rules)
1 CCR 301-79 (State Board of Education – healthy beverages rules)

CROSS REFS.: EFC, Free and Reduced-Price Food Services
EFEA*, Nutritious Food Choices

NOTE 1: State law prohibits schools from “making available” to students any food or beverage that contains any amount of industrially produced trans fat. C.R.S. 22-32-136.3(2). The trans fat ban applies to all food and beverages made available to students on school grounds during the school day and extended school day and includes items sold through the school cafeteria, school store or vending machines located on school grounds. C.R.S. 22-32-136.3(3). However, if the food or beverage sold through the cafeteria, store or vending machine is part of school fundraising efforts conducted by one or more students, teachers or parents, the trans fat ban does not apply. C.R.S. 22-32-136.3(4). The law also exempts items donated to the school that are given to students for consumption off school grounds and not during the school day. Id.

NOTE 2: The USDA’s regulations outlines the nutrition standards for all foods sold in schools that participate in federal school meal programs under the National School Lunch Act and/or School Breakfast Act, including standards concerning saturated and trans fats, sugar, sodium and calories. 7 C.F.R. Parts 210 and 220. These “Smart Snacks in School” nutrition standards do not apply to: (1) items sold during non-school hours, weekends or off-campus fundraising events; (2) foods brought from home for personal consumption; and/or (3) fundraiser foods not intended for consumption during the school day. A special exemption from this rule is permitted for “infrequent, school-sponsored fundraisers,” as determined by each state. The Colorado Department of Education (CDE) set this number at three exemptions per school per school year. For more information on the “Smart Snacks in School” nutrition standards, visit CDE’s Office of School Nutrition webpage or the USDA’s Food and Nutrition Services webpage.

NOTE 3: Schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program and have seventy percent or more students eligible for free or reduced-cost lunch must offer a free breakfast to each student. C.R.S. 22-82.8-103(3)(b). The breakfast may be served at a time determined by the school, as long as it occurs after the first bell. C.R.S. 22-82.8-103(3)(c). Small rural districts with a student population of less than 1,000 students are exempt from this requirement and there is also flexibility for other specific situations (e.g. funding decrease, before-school care programs).