

Nutrition and Physical Fitness

The board recognizes that childhood obesity has reached epidemic levels in Washington and throughout the country. Overweight children are at a higher risk for developing severe long-term health problems, and overweight children are affected by discrimination, psychological stress, and low self-esteem. However, research indicates that obesity and subsequent diseases are largely preventable through diet and regular physical activity. Research also indicates that becoming physically active and maintaining a regular physical activity program significantly reduces the risk of some obesity and some cancers, diabetes and other chronic diseases.

Children who eat well-balanced meals and are healthy are more likely to learn in the classroom. The board supports increased emphasis on nutrition as well as physical activity at all grade levels to enhance the well-being of our district's youth. Therefore, it is the policy of the board to provide students:

- Access to nutritious food;
- Opportunities for physical activity and developmentally appropriate exercise; and
- Accurate information related to these topics.

Insert here the Local School Wellness Policy (LSWP) developed with the appropriate stakeholders in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations. The local school wellness policy must include the following provisions:

- Goals for nutrition education, physical activity, and other school-based activities that are designed to promote school wellness in a manner that the district determines is appropriate;
- Nutrition guidelines for all foods available on school campus in accordance with USDA Smart Snacks standards for competitive foods rules with the objectives of promoting student health and reducing childhood obesity;
- Assurances that guidelines for reimbursable school meals are not less restrictive than the regulations and guidance issued by the USDA on the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program;
- A plan for periodically measuring and making available to the public, including students, parents and the community (e.g., as part of the district's Annual Report) an assessment on the implementation of the LSWP, including: 1) the extent to which schools are compliant with the Policy; 2) the extent to which the LSWP compares to the model Wellness School Assessment Tool; and 3) to describe the progress made in attaining goals of the LSWP;
- Involvement of parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, the school board and school administrators, teachers of physical education, school health professionals and the public in developing, implementing, periodically reviewing and updating the LSWP; and
- Designation of one or more district officials to ensure that each school complies with the LSWP and the Smart Snacks standards.

The superintendent will develop and implement a comprehensive district-wide nutrition program consistent with state and federal requirements for districts sponsoring the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program. To implement the program, the superintendent will adopt and implement a comprehensive curriculum on health, physical education, and nutrition consistent with Washington State Learning Standards. The curriculum will provide opportunities for developmentally appropriate instruction for grades K-12. The input of staff, students, parents and public health professions in the development of the curriculum is encouraged.

Nutrition, health, and physical education topics will be integrated within the sequential, comprehensive health and physical education curriculum taught at every grade level, kindergarten through grade 12, and coordinated with the district's nutrition and food services operation.

Nutrition Standards

The district will provide meals for students that meet the meal pattern requirements for the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.

[District note: If the district sponsors the National School Lunch Program, it must comply with the following Smart Snacks in Schools nutritional guidelines:

All foods and beverages sold to students on campus during the school day (e.g., vending machines, DECA school stores, bake sales, and other school fundraisers) must meet USDA Smart Snacks standards. No food or drink items will be sold unless they have been approved by the principal or school official responsible for oversight as designated in the LSWP.]

Food Services Program

The district supports the philosophy of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Program and will provide wholesome and nutritious meals for children in the district's schools. The board authorizes the superintendent to administer the food services program, provided that any decision to enter into a contract with a private food service management company will require the approval of the board. Expenditures for food supplies shall not exceed the estimated revenues.

Because of the potential liability of the district, the food services program will not accept donations of food other than as provided in this policy without the expressed approval of the board. Should the board approve a food donation, the superintendent shall establish inspection and handling procedures for the food and determine that the provisions of all state and local laws have been met before selling the food as part of the school lunch menu.

As a sponsor of the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program, the district will provide free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches to students who qualify in accordance with the program. The district will distribute the Letter to Households and Free and Reduced-price Meal Applications to all households at the beginning of each school year. The district will protect the identity of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in accordance with USDA guidelines for confidentiality and disclosure of student eligibility for such meals.

On Test days the district may provide free, nutritious meals to all students, including those who do not qualify for free or reduced priced federal school meal benefits. However, the district must use non-Federal funds to cover the cost of providing such meals.

The board of directors may set an adult meal price to allow teachers, administrators, and parents to demonstrate their support for school meal programs by occasionally eating with students. The price must be the price charged to students paying the full meal price plus the value of federal reimbursement for paid meals and the USDA Food Value.

The district will use USDA Foods made available under the Federal Food Distribution Program for school meal programs.

Food Services Procurement

Open bid process

In all applicable cases, food, food products, supplies, and equipment purchased with school food service funds shall be procured in accordance with the process and procedures established in Policy 6220 in a manner that provides full and open competition consistent with the standards in applicable federal regulations.

Conflict of Interest

The following conduct will be expected of all persons who are engaged in the award and administration of contracts supported by School Food Services Program Funds:

1. No employee, officer, or agent of the district shall participate in selection or in the award or administration of a contract supported by Program funds if a conflict of interest, real or apparent, would be involved. Conflicts of interest arise when one of the following has a financial or other interest in the firm selected for the award:
 - a) District employee, officer, or agent;
 - b) Any member of his/her immediate family;
 - c) His/her partner;
 - d) An organization that employs or is about to employ one of the above.
2. District employees, officers, or agents shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors, potential contractors, or parties to sub-agreements.
3. The purchase during the school day of any food or service from a contractor for individual use is prohibited.
4. The removal of any food, supplies, equipment, or school property such as records, recipe books, and the like is prohibited.
5. The outside sale of such items as used oil, empty cans, and the like will be sold by contract between the district and the outside agency. Individual sales by any school person to an outside agency or other school person is prohibited.

Failure of any employee to abide by the above-stated code may result in disciplinary action, including but not limited to, a fine, suspension, or dismissal.

Physical Education and Physical Activity

Health and Physical Education Curriculum

The superintendent shall adopt and implement a comprehensive health and physical education curriculum consistent with the Washington State K-12 Health and Fitness Learning Standards. The health and physical education curriculum will promote the benefits of a physically active lifestyle and help students develop skills to engage in lifelong healthy habits. The curriculum will provide opportunities for developmentally appropriate instruction for grades K-12.

All students in grades one through eight shall be required to receive an average of one hundred instructional minutes per week of physical education per year. All high school students are required to complete a minimum of .5 credits of health and 1.5 credits of physical education. The district shall offer a one credit course or its equivalent in physical education for each grade in the high school program (grades 9-12).

A physical education curriculum includes instruction and practice in a variety of motor skills and movement patterns; knowledge of concepts related to movement and performance; knowledge and

skills to achieve and maintain a health-enhancing level of physical activity and fitness; responsible personal and social behavior; and values physical activity for health and enjoyment.

All students will be provided equal opportunity to participate in physical education classes. The district will make appropriate accommodations to allow opportunity for equitable participation by all students and will reasonably adapt physical education classes and equipment as necessary. The district will ensure that any student eligible for special education will be provided appropriate physical education services.

Recess

In addition to required physical education, the district will provide students with physically active daily recess opportunities. Recess will complement, not substitute, for physical education class.

Physical Activity

The district will attempt to provide physical activity before, during, and after school. This includes a variety of school-based physical activities to enable all students to participate in 60 minutes of physical activity each day. District teachers will provide short (2-3 minute) physical activity breaks/brain boosters to students during classroom time. These physical activity breaks will complement, not substitute, for physical education class, recess, and class transition periods. Physical activity during the day (including but not limited to recess, physical activity breaks, or physical education) will not be withheld as punishment for any reason.

Active transport will be encouraged in schools to promote alternative transport methods for children, such as pedestrian and bicycle safety programs (See Policy 6605, Student Safety Walking, Biking and Riding Buses).

The district is encouraged to promote the use of school facilities for physical activity programs offered by the school and/or community-based organizations outside of school hours.

Waivers for Physical Education

[District note: Insert policy language only if school board chooses to exercise the district's option under state law to grant waivers in physical education].

Two health and fitness credits are required (.5 credit health education; 1.5 credits fitness/physical education). Students may be excused from the fitness requirement under RCW [28A.230.050](#). Such excused students will be required to demonstrate proficiency/competency in the knowledge portion of the fitness requirement, in accordance with written district policy.

- A physical education waiver is defined as:
 - Released from physical education class (not taking physical education at all);
 - Not receiving credit; and
 - Accountable for the knowledge portion of physical education, per statute].

Cross References: 4260 - Use of School Facilities
2410 - High School Graduation Requirements

Legal References: RCW 28A.210.365 Food choice, physical activity, childhood fitness – minimum standards—district waiver or exemption policy
RCW 28A.230.040 Physical Education – Grades 1-8
RCW 28A.230.050 Physical Education in High Schools
RCW 28A.230.095 Essential academic learning requirements and assessments – verification reports.
RCW 28A.235.120 Meal Programs – Establishment and Operation –

Personnel — Agreements
RCW 28A.235.130 Milk for children at school expense
RCW 28A.623.020 Nonprofit program for elderly — Authorized —
Restrictions
RCW 69.04 Intrastate Commerce in Food, Drugs and Cosmetics
RCW 69.06.010 Food and beverage service worker's permit — Filing,
duration — Minimum training requirements
RCW 69.06.020 Permit exclusive and valid throughout state — Fee
RCW 69.06.030 Diseased persons — May not work — Employer may not
hire
RCW 69.06.050 Permit to be secured within fourteen days from time of
employment.
RCW 69.06.070 Limited duty permit
WAC 180-51-068 State subject and credit requirements for high school
graduation—Students entering the ninth grade on or after July 1, 2015.
WAC 392-172A-02030 Physical education (special education services)
WAC 392-410-135 Physical Education – Grade school and high school
requirement.
WAC 392-410-136 Physical Education Requirement-Excuse
7 CFR, Parts 210 and 220
7 CFR, Part 245.5
Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010
7 CFR 3016.36 – Procurement

Management
Resources: 2015 - June Issue
Recommendations for Waivers in High School Physical Education/Fitness
Education, OSPI (September 2013)
2014 - February Issue
Wellness Policy Best Practices, OSPI (January 2013)
Policy News, February 2005 Nutrition and Physical Fitness Policy
Policy News, December 2004 Nutrition and Physical Fitness Update

Wishram School District
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Wishram School District #94 Wellness Procedures on Physical Activity and Nutrition

**National Alliance for Nutrition and Activity (NANA)
March 2005**

Background

In the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, the U.S. Congress established a new requirement that all school districts with a federally-funded school meals program develop and implement wellness policies that address nutrition and physical activity by the start of the 2006-2007 school year [provide link to Section 204]. In response to requests for guidance on developing such policies, the National Alliance for Nutrition and Activity (NANA, see www.nanacoalition.org) convened a work group of more than 50 health, physical activity, nutrition, and education professionals from a variety of national and state organizations to develop a set of model policies for local school districts.

The model nutrition and physical activity policies below meet the new federal requirement. This comprehensive set of model nutrition and physical activity policies¹ is based on nutrition science, public health research, and existing practices from exemplary states and local school districts around the country. The NANA work group's first priority was to promote children's health and well-being. However, feasibility of policy implementation also was considered.

Using the Model Policies

School districts may choose to use the following model policies as written or revise them as needed to meet local needs and reflect community priorities. When developing wellness policies, school districts will need to take into account their unique circumstances, challenges, and opportunities. Among the factors to consider are socioeconomic status of the student body; school size; rural or urban location; and presence of immigrant, dual-language, or limited-English students.

¹ Some aspects of a broader conception of "wellness" are not addressed in the model policies that follow. NANA encourages school districts to establish and maintain a coordinated school health program that addresses all components of school health, including mental health services and school health services, which are not addressed in these model policies. These model policies also do not address certain important related areas, such as counseling services for those with eating disorders; food safety policies; and policies to reduce weight-related bullying.

It often helps to begin by conducting a baseline assessment of schools' existing nutrition and physical activity environments. The results of school-by-school assessments can be compiled at the district level to prioritize needs. Useful self-assessment and planning tools include the *School Health Index* from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Changing the Scene* from the Team Nutrition Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and *Opportunity to Learn Standards for Elementary, Middle, and High School Physical Education* from the National Association for Sport and Physical Education.

A district may find it more practical to phase in the adoption of its wellness policies than to implement a comprehensive set of nutrition and physical activity policies all at once. Compromises from the ideal might be required as district decision makers consider challenges such as limited class time, curriculum requirements, and funding and space constraints.

The Appendix contains a list of selected resources to assist with the development, implementation, and monitoring/review of local wellness policies. In addition, many of the members of the National Alliance for Nutrition and Activity listed below are available to provide advice and assistance as school districts undertake this important task.

For more information, contact Joy Johanson at the Center for Science in the Public Interest at 202-777-8351 or jjohanson@cspinet.org or Jessica Donze Black at the American Dietetic Association at 202-775-8277 or jdonze@eatright.org.

**The following organizations assisted with or supported
the development of these model policies:**

Action for Healthy Kids of Illinois

<www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_public_view.php?team=IL&Submit=Go>

Advocacy Institute

<www.advocacy.org>

Advocates for Better Children's Diets

<www.nchapman.com/abcd.html>

American Cancer Society

<www.cancer.org>

American Dental Association

<www.ada.org/public/topics/diet.asp>

American Diabetes Association

<www.diabetes.org>

American Dietetic Association

<www.eatright.org>

American Public Health Association

<www.apha.org>

American School Health Association

<www.ashaweb.org>

American Society of Bariatric Physicians

<www.asbp.org>

Association of State and Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors

<www.astphnd.org>

Be Active New York State

<www.BeActiveNYS.org>

California Center for Public Health Advocacy

<www.publichealthadvocacy.org>

California Food Policy Advocates

<www.cfpa.net>

Center for Behavioral Epidemiology and Community Health

<www.cbeach.org>

Center for Informed Food Choices
<www.informedeating.org>

Center for Science in the Public Interest
<www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy>

Chronic Disease Directors
<www.chronicdisease.org>

Community Food Security Coalition
<www.foodsecurity.org>

Community Health Partnership (OR)
<www.communityhealthpartnership.org>

Council of Chief State School Officers
<www.ccsso.org/schoolhealth>

Elyria City Health District (OH)
<www.elyriahealth.com>

Fitness Forward Foundation
<www.fitnessforward.org>

The Food Trust (PA)
<www.thefoodtrust.org/php/programs/comp.school.nutrition.php>

George Washington Cancer Institute
<www.gwumc.edu/gwci>

Harvard Prevention Research Center
<www.hsph.harvard.edu/prc>

Harvard School of Public Health, Partnerships for Children's Health

Healthy Schools Campaign
<www.healthyschoolscampaign.org>

Howard University Cancer Center
<www.med.howard.edu/hucc>

Hunter College in the City University of New York, Program in Urban Public Health
<www.hunter.cuny.edu/schoolhp/nfs/index.htm>

Institute for America's Health
<www.healthy-america.org>

I4 Learning
<www.i4learning.com>

Kids First
<www.kidsfirstri.org>

Louisiana Public Health Institute
<www.lphi.org>

Muskegon Community Health Project (MI)
<www.mchp.org>

National Association for Health and Fitness
<www.physicalfitness.org>

National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE)
<www.naspeinfo.org/template.cfm?template=policies.html>

National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners

National Association of State Boards of Education (NASBE)
<www.nasbe.org/HealthySchools>

National Center for Bicycling and Walking
<www.bikewalk.org>

National Education Association – Health Information Network
<www.neasmartbody.org>

National PTA
<www.pta.org>

National Research Center for Women and Families
<www.center4research.org>

National School Boards Association (NSBA)
<www.nsba.org/schoolhealth>

New York State Department of Health
<www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/chronic/obesity/> and
<www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/nutrition.index.htm>

New York State Nutrition Council

North Dakota Dietetic Association
<www.eatrightnd.org>

Parents' Action for Children
<www.parentsaction.org>

PE4life
<www.pe4life.org>

Prevention Institute
<www.preventioninstitute.org/sa/enact.html>

Produce for Better Health Foundation
<www.5aday.org>

Produce Marketing Association
<www.pma.com>

Samuels and Associates
<www.samuelsandassociates.com>

Society for Nutrition Education
<www.sne.org>

SPARK PE
<www.sparkpe.org>

Sportime
<www.sportime.com>

Stark County Health Department (OH)
<www.starkhealth.org>

Step Together New Orleans
*Administered by Louisiana Public Health Institute in partnership with
the City of New Orleans*
<www.steptogethernola.org/home>

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association
<www.uffva.org>

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences College of Public Health
<www.uams.edu/coph>

U.S. Water Fitness Association
<www.mwaquatics.com>

Women's Sports Foundation
<www.womenssportsfoundation.org>

Young People's Healthy Heart Program at Mercy Hospital (ND)
<www.healthyheartprogram.com>

Wishram School District's Wellness Policies on Physical Activity and Nutrition

Preamble

Whereas, children need access to healthful foods and opportunities to be physically active in order to grow, learn, and thrive;

Whereas, good health fosters student attendance and education;

Whereas, obesity rates have doubled in children and tripled in adolescents over the last two decades, and physical inactivity and excessive calorie intake are the predominant causes of obesity;

Whereas, heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes are responsible for two-thirds of deaths in the United States, and major risk factors for those diseases, including unhealthy eating habits, physical inactivity, and obesity, often are established in childhood;

Whereas, 33% of high school students do not participate in sufficient vigorous physical activity and 72% of high school students do not attend daily physical education classes;

Whereas, only 2% of children (2 to 19 years) eat a healthy diet consistent with the five main recommendations from the Food Guide Pyramid;

Whereas, nationally, the items most commonly sold from school vending machines, school stores, and snack bars include low-nutrition foods and beverages, such as soda, sports drinks, imitation fruit juices, chips, candy, cookies, and snack cakes;

Whereas, school districts around the country are facing significant fiscal and scheduling constraints; and

Whereas, community participation is essential to the development and implementation of successful school wellness policies;

Thus, the Wishram School District is committed to providing school environments that promote and protect children's health, well-being, and ability to learn by supporting healthy eating and physical activity. Therefore, it is the policy of the Wishram School District that:

- The school district will engage students, parents, teachers, food service professionals, health professionals, and other interested community members in developing, implementing, monitoring, and reviewing district-wide nutrition and physical activity policies.
- All students in grades K-12 will have opportunities, support, and encouragement to be physically active on a regular basis.

- Foods and beverages sold or served at school will meet the nutrition recommendations of the *U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.
- Qualified child nutrition professionals will provide students with access to a variety of affordable, nutritious, and appealing foods that meet the health and nutrition needs of students; will accommodate the religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the student body in meal planning; and will provide clean, safe, and pleasant settings and adequate time for students to eat.
- To the maximum extent practicable, all schools in our district will participate in available federal school meal programs (including the School Breakfast Program, National School Lunch Program [including after-school snacks], Summer Food Service Program, Fruit and Vegetable Snack Program, and Child and Adult Care Food Program [including suppers]).
- Schools will provide nutrition education and physical education to foster lifelong habits of healthy eating and physical activity, and will establish linkages between health education and school meal programs, and with related community services.

TO ACHIEVE THESE POLICY GOALS:

I. School Health Councils

The school district and/or individual schools within the district will create, strengthen, or work within existing school health councils to develop, implement, monitor, review, and, as necessary, revise school nutrition and physical activity policies. The councils also will serve as resources to school sites for implementing those policies. (A school health council consists of a group of individuals representing the school and community, and should include parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, members of the school board, school administrators, teachers, health professionals, and members of the public.)

II. Nutritional Quality of Foods and Beverages Sold and Served on Campus

School Meals

Meals served through the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs will:

- be appealing and attractive to children;
- be served in clean and pleasant settings;

- meet, at a minimum, nutrition requirements established by local, state, and federal statutes and regulations;
- offer a variety of fruits and vegetables;²
- serve only low-fat (1%) and fat-free milk³ and nutritionally-equivalent non-dairy alternatives (to be defined by USDA); and
- ensure that half of the served grains are whole grain.^{3,4}

Schools should engage students and parents, through taste-tests of new entrees and surveys, in selecting foods sold through the school meal programs in order to identify new, healthful, and appealing food choices. In addition, schools should share information about the nutritional content of meals with parents and students. Such information could be made available on menus, a website, on cafeteria menu boards, placards, or other point-of-purchase materials.

Breakfast. To ensure that all children have breakfast, either at home or at school, in order to meet their nutritional needs and enhance their ability to learn:

- Schools will, to the extent possible, operate the School Breakfast Program.
- Schools will, to the extent possible, arrange bus schedules and utilize methods to serve school breakfasts that encourage participation, including serving breakfast in the classroom, “grab-and-go” breakfast, or breakfast during morning break or recess.
- Schools that serve breakfast to students will notify parents and students of the availability of the School Breakfast Program.
- Schools will encourage parents to provide a healthy breakfast for their children through newsletter articles, take-home materials, or other means.

Free and Reduced-priced Meals. Schools will make every effort to eliminate any social stigma attached to, and prevent the overt identification of, students who are eligible for free and reduced-price school meals⁵. Toward this end, schools may utilize electronic identification and payment systems; provide meals at no charge to all children,

² To the extent possible, schools will offer at least two non-fried vegetable and two fruit options each day and will offer five different fruits and five different vegetables over the course of a week. Schools are encouraged to source fresh fruits and vegetables from local farmers when practicable.

³ As recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005*.

⁴ A whole grain is one labeled as a “whole” grain product or with a whole grain listed as the primary grain ingredient in the ingredient statement. Examples include “whole” wheat flour, cracked wheat, brown rice, and oatmeal.

⁵ It is against the law to make others in the cafeteria aware of the eligibility status of children for free, reduced-price, or “paid” meals.

regardless of income; promote the availability of school meals to all students; and/or use nontraditional methods for serving school meals, such as “grab-and-go” or classroom breakfast.

Summer Food Service Program. Schools in which more than 50% of students are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals will sponsor the Summer Food Service Program for at least six weeks between the last day of the academic school year and the first day of the following school year, and preferably throughout the entire summer vacation.

Meal Times and Scheduling. Schools:

- will provide students with at least 10 minutes to eat after sitting down for breakfast and 20 minutes after sitting down for lunch;
- should schedule meal periods at appropriate times, *e.g.*, lunch should be scheduled between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.;
- should not schedule tutoring, club, or organizational meetings or activities during mealtimes, unless students may eat during such activities;
- will schedule lunch periods to follow recess periods (in elementary schools);
- will provide students access to hand washing or hand sanitizing before they eat meals or snacks; and
- should take reasonable steps to accommodate the tooth-brushing regimens of students with special oral health needs (*e.g.*, orthodontia or high tooth decay risk).

Qualifications of School Food Service Staff. Qualified nutrition professionals will administer the school meal programs. As part of the school district’s responsibility to operate a food service program, we will provide continuing professional development for all nutrition professionals in schools. Staff development programs should include appropriate certification and/or training programs for child nutrition directors, school nutrition managers, and cafeteria workers, according to their levels of responsibility.⁶

Sharing of Foods and Beverages. Schools should discourage students from sharing their foods or beverages with one another during meal or snack times, given concerns about allergies and other restrictions on some children’s diets.

⁶ School nutrition staff development programs are available through the USDA, School Nutrition Association, and National Food Service Management Institute.

Foods and Beverages Sold Individually (i.e., foods sold outside of reimbursable school meals, such as through vending machines, cafeteria a la carte [snack] lines, fundraisers, school stores, etc.)

Elementary Schools. The school food service program will approve and provide all food and beverage sales to students in elementary schools. Given young children's limited nutrition skills, food in elementary schools should be sold as balanced meals. If available, foods and beverages sold individually should be limited to low-fat and non-fat milk, fruits, and non-fried vegetables.

Middle/Junior High and High Schools. In middle/junior high and high schools, all foods and beverages sold individually outside the reimbursable school meal programs (including those sold through a la carte [snack] lines, vending machines, student stores, or fundraising activities) during the school day, or through programs for students after the school day, will meet the following nutrition and portion size standards:

Beverages

- **Allowed:** water or seltzer water⁷ without added caloric sweeteners; fruit and vegetable juices and fruit-based drinks that contain at least 50% fruit juice and that do not contain additional caloric sweeteners; unflavored or flavored low-fat or fat-free fluid milk and nutritionally-equivalent nondairy beverages (to be defined by USDA);
- **Not allowed:** soft drinks containing caloric sweeteners; sports drinks; iced teas; fruit-based drinks that contain less than 50% real fruit juice or that contain additional caloric sweeteners; beverages containing caffeine, excluding low-fat or fat-free chocolate milk (which contain trivial amounts of caffeine).

Foods

- A food item sold individually:
 - will have no more than 35% of its calories from fat (excluding nuts, seeds, peanut butter, and other nut butters) and 10% of its calories from saturated and trans fat combined;
 - will have no more than 35% of its *weight* from added sugars;⁸
 - will contain no more than 230 mg of sodium per serving for chips, cereals, crackers, French fries, baked goods, and other snack items; will contain no more than 480 mg of sodium per serving for pastas, meats, and soups; and will contain no more than 600 mg

⁷ Surprisingly, seltzer water may not be sold during meal times in areas of the school where food is sold or eaten because it is considered a "Food of Minimal Nutritional Value" (Appendix B of 7 CFR Part 210).

⁸ If a food manufacturer fails to provide the *added* sugars content of a food item, use the percentage of weight from *total* sugars (in place of the percentage of weight from *added* sugars), and exempt fruits, vegetables, and dairy foods from this total sugars limit.

of sodium for pizza, sandwiches, and main dishes.

- A choice of at least two fruits and/or non-fried vegetables will be offered for sale at any location on the school site where foods are sold. Such items could include, but are not limited to, fresh fruits and vegetables; 100% fruit or vegetable juice; fruit-based drinks that are at least 50% fruit juice and that do not contain additional caloric sweeteners; cooked, dried, or canned fruits (canned in fruit juice or light syrup); and cooked, dried, or canned vegetables (that meet the above fat and sodium guidelines).⁹

Portion Sizes:

- Limit portion sizes of foods and beverages sold individually to those listed below:
 - One and one-quarter ounces for chips, crackers, popcorn, cereal, trail mix, nuts, seeds, dried fruit, or jerky;
 - One ounce for cookies;
 - Two ounces for cereal bars, granola bars, pastries, muffins, doughnuts, bagels, and other bakery items;
 - Four fluid ounces for frozen desserts, including, but not limited to, low-fat or fat-free ice cream;
 - Eight ounces for non-frozen yogurt;
 - Twelve fluid ounces for beverages, excluding water; and
 - The portion size of a la carte entrees and side dishes, including potatoes, will not be greater than the size of comparable portions offered as part of school meals. Fruits and non-fried vegetables are exempt from portion-size limits.

Fundraising Activities. To support children’s health and school nutrition-education efforts, school fundraising activities will not involve food or will use only foods that meet the above nutrition and portion size standards for foods and beverages sold individually. Schools will encourage fundraising activities that promote physical activity. The school district will make available a list of ideas for acceptable fundraising activities.

Snacks. Snacks served during the school day or in after-school care or enrichment programs will make a positive contribution to children’s diets and health, with an emphasis on serving fruits and vegetables as the primary snacks and water as the primary beverage. Schools will assess if and when to offer snacks based on timing of

⁹ Schools that have vending machines are encouraged to include refrigerated snack vending machines, which can accommodate fruits, vegetables, yogurts, and other perishable items.

school meals, children's nutritional needs, children's ages, and other considerations. The district will disseminate a list of healthful snack items to teachers, after-school program personnel, and parents.

- If eligible, schools that provide snacks through after-school programs will pursue receiving reimbursements through the National School Lunch Program.

Rewards. Schools will not use foods or beverages, especially those that do not meet the nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold individually (above), more than twice per calendar school year,¹⁰ and will not withhold food or beverages (including food served through school meals) as a punishment.

Celebrations. Schools should limit celebrations that involve food during the school day to no more than one party per class per month. Each party should include no more than one food or beverage that does not meet nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold individually (above). The district will disseminate a list of healthy party ideas to parents and teachers.

School-sponsored Events (such as, but not limited to, athletic events, dances, or performances). Foods and beverages offered or sold at school-sponsored events outside the school day will meet the nutrition standards for meals or for foods and beverages sold individually (above).

III. Nutrition and Physical Activity Promotion and Food Marketing

Nutrition Education and Promotion. Wishram School District aims to teach, encourage, and support healthy eating by students. Schools should provide nutrition education and engage in nutrition promotion that:

- is offered at each grade level as part of a sequential, comprehensive, standards-based program designed to provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary to promote and protect their health;
- is part of not only health education classes, but also classroom instruction in subjects such as math, science, language arts, social sciences, and elective subjects;
- includes enjoyable, developmentally-appropriate, culturally-relevant, participatory activities, such as contests, promotions, taste testing, farm visits, and school gardens;

¹⁰ Unless this practice is allowed by a student's individual education plan (IEP).

- promotes fruits, vegetables, whole grain products, low-fat and fat-free dairy products, healthy food preparation methods, and health-enhancing nutrition practices;
- emphasizes caloric balance between food intake and energy expenditure (physical activity/exercise);
- links with school meal programs, other school foods, and nutrition-related community services;
- teaches media literacy with an emphasis on food marketing; and
- includes training for teachers and other staff.

Integrating Physical Activity into the Classroom Setting. For students to receive the nationally-recommended amount of daily physical activity (*i.e.*, at least 60 minutes per day) and for students to fully embrace regular physical activity as a personal behavior, students need opportunities for physical activity beyond physical education class. Toward that end:

- classroom health education will complement physical education by reinforcing the knowledge and self-management skills needed to maintain a physically-active lifestyle and to reduce time spent on sedentary activities, such as watching television;
- opportunities for physical activity will be incorporated into other subject lessons; and
- classroom teachers will provide short physical activity breaks between lessons or classes, as appropriate.

Communications with Parents. The district/school will support parents' efforts to provide a healthy diet and daily physical activity for their children. The district/school will offer healthy eating seminars for parents, send home nutrition information, post nutrition tips on school websites, and provide nutrient analyses of school menus. Schools should encourage parents to pack healthy lunches and snacks and to refrain from including beverages and foods that do not meet the above nutrition standards for individual foods and beverages. The district/school will provide parents a list of foods that meet the district's snack standards and ideas for healthy celebrations/parties, rewards, and fundraising activities. In addition, the district/school will provide opportunities for parents to share their healthy food practices with others in the school community.

The district/school will provide information about physical education and other school-based physical activity opportunities before, during, and after the school day; and support parents' efforts to provide their children with opportunities to be physically active outside of school. Such supports will include sharing information about physical activity and physical education through a website, newsletter, or other take-home materials, special events, or physical education homework.

Food Marketing in Schools. School-based marketing will be consistent with nutrition education and health promotion. As such, schools will limit food and beverage marketing to the promotion of foods and beverages that meet the nutrition standards for meals or for foods and beverages sold individually (above).¹¹ School-based marketing of brands promoting predominantly low-nutrition foods and beverages¹² is prohibited. The promotion of healthy foods, including fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and low-fat dairy products is encouraged.

Examples of marketing techniques include the following: logos and brand names on/in vending machines, books or curricula, textbook covers, school supplies, scoreboards, school structures, and sports equipment; educational incentive programs that provide food as a reward; programs that provide schools with supplies when families buy low-nutrition food products; in-school television, such as Channel One; free samples or coupons; and food sales through fundraising activities. Marketing activities that promote healthful behaviors (and are therefore allowable) include: vending machine covers promoting water; pricing structures that promote healthy options in a la carte lines or vending machines; sales of fruit for fundraisers; and coupons for discount gym memberships.

Staff Wellness. Wishram School District highly values the health and well-being of every staff member and will plan and implement activities and policies that support personal efforts by staff to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Each district/school should establish and maintain a staff wellness committee composed of at least one staff member, school health council member, local hospital representative, dietitian or other health professional, recreation program representative, union representative, and employee benefits specialist. (The staff wellness committee could be a subcommittee of the school health council.) The committee should develop, promote, and oversee a multifaceted plan to promote staff health and wellness. The plan should be based on input solicited from school staff and should outline ways to encourage healthy eating, physical activity, and other elements of a healthy lifestyle among school staff. The staff wellness committee should distribute its plan to the school health council annually.

IV. Physical Activity Opportunities and Physical Education

Daily Physical Education (P.E.) K-12. All students in grades K-12, including students with disabilities, special health-care needs, and in alternative educational settings, will receive daily physical education (or its equivalent of 150 minutes/week for elementary school students and 225 minutes/week for middle and high school students) for the entire school year. All physical education will be taught by a certified physical education teacher. Student involvement in other activities involving physical activity

¹¹ Advertising of low-nutrition foods and beverages is permitted in supplementary classroom and library materials, such as newspapers, magazines, the Internet, and similar media, when such materials are used in a class lesson or activity, or as a research tool.

¹² Schools should not permit general brand marketing for food brands under which more than half of the foods or beverages do not meet the nutrition standards for foods sold individually or the meals are not consistent with school meal nutrition standards.

(e.g., interscholastic or intramural sports) will not be substituted for meeting the physical education requirement. Students will spend at least 50 percent of physical education class time participating in moderate to vigorous physical activity.

Daily Recess. All elementary school students will have at least 20 minutes a day of supervised recess, preferably outdoors, during which schools should encourage moderate to vigorous physical activity verbally and through the provision of space and equipment.

Schools should discourage extended periods (*i.e.*, periods of two or more hours) of inactivity. When activities, such as mandatory school-wide testing, make it necessary for students to remain indoors for long periods of time, schools should give students periodic breaks during which they are encouraged to stand and be moderately active.

Physical Activity Opportunities Before and After School. All elementary, middle, and high schools will offer extracurricular physical activity programs, such as physical activity clubs or intramural programs. All high schools, and middle schools as appropriate, will offer interscholastic sports programs. Schools will offer a range of activities that meet the needs, interests, and abilities of all students, including boys, girls, students with disabilities, and students with special health-care needs.

After-school child care and enrichment programs will provide and encourage – verbally and through the provision of space, equipment, and activities – daily periods of moderate to vigorous physical activity for all participants.

Physical Activity and Punishment. Teachers and other school and community personnel will not use physical activity (*e.g.*, running laps, pushups) or withhold opportunities for physical activity (*e.g.*, recess, physical education) as punishment. However, students may be required to miss recess or physical education due to academic circumstances, (*e.g.* before, after, and lunch time study halls designated for struggling learners.)

Safe Routes to School. The school district will assess and, if necessary and to the extent possible, make needed improvements to make it safer and easier for students to walk and bike to school. When appropriate, the district will work together with local public works, public safety, and/or police departments in those efforts. The school district will explore the availability of federal “safe routes to school” funds, administered by the state department of transportation, to finance such improvements. The school district will encourage students to use public transportation when available and appropriate for travel to school, and will work with the local transit agency to provide transit passes for students.

Use of School Facilities Outside of School Hours. School spaces and facilities should be available to students, staff, and community members before, during, and after the school day, on weekends, and during school vacations. These spaces and facilities

also should be available to community agencies and organizations offering physical activity and nutrition programs. School policies concerning safety will apply at all times.

V. Monitoring and Policy Review

Monitoring. The superintendent or designee will ensure compliance with established district-wide nutrition and physical activity wellness policies. In each school, the principal or designee will ensure compliance with those policies in his/her school and will report on the school's compliance to the school district superintendent or designee.

School food service staff, at the school or district level, will ensure compliance with nutrition policies within school food service areas and will report on this matter to the superintendent (or if done at the school level, to the school principal). In addition, the school district will report on the most recent USDA School Meals Initiative (SMI) review findings and any resulting changes. If the district has not received a SMI review from the state agency within the past five years, the district will request from the state agency that a SMI review be scheduled as soon as possible.

The superintendent or designee will develop a summary report every three years on district-wide compliance with the district's established nutrition and physical activity wellness policies, based on input from schools within the district. That report will be provided to the school board and also distributed to all school health councils, parent/teacher organizations, school principals, and school health services personnel in the district.

Policy Review. To help with the initial development of the district's wellness policies, each school in the district will conduct a baseline assessment of the school's existing nutrition and physical activity environments and policies.¹³ The results of those school-by-school assessments will be compiled at the district level to identify and prioritize needs.

Assessments will be repeated every three years to help review policy compliance, assess progress, and determine areas in need of improvement. As part of that review, the school district will review our nutrition and physical activity policies; provision of an environment that supports healthy eating and physical activity; and nutrition and physical education policies and program elements. The district, and individual schools within the district, will, as necessary, revise the wellness policies and develop work plans to facilitate their implementation.

¹³ Useful self-assessment and planning tools include the *School Health Index* from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Changing the Scene* from the Team Nutrition Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and *Opportunity to Learn Standards for Elementary, Middle, and High School Physical Education* from the National Association for Sport and Physical Education.

VI. Resources for Local School Wellness Policies on Nutrition and Physical Activity

Crosscutting:

- *School Health Index*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/shi/>>
- Local Wellness Policy website, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <<http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/Healthy/wellnesspolicy.html>>
- *Fit, Healthy, and Ready to Learn: a School Health Policy Guide*, National Association of State Boards of Education, <www.nasbe.org/HealthySchools/fithealthy.mgi>
- *Preventing Childhood Obesity: Health in the Balance*, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, <www.iom.edu/report.asp?id=22596>
- *The Learning Connection: The Value of Improving Nutrition and Physical Activity in Our Schools*, Action for Healthy Kids, <www.actionforhealthykids.org/docs/specialreports/LC%20Color%20120204_final.pdf>
- *Ten Strategies for Promoting Physical Activity, Healthy Eating, and a Tobacco-free Lifestyle through School Health Programs*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/publications/pdf/ten_strategies.pdf>
- *Health, Mental Health, and Safety Guidelines for Schools*, American Academy of Pediatrics and National Association of School Nurses, <<http://www.nationalguidelines.org>>
- *Cardiovascular Health Promotion in Schools*, American Heart Association [link to pdf]

School Health Councils:

- *Promoting Healthy Youth, Schools and Communities: A Guide to Community-School Health Councils*, American Cancer Society [link to PDF]
- *Effective School Health Advisory Councils: Moving from Policy to Action*, Public Schools of North Carolina, <www.nchealthyschools.org/nchealthyschools/htdocs/SHAC_manual.pdf>

Nutrition:

General Resources on Nutrition

- *Making it Happen: School Nutrition Success Stories*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Department of Education, <<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/nutrition/Making-It-Happen/>>
- *Changing the Scene: Improving the School Nutrition Environment Toolkit*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.fns.usda.gov/tn/Healthy/changing.html>
- *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.health.gov/dietaryguidelines/dga2005/document/>
- *Guidelines for School Health Programs to Promote Lifelong Healthy Eating*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr4509.pdf>
- *Healthy Food Policy Resource Guide*, California School Boards Association and California Project LEAN, <www.csba.org/ps/hf.htm>
- *Diet and Oral Health*, American Dental Association, <<http://www.ada.org/public/topics/diet.asp>>

School Meals

- *Healthy School Meals Resource System*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <<http://schoolmeals.nal.usda.gov/>>
- *School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study–II*, a U.S. Department of Agriculture study of the foods served in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, <www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/SNDAllfind.pdf>
- *Local Support for Nutrition Integrity in Schools*, American Dietetic Association, <www.eatright.org/Member/Files/Local.pdf>
- *Nutrition Services: an Essential Component of Comprehensive Health Programs*, American Dietetic Association, <www.eatright.org/Public/NutritionInformation/92_8243.cfm>
- *HealthierUS School Challenge*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.fns.usda.gov/tn/HealthierUS/index.htm>

- *Breakfast for Learning*, Food Research and Action Center, <www.frac.org/pdf/breakfastforlearning.PDF>
- *School Breakfast Scorecard*, Food Research and Action Center, <www.frac.org/School_Breakfast_Report/2004/>
- *Arkansas Child Health Advisory Committee Recommendations* [includes recommendation for professional development for child nutrition professionals in schools], <www.healthylarkansas.com/advisory_committee/pdf/final_recommendations.pdf>

Meal Times and Scheduling

- *Eating at School: A Summary of NFSMI Research on Time Required by Students to Eat Lunch*, National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI) [Attach PDF file]
- *Relationships of Meal and Recess Schedules to Plate Waste in Elementary Schools*, National Food Service Management Institute, <www.nfsmi.org/Information/Newsletters/insight24.pdf>

Nutrition Standards for Foods and Beverages Sold Individually

- *Recommendations for Competitive Foods Standards* (a report by the National Consensus Panel on School Nutrition), California Center for Public Health Advocacy, <www.publichealthadvocacy.org/school_food_standards/school_food_standards/Nutrition%20Standards%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf>
- State policies for competitive foods in schools, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Lunch/CompetitiveFoods/state_policies_2002.htm>
- *Nutrition Integrity in Schools*, (forthcoming), National Alliance for Nutrition and Activity
- *School Foods Tool Kit*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, <www.cspinet.org/schoolfood/>
- *Foods Sold in Competition with USDA School Meal Programs* (a report to Congress), U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/Foods_Sold_in_Competition_with_USDA_School_Meal_Programs.pdf>
- *FAQ on School Pouring Rights Contracts*, American Dental Association, <http://www.ada.org/public/topics/softdrink_faq.asp>

Fruit and Vegetable Promotion in Schools

- *Fruits and Vegetables Galore: Helping Kids Eat More*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.fns.usda.gov/tn/Resources/fv_galore.html>
- *School Foodservice Guide: Successful Implementation Models for Increased Fruit and Vegetable Consumption*, Produce for Better Health Foundation. Order on-line for \$29.95 at <www.shop5aday.com/acatalog/School_Food_Service_Guide.html>.
- *School Foodservice Guide: Promotions, Activities, and Resources to Increase Fruit and Vegetable Consumption*, Produce for Better Health Foundation. Order on-line for \$9.95 at <www.shop5aday.com/acatalog/School_Food_Service_Guide.html>
- National Farm-to-School Program website, hosted by the Center for Food and Justice, <www.farmtoschool.org>
- Fruit and Vegetable Snack Program Resource Center, hosted by United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, <<http://www.uffva.org/fvpilotprogram.htm>>
- Produce for Better Health Foundation website has downloadable fruit and vegetable curricula, research, activity sheets, and more at <www.5aday.org>

Fundraising Activities

- *Creative Financing and Fun Fundraising*, Shasta County Public Health, <www.co.shasta.ca.us/Departments/PublicHealth/CommunityHealth/projlean/fundraiser1.pdf>
- *Guide to Healthy School Fundraising*, Action for Healthy Kids of Alabama, <www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2031%20-%20Fundraising.pdf>

Snacks

- *Healthy School Snacks*, (forthcoming), Center for Science in the Public Interest
- Materials to Assist After-school and Summer Programs and Homeless Shelters in Using the Child Nutrition Programs (website), Food Research and Action Center, <www.frac.org/html/building_blocks/afterschsummertoc.html>

Rewards

- *Constructive Classroom Rewards*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, <www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/constructive_rewards.pdf>
- *Alternatives to Using Food as a Reward*, Michigan State University Extension, <www.tn.fcs.msue.msu.edu/foodrewards.pdf>
- *Prohibition against Denying Meals and Milk to Children as a Disciplinary Action*, U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service [Link to PDF]

Celebrations

- *Guide to Healthy School Parties*, Action for Healthy Kids of Alabama, <www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2032%20-%20parties.pdf>
- *Classroom Party Ideas*, University of California Cooperative Extension Ventura County and California Children's 5 A Day Power Play! Campaign, <<http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/2372/15801.pdf>>

Nutrition and Physical Activity Promotion and Food Marketing:

Health Education

- *National Health Education Standards*, American Association for Health Education, <http://www.aahperd.org/aahe/pdf_files/standards.pdf>

Nutrition Education and Promotion

- U.S. Department of Agriculture Team Nutrition website (lists nutrition education curricula and links to them), <www.fns.usda.gov/tn/Educators/index.htm>
- *The Power of Choice: Helping Youth Make Healthy Eating and Fitness Decisions*, U.S. Food and Drug Administration and U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, <www.fns.usda.gov/tn/resources/power_of_choice.html>
- *Nutrition Education Resources and Programs Designed for Adolescents*, compiled by the American Dietetic Association, <www.eatright.org/Public/index_19218.cfm>

Integrating Physical Activity into the Classroom Setting

- *Brain Breaks*, Michigan Department of Education, <www.emc.cmich.edu/brainbreaks>
- *Energizers*, East Carolina University, <www.ncpe4me.com/energizers.html>

Food Marketing to Children

- *Pestering Parents: How Food Companies Market Obesity to Children*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, <www.cspinet.org/pesteringparents>
- *Review of Research on the Effects of Food Promotion to Children*, United Kingdom Food Standards Agency, <www.foodstandards.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/foodpromotiontochildren1.pdf>
- *Marketing Food to Children* (a report on ways that different countries regulate food marketing to children [including marketing in schools]), World Health Organization (WHO), <<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241591579.pdf>>
- *Guidelines for Responsible Food Marketing to Children*, Center for Science in the Public Interest, <<http://cspinet.org/marketingguidelines.pdf>>
- *Commercial Activities in Schools*, U.S. General Accounting Office, <www.gao.gov/new.items/d04810.pdf>

Eating Disorders

- Academy for Eating Disorders, <www.aedweb.org>
- National Eating Disorders Association, <www.nationaleatingdisorders.org>
- Eating Disorders Coalition, <www.eatingdisorderscoalition.org>

Staff Wellness

- *School Staff Wellness*, National Association of State Boards of Education [link to pdf]
- *Healthy Workforce 2010: An Essential Health Promotion Sourcebook for Employers, Large and Small*, Partnership for Prevention, <[www.prevent.org/publications/Healthy Workforce 2010.pdf](http://www.prevent.org/publications/Healthy_Workforce_2010.pdf)>
- *Well Workplace Workbook: A Guide to Developing Your Worksite Wellness Program*, Wellness Councils of America,

www.welcoa.org/wellworkplace/index.php?category=7

- *Protecting Our Assets: Promoting and Preserving School Employee Wellness*, (forthcoming), Directors of Health Promotion and Education (DHPE)

Physical Activity Opportunities and Physical Education:

General Resources on Physical Activity

- *Guidelines for School and Community Programs to Promote Lifelong Physical Activity among Young People*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046823.htm
- *Healthy People 2010: Physical Activity and Fitness*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, www.healthypeople.gov/document/HTML/Volume2/22Physical.htm#_Toc490380803
- *Physical Fitness and Activity in Schools*, American Academy of Pediatrics, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/105/5/1156>

Physical Education

- *Opportunity to Learn: Standards for Elementary Physical Education*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education. Order on-line for \$7.00 at <http://member.aahperd.org/template.cfm?template=Productdisplay.cfm&productID=368§ion=5>
- *Opportunity to Learn: Standards for Middle School Physical Education*. National Association for Sport and Physical Education. Order on-line for \$7.00 at <http://member.aahperd.org/Template.cfm?template=ProductDisplay.cfm&Productid=726§ion=5>
- *Opportunity to Learn: Standards for High School Physical Education*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education. Order on-line for \$7.00 at <http://member.aahperd.org/template.cfm?template=Productdisplay.cfm&productID=727§ion=5>
- *Substitution for Instructional Physical Education Programs*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education, www.aahperd.org/naspe/pdf_files/pos_papers/substitution.pdf
- *Blueprint for Change, Our Nation's Broken Physical Education System: Why It Needs to be Fixed, and How We Can Do It Together*, PE4life, www.pe4life.org/articles/blueprint2004.pdf

Recess

- *Recess in Elementary Schools*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education, <www.aahperd.org/naspe/pdf_files/pos_papers/current_res.pdf>
- *Recess Before Lunch Policy: Kids Play and then Eat*, Montana Team Nutrition, <www.opi.state.mt.us/schoolfood/recessBL.html>
- *Relationships of Meal and Recess Schedules to Plate Waste in Elementary Schools*, National Food Service Management Institute, <www.nfsmi.org/Information/Newsletters/insight24.pdf>
- The American Association for the Child's Right to Play, <<http://www.ipausa.org/recess.htm>>

Physical Activity Opportunities Before and After School

- *Guidelines for After School Physical Activity and Intramural Sport Programs*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education, <www.aahperd.org/naspe/pdf_files/pos_papers/intramural_guidelines.pdf>
- *The Case for High School Activities*, National Federation of State High School Associations, <www.nfhs.org/scriptcontent/va_custom/vimdisplays/contentpagedisplay.cfm?content_id=71>
- *Rights and Responsibilities of Interscholastic Athletes*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education, <www.aahperd.org/naspe/pdf_files/pos_papers/RightandResponsibilities.pdf>

Safe Routes to School

- *Safe Routes to Schools Tool Kit*, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, <www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/pedbimot/bike/saferouteshtml/>
- *KidsWalk to School Program*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/kidswalk/>
- *Walkability Check List*, Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center, Partnership for a Walkable America, U.S. Department of Transportation, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <www.walkinginfo.org/walkingchecklist.htm>

Monitoring and Policy Review:

- *School Health Index*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/shi/>>
- *Changing the Scene: Improving the School Nutrition Environment Toolkit*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, <www.fns.usda.gov/trn/Healthy/changing.html>
- *Criteria for Evaluating School-Based Approaches to Increasing Good Nutrition and Physical Activity*, Action for Healthy Kids, <www.actionforhealthykids.org/docs/specialreports/report_small.pdf>
- *Opportunity to Learn: Standards for Elementary Physical Education*, National Association for Sport and Physical Education. Order on-line for \$7.00 at <<http://member.aahperd.org/template.cfm?template=Productdisplay.cfm&productID=368§ion=5>>
- *Opportunity to Learn: Standards for Middle School Physical Education*. National Association for Sport and Physical Education. Order on-line for \$7.00 at <<http://member.aahperd.org/Template.cfm?template=ProductDisplay.cfm&Productid=726§ion=5>>
- *Opportunity to Learn: Standards for High School Physical Education*. National Association for Sport and Physical Education. Order on-line for \$7.00 at <<http://member.aahperd.org/template.cfm?template=Productdisplay.cfm&productID=727§ion=5>>