Nashua Children's Home



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, Nashua Children's Home is committed to providing school/home 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 Nashua Children's Home that:

- The agency will engage students, parents, residential staff, 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 children in grades K-12, ages 6-21, will have opportunities, support, and encouragement to be physically active on a regular basis.
- Foods and beverages sold or served at the agency will meet the nutrition recommendations of the *U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.
- Qualified child nutrition professionals will provide children 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 children to eat.
- To the maximum extent practicable, all programs in our agency 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]).
- The agency 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. Nashua Children's Home Health Council

The agency and its various programs will create, strengthen, or work within existing agency programs, to develop a council to implement, monitor, review, and, as necessary, revise school nutrition and physical activity policies. The council also will serve as resources to the educational program and residential sites for implementing those policies. (An agency health council should consist of a group of individuals representing the educational program, residential programs and community, and should include parents, students/residents, and representatives of the school food authority, members of the board, program administrators, and health professionals.)

II. Nutritional Quality of Foods and Beverages Sold and Served on Campus (School and Residential 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;¹
- serve only low-fat (1%) and fat-free milk² and nutritionally-equivalent non-dairy alternatives (to be defined by USDA); and
- ensure that half of the served grains are whole grain.^{3,3}

The agency should engage students/residents 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, on cafeteria menu boards, placards, or other point-of-purchase materials.

<u>Breakfast</u>. 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:

- The residences will provide healthy breakfast choices daily to all children living at the agency.
- The educational program will, to the extent possible, utilize methods to serve school breakfasts that encourage participation, including serving breakfast in the classroom, "grab-and-go" breakfast, or breakfast during morning snack break.
- The educational program will notify parents and students of the availability of the School Breakfast Program.
- The educational program will encourage parents to provide a healthy breakfast for their children through newsletter articles, take-home materials, or other means.

<u>Free and Reduced-priced Meals</u>. 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 meals⁴. Toward this end, students are billed privately regardless of

³ 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.

¹ 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.

² As recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005*.

⁴ 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.

income; and all meals are served in the same fashion to all students. This includes the morning breakfast snack.

<u>Summer Food Service Program</u>. The educational program does not operate in the summer. The residential programs continue to provide three healthy meals a day and snacks for the residents.

Meal Times and Scheduling. Educational Program:

- 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 11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.;
- should not schedule tutoring, club, or organizational meetings or activities during mealtimes, unless students may eat during such activities;
- will schedule lunch period followed by recess periods
- 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).

Meal Times and Scheduling. Residential Program:

- will provide students with at least 10 minutes to eat after sitting down for breakfast and 30 minutes after sitting down for lunch;
- should schedule meal periods at appropriate times, *e.g.*, lunch should be scheduled between 11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.;
- should not schedule tutoring, club, or organizational meetings or activities during mealtimes, unless students may eat during such activities;
- 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).

<u>Qualifications of School Food Service Staff</u>. Qualified nutrition professionals will administer all meal programs. As part of the agency'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.⁵

<u>Sharing of Foods and Beverages</u>. The agency shall discourage students/residences 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.

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.)

<u>All Programs.</u> The school food service program will approve and provide all food and beverage sales to students/residents at the agency. Given children's limited nutrition skills, food in the educational program/residences should be sold as balanced meals. Other items or vending machines are not available.

<u>Fundraising Activities</u>. 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. The agency will encourage fundraising activities that promote physical activity.

<u>Snacks</u>. Snacks served during the school day, in after-school care, enrichment programs or on the residential units 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. The agency will assess if and when to offer snacks based on timing of school meals, children's nutritional needs, children's ages, and other considerations. The agency will disseminate a list of healthful snack items to teachers, after-school/residential 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. The agency will not use foods or beverages, especially those that do not meet the nutrition standards, as rewards for academic performance or good behavior,⁶ and will not withhold food or beverages (including food served through school meals) as a punishment.

<u>Celebrations</u>. The agency shall 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. The agency will disseminate a list of healthy party ideas to parents and teachers.

<u>School-sponsored Events</u> (such as, but not limited to, athletic events, dances, or <u>performances</u>). Foods and beverages offered at school-sponsored events outside the school day will meet the nutrition standards.

⁵ School nutrition staff development programs are available through the USDA, School Nutrition Association, and National Food Service Management Institute.

⁶ Unless this practice is allowed by a student's individual education plan (IEP).

III. Nutrition and Physical Activity Promotion and Food Marketing

<u>Nutrition Education and Promotion</u>. Nashua Children's Home aims to teach, encourage, and support healthy eating by students. The agency 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;
- 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;
- includes nutritional training and healthy lifestyle choices through the Independent Living Classes on the residential units
- includes establishing and maintaining a vegetable garden
- 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/residents 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 physicallyactive 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.
- residents will be afforded at least 60 minutes of play time in the gymnasium, playground or in organized community sports each day.

<u>Communications with Parents</u>. The agency will support parents' efforts to provide a healthy diet and daily physical activity for their children. The agency will offer healthy eating suggestions for parents, send home nutrition information, invite parents to meet with their child's nutritionist (residential if applicable), and provide nutrient analyses of menus. The educational program 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. In addition, the agency will provide opportunities for parents to share their healthy food practices with others in the agency community.

The agency 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 list of websites, newsletter, or other take-home materials, special events, or physical education homework.

<u>Staff Wellness</u>. Nashua Children's Home 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. The agency should establish and maintain a staff wellness committee composed of at least one staff member from each residence, agency health council member, local hospital representative, dietitian or other health professional, recreation program representative, and employee benefits specialist. (The staff wellness committee could be a subcommittee of the agency 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 all staff and should outline ways to encourage healthy eating, physical activity, and other elements of a healthy lifestyle among agency staff. The staff wellness committee should distribute its plan to the agency health council annually.

IV. Physical Activity Opportunities and Physical Education

Education Program

Weekly Physical Education (P.E.) K-12. All students in grades 1-8, including students with disabilities, special health-care needs, and in alternative educational settings, will receive twice weekly physical education (or its equivalent of 120 minutes/week for educational program 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

(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.

<u>Daily Recess</u>. All educational program students will have at least 25 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.

The agency 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, the educational program should give students periodic breaks during which they are encouraged to stand and be moderately active.

<u>Physical Activity Opportunities Before and After School</u>. The agency will make every effort to have residents attend any extracurricular physical activity programs, such as physical activity clubs or intramural programs. The agency 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.

The agency 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.

<u>Physical Activity and Punishment</u>. Teachers and other agency personnel will not use physical activity (*e.g.*, running laps, pushups) or withhold opportunities for physical activity (*e.g.*, recess, physical education) as punishment.

Residential Program

Physical Activity Opportunities Before and After School All residents will be provided the opportunity to participate in agency organized activities including but not limited to Running Group: (Spring-Fall) All residential youth will be provided the opportunity to participate in a Couch to 5k Program to include education on dynamic and static stretching, basic running techniques and nutrition. Yoga Class (Winter): All residential youth will be provided the opportunity to participate in weekly yoga class. Participants will practice basic yoga movements and mindfulness techniques. Agency-organized physical activities are limitless. Other examples could include a Walking Club, gardening, biking, and so on."

<u>Afterschool Playtime</u> All residential youth will have at least 30 minutes a day of supervised playtime, preferably outdoors, during which residential staff should encourage moderate to vigorous physical activity verbally and through the provision of space and equipment.

YMCA Residential youth will be provided the opportunity to participate in trips to the YMCA to include but not limited to; swimming, running, using the nautilus equipment or any other physical activity.

<u>COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITIES</u> All Residential Youth will be provided the opportunity to be enrolled in community based activities promoting physical and educational wellness (e.g. dance

lessons, Little League baseball, Healthy Eating trainings, etc)

<u>Physical Activity and Punishment</u>. Residential Staff and other agency personnel will not use physical activity (*e.g.*, running laps, pushups) or withhold opportunities for physical activity (*e.g.*, running group, yoga class) as punishment.

V. Monitoring and Policy Review

<u>Monitoring</u>. The Executive Director or designee will ensure compliance with established district-wide nutrition and physical activity wellness policies. In the educational program, the Educational Director or designee will ensure compliance with those policies in his/her program and will report on the program's compliance to the Executive Director or designee. In the residential program, the Residential Director or designee will ensure compliance with those policies in his/her program.

Agency food service staff will ensure compliance with nutrition policies within school food service areas and will report on this matter to the Educational Director. In addition, the agency 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 Educational Director or designee will develop a summary report every three years on agency-wide compliance with the agency's established nutrition and physical activity wellness policies, based on input from programs within the agency. That report will be provided to the board of directors and also distributed to all health council members, and parents.

<u>Policy Review</u>. To help with the initial development of the agency's wellness policies, each program in the agency will conduct a baseline assessment of the agency's existing nutrition and physical activity environments and policies.⁷ The results of those assessments will be compiled at the agency 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 agency 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 agency, will, as necessary, revise the wellness policies and develop work plans to facilitate their implementation.

⁷ 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%20_120204_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.nchealthvschools.org/nchealthvschools/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-lt-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, <<u>www.csba.org/ps/hf.htm</u>>
- 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/
- <u>School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study–II</u>, a U.S. Department of Agriculture study of the foods served in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, <<u>www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/SNDAIIfind.pdf</u>>
- 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.healthyarkansas.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 stan pdfs/Nut rition%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/>
- <u>Foods Sold in Competition with USDA School Meal Programs</u> (a report to Congress), U.S. Department of Agriculture,
 <u><www.cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/Foods_Sold_in_Competition_with_USDA_School_Meal_Programs.pdf</u>>
- FAQ on School Pouring Rights Contracts, American Dental Association,
 http://www.ada.org/public/topics/softdrink fag.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, <<u>www.farmtoschool.org</u>>
- 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
 www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2031
 www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2031
 www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2031
 www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2031
 www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_resources/AL/N&PA%2031

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, < <u>www.nationaleatingdisorders.org</u>>
- Eating Disorders Coalition, <<u>www.eatingdisorderscoalition.org</u>>

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
- 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#_Toc49038080 3>

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

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- Criteria for Evaluating School-Based Approaches to Increasing Good Nutrition and Physical Activity, Action for Healthy Kids,
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