State Legislation and Local Implementation of Wellness Policies

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Food



Doof



Childhood Obesity

Overweight among children aged 6–19 increased nearly four-fold from 1963–2000.

State Response

2005 California Legislative Effor

- SB 12 (Escutia)–Nutritional Standards for a la carte foods
- SB 965 (Escutia)–Nutritional Standards for Beverages K–12
- SB 281 (Maldonado)–Fruits and Vegetables
 - \$18 million in state budget
 - Grant program to purchase fruits and vegetables for breakfast

California's NEW Beverage Standar

Expands current beverage standards to <u>high</u> <u>schools</u> beginning in 2007 with full implementation by 2009.

The following beverages may be sold:

- Drinking water with no added sweetener,
- *Milk (non-fat, 1% and 2%)*
- Fruit and vegetable juice with at least 50% real juice
- Electrolyte replacement beverages with no more than 42 g added sweetener per 20 oz.

California's NEW Food Standards

Establishes criteria for all <u>a la carte foods sold</u> in schools K-12 beginning 2007

<u>Elementary</u> a la carte food standards allows only:

- Nuts, nut butter, seeds, eggs, fruit, cheese packaged for individual sale, vegetables, and legumes.
- Dairy and whole grain food that meet 35/10/3: and no more than 175 calories per item.

California's NEW Food Standar

<u>Middle and High School</u> a la carte food standards allows only:

A la cart <u>snacks</u> that meet 35/10/35 and no more than 250 calories/item.

(35% of total calories from fat;10% of total calories from saturated fat; 35% sugar by weight)

A la carte <u>entrée</u> items that have no more than 400 calories and no more than 4 grams of fat/100 calories.

What changed?

Increased awareness of issues
Data collection
Media advocacy & attention
Community mobilization
State-level coalitions
Success of other districts in implementing
Will influence other states to take action

Federal Response

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004

- Enacted June 30, 2004
- Section 204–Local Wellness Policies
- By June 30, 2006 each local education agency shall establish a local wellness polic

What?—Goals

Goals for nutrition education, physical activity, and other school based activities that are designed to promote student wellness in a manner that the local school district determines is appropriate.

What?—Nutrition Guidelines

Nutrition Guidelines for all foods available on each school campus in the district during the school day, with the objective of promoting student health and reducing childhood obesity.

ALL Foods Available on Campus

- School meals
- A la carte cafeteria sales
- Vending machines
- Student stores
- Concession stands
- Classroom parties and special events
- Fundraising events

What?—Plan for Measuring Implementation

 Establish a plan for monitoring policy implementation

 Designation of operational responsibility.

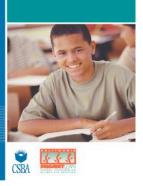
What?—Stakeholder Involvement

Policy must be developed with involvement from the following: Schools Board Members Administrators Food service directors Students Parents Public





HEALTHY FOOD POLICY RESOURCE GUIDE



Student Wellnes A Healthy Food and Physical Activity Policy Resource Guide

Comprehensive Program

- What School Districts Can Do
 - Emphasize proper nutrition and physical activities as a priority.
 - Ensure quality school meals.
 - Monitor competitive food sales.
 - Provide an environment conducive to good he
 - Support nutrition education and physical education.
 - Promote healthy eating.
 - Explore revenue generating alternatives.
 - Assess the Districts nutrition and physical activ programs and environments.

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