

# Wellness

## Idaho School Nutrition Reference Guide

### OVERVIEW

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 required all districts to establish local school wellness policies by school year 2006-2007. In 2010 the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act expanded the scope of wellness policies to bring in additional stakeholders and required public updates on the content and implementation of the wellness policies. The intent of the new legislation is to use the wellness policy as a useful tool in evaluating, establishing, and maintaining healthy school environments, and to provide transparency to the public on key areas that affect the nutrition environment in each school. The Local School Wellness Policy Final Rule was adopted in July 2016, with the requirement that districts be in full compliance by June 30, 2017.

### TERMS TO KNOW

Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 – Law signed on June 30, 2004, by President Bush which required that all LEAs participating in the National School Lunch Program or other child nutrition programs create local school wellness policies by school year 2006. The legislation places the responsibility of developing a wellness policy at the local level so the individual needs of each LEA can be addressed.

Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 – Bill signed on December 13, 2010, added new provisions for local school wellness policies related to implementation, evaluation, and publicly reporting on progress of local school wellness policies.

Nutrition Education – The process of teaching students how to choose and enjoy healthy foods along with the benefits that healthy foods have for one's body and mind.

Nutrition Promotion – The process of sharing healthy nutrition messages and encouraging healthy nutrition activities both in and out of the classroom. Examples include signage, food tastings, presentations by nutrition experts, nutrition newsletters, etc.

Other School-Based Wellness Activities – Additional programs available for schools that include, but are not limited to: Farm to School, School Gardens, Chefs Move to Schools, Recognition and Award Programs, Mental Health Programs, Drug Free Initiatives, and CPR Training.

Physical Activity – Any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure. Children should participate each day in a variety of age-appropriate physical activities designed to achieve optimal health, wellness, fitness, and performance benefits.

## WHAT IS WELLNESS?

The wellness committee which develops, implements, and evaluates the local school wellness policy must solicit participation from the following stakeholders:

- School Board
- Administration
- Physical Education Instructors
- School Health Professionals
- Community Members
- Students
- Parents
- Food Service Staff

School Wellness Policies must include goals for:

- Nutrition Education - include specific/measurable goals for nutrition education using evidence-based strategies
- Nutrition Promotion - include specific/measurable goals for nutrition promotion using evidence-based strategies
- Physical Activity - include specific/measurable goals for physical activity using evidence-based strategies
- Other School-Based Wellness - include specific/measurable goals other school-based wellness activities using evidence-based strategies

The wellness policy must permit marketing of only those foods/beverages that meet the competitive food requirements. Please see the Smart Snacks section of the Idaho School Nutrition Reference Guide for more information. The wellness policy must include nutrition guidelines for all foods/beverages available during the school day (School Breakfast Program, National School Lunch Program, and Smart Snacks).

The school wellness policy and updates to the wellness policy must be made available to the public annually. The results of wellness policy implementation and progress towards policy goals must be communicated to the public. The school district must review the wellness policy for compliance & adherence a minimum of every three years. In order to facilitate this process, there must be a designee with the authority/responsibility to ensure each school is in compliance with the school wellness policy.

## WHY IS WELLNESS IMPORTANT?

Local school wellness policies are an important tool for parents, local educational agencies (LEAs), and school districts in promoting student wellness, preventing and reducing childhood obesity, and providing assurance that school meal nutrition guidelines meet the minimum federal school meal standards. Schools play an essential role in creating a healthy environment for students to grow and learn in every day. Schools not only provide nutritious meals and time for physical activity, but they also educate Idaho's children about the importance of nutrition

and physical fitness. There is a growing body of evidence demonstrating that good nutrition and physical activity contribute to improved academic performance, attendance rates, behavior and lifelong health, and over all well-being.

## RESOURCES

Additional resources may be available for this topic. Please check the Idaho School Nutrition Reference Guide website for copies of manuals, user guides, and helpful links to relevant subject matter. Also, visit [School Wellness](#) on the Child Nutrition Programs webpage.

---

### For Questions Contact

Child Nutrition Programs  
Idaho State Department of Education  
650 W State Street, Boise, ID 83702  
208 332 6820 | [www.sde.idaho.gov](http://www.sde.idaho.gov)

## USDA Nondiscrimination Statement

In accordance with federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language), should contact the agency (state or local) where they applied for benefits. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program complaint of discrimination, complete the [USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form](#), (AD-3027) found online at: [How to File a Complaint](#), and at any USDA office, or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

1. mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;
2. fax: (202) 690-7442; or
3. email: [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.