

WICHITA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Unified School District No. 259
Sedgwick County
State of Kansas

Student Wellness Guidelines Manual

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Student Wellness Guidelines Manual

The Unified School District No. 259 *Student Wellness Guidelines Manual* is intended to set forth guidelines for use by all school staff, families and members of the community to help make significant progress in solving the nutritional problems of children. Schools have especially important critical roles to play. The U. S. Congress and the Kansas legislature have recognized the important role of schools when passing the recent legislation.

When developing these guidelines, particular attention has been given to providing healthful foods and beverages with the goals of preventing and reducing childhood obesity.

Please review the policies relating to student wellness:

P7500 Student Wellness: Overview

P7501 Student Wellness: Health Education P7502 Student Wellness: Physical Activity

P7503 Student Wellness: Nutrition Guidelines for Students

P6791 Physical Education P7400 Food Service Programs

Monitoring Requirements

Building principals have the responsibility of ensuring building compliance with student wellness policies and guidelines. To ensure compliance, principals shall review policies and guidelines with staff at the beginning of each school year. Throughout the year, principals shall routinely monitor for compliance, providing assistance to staff members as needed.

Smart Snacks in Schools

As a part of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) of 2010 passed by the U.S. Congress, nutrition standards for all foods sold in schools were established to promote a healthy school environment. These requirements went into effect July 1, 2014. An increasing body of research tells us that giving school children healthy food options at school will help them make healthier choices and can reduce their risk for obesity. The law specifies that the nutrition standards shall apply to all food sold outside the school meal programs, on the school campus, and at any time from the midnight before to 30 minutes after the end of the official school day. The Smart Snacks standards apply to a la carte in the cafeteria, school stores, snack bars, vending machines, fundraising, and other venues where food is sold to students during the school day. These standards are detailed in the charts following.

Individual schools must maintain records of products sold to students during the school day to show that these products meet Smart Snacks standards. These records would include receipts, nutrition labels, specifications, and any other proof that the food or beverage meets the standards. In Kansas, each school organization recognized by the Board of Education may conduct one fundraiser per semester (with each fundraiser lasting no longer than two days) that does not meet the Smart Snacks standards. Receipts, nutrition labels, etc. are not required for these foods and beverages, but each school must maintain records that document when, where, and what was sold in the exempt fundraisers held at that site.

The following website should be used to determine if a food product meets the standards: https://schools.healthiergeneration.org/focus_areas/snacks_and_beverages/smart_snacks/product_calculat_or/

Nutrition Standards for All Foods Sold in School

Food/Nutrient	Standard	Exemptions to the Standard
General Standard for Competitive Food.	To be allowable, a competitive FOOD item must: (1) meet all of the proposed competitive food nutrient standards; and (2) be a grain product that contains 50% or more whole grains by weight or have whole grains as the first ingredient*; or (3) have as the first ingredient* one of the non-grain main food groups: fruits, vegetables, dairy, or protein foods (meat, beans, poultry, seafood, eggs, nuts, seeds, etc.); or (4) be a combination food that contains at least ¼ cup fruit and/or vegetable; or (5) contain 10% of the Daily Value (DV) of a nutrient of public health concern (i.e., calcium, potassium, vitamin D, or dietary fiber). Effective July 1, 2016, this criterion is obsolete and may not be used to qualify as a competitive food. *If water is the first ingredient, the second ingredient must be one of items 2, 3 or 4 above.	 Fresh fruits and vegetables with no added ingredients except water are exempt from all nutrient standards. Canned and frozen fruits with no added ingredients except water, or are packed in 100% juice, extra light syrup, or light syrup are exempt from all nutrient standards. Canned vegetables with no added ingredients except water or that contain a small amount of sugar for processing purposes to maintain the quality and structure of the vegetable are exempt from all nutrient standards.
NSLP/SBP Entrée Items Sold A la Carte.	Any entrée item offered as part of the lunch program, or the breakfast program is exempt from all competitive food standards if it is sold as a competitive food on the day of service or the day after service in the lunch or breakfast program.	
Sugar-Free Chewing Gum	Sugar-free chewing gum is exempt from all competitive food standards.	
Grain Items	Acceptable grain items must include 50% or more whole grains by weight, or have whole grains as the first ingredient.	
Total Fats	Acceptable food items must have ≤ 35% calories from total fat as served.	 Reduced fat cheese (including part-skim mozzarella) is exempt from the total fat standard. Nuts and seeds and nut/seed butters are exempt from the total fat standard.

Food/Nutrient	Standard	Exemptions to the Standard
		 Products consisting of only dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds with no added nutritive sweeteners or fats are exempt from the total fat standard.
		Seafood with no added fat is exempt from the total fat standard.
		Combination products are not exempt and must meet all the nutrient standards.
Saturated Fats	Acceptable food items must have < 10% calories from saturated fat as served.	Reduced fat cheese (including part- skim mozzarella) is exempt from the saturated fat standard.
		 Nuts and seeds and nut/seed butters are exempt from the saturated fat standard.
		 Products consisting of only dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds with no added nutritive sweeteners or fats are exempt from the saturated fat standard.
		Combination products are not exempt and must meet all the nutrient standards.
Trans Fats	Zero grams of trans fat as served (≤ 0.5 g per portion).	
Sugar	Acceptable food items must have ≤ 35% of weight from total sugar as served.	Dried whole fruits or vegetables; dried whole fruit or vegetable pieces; and dehydrated fruits or vegetables with no added nutritive sweeteners are exempt from the sugar standard.
		 Dried whole fruits, or pieces, with nutritive sweeteners that are required for processing and/or palatability purposes (i.e., cranberries, tart cherries, or blueberries) are exempt from the sugar standard.

Food/Nutrient	Standard	Exemptions to the Standard
		 Products consisting of only exempt dried fruit with nuts and/or seeds with no added nutritive sweeteners or fats are exempt from the sugar standard.
Sodium	Snack items and side dishes sold a la carte: ≤ 230 mg sodium per item as served. Effective July 1, 2016, snack items and side dishes sold a la carte must be: ≤200 mg sodium per item as served, including any added accompaniments.	
	Entrée items sold a la carte: ≤480 mg sodium per item as served, including any added accompaniments.	
Calories	Snack items and side dishes sold a la carte: ≤ 200 calories per item as served, including any added accompaniments.	
	Entrée items sold a la carte: ≤350 calories per item as served including any added accompaniments.	Entrée items served as an NSLP or SBP entrée are exempt on the day of or day after service in the program meal.
Accompaniments	Use of accompaniments is limited when competitive food is sold to students in school. The accompaniment must be included in the nutrient profile as part of the food item served and meet all proposed standards.	
Caffeine	Elementary and Middle School: foods and beverages must be caffeine-free with the exception of trace amounts of naturally occurring caffeine substances.	
	High School: foods and beverages may contain caffeine.	
	Beverages	
Beverages	 Elementary School Plain water or plain carbonated water (no size limit); Low fat milk, unflavored (≤8 fl oz). Nonfat milk, flavored or unflavored (≤8 fl oz), including nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives as permitted by the 	

Food /Nutrient	Standard	Evenutions to the Standard
Food/Nutrient	Standard	Exemptions to the Standard
	 school meal requirements; 100% fruit/vegetable juice (≤8 fl oz); and 100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation), and no added sweeteners (≤8 fl oz). 	
	 Middle School Plain water or plain carbonated water (no size limit); Low-fat milk, unflavored (≤12 fl oz); Non-fat milk, flavored or unflavored (≤12 fl oz), including nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives as permitted by the school meal requirements; 100% fruit/vegetable juice (≤12 fl oz); and 100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation), and no added sweeteners (≤12 fl oz). 	
	 High School Plain water or plain carbonated water (no size limit); Low-fat milk, unflavored (≤12 fl oz); Non-fat milk, flavored or unflavored (≤12 fl oz), including nutritionally equivalent milk alternatives as permitted by the school meal requirements; 100% fruit/vegetable juice (≤12 fl oz); 100% fruit/vegetable juice diluted with water (with or without carbonation), and no added sweeteners (≤12 fl oz); Other flavored and/or carbonated beverages (≤20 fl oz) that are labeled to contain ≤5 calories per 8 fl oz, or ≤10 	
	 calories per 20 fl oz; and Other flavored and/or carbonated beverages (≤12 fl oz) that are labeled to contain ≤40 calories per 8 fl oz, or ≤60 calories per 12 fl oz. 	

Health Codes

Staff and students must follow all applicable health codes when serving and/or selling food items. A license is not required for the sale of baked goods, or items that are not potentially hazardous foods. Occasional sale of potentially hazardous foods* (less than seven days in a calendar year) is allowed if foods are prepared on site or are obtained from a licensed commercial source. The Kansas Department of Agriculture should be contacted for guidance at 785-564-6700.

A current Kansas Food Service License is required for the sale or serving of potentially hazardous foods* in the same location seven or more days in any calendar year, and the Kansas Food Code must be followed. The Kansas Food Code identifies a system of safeguards designed to minimize the hazards that lead to food borne illness.

The Kansas Food Code can be found at: http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/fsl--handouts/kansas-food-code.pdf?sfvrsn=2
Contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture at 785-564-6700 for information regarding licensing.

The United States Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) regulations limit the resale of most food items containing meat. (Certain items, including commercially prepared pizza and sandwiches, are exempt from the requirement.) Except for the exempt items, food items containing meat (including meat tacos, and fried or otherwise cooked chicken) may not be purchased from a commercial restaurant and resold because of FSIS inspection requirements.

*Potentially hazardous foods as defined by the current Kansas Food Code include: cooked or raw meat and dairy products; heat treated vegetables and starches such as cooked rice, beans, potatoes, and pasta; other foods such as sprouts, melons, tofu, garlic in oil, etc.

Classroom Food Safety

During the school year food may be frequently stored, prepared, or eaten in the classroom. Snacks are important for providing children energy for learning. In addition, preparing or tasting foods can be valuable teaching activities. However, improper handling of food can cause food borne illness. Symptoms may resemble stomach flu and are caused by eating contaminated food. Help protect your students . . .

FOLLOW SIMPLE RULES

- Keep all food clean
- Keep hot foods hot
- Keep cold foods cold

KEEP ALL FOOD CLEAN

Keep everything that comes in contact with food clean.

- Always wash hands before eating and handling foods. Wash your hands thoroughly in warm, sudsy water (at least 20 seconds). Repeat washing between food handling.
- Use clean towels, dishcloths, cooking dishes, and utensils.
- Scrub work surfaces and disinfect cutting boards.
- Avoid cross contamination of foods by using separate cutting boards and cutting utensils for meat and fruits/vegetables.
- Never taste with the stirring spoon!
- Wash dishes in hot (140° F) soapy water, then rinse well.
- Avoid chipped or cracked dishes that can harbor bacteria.

KEEP HOT FOODS HOT

Between 40° and 140°F. bacteria will double every 20 to 30 minutes.

- Cooked foods should be held at temperatures higher than 135°F. Temperatures between 135° and 159°F prevent bacteria growth.
- High temperatures (160° to 212°F), kill most bacteria. That is the reason meats, such as ground meat and poultry, should register an internal temperature of 160°F.

KEEP COLD FOODS COLD

- Foods should be refrigerated at a temperature between 34° and 40° F.
- Rapidly cool any cooked foods and never leave foods at room temperature.
 - Below 32°F, which is freezing, bacteria will not grow, but will survive. Frozen foods should be stored at 0°F for long-term storage.

For more classroom information and educational activities for the classroom on food safety: www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/educate.html

Healthy Ideas for Classroom Snacks and Parties

Snacks are important for providing children with nutrients to support growth and learning. Parties are an opportunity to celebrate. With a little imagination, snacks and parties can be fun and still provide healthy, nutrient-rich foods.

Food allergies and special dietary needs, including diabetes, are becoming increasingly common in the general population and should be considered when planning food at school. Check with the school nurse for guidance.

Salsa & low-fat chips Angel food cake with fruit toppings

Assist Hydration

Water (flavored)

with dip

Promote Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit wedges – cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon, pineapple, oranges Sliced fruit – nectarines, peaches, kiwi, star fruit, plums, pears and apples Fruit salad or fruit added to gelatin Fresh Fruit with yogurt dipping sauce Apples with caramel dip Fruit and cheese kabobs Fruit with whipped topping Dried fruit – raisins, cranberries, apples, and apricots 100% vegetable or fruit juice -orange, apple, grape, cranberry or applesauce singles Fruit smoothies Berry parfaits with vanilla yogurt Vegetable tray with low fat dip Celery & peanut butter, celery & squeeze cheese Carrots, celery, broccoli, cauliflower, cucumbers

Grains

Trail mix or cereal mixes
Granola bars, graham crackers
Banana, carrot or zucchini bread
Bagels & cream cheese
Pasta salad
Bread sticks with marinara
Low-fat pretzels or
popcorn Graham or animal
crackers

Dairy

String cheese or small packets of cheese Yogurts in a cup or in a tube, smoothies Low-fat pudding cups Low-fat milk (plain or flavored) – plain, chocolate, strawberry, vanilla Cheese quesadillas

Easy Ideas for Protein

Low fat beef jerky
Nut assortments/trail mix
Peanut butter w/ apples or celery
Salami, cheese and whole grain
crackers
Pizza with low-fat toppings – veggies, lean ham

What about Birthday Cake?

Once in a while a piece of birthday cake can fit into a healthy diet. However, if each student brings in cake for his or her birthday, eating cake becomes a regular occurrence. Keep cake a "sometimes" food by having all students with birthdays in the same month celebrated on one day. Try to limit parties with cake and other sugary or high fat foods to once a month or less and provide alternative foods for children with special dietary needs, including allergies and diabetes.

Alternatives to Using Food as a Reward

Teachers, administration, parents, and the community often offer kids food as a reward for "good" behavior. Typically, "food rewards" have little or no nutritional value, but are used because they are easy, inexpensive treats that are thought to bring about short-term behavior change. Teachers and staff are encouraged to reward students with non-food items. Using food as a reward sends a mixed message that highlights the conflict between nutrition education taught in the classroom and the school environment. It encourages over-consumption of foods high in added sugar and fat that can lead to overweight and may displace more nutritious foods. Food as a reward teaches kids to reward themselves with food, even when they are not hungry.

Zero Cost Alternatives

Sit at the teacher's desk

Sit by friends

Eat lunch with the teacher/principal

Make a delivery to the office

Be the classroom helper

"No homework pass"

Read outside

Extra recess time

Class walking break

Listen/dance to appropriate music

Watch a video

Free choice time

Game Day

Listen to a book on tape

Extra computer time

Teacher performs special skill (i.e., sing, dance)

Teacher reads a special book to the class

Low-Cost Alternatives

Books

Enter drawing for donated prizes

Stickers

School supplies

Movie/video coupons

Trading cards

Stamps

Trip to the treasure box

Coloring books

Art supplies

Gift certificates to school store

Physical activity equipment

Healthy Ideas for Fundraising

Benefits of Healthy Fundraising

Healthykidslearnbetter:

• Research clearly demonstrates that good nutrition is linked to better behavior and academic performance. To provide the best possible learning environment for children, schools and childcare centers must also provide an environment that supports healthy behaviors.

Provides consistent messages:

• Fundraising with healthy foods and non-food items demonstrates a commitment to promoting healthy behaviors. It supports the lessons children are learning about health, instead of contradicting them.

Promotes a healthy school or childcare environment:

• Children need to receive consistent, reliable health information and ample opportunity to use it. Finding healthy fundraising alternatives is an important part of providing a healthy school or childcare environment.

List of Ideas for Fundraising

Schools can help promote a healthy learning environment by using non-food items as fundraising alternatives. Ideas adapted from *Creative Financing and Fundraising*, California Project Lean, California Department of Health Services, 2002.

Items You Can Sell

Balloon bouquets

Batteries

Books, calendars

Brick/stone/tile memorials

Bumper stickers, decals

Buttons, pins Candles

Coffee cups, mugs

Cookbooks

Crafts

Coupon books

Customized stickers

Discount cards

Emergency kits for cars

First aid kits

Flowers, plants, bulbs

Foot warmers

Gift baskets

Gift certificates

Hats

Holiday wreaths

House decorations

Jewelry

License plates or holders

Magazine subscriptions

Newspaper space, ads

Pet treats/toys/accessories

Pocket calendars

Pre-paid phone cards

Rent a special parking space

Scarves

School Frisbees

School spirit gear

Spirit/seasonal flags

Stadium pillows or seats

Stationery

Student directories

Temporary/henna tattoos

T-shirts, sweatshirts

Valentine flowers

Yearbook covers

Things You Can Do

Auction (teacher does something for kids)

Bike-a-thons

Bowling night/bowl-a-thon

Car wash

Carnivals

Chess, checkers or other tournaments

Craft Show

Cow Pie Bingo

Dances

Family/glamour portraits

Festivals

Fun runs

Garage Sales

Game Night

Gift-wrapping service

Golf tournament

Karaoke competition

Kiss the Pig

Jump-rope-a-thons

Magic show

Penny War

Read-a-thons

Recycling cans/bottles/paper

Save It or Shave It

Scavenger Hunts

Science fairs

Singing telegrams or singing valentines

Skate night/skate-a-thon

Spelling bee

Talent shows

Tennis/horseshoe competition

Treasure hunt/scavenger hunt

Walk-a-thons

Workshops/classes

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