

Instruction

School Wellness ¹

Student wellness, including good nutrition and physical activity, shall be promoted in the District's educational program, school-based activities, and meal programs.² This policy shall be interpreted consistently with Section 204 of the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 and the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA).³

The Superintendent will ensure: ⁴

The footnotes are not intended to be part of the adopted policy; they should be removed before the policy is adopted.

¹ State or federal law requires this subject matter to be covered in policy and controls its content. The federal Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (Child Nutrition Act) (Pub. L. 108-265) requires school districts participating in a program authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (NSLA) (42 U.S.C. §1751 *et seq.*) or the Child Nutrition Act to have a school wellness policy. Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204. State law required the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE) to "establish a State goal that all school districts have a wellness policy." 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a). ISBE complied in October 2007 by "instruct[ing] all public school districts to establish a School Wellness Policy." The federal and State laws list mandatory topics for the policy. The second sentence of this policy should be deleted if the district does not participate in the NSLA or the Child Nutrition Act.

See ISBE's numerous resources at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Nutrition-and-Wellness.aspx and www.isbe.net/Pages/Local-School-Nutrition-Wellness-Policy.aspx. Action for Healthy Kids is a national organization dedicated to overcoming the "epidemic of overweight, undernourished and sedentary youth by focusing on changes in schools;" see its resources at: www.actionforhealthykids.org/.

This sample policy seeks to be both legally compliant and consistent with good governance principles. Both federal and State laws allow each school district to determine how the required topics are addressed. Good governance principles suggest that the board should establish goals with community and stakeholder input. The administration should determine how to achieve the goals. The board should monitor this policy by requesting and reviewing periodic implementation data.

² 7 C.F.R. §210.31(a) and (c)(1). The law requires that local school wellness policies include specific goals for nutrition promotion and education, physical activity, and school-based activities. Federal law requires consideration of evidence-based strategies and techniques when implementing school-based activities. See ISBE's *Local Wellness Policy Fact Sheet* at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Local-School-Nutrition-Wellness-Policy.aspx.

For boards that need technical assistance, see:

1. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/local-school-wellness-policy; and
2. The Alliance for a Healthier Generation (AHG) at: www.healthiergeneration.org/.

³ Pub. L. 111-296, Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA); 42 U.S.C. §1758b (local school wellness policy); 7 C.F.R. §§210.10 (meal requirements for lunches and requirements for after-school snacks) and 210.31(a) (local school wellness policy).

⁴ *Id.*; 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(4) (identification of school official responsible for implementation of the policy), §210.31 (d)(2) (informing the public about the policy and making it available on an annual basis), §210.31 (d)(3) (informing the public of the progress toward meeting the goals of the policy by making triennial assessments available), and §210.31(e) (policy implementation, assessments, and updates). See also f/n 20, below.

This sample policy identifies the superintendent as the school official responsible to ensure compliance and oversee the policy. When the rules require specific identification of a school official, the policy does not include the delegation language *or designee*. **[School boards] must identify the [school official(s)] responsible for oversight of [its wellness policy] to ensure compliance. [Boards] have discretion and are the most qualified to identify the best candidate for [their wellness] policy leadership as size, resources, and needs vary greatly among [school districts]**. See Federal Register Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50155 at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-29/pdf/2016-17230.pdf.

For boards that wish to identify a school official other than the superintendent, delete ~~Superintendent~~ and replace it with the responsible school official's title.

1. Each school building complies with this policy;
2. The policy is available to the community on an annual basis through copies of or online access to the Board Policy Manual⁵; and
3. The community is informed about the progress of this policy's implementation.

Goals for Nutrition Education and Nutrition Promotion ⁶

The goals for addressing nutrition education and nutrition promotion include the following:

- Schools will support and promote sound nutrition for students.
- Schools will foster the positive relationship between sound nutrition, physical activity, and the capacity of students to develop and learn.
- Nutrition education will be part of the District's comprehensive health education curriculum. See Board policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*. ⁷

Goals for Physical Activity ⁸

The goals for addressing physical activity include the following:

- Schools will support and promote an active lifestyle for students.
- Physical education will be taught in all grades and shall include a developmentally planned and sequential curriculum that fosters the development of movement skills, enhances health-related fitness, increases students' knowledge, offers direct opportunities to learn how to work

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The intent of the rule is that schools "notify households on an annual basis of the availability of the local school wellness policy information and provide information that would enable *interested households* to obtain additional details." Fed. Reg. Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50160. However, the rule states, "[i]nform the *public* about the content and implementation of the local school wellness policy, and make the policy and any updates to the policy available to the public on an annual basis."

To achieve the intent of this requirement, the regulations suggest several methods for districts, which include a common method many districts likely already use: post the policy on the websites for the *public*, and use the student handbook to distribute important information to *interested households*.

⁵ For boards that distribute their wellness policies via student handbooks and want to list that in the text of their policies, insert "and distributed to students and their parents/guardians through student handbooks". For sample handbook language, see the Illinois Principals Association *Online Model Student Handbook (MSH)* at: www.ilprincipals.org/msh/.

⁶ Goals for nutrition education and nutrition promotion are required topics, but the local board may determine what goals are appropriate. Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(1) and Pub. L. 111-296; 42 USC §1758b(b)(1); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(2); and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(1). Replace this policy's text with a board's own locally developed nutritional education and promotion goals.

Nutrition promotion, required by Pub. L. 111-296, is not well-described or defined. The Food Nutrition Service (FNS) describes *nutrition promotion* more clearly in its technical assistance materials and the proposed 7 C.F.R. Part 210 rules (Fed. Reg. Vol. 79, No. 38 at 10695), dated Feb. 26, 2014, which state, "... evidence based techniques and scientifically-based nutrition messages targeted to a specific audience to inspire and motivate them to take action and use these techniques and messages to create environments and food service venues (classroom, cafeteria, à la carte, vending machines, school stores, snack bars, fundraisers, home, etc.) that encourage healthy nutrition choices, as well as enhance and encourage participation in school meal programs."

More specific materials about nutrition education and promotion, including songs, games, posters, videos, event-planning booklets, wellness communication toolkits, school garden activities, and a graphics library, have also been developed by the FNS' Team Nutrition at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/team-nutrition.

Technical assistance for:

Nutritional promotion at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/local-school-wellness-policy.

Goals development for and implementation of nutrition education and promotion are available from AHG at: www.healthiergeneration.org/.

⁷ 105 ILCS 5/27-215(a)(1), added by P.A. 104-391, and 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.420(n).

⁸ This is a required topic, but the local board may determine what goals are appropriate. 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(2); 42 USC §1758b(b)(1); and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(a) and (c)(1).

cooperatively in a group setting, and encourages healthy habits and attitudes for a healthy lifestyle. See Board policies 6:60, *Curriculum Content* and 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.⁹

- During the school day, all students will be required to engage in a daily physical education course, unless otherwise exempted. See Board policies 6:60, *Curriculum Content* and 7:260, *Exemption from Physical Education*.¹⁰
- The curriculum will be consistent with and incorporate relevant *Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and Health* as established by the Ill. State Board of Education (ISBE).¹¹

Goals for Other School-Based Activities¹²

The goals for school-based activities include the following:

- Schools will support and promote a healthy eating environment for students.
- Schools will promote and participate in wellness activities.
- Schools will offer other school-based activities to support student health and wellness, including coordinated events and clubs.

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⁹ 105 ILCS 5/27-705 and 27-710, amended and renumbered by P.A. 104-391; 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425. See also f/n 32 in sample policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*. For standards-based lesson plans and curricula for pre-kindergarten through grade 8, classroom-based lesson plans, recipes, guidance to improve the quality of school meals, and other materials for nutrition education and promotion, including songs, games, posters, videos, event-planning booklets, wellness communication toolkits, school garden activities, and a graphics library, see the resources developed by the FNS' Team Nutrition at: www.fns.usda.gov/tn/team-nutrition.

¹⁰ *Id.* This policy's sample text is based upon federal and State goals while sample policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*'s text is based only upon State curriculum requirements that require a minimum of three days of physical education per five-day week. Ensure the text in this policy's goal aligns with the district's practice stated in policy 6:60, *Curriculum Content*, for meeting the minimum requirements of 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(b).

¹¹ Schools must "set student learning objectives which meet or exceed goals established by the State." 105 ILCS 5/2-3.63. The *Learning Standards* can be found on ISBE's website at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Standards-Courses.aspx. See State goals 19-24 for physical education and health at: www.isbe.net/Documents/Goals-19-24-and-Perf-Descrip.pdf.

105 ILCS 5/27-720, renumbered by P.A. 104-391, describes physical fitness assessments required for grades 3-12 in an effort to meet State Goal 20 of the *Illinois Learning Standards for Physical Development and Health*. See also 23 Ill.Admin.Code §1.425(f) and (h); ISBE's *IL Fitness Assessments and Data Reporting Requirements Questions and Answers (Rev. Nov. 2025)* at: www.isbe.net/Documents/Physical_Fitness_Assessment_FAQ.pdf.

¹² This is a required topic, but the local board may determine what goals are appropriate. 42 USC §1758b(b)(1); 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(1). The third sample goal comes from ISBE's *Local Wellness Policy Template for Schools*, which was formerly available on ISBE's website.

Nutrition Guidelines for Foods Available During the School Day; Marketing Prohibited ¹³

Students will be offered and schools will promote nutritious food and beverage choices during the school day that are consistent with Board policy 4:120, *Food Services* (requiring compliance with the nutrition standards specified in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's (USDA) *Smart Snacks* rules). ¹⁴

In addition, in order to promote student health and reduce childhood obesity,¹⁵ the Superintendent or designee shall:

1. Restrict the sale of *competitive foods*, as defined by the USDA, in the food service areas during meal periods;
2. Comply with all ISBE rules; and
3. Prohibit marketing during the school day of foods and beverages that do not meet the standards listed in Board policy 4:120, *Food Services*, i.e., in-school marketing of food and beverage items must meet *competitive foods* standards. ¹⁶

Competitive foods standards do not apply to foods and beverages available, but not sold in school during the school day; e.g., brown bag lunches, foods for classroom parties, school celebrations, and reward incentives. ¹⁷

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¹³ The policy must include the nutrition guidelines selected by the board for "all foods available during the school day with the objective of promoting student health and reducing childhood obesity." Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(2); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(1); and 7 C.F.R. §§210.10 and 210.31(a), (c)(2), and (c)(3)(i)-(iv). 42 U.S.C. 1758b(b)(2)(A) requires that each local school wellness policy include nutrition guidelines for all foods and beverages available for sale on the school campus during the school day to ensure they are consistent with the statutory and regulatory provisions governing school meals (7 C.F.R. §§210.10, 220.8 and 220.10) and competitive foods (7 C.F.R. §210.11) as applicable.

Prior to July 2016 when 7 C.F.R. § 210.10 and 7 C.F.R. § 210.31(c) (respectively) became effective, the current *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* published jointly by the U.S. Depts. of Health and Human Services and Agriculture (USDA) were used as nutrition guidelines.

¹⁴ 7 C.F.R. §§210.10 (meal requirements for lunches and requirements for afterschool snacks); 210.11(c) (general nutrition standards for competitive food, i.e., *Smart Snacks*); and 210.31(a) and (c) (encompassing all other nutrition requirements, including foods not sold to students during the school day (classroom parties)).

¹⁵ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(3)(iv).

¹⁶ 7 C.F.R. §§210.11(a)(2) and 210.31(c)(3)(iii); 23 Ill. Admin. Code §305.5. For a definition of *competitive foods*, see sample administrative procedure 4:120-AP, *Food Services; Competitive Foods; Exemptions*.

¹⁷ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(2). This sample policy does not apply competitive food standards to foods not sold in schools; i.e., foods that students bring into the school from home, etc.

The final [federal] rule does not require that local school wellness policy standards for *foods provided in schools during the school day but not available for sale* conform to the school meal requirements or the competitive foods standards. In fact, the preamble to the final rule reiterates this saying, "[a]gain, it should be noted that with regard to foods provided, but not sold, in schools, local jurisdictions have the discretion to adopt standards that conform to [the competitive food standards] or to adopt more or less stringent standards." Similarly, the preamble to the final rule clearly states the rule does not require school boards to address standards for food brought from home for individual consumption. See Federal Register Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50158 at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-29/pdf/2016-17230.pdf. Emphasis added.

This sample policy adopts less stringent standards for foods not sold in schools. For boards that wish to adopt standards that conform to the competitive food standards or apply even more stringent standards to foods available, but not sold during the school day, delete the last sentence of this **Nutrition Guidelines for Foods Available During the School Day; Marketing Prohibited** subhead: ~~*Competitive foods* standards do not apply to foods and beverages available, but not sold in school during the school day; e.g., foods for classroom parties, school celebrations, and reward incentives.~~ and choose one of the following sentences to replace it:

Option 1: The District applies competitive foods standards listed in Board policy 4:120, *Food Services*, to foods available, but not sold, in schools.

Exempted Fundraising Day (EFD) Requests ¹⁸

All food and beverages sold to students on the school campuses of participating schools during the school day must comply with the “general nutrition standards for competitive foods” specified in federal law.

ISBE rules prohibit EFDs for grades 8 and below in participating schools.

The Superintendent or designee in a participating school may grant an EFD for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools. To request an EFD and learn more about the District’s related procedure(s), contact the Superintendent or designee. The District’s procedures are subject to change. The number of EFDs for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools is set by ISBE rule.

Guidelines for Reimbursable School Meals ¹⁹

Reimbursable school meals served shall meet, at a minimum, the nutrition requirements and regulations for the National School Lunch Program and/or School Breakfast Program. ²⁰

Unused Food Sharing Plan ²¹

In collaboration with the District’s local health department, the Superintendent or designee will:

1. Develop and support a food sharing plan (Plan) for unused food that is focused on needy students. ²²
2. Implement the Plan throughout the District.

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Option 2: The District applies more stringent standards than the competitive foods standards to foods available, but not sold, in schools. These include [list the chosen standards to foods available, but not sold, in schools].

The AHG encourages school officials to consider prohibiting foods as a reward and using the *Smart Snacks* standards for foods available, but not sold during the school day. However, enforcing such standards against students who are sent to school with snacks from their parents/guardians is difficult and may be considered overreach. Further, such a standard may open the district to challenges. Consult the board attorney about enforcement of standards that meet the *competitive foods* standards – or even more stringent standards – upon foods available, but not sold during the school day, i.e., choosing Options 1 or 2, above.

¹⁸ Required by 23 Ill.Admin.Code §305.15(c)(2), 7 C.F.R. §§210.11(b)(4) and (c)(2) and 210.31(c)(3) for participating schools that want to grant EFDs.

For elementary districts, delete these sentences: ~~The Superintendent or designee in a participating school may grant an EFD for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools. To request an EFD and learn more about the District’s related procedure(s), contact the Superintendent or designee. The District’s procedures are subject to change. The number of EFDs for grades 9 through 12 in participating schools is set by ISBE rule.~~

For high school districts, delete this sentence: ~~EFDs are prohibited for grades eight and below in participating schools.~~

Detailed procedures are subject to change and are too complicated for policy text. This policy seeks to balance the requirement to include procedures in the policy for requesting an EFD by providing information about the initial steps and directing the superintendent or designee to inform the requestor of the current procedure. For a list of the number of available EFDs and a more detailed sample step-by-step procedure to request them, see sample administrative procedure 4:120-AP, *Food Services; Competitive Foods; Exemptions*.

¹⁹ Inclusion in the policy is required for only those districts that participate in a program authorized by the NSLA or the Child Nutrition Act.

²⁰ Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. §1771 *et seq.*) and NSLA (42 U.S.C. §1758).

²¹ 105 ILCS 5/2-3.189.

²² *Needy students* is not defined by 105 ILCS 5/2-3.189.

3. Ensure the Plan complies with the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as well as accompanying guidance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the Food Donation Program. ²³
4. Ensure that any leftover food items are properly donated to combat potential food insecurity in the District's community. *Properly* means in accordance with all federal regulations and State and local health and sanitation codes.

Monitoring ²⁴

At least every three years, the Superintendent shall provide implementation data and/or reports to the Board concerning this policy's implementation sufficient to allow the Board to monitor and adjust the policy (a triennial report).²⁵ This triennial report must include without limitation each of the following:

- An assessment of the District's implementation of the policy
- The extent to which schools in the District are in compliance with the policy
- The extent to which the policy compares to model local school wellness policies
- A description of the progress made in attaining the goals of the policy
- How the District will make the results of the assessment available to the public
- Where the District will retain records of the assessment ²⁶

The Board will monitor and adjust the policy pursuant to Board policy 2:240, *Board Policy Development*.

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²³ Required for districts that participate in child nutrition programs, the National School Lunch Program and National School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). See 105 ILCS 5/2-3.189.

Delete number 3 *only if* the district participates in none of the programs listed.

Food sharing plans will depend on many local factors and require local health department involvement, so because of that, a sample **PRESS** administrative procedure is not practical and does not exist.

²⁴ The policy must establish a plan for measuring implementation of the local wellness policy, including designation of one or more persons within the local educational agency at each school, as appropriate, charged with operational responsibility for ensuring that the school meets the local wellness policy. Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(4); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(4); and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(5), (6), and (e)(1). 105 ILCS 5/27-235(a), renumbered by P.A. 104-391, requires ISBE to develop and maintain a nutrition and physical activity best practices database. Materials may be found at: www.isbe.net/Pages/Nutrition-and-Wellness.aspx.

⁴² U.S.C. §1758b(b)(5)(A) (Pub. L. 111-296) requires the public to receive periodic measures with the listed items. The accepted practice is annual reports. There is very little guidance to assist school districts in complying with this requirement. Without guidance, to ensure compliance, superintendents should contact their Regional Office of Education or Intermediate Service Center regarding their school districts' efforts to comply with this requirement. Guidance to help school districts conduct a triennial evaluation of local wellness policies is available at: <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Local-School-Nutrition-Wellness-Policy.aspx>

²⁵ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(e)(2)(i)-(iii) and (3).

²⁶ *Id.* and §210.31(f); see also the Local Records Act, 50 ILCS 205/. It governs retention of district records; its definition of *public record* is narrower than the definition in the Freedom of Information Act. These communications must be retained only when they contain: (1) evidence of the district's organization, function, policies, procedures, or activities, or (2) informational data appropriate for preservation. Consult the board attorney for a more thorough analysis and a legal opinion about how to meet both of the federal records retention requirements discussed in f/n 29, below, and the Local Records Act.

Community Involvement ²⁷

The Board and Superintendent will actively invite suggestions and comments concerning the development, implementation, periodic reviews, and updates of the school wellness policy from parents, students, representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the community. Community involvement methods shall align their suggestions and comments to Board policy 2:140, *Communications To and From the Board* and/or the **Community Engagement** subhead in Board policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*. ²⁸

Recordkeeping ²⁹

The Superintendent shall retain records to document compliance with this policy, the District's records retention protocols, and the Local Records Act.

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²⁷ A board must establish a plan in its wellness policy for involving parents, students, and representatives of the school food authority, teachers of physical education, school health professionals, the school board, school administrators, and the public in the development of the school wellness policy. Pub.L. 108-265, Sec. 204(a)(5); 42 U.S.C. §1758b(b)(3) (Pub.L. 111-296); 105 ILCS 5/2-3.139(a)(3); 7 C.F.R. §210.31(c)(5) (requirement to describe involvement plan in policy), and 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1) (requirement to allow certain stakeholders to participate in policy development, etc.).

School districts have discretion in exactly how they implement this requirement, and [e]ach [school district] is best suited to determine the distinctive needs of the community it serves. See Federal Register Vol. 81, No. 146 at 50155 at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-07-29/pdf/2016-17230.pdf.

This requirement's awkward wording notwithstanding, a board may take compliance steps by:

Seeking community input or involvement during this policy's adoption and monitoring phases, and inviting suggestions and comments during the public comment portion of board meetings from time to time. This method aligns with sample policies 2:140, *Communications To and From the Board*, and 2:240, *Board Policy Development*.

Establishing a "local school wellness committee." This method is discussed in the preamble to 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1), which suggests "identifying individuals" to serve on a "local school wellness policy committee." **However, the final text of 7 C.F.R. §210.31(d)(1) does not specifically require districts to establish a local school wellness policy committee – only that they "permit [groups listed in the policy above] to participate"** See also the citation to the Federal Register, in the second paragraph of this f/n, above, discussing policy implementation discretion.

The default text of this policy does not establish a local school wellness committee. For a district that wants to appoint or approve a local school wellness committee, add the following optional sentence as the last sentence of this subhead: "As necessary, the Superintendent or designee will convene a Wellness Committee with at least one representative from each of the listed groups." Also list the Wellness Committee in sample administrative procedure 2:150-AP, *Superintendent Committees*. As much of the work of developing a plan to involve local stakeholders is administrative/staff work rather than governance work, best practice is for a Wellness Committee be an administrative committee, but consult the board attorney for guidance. See f/n 3 in sample policy 2:150, *Committees*, for a discussion of Open Meetings Act implications of the Wellness Committee being a board committee.

If a board wants to comply with the USDA's *encouragement* to include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-ED) coordinators or educators in the group to provide input about the policy, add:

“, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-ED) coordinators, educators” to the end of the first sentence in this subhead, immediately before: “, and community.”

²⁸ If a board has not adopted the **Community Engagement** subhead in policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*, delete the phrase at the end of the second sentence: “Individuals shall align their suggestions and comments to policy 2:140, *Communications To and From the Board* and/or the **Community Engagement** subhead in policy 8:10, *Connection with the Community*.”

A board may also choose to post this policy on its website and include it in the student handbook.

²⁹ 7 C.F.R. §210.31(f). Records must include: (1) the policy; (2) documentation demonstrating compliance with community involvement requirements, including requirements to make the local school wellness policy and triennial assessments available to the public; and (3) documentation of the triennial assessment of the local school wellness policy for each school under its jurisdiction.

See f/n 26, above regarding the Local Records Act and sample administrative procedure 2:250-AP2, *Protocols for Record Preservation and Development of Retention Schedules*.

LEGAL REF.: Pub. L. 108-265, Sec. 204, Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004.
42 U.S.C. §1751 et seq., Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.
42 U.S.C. §1758b, Pub. L. 111-296, Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.
42 U.S.C. §1771 et seq., Child Nutrition Act of 1966.
42 U.S.C. §1779; 7 C.F.R. §§210.11 and 210.31.
50 ILCS 205/, Local Records Act.
105 ILCS 5/2-3.139 and 5/2-3.189.
23 Ill.Admin.Code Part 305, Food Program.
ISBE's *School Wellness Policy* Goal, adopted Oct. 2007.

CROSS REF.: 2:140 (Communications To and From the Board), 2:150 (Committees), 2:240 (Board Policy Development), 4:120 (Food Services), 5:100 (Staff Development Program), 6:60 (Curriculum Content), 7:260 (Exemption from Physical Education), 8:10 (Connection with the Community)

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While 7 C.F.R. §210.31(f) does not require the policy text to state what records must be kept, a board that wants to include that information may insert the following text: "Records must include: (1) this policy; (2) documentation demonstrating compliance with community involvement, including requirements to make the policy and triennial assessments available to the public; and (3) documentation of the triennial assessment of this policy for each school under its jurisdiction."