

IMPERIAL COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT



Imperial County Juvenile Hall

Wellness Policy

Interim Chief Probation Officer
Elizabeth V. Sais

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Local Wellness Policy

Authority: Elizabeth V. Sais, Interim Chief Probation Officer

Policy: The Local Wellness Program outlines the responsibilities for Probation as well as collaborative groups working with the Department.

Purpose: To establish a process and committee that will recognize, develop, implement, and monitor a local wellness program in accordance with the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids (HHFKA) Act of 2010 (PL 111-296) and Title 15 Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities. The Imperial County Juvenile Detention Center, with the County Office of Education, recognizes the importance of a well-balanced diet, physical activity, and physical education.

Definitions:

Wellness Program:

A Health Education Program specialized in promoting healthy lifestyles, behavior, health education, nutrition, education, and physical education for at-risk youth within juvenile detention facilities.

Nutrition Education:

Promotes good health, nutrition, and the reduction of childhood obesity.

Physical Activity:

Bodily movement is produced by the contraction of skeletal muscle, which substantially increases energy expenditures, including exercise, sport, dance, and other movement forms.

Health Education:

Any combination of learning experiences that provides individuals with the opportunity to acquire information and skills needed to make quality health decisions.

Healthy Choices Committee or HCC:

A committee comprised of key members of the facility is appointed to oversee school health and safety policies and programs, including development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the wellness policy

1. Establish Goals for Physical Education

a. Physical Education

The exercise schedule shall include the opportunity for at least one (1) hour of large muscle group physical activity each day. This activity shall be conducted outdoors. If weather conditions do not permit outdoor activity, then one hour of exercise involving large muscle group activity shall be provided indoors. Physical education will be moderate to vigorous in nature.

Physical education classes provide youths with knowledge of the long-term and short-term benefits of physical activities. Proper stretching and warm-ups should be emphasized throughout the education process.

b. Scheduling of Physical Activities

The school shall discourage extended periods (i.e., periods of two or more hours) of inactivity. For example, when activities such as mandatory school-wide testing necessitate that students remain indoors for long periods of time, the school will give students periodic breaks during which they are encouraged to stand and be moderately active.

To provide youths with physical activity, Imperial County Juvenile Hall encourages all youths to participate in regularly scheduled physical activity during school hours, as well as after-school activities.

Imperial County Juvenile Hall staff are responsible for scheduling and supervising all school, weekend, and holiday activities. The facility offers a range of activities that meet the needs, interests, and abilities of all students wishing to participate.

2. Promoting Nutrition

a. Meeting the Resident's Needs

The facility provides a safe and healthy environment that supports health and ensures that youths are physically and emotionally safe. In addition to physical safety, youths are taught about proper nutrition and physical education by the on-site school instructor. Additional physical activities are promoted within the dining hall through nutrition awareness and healthy menu postings.

Youths have access to credentialed teachers, mental health clinicians, nursing staff, supervising probation officers and group counselors who provide them with support and assistance in making healthy decisions, managing emotions, and coping with crisis.

Food Services provides a variety of nutritious and appealing foods that meet the health and nutritional needs of young adults and are served in healthy portion sizes. In addition, Food Services will accommodate the religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity of a particular youth in meal planning.

Dining hall meals are presented in a clean and healthy environment. Youth are provided with ample time to consume meals.

The facility prohibits the advertisement of non-nutritious foods or beverages through signage, vending machine fronts, and logos.

The use of food and physical activity as a means of reward or punishment is prohibited.

b. Staff Participation

Imperial County Juvenile Hall highly values the health and well-being of every staff member; therefore, it encourages them to utilize the Imperial County Wellness Program provided to its employees.

School staff are encouraged to participate in physical activities with the youths. Staff are encouraged to model healthy eating and physical activity as a valuable part of daily life.

c. Educational Environment

Education is a part of everyday life at the facility. Physical education takes place within the confines of the on-site school or after hours through the counseling staff. Nutritional education is incorporated into the school curriculum, is part of the dining experience, and manifests in the dining program. The Wellness Committee plays a key role in promoting healthy lifestyle choices among the resident youth and staff.

3. Nutrition Education

a. Nutrition Education Goals

The Facility promotes a nutritious educational approach to healthy eating behaviors. Nutritional education is offered in the cafeteria through posters and literature as well as in the classroom. Teachers are encouraged to integrate nutritional themes into daily lessons, where appropriate, and to emphasize the health benefits of good nutrition.

b. Activities for Lifelong Change

All youth at juvenile hall shall possess the knowledge and skills necessary to make nutritious food choices and enjoyable eating and physical activity choices for a lifetime. Youth should:

- i. Demonstrate ways in which they can enhance and maintain their nutrition-related health and well-being.
- ii. Understand and demonstrate behaviors that prevent disease and speed recovery from illness, based on concepts and self-management skills related to diet, physical activity, and safe food handling.
- iii. Understand and accept individual differences in growth and development and the relationship between the human body and nutrition.

c. Instructors and Staff Development

The safety of all youths remains the focus of the facility. As such, all personnel working directly with youths in the facility must obtain and maintain the appropriate credential, certification, or training required to fulfill their job function.

Additionally, the Probation Department, County Office of Education, Health Provider, and Behavioral Health will provide employees with access to continuing education within their field. Maintaining the most up-to-date standards, curriculum, techniques, and tools to promote youth wellness is the goal of these agencies.

Staff development should include training and/or certification for food service personnel at their various levels of responsibility, including safe food handling techniques and personal hygiene in accordance with Section 113947 of the Health and Safety Code, California Retail Food Code (CalCode).

4. Medical Staff

a. Physicals and Written Orders

Youths are given a physical within 96 hours of admittance. The youth's weight is recorded in their medical chart, and if underweight, the facility physician will monitor the youth and order a higher caloric diet. Youths who are overweight are counseled on a proper diet to maintain a healthy weight.

The facility physician is available on-site on a regularly scheduled basis. Written orders for specific diet changes come directly from the facility physician. Any diet orders are then communicated to the kitchen, as well as juvenile hall staff.

5. Food Service Regulations

a. Requirements of the National School Breakfast/Lunch Program

In order to maximize the facility's ability to provide healthy and nutritious meals and snacks, this facility will participate in available federal nutrition programs, including the National School Lunch (210.1-210.31), National School Breakfast Program (220.1-220.21), and the after-school snack program.

Minimum Amount of Food ^a Per Week

Meal Components	Grades K-12	Grades K-5	Grades K-8	Grades 6-8	Grades 6-12	Grades 9-12
Fruits	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)
Vegetables^{b, c}	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 C	0 C
Grains or Meats/Meat Alternates* d	12.5-14 oz eq (1 oz eq per day)	10-14 oz eq (1 oz eq per day)	11-14 oz eq (1 oz eq per day)	11-14 oz eq (1 oz eq per day)	12.5-14 oz eq (1 oz eq per day)	12.5-14 oz eq (1 oz eq per day)
Fluid Milk ^e	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)	7c (1 c per day)

Dietary Specifications

Specifications	Grades K-12	Grades K-5	Grades K-8	Grades 6-8	Grades 6-12	Grades 9-12
Min-max Calories ^f g	450-500 kcal	350-500 kcal	400-500 kcal	400-550 kcal	450-550 kcal	450-600 kcal
Saturated Fat (% of calories) g	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%
Sodium Target 1 g, h (Ends June 30, 2027)	≤ 540 mg	≤ 540 mg	≤ 540 mg	≤ 600 mg	≤ 600 mg)	≤ 640 mg

Sodium Limit g, h (Effective July 1, 2027)	≤ 485 mg	≤ 485 mg	≤ 485 mg	≤ 535 mg	≤ 535 mg	≤ 570 mg
Added Sugar e, g (Effective July, 2027)	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%	< 10%
Trans Fat e,g	0g	0g	0g	0g	0g	0g

Specifications: Added Sugar (Product-Based Limits)

Product	Added Sugar Limit Effective July 1, 2025
Breakfast Cereals	≤ 6 g of added sugars per dry oz
Flavored Milk ^e	≤ 10 g of added sugar per 8 fl oz
Yogurt	≤ 12 g of added sugar per 6 oz (2 g of added sugars per oz)

* USDA has lifted the weekly maximums for grains. The daily and weekly minimums for grains and the weekly calorie ranges still apply. The maximums are used as a guide for menu planning purposes only.

a Food items included in each group and subgroup and amount equivalents are outlined in the USDA Food Buying Guide web page.

b One quarter (1/4) cup of dried fruit counts as one half (1/2) cup of fruit; one (1) cup of leafy greens counts as 1/2 cup of vegetables. No more than half of the fruit or vegetable offerings may be in the form of juice. All juice must be pasteurized and 100 percent full-strength. The minimum creditable serving for a fruit or vegetable is at least one-eighth (h) cup.

c Vegetables may be substituted for fruits. For SY 2024—25 only, schools may substitute any vegetable in place of fruit at breakfast on two or more days per school week without offering at least two different vegetable subgroups. Beginning SY 2025—26 (July 1, 2025), schools offering vegetables in place of fruit once per school week may offer any vegetable. Schools offering vegetables two or more times per week, in place of a fruit, must offer vegetables from at least two vegetable subgroups from the dark green, red/orange, beans, peas, and lentils, starchy

or "Other Vegetables" subgroups, as defined in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR) Section 210.10(c)

d At least 80 percent of all grains offered weekly must be whole-grain-rich. The remaining 20 percent or less of grains, if any, must be enriched. A whole grain-rich product contains between 50 and 100 percent whole grain, with any remaining grains being enriched. Schools may offer grains, meats/meat alternatives, or both to meet the daily and weekly ounce equivalent requirements. Grains or meats/meat alternates may be offered as an extra food item that does not count toward the grains or meats/meat alternates component or as food items for Offer Versus Serve (OVS). These extra food items need to be included in the weekly calculations for calories, sodium, saturated fat, and, upon implementation, added sugar. The minimum creditable serving for a grain, a meat, or a meat alternate is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce equivalent.

e At least two milk choices must be offered. Pasteurized, fluid types of milk must meet state and local standards and contain vitamins A and D at levels specified by the Food and Drug Administration. All milk must be fat-free or low-fat. Milk with higher fat content is not allowed. Low-fat or fat-free lactose-free and reduced-lactose fluid milk may also be offered. Fat-free or low-fat cultured milk, fat-free or low-fat acidified milk, and Ultra High Temperature milk are also allowed. Fat-free and low-fat fluid milk may be flavored or unflavored. Beginning July 1, 2025, flavored milk offered must contain no more than 10 grams of added sugar per 8 fluid ounces.

f The average daily calories over the length of the school week must be within the range (at least the minimum and no more than the maximum values).

g Discretionary sources of calories (solid fats and added sugars) may be added to the meal pattern if within the specifications for calories, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium, and, when implemented, added sugars. Food products and ingredients must contain zero grams of trans fat (less than 0.5 grams) per serving, as per California Education Code Section 49430.7(c)(3). Products and ingredients served in California School Nutrition Programs must continue to follow this requirement despite the final rule elimination of the trans-fat requirement.

h Effective July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2027, the weekly sodium limit for school breakfast remains at Sodium Target 1. Beginning July 1, 2027, and beyond, the 10 percent reduction of sodium at breakfast must be implemented. Note that the sodium limit applies to the average meal offered during the school week, not daily or per meal.

i Nutrition label of manufacturer specifications must indicate zero grams of trans fat per serving.

Please note: If implementing offer versus serve, every student must take either $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of fruit (or substituted vegetable) or a combination of both fruits and vegetables to count as a reimbursable meal. OVS is not a requirement of the School Breakfast Program.

Additional Meal Pattern Requirements

In addition to ensuring federal requirements for meals served as a part of the CNPs are met, program operators must also meet state requirements. Recently, two new acts were passed in California that impact foods served in schools:

California Food Safety Act (Health and Safety Code Section 109025)

Prohibits the manufacture, sale, or provision (delivering, distribution, holding, and offering) of food products that contain brominated vegetable oil, potassium bromate, propylparaben, and red dye number 3 beginning January 1, 2027.

California School Food Safety Act C.B [California Education Code (EC) sections 49431, 49431.2, 49431.5, 49501.5, and 49531]

Amends the definition of a nutritionally adequate breakfast and a nutritionally adequate lunch found in EC 49501.5, as of December 31, 2027, to meals that do not contain any of the following substances: Blue 1 (Chemical Abstracts Service [CASI 3844-45-9), Blue 2 (CAS 860-22-0), Green 3 (CAS 2353-45-9), Red 40 (CAS 25956-17-6), Yellow 5 (CAS 1934-21-0), and Yellow 6 (CAS 278394-0). Additionally, the act amended EC sections 49431 and 49431.5 to prohibit, effective December 31, 2027, the same additives in competitive foods sold in elementary, middle, and high schools.

b. Evening Snacks

The evening snack program is an extension of the National School Lunch Program and is designed to provide a meal supplement to youths.

Snacks served during the school day will make positive contributions to the youth's diets and health, with emphasis the serving fruits and vegetables as a primary snack and water as a primary beverage. During school celebrations, the school shall only serve food that is nutritious and healthy.

c. Water

The facility will provide the youth with access to potable water throughout the day.

d. Atmosphere

Youths are provided with a comfortable setting to enjoy their meals. Youths are informed of the menu items. They are encouraged to try new items they may not have experienced before. Youths are allotted a minimum of 20 minutes to enjoy their meals and sit among their peers during the meal service.

Seasonal decorations, as well as menu choices, provide a comfortable dining experience. Decorations are to remain appropriate and in theme with the seasons. Healthy educational posters are to be in plain view of all youths.

6. Measuring Implementation of the Policy

a. “Healthy Choices” Establishing Guidance for All Youths

The facility will convene a wellness committee (here referred to as the Healthy Choices Committee or HCC), which is comprised of key members of the facility. In addition, a chairperson will be appointed to direct the efforts of the HCC. The HCC will meet quarterly to establish goals and oversee school health and safety policies and programs, including development, implementation, and periodic review and update of the wellness policy. The key members of the facility board are to include: administrators, teachers, the facility nurse, the kitchen supervisor, detention staff, and community members.

b. Monitoring

The Healthy Choices Committee will be involved in establishing the goals for the school wellness policy, success indicators, reporting methodology, and frequency of reporting to the Facility Manager.

The Chairperson of the “Healthy Choices” committee will recommend for facility approval specific quality indicators used to measure the implementation of the policy (e.g., nutrient analysis of meals, feedback from food service personnel, administrators, members of the school health council, and other appropriate persons).

The Chairperson of the “Healthy Choices” committee will report each year on wellness policy compliance to the facility director and school administrators to inform them of the findings related to policy compliance.

c. Review

The facility will conduct a baseline assessment of nutrition and physical activity programs and policies, which is compiled by the Chairperson of the “Healthy Choices” committee and used to set priorities.

The nutrition and physical activity assessment will be completed at least every two years to determine compliance and progress in the implementation and adoption of the school wellness policy.

As necessary, the wellness policy should be revised to address changes in state and federal law, as well as areas in need of improvement.

d. Training

The facility will provide appropriate and continuing professional development that is supportive of the adopted wellness policy to members of the “Healthy Choices” committee.

e. Public Notification

The facility shall have available a copy of the wellness policy in visiting areas for public viewing. In addition, the wellness policy can be found on the Imperial County Probation web page

References

Requirements of the California Code of Regulations, Title 22

Additional food service regulations are addressed in the *California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 6, Chapter 1, Article 6*, Section 80076 as follows:

1. All food shall be safe and of the quality and in the quantity necessary to meet the needs of the residents. Each meal shall meet at least 1/3 of the servings recommended in the *USDA Basic Food Group Plan – Daily Food Guide* for the age group served. All food shall be selected, stored, prepared, and served in a safe and healthful manner.
2. Where all food is provided by the facility, arrangements shall be made so that each resident has available at least three meals per day.
 - a. Not more than 15 hours shall elapse between the third meal of one day and the first meal of the following day.
3. Where meal service within a facility is elective, arrangements shall be made to ensure availability of a daily food intake meeting the requirements of (a) (1) above for all clients who, in their admission agreement, elect meal service.
4. Between-meal nourishment, or snacks, shall be available for all residents unless limited by dietary restrictions prescribed by a physician.
5. Menus shall be written at least one week in advance, and copies of the menus as served shall be dated and kept on file for at least one (1) year. Menus shall be made available for review by the clients or their authorized representatives and the licensing agency, upon request.
6. Modified diets prescribed by a resident’s physician as a medical necessity shall be provided.
 - a. The licensee shall obtain and follow instructions from the physician or dietitian on the preparation of the modified diet.

7. Commercial foods shall be approved by appropriate federal, state, and local authorities. All foods shall be selected, transported, stored, prepared, and served to be free from contamination and spoilage and shall be fit for human consumption. Food in damaged containers shall not be accepted, used, or retained.
8. Where indicated, food shall be cut, chopped, or ground to meet individual needs.
9. Powdered milk shall not be used as a beverage, but shall be allowed in cooking and baking. Raw milk, as defined in Division 15 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, shall not be used. Milk shall be pasteurized.
10. Except upon written approval by the licensing agency, meat, poultry, and meat food products shall be inspected by state or federal authorities. Written evidence of such inspection shall be available for all products not obtained from commercial markets.
11. All home-canned foods shall be processed in accordance with the standards of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. Home-canned foods from outside sources shall not be used.
12. If food is prepared off the facility premises, the following shall apply:
 - a. The preparation source shall meet all applicable requirements for commercial food services.
 - b. The facility shall have the equipment and staff necessary to receive and serve the food and for cleanup.
 - c. The facility shall maintain the equipment necessary for in-house preparation, or have an alternate source for food preparation, and service of food in emergencies.
13. All persons engaged in food preparation and service shall observe personal hygiene and food services sanitation practices that protect the food from contamination.
14. All foods or beverages capable of supporting rapid and progressive growth of microorganisms, which can cause food infections or food poisoning, shall be stored in covered containers at 45 degrees F (7.2 degrees C) or less.
15. Pesticides and other similar toxic substances shall not be stored in food storerooms, kitchen areas, food preparation areas, or areas where kitchen equipment or utensils are stored.
16. Soaps, detergents, cleaning compounds, or similar substances shall be stored in areas separate from food supplies.
17. All kitchen, food preparation, and storage areas shall be kept clean, free of litter and rubbish, and measures shall be taken to keep all such areas free of rodents and other vermin.
18. All food shall be protected against contamination. Contaminated food shall be discarded immediately.
19. All equipment, fixed or mobile, dishes, and utensils shall be kept clean and maintained in safe condition.
20. All dishes and utensils used for eating and drinking and in the preparation of food and drink shall be cleaned and sanitized after each usage.
 - a. Dishwashing machines shall reach a temperature of 165 degrees F (74 degrees C) during the washing and/or drying cycle to ensure that dishes and utensils are cleaned and sanitized.
 - b. Facilities not using dishwashing machines shall clean and sanitize dishes and utensils by an alternative comparable method.
21. Equipment necessary for the storage, preparation, and service of food shall be provided and shall be well maintained.
22. Tableware and tables, dishes and utensils shall be provided in the quantity necessary to serve the residents.

23. Adaptive devices shall be provided for self-help in eating as needed by residents.



USDA Nondiscrimination Statement

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) nondiscrimination statement for child nutrition program participants.

In accordance with federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its agencies, offices, employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotope, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the state or local agency that administers the program or contact USDA through the Telecommunications Relay Service at 711 (voice and TTY). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, [AD-3027](#)  (PDF), found online at How to File a Program Discrimination 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, Mail Stop 9410
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;

2. fax:

202-690-7442; or

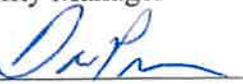
3. email:

Program.Intake@usda.gov.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Adopted:  _____ 2008
Facility Manager

Revised:  _____ 2010
Facility Manager

Revised:  _____ 2015
Chief Probation Officer

Revised: 2025  _____
Facility Manager