PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Definition

- 3.37. Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity. Levels of activity that are conducted at varying intensities. Moderate physical activity is faster than a slow walk, but still allows children to talk easily. It increases the heart rate and breathing rate. Vigorous physical activity is rhythmic, repetitive physical movement that uses large muscle groups, causing children to breathe rapidly and only enabling them to speak in short phrases. Typically children's heart rates are substantially increased and they are likely to be sweating. Toddlers and preschoolers generally accumulate vigorous physical activity over the course of the day in very short bursts, usually fifteen (15) to thirty (30) seconds.
- 14.3.c. Active Play and Movement. The center shall promote children's active play every day by providing the opportunity to engage in moderate to vigorous activities. There shall be a weekly written plan for each group of children, which may be incorporated into the group's lesson or activity plan, that provides:
- 14.3.c.1. For children, six (6) weeks to six (6) years, at least two (2) structured or staff led activities daily that promote gross motor movement skills;
- 14.3.c.2. No less than one hour of planned outdoor activity daily with opportunities to develop and practice age-appropriate gross motor movement skills, provided:
 - 14.3.c.2.a. Weather and circumstances permit and there are no weather or condition advisories indicating the need to remain indoors;
 - 14.3.c.2.b. Children less than one (1) year of age are taken outside two (2) to three (3) times per day;
 - 14.3.c.2.c. Children older than twelve (12) months are allowed sixty (60) to ninety (90) total minutes of outdoor play daily; and
 - 14.3.c.2.d. When weather or adverse conditions curtail outdoor activity time, the amount of indoor active play is increased so that the total amount of time spent in active play remains the same.
- 14.3.c.3. A minimum of sixty (60) minutes of moderate to vigorous activity per eight-hour (8) day for toddlers and children up to three (3) years;
- 14.3.c.4. A minimum of ninety (90) minutes of moderate to vigorous activity per eight-hour (8) day for children three (3) years to school age;
- 14.3.c.5. Centers operating less than six (6) hours or WV Pre-k classrooms incorporated into the center to prorate the time requirements of this subdivision; and
- 14.3.c.6. Infants not yet able to crawl, supervised time on their stomachs every day while they are awake.
- 14.3.d. Restrictive equipment. Infant equipment that restricts movement such as swings, play pens, play yards, stationary activity centers (exersaurces), infant seats, etc., if used, shall only be used for short periods of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes in a four (4) hour period.
- 14.3.e. Staff participation. Qualified staff shall promote children's active play, and participate in children's active games at times when they can safely do so.

SCREEN TIME

Definition

- 3.55. Screen Media. Forms of communication or entertainment viewed on a screen such as televisions, computer monitors, digital gaming equipment, etc.
- 14.7. Screen Media. When a center plans to use screen media, its use must either be included on the posted daily schedule or incorporated into the group's written lesson or activity plan. The center shall ensure that:
 - 14.7.a. The media supplements, but does not replace traditional early childhood materials;
 - 14.7.b. A child has a choice of other activities and materials;
- 14.7.c. Staff members are available to support the activity by discussing the use of the active media with the child;
 - 14.7.d. The media is developmentally appropriate and supports creative play and learning;
 - 14.7.e. Media with sexual or violent content, profanity or aggressive behavior is not used;
- 14.7.f. Each group limits the use of screen media to not more than seventy five (75) minutes per week for each child between the ages of two (2) years and school age, and for educational or physical activity use only;
- 14.7.g. Each group limits the use of screen media to not more than seventy five (75) minutes per week for each school age child and for educational or physical activity use; provided the use of computers and screen media for school assigned homework is not included in the seventy five (75) minute time limit; and
 - 14.7.h. Use of screen media is prohibited with children under the age of two (2) years.

NUTRITION

- 4.4.b.7. Written menus developed by a dietician or nutritionist, or proof of participation in the Child and Adult Care Food Program administered by the Office of Child Nutrition in the Department of Education;
- 16.1. A center shall have a nutrition program that provides children with meals and snacks that are consistent with the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), Meal and Snack Patterns (Appendix 78-1-C).
 - 16.2. Special Dietary Needs
 - 16.2.a. Consider information provided by the parent or a licensed health care provider about a

- child's special dietary needs, including special needs because of...allergy
- 16.2.b. Obtain a written care plan from the parent stating any foods to be avoided, any foods to be substituted and any need for special utensils

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16.7. Food Safety

- 16.7.c. The Bureau for Public Health has approved the method of transporting and distributing the food not prepared at the center or which is served off-site
- 16.7.f. Ice **for consumption** is made with drinking water

- 16.7.g. Ice used for **cooling** is not consumed by the child, and water from melted ice used for cooling does not contaminate food to be served.
- 16.8. Additional Nutrition...12 Months and Under
 - 16.8.a. The center shall feed solid foods and fruit juices to a child four (4) months of age and younger only upon receipt of and in accordance with a written plan of care signed by the child's licensed health care provider.
 - 16.8.b. A center caring for a child twelve (12) months of age and under shall feed the child according to a plan developed in consultation with the parent and may include advice from the child's licensed health care provider. Due to the differences in development and nutritional needs of an infant, a center is not required to provide baby food to an infant not yet eating table food, but must ensure that the food provided by the parent meets nutritional guidelines as found in Appendix 78-1-C. The option to have parents supply the baby food must meet the requirements of sub-section 16.9 of this rule
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16.9. A center must offer a nutrition program, but may choose to allow a child to bring meals and snacks to the center if:

16.9.a. The center has written policies that address:

16.9.a.1. Providing parents and staff with nutritional guidelines in this rule;

16.9.a.2. Providing to parents and staff guidelines on the proper preparation and storage of food so that foods do not present a cross-contamination threat;

16.9.a.3. Providing to parents and staff a list of foods the center will not permit, including known food allergens to other children;

16.9.a.4. An explanation to parents of how the center will address the issue if a child does not bring meals or snacks, or if the meals or snacks the child does bring are not within the nutritional guidelines or guidelines provided by the center;

16.9.a.5. That the food prepared from an unapproved source is for consumption by the child and not to be shared with other children or the group.

16.9.b. The center has safe storage and refrigeration of the food as needed. Storage must be approved by the Health Department;

16.9.c. Each child's meal or snack is clearly labeled with the child's first and last names and the date it was brought to the center;

- 16.9.d. No additional food preparation is required by the center; 16.9.e. The center provides a meal or snack when the parent fails to provide a meal or snack from home;