

Child Care Licensing Laws for Nutrition, Active Play and Screen Time SNAPSHOT: Utah

Child care providers are uniquely positioned to cultivate practices in children that encourage healthy eating, active play and limited screen time. Nearly two-thirds of children under the age of five are in some form of child care. A focus on the licensed child care environment must be part of a comprehensive strategy to provide nutritious food and increased active play so that young children can learn how to make healthy choices and live a healthful life. The table below compares scientifically-based health standards with Utah’s child care licensing regulations related to nutrition standards, active play and screen time limits. Please note that this analysis focuses solely on the content of the standards. It does not address whether the standards are being implemented effectively, nor does it address how these standards do or do not take into account the perspectives, needs, and priorities of providers and children from socially disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

For more information about this project, including the research methods, state-specific child care regulations and resources, and 50-state maps for each of the Evidence-based Best Practices, please visit <http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/childcare>.

This information is a part of two larger projects funded by Healthy Eating Research, a program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation: Child Care Licensing Laws for Nutrition, Active Play, and Screen Time (grant number 72062) and Licensing Laws Supporting Healthy Feeding and Active Play for Infants and Toddlers in Early Care and Education (grant number 73391). The research team for those projects are Natasha Frost, Anna Ayers Looby and Julie Ralston Aoki (The Public Health Law Center); and Angie Craddock, Erica Kenney, and Rebecca Mozaffarian (Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health); and Sara Benjamin Neelon, Sarah Gonzalez Nahm, and Elyse Grossman (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health). These projects are based on previous child care regulations analyses by Sara Benjamin Neelon, PhD, MPH, RD.

Table Color Codes:

Does not meet evidence-based best practice	Partially meets evidence-based best practice	Substantially meets evidence-based best practice	Needs further review/Not applicable/Known statutory impact	Not applicable
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Evidence-based Best Practices	Child Care Centers regulations (CENTER)	Family Child Care regulations (HOME)
Birth to Two Years Old <i>(Current through Dec. 2016)</i>		
Infants are fed according to a feeding plan from a parent or physician		
Breastfeeding is supported by the child care facility		
No solid food is given before 6 months of age		
Infants are fed on demand		
Infants are fed by a consistent caregiver		
Infants are held while feeding; bottles will not be propped		
Infants cannot carry or sleep with a bottle		
Caregivers cannot feed more than one infant at a time		
No cow's milk is given to children less than twelve months of age		
No solid food is fed in a bottle		
Staff encourage older infants and toddlers to hold and drink from an appropriate child-sized cup, use a child-sized spoon, child-size fork, and to use their fingers for self-feeding		
Infants not fed beyond satiety or allowed to stop the feeding		
Infants not be given any fruit juice before twelve months of age. Whole fruit, mashed or pureed, is recommended for infants seven months up to one year of age		
The facility provides nourishing and attractive food for children according to a written plan developed by a qualified nutritionist/RD		
Children allowed time to eat their food and not be rushed during the meals or snack service		

The facility serves only full-strength (100%) pasteurized fruit juice or full-strength fruit juice diluted with water from a cup to children twelve months of age or older, and juice has no added sweeteners	Yellow	Red
Juice consumption no more than a total of four to six ounces a day for children aged one to six years	Red	Red
Children between twelve and twenty-four months of age, who are not on human milk or prescribed formula, served whole pasteurized milk, or reduced fat (2%) pasteurized milk for those children who are at risk for hypercholesterolemia or obesity, and flavored milk not served to children of any age	Red	Red
The facility serves toddlers and preschoolers small-sized, age appropriate portions	Red	Red
Children should be seated when eating. Staff should ensure that children do not eat when standing, walking, running, playing, lying down, watching TV, playing on the computer, or riding in vehicles.	Red	Red
Staff and children sit at the table and eat the meal or snack together, with family style service if age and developmentally appropriate	Red	Red
In consultation with the family and the nutritionist/registered dietitian, staff offer children familiar foods that are typical of the child's culture and religious preferences	Red	Red
In consultation with the family and the nutritionist/registered dietitian, staff also introduce a variety of healthful foods that may not be familiar, but meet a child's nutritional needs	Red	Red
Staff not force or bribe children to eat nor use food as a reward or punishment	Green	Green
Facilitate nutrition education for children and families	Red	Red
Provide training and technical assistance to child care providers regarding child nutrition and healthy eating	Red	Red

Provide daily opportunities for infants to move freely under adult supervision to explore their indoor and outdoor environments	Yellow	Yellow
Engage with infants on the ground each day to optimize adult-infant interactions	Red	Red
Provide daily “tummy-time”	Red	Red
Use cribs, car seats, and high chairs for their primary purpose only—cribs for sleeping, car seats for vehicle travel, and highchairs for eating	Green	Green
Limit the use of equipment such as strollers, swings, and bouncer seats/chairs for holding infants while they are awake	Green	Green
Two or more structured or caregiver/teacher/adult-led activities or games that promote movement throughout the course of the day - indoor or outdoor	Red	Red
Infants (birth to twelve months of age) taken outside two to three times per day, as tolerated. There is no recommended duration of infant outdoor play	Red	Red
Have orientation and annual training opportunities to learn about age-appropriate gross motor activities and games that promote children's physical activity	Red	Red
Staff limit screen time (TV, DVD, computer, etc.)	Red	Red
Have written policies on the promotion of physical activity and the removal of physical activity barriers	Red	Red
Staff wear clothing and footwear that permits easy and safe movement	Red	Red
Three to Five Years Old <i>(Current through Apr. 2016)</i>		
Nutrition standards linked to CACFP and will update when new CACFP standards take effect	Green	Green
Limitations to serving sugary drinks	Red	Red
No more than four to six ounces of 100% juice is served per day for children aged one to six years	Red	Red

Limitations to serving grain-based desserts (e.g. pancakes or sweet rolls)		
At least half of the grains/breads served in meals and snacks must be whole grain-rice		
Some types of meats are limited to help control calories, solid fat, and sodium		
Fruits and/or vegetables are served at each eating occasion		
The policy has nutritional guidance/standards for food brought in for meals and or snacks		
Nutritional guidance/standards are communicated to parents for food brought in for meals and or snacks		
Written menus are maintained and shared with parents/families		
Drinking water is made available to children throughout the day or in frequent intervals		
Drinking water is served or offered to children at meals or snacks		
Family style meal service practices are used		
Moderate to vigorous physical activity is defined in the regulation		
Toddlers offered adequate moderate to vigorous physical activity daily		
Toddlers offered adequate moderate to vigorous physical activity for <i>part time</i> programs daily		
Preschoolers offered adequate moderate to vigorous physical activity daily		
Preschoolers offered adequate moderate to vigorous physical activity for <i>part time</i> programs daily		
Adequate outdoor time provided daily		
Indoor time provided for daily physical activity opportunities in place of outdoor time when weather is inclement		
Outdoor time is provided daily for physical activity opportunities for part time programs		

Outdoor play is only limited in case of specific weather conditions		
Trainings for ECE staff in strategies to promote physical activity or educate in the area of childhood obesity are required		
Staff provide structured and unstructured physical activity		
No screen time for children younger than 2 years of age		
Total screen time limited to 30 minutes per week for children older than 2 years of age		
Television and/or video games limited to 30 minutes per week for children older than 2 years of age		
Computer time limited to no more than fifteen-minute increments		
Any screen time provided must be educational and/or free of advertising		
The policy mentions smart screens (iPad, smartphone, and/or tablet use)	No	No
Screen time is clearly defined in licensing regulations	No	No