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Education Policies and Regulations: Fostering Healthy Student Lifestyles

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Research Guides

Education Policies and Regulations: Fostering Healthy Student Lifestyles

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Introduction

With obesity, especially childhood obesity, in the news recently, legislatures have taken action, introducing bills that address the obesity issue by regulating schools and education policies. While many factors can influence a person's health choices (advertising, home life, income, etc.), schools can play a large role in fostering healthy student lifestyles.

This research guide focuses on health education and the recent obesity "crisis", with slight detours into physical education and sex education. The discussion of the obesity crisis includes some discussion of recent litigation against the fast food industry. While recent legislation has focused on obesity, much of the previous focus in this area involved whether the food the children eat meets the children's nutritional requirements. Therefore, much focus in the caselaw has been placed on the federal legislation regarding school lunch programs. The cases and regulations for physical education and sex education shed light on other ways schools have encouraged healthy student lifestyles, especially because physical education is often cited as the best option for improving student health choices.

This research guide focuses on Georgia and federal regulations and cases, but other jurisdictions will be mentioned where appropriate. While this research guide covers many areas, it should be seen as an introduction to the issue and a way to approach researching these issues instead of a comprehensive guide to all state and federal health education policies and regulations. For example, another way that schools help children lead healthier lives is through vaccination programs, but since vaccination is not a lifestyle choice, it was not included. Study of the cases where school vaccination issues have been litigated would shed more light on the breadth of the schools' powers, though.

About the Author

David Barrett Ritter is a third year law student at Georgia State University College of Law. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in English at the College of Charleston and his Master of Arts degree in English from Clemson University. He grew up in Charleston, South Carolina, but now calls Atlanta, Georgia, home. His interests include elder law, First Amendment, and copyrights.

Disclaimer

This web research guide does not constitute legal advice. Please contact a lawyer if you need help with a particular legal issue.

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Primary Sources

Locations

These sources can be found on Westlaw and Lexis. Other online databases include FastCase, Rominger Legal, Loislaw, and VesusLaw, but not all of the primary

sources will be available on all of these databases. Always be sure to Shephardize and/or Keycite all cases, statutes, and regulations.

Constitutions

These constitutions can be found on Westlaw and Lexis, and each of the constitutions below is linked to free websites that offer the constitutional texts and commentaries on the constitutions.

United States Constitution

These are the provisions of the federal constitution that plaintiffs most often bring school health education claims under.

U.S. Const. amend I - "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

U.S. Const. amend XIV, Section 1 - "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Georgia Constitution

Ga. Const., art. VIII, Section 1 - "The provision of an adequate public education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia. Public education for the citizens prior to the college or postsecondary level shall be free and shall be provided for by taxation. The expense of other public education shall be provided for in such manner and in such amount as may be provided by law."

Legislation

One can find these statutes and bills on Westlaw or Lexis. Free sources for the texts of the statutes and bills are listed before each section.

One can find these statutes and bills on or . Free sources for the texts of the statutes and bills are listed before each section.

Statutes

Federal

These statutes can be found for free on U.S. Code Search, which is provided by the U.S. House of Representatives Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1751 (2005).

As a matter of national security, the federal government sought to "safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children," by assisting the States in providing adequate food to students.

Child Nutrition Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1771 (2005).

This Act expanded, extended, and strengthened the National School Lunch Act, with the purpose again being to “safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation’s children.”

Georgia

The unnanotated Georgia Code can be found on Georgia Code Chapter List, which is provided for free by the Georgia General Assembly.

Quality Basic Education Act, O.C.G.A. § 20-2-130 (2004).

Among other things, this act grants the State Board of Education authority to establish competencies for each student to master. Section 142 requires schools to provide instruction in the dangers of alcohol and drugs in order to promote highway safety and accident prevention, as well as a course in health and physical education for all grade levels.

Course of Study in Sex Education and AIDS Prevention, O.C.G.A. § 20-2-143 (2004).

The local school board determines the curriculum for sex education and AIDS prevention instruction, and the State Board of Education determines which grades the courses will be taught.

Bills

Federal

These bills can be found on Westlaw or Lexis or for free at Thomas.

2005 US S.B. 579 - This bill would establish the CAMRA Act, which would provide for the study of the media's effects on children, including advertising's effect on student health choices.

2005 US H.R. 161 - This bill would establish the Healthy People, Healthy Choices Act, which would provide for Minority Health Programs. The bill includes statistics that show health disparities for minorities.

2003 US H.R. 716 - This bill would establish grants to provide for health services for improved nutrition, increased physical activity, and obesity prevention.

2003 US S.B. 2894 - This bill would amend the Public Health Service Act to coordinate activities and policies to prevent childhood obesity.

Georgia

These bills can be found on Westlaw, Lexis, or for free at the Georgia General Assembly's website.

2005 GA H.R. 369 - This bill would create the House Study Committee on Nutrition and Obesity of Children From Birth to Age Five.

2005 GA S.R. 375 - This bill would create the Senate Study Committee on the State of Physical Education in Schools.

2005 GA H.R. 395 - This bill would encourage the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia to include health and physical education courses in the required curriculum for teacher education programs.

2005 GA H.B. 280 - This bill would make participation in daily physical education classes mandatory for students from kindergarten through Grade 7.

2005 GA H.B. 497 - This bill would allow schools to provide a statement of a child's body mass index (BMI) on the child's report card. The bill would also provide for written information to parents of children who have a BMI above the normal range.

Cases

These cases, listed in chronological order, show how health policies have been litigated in the courts. All of these cases can be found on Westlaw or Lexis, as well as the other databases listed above.

Briggs v. Kerrigan, 307 F.Supp. 295 (Mass. Dist. Ct. 1969).

The court in this case held that the National School Lunch Act is not a welfare benefit and does not require that lunches be available to schools based on economic need. This case, as well as the *Ayala* case, is interesting in the context of the current debate about school lunches, because the issue was access to nutritional meals, whereas now the debate is couched in terms of quality of food and the addictiveness of the content of the food.

Ayala v. The District 60 School Board of Pueblo, Colorado, 327 F.Supp. 980 (D. Colo. 1971).

This case, like *Briggs*, also involved an equal protection claim. The plaintiffs argued that the school district officials were not giving priority to poor children. The court held that the statute did not require priority be given to poor children. In discussing the National School Lunch Act, the statute in question, the court mentions that the Act requires certain nutritional requirements be met. In dicta, the court makes the interesting point that a child may be malnourished but not necessarily be hungry.

Smith v. Crim, 240 Ga. 390 (Ga. 1977).

In this case, the Georgia Supreme Court held that interscholastic sports are not part of the required basic curriculum and therefore do not have to be offered equally in each school in the state. The student plaintiff had been found ineligible to play interscholastic sports because he had used up his semesters of eligibility.

National Soft Drink Association v. Block, 721 F.2d 1348 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

In this case, the court held that the U.S. Department of Agriculture exceeded its statutory authority by promulgating time and place regulations that barred the sale of competitive foods throughout the school and until after the end of the last service of the day. The court also held that the Department of Agriculture did not act arbitrarily when it decided to regulate soda water, water ices, chewing gum, and certain candies, when other foods, such as canned pears and raisins, fell below the nutritional level but were not regulated.

Parents United for Better Schools, Inc. v. School District of Philadelphia Board of Education, 978 F.Supp. 197 (E.D. Pa. 1997).

A group of parents challenged a condom distribution program in high schools. The court held that the program did not violate Pennsylvania state law or federal constitutional law. The action did not violate Pennsylvania's Minors' Consent Act or child endangerment statutes. The court also held that the state has the authority to educate students on health and hygiene.

Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Reilly, 533 U.S. 525 (2001).

The U.S. Supreme Court overturned a ban on cigarette advertising within 1,000 feet of a school. The state regulation's ban on outdoor advertising was overturned because the means did not directly advance the government's ends. The Court also held that the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1333, did not preempt state regulation, and the Court contrasts this ruling with *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549 (1995), in which the Court overturned a statute that would have made it a federal crime to possess a firearm in a school zone. This case will be helpful for analyzing restrictions on fast food advertising in schools.

Leebaert v. Harrington, 332 F.3d 134 (2d Cir. 2003); *Leebaert v. Harrington*, 193 F.Supp. 2d 491 (Conn. 2002).

These cases challenged the school district's health education curriculum, especially family-life instruction and AIDS education, on Fourteenth Amendment grounds. The court held that not all parents have a fundamental right to tell a public school what his or her child will or will not be taught.

Georgia School Law Decisions

These decisions cover disciplinary issues and employment disputes. The cases can be searched by case number, appellant, or appellee, but not by topic.

The Georgia State University library has copies of the decisions from February 1992 until the present. [KFG 390.G47]

Regulations and Administrative Materials

The Federal and Georgia regulations can be found on Westlaw and Lexis. The federal regulations can be found for free at GPO Access. The federal and state agencies are linked through the titles to each section describing that federal or state agency.

i. Federal

Federal Regulations

National School Lunch Program, 7 CFR 210.1 (2005).

This regulation provides the scope and purpose of the National School Lunch Program. The Program is meant both to encourage the consumption of domestic agricultural products and to provide nutritious lunches for school children.

Competitive Food Services, 7 CFR 210.11 (2005).

This federal regulation is part of the regulations implementing the National School Lunch Program. The regulations give state agencies and school food authorities power to establish rules to control the sale of food that is in competition with lunches served under the National School Lunch Program.

Federal Agencies

United States Department of Agriculture - Food & Nutrition Service

This federal agency website includes information about school lunch programs, breakfast programs, milk programs, and summer programs. The website also includes links to each state agency responsible for overseeing the programs.

Centers for Disease Control - Division of Adolescent and School Health

This federal agency website provides information about successful school nutrition programs and gives tips on how to improve adolescent health.

Centers for Disease Control - State Level School Policies Reports

This report does not qualify as a regulation, per se, but it does offer a comprehensive and comparative list of the effects of Georgia school regulations and policies. Among the areas surveyed are physical education, health services, faculty and staff health promotion, school environment, food service, and mental health and social services.

The CDC offers reports on health policies in each state.

ii. Georgia

Georgia Education Rules

The Georgia Department of Education has promulgated rules that control the teaching of health in public schools. The state website includes the current rules, proposed rules, a rules status report, and a link to the Official Code of Georgia.

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 160-4-2-.01 (2005) - The Quality Core Curriculum and Student Competencies - This rule defines required competencies in curriculum units, including health education and physical education.

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 160-4-2-.12 (2005) - Comprehensive Health and Physical Education Program Plan - This rule lists requirements for health and physical education, as required by O.C.G.A. 20-2-142 (b-c).

Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. r. 505-2-.69 (2005) - Health Education - This rule defines the certification requirements for health educators.

Georgia Quality Core Curriculum

This website lists the required curriculum for each grade level in Georgia. Click on Health, and the next screen will show what instruction required. For example, in high schools, instruction on Disease Prevention; Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs; Family Living; Growth and Development; Mental Health; Nutrition; Personal Health; Hygiene; and Safety is required.

Georgia Performance Standards

These revisions to the curriculum, designed to add depth to the current curriculum, make no mention of health or physical education.

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Secondary Sources

Locations

One can find the law review, ALR, and AmJur articles listed below on both Westlaw and Lexis. Most law school libraries, including the Georgia State University College of Law, carry most of these journals, too.

American Law Reports

ALR can be found on Westlaw and Lexis.

Donald T. Kramer, *Construction and Application of National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C.A. 1751 et seq.) and Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C.A. 1771 et seq.)*, 14 A.L.R. Fed 634 (1994).

This article give an in-depth treatment to the pertinent federal statutes and regulations for the National School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act. The authors look at how the courts have defined terms such as "schools" and "taking into account need and attendance," and they look at constitutional challenges to the Acts.

Carol Vento, *Propriety of Prophylactic Availability Programs*, 52 A.L.R.5th 477 (2004).

This article describes prophylactic availability programs in public schools and family planning programs. The author considers various challenges that have been made against the programs, especially constitutional challenges, and collects and analyzes cases in which these challenges have been raised.

News Articles

One can find these news articles on Westlaw and Lexis, as well as on the websites for the individual news publications. I limited the scope of the news articles to the last four months but included an earlier article that describes legislative efforts.

Connie Koprowicz, *An A+ for adolescent health*, State Legislatures, May 1, 1999.

This article notes that many preventable bad habits start in childhood, and it focuses on the notion that "healthy kids make better learners." The role violence and disruptive behavior can play in undermining a safe and healthy school environment is also considered. Also, the role federal funding plays in setting up programs, such as school-based health centers and family centers, is discussed.

Andy Kanengiser and Laura Hipp, *Healthy-snack proposal leads pack of ed bills*, Clarion-Ledger, Jan. 23, 2005.

This article discusses proposed state legislation in Mississippi. One bill would replace chips, candy, and soft drinks with healthier alternatives. Another bill would make daily physical education courses mandatory in high school. One of the persons interviewed noted that if the students do not have access to junk food at school, they still will be able to get the junk food at home.

Jan Jarvis, *Bill would track children's weight*, The Fort-Worth Star-Telegram, Jan. 25, 2005.

This article discusses recently proposed legislation that would require schools to weigh children and then decide whether to send information home informing the parents of their child's body mass index and information about the dangers of obesity. According to the article, the Texas legislature restricted access to vending machines, banned candy sales, and prohibited deep-fat frying of food in the cafeteria. The article also discusses similar legislation in Arkansas and describes how body mass index is calculated.

Stephanie Stuckey Benfield, *Bill's critics shouldn't obscure crisis*, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Feb. 23, 2005.

After the Georgia BMI measurement bill received emotional criticism in the public media, the legislator who proposed the bill answered critics in this editorial. She points to success in Arkansas and Pennsylvania and, while she backs out of pursuing the legislation further, she urged the legislature not to ignore the obesity epidemic. A companion editorial by the editorial board of the AJC (*Help obese children shape up*, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Feb. 23, 2005), focused on how parents, not educators, should take responsibility for monitoring the health of their children.

Georgia health officials work to get children more active, Fitness & Wellness, March 26, 2005.

This article quotes local health authorities from the Medical College of Georgia, the Morehouse School of Medicine, and the Center for Disease Control on the the childhood obesity crisis in Georgia and the role that physical activity in schools can play in reducing the obesity epidemic.

Oregon moves to limit junk food in schools, CNN.com, March 30, 2005.

This article discusses proposed legislation in Oregon that would ban junk foods that are currently being sold in vending machines. According to the article, twenty-seven state legislatures have proposed similar bills. A bill requiring physical education to be included in the curriculum was also introduced. The opposition to the junk food bill claims that schools are dependent on revenue from vending machines and that revenue will have to be provided through some other means.

Library Materials

i. Books

These books and other materials can be found in the Georgia State University library.

Don E. Arnold, *Legal Considerations in the Administration of Public School Physical Education and Athletic Programs*, Charles C. Thomas (1983).

This book, which is written with school administrators in mind, focuses on tort liability and risk management. While the book contains little information on pedagogy, it does note that physical education teachers must know the health status of their students, and a sample health examination form is provided in the appendix. [Call Number KF4166.A976 1983]

David Lowe and Annette Jones Watters, *Legal Research for Educators*, Phi Delta Kappa (1984).

This book mostly shows teachers and school administrators how to use the law library (it was printed before online legal research became prevalent), but it is a good reminder to lawyers that teachers and education officials may not be as familiar with the laws that regulate their profession as lawyers might expect them to be. [Call Number KF241.E38L68 1984]

Thomas Condon and Patricia Wolff, *School Rights: A Parent's Legal Handbook and Action Guide*, Macmillan (1996).

This book includes a chapter on Health and Safety, which includes sex education, condom distribution, AIDS accommodations, cafeterias, tobacco use, bullying, and teen suicide. The book lists further information, as well as citations for cases involving AIDS accommodations, a topic this research guide does not cover. [Call Number KF4119.C66 1996]

Sam Harben and Phil Hartley, *A Guide to School Law in Georgia*, Georgia School Boards Association (2000).

The authors spend most of this book on the governance structure and organization of schools in Georgia, but the authors do spend some time discussing drug testing for participation in athletic programs, sex education, and AIDS education. [Call Number KFG390.H37 2000]

Jerrold S. Greenberg, *Code of Ethics for the Health Education Profession: A Case Study Book*, Jones and Bartlett Publishers (2001).

This book is written for health educators, but it may be useful for lawyers to see the ethical issues that health educators face in daily practice. [Call Number RA440.G728 2001]

Program Materials for Seminar on Georgia School Law, Institute of Continuing Legal Education in Georgia (1980 - 2004).

These materials cover a range a topics in Georgia school law, including the reasonable accommodation of students with disabilities. [Call Number KFG390.A75S46]

ii. Government Documents

Comprehensive school health education act : hearings before the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 94th Congress (1976). [Call Number Y 4.Ed 8/1:Sch 6/36]

Healthy Students-Healthy Schools Act : hearing before the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, United States Senate, 102d Congress (1992). [Call Number Y 4.L 11/4:S.hrg.102-614]

Law Review Articles

Thomas G. Eschweiler, *Educational Malpractice in Sex Education*, 49 SMU L. Rev. 101 (1995).

This article focuses less on education policy and more on issues of liability. The article discusses educational malpractice and the student-teacher relationship, but it does not discuss sex education pedagogy in depth.

Michael J. Fucci, *Educating Our Future: An Analysis of Sex Education in the Classroom*, 2000 BYU Educ. & L.J. 91 (2000).

This article takes a look at balancing the interests of parents, childrens, and the government, and it examines in detail First Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment cases that deal with students' rights in schools. The author also spends a great deal of time considering the effectiveness of sex education in school and describes legal challenges to some of the programs, such as condom distribution programs.

Susan Lynn Roberts, *School Food: Does the Future Call for New Food Policy or Can the Old Still Hold True?*, 7 Drake J. Agric. L. 587 (2002).

In this article, the author focuses on the history of school feeding programs, weighing the successes and failures of those programs. The author ends the article by looking at the school feeding programs for the new millennium, concentrating on the challenge of competitive foods in the schools. Policy, as the title suggests, is the main focus of the article, but when the author calls for action, the reader can assume that the author is calling for legal action, especially in the form of legislation and regulatory standards.

John Alan Cohan, *Obesity, Public Policy, and Tort Claims Against Fast-Food Companies*, 12 Widener L.J. 103 (2003).

This article, which focuses on the litigation against the fast food industry but not necessarily on health education policy, mentions the “epidemic” of childhood obesity and considers the addictive nature of fast food. The article also notes that poor, minority children are at the greatest risk.

David S. Almeling, *The Problems of Pouring-Rights Contracts*, 53 Duke L.J. 1111 (2003).

This article discusses “pouring rights” contracts, which is where a soft drink distributor pays the school for the right to have its soft drinks sold in the school. The author argues that compulsory education laws expose the children to the unhealthy drinks, that the message conveyed by the presence of the soft drinks dilutes the message taught in health education classes, and that the pouring rights contracts disproportionately affect poorer schools and school districts. The author argues that the USDA should expressly ban soft drinks from schools.

Clint G. Salisbury, *Make an Investment in Our School Children: Increase the Nutritional Value of School Lunch Programs*, 2004 BYU Educ. & L. J. 331 (2004).

The author provides an overview of the obesity epidemic in the country, especially the way this problem affects children. The author focuses on state and federal legislative efforts but also devotes a significant amount of discussion to *National Soft Drink Association v. Block*, 721 F.2d 1348 (D.C. Cir. 1983) and regulatory efforts by the USDA. The author also discusses how health policies taught in classrooms conflict with the messages broadcast by competitive foods.

Katherine Mayer, *An Unjust War: The Case Against the Government's War on Obesity*, 92 Geo. L.J. 999 (2004).

This article argues that regulating obesity is a mistake because the prohibitions will not have the desired effect of reducing the disease, obesity. Instead, the author argues that policies promoting physical fitness are the answer to the obesity problem. Among the ways to promote physical fitness is increasing required physical education in schools. This article does not confront the issue of health policy in schools directly, but the arguments set forth in the article could be directed at government efforts to regulate health through the schools.

Alyse Meislik, *Weighing in on the Scales of Justice: The Obesity Epidemic and Litigation Against the Food Industry*, 46 Ariz. L. Rev. 781 (2004).

At the time this article was written, only 72 obesity-related lawsuits had been filed against the food industry, but 140 bills aimed at obesity had been filed in state legislatures. This discrepancy in response, especially considering the lack of success for the lawsuits and popular opinion that the lawsuits were frivolous, is the focus of this article. The author devotes considerable attention to the problem of childhood obesity and discusses government efforts aimed at health policy in the schools, especially legislation in California. In the section comparing the obesity lawsuits to the tobacco litigation, the author discusses the two industries' similarity in attracting customers and how they target their advertising at young people.

American Jurisprudence

AmJur can be found on Westlaw and Lexis.

68 Am. Jur. 2d *Schools* § 313 (2004).

This article discusses condom distribution programs as "health services" instead of as part of the health education curriculum and collects cases and citations to ALRs that discuss this issue.

68 Am. Jur. 2d *Schools* § 335 (2004).

This article discusses the federal school lunch programs and collects cases and citations to ALRs that discuss this issue.

Treatise

James A. Rapp, *Education Law*, Matthew Bender & Co. (2004).

This treatise, which covers many of the same areas noted in the books above, can be found on Lexis. The treatise has a section describing issues that arise with sex and health education. (Section 11.02).

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Internet Search Engines

Internet Search Engines

Westlaw

Click on Directory, and then click on Topical Practice Areas. The Education section allows the searcher to search federal and state cases, statutes, current developments, law reviews, news, forms, treatises, and administrative materials in the area of education law.

Westlaw allows users to create an Education Law tab on the main search page.

Some key numbers to search in the Digest are 345k156 (Schools - Health regulations), 345k157 (Schools - Health regulations - In general), 345k158 (Schools - Health regulations - Vaccination), and 345k164 (Schools - Curriculum and courses of study).

LexisNexis

Click on Area of Law – By Topic, and then click on Education Law. This section gives the searcher the option of searching state or federal cases, law reviews, news, treatises, and administrative materials and regulations that are related to the area of education law.

LexisNexis also allows users to create an Education Law tab on the main search page.

Findlaw

This website provides links to a variety of free legal sources. On the main page, click on More Topics, and then select Education Law. The Education Law page includes links to caselaw, message boards, government documents, databases, and discussion groups, among other sources.

Jurist

This legal news website is updated frequently. With childhood obesity in the news so much now, this is a good place to start. A productive search is "health education obesity."

Google, Yahoo, Etc.

Because school health is in the news right now, a productive place to start may be a general internet search on a search engine.

Some suggested search terms: obesity, BMI, body mass index, health education, physical education, school health programs, sex education, school lunch program, school breakfast program, condon distribution program.

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Associations and Interest Groups

Associations and Interest Groups

These associations are great places to start to find out more about the policy underlying the laws and regulations.

American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance

This organization, whose origins date back to 1885, includes six national and six district associations that promote healthy lifestyles. The organization's website includes a bookstore from which materials produced by the associations within the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance can be purchased.

National Health Education Standards

Promulgated by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, these standards include performance indicators for skills to enhance health.

American Association for Health Education

This organization, which is part of the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, fosters national research priorities, promulgates standards for health education, and provides technical assistance and leadership. The American Association for Health Education also produces newsletters and publications for its membership.

National Association for Sport and Physical Education

This non-profit professional organization is also part of the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, and it provides information for sports and physical education teachers. National Association for Sport and Physical Education also does outreach activities to educate the public about the benefits of sports and physical education.

School Nutrition Association

This association, formerly the American School Food Service Association, is a professional lobbying group that argues for more nutritious school lunches. The mission statement focuses on providing nutrition for all children.

National Association of State Boards of Education

This non-profit organization gives voice to the State Boards of Education. The National Association of State Boards of Education seeks to improve public policy and act as a source of information. One of the key projects for National Association of State Boards of Education is the Safe and Health Schools Projects.

American School Health Association

The American School Health Association's mission is to promote a healthy environment in schools, and its five goals are interdisciplinary collaboration, professional development, advocacy, research, and resources. The website also includes a bookstore that sells books and other materials created by the American School Health Association.

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Law Firms

Law Firms

No law firms in Atlanta specialize exclusively in health education law, but these law firms specialize in education law, representing both students and schools. More information about these firms and others that practice in this area can be found on Martindale Hubbell.

The Weatherly Law Firm
Monarch Plaza
3414 Peachtree Road, NE, Suite 1550
Atlanta, GA 30324-1162

Brock, Clay & Calhoun, P.C.
49 Atlanta Street
Marietta, GA 30060

Katica & Associates, L.L.C.
One Alliance Center
3500 Lenox Road
Suite 1500
Atlanta, GA 30326

Strickland Brockington Lewis LLP
Midtown Proscenium, Suite 2000,
1170 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-7673

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