

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

Action: Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed
Vote: 9 - 0 - 0
Yeas: Bonamici, Bruun, Cannon, Flores, Gelser, Kotek, Maurer, Richardson, Greenlick
Nays: 0
Exc.: 0
Prepared By: Sandy Thiele-Cirka, Administrator
Meeting Dates: 2/27 (policy sub), 3/1 (policy sub), 3/13 (policy sub), 3/20 (policy sub), 3/22 (policy sub), 3/23 (full)

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Defines “entrée” and “snack.” Specifies minimum standards for food and beverages sold in public kindergarten through grade 12 schools. Specifies calories and/or fat grams for snacks and beverages served in blended schools. Identifies beverages to be sold in grades 9-12. Allows the school district boards to adopt more restrictive standards. Specifies that standards for entrées and snack items that are prepared on-site becomes effective for school year 2008-2009. Specifies that, to the greatest extent possible, the effective date for contracts is July 1, 2008. Declares emergency, effective date July 1, 2007.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Childhood obesity and Type 2 diabetes concerns
- Federal nutrition standards for United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National School Lunch Program
- Local school districts “wellness policies”
- Statewide standards versus local school district standards
- California’s legislation, beginning in 1999
- Concerns relating to the impact of the standards on blended schools (schools that have various grade levels)
- Impact on current vending machine practices
- Confusion associated with school lunch program standards versus ala carte standards
- Comparison of “junk food” nutritional value versus “healthy snack food” nutritional values
- Review of amendments
- Community Health Partnerships will provide technical assistance as requested

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT: Replaces original measure.

BACKGROUND: In response to increased childhood obesity and diabetes rates, a number of states have revised and strengthened their school nutrition policies. Many states have adopted laws or regulations that establish nutrition standards for foods sold in vending machines, fundraisers, school stores, a la carte (foods sold individually in the cafeteria) and other foods outside of federally-funded school meals. In addition, large school systems, such as New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia, have developed their own school food policies.

The Child Nutrition and Women Infant Children (WIC) Reauthorization Act of 2004 requires that all school districts with a federally-funded school meals program develop and implement wellness policies that address nutrition and physical activity by the start of the 2006-2007 school year. Responding to the federal requirement, the Oregon Nutrition Policy Alliance, in October 2005, issued the *Model Local School Policies & Recommendations for Administrative Rules*, which is a model of nutrition and physical activity policies for implementing policies that impact nutrition, physical activity and the development of school health councils.

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This summary has not been adopted or officially endorsed by action of the committee.