

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

Action: Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed

Vote: 3 - 2 - 0

Yeas: Monnes Anderson, Verger, Morrisette

Nays: George G., Kruse

Exc.: 0

Prepared By: Ilana Weinbaum, Administrator

Meeting Dates: 4/26, 5/14

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Defines “entrée” and “snack.” Specifies minimum standards for snacks and entrees sold individually in schools. Identifies beverages to be sold in schools, based on grade level. Specifies that standards do not apply to food and beverage items sold as part of the National School Lunch or Breakfast Program. Specifies that nutritional standards apply to items sold during the regular or extended school day but not to items sold at events where adults are a significant part of the audience. Allows the school district boards to adopt more restrictive standards. Specifies that standards for entrées and snack items that are prepared on-site become effective for school year 2009-2010 and other nutrition standards become effective for the 2008-2009 school year. 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 diabetes statistics for Oregon
- Foods or beverages sold as part of National School Lunch or Breakfast Programs not affected by measure
- School nutrition legislation in other states
- Sufficiency of caloric limitations to meet needs of active high school students
- Ability of schools and vendors to implement standards by deadlines
- Effects of measure on school fundraisers
- Measure does not restrict what students can bring to school
- Amendment based on school nutrition standards issued by the Institute of Medicine

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT: Allows snacks sold in schools to contain up to 0.5 grams of trans fat.

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 issued the *Model Local School Policies & Recommendations for Administrative Rules* in October 2005, 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. In April 2007, the Institute of Medicine issued a report which includes nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold in schools.

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