

CALIFORNIA WORKING FAMILIES POLICY SUMMIT 2003

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY – *NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY*

The following legislative history offers a brief overview of key state and federal legislation that has defined the nutrition field. In addition, it highlights nutrition legislation signed in 2001/2002.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

SIGNED INTO LAW

1946

National School Lunch Act

This bill created the national school lunch program. President Harry Truman signed this historic legislation.

1966

Child Nutrition Act

This bill created a two-year pilot project: the School Breakfast Program. This bill also established a food service equipment assistance program and increased funds for meals served to needy students. President Lyndon Johnson signed this historic legislation.

1977

Public Law 95-627

This bill made the Child Care Food Program permanent.

1996

Freedom to Farm Act

This bill included, among other things, the establishment of the Community Food Projects Program.

1998

The Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act

This bill reinstated automatic eligibility for free meals for children participating in the Even Start program.

PENDING and FUTURE LEGISLATION

2002

Agriculture Conservation and Rural Enhancement Act – Farm Bill (S. 1731)

This bill included, among other things, amendments to specified Acts to extend and revise agricultural and related programs including nutrition.

2003

Child Nutrition Act

This bill will include the reauthorization of the Women, Infants and Children and School Lunch and Breakfast Programs.

STATE LEGISLATION

SIGNED INTO LAW

1986

SB 1178 (Bergeson)

This bill established the California Nutrition Monitoring Development Act of 1986.

1988

SCR 93 (Garamendi)

This bill established the state goal of 500 pounds of fruits and vegetables, per capita, or 5 servings a day.

1989

House Resolution 28 (Speier)

This bill established a State Legislative Council on Nutrition Labeling (and helped secure passage of the federal Nutrition Labeling and Education Act) which required mandatory labeling on all packaged foods, e.g., "Nutrition Facts" labels.

AB 2109 (Speier)

This bill required the California Department of Education (CDE) to establish and maintain state standards for a nutritionally adequate breakfast and lunch, as well as all foods sold on public school campuses. In addition, CDE would consider recommendations in the California Daily Food Guide established by the State Department of Health Services.

1992

AB 1902

This bill authorized the California Department of Health Services to establish and implement, to the extent that funds are available, a 5 a Day for Better Health Program for the purpose of promoting public awareness of the need to increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables as part of a low fat, high fiber diet in order to improve health and prevent major chronic diseases, including diet-related cancers.

1997

ACR 58 (Ortiz) – Chapter 122, Statutes of 1997

This bill required the Administration to appoint a Blue Ribbon Task Force that would study the options and then recommend policies and actions in the areas of: Food Security, Supply and Delivery; Food Safety and Quality; Nutrition and Health; Nutrition Education and Marketing; and Research and Professional Development.

AB 606 (Martinez) – Chapter 174, Statutes of 1997

This bill required the State Department of Education to prepare a report on specified school nutrition issues and to submit the report by November 15, 1998.

2000

SB 2013 (Senate Committee on Health and Human Services) – Chapter 682, Statutes of 2000

This bill required the State Department of Social Services to develop and implement simplified and shortened forms for the Food Stamp application process.

2001

AB 59 (Cedillo) – Chapter 894, Statutes of 2001

This bill authorized improved information sharing and coordination of eligibility processes between Medi-Cal and the National School Lunch Program. The state Departments of Education and Health Services were charged with developing necessary implementation guidance.

AB 429 (Aroner) - Chapter 1111, Statutes of 2001

This budget trailer bill contained language which made the State Immigrant Food Program (CFAP) permanent.

SB 19 (Escutia) – Chapter 913, Statutes of 2001

This bill established various limitations and prohibitions on the sale of beverages and foods to pupils in elementary and middle schools. In addition, it required the Department of Education to establish a pilot program in which not less than 10 schools voluntarily adopt the provisions of the bill.

SB 493 (Sher) – Chapter 897, Statutes of 2001

This bill created outreach and enrollment linkages to food stamp recipients who are not enrolled in Medi-Cal/Healthy Families or the Food Stamp Program.

2002

AB 1634 (Chan) – Chapter 1163, Statutes of 2002

This bill encouraged the Department of Education (SDE) to develop nutrition education curriculum to be taught at every grade level between kindergarten and grades 1-12 inclusive. It also required the SDE to make competitive grants available for school districts to start up or expand instructional school gardens.

AB 1793 (Migden) – Chapter 943, Statutes of 2002

This bill required the State Department of Education to monitor the number of hours of physical education instruction offered to pupils in grades 1 to 12, inclusive. It also required the state Board of Education to adopt content standards for physical education.

SB 1868 (Torlakson) - Chapter 1166, Statutes of 2002

This bill required the state Department of Education to encourage school districts offering instruction, to the extent that resources are available, to provide quality physical education that develops the knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, and motivation needed to be physically fit for life.

SB 1884 (Speier) - Chapter 1005, Statutes of 2002

This bill prohibited the sale or distribution of any dietary supplement product containing ephedrine group alkaloids or steroid hormone precursors, unless the product label contains a warning statement, as specified. In addition, it required these products to display the federal Food and Drug Administration's MedWatch number clearly and conspicuously for consumers to report adverse events. It also prohibited the sale of these products to minors.

SB 1948 (Figueroa) - Chapter 1006/Statutes of 2002

This bill required that warning labels included on dietary supplements manufactured or sold in California be clear and conspicuous.

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