



HEALTHY FOOD & BEVERAGE PROCUREMENT POLICIES IN CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
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OVERVIEW

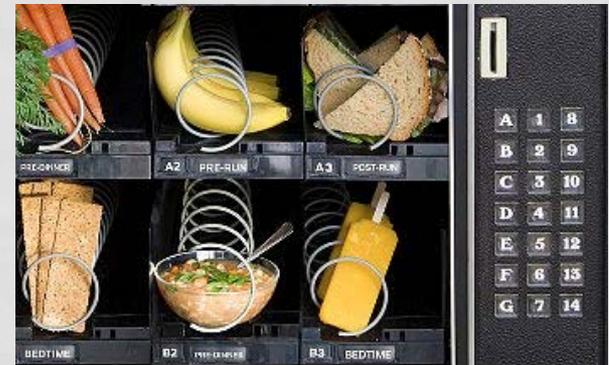
Why are Americans obese?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bigger portions• Confusing “diet” and “nutrition”• Physical Inactivity
Who is affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low-income and racial minorities are disproportionately affected
What are the consequences?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Declining health/ increasing rates of chronic disease• Rising health care costs
What can we do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health education• Healthcare providers• Increase access to healthy food

PROCUREMENT-RELATED LAWS IN CALIFORNIA

- **SB 19:** Pupil Nutrition, Health and Achievement Act (2001)
- **SB 12:** Public School Food Nutrition Guidelines (2005)
- **SB 965:** Pupil Nutrition: Beverages (2005)
- **SB 490:** Pupil Nutrition: Trans Fats (2007)
- **AB 2084:** Child Day Care Facilities: Nutrition (2010)
- **SB 912:** State Property: Vending Machines (2014)
- **Health in All Policies Task Force:** State Food Procurement (2015)

REASONS TO ADOPT A HEALTHY PROCUREMENT POLICY

- Reduce obesity-related healthcare costs
- Motivate dependent populations to meet recommended dietary goals
- Encourage communities to choose affordable, accessible healthy food options
- Shifting government buying practices to favor healthier foods can:
 - Reduce consumer costs
 - Increase and sustain an economic demand for healthier food items
 - Create a model for private and non-profit sectors to do the same



CALIFORNIA FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCUREMENT POLICIES

- Food and beverage procurement policy data compiled by:
 - California Center for Public Health Advocacy
 - Center for Science in the Public Interest
- California counties and cities with policies in place are visualized in the following maps
- Nutrition guidelines differ greatly among cities and counties in California
- Notable examples are highlighted for their degree of specificity and uniqueness

COUNTIES WITH PROCUREMENT POLICIES

- Alameda
- Contra Costa
- Los Angeles
- Marin
- Monterey
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- San Mateo
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Clara
- Solano

Blue = countywide nutrition
guidelines in place

Green = all other counties

CITY POLICIES

- Baldwin Park
- Bell Gardens
- Brentwood
- Burlingame
- Carson
- Chula Vista
- Daly City
- Davis
- El Monte
- Fort Bragg
- Gilroy
- Huntington Park
- La Mesa
- La Puente
- Long Beach
- Los Angeles
- Mountain View
- Pasadena
- Pico Rivera
- Rancho Cucamonga
- Redding
- Riverbank
- Sacramento
- San Francisco
- San Fernando
- San Leandro
- San Jose
- Santa Ana
- South El Monte
- Victorville
- Visalia

Black dot = citywide
nutrition guidelines in
place

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF COUNTY AND CITY POLICIES IN CA

Food & Snack Guidelines

- 35% or less of calories from fat for any individual food item
- 10% or less of calories from saturated fat for any food item
- No trans fat (partially hydrogenated oils and hydrogenated oils)
- Food items must not be composed of more than 35% sugar by weight

Beverage Guidelines

- Options should include:
 - Water
 - Low fat or non fat milk (including soy, cow's milk, chocolate milk, etc.)
 - 50%-100% fruit juice
 - Beverages without added caloric sweeteners

NOTABLE EXAMPLES

City	Notable Standard(s)
Baldwin Park & Pico Rivera	Sodium – beverages (2011)
Bell Gardens & Pasadena	Excluded beverages at youth-oriented public facilities (2011)
Brentwood	Portion sizes/ marketing of healthful choices/ calories – food and beverage (2007)
Burlingame & Daly City	Sodium/ calories/fat – beverages
Davis	Beverage options in children’s meals (2015)
Fort Bragg	Sodium – food and beverage (2013)
Gilroy	Beverage options for children/ comprehensive list of vending options (2014)
Mountain View	Calories – food and beverage/ portion size – beverage (2012)
Redding	Standards for concession stands/ sodium – food (entrée) (2012)
Sacramento	Sample product list with nutrition facts (2012)
San Jose	Fiber/calories – beverages (2013)