

# Community, Equity, and Collaboration for Policy Advocacy in Nutrition Education

## ACPP

Lesli Biediger-Friedman, PhD, MPH, RD

Associate Professor of Nutrition and Foods, Texas State University

ACPP Chair



**Society for  
Nutrition Education  
and Behavior**



# ACPP Committee Members

<b>Committee members:</b>			
Lesli Biediger-Friedman, PhD, MPH, RD, Chair	Amy DeLisio MPH, RD	Sheila Fleischhaker PhD, JD Board Liaison	Jenn Folliard MPH, RDN, Chair-Elect
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<b>Division Point People:</b>	Rylee Ahnen   Public Health	Toyin Babatunde, PhD, MPH, RD   Healthy Aging	Christen Cooper, EdD   Research
Dan Dychtwald   Student	Karen Ensle, EdD, RDN, FAND, CFCS   Weight Realities	Victoria Hunter Gibney   FNEE	Julia McCarthy, JD   DSFS
Ana Mitchell   Student	Robert C. Post, PhD, MEd, MSc   NEWI	Sonal Sathe   Student	Miriam Seidel, MS, RD   DSFS
Jennifer Walsh, PhD, RD, LD   Children	Song Xiong, RD, LD   Communications	Jen L. Zuercher, PhD, RD   Higher Education	

# Primary Purpose of ACPP

To make recommendations on member-identified public policy issues to Congress, the White House and government agencies.

**Key activities include:**

- Public Policy Priority Survey;
- Develop legislative and regulatory positions based on SNEB's priority issues;
- Develop work plan for SNEB's priority issues;
- Draft written communications such as outlines, timelines, position paper, testimony, letters, and backgrounders that support SNEB's priority issues;
- Bring forth opportunities such as endorsing coalition letters, testifying before Congress and agencies concerning SNEB priority issues; and,
- Cooperate with representatives of other nutrition education associations on issues of mutual interest.

# ACPP Into The Next Year

Goal 3: Be leaders in comprehensive nutrition education research, practice, and advocacy at individual, community, food system and policy levels. (Leadership)

Activity: Communicate value and effectiveness of nutrition education through policy.

Includes *webinar series* on key policy topics in partnership with the SNEB Divisions.

# Community, Equity, and Collaboration for Policy Advocacy in Nutrition Education

## SNEB Policy Contributions & Opportunities

Sheila Fleischhacker, PhD, JD

Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown University

SNEB Board of Directors – ACPP Liaison



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## Advisory Committee on Public Policy

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### to support SNEB's public policy initiatives

The SNEB Advisory Committee on Public Policy (ACPP) is a very active committee that focuses their efforts on the established public policy priority issues of the Society. ACPP holds regular telephone conference calls to provide input on a variety of matters relating to SNEB's public policy priorities. ACPP is advisory to the SNEB Board of Directors on public policy issues in which SNEB should participate on some level.

The purpose of SNEB's ACPP is to:

1. Advise and recommend policies to the SNEB Board concerning nutrition education related public policy matters on which SNEB should have a voice;
2. Develop SNEB's Public Policy Survey, in conjunction with SNEB's Public Policy Consultant. [The survey is sent bi-annually to the entire SNEB membership to determine the society's public policy priority issues.];



### Policy Archives

- Policies SNEB has written in support of
- Positions and Resolutions



# Protecting SNAP Participants



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
Contact: Evan Hoffmeyer  
Phone: (317) 328-4627 ext. 4  
Email: [ehoffmeyer@sneb.org](mailto:ehoffmeyer@sneb.org)

## USDA restriction on states' SNAP administration weakens national safety net

INDIANAPOLIS (Dec. 5, 2019) – Leadership for the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior (SNEB) denounces this week's final rule from the USDA that will cut off SNAP benefits for many states, in direct contradiction of congressional intent.

An estimated [1.2 million fewer adults](#) would receive SNAP benefits issued Wednesday, largely because of stricter mandatory work requirements without dependents (ABAWDs). This rapid loss of SNAP benefits will also impose financial hardship on states enforcing these stricter rules, respond to deteriorating economic conditions, and cost [retail food](#) stores.

"Actively involved in nutrition education and health promotion, on the tremendous administrative, food security and health benefits of SNAP," Jennifer Wilkins, PhD, RD. "This significant slash in eligibility would harm Americans who depend on this essential program to make ends meet."

Congress had intense deliberations leading up to the [2018 Farm Bill](#) requirements imposed on ABAWDs unable to find work, and ultimately rejected such a controversial change by a historic vote of 87-13 in the Senate and 369-47 in the House of Representatives. Therefore, any final rule



September 17, 2019

Dear Secretary Perdue,

The Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior (SNEB) submits this public comment to express our opposition to the elimination of broad based categorical eligibility (BBCE) in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as proposed in [RIN 0584-AE62](#).

Congress had intense deliberations leading up to the [2018 Farm Bill](#) regarding BBCE and ultimately rejected such a controversial change by a historic vote of 87-13 in the Senate and by 369-47 in the House of Representatives. Therefore, any final rule

## Hunger or Deportation: Implications of the Trump Administration's Proposed Public Charge Rule

Sara N. Bleich, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Sheila Fleischhacker, PhD, JD<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Until recently, lawfully present noncitizens participating in the US Department of Agriculture *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program* (formerly Food Stamps) faced no immigration consequences. However, in September, 2018, the Trump Administration proposed a more expansive public charge rule in the Federal Register that would deny lawfully present noncitizens a path to citizenship if they had participated in certain federal safety net programs, including *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program*. This perspective discusses the proposed rule's implications, particularly for those with professional interests in promoting effective nutrition education and healthy behavior through research, policy, and practice among individuals who will potentially be affected.

**Key Words:** immigration, public charge, SNAP, hunger (*J Nutr Educ Behav*. 2019;000:1–5.)

Accepted January 23, 2019.

# Safeguarding Child Nutrition Progress

The Honorable Sonny Perdue  
Secretary of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Perdue:

We write in strong opposition to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) "Simplifying Meal Service and Monitoring Requirements in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs" proposed rule (85 FR 4094). This rule would jeopardize the progress schools are making to provide healthier food to vulnerable children and decrease the overall healthfulness of school meals. The changes would decrease school meal participation by encouraging a *la carte* purchases, which is both a fiscal risk to school meal programs and an equity concern. Moreover, the proposal would allow less fruit and less variety of vegetables, which likely would result in replacing them with starchy vegetables, such as potatoes, which children already overconsume. For example, the combined changes would allow children to consume foods that are higher in sodium, saturated fat, and refined grains, and consume an additional eight cups of hash browns, tater tots, french fries or other potatoes in place of fruit in breakfast and other vegetables in lunch per child per week (five cups at breakfast and three additional cups at lunch in high school).

This is not USDA's first weakening of school nutrition. In 2018, USDA implemented a final rule (Child Nutrition Programs: Flexibilities for Milk, Whole Grains, and Sodium Requirements, 83 Fed. Reg. 63775 [Dec. 12, 2018]) that delayed the next levels of sodium reduction by seven years and eliminated sodium-reduction Target 3; weakened the whole grain-rich standard from 100 to 50 percent; and allowed flavored 1 percent milk to be sold without a calorie (and/or added sugar) limit. Despite 99 percent of public comments submitted opposing these rollbacks, USDA moved forward and finalized a rule even more devastating to child health than what was proposed in the interim final rule.

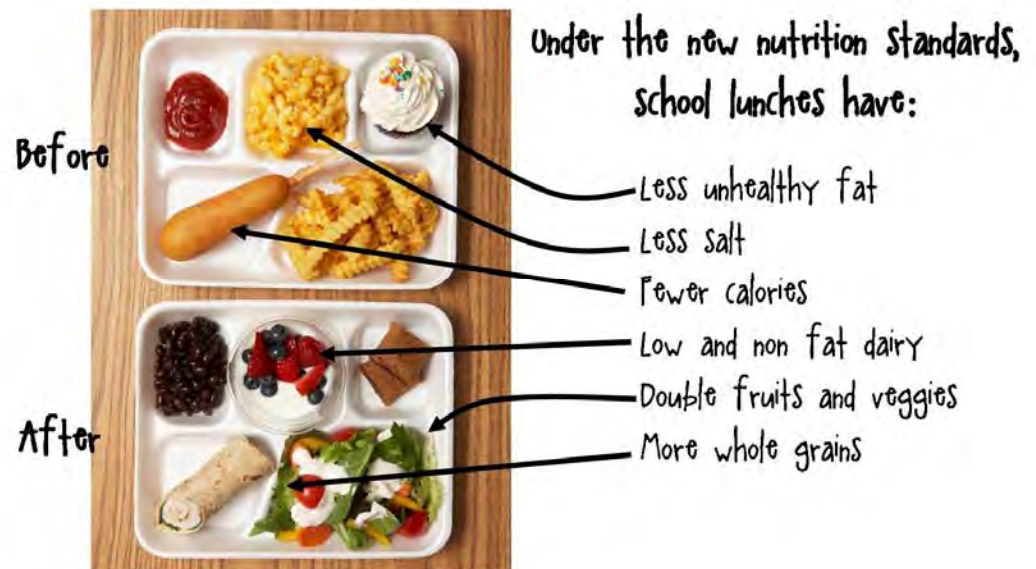
These proposed changes would jeopardize children's health. The 2012 school nutrition standards are based on sound science and reflect the 2010-2015 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA),<sup>1</sup> which are further confirmed by the 2015-2020 DGA and the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine (formerly, Institute of Medicine) 2009 report *School Meals: Building Blocks for Healthy Children*.<sup>2</sup> The Harvard University T.H. Chan School of Public Health concluded that the 2012 update to school meal standards and the 2013 update to competitive foods is, "one of the most important national obesity prevention policy achievements in recent decades."<sup>3</sup> Researchers estimate that these improvements could prevent more than two million

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 8th Edition. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Medicine. *School Meals: Building Blocks for Healthy Children*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Gortmaker SL, Wang YC, Long MW, et al. Three Interventions that Reduce Childhood Obesity Are Projected to Save More Than They Cost to Implement. *Health Aff.* 2015;34:1932-9.

## The School Day Just Got Healthier!



visit [www.schoolfoods.org/back2school](http://www.schoolfoods.org/back2school) for more information.



# Ensuring Evidence-Based Dietary Guidelines

- Strengthen the process for establishing the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*
- Recommend a Federal Government nutrition research agenda to address research needs for establishing the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*
- Provide evidence-based recommendations on the best ways to translate the science into culturally and contextually-relevant messages for *all* Americans



Society for  
Nutrition Education  
and Behavior

January 21, 2020

Barbara O. Schneeman, PhD  
Chair, 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee  
c/o Eve Stookey, PhD  
Designated Federal Officer  
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion  
Food and Nutrition Service  
United States Department of Agriculture  
1320 Braddock Place  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dear 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee,

The Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior (SNEB) thanks each of you for your service in reviewing the scientific evidence that underpins our nation's dietary guidelines. SNEB appreciates this opportunity to submit comments as you prepare to convene the fourth public meeting.

SNEB represents the interests of more than 1,100 nutrition educators worldwide. We are dedicated to promoting effective food and nutrition education and healthy behaviors through research, policy, and practice that promote equity and support public and planetary health. Collectively, SNEB members have unique and valuable insights for building healthy communities, food systems, and improved consumer behaviors toward healthier lifestyles. Every day, our members use the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DGA) in multiple sectors and settings and in a variety of ways.

We have four comments for your consideration as you move forward with your analyses and preparing your report.

1) **Strengthen the process for establishing the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans***

We encourage this Committee to develop and disseminate (as appropriate) reflections on the process used for developing this edition of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee Report. This section should discuss major changes made to this edition including but not limited to: the selection of topics, the use of only United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review-generated literature reviews, the increased size of the Committee, and the Congressional mandate to include women who are pregnant and/or lactating and infants 0 to 24 months of age.

2) **Recommend a Federal Government nutrition research agenda to address research needs for establishing the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans***

We urge you to maximize your opportunity to prioritize future research most relevant to the ongoing science that informs the latest edition of the DGA process. These are:

# Ensuring Evidence-Based Dietary Guidelines



Podcast available online  
at [www.jneb.org](http://www.jneb.org)

## SNEB Position Paper

### Position of the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior: The Importance of Including Environmental Sustainability in Dietary Guidance

Donald Rose, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Martin C. Heller, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Christina A. Roberto, PhD<sup>3</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

It is the position of the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior that environmental sustainability should be inherent in dietary guidance, whether working with individuals or groups about their dietary choices, setting national dietary goals, or improving the nutritional health of a population. A long-term goal requires ensuring the sustainability of the food system. In early 2015, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) were updated to include environmental sustainability as a key consideration.

**Key Words:** agriculture, sustainability, food security, environmental health

Accepted July 13, 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

It is the position of the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior that environmental sustainability should be inherent in dietary guidance, whether working with individuals or groups about their dietary choices, setting national dietary goals, or improving the nutritional health of a population. A long-term goal requires ensuring the sustainability of the food system. In early 2015, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) were updated to include environmental sustainability as a key consideration.

<sup>1</sup>School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana

<sup>2</sup>Center for Sustainable Systems, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

<sup>3</sup>Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Address for correspondence: Donald Rose, PhD, Tulane University, 1440 Canal Street, New Orleans, LA 70130

March 4, 2020

The Honorable Sonny Perdue  
Secretary  
Department of Agriculture  
1400 Independence Avenue SW  
Washington, DC 20250

The Honorable Alex M. Azar, II  
Secretary  
Department of Health and Human Services  
200 Independence Avenue SW  
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Secretary Azar and Secretary Perdue,

Thank you for the dedication of your staff at the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to developing science-based recommendations for the upcoming 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (Dietary Guidelines). The Dietary Guidelines shape food choices made by millions of kids, parents, seniors, and veterans each day and guide more than \$80 billion in federal spending every year.<sup>1,2</sup>

The undersigned organizations are deeply invested in protecting the health of the nation now and for future generations. As you consider recommendations from the 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee, we urge you to acknowledge and incorporate the body of scientific literature linking dietary patterns, sustainability, and food security in the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines.

Research has long established linkages between healthy diets and reduced risk of chronic diseases such as cancer, type 2 diabetes, and heart disease.<sup>3</sup> However, a rapidly expanding body of research shows that the average US diet contributes to environmental impacts such as biodiversity loss, climate change, soil erosion, and water pollution that may threaten the availability of a healthy food supply in the future, putting healthy diets further out of reach for many populations.<sup>4,5</sup>

The National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 requires that the Dietary Guidelines be updated every five years "based on the preponderance of the scientific and medical knowledge which is current at the time the report is prepared."<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile, the stated goal of the

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Congressional Research Service. Domestic Food Assistance: Summary of Programs (R42353; August 27, 2019), by Alison Ausenberg, Kara Clifford Billings, and Kirsten J. Colello. Accessed: February 4, 2020.

<sup>2</sup>Randy. "Domestic Food Assistance: Summary of Programs," n.d., 22.

<sup>3</sup>HHS and USDA. (Department of Health and Human Services and US Department of Agriculture). 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, eighth edition. Washington, DC: <https://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015/resources/2015-2020-Dietary-Guidelines.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>Afshin, A., P.J. Sur, K.A. Fay et al. 2019. "Health Effects of Dietary Risks in 195 Countries, 1990-2017: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017." *The Lancet* 393(10184):958-72. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)30041-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8).

<sup>5</sup>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2019. *Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*. Geneva, Switzerland: IPCC.





# Ensuring Evidence-Based Dietary Guidelines

We, the undersigned organizations, encourage your support of a letter led by Representatives Marshall (R-KS) and Pingree (D-ME) requesting that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) undertake the necessary steps to add a symbol for water to the MyPlate dietary guidance graphic.

Water—whether tap, bottled, or filtered—is essential to life. Consuming water helps Americans achieve optimal nutritional health, particularly when substituted for sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs). When water is substituted for SSBs it reduces risks of developing chronic diseases, including obesity and diabetes, while positively impacting health care costs.

Public health experts widely recognize water as a preferred source of hydration contributing to good health. Scientific research shows that drinking water positively influences a number of healthy bodily functions. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) points out that, “Drinking enough water every day is good for overall health. As plain drinking water has zero calories, it can also help with managing body weight and reducing caloric intake when substituted for drinks with calories.” The CDC recommends that adults and youth should consume water every day, and consistently throughout the day.<sup>1</sup>

Recommendations from leading national experts convened by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation highlight the importance of drinking water from a young age<sup>2</sup>. Their September 2019 report recommends children between 6 and 12 months begin drinking water once solid foods are introduced, and children ages 12 months to five years should primarily drink water and milk.

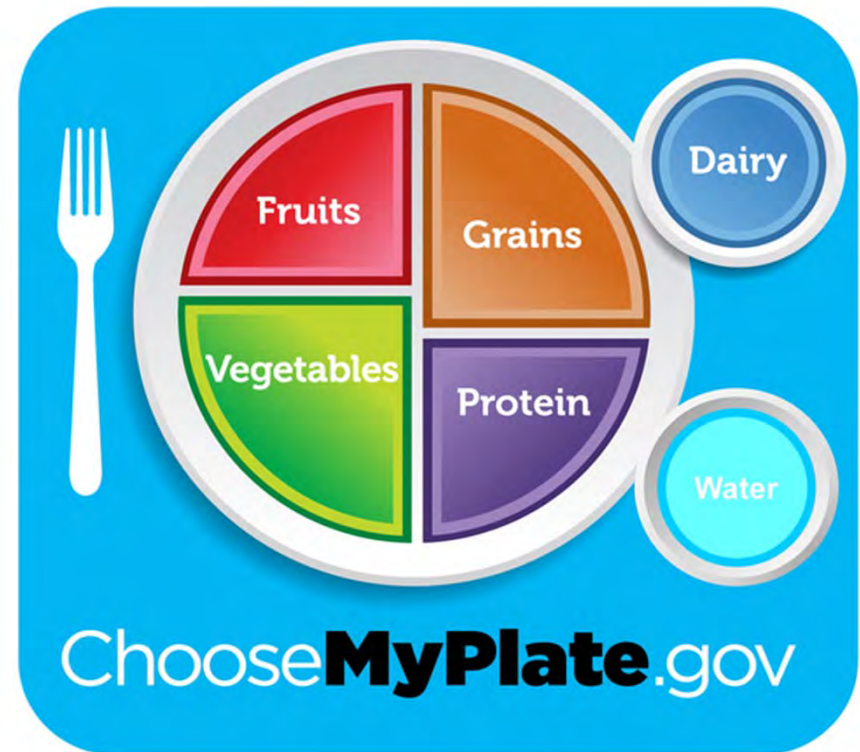
In addition, those ages 60 and older are among the most vulnerable to dehydration. An April 2016 report by the National Center for Health Statistics noted that older Americans are more susceptible to dehydration due primarily to a decrease in thirst, a fear of incontinence, slowed kidney function, as well as an increased prevalence of chronic diseases and the use of multiple medications<sup>3,4</sup>.

The MyPlate graphic – based on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans – is the primary tool used to educate Americans about nutrition. This tool currently consists of the following groups: fruits, vegetables, grains, protein, and dairy. Therefore, adding drinking water to MyPlate would be a key strategy to improve Americans’ nutrition and help reduce SSB consumption.

<sup>1</sup> Get the Facts: Drinking Water and Intake, Nutrition, CDC August 2016. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nutrition/data-statistics/plain-water-the-healthier-choice.html>

<sup>2</sup> Healthy Beverage Consumption in Early Childhood, Recommendations from Key National Health and Nutrition Organizations. Available at: <https://healthyeatingresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/HER-HealthyBeverageConsensusStatement.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Goodman, A. B. et al. (2013) ‘Behaviors and Attitudes Associated With Low Drinking Water Intake Among US Adults, Food Attitudes and Behaviors Survey, 2007’, *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 10, p. 120248. doi: 10.5888/pcr110.120248



# Strengthening Federal Nutrition Research

**Forthcoming report aims to evaluate key issues relevant to federal nutrition research, including:**

- 1) The mounting diet-related health burdens and corresponding economic, health equity, national security, and sustainability implications;**
- 2) The current diverse federal nutrition research landscape and existing mechanisms for its coordination;**
- 3) The opportunities for new nutrition-related discoveries in fundamental, clinical, public health, food and agricultural, and translational scientific research; and,**
- 4) The best strategies to further strengthen and coordinate federal nutrition research, including advantages, disadvantages, and potential paths forward.**



# Options for Strengthening National Nutrition Research

**Defined and reviewed in detail in this report –**

- 1) A new authority for robust cross-governmental coordination of nutrition research and other nutrition-related policy; and**
- 2) To strengthen authority and investment for nutrition research within the NIH**

**While not considered in detail within this white paper –**

- 3) The need for strengthened investment and coordination in food and agricultural research, education, extension, and economics**



# Fostering Food Security During and After COVID-19

April 8, 2020,

President Donald J. Trump  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW  
Washington D.C. 20500

**RE: Strengthen SNAP in the Next Federal COVID-19 Relief Package to Lift Up Vulnerable Families and the Economy**

Dear President Trump:

We the undersigned organizations are disappointed that the legislation for the CARES Act to help increase the SNAP benefit

The unprecedented disruption of 19 means that communities are facing economic hardship. SNAP serves as a safety net for many families. By providing SNAP, we can help families get the food they need.

While the CARES Act includes an increase in caseload, it does not increase the need during the pandemic. We urge you to use the next federal relief package to increase the SNAP benefit available to all households. This increase would provide an additional \$30 in benefits per month to households with children, and an additional \$20 to households without children.

Strengthening SNAP will not only help families, but it will also help the economy. We estimate that every dollar spent on SNAP results in \$1.50 to \$1.80 in additional economic activity. SNAP also helps maintain local jobs. Research Service estimates that SNAP supports approximately \$32 million in local economic activity. We urge you to evaluate effective policies to ensure that SNAP benefits are outlined above.

April 27, 2020

The Honorable Sanford Bishop  
Chairman  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and  
Drug Administration, and Related Agencies  
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable John Hoeven  
Chairman  
U.S. Senate  
Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and  
Drug Administration, and Related Agencies  
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jeff Fortenberry  
Ranking Member  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and  
Drug Administration, and Related Agencies  
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Jeff Merkley  
Ranking Member  
U.S. Senate  
Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and  
Drug Administration, and Related Agencies  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairmen Bishop and Hoeven and Ranking Members Fortenberry and Merkley:

Thank you for your diligent work on the COVID-19 relief packages. We appreciate the opportunity to provide a recommendation for the fourth package and thank you in advance for your consideration of the unique situation of school nutrition programs.

As the nation grapples with the impact of COVID-19 disruptions, school nutrition professionals are working on the frontlines to combat rising levels of food insecurity in their communities. School meal programs chose to keep workers employed, deliver meals to students with no additional reimbursement, and expose staff to the coronavirus with little to no funding for proper personal protective equipment. Many maintained fixed expenses such as salaries while taking on unanticipated expenses such as hazard pay and transportation.

School nutrition programs rely on reimbursement from meal service to pay for expenses. Last year between the months of March and June, school nutrition programs served more than 2.5 billion meals and snacks, receiving over \$5 billion in reimbursement. Now according to early reports, programs are serving only a fraction of those meals; this unanticipated loss of revenue has forced





# Addressing Racial Injustice



# Community, Equity, and Collaboration for Policy Advocacy in Nutrition Education

## SNEB Policy Contributions & Opportunities

Lesli, SNEB ACPP Chair - [lbfnutrition@gmail.com](mailto:lbfnutrition@gmail.com)

Jenn, SNEB ACPP Chair Elect – [jenn.folliard@gmail.com](mailto:jenn.folliard@gmail.com)

Sheila, SNEB ACPP Board Liaison - [sheilafly9@gmail.com](mailto:sheilafly9@gmail.com)



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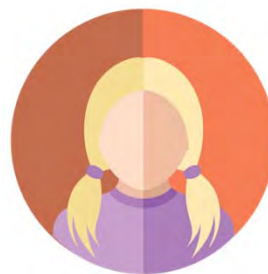
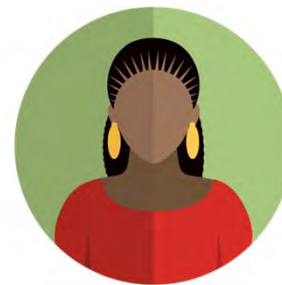


# How to Use Food Systems Policy to Achieve Health Equity

Kimberly Libman PhD, MPH  
July 21, 2020  
Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior  
Advisory Council on Public Policy



Healthier  
communities for  
all through  
equitable  
laws & policies



# Disclaimer

The information provided in this discussion is for informational purposes only, and does not constitute legal advice. ChangeLab Solutions does not enter into attorney-client relationships.

ChangeLab Solutions is a non-partisan, nonprofit organization that educates and informs the public through objective, non-partisan analysis, study, and/or research. The primary purpose of this discussion is to address legal and/or policy options to improve public health. There is no intent to reflect a view on specific legislation.

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# Overview

- What is policy?
- Policy change is an important strategy to achieve health equity
- Elements of a strong equitable policy
- Understanding the policy process
- Tools and resources







What is policy?



# A policy is:

A statement in writing

Binding

Setting out a general approach to be applied broadly

# Types of policy

Local ordinances

Zoning language

Resolutions

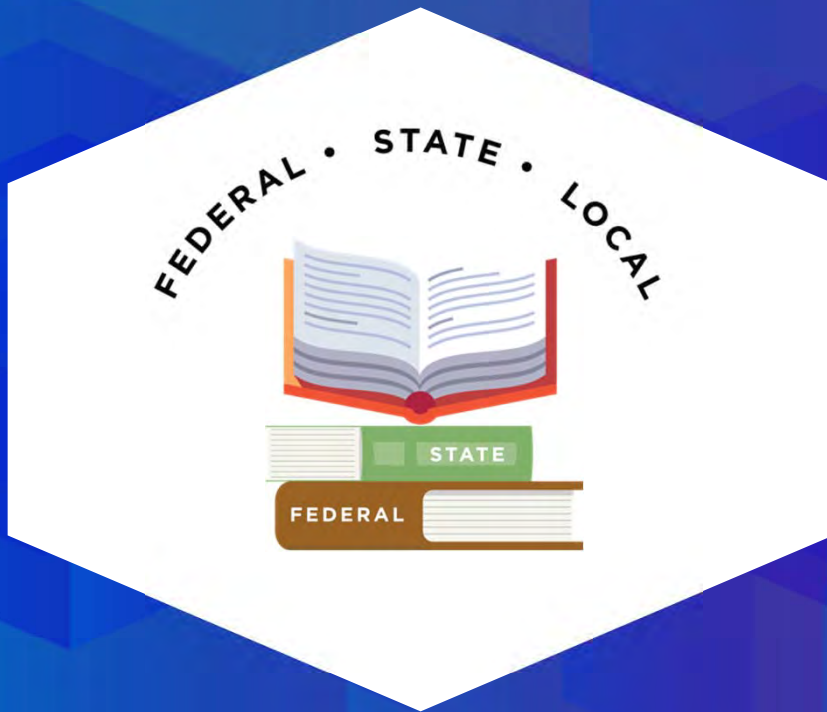
Standards

School/agency policy  
language

Contracts/agreements

State/federal laws

Organization/company  
policies



Where does your work fall?

Learn about  
interventions

Pilot an idea  
and get  
feedback

Expand the  
pilot to a  
full-scale  
program

Learn about  
policy  
options

Design a  
policy

Adopt a  
policy

Implement  
and  
evaluate  
policy

**Program**

**Policy**



## Example: Zoning for Neighborhood Agriculture

<b>Problem identification</b>	Residents prohibited from growing food in residential areas
<b>Desired outcome</b>	Expand the areas in the community where food can be grown
<b>Type of policy</b>	Zoning code

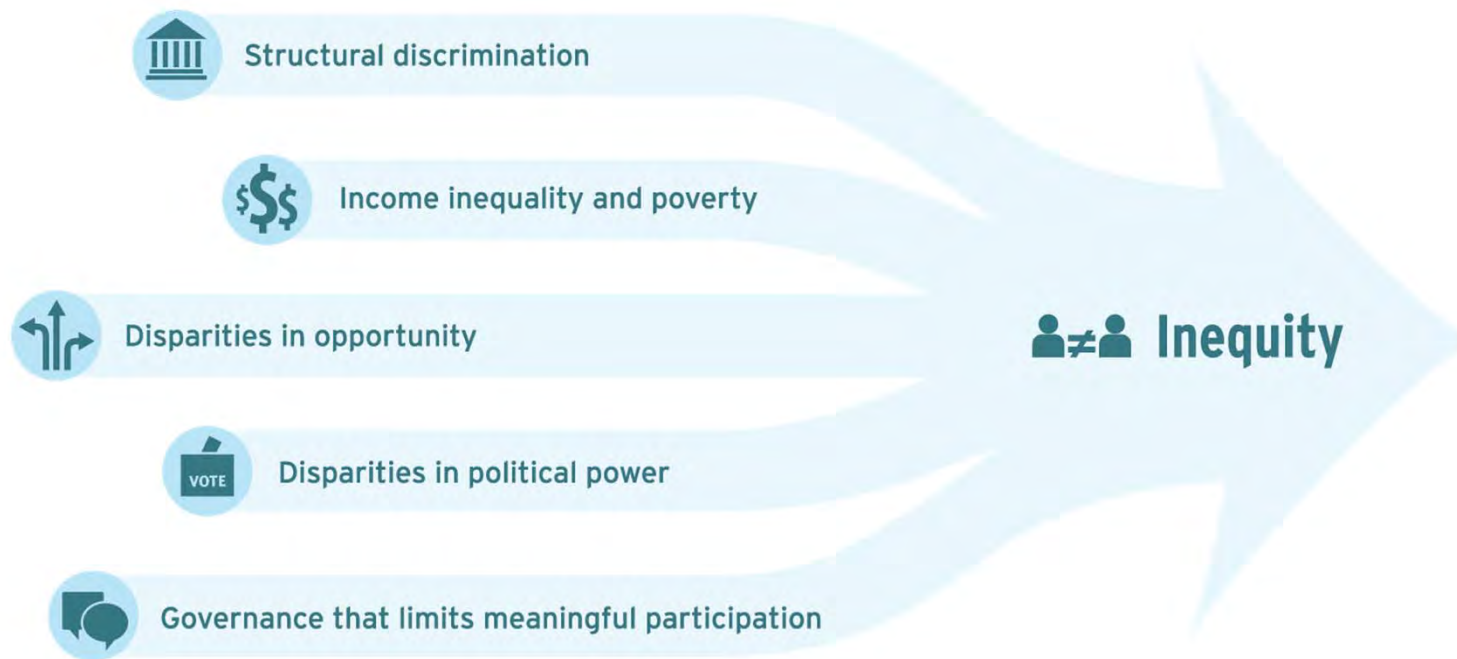




Policy change is an  
important strategy  
to achieve health  
equity










# The Fundamental Drivers of Health Inequity



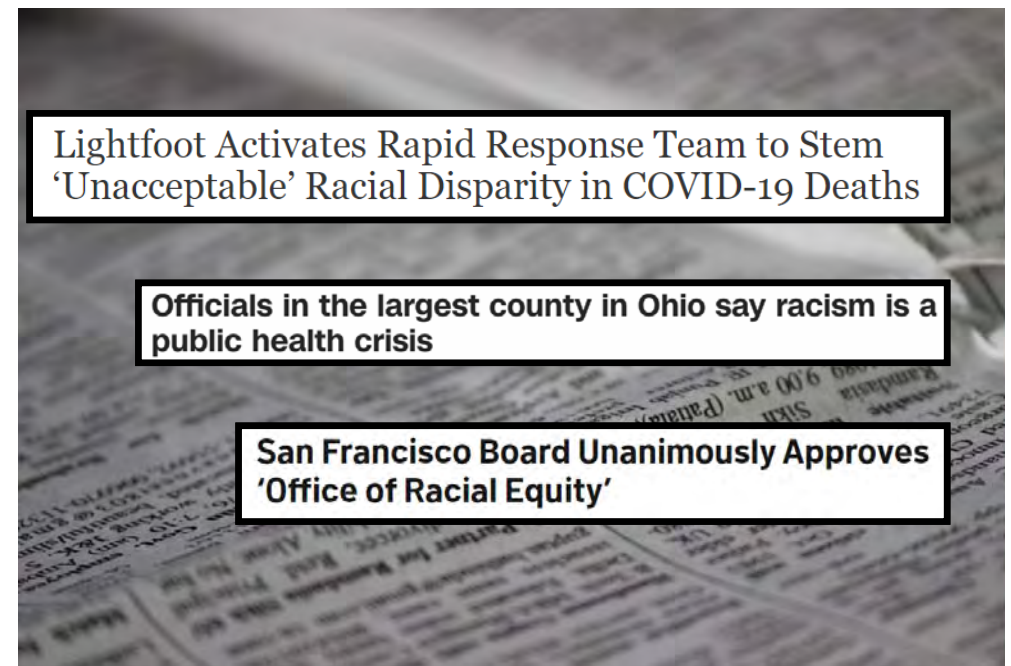


# Policies can...

-  Express values against bias, unfairness, and injustice.
-  Influence the distribution and use of money, opportunity, and power.
-  Undo historical policy-driven harms.
-  Initiate widespread change.
-  Focus attention on structural problems, not individuals.
-  Enable and guide other activities.
-  Sustain change over the long term.

# Example: Addressing Structural Racism

<b>Problem identification</b>	Local government is not doing enough to acknowledge the role of systemic racism in contributing to health inequities
<b>Desired outcome</b>	Encourage local government to prioritize racial equity in its decisionmaking
<b>Type of policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Ordinance → create new departments within government</li><li>-Resolution</li></ul>



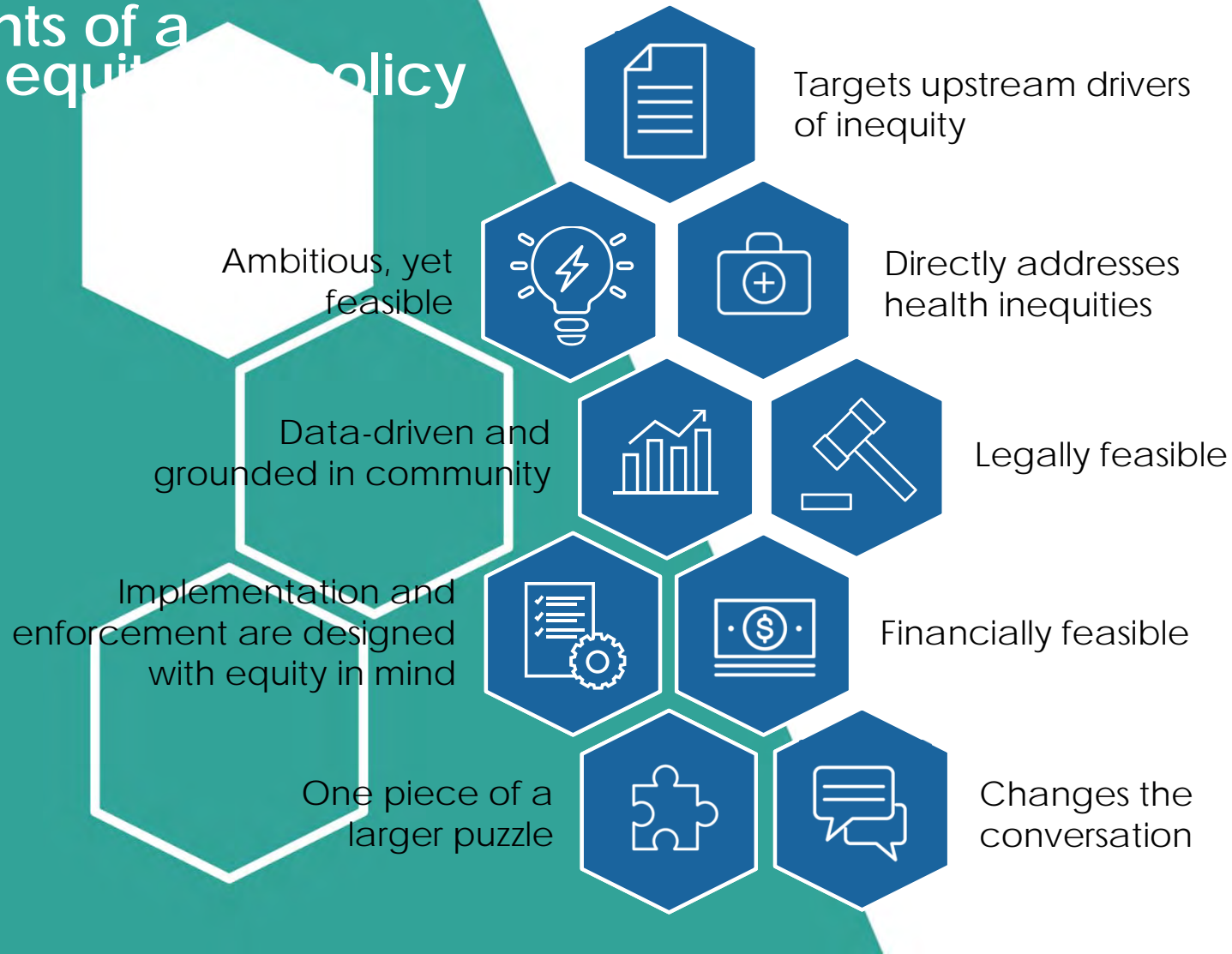
FEDERAL • STATE • LOCAL



# Key Concepts for Developing Strong and Equitable Policies



# Elements of a strong equity policy





**Preemption:** When the law of a higher level of government invalidates the law of a lower level of government



# People-centered policy







**What is equitable enforcement?**

The process of ensuring compliance with law and policy that considers and minimizes harms to communities

## Example: LHD and CBO Partnership

<b>Problem identification</b>	Health department with inadequate community engagement expertise and capacity
<b>Desired outcome</b>	Formalize a partnership with an existing organization that has deep community connections
<b>Type of policy</b>	MOU





Why focus on local policy  
specifically?

LAW • POLICY • PUBLIC HEALTH



# Understanding the Policy Process





Source: CDC POLARIS Policy Process Wheel. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office of the Associate Director for Policy Strategy. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/policy/polaris/policyprocess/index.html>.

# Example: Breastfeeding

<b>Problem identification</b>	Racial inequities in access to maternity care practices and other resources that support breastfeeding.
<b>Desired outcome</b>	Adopt Baby-Friendly hospital practices
<b>Type of policy</b>	Organizational (hospital) policy



# Example: Food Worker Protections

<b>Problem identification</b>	Essential workers with inadequate workplace supports during a pandemic
<b>Desired outcome</b>	Flexible work schedules for grocery and food delivery companies
<b>Type of policy</b>	Ordinance



## Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority

Issue Date: April 7, 2020

Subject: Supplemental Paid Sick Leave Due to COVID-19

On March 27, 2020, the City Council passed an Ordinance (Council File: 20-0147-S39) adding Article 5-72HH to Chapter XX of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, to provide supplemental paid sick leave to workers affected by COVID-19. I applaud the City Council for thinking boldly and acting quickly to pass supplemental paid sick leave, enabling more Angelenos to be safer at home to stop the spread of this disease and care for affected family members.

In the midst of this public health crisis and economic upheaval, we must also anticipate that workers could suffer through layoffs if this City imposes excessive burdens and costs upon businesses — many of which have ceased operations, lost customers, and sustained catastrophic losses due to this pandemic. We must also ensure that City regulations do not unintentionally cause staffing shortages at hospitals and critical health facilities that are on the frontlines of our fight against this pandemic. In my judgment, the modifications put into place by this emergency Order strike a necessary balance of these interests, and I hope the City Council will consider amending its ordinance with these provisions in the near future.

Until then, this Emergency Order will promote public health, protect jobs and preserve economic stability.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Los Angeles under the provisions of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 3, Section 8.29 to promulgate, issue, and enforce emergency rules, regulations, orders, and directives, I hereby declare the following to be necessary for the protection of life and property and order, effective immediately, during the emergency period, that Article 5-72HH of Chapter XX of the Los Angeles Municipal Code be suspended during this local emergency period and replaced and superseded with the following provisions:

# What is lobbying?

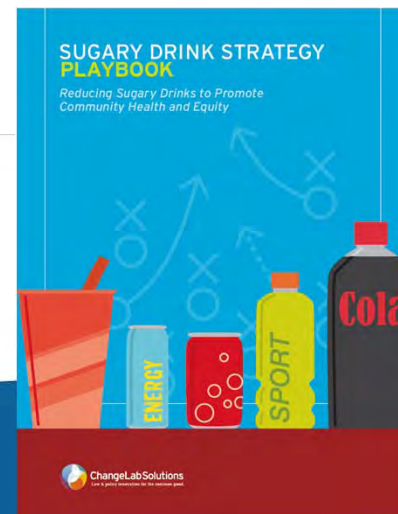
Any activity or material to influence federal, state, or local officials to pass or sign legislation or to influence the outcomes of an election, referendum, or initiative.



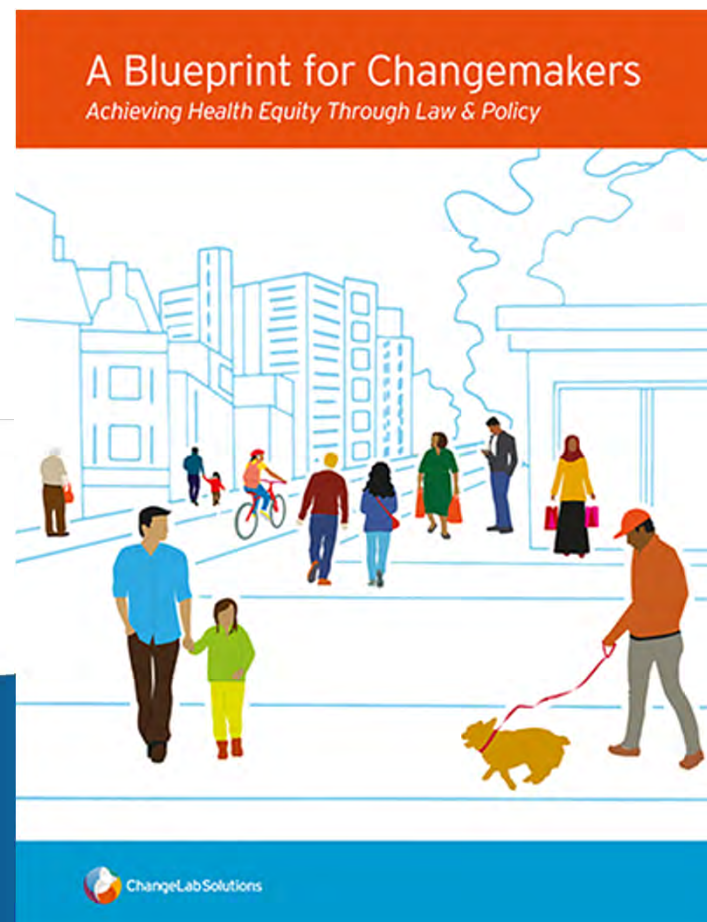
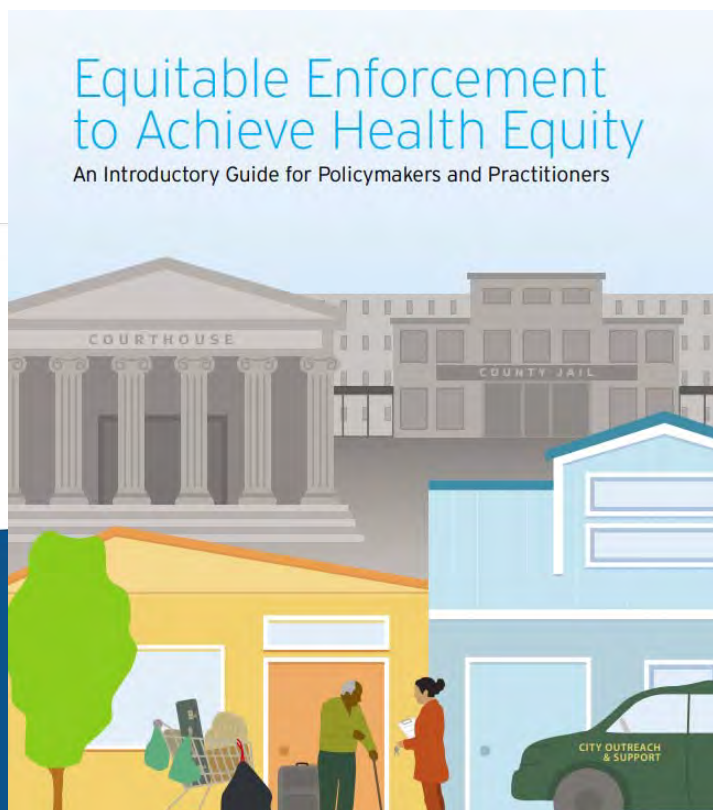


## Non-lobbying activities include (but are not limited to)...

- Coalition building
- Educational campaigns that explain the advantages & disadvantages of public policies
- Sharing best practices and success stories with the public or government officials
- Broadly sharing evidence-based policy approaches
- Conducting nonpartisan analysis, study, or research
- Presentation or testimony in response to written technical assistance request



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The background of the slide is a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping geometric shapes, primarily cubes and rectangular prisms, in various shades of blue and purple. The shapes are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and perspective, with some appearing to recede into the background and others coming forward. The overall effect is a modern, digital aesthetic.

**Thank you!**

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