



APPENDIX A

TABLE 1 - Children

NUTRITION		
Program / Agency	Money Allocated	Summary
<i>School Breakfast Program (NSBP)</i> Food and Nutrition Service, USDA	Formula Grants The 2009 budget funds the Child Nutrition Programs at a program level of \$15.4 billion,	Created to assist States in providing a nutritious nonprofit breakfast service for school children, through cash grants and food donations. Federally appropriated School Breakfast Program funds are available to reimburse participating public and nonprofit private schools, of high school grade and under and residential child care institutions, for breakfasts, meeting the nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, served to eligible children.
<i>School Lunch Program (NSLP)</i> Food and Nutrition Service, USDA	The 2009 budget funds the Child Nutrition Programs at a program level of \$15.4 billion, FY 09 est. for lunch program: \$8,599,755,000.	To assist States, through cash grants and food donations, in making the school lunch program available to school children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities. Federally appropriated National School Lunch Program funds are available to each State agency to reimburse participating public and nonprofit private schools, of high school grades or under, including residential child care institutions, for lunches meeting the nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, served to eligible children. Schools meeting eligibility criteria may be reimbursed for snacks served to children enrolled in eligible after school hour care programs.
<i>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, And Children (WIC)</i> Food and Nutrition Service, USDA Food	The President's FY 2009 budget provides a total WIC program level of \$6.3 billion, an increase from the 2008 program level. (Language is proposed that would cap the national average grant per participant (AGP) for State administrative expenses at \$14.97, the 2007 AGP level, which will reduce overall financial requirements by about \$145 million in 2009.)	To provide low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants, and children to age five determined to be at nutritional risk, at no cost, supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and social services.



<p><i>Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)</i> USDA</p>	<p>FY 2009 62 million</p>	<p>It is designed to assist limited-resource audiences in acquiring the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and changed behavior necessary for nutritionally sound diets, and to contribute to their personal development and the improvement of the total family diet and nutritional well-being. For Children: the delivery of EFNEP youth programs takes on various forms. EFNEP provides nutrition education at schools as an enrichment of the curriculum, in after-school care programs and through 4-H EFNEP clubs, day camps, residential camps, community centers, neighborhood groups, and home gardening workshops. In addition to lessons on nutrition, food preparation, and food safety, youth topics may also include related topics, including physical activity and health.</p>
<p><i>Child and Adult Care Food Program</i> USDA</p>	<p>Formula Grants: (Grants) FY 07 \$2,303,732,494; FY 08 est \$2,286,629,000; and FY 09 est \$2,386,780,000.</p>	<p>In after school care programs, reimbursement is available for snacks (and dinners in eight States) served to children through age 18. In adult day care centers, functionally impaired adults 18 years of age and older and adults 60 years of age and older who are not residents of an institution are eligible. Meals must meet minimum requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Federal program funds for the Child and Adult Care Food Program are provided to each State agency in a Child Nutrition block grant along with program funds for the School Breakfast Program, the Special Milk Program for Children, the Summer Food Service Program for Children, and the National School Lunch Program. Congress has given some leeway to States to determine how this block of money will actually be allocated among these programs at the State level based on program needs.</p>
<p><i>Summer Food Service Program for Children</i> USDA</p>	<p>Formula Grants: FY 07 \$297,932,607; FY 08 est \$312,637,000; and FY 09 est \$328,934,000.</p>	<p>Funds are made available for disbursement to eligible service institutions (sponsors) which provide free meals to children in areas where at least 50 percent of the children meet the income eligibility criteria for free and reduced price lunches. Meals may be served to children 18 and younger, and to individuals over 18 who participate in</p>



		State approved school programs for persons with disabilities. Meals must meet minimum requirements of the United States Department of
--	--	---



		Agriculture (USDA).
<i>State Administrative Expenses for Children Nutrition</i> USDA	FY 07 \$162,843,624; FY 08 \$171,177,636; and FY 09 est \$184,454,000.	To provide each State agency with funds for its administrative expenses in supervising and giving technical assistance to local schools, school districts and institutions in their conduct of Child Nutrition Programs. State agencies that administer the distribution of USDA donated commodities to schools or child or adult care institutions are also provided with State Administrative Expense (SAE) funds.
<i>WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)</i> Food and Nutrition Service, USDA	FY 07 \$22,109,323; FY 08 est \$19,860,000 and FY 09 est not reported.	(1) To provide fresh, nutritious unprepared locally grown fruits and vegetables from farmers markets to women, infants, and children who participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC); and (2) to expand the awareness and use of farmers' markets and increase sales at such markets.
<i>TEAM Nutrition Grants</i> Food and Nutrition Service, USDA	Project Grants (Grants) FY 07 \$9,381,761; FY 08 est \$13,269,000; and FY 09 est not reported.	TN Training Grants offer funding to state agencies to establish or enhance sustainable infrastructures for implementing TN using three behavior-focused strategies: (1) provide training and technical assistance to child nutrition food service professionals to enable them to prepare and serve nutritious meals that appeal to students; (2) promote nutrition curriculum and education in schools through multiple communication channels (i.e., food services initiatives, classroom activities, school wide events, home activities, community programs and events, and media events and coverage) to reinforce positive nutrition messages and encourage students to make healthy food physical activity choices as part of a healthy lifestyle; (3) build school and community support for creating healthy school environments that are conducive to healthy eating and physical activity.



<p><i>Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program</i> USDA, Food and Nutrition Service</p>	<p>Project Grant: FY 07 \$9,036,050; FY 08 est \$12,410,000; and FY 09 est not reported.</p>	<p>To assist States, through cash grants, in providing free fresh fruits and vegetables to school children in designated participating schools beginning in school year 2004/2005.</p>
--	--	--



<p><i>State Nutrition Action Plan (SNAP)</i> (was Food Stamp Program)</p> <p>Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)</p>	<p>SNAP, formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, will receive \$20 billion over the next five years \$5 Million in Grants Available from USDA for SNAP Outreach</p> <p>FYI: Nutrition assistance programs, which reach one in five Americans in the course of a year at a cost of over \$50 billion, provide more than food benefits. They are also the largest single funder of nutrition education in the Nation. In 2006, over \$650 million was provided through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) for nutrition education, counseling, and prevention services, mostly in the form of grants to State agencies.</p>	<p>To support collaboration at the operational level, FNS launched the State Nutrition Action Plans (SNAP) initiative to foster closer coordination among the various nutrition assistance programs within each State. Through SNAP, State agencies work together to plan and implement nutrition education to achieve a common statewide goal.</p>
<p><i>Preventing Chronic Diseases: Increasing Healthy Eating program.</i></p> <p>National Association of State Boards of Education (NASBE) is the national private association representing all state and territorial boards of education. Since 1987, NASBE has partnered with the Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)</p>	<p>FY 2006 200-300K appropriation to these types of programs.</p>	<p>Providing technical assistance to at least 10 teams led by state board of education members to help local school districts establish, maintain, and evaluate healthy school nutrition environments and collaborate with parents, community, and public health partners on improving healthy eating at school.</p> <p>Reconvening the 14 four-person state teams that attended the October 2007 "Policy Symposium on Healthy Eating" to attend a follow-up "Obesity Prevention Policy Symposium" on July 10–11, 2008 in collaboration with NASBE's new obesity prevention project, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.</p> <p>Providing policy information and guidance on increasing healthy eating to the nation's state and local health and education agencies by writing</p>



to provide guidance and assistance to state and local education policymakers and practitioners.

national policy updates on topics important to education leaders.



<p><i>Fruits & Veggies-More Matters TM</i> CDC</p>	<p>*Not particularly geared toward children but interesting to note.</p>	<p>To help you do just that, the CDC and the Produce for Better Health Foundation (PBH), have partnered with many other organizations to launch a new public health initiative – the new site provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A calculator to find out how many fruits and vegetables you need each day, based on your daily calories needs • Tips on how to include fruits and vegetables in your daily diet • Information on exciting new fruits and vegetables to try • Delicious recipes and much more!
<p>PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</p>		
<p>Program / Legislation</p>	<p>Money Allocated</p>	<p>Summary</p>
<p><i>The President's Challenge</i> President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports</p>	<p>\$1,185,000 in 2005</p>	<p>Aimed at all age groups, but has sites specifically for children and teens to encourage physical fitness</p>
<p><i>KidsWalk-to-School</i> CDC's Nutrition and Physical Activity Program has developed</p>	<p>KidsWalk-to-School is intended to be a cost-free program; however, improving the pedestrian environment generally will require funding. Fortunately, most of the funding to support pedestrian and bicycle facility improvement may be obtained through state and local departments of transportation.</p>	<p>This is a community-based program that aims to increase opportunities for daily physical activity by encouraging children to walk to and from school in groups accompanied by adults.</p> <p>At the same time, the program advocates for communities to build partnerships with the school, PTA, local police department, department of public works, civic associations, local politicians, and businesses to create an environment that is supportive of walking and bicycling to school safely. By creating active and safe routes to school, walking to school can once again be a safe, fun, and pleasant part of children's daily routine.</p>



*President's Council of Physical
Fitness and Sports*

PCPFS has no grant making authority; the Council has no funds available to offer any type of financial assistance. The objectives of the PCPFS are confined to promotion of physical activity and fitness for



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		Americans of all ages by encouraging development, implementation and improvement of physical activity, fitness and sports programs
<i>National Association for Sports and Physical Education</i> Funded by CDC/DASH		NASPE is funded to provide Capacity-Building Assistance for Preventing Chronic Diseases: Increasing Physical Activity. Providing training to school educators and administrators in 15 states per year on development of physical education curricula, instructional practices, student assessment, and use of technology in physical education instruction to improve the quality of physical education courses.
<i>Carol M. White Physical Education Program</i> U.S. Department of Education	Discretionary/Competitive Grants FY 2008 Awards: 32,96,696 FY 2006 Appropriation: \$72,673,920 Number of New Awards Anticipated: 58 Average New Award: \$300,000 Range of New Awards: \$100,000–\$500,000 Number of Continuation Awards: 291 Average Continuation Award: \$188,000	The Carol M. White Physical Education Program provides grants to LEAs and community-based organizations (CBOs) to initiate, expand, or enhance physical education programs, including after-school programs, for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Grant recipients must implement programs that help students make progress toward meeting state standards.
INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
DHPE is supported by DASH in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and other Centers at CDC		Marketing and providing training on the <i>School Employee Wellness: A Guide for Protecting the Assets of Our Nation's School</i> , which provides information, practical tools and resources for school employee wellness programs.



OTHER		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
<i>CDC's Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity (DNPAO)</i>	Discretionary/Project Grants Eligible Applicants: State health departments \$42,191,000 million in 2008 FY 2009 request: \$42,018,000	Funds programs in 23 state health departments. The goal of these grants is to prevent and control obesity and related chronic diseases by supporting states in the development and implementation of nutrition and physical activity interventions, particularly through population-based strategies such as policy-level change, environmental supports, and social marketing planning. Though the focus is not solely on childhood obesity, many states have chosen to include children's concerns in their plans and implementation. Grants are awarded at either the capacity building or basic implementation level.
<i>NIH Obesity Research</i>	440 million in 2005	Research on prevention, treatment, mitigation of obesity and related illnesses
<i>Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant</i>	\$3,502,583 to nutrition/overweight \$3,716,586 to physical fitness \$1,291,953 to diabetes	2008: Of the \$34,683,564 (40% of funding) given to chronic disease, only \$883,651 to cancer and \$3,248,689 to oral health would not have a positive effect for obesity. http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/blockgrant/ for more info.
<i>CDC's STEPS Community Program (part of Health Communities Program)</i> <i>*SmallStepsKids</i> <i>*SmallSteps.Adult&Teen</i>	CDC funds and supports local communities for 5-year periods. The FY 2009 request includes a decrease of \$9,553,000 for the Steps program. Steps is changing the grant structure and will fund 50 Steps Community Grants. Based on lessons learned from the initial Steps communities, the Steps Program will broaden its reach and impact to activate change in communities across the United States. Communities will identify local priorities, using science-based tools and strategies to respond, and evaluate the success of their interventions.	Each of the Steps communities implements chronic disease prevention and health promotion activities appropriate for the needs and context of its own community. They are showing, through effective interventions, what communities can do to reduce the burden of obesity, diabetes, and asthma, and producing local success in reducing the prevalence of three related risk factors: physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and tobacco use. Steps communities have formed partnerships with traditional and non-traditional partners to extend the reach of their activities and to accelerate progress toward achieving better health outcomes. In addition, interventions are integrated across the public and private sectors—including community settings, schools, work sites, and health care settings.



	Tools, resources, and training will be provided to community leaders and public health professionals to equip these entities to effectively confront the growing national crisis in obesity and other chronic diseases in their communities.	
<i>Team Nutrition Grants</i> FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	(Grants) FY 07 \$9,381,761; FY 08 est \$1 3,269,000; and FY 09 est not reported.	Team Nutrition Training Grants provide funding to assist State agencies in achieving the TN goal of improving children's lifelong eating and physical activity habits using the most current Dietary Guidelines for Americans. States may award sub-grants to local school districts following the established oversight procedure as well as the Guidance for Interpreting Cost Principles of Sub-Grants.
<i>Steps to Healthier Girls Program</i> DHHS, Office of the Secretary of Public Health and Science, Office on Women's Health	Project Grants Range and Average of Financial Assistance \$60,000 (direct and indirect costs). This is a new program FY 08 est not available; and FY 09 est not reported	The objectives of the Steps to Healthier Girls Program are to: 1) Increase the number of girls who engage regularly in moderate physical activity, preferably daily, for at least 60 minutes per day; 2) increase girls' knowledge of healthy nutrition and healthy weight and promote strategies for accomplishing these; 3) increase girls' knowledge about the ill health effects of tobacco and promote strategies for accomplishing these; and 4) increase girls' knowledge of the importance of a healthy environment and strategies to accomplish this.



<p><i>I Am Moving, I Am Learning Initiative</i></p> <p>Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Region III U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>*part of the Head Start Program which in the FY 2009 had a 7 billion budget. Of which The Administration of Children and Families is estimated to receive 13,247,000.</p>	<p>The Region III Office of the Administration for Children & Families initiated a pilot project in FY 2005 designed to prevent and reverse the negative consequences of obesity in Head Start children. The original pilot project focused on seventeen Head Start programs in Virginia and West Virginia, where the rate of obesity in elementary school children nearly doubled the national average. The project was expanded in FY 2006 in response to a groundswell of enthusiasm from Head Start programs eager to embrace this approach to children’s wellness. The project provides grantees with strategies and resources for infusing quality physical</p>
<p>*Head Start (discretionary program)</p>		<p>movement and healthy nutrition choices within their familiar curriculum approaches and daily classroom routines.</p>
<p><i>Eat Smart. Play Hard</i></p> <p>Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)</p>		<p>The Eat Smart. Play Hard™ Campaign was launched by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to encourage and teach children, parents, and caregivers to eat healthy and be physically active every day. Eat Smart. Play Hard.™ offers resources and tools to convey and reinforce healthy eating and lifestyle behaviors that are consistent with the <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans</i> and the <i>MyPyramid</i> Food Guidance System. Eat Smart. Play Hard.™ is about making America's children healthier. It's about practical suggestions that will help you motivate children and their caregivers to eat healthy and be active.</p>
<p><i>Fit WIC</i></p>		<p>In 1999, USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) launched its WIC Childhood Obesity Prevention Projects to identify and test ways to use the WIC program to better address childhood overweight. Through a competitive process, FNS awarded an initial \$1.8 million in funding for cooperative agreements with WIC Agencies in California, the Intertribal Council of Arizona, Kentucky, Vermont, and Virginia.</p>



<p>The Child Nutrition and Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) Reauthorization Act into law with the goal of creating an appropriate balance between encouraging healthy environments that will address the childhood obesity epidemic while preserving local control for states, communities, and</p>		<p>The Act serves to strengthen nutritional service programs, promote healthy choices among children, and address growing concerns that the federal school lunch program does not do enough to ensure free and reduced-price lunch benefits go to children who qualify. One additional provision created a permanent Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) under which free fresh fruits and vegetables are made available to students in public schools around the country,</p>
<p>schools. <i>Preventing Chronic Diseases: Promoting Coordinated School Health Programs (CSHPs).</i> National School Boards Association NGO Funded by CDC's Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)</p>	<p>FY 2006 200-300K from DASH budget CDC FY 2009 request includes \$53,612,000 for Adolescent and School Health</p>	<p>CDC funds 29 national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to build the capacity of societal institutions that influence youth. These organizations implement activities that are directed toward building the capacity of CDC funded state, territorial, and large local school district programs, youth serving organizations, and other NGOs. The activities involve intensive training, follow-up support and technical assistance, and evaluation to fully integrate and sustain programs that promote healthy behaviors for the nation's youth. Using a variety of communication and professional development activities to promote and disseminate Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP) policy information and guidance to state education agencies (SEAs) and local education agencies (LEAs) for addressing health issues.</p>



<p><i>Department of Health Promoter and Education Programs</i> *supported by DASH in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and other Centers at CDC.</p>		<p>Ensuring DHPE members understand the role of school health in national initiatives like obesity prevention, physical activity, nutrition, and tobacco cessation efforts.</p> <p>Strengthening the communication network and promotion of CSHP among DHPE members, their state health and education agencies, and other school partners.</p> <p>Collaborating with the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the National Association of Chronic Disease Directors in the CSHP Collaborative. The Collaborative convenes trainings for teams comprised of state education and health agency coordinators to strengthen collaborative efforts to advance the understanding and implementation of CSHPs within schools.</p>
<p><i>We Can!</i> National Institutes of Health</p>		<p>We Can! is a national education program designed for parents and caregivers to help children 8-13 years old stay at a healthy weight. Parents and caregivers are the primary influencers for this age group. We</p>



		eating, increase physical activity and reduce sedentary or screen time.
<i>CATCH (Coordinated Approach to Child Health),</i> Part of NIH's We Can Program		An evidence-based coordinated school health program designed to promote physical activity and healthy food choices and prevent tobacco use in elementary and middle school-aged children. Provides the philosophy, curriculum, training and resources needed to promote child wellness behaviors, increase opportunities for moderate to vigorous physical activity and promotes nutrition learning and healthy eating behaviors for elementary school age children in both school and after school settings. CATCH is designed for K-8 school based and K-5 after school. Today CATCH is in over 7000 schools nationwide.
<i>Media-Smart Youth: Eat, Think, and Be Active!</i> National Institute of child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	Funded by Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.	10-lesson curriculum that focuses on helping young people ages 11 to 13 understand the connections between media and health. The program uses nutrition and physical activity examples to help youth learn about these connections and build their media analysis skills.
<i>New Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative Grants</i>	The maximum request for any of the project's four 12-month budget periods is \$2,250,000 for an LEA with at least 35,000 students; \$1,500,000 for an LEA with at least 5,000 students but fewer than 35,000 students; and \$750,000 for an LEA with fewer than 5,000 students	Since 1999, the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice have collaborated on the Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative. The SS/HS Initiative is a discretionary grant program that provides students, schools, and communities with federal funding to implement an enhanced, coordinated, comprehensive plan of activities, programs, and services that focus on promoting healthy childhood development and preventing violence and alcohol and other drug abuse.



<p><i>Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities</i> now part of Community Health Centers Grants</p> <p>HRSA, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND</p>	<p>Project Grants</p> <p>Obligations</p> <p>(Grants) FY 02 \$329,000,000; FY 03 est \$300,200,000; FY 04 est \$350,700,000.</p>	<p>Grants are awarded to increase access to comprehensive primary and preventive health care and improve the health status of underserved and vulnerable populations in the area to be served. Individual health center grant mechanisms include: (1) Community Health Centers; (2) Migrant Health Centers; (3) Health Care for the Homeless; (4) Public Housing Primary Care Program; and (5) School Based Health Centers</p>
--	---	--



<p>HUMAN SERVICES</p>	<p>Range and Average of Financial Assistance \$45,000 to \$8,827,000; \$1,364,000.</p>	
<p><i>Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant</i> CDC</p>	<p>FY 2008 block grant total: 85,881,291 with \$34,683,564 going towards Chronic Disease</p> <p>In Fiscal Year 2008 (FY 2008), approximately 43% of PHHS Block Grant funds were distributed by the states to local entities to address county and local public health needs.</p> <p>In FY 2009, CDC proposes the elimination of the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (PHHSBG). As CDC strives to improve efficiency and effectiveness, other existing resources will continue to be available for programs which have traditionally addressed similar public health issues.</p>	<p>The PHHS Block Grant gives its 61 grantees—which include the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 2 American Indian tribes, and 8 U.S. territories—the autonomy and flexibility to tailor prevention and health promotion programs to their particular public health needs.</p>
<p><i>Safe Routes to School</i> Dept. of Transportation</p>	<p>In August, 2005, the Federal-aid SRTS Program was created by Section 1404 of the federal transportation bill, the <i>Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users Act</i> (SAFETEA-LU). Housed in the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Office of Safety, the SRTS Program is funded at \$612 million over five Federal fiscal years (FY 2005–2009).</p>	<p>Safe Routes to School (SRTS) programs aim to make walking and bicycling to school a safe and appealing form of transportation. The National Center for Safe Routes to School assists communities in developing successful Safe Routes strategies.</p>
<p><i>Title V Maternal and Child Health Block grants</i> HRSA</p>	<p>The FY 2009 Request of \$666,155,000 is the same as the FY 2008 Enacted level.</p>	<p>The mission of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant Program, as authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, is to improve the health of all mothers, children, and their families. Obesity Prevention is a required element of these grants.</p>



TABLE 2 - Adults

NUTRITION		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
Weight Information Network + Sisters Together		NIDDK – Provides information and resources for both patients and physicians treating them. ST is a program specifically for black women to lose weight.
http://www.healthierus.gov/		Also covers many other health behaviors for all ages
http://www.fruitsandveggiesmatter.gov/		Provides information and recipes on healthier eating.
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
The President’s Challenge	\$1,185,000 in 2005	Aimed at all age groups, but has sites specifically for adults and seniors to encourage physical fitness
PEP – A personal empowerment plan	Does not appear to be funded. Materials only.	Worksite intervention designed by the CDC to improve nutrition and physical activity
ACES — Active Community Environments	HHS/CDC budget	“encourages environmental and policy interventions that will affect increased levels of physical activity”
INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
CMS – Coverage of Bariatric Surgery		Will cover bariatric surgery for Medicare beneficiaries who are morbidly obese and have type 2 diabetes. Individuals with a body mass index of at least 35 are considered morbidly obese.
Other		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary



CDC's Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity (NPAO grants)	\$38 million in 2008	Funds programs in 23 state health departments, projects translating obesity research into practice, worksite health guidelines, and pediatric nutrition monitoring programs
NIH Obesity Research	440 million in 2005	Research on prevention, treatment, mitigation of obesity and related illnesses
Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	\$3,502,583 to nutrition/overweight \$3,716,586 to physical fitness \$1,291,953 to diabetes	2008: Of the \$34,683,564 (40% of funding) given to chronic disease, only \$883,651 to cancer and \$3,248,689 to oral health would not have a positive effect for obesity. http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/blockgrant/ for more info.



CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion		Focuses on chronic disease and includes the DNPAO. Also runs programs for diabetes and heart disease.
---	--	---



Table 3 - Legislation

OBESITY		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
SENATE		
<p>S.866, Health Promotion Funding Integrated Research, Synthesis, and Training Act or the Health Promotion FIRST Act</p> <p>(Sponsored by Lugar - 110th Congress)</p>	<p>\$30,000,000 appropriated for FY 2008</p>	<p>Amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a plan for health promotion that includes coordinating the health promotion activities of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and addressing how best to: (1) develop the basic and applied science of health promotion; (2) synthesize and disseminate health promotion research; (3) support the health promotion community; and (4) modify or develop resources, policies, structure, and legislation to integrate health promotion into all health professions and sectors of society. Requires the Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), acting through the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, to: (1) develop a plan on how best to develop the science of health promotion through NIH agencies; and (2) conduct or support early research programs and research training regarding health promotion. Requires the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to develop a plan to establish a research agenda regarding health promotion for CDC</p>
<p>S.1342, Healthy Lifestyles and Prevention America Act or the HeLP America Act</p> <p>(Sponsored by Harkin - 110th Congress)</p> <p>See also H.R.2633</p>	<p>To be funded using any additional and available funds provided to the Secretary for the steps to a healthier United States program carried out by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.</p>	<p>Amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to convene a task force on childhood obesity. Provides for: (1) healthy school nutrition environment incentive grants; (2) the establishment of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative to certify a hospital as a baby friendly hospital/center for breastfeeding excellence; and (3) programs to prevent youth problem behaviors.</p>



<p>Federal Obesity Prevention Act of 2008, S. 3584</p> <p>(Sponsored by Harkin, Dodd, Bingamen, Kennedy, Mikulski – 110th Congress)</p>	<p>\$80,000,000 for FY 2008 and \$130,000,000 for FY 2009 (Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated)</p>	<p>Amends the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the Secretary) to convene a United States Council on Overweight-Obesity Prevention with duties to include developing strategies to comprehensively prevent, treat, and reduce overweight and obesity. Requires the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to establish a grant demonstration and pilot program to address overweight and obesity issues, including through promoting increased physical activity and healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the Director of CDC, to award grants to promote health behaviors for women and children in target populations. Provides for the collection and analysis of data on fitness levels, health, and nutrition.</p>
HOUSE		
<p>HR 2 – Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization of 2009: Childhood Obesity Demonstration Project</p> <p>(111th Congress)</p>	<p>\$25,000,000 for fiscal years 2009 - 2013.</p>	<p>Demonstration projects to develop a comprehensive and systematic model for reducing childhood obesity by awarding grants to eligible entities to carry out such project. Grants to carry out community-based activities related to reducing childhood. 1 year deadline to begin project.</p>
<p>FTT Kids Act, H.R. 1585</p> <p>(see also S. 634)</p> <p>(Introduced by Rep. Kind - 111th Congress)</p>	<p>No funding</p>	<p>Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve standards for physical education. Supports professional development for health and physical education teachers and principals to boost students’ ability to learn and help promote healthy lifestyles and physical activity; and</p> <p>Calls for studies to examine the impact of health and physical activity on</p>



		physical activity for all children.
NUTRITION		
Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
<p>Healthy Foods for Healthy Living Act, H.R.45, (Introduced by Rep. Velazquez – 110th Congress)</p>	No funding	<p>Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to community-based organizations and local redevelopment agencies operating in low-income communities to: (1) assist in purchasing appropriate equipment or in hiring and training personnel to expand the inventory of fresh fruits and vegetables or other healthy food alternatives available for residents of a low-income community; and (2) carry out related consumer education and outreach activities. Amends title XVIII (Medicare) and title XIX (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act to cover additional primary and preventive services relating to obesity treatment and prevention, supervised exercise sessions, stress testing, lifestyle modification education, and nutrition education.</p>
<p>Child Nutrition Promotion and School Lunch Protection Act of 2009, H.R.1324 (introduced by Rep Woolsey [CA], 111th Congress)</p>	No funding	<p>To amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to improve the nutrition and health of schoolchildren and protect the Federal investment in the national school lunch and breakfast programs by updating the national school nutrition standards for foods and beverages sold outside of school meals to conform to current nutrition science.</p>
<p>Menu Education and Labeling (MEAL) Act, S. 2784/H.R. 3895 (Sponsored by Sen. Harkin, Rep DeLauro – 110th Congress)</p>	No funding	<p>The MEAL Act would amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to require restaurants that are a part of a chain with 20 or more locations to post calorie and other nutritional information adjacent to each food item on the menu.</p>



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Program / Legislation	Money Allocated	Summary
The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) - Reauthorized in 2009.		Legislation to improve federal programs that support active transportation



<p>Physical Activities Guidelines for Americans Act, S. 2748/H.R. 5639 (Sens. Harkin, Brownback, Reps. Udell, Wamp – 110th Congress)</p>	<p>No funding</p>	<p>Requires the HHS to prepare and promote physical activity guidelines based on the latest scientific evidence, similar to the federal nutritional guidelines, commonly known as the Food Pyramid, which are updated every 5 years.</p>
--	-------------------	--