

UNDERSTANDING NUTRITION: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT – THE STATE SYSTEM

This module of Understanding Nutrition provides a concise overview of the State of California's departments and programs that have authority for nutrition and food security. More expansive descriptions for many of the programs can be found in companion modules which can be accessed at www.ccrwf.org.

Two state agencies have primary responsibility for nutrition- and food security-related programs. The California Department of Education (CDE) is responsible for administering a vast network of nutrition and food distribution programs. Within the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS), the Departments of Public Health (CDPH), Social Services (CDSS), and Aging (CDA) administer a number of food assistance, nutrition education, and research programs. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CFDA) and the University of California's Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources also conduct activities related to food and nutrition.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The [California Department of Education](#) (CDE) is California's lead agency on policy and programs related to education (see Figure 1 on page 5). Child nutrition efforts are primarily directed through the [Nutrition Services Division \(NSD\)](#). Other programs related to nutrition and physical activity are led by the [Coordinated Student Support and Adult Education Division](#) and the After School Division, both housed within the [Student Support and Special Services Branch](#). The [Assessment Development and Administration Division](#), based in the [District, School and Innovation Support Branch](#), is involved with physical activity in schools. The Office of the Superintendent also conducts a nutrition and physical activity-related campaign.

Nutrition Services Division

The [Nutrition Services Division](#) (NSD) administers the following United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child Nutrition Programs:

- The [National School Lunch Program](#) (NSLP) provides daily, nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches and snacks. The Nutrition Services Division also administers the [State Meal Program](#). This program provides state reimbursement for meals provided to students receiving free or reduced-

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price meals that qualify for reimbursement in the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Child and Adult Care Food Program.

- The [School Breakfast Program](#) (SBP) provides daily, nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free breakfasts.
- The [Special Milk Program](#) assists schools and other agencies by providing milk to children at reduced or no cost.
- The [Summer Food Service Program](#) (SFSP) provides meals to low-income children when they are out of school for 15 or more consecutive days. Private, nonprofit schools, public school districts, and county offices of education participating in NSLP or SBP may also participate in the [Seamless Summer Feeding Option](#) (SSFO) to provide meal service during the summertime. Year-round schools may offer NSLP during the summer months. Non-year-round schools operating summer sessions may also offer NSLP during these sessions.

Organizations such as food banks or a local YMCA chapter that provide meals through the Summer Food Service Program are now eligible to provide after-school snacks during the school year through the California Community Child Nutrition Pilot Project.

- The [Child and Adult Care Food Program](#) (CACFP) provides meals and snacks to children in eligible child care centers, child care homes, and after-school programs, and to functionally impaired adults or those age 60+ in nonresidential adult day care centers. The program also provides meals to children in emergency shelters. The 2010 Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act enabled after-school programs to also serve supper.
- The [Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program](#) offers free fresh fruit and vegetable snacks to elementary school-age children as a supplement to NSLP and SBP. The program is available to schools where at least 50 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

The Nutrition Services Division participates in initiatives aimed at strengthening the role of nutrition education in schools and communities through educator and food service staff training, integrative curriculum development, and community engagement efforts.

The Nutrition Services Division also administers the USDA Food Distribution Programs. These programs include the Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, which provides fresh produce to National School Lunch participants, and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides nutritious foods for low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, their infants and children up to age six, and the elderly. For every reimbursable meal served to students, NSLP providers earn credit towards USDA's variety of raw and processed foods.

In addition, NSD participates in initiatives aimed at strengthening the role of nutrition education in schools and communities through educator and food service staff training, integrative curriculum development, and community engagement efforts. NSD participates in:

- USDA's [Team Nutrition](#), which offers grants, technical assistance and training for food service professionals and nutrition education materials for educators and families.
- [SHAPE \(Shaping Health as Partners in Education\) California](#) by providing SHAPE California schools with resources, technical assistance, and training.
- [Wake Up to More Fruits and Vegetables](#), an online training program for food service professionals to increase the serving of fruits and vegetables through school breakfast programs. Training focuses on storage and preparation, promotion and display.
- [Garden in Every School Initiative](#), which provides a variety of services to individuals and organizations that support school gardens, including a free packet of garden start-up information.
- [Farm to School](#), a collaboration connecting schools with local farms. CDE works in partnership with other agencies and farmers to facilitate access to fresh, locally grown produce and educational opportunities to learn about food and nutrition, while providing farmers with access to new markets.

Other CDE Offices

Other offices within CDE also play a role in coordinating nutrition and physical activity-related efforts as they relate to student well-being. These include:

- [Team California for Healthy Kids](#) is directed by the Superintendent's Office. The campaign works with schools, before- and after-school programs, early childhood programs, and communities to increase access to healthy foods, water, and physical activity, throughout the day, every day.
- The Coordinated School Health and Safety Office, based within the [Coordinated Student Support and Adult Education Division](#), directs [School Health Connections](#), a coordinated school health program funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The program is administered in partnership with the California Department of Public Health. The program uses an integrated approach to promote student well-being and academic success through eight components, including health education (which addresses nutrition and physical activity), physical education, parent and community involvement, nutrition services, health services, psychological and counseling services, safe and healthy school environments, and health promotion for staff. This office oversees the [California Healthy Kids Survey](#), which is available to elementary and secondary schools and includes an optional nutrition component.

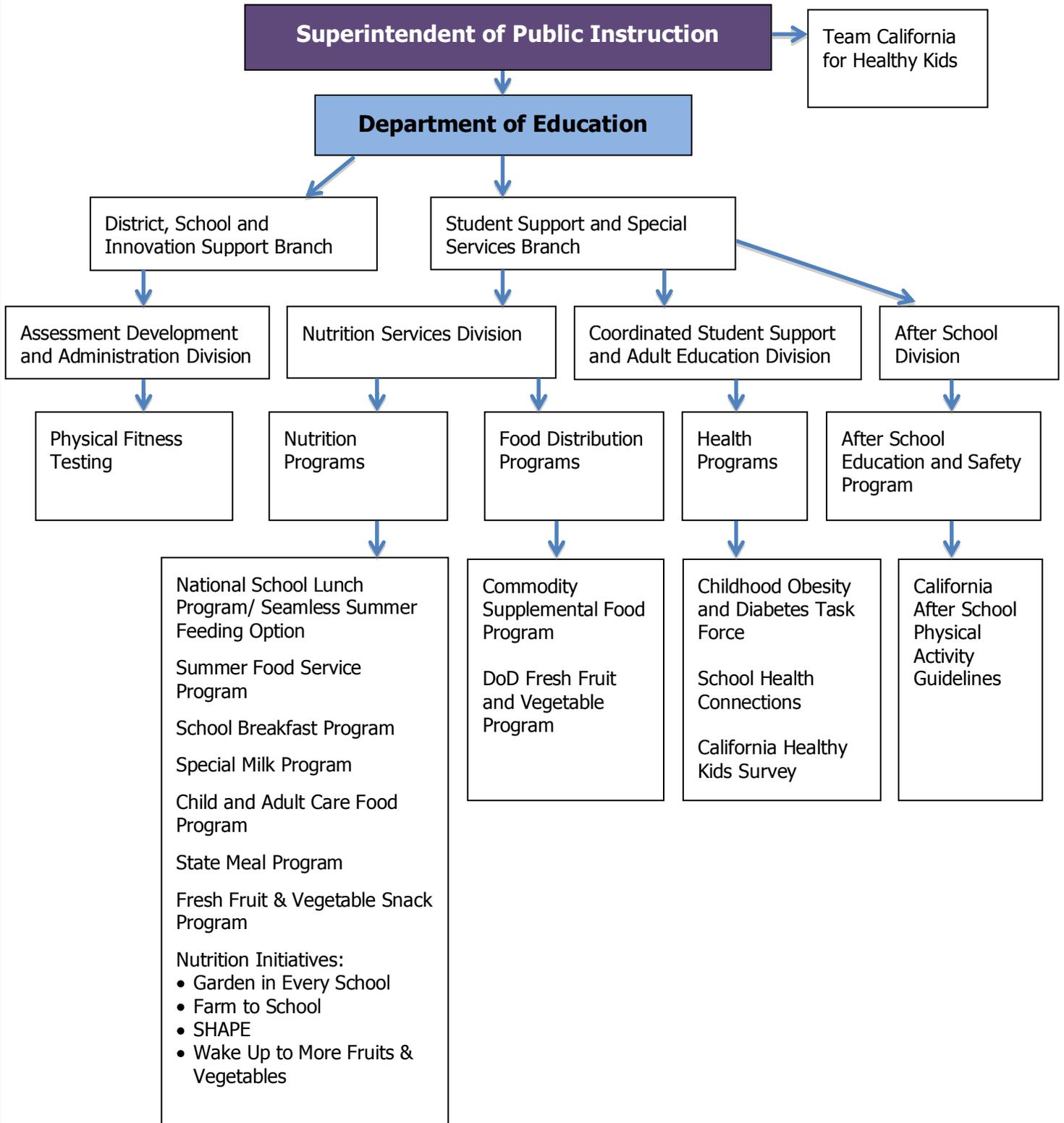
- The After School Programs Office, located within the After School Division, manages the [After School Education and Safety Program](#) through its California Physical Activity Guidelines for After School.
- The High School and Physical Fitness Office, located within the Assessment Development and Administration Division, directs [Physical Activity Testing](#) to assess students' physical activity level. Using the FITNESSGRAM® testing system, students in the 5th, 7th and 9th grades are measured in a variety of areas of cardiovascular fitness and strength.

Table 1: Commonly Used Acronyms

Listed Alphabetically

- Area Agencies on Aging (AAA)
- California Department of Aging (CDA)
- California Department of Education (CDE)
- California Department of Food and Agriculture (CFDA)
- California Department of Public Health (CDPH)
- California Department of Social Services (CDSS)
- California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS)
- California Obesity Prevention Program (COPP)
- California's SNAP – CalFresh (formerly known as Food Stamps)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)
- Chronic Disease and Injury Control Division (CDIC)
- Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW)
- Community Transformation Grants (CTG)
- Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)
- Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)
- Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program (MCAH)
- National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
- Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention (NEOP) program
- Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)
- *Network for a Healthy California (Network)*
- Nutrition Services Division (NSD)
- Older Americans Act (OAA)
- Seamless Summer Feeding Option (SSFO)
- Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP)
- Shaping Health as Partners in Education California (SHAPE)
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

Figure 1. California Department of Education: Key Nutrition and Physical Activity Offices and Programs



HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

The [California Health and Human Services Agency](#) (CHHS) oversees twelve departments and one board that provide a broad range of health care, social, mental health, public health, substance abuse, and income assistance services. The Departments of Social Services, Public Health and Aging direct food assistance and nutrition programs for individuals, families, children and seniors.^a (See Figure 2 on page 12.)

Department of Social Services

The [California Department of Social Services](#) (CDSS) administers the following USDA food and nutrition assistance programs through its [Welfare to Work Division](#):

- [CalFresh](#), formerly the California Food Stamp Program, is the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) that provides monthly cash benefits via Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) to eligible low-income households and individuals. (Go to www.ccrwf.org to access the primer module on CalFresh.)
 - SNAP-Ed, sometimes referred to as CalFresh Nutrition Education, is a federally funded program that provides nutrition education to SNAP families, and with a federal waiver, persons with incomes up to 185% of Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG). CDSS contracts with the California Department of Public Health and the University of California at Davis to operate the program.
- California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) is a state-funded program for legal non-citizens who are ineligible for federal SNAP benefits as a result of their immigration status. Although the two programs have different funding streams, CFAP and CalFresh are indistinguishable at the participant level.
- [The Emergency Food Assistance Program \(TEFAP\)](#), known as EFAP in California, provides emergency food and nutrition assistance to low-income households through food banks and congregate feeding sites.

Department of Public Health

The [California Department of Public Health](#) (CDPH) supports nutrition and physical activity primarily through three of its Centers: Center for Family Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, and the Center for Environmental Health.

Through these Centers, the department administers the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, develops and implements statewide nutrition and physical activity campaigns and programs (including the *Network for a Healthy California*), conducts surveys and intervention research, and oversees food safety and labeling laws.

^a Also within CHHS, the California Department of Health Care Services administers the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, Healthy Families, and Medi-Cal. These programs, although beyond the scope of this primer, play a role in supporting healthy diet and physical activity.

Center for Family Health

The [Center for Family Health](#) plays a critical role in nutrition and physical activity issues related to families through the following:

- The [Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children \(WIC\) Program](#) helps low-income women and their children purchase healthy foods through its network of approximately 6,000 WIC-approved supermarkets, small food stores, and farmers' markets. WIC also provides nutrition and breastfeeding counseling, and assists families in accessing health and social services.

California WIC partners with 84 local agency contractors in both county public health departments and nonprofit agencies to serve nearly 1.5 million participants each month. Nearly 60% of all infants born in California are enrolled in WIC. (Go to www.ccrwf.org to access the primer module on WIC.)

- As a result of its significant involvement with low-income families, WIC plays a leading role in providing services, support, and education to encourage family health and wellness. Key initiatives include: [California Baby Behavior Campaign](#), [Rethink Your Drink Campaign](#), [Breastfeeding Peer Counseling Program](#), and an [online nutrition education pilot program](#).
- WIC food packages were changed in October 2009 to include produce, and WIC participants are provided with a WIC *fruit & vegetable check* that can be used to purchase produce at farmers' markets and stores as part of the monthly food allotment for all WIC families. (California also operates the largest [WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program](#), which is managed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture – see page 13).
- [Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program \(MCAH\)](#) integrates nutrition and physical activity components throughout its programs directed at maternal and child health. MCAH's nutrition and physical activity efforts start by targeting girls and women of reproductive age (15-44) and extend through its prenatal and postpartum initiatives. A partial list of its efforts include:
 - [Comprehensive Perinatal Services Program](#) provides comprehensive perinatal care services and health education to Medi-Cal-eligible women to ensure healthy pregnancies and deliveries.
 - [Breastfeeding Program](#) encourages breastfeeding as the primary source of infant feeding.

- MCAH's yearly analysis of hospital breastfeeding rates identifies areas to improve related policies and practices.
- The [Nutrition and Physical Activity Initiative](#) promotes the development of policies and guidelines to support healthy diet through its [local maternal and child health programs](#), [Comprehensive Perinatal Services Program](#), and the [California Diabetes and Pregnancy Program](#). The Nutrition and Physical Activity Initiative is also integrated into the [Black Infant Health](#) and the [Adolescent Family Life Programs](#), which operate using federal and local funds due to state budget cuts.

Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Nutrition and physical activity programs are also led by the [Chronic Disease and Injury Control Division \(CDIC\)](#), based within the [Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion](#). Four branches within CDIC play key roles in CDPH's nutrition and physical activity efforts: Cancer Control, Cancer Surveillance and Research, Chronic Disease Control, and Safe and Active Communities.

Cancer Control Branch

The [Cancer Control Branch](#) implements large-scale campaigns focused on diet, physical activity, and food insecurity. The Cancer Control Branch manages three major initiatives:

- [Network for a Healthy California \(Network\)](#) is funded through USDA SNAP (see text box on transition to NEOP, this page). In partnership with CDSS, the *Network* works with national, state and local partners to increase fruit and vegetable consumption, physical activity, and food security, and to help reduce obesity-related chronic diseases among low-income families. An estimated 150 contractors work through the

Transitioning from SNAP-Ed to NEOP

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 requires that SNAP-Ed be transformed into the Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention (NEOP) grant program, which will provide greater opportunity to focus on obesity prevention in addition to nutrition education.

Other significant changes include:

- There will be greater opportunity to use community and public health approaches, considered an important addition to the more traditional direct nutrition education emphasized by USDA SNAP-Ed since 2004. Federal rules must be issued by January 1, 2012, with these changes taking effect FFY 2013
- Funding is now provided to states through a grant program. The cumbersome state-federal match reimbursement that had been required under SNAP-Ed was eliminated.

There is a funding scheme outlined in the Act for FFY 2011-2018. California expects to see an increase in funding (from \$116 million in FFY 2010 to about \$140 million annually in the first few years of NEOP). However, starting in 2014, funding formulas are increasingly tied to a state's share of the national SNAP caseload; and with California having historically low SNAP participation rates, California's NEOP funding is expected to then decline significantly (to an estimated \$70-80 million).

The Act also includes a "use it or lose it" provision. Unexpended funds may be reallocated to other states.

Network, including Local and Nonprofit Incentive Awardees, 11 Regional *Networks*, and a community engagement campaign, [Champions for Change](#).

Network social marketing initiatives include the *Children's Power Play! Campaign*, the *African American Campaign*, and the *Latino Campaign, Harvest of the Month*, the *Retail Program*, *Take Action! Worksite Program*, *Physical Activity integration*, and *ReThink Your Drink*.

- Other projects focus on local food and nutrition education, large African-American faith associations, technical assistance, and leadership for nutrition and physical activity in early childhood, afterschool, summer meals, peer and youth empowerment, and other community venues.
- Through an agreement with CDSS, the *Network* is responsible for helping to increase participation through its [CalFresh Outreach](#) campaign. With SNAP-Ed funds, the *Network* provides financial support to seven nonprofit organizations with 88 subcontractors to promote enrollment and retention in CalFresh in 48 counties.
- The *Network* sponsors California's three [statewide surveys](#) dedicated to assessing the dietary and physical activity behaviors of adults and children, starting at age nine years. These are: the California Children's Healthy Eating and Exercise Practices Survey (CalCHEEPS), the California Teen Eating, Exercise and Nutrition Survey (CalTEENS), and the California Dietary Practices Survey of Adults (CDPS). The *Network* also conducts formative research and evaluation.
- [Project LEAN \(Leaders Encouraging Activity and Nutrition\)](#) works to advance nutrition and physical activity policies in schools and communities. Project LEAN administers policy projects to reduce consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and encourage the [Joint Use of School Recreational Facilities](#) (in partnership with the Safe and Active Communities Branch) as part of the two-year CDC initiative, Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW). Project LEAN also administers [School Health Connections](#) (a partnership with the Department of Education).
- [California Obesity Prevention Program \(COPP\)](#) administers the [California Obesity Prevention Plan](#) which addresses obesity prevention through environmental and policy level change within the following priority areas: increasing fruit and vegetable consumption and physical activity, supporting breastfeeding, decreasing "screen time," and decreasing consumption of energy-dense foods and sugar-sweetened beverages. In partnership with other state and nonprofit agencies, COPP convenes the biennial [Childhood Obesity Conference](#).

Cancer Surveillance and Research Branch

The [Cancer Surveillance and Research Branch](#) houses the [Survey Research Group \(SRG\)](#), a program of the [Public Health Institute](#) (PHI). SRG conducts the California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the CDPS, and CalTEENS. This branch also houses the [California Dialogue on Cancer](#), which is responsible for the state cancer control plan.

Chronic Disease Control Branch

Among its many priorities, the [Chronic Disease Control Branch](#) examines how nutrition and physical activity can reduce the risk of chronic disease. It houses the [California Diabetes Program](#), the [California Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program](#), and the [Cancer Detection Section](#). The California Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program administers [WISEWOMAN](#), offering stroke and heart disease screening services and health education to uninsured and underinsured women.

Safe and Active Communities Branch

The [Safe and Active Communities Branch](#) administers the [Safe Routes to School](#) Program, as well as [California Active Communities](#), a program focused on increasing opportunities for physical activity through policy and environmental changes.

[The Center for Environmental Health](#)

The [Center for Environmental Health](#) works with local environmental health departments to enforce the [federal menu labeling law of 2010](#). In 2011, state legislation was passed to harmonize California's 2009 statute with menu-labeling provisions in the Affordable Care Act of 2010. The federal law requires that nutrition information be provided by all chain restaurants and vending machine operators with more than 20 outlets nationwide, as well as by a variety of other food retail establishments, and is expected to go into effect in mid-2012.

[CDPH Funding](#)

Funding for CDPH programs comes from a variety of sources. USDA provides funding for WIC and the *Network for a Healthy California*, which are the largest of CDPH's programs focusing on nutrition and obesity prevention. CDC provides funding for several of CDPH's projects focused on nutrition, physical activity and obesity prevention, including COPP, Project LEAN, California Active Communities, the California Diabetes Program, WISEWOMAN, the Coordinated School Health Program, and the California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.

See Appendix A for an overview of federal funding for nutrition assistance and education programs in CDPH and other California agencies.

California and the Community Transformation Grants

The federal Community Transformation Grants (CTG), a pillar of the federal Affordable Care Act, were announced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in September 2011. The multi-year grants support community-level efforts to reduce chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes. By promoting healthy lifestyles, particularly among population groups with greater chronic disease, the grants will help improve health, reduce health disparities, and control health care spending. Approximately \$103 million was awarded to 61 [states and communities](#) that are expected to serve about 120 million Americans.

In California, the Public Health Institute, in partnership with the California Department of Public Health, received a grant to promote prevention in 42 California counties with populations under 500,000. Work will focus on active living and healthy eating, tobacco-free living, quality clinical and other preventive services, and healthy and safe physical environments.

Eight large California counties with populations over 500,000 – San Diego, Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Kern, Stanislaus, Ventura, and Sacramento (in partnership with the Sierra Health Foundation) – also received CTG grants, as did one Indian Tribal Organization.

For more information, go to the

- CDC page on CTG: <http://www.cdc.gov/communitytransformation/>

Department of Aging

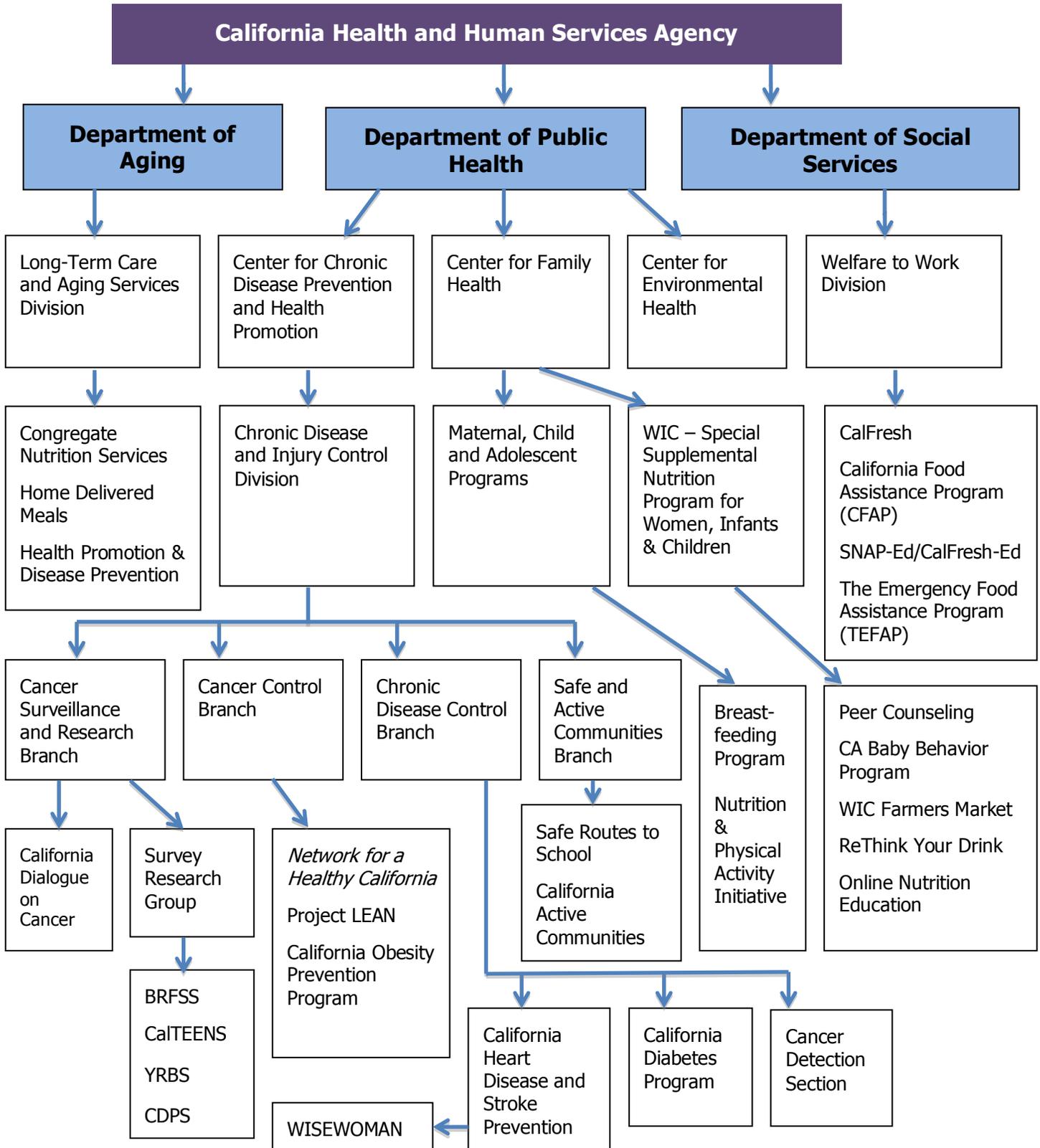
The [California Department of Aging](#) (CDA) administers federal programs serving individuals 60 years of age and older, with the goals of promoting better health and reducing social isolation. Programs are administered through a network of Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) and their service providers.

The AAA implement the [Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Program \(Title IIID\)](#), supported by federal and state funds. This program was authorized through Title IIID of the Older Americans Act and is designed to strengthen preventive health services and efforts to help seniors prevent or manage chronic diseases. The AAA operate the following nutrition programs, based in CDA's Long-Term Care and Aging Services Division:

- [Congregate Nutrition Services](#) provides meals to seniors in group settings in addition to nutrition education, nutrition risk screening, and in some Planning and Service Areas (PSAs), nutrition counseling. The program targets individuals with the greatest economic or social need.
- [Home Delivered Nutrition Program](#) provides meals to seniors who are housebound due to illness or disability or who are otherwise socially isolated.

CDA's nutrition programs are supported by federally allocated funds from the [Older Americans Act](#) (OAA) and the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP), in addition to funds from the [Older Californians Act](#) (OAA). In addition to support from OAA funds and the State General Fund, programs are sustained through local funds, grants, and in-kind donations.

Figure 2. California Health and Human Services Agency: Key Nutrition and Physical Activity Offices and Programs



DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The [California Department of Food and Agriculture](#) (CDFA) protects the state's food supply from pests and diseases. Its six divisions include [Animal Health and Food Safety](#), [Plant Health and Pest Prevention](#), [Inspection Services](#), [Measurement Standards](#), [Marketing Services](#), and [Fairs and Expositions](#).

CDFA's Marketing Services Division prepares and distributes statistics related to California agriculture and leads marketing efforts to promote the state's agricultural supply. As part of these efforts, the Division works to stabilize and promote the state's dairy marketplace. Other marketing programs conduct research and promotion of other agricultural products, including many fruits, vegetables, nuts, seafood and animal products. CDFA also regulates California's 700 Certified Farmers' Markets where fresh-picked crops are sold directly to the public in communities throughout the state.

CDFA's Federal Funds Management Office (FFMO) has assumed administrative responsibilities formerly held by CDA to implement the [Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program](#) (SFMNP). FFMO works with CDA's Area Agencies on Aging to implement the program and provides \$20 coupons annually to low-income seniors to purchase fresh produce at certified farmers' markets during the growing season. CDFA also administers the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (see text box).

The [Specialty Crop Block Grant Program](#) supports over 70 projects that promote and/or increase access to California's fruits, vegetables, tree nuts and dried fruits. Topics include agriculture education and outreach, environment and conservation, marketing, food security, healthy eating, pest management, and food safety.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) is the outreach arm for the [Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources for the University of California](#) (UCANR). While program offerings vary, UCCE offices throughout the state typically administer 4-H and Master Gardener programs, as well as education on healthy diet, diabetes, and school gardens. Based in county offices, UCCE nutrition, family, and consumer sciences advisors provide services, training, and educational materials on nutrition, food safety, food preparation, food preservation, and finance management.

WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

Funded by USDA and managed through CDFA, California operates the largest [WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program](#) in the country.

The WIC FMNP operates from May to October and provides WIC recipients with coupons that can be used only at participating farmers' markets. Eligible California participants receive \$20 in vouchers to purchase fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs.

Relevant programs include:

- [Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program \(EFNEP\)](#) is a federally funded program that offers nutrition education to limited-resource families and children. Based in UCANR's [Youth, Families and Communities Program](#), ENFEP is funded through USDA and administered by county UCCE offices. EFNEP operates an adult nutrition education program in 24 counties targeting adults eligible or participating in a food assistance program. Youth EFNEP programs are offered in schools, after-school programs, and day camps.
- [University of California Food Stamp Nutrition Education Program \(UC-FSNEP\)](#) operates in 33 counties through a joint agreement among USDA, CDSS, and UCCE. UC-FSNEP offers adult programs to improve the nutrition-related skills, financial resource management and food preparation skills of CalFresh recipients and other low-income Californians. Nutrition education is also provided to youth at schools and community programs largely representing children from CalFresh households. The program may be renamed at a later date to reflect the renaming of California's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program to CalFresh.

To access additional modules in

***Understanding Nutrition:
A Primer on Programs
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**APPENDIX A:
FEDERAL FUNDING FOR NUTRITION-RELATED PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA**

Administering State Department / Program	Year	Funding Source	Funds Received
Department of Social Services			
• CalFresh (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) ^{a,b}	FFY 2009*	USDA	4,382,007,874
• The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) ^{a,b}	FFY 2009	USDA	77,816,311
Department of Education			
• National School Lunch Program ^{a, b}	School Year 2009-2010	USDA	1,299,199,234
• Summer Food Service Program ^{a, b}	July 2009	USDA	14,025,641
• Child and Adult Care Food Program ^{a, b} (CACFP)	FFY 2009	USDA	241,113,334
• School Breakfast Program ^{a, b}	FFY 2009	USDA	349,458,273
• Commodity Supplemental Food Program ^{a, b}	FFY 2009	USDA	15,537,326
Department of Public Health			
• WIC ^a	FFY 2009	USDA	1,097,494,571
• <i>Network for a Healthy California</i> ^c			
Nutrition Education	FFY 2009	USDA	104,527,846
CalFresh Outreach	FFY 2009	USDA	3,732,441
• Project LEAN ^d	FFY 2010	CDC	1,100,000
• California Obesity Prevention Program (COPP) ^e	FFY 2010	CDC	730,398
University of California Cooperative Extension			
• Food Stamp Nutrition Education Program (UC-FSNEP) ^f	FFY 2009	USDA	5,889,042
Department of Aging			
• Congregate Nutrition Services ^g	FFY 2009	AoA	42,619,031
• Home-Delivered Meal Services ^g	FFY 2009	AoA	21,597,330
• Nutrition Services Incentive Program ^g	FFY 2009	AoA	12,400,914

Notes: *FFY=Federal Fiscal Year

While more recent funding information is available for some programs, this chart provides information for 2009 to provide roughly comparable comparisons across programs.

^a Food Research and Action Center (2011, January). State of the States: State Data Profiles. Retrieved May 28, 2011 from <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/ca.pdf>

^b Food Research and Action Center (n.d.). Compare state data tool. Available at <http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/reports-2/>

^c C. Okerberg, Health Program Specialist II, *Network for a Healthy California*, California Department of Public Health (personal communication, August 9, 2011)

^d J. Gooley, Project Manager, Project LEAN, California Department of Public Health (personal communication, July 27, 2011).

^e K. Black, Evaluation Coordinator, California Obesity Prevention Program, California Department of Public Health (personal communication, July 27, 2011)

^f University of California Food Stamp Nutrition Education Program. Nutrition education plan: Section D Budget summary. Retrieved July 26, 2011 from <http://fsnep.ucdavis.edu/archive08/nutrition-education-plan-archives/01%20SECTION%20D%20BUDGET%20SUMMARY.pdf>

^g Administration on Aging (n.d.) Funding allocations to states and tribal organizations. Retrieved June 1, 2011 from http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/AoA_Programs/OAA/Aging_Network/State_Allocations/index.aspx#nsip

FOR MORE INFORMATION

This module on the role of state government is one component of *Understanding Nutrition: A Primer on Programs and Policies in California*. Go to www.ccrwf.org to access additional modules.

Patrice Chamberlain was the lead researcher for this module.

The primer was produced by the California Center for Research on Women and Families (CCRWF), in partnership with California Food Policy Advocates and the California Department of Public Health's *Network for a Healthy California (Network)*, a public health effort working with hundreds of partners and organizations to empower low-income Californians to live healthier lives through good nutrition and physical activity.

CCRWF thanks our funders, partners, advisors and reviewers for their contributions to the development of *Understanding Nutrition*, and takes full responsibility for errors and omissions. Please email comments to ccrwf@ccrwf.org.

Funded by USDA SNAP, known in California as CalFresh. • California Department of Public Health.



RECOMMENDED CITATION

Karpilow, K. A., Reed, D. F., Chamberlain, P.T., & Shimada, T. (October 2011). *Primer Module on the Role of Government – The State System*. In *Understanding Nutrition: A Primer on Programs and Policies in California* (2nd ed.). Sacramento, CA: California Center for Research on Women and Families, Public Health Institute. Available on the CCRWF website: www.ccrwf.org.

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