# Biden- Harris Administration National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition and Health

## Call to Action for a Whole of Society Response by Pillar Access the Full Report

### Pillar 1—Improve Food Access and Affordability

End hunger by making it easier for everyone—including individuals in urban, suburban, rural, and Tribal communities, and territories—to access and afford food.

Improving food access and affordability, including by advancing economic security; increasing access to free and nourishing school meals; providing Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) benefits to more children; and expanding Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) eligibility to more underserved populations;

- States and territories should increase support to struggling families through TANF cash assistance, refundable state EITC and CTCs, and other economic supports for low-income families and individuals.
- States should work across state agencies to achieve 95% cross-enrollment of eligible people across SNAP, Medicaid, and other federal programs; and, states should aim to process all SNAP applications within one week.
- State and school districts should increase investment in school food programs such as providing investments to support kitchen infrastructure and training school nutrition professionals.
- State, local, and territory governments, private sector employers, and health care companies should ensure efficient community-clinical referral systems between hospitals and outpatient clinics with community-based services, including the OAA nutrition and health promotion programs, aging and disability resource centers, and Centers for Independent Living.
- State, local, and territory governments should provide incentives and technical assistance to attract healthier food retail outlets to underserved areas, improve healthier food offerings in existing stores, and support year-round mobile produce markets in communities with limited food access.
- State, local, and territory governments should enact food waste reduction and recovery policies such as providing tax incentives to food donors.
- Philanthropy should support pilots that foster collaboration between food service programs at K-12 schools and colleges or universities in order to synergize efforts around workforce training and food procurement.
- The private sector should invest in year-round mobile produce markets and retail outlets within underserved communities.

## Pillar 2—Integrate Nutrition and Health

Prioritize the role of nutrition and food security in overall health—including disease prevention and management—and ensure that our health care system addresses the nutrition needs of all people.

- States should leverage all available federal authorities to expand coverage of "food is medicine" interventions
- States should collaborate with non-profit or community-based organizations to establish a statefunded produce prescription program for low-income individuals and families.
- State, local, and territory governments should integrate nutrition experts into their health departments and modernize scope of practice laws, as applicable, to allow qualified health care professionals to play a larger role in disease prevention and management efforts.
- Health insurance companies should consider providing or expanding coverage of nutrition services, including produce prescriptions and/or medically tailored meals for target populations.
- Hospitals, clinics, and health centers should implement programs leveraging federally supported open industry technology standards that address SDOH such as screening patients for food insecurity, connecting patients to nutrition assistance services, and ensuring services are available.
- Health professional schools (e.g., medical, dental, pharmacy, nursing, social work, public health, physician's assistants, physiology, exercise science, etc.) and licensing boards should expand nutrition education in graduate medical education curriculums, board exams, and postgraduate training.

Pillar 3—Empower All Consumers to Make and Have Access to Healthy Choices Foster environments that enable all people to easily make informed, healthy choices, increase access to healthy food, encourage healthy workplace and school policies, and invest in public education campaigns that are culturally appropriate and resonate with specific communities.

- States should provide nutrition incentives to SNAP participants to purchase healthy food such as
  increasing the purchasing power of SNAP beneficiaries at farmers markets and encourage retailers to
  market more nutritious food in store and online.
- State, local, and territory governments should adopt federal food service guidelines in their municipal buildings and advance measures to prohibit coupons or sales of unhealthy foods and beverages.
- States and localities should adopt early care and education licensing regulations that require
  minimum nutrition and physical activity standards that all licensed childcare providers follow,
  regardless of program participation, and ensure early education and care workers are paid an
  adequate wage.
- States, localities, and K-12 schools should consider incorporating culinary arts and nutrition education into schools.
- OAA nutrition programs and Centers for Independent Living should expand creative service models by partnering with restaurants, grocery stores, food trucks, and local farmers to promote nutritious meals and use of locally-sourced foods.
- Colleges and universities should update their procurement contracts to ensure healthier foods are available in dining halls, including through sourcing local foods.
- Philanthropy should support pilots in underserved communities—including Tribal communities, rural, and Native Hawaiian communities—that boost local food systems as an economic driver in communities by fostering connections between farmers who are growing culturally appropriate food, food vendors, institutions, and community organizations.
- The food industry should increase the availability of and access to foods that are low in sodium and added sugars—including foods meeting or exceeding FDA's voluntary sodium reduction targets—and high in whole grains, particularly for the K-12 market.
- Food retailers should hire RDNs to help provide nutrition information to consumers, redesign stores to more prominently place healthier choices, market and stock healthier items, and establish buying programs with local farms.
- Online grocery companies should redesign their search algorithms to ensure healthier products appear first and include ingredient and Nutrition Facts label information in an accessible manner for all food products sold online.

#### Pillar 4—Support Physical Activity for All

Make it easier for people to be more physically active—in part by ensuring that everyone has access to safe places to be active—increase awareness of the benefits of physical activity, and conduct research on and measure physical activity

- State, local, and territory governments should adopt jurisdiction-wide plans and proclamations to promote CDC's Active People, Healthy Nation as well as adopt and implement Complete Streets policies and Safe Routes to School programs.
- State governments should offer free passes for children and/or families to state parks.
   State, local, and territory governments should increase accessibility for community members with disabilities to exercise at local parks or workout facilities.
- State governments should consider establishing and monitoring implementation of more rigorous physical education requirements in schools to meet or exceed the Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans' recommendations for children and adolescents.
- Correctional facilities should provide opportunities for exercise for persons in custody.
- Employers should encourage physical activity in the workplace, including by promoting the use of stairs instead of elevators and active modes of transportation to work, and by providing access to spaces to be physically active at work.
- City bike share companies should subsidize their membership costs for individuals with lower incomes.
   The private sector should invest in building parks and safe sidewalks in underserved neighborhoods
- The private sector, non-profits, and local governments should work together to create shareduse agreements to make open spaces, sports facilities, and fields open to school

### Pillar 5—Enhance Nutrition and Food Security Research

Improve nutrition metrics, data collection, and research to inform nutrition and food security policy, particularly on issues of equity, access, and disparities.

- State and territory governments should support nutrition and food security research at universities and colleges, including HBCUs, MSIs, and Tribal Colleges and Universities.
- State, local, and territory governments should enter into data sharing agreements with universities, think tanks, food retailers, and other entities to provide administrative data about the use of food banks, participation in after-school sports, or development of Tribal traditional food systems.
- State, local, and territory governments should invest in programs building the pipeline of researchers, particularly from communities of color, rural communities, and people with disabilities.
- Universities, colleges, and academic medical centers should bolster hunger, nutrition, and physical
  activity research and data collection disaggregated by factors, including race, ethnicity, and other
  demographic and social factors
- Philanthropy should support research studies and efforts to bolster and diversify the nutrition science pipeline.
- The private sector should invest in robust research and development focused on nutrition, equity, and health, including research on the microbiome, immunity, diabetes, and other chronic diseases and underserved populations.