

PANKAJ BHANOT DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES P. O. Box 339 Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

January 28, 2015

#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO:	The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair House Committee on Health		
FROM:	Rachael Wong, DrPH, Director		
SUBJECT:	HB 1674 – RELATING TO BEVERAGES FOR CHILDREN		
	Hearing:	Friday, January 29, 2016; 8:30 a.m. Conference Room 329, State Capitol	

**DEPARTMENT'S POSITION:** The Department of Human Services (DHS) appreciates the intent of this bill to address childhood obesity and dental caries, and provides comments as similar federal regulations already exist.

PURPOSE: The purpose of HB 1674 is to establish additional restrictions on sugar-

sweetened beverages and other beverages served in child care facilities.

The DHS's regulations for licensed and registered child care homes and facilities already require that for those programs that provide meals and snacks, the programs must comply with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), even if the programs are not participating in the USDA CACFP reimbursements. In the current USDA CACFP requirements, only milk and 100% fruit or vegetable juice are the allowable fluids to be served to children in care. Any other type of beverage is not served to children in care by a licensed or registered child care home or facility.

The USDA CACFP issued proposed regulations in early-2015 and allowed comments to be submitted until May 2015. No additional updates have been provided by the USDA regarding the proposed regulations. In the proposed revisions for the CACFP, the USDA was still open to allowing flavored milk to be served for children ages 2-4 years with no more than twenty-two (22) grams of sugar per eight (8) fluid ounces. The proposed USDA revisions did not limit the amount of 100% fruit or vegetable juice to four (4) ounces served per day, as proposed in HB 1674. Therefore, if this measure is passed as currently drafted, the resulting law would be more restrictive than the USDA's federal food program regarding fruit or vegetable juice servings, even if the CACFP requirements were amended as proposed in early 2015. Also, it is unclear whether this measure considers flavored milk to be a sugar-sweetened beverage. If flavored milk is considered a sugar-sweetened beverage by Hawaii law, this would be another inconsistency with the USDA CACFP requirements which may lead to confusion.

As currently drafted, the measure may have unintended consequences. As noted in the preamble, in 2014 the estimate of 65,000 children under the age of 6 in Hawaii in need of child care is a concern as the current inventory of licensed child care facilities and registered family care homes only meets a little more than half of the needed capacity.

In fiscal year 2015, the Department monitored 623 licensed child care facilities and 535 registered family child care homes with a total of 35,332 child care slots. The majority of children are in licensed exempt child care settings. The measure as drafted places additional statutory requirements on top of 4 sets of administrative rules that licensed child care facilities and registered family child care homes already are required to follow. Additional licensing requirements, while supportive of health outcomes, may result in a reduction of licensed child

care facilities and registered family child care homes and dampen the interest for potential new providers.

The DHS would like to note that some licensed and registered child care homes and facilities choose not to provide meal service, and the child's parents or guardians are responsible for providing the meals and beverages for the child. There is no exception in the proposed bill that exempts beverages provided by the child's parents or guardians from meeting the requirements of this proposal and would put an additional burden on providers to regulate parental choice. Perhaps adding additional resources for prevention outreach, training or incentives to parents and child care providers of all settings regarding the positive choices would better serve the promotion of the establishment of practices of healthy living in early childhood as well as encourage the development of more licensed child care providers to become licensed.

The DHS also respectfully requests the Committee to consider that the DHS' legislative package HB 2343 and SB 2872 seeks authority to conduct monitoring inspections of nonlicensed or registered child care providers who are caring for children receiving DHS child care subsidies, as mandated by recent amendments to the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014, Public Law 113-186. The anticipated administrative requirement of conducting monitoring inspections for this additional population of child care providers will be a priority for the limited resources of the DHS's child care licensing staff, along with on-going regulation of licensed and registered child care homes and facilities.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this bill.

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D. DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH P. O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801-3378 doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

## Testimony COMMENTING on HB1674 RELATING TO BEVERAGES FOR CHILDREN

REPRESENTATIVE DELLA AU BELATTI, CHAIR HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH Hearing Date: January 29, 2016 Room Number: 329

Fiscal Implications: The Department of Health (DOH) defers to the Department of Human
Services on the fiscal implications, recognizing that this measure will add to their regulatory
requirements and necessitate resources above current levels. The DOH stands ready to
collaborate and offer assistance to our sister agency in their important role in serving families
and children.

6 Department Testimony: The Department of Health offers comments on HB1674. The purpose
7 of this bill is to develop standards for beverages served in child care settings in an effort to help
8 prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. This bill would ensure that only the healthiest
9 beverages are served in child care settings.

Hawaii's child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and
development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend large
amount of time in these settings. Many states, including California and Maryland, already
require that healthier drinks, such as water to replace sugar-sweetened beverages and
overconsumption of fruit juice in child care settings.<sup>1</sup>

The concepts in this bill align with national recommendations for reducing the
consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages. The Division of Physical Activity, Nutrition and
Obesity (DNPAO) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. RWJF Statement on Proposed Revisions to the Child and Adult Food Program. Available at: http://www.rwjf.org/en/library/articles-and-news/2015/04/rwjf-statement-child-and-adult-care-food-program.html

decreasing the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) as an evidence-based strategy
for preventing and reducing overweight and obesity. To stem childhood obesity, *Caring for Our Children: National Health and Safety Performance Standards* recommend that early care and
education programs avoid serving all concentrated sweets such as candy, sodas, sweetened
drinks, fruit nectars, and flavored milk, and not serving fruit juice to children younger than 12
months.

7 Today in Hawaii, more than one in four kindergarteners are overweight or obese and have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation.<sup>2</sup> There is a strong 8 correlation between weight and the consumption of SSBs like soda. In children each 12-ounce 9 soft drink consumed daily, increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%.<sup>3</sup> The average 10 number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year olds in Hawaii at 3.9 is double the national average of 11 1.9.<sup>4</sup> According to one study, among young children, aged 1 through 5 years, consumption of 12 SSBs was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental caries.<sup>5</sup> Fruit juice have been 13 shown among children aged 2 to 4 years, to contribute roughly 100 calories to a daily diet,<sup>6</sup> and 14 drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.<sup>7</sup> 15

16 Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

17 **Offered Amendments:** None.

<sup>3</sup> Ludwig DS, Peterson KE, Gortmaker SL. Relation between consumption of sugar-sweetened drinks and childhood obesity: a prospective, observational analysis. *Lancet*. 2001;357:505-8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hau`Oli Mau Loa Foundation. Strategic Directions for the Children of Hawaii. Available at: http://hauolimauloa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/HML-StrategicDirections.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Hau`Oli Mau Loa Foundation. Strategic Directions for the Children of Hawaii. Available at: http://hauolimauloa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/HML-StrategicDirections.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Marshall TA, Levy SM, Broffitt B, Warren JJ, Eichenberger-Gilmore JM, Burns TL, Stumbo PJ. Dental caries and beverage consumption in young children. *Pediatrics*. 2003;112 (3 Pt 1):e184-e191.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Marshall TA, Levy SM, Broffitt B, Warren JJ, Eichenberger-Gilmore JM, Burns TL, Stumbo PJ. Dental caries and beverage consumption in young children. *Pediatrics*. 2003;112 (3 Pt 1):e184-e191.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Wojcicki JM, Heyman MB. Reducing Childhood Obesity by Eliminating 100% Fruit Juice. *American Journal of Public Health*: September 2012, Vol. 102, No. 9, pp. 1630-1633.



Date: January 27, 2016

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richards P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

From: Jessica Yamauchi, Executive Director, Hawai'i Public Health Institute

#### Re: Strong Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Hrg: January 29, 2016 at 8:30 am at Capitol Room 329

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

The Hawai'i Public Health Institute (HIPHI) supports and promotes policy efforts to create a healthy Hawai'i. HIPHI weaves silos into working relationships as an effective network, ensuring that we come together across sectors to advance collaboration and innovation in public health and work towards making Hawai'i the healthiest place on earth.

HB 1674 will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. The concept of this bill is based on national recommendations for reducing the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages. The Division of Physical Activity, Nutrition and Obesity (DNPAO) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends decreasing the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages as one of six evidence-based strategies for preventing and reducing overweight and obesity.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. The children of Hawai'i also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugar-

sweetened beverages to dental caries is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental caries.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Many states, including California and Maryland, already require that healthier drinks, such as water, replace sugar-sweetened beverages and the over-consumption of fruit juice in child care settings. HIPHI urges you to support HB 1674 to protect our children's health by ensuring that only healthy beverages are served in child care settings and as a part of a comprehensive approach to reducing and reversing Hawai'i's obesity epidemic.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Vanauch

Jessica Yamauchi, MA Executive Director



House Committee on Health The Hon. Della Au Belatti, Chair The Hon. Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair

### Testimony on House Bill 1674 <u>Relating to Beverages for Children</u> Submitted by Dustin Stevens, Public Affairs and Policy Director January 29, 2016, 8:30 a.m., Room 329

The Hawai'i Primary Care Association, which represents community health centers in Hawai'i, supports House Bill 1674, establishing restrictions on sugar-sweetened beverages and other beverages served in child care facilities.

There is little doubt that a growing health crisis exists in Hawaii regarding obesity, aided in no small part by the consumption of sugar sweetened beverages. The average person in the state consumes more than 170 liquid calories every day, almost all without any nutritional value. This consumption does not come without consequences, as the average annual obesity related medical expenditures in the state exceed \$470M.

Research has displayed that taste preferences and eating habits are formed in early childhood years, and this bill would aid that by requiring the serving of healthy beverages in child care facilities. In Hawaii, close to 65K children attended some form of child care, spending on average thirty hours per week in non-parental care. By limiting what drinks are served, an enormous number of calories and their related health risks could be avoided.

In addition, the decreased consumption of such beverages would have a positive effect on oral health outcomes. In Hawaii, the average number of decayed teeth among children ages 5-9 is 3.9, more than double the national average. This bill would help alleviate that by limiting the amount of sugared liquids children are coming in contact with.

For these reasons we support House Bill 1674 and thank you for the opportunity to testify.



January 27, 2015

**TESTIMONY: Written only** 

To:The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair<br/>The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair<br/>Members of the Committee on HealthFrom:Hawaii Public Health Association

Subject: **SUPPORT** – HB1674 Relating to Beverages For Children

Hearing: January 29, 2016 at 8:30am at Capitol Room 329

The Hawaii Public Health Association is an association of over 600 community members, public health professionals, and organizations statewide dedicated to improving public health. HPHA also serves as a voice for public professionals and as a repository for information about public health in the Pacific.

HPHA **supports** the passage of HB1674 which establishes restriction on sugar-sweetened beverages and other beverages served in child care facilities.

This bill is critical in helping to reduce Hawaii's childhood obesity rates. On average, one in four children who reaches the age of attending Kindergarten in Hawaii is overweight or obese. Child care facilities are considerable contributors to children's overall health in this age group and younger. Due to the strong correlation between weight gain and sugar-sweetened beverage consumption as well as the promotion of tooth decay in the early years of childhood – Hawaii demonstrating more than double the national average - it is therefore a clear choice to vote in favor of eliminating sugar-sweetened beverages in child care facilities.

Providing better alternatives, such as 100% fruit juice, low-fat milk, water and other healthier alternatives to sugar-laden beverages in childcare facilities will result in healthier offerings to children within this young age-group while promoting life-long habits of overall wellness and improved beverage-consumption choices throughout childhood.

HPHA supports this policy to establish restriction on sugar-sweetened beverages and other beverages served in child care facilities. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on important health issues affecting people in Hawai'i.

Respectfully submitted,

Holly Kessler

Executive Director



### Testimony in Support of HB 1674, "RELATING TO BEVERAGES FOR CHILDREN"

The American Heart Association supports HB 1674.

Sugary drinks are an unnecessary part of the American diet that decades ago were just a treat and are now guzzled at alarming rates. From sports drinks to sodas to fruitflavored drinks, today's children are drinking their age in these sugary drinks each week. Today's children derive 10% to 15% of their total calories from sugary beverages. Reducing consumption will improve rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease.

Sugary beverages represent the single largest of sugar in the American diet. An average 20-oz. sugary beverage such as soda contains more than 16 teaspoons of sugar.

Too much added sugar from soda and sports drinks can overload critical organs over time, leading to serious diseases such as heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes and dental erosion, pancreatic cancer, and metabolic syndrome. Sugarsweetened beverages are also associated with a risk of weight gain and obesity. **Drinking just one 12-ounce soda every day increases a child's odds of becoming obese by 60 percent, and doubles the risk of dental carries**. While most sugary beverages contain little or no nutritional value, soft drink consumption is also associated with lower intakes of milk (therefore calcium and other nutrients).

Childhood obesity has more than tripled in the past 30 years, and obese children are at least twice as likely as non-obese children to become obese adults. **1 in 3 children** entering kindergarten in Hawaii are overweight or obese.

Consuming sugar through beverages also fools your body. When you consume sugar as a beverage you don't feel as full. It's easy to down 10 or more teaspoons of sugar in a single 12-oz. soda. The American Heart Association recommends no more than 6 teaspoons of added sugar per day for women and no more than 9 teaspoons per day for men. Thus, one average 12-oz. can of sugary beverage can put you over the daily maximum recommended amounts of added sugar.

Overweight and obesity account for approximately \$147 billion in annual health care costs nationally, or 9 percent of all medical spending. An estimated \$470 million is spent annually on obesity-related health problems in Hawaii. Roughly half of those costs may be paid by Medicare and Medicaid, meaning taxpayers absorb the costs for health care associated with obesity treatment.

The AHA urges your **SUPPORT** for **HB 11674** as part of a comprehensive approach to reducing and reversing Hawaii's overweight and obesity epidemic.

全为生命

Respectfully submitted.

Donald B. Weisman Hawaii Government Relations Director

"Building healthier lives, free of cardiovascular diseases and stroke."

life is why<sup>™</sup> es por la vida<sup>™</sup> 全为 Please remember the American Heart Association in your will





Chair, Colby Kisaba Chief Financial Officer Our Mission is to prevent and cure diabetes and to improve the lives of all people affected by diabetes.

January 28, 2016

The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair Hawaii State House of Representatives Hawaii State Capitol, Room 329 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Belatti and Members of the House Committee on Health:

On behalf of the American Diabetes Association (ADA) we are asking for your support of HB 1674. The ADA supports and helps advocate for such policies since they align with our focus on the prevention of type 2 diabetes, through policies that address physical activity and nutrition.

Diabetes is one of the most serious, common, and costly diseases in Hawaii affecting nearly 600,000 individuals with prediabetes or diabetes. The total cost for diabetes in Hawaii is well over \$1.5 billion posing a major public health problem. The ADA believes that if we are to truly make strides against this devastating disease, we must fund diabetes research and programs, improve health care, and support proven prevention measures.

ADA does recommend and has supported policies promoting nutritious school lunches, healthy vending machine options, to decrease consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and increased opportunities for physical education and physical activity in schools as part of our overall prevention work. We support the goals of good nutrition and physical activity for children and commend the Hawaii legislature in considering legislation to help Stop prediabetes and diabetes and improve the health outcomes for a healthy Hawaii!

Please feel free to contact me to discuss your concerns or questions. I am available at llam@diabetes.org or 808.947.5979.

Sincerely,

File Em

Leslie Lam, Executive Director American Diabetes Association



MW Group, Ltd. Executive Committee President, Mark E. Tafoya, OD, MD Pacific Retina Care LLC Executive Committee Sharlene K. Tsuda Vice President, Community Development The Queen's Health Systems Immediate Past Chair Executive Committee Dee-Ann Carpenter, MD Internist, Assistant Professor Department of Native Hawaiian Health John A. Burns School of Medicine Immediate Past President Executive Committee Mike Ching Chief Financial Officer First Hawaiian Bank Past Chair National Income Development Committee Executive Committee Laurie K.S. Tom, MD Endocrinologist Past President Executive Committee Iris R. Okawa, Esq. Bank of Hawaii Past Chair Executive Committee Jane K. Kadohiro, DrPH, APRN, CDE, FAADE President and CEO Diabetes Education and Support Consulting Services Past President National Education Recognition Program Committee National Women and Diabetes Subcommittee Executive Committee Viola Genadio, RN, APRN, CDE, BC-ADM HMSA Executive Committee Karen Y. Arikawa-Hu Associate General Counsel Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc. Elizabeth M. Ignacio, MD Orthopedic Surgeon Gayle P. Ishima A.V. P. Residential Operations Manager Hawaii National Bank Past Chair Garan Ito, PA, MT (ASCP), MBA Director, Diagnostic and Interventional Services The Queen's Medical Center Marion Kamei Senior Vice President & Team Leader, Private Banking First Hawaiian Bank Wesley J. Kim, MD Medical Director Diagnostic Laboratory Services, Inc. Jennifer Loh, MD Endocrinologist Kaiser Permanente Wendy Loh Franchise Owner Juice Plus+ John Melish, MD, FACP Endocrinologist Kapiolani Medical Center Professor, John A. Burns School of Medicine Allison Mizuo Lee Partner Cades Schutte LLP May M. Okihiro, MD, MS Director, Hawaii Initiative for Childhood Obesity Research & Education Assistant Professor John A. Burns School of Medicine Faith Rex President SMS Consulting Valerie Sonoda Educator, Health Systems Development HMSA Gino Soquena Government and Community Relations Director Hawaii Laborers Union Local 368 Michael Tam Chief Executive Officer Martin & MacArthur Blake Yokotake Human Resources Manage Seven-Eleven Hawaii, Ind Hawaii Advisory Board Steven Ai President City Mill Company, Ltd. Wilfred Fujimoto, MD Professor, Emeritus of Medicine University of Washington Mufi Hannemann President and CEO Hawai'i Lodging & Tourism Association Stafford J. Kiguchi Senior Vice President and Manager - Corporate Communications and Government Relations Bank of Hawaii Mariorie K. L. M. Mau, MS. MD. FACP Professor, Department Native Hawaiian Health John A. Burns School of Medicine National Adult Strategies Committee Mia Noguchi President Lotus Pond Communications Richard Okazaki Presiden Diagnostic Laboratory Services, Inc. Executive Director, Leslie Lam

From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, January 26, 2016 7:35 PM
То:	HLTtestimony
Cc:	mendezj@hawaii.edu
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB1674 on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM*

## <u>HB1674</u>

Submitted on: 1/26/2016 Testimony for HLT on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 329

Submitted By	Organization	<b>Testifier Position</b>	Present at Hearing
Javier Mendez-Alvarez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted <u>less than 24 hours prior to the hearing</u>, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

From:	Maria Moreno - Chow <morenochow@gmail.com></morenochow@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 4:48 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Maria Moreno - Chow 548 Uluoa st. Kailua, HI 96734

From:	Paul Ho <hoart@mac.com></hoart@mac.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 4:51 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Paul Ho 88 Piikoi Street 3903 Honolulu, HI 96814

From:	Michelle Gray < mmg2b@msn.com>	
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 5:12 PM	
To:	HLTtestimony	
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children	

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Michelle Gray 430 Lanipuao Street Honolulu, HI 96825

From:	Nicole Kerr <nicole.kerr@ah.org></nicole.kerr@ah.org>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 5:43 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Nicole Kerr 520 N. Kalaheo Kailua, HI 96734

From:	Sandy Barr Rivera <sandycooks@earthlink.net></sandycooks@earthlink.net>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 11:19 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

I have taught at the college level, where my students are motivated to learn, but stuck in their lifelong habits that display as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease-at college age!!!

The place to address poor health and move this forward in the most effective way is with young children. This goes for tasty, nutritious food in school cafeterias, cooked with pride. In my mind these two acts will move the next generation toward better lifelong health.

I don't give up on the older population, but recognize this opportunity as golden for major forward movement in this area: better baseline childhood health.

Thank you for the opportunity to weigh in.

Sandy Barr Rivera 45-476 Ilima Street Box 1561 Honokaa, HI 96727

From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, January 26, 2016 5:51 PM
То:	HLTtestimony
Cc:	protechoahu@gmail.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB1674 on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM*

## <u>HB1674</u>

Submitted on: 1/26/2016 Testimony for HLT on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 329

Submitted By	Organization	<b>Testifier Position</b>	Present at Hearing
Clayton Silva	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted <u>less than 24 hours prior to the hearing</u>, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 12:35 PM
То:	HLTtestimony
Cc:	mshimokawa@pcmahi.com
Subject:	Submitted testimony for HB1674 on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM

### <u>HB1674</u>

Submitted on: 1/28/2016 Testimony for HLT on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 329

Submitted By	Organization	<b>Testifier Position</b>	Present at Hearing
Malia Shimokawa, MD	Individual	Support	No

Comments: As a pediatrician, obesity medicine specialist and mother, I am writing in full support of this measure that would greatly limit access to sugar-sweetened beverages for our most vulnerable population, children. By restricting SSB from being served in day care centers this would also serve as a powerful example for parents to mirror this in their homes. It is medically shown that eliminating/limiting SSB in children not only leads to healthier weight and minimizes medical co-morbidities such as diabetes and heart disease, these healthy habits and taste preferences lead to healthier adults. I commend the authors of this bill for this effort. Respectfully, Malia Shimokawa, MD Board-Certified, Pediatrics Board-Certified, Obesity Medicine Medical Director, NEW Keiki (weight management) Program, Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children Pediatrics, Pearl City Medical Associates

Please note that testimony submitted <u>less than 24 hours prior to the hearing</u>, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

From:	Lani Nagao <lanikn@me.com></lanikn@me.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 12:59 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329

Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

I hope that Hawaii will require health, fitness and nutrition education as part of childcare activities.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Many states, including California and Maryland, already require that healthier drinks, such as water, replace sugarsweetened beverages and the over-consumption of fruit juice in child care settings. I ask you to support HB 1674 to protect our children's health by ensuring that only healthy beverages are served in child care settings and as a part of a comprehensive approach to reducing and reversing Hawaii's obesity epidemic.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lani Nagao 2850 Kapena St. Lihue, HI 96766

From:	Lisa Andrews <lisa.andrews851@gmail.com></lisa.andrews851@gmail.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 2:15 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329

Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

Everyone knows that children, when they're alone, are likely to make on healthy decisions about what they eat and drink. We are being completely irresponsible by making these sugary drinks an option.

I do believe that pure

Juice and/or nectar, without any additives, should be available as options. Also reverse osmosis water dispensers at fasciitis so that a child may fill their water bottle with clean water when needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lisa Andrews

Kapa'au, HI 96755

From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 3:07 PM
То:	HLTtestimony
Cc:	natalie.mckinney@gmail.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB1674 on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM*

## <u>HB1674</u>

Submitted on: 1/28/2016 Testimony for HLT on Jan 29, 2016 08:30AM in Conference Room 329

Submitted By	Organization	<b>Testifier Position</b>	Present at Hearing
Natalie McKinney	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted <u>less than 24 hours prior to the hearing</u>, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email <u>webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov</u>

January 28, 2016

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Representative Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members, House Committee on Health

From: Cristeta Ancog M.D, FAAP

Re: Strong Support for HB 1674, Relating to Health

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **strong support** of HB1674. I strongly support setting standards for nutrition in child care facilities by ensuring that healthy beverages are served. Restricting sugar-sweetened beverages and limiting the amount of fruit juice served in child care settings will help prevent childhood obesity and dental cavities in Hawaii.

I am a board certified pediatrician, and am deeply concerned about the epidemic of pediatric obesity in our state. In over 25 years of practice, I have witnessed the increase in overweight and obese children. Across the state, the highest rates are in the low income and Native Hawaiian populations, but every demographic is part of this obesity epidemic. Studies show that 70% of these overweight children will become overweight adults, which increases the complications that are associated with obesity, especially type 2 diabetes and early cardiac disease. We are already seeing these complications in children.

We know that eating habits of children are formed in their early years. Children can easily drink a lot of juice because it tastes good. Drinking sugar-sweetened beverages such as sweetened fruit juice increases caloric intake without adding any nutritional value. Even too much 100% juice is not healthy. While the American Academy of Pediatrics does suggest 100% fruit juice as an acceptable part of a healthy diet, they advise no more than 4 to 6 ounces a day. Any more than this reduces a child's appetite for other, more nutritious foods. Fruit juice offers no nutritional benefits over whole fruit. Whole fruits provide fiber and other nutrients. The AAP recommends that children drink water and milk.

Promoting healthy eating habits in childcare settings will teach children how to lead healthy lifestyles. It is much better to prevent obesity than to treat it later on. We all know how hard it is to make lifestyle changes and lose weight when we are older. Please help create a healthier Hawaii and pass HB1674.

Sincerely,

Cristeta Ancog MD, Fellow, American Academy of Pediatrics, Board Certified, American Board of Pediatrics 98-1941 F Kaahumanu St Aiea, HI 96701

From:	Jermy Domingo <jermy@hawaii.edu></jermy@hawaii.edu>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 5:38 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jermy Domingo 91-1036 Koka St. Honolulu, HI 96813

From:	Jodilyn Kunimoto <jodilyn@hawaii.rr.com></jodilyn@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 5:31 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jodilyn Kunimoto Kunimoto Hilo, HI 96720

From:	Hau'oli Tomoso <john.a.h.tomoso@gmail.com></john.a.h.tomoso@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 11:59 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

John A. H. Tomoso, MSW, ACSW, LSW 51 Ku'ula Street Kahului, Maui, HI 96732-2906

Hau'oli Tomoso 51 Ku'ula Street Kahului, HI 96732

From:	Katalina McGlone <doctor.katalina@gmail.com></doctor.katalina@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 10:37 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329

Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sincerely, Katalina McGlone, PhD, MSEPH, CHES

Katalina McGlone PO BOX 235166 HONOLULU, HI 96823
From:	LEENA TAMANG <itamang@hotmail.com></itamang@hotmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 8:22 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

LEENA TAMANG

Honolulu, HI 96815

From:	shay Chan Hodges <shay.chanhodges@gmail.com></shay.chanhodges@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 7:45 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children
Categories:	Green Category

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329

Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Many states, including California and Maryland, already require that healthier drinks, such as water, replace sugarsweetened beverages and the over-consumption of fruit juice in child care settings. I ask you to support HB 1674 to protect our children's health by ensuring that only healthy beverages are served in child care settings and as a part of a comprehensive approach to reducing and reversing Hawaii's obesity epidemic.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

shay Chan Hodges 37 Puu Koa Place Haiku, HI 96708

From:	Kanani Kilbey <kanani.kilbey@gmail.com></kanani.kilbey@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 7:44 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children
Categories:	Green Category

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329

Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Many states, including California and Maryland, already require that healthier drinks, such as water, replace sugarsweetened beverages and the over-consumption of fruit juice in child care settings. I ask you to support HB 1674 to protect our children's health by ensuring that only healthy beverages are served in child care settings and as a part of a comprehensive approach to reducing and reversing Hawaii's obesity epidemic.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kanani Kilbey 53-510 Kamehameha Highway Attn: Dr. Bryan Mih, HEALTHY program Hauula, HI 96717

From:	Cyrus Howe <cwhowe@gmail.com></cwhowe@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 7:00 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cyrus Howe

Honolulu, HI 96822

From:	Tyler Ralston <dgkahalas@gmail.com></dgkahalas@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 6:31 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Tyler Ralston PO Box 10528 Honolulu, HI 96816

From:	Marilyn Gagen <mgagen@gmail.com></mgagen@gmail.com>
Sent:	Wednesday, January 27, 2016 6:46 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Marilyn Gagen 59-398 Ka Nani Drive N/A Kamuela, HI 96743

From:	Courtney Voss <courtney@hiphi.org></courtney@hiphi.org>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 9:30 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Courtney Voss 850 Richards Street Haleiwa, HI 96712

From:	Curtis Palmer <curt.palmer@cancer.org></curt.palmer@cancer.org>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 9:37 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Curtis Palmer 45-615 Puuluna Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744

From:	Kathryn Braun <kbraun2000@gmail.com></kbraun2000@gmail.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 10:37 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kathryn Braun 625 Iolani Ave #504 Honolulu, HI 96813

From:	Cynthia P Chow <cyn.artemis@gmail.com></cyn.artemis@gmail.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 10:43 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cynthia P Chow 46-369 Haiku Road D-6 Kaneohe, HI 96744

From:	Michele Nihipali <nihipalim001@hawaii.rr.com></nihipalim001@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 12:11 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Michele Nihipali 54-074 Kamehameha Hwy. # A 54-074 A Kam Hwy Hauula, HI 96717

From:	Lorrie Ann Santos <anelalani@gmail.com></anelalani@gmail.com>
Sent:	Friday, January 29, 2016 5:22 AM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lorrie Ann Santos 45-415 Lolii Street Kaneohe, HI 96744

From:	Patricia Soeda <psuenaga@yahoo.com></psuenaga@yahoo.com>
Sent:	Thursday, January 28, 2016 10:30 PM
To:	HLTtestimony
Subject:	Support for HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

To: The Honorable Della Au Belatti, Chair The Honorable Richard P. Creagan, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Health

- Hrg: House Committee on Health, January 29, 2016, 8:30 am, Room 329
- Re: Support for HB1674, Relating to Beverages for Children

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in support of HB 1674, Relating to Beverages for Children.

This bill will develop standards for beverages served in childcare facilities in an effort to help prevent childhood obesity and dental caries. HB1674 will ensure that only the healthiest beverages are served in childcare settings.

Today in Hawai'i, more than one in four kindergartners are overweight or obese and Hawai'i spends an estimated \$470,000,000 annually on obesity-related medical costs. Hawaii's children also have one of the highest rates of dental caries (cavities) in the nation. The average number of decayed teeth among 5-9 year-olds in Hawai'i is 3.9, double the national average. These figures underscore the need to provide healthy food and beverages to ensure that the children of Hawai'i can make healthy choices to prevent obesity and dental decay.

In Hawai'i current childcare facility requirements have specific nutrition regulations, however, they do not restrict facilities from serving sugar-sweetened beverages or excessive amounts of fruit juice.

Research demonstrates that taste preferences and lifelong healthy habits are formed in early childhood years. Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages at an early age may perpetuate that preference throughout life. There is overwhelming evidence on the link between obesity and the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages like soda. In children, each 12 oz. soft drink consumed daily increases their odds of becoming obese by 60%. Research linking sugarsweetened beverages to dental cavities is also strong. Among young children, aged 1 through 5, consumption of sugarsweetened beverages was associated with an 80-100% increased risk of dental decay.

The fruit juice beverage standards in this bill are consistent with recommendations from the American Academy of Pediatrics, as well as the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Fruit juice restrictions have been established because fruit juice is also full of sugar and among children aged 2 to 4 years, 100% juice contributes roughly 100 calories to a daily diet. Drinking too much juice may be associated with obesity, diarrhea and tooth decay.

Our child care settings can play an integral role in children's health and development by providing a healthy food environment because many children spend a large amount of time in early child care settings. More than 11 million children under the age of 6 in the United States spend an average of 30 hours per week in non-parental childcare settings. In 2014, close to 65,000 children in Hawai'i under the age of 6 potentially were in need of child care.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Patricia Soeda 1147 Ala Napunani St PH-6 Honolulu, HI 96818