**MODEL CONGRESS 2016 Period 8**

Your Name: Heiszer, Selvin, Margolis, Dukhan

Committee Name: Nutritional Guidelines and Health Care Committee

**Part I:** **Topic Overview**

* The specific issue is nutritional guidelines in schools
* The people involved with this issue are the students of public schools in America.
* Our bill is proposing to stricken nutritional guidelines in all public and private schools in America.
* This topic is of national interest because 1 in every 3 kids in america is obese. Since children spend most of their time in school, the food the schools feed them should be something that follows good nutritional guidelines to try and help stop child obesity from spreading.
* Our bill we are proposing sets instruction to primary ingredients in food. For example, highly processed foods full of sugar, salt, fat, additives, preservatives, and coloring.
* These will be the only mandates, for we believe in giving the power to the states and their vendors on what food they serve, as long as the meet these guidelines.
* Many people are involved with this specific issue. School vendors, nutritionists, and the schools are involved with this issue. They each provide many points, such as the cost of nutritional food, the source of this food, and many other variables. These things each provide many causes for many people to fight for this issue.
* This topic is of national interest because over 20% of children are obese. Many people think if we don’t reform our food in schools, a majority of the country will become obese, and will have many health problems in their near future. This issue has many parents in uproar, for they don’t want to see their children obese, and feel a change must come and healthy foods replace junk foods in school and in many restaurants. Therefore, this topic has many people talking across the nation for reforms for school lunches.

***2. Why does this topic interest you? (3-5 bulleted sentences)***

* Do you have any background knowledge of your topic?  If so, explain.
* What particular event, news article or current event sparked your interest in this topic?
* This topic interests me because I feel that America is being stereotyped as an unhealthy country and I feel that this wouldn’t be true if the government enforced more guidelines on what you should and shouldn’t be eating.
* I have some knowledge on this topic, mainly including how many kids in America are overweight or obese, this lowers our overall lifespan in America.
* A specific article that sparked my interest in this topic was from Opposing Viewpoints called,”Government Dietary Guidelines Are Political, Not Scientific” because it spoke about how although many of the nutritional facts are science based, it was the government’s job to enforce those guidelines. I found this a great point because if the government isn’t enforcing the guidelines, what point is there to having them if they aren’t being used?
* This topic interests me because I feel that we need to help change the nutritional level of our nation, and if we do we could help our future generations make healthier food choices.
* I have a little bit of knowledge on our topic. I know that the government has tried to regulate and control the nutritional limits, however in many places, ex: schools do not enforce the guidelines.
* The article called “Should the U.S. government take measures to fight obesity?” really sparked my eyes on how in many schools, although they are trying to watch the nutritional guidelines, obesity is still growing quickly.
* This topic interests me because it is very important to those around America. Nutritional guidelines are important because they will help Americans make smart choices about food and physical activity, so they can have happier and healthier lives. Nutritional guidelines also interest me because they affect my diet inside and outside of school.
* I have a little bit of knowledge on this topic. I know that unhealthy foods in school cafeterias can lead to child obesity. I also know that eating healthy can prevent obesity.
* The article called “Lunch Lessons” on EBSCOhost was very interesting. This is because it gave me a lot of information about obesity in children, nutrition, school lunchrooms, school children - food, and school budgets.
* This topic interests me because the nutritional guidelines directly would affect me and my diet in school for lunch. This is important because new laws can change they way schools serve their lunches. Since our school relies on a vendor for lunches, they would also have to change the food they serve. Overall the changes in nutritional guidelines will affect all students eat around the country, and that deeply interests me.

***3. What do you think are the current controversies surrounding your topic? (3-5 bulleted sentences) Use research information as evidence***

* Our topic is currently in the news.
* Some groups of people involved with our topic are the American Medical Association (AMA), CDC, federal/state governments/associations, and the President.
* One opinion regarding our topic is the government should take action to encourage the food and restaurant industries to produce healthier food and to better inform the consumers about their food choices.
* Another opinion regarding our topic is your diet and nutrition an individual responsibility, not the government’s.
* There are many controversies with nutrition. The connection between obesity, school nutrition guidelines, and school lunches is very interesting. Many people believe these guidelines are highly political and working in the best health interests of the students. But, on the other hand, the vendors feel that is economically impossible to provide only healthy foods, and much needed profits come from the sale of sugary items such as cookies and ice cream. In conclusion, there are many controversies surrounding the issue and the must be addressed.

**Part II: Preliminary Research**

1. **1What is the history/origin of your topic? *(At least two paragraphs, 3-5 sentences each)***

* Why has your topic become a national concern?
* Are there specific events that led to your topic coming to the forefront of national issues?

The issue of having nutritional guidelines in schools has become a national concern for people of all ages. According to The State of Obesity, “Approximately 17 percent of children and teenagers (ages 2 to 19) were obese from 2011 to 2012, and 31.8 percent were either overweight or obese.” This quote shows us that many, many people in America aren’t the average, healthy weight that they should be. The worry that our future generations won’t last much longer than our current one because they’re eating too unhealthily should be brought to the nation’s attention now, while we can still stop it.

The article “Joliet Junior College Chef is Part of White House School Healthy Lifestyle Initiative” stated that,”’This is the first generation in a long time where the parents might outlive the kids,’ McGreal said. ‘At least we came from the generation where we ate a lot of fruits and veggies and ran through the parks until the streetlights came on.’” This quote shows that our parent’s generations were raised to healthy practices, while we were raised to phones and computers instead of playing outside. We, as the nation’s future, have to continue on their practices so that we don’t end up dying out of obesity, breaking the chain of generations in America.

**2. What are the issues/problems regarding your topic? *(Include a minimum of  3 problems/issues, 5-7 sentences)***

There are many people involved in the nutrition issue. Obese or overweight children, low income people who can’t afford healthier foods, school vendors, and the school districts. There are many problems within these people. For example some food vendors, school districts and people can’t afford healthier food, since the most affordable food is a burger from Mcdonald's. The economic issue over weighs the obesity issue because if the schools and vendors can’t afford healthy foods and at least provide some healthier options, also, in low income school districts, the students barely can afford to eat, so the vendors provide the most affordable option. In the end the issues are obesity, overweightness, and economic issues for the vendors, schools and people.

There many people related to nutrition problem. Overweight and obese children, school venders, parents and school districts. School lunches are one of the biggest factors that impact the weight of children. For example, kids sit in school all day, without the required amount of exercise, however when it comes to school lunches, many times, there aren’t the healthiest options to choose from. According to 2012 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than one-third of children in the country are either overweight or obese. School vendors and school districts are another problem. In some cases, the schools cannot afford healthier lunches, and as a result they buy the cheaper foods that are less healthy. As well as school vendors, parents also may not be able to afford healthier foods because, in many cases, organic/healthy foods are more expensive. In conclusion, the issues are childhood obesity, school vendors and economic issues.

Many people in America are connected to this overweight issue. Almost all children, many adults, and most school staff and ambassadors have come into contact with this issue. One particular issue stands above the others, this issue being that schools aren’t providing kids with the healthy meals that they should be eating. According to “Should Schools Restrict the Sale of Junk Food?” when it states,”Junk food in schools leads to various weight-related health problems, and since students spend so much time at school, that is where it should be controlled. It is hypocritical for schools to teach good nutrition to students while selling them junk food at the same time.” This quote shows that kids spend most of their time in school, so what they are fed there 5 out of the 7 days of the week is what will effect their diet most. Overall, our topic involves people all around America, the main issue is the rate obesity in children is rising, and this mainly takes place in schools.

Problem #1

Obesity

According to the Centers for disease control and prevention 20% of all adolescents are obese, and those numbers increase every year. Because of being obese young, they will have many health issues later such as type-2 diabetes, sleep apnea, and gallbladder disease. These are some of many that can harm a child's health.

Problem #2

Economic impact

Unfortunately, those who have lower socioeconomic levels are more likely to be obese. According to the State of obesity, 33% of those who make $15,000 a year. Those who are poorer are more likely to be obese, because more affordable foods tend to be junk foods, like a hamburger at mcdonald's. Healthy foods, like whole meat, milk, fruits, and vegetables are expensive and many schools can’t afford fresh foods. According to the state of obesity article socioeconomic and obesity, “Children living below the federal household poverty level have an obesity rate 2.7 times higher (27.4 percent) than children living in households exceeding 400 percent of the federal poverty level.”

Problem #3

School Vendors

School vendors are one of the biggest problems unfortunately. In most cases, unhealthy foods are cheaper to buy, and easier to sell. Also in schools, to make more money, the vendors will provide unhealthy food options like burgers and pizza. When the vendors sell these foods, they make more money faster. According to health experts, today, Americans are more likely to eat high fattening foods, like pizza and french fries, in larger quantities. However, more kids will start to become overweight or obese. 17% of children and adolescents- about 2.5 million-are obese in current times. The amendments that deal with this issue are the 10th, 9th, and 14th amendments. The states have the right to choose who their vendors are, and the kids have the right to choose what they want to eat, in school.

**Part III: Narrow your Focus**

1. *Which specific issue/problem will you focus on?*

* From the above listed 3 problems, which one is most concerning?

Of the issues listed above, the one we will be focusing on is obesity. This issue is the most concerning because it will affect our future the most. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) concluded that if U.S. children don’t get their weight in check, their anticipated health problems will significantly shorten their lives. Also, if the obesity rates in children continue to go up, it isn’t unlikely that our generation may be the first to not outlive their parents. That could be an issue because then the generations after ours will have unhealthy history, which could cause diseases and genetic malformations in their children. Overall, obesity is our main worry for this topic.

***2. Create a Preamble for your bill:***

**To require all public schools (K-12) to strictly adhere to FDA guidelines for all food products that are sold to the students of the school.**

**Part IV: Supportive Evidence**

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| **Types of Evidence** | **Supportive Information-Facts** | **Significance-Relevance to your topic** | **Citation** *(use EasyBib)* |
| 1. Statistics according to the Campaign to end obesity | ⅓ kids in America are obese or overweight.  21% of kids have type two diabetes | Kids today are heavier and more out of shape then ever. These rates show signs of poor eating choices and poor | "Obesity Facts." *The Campaign to End Obesity*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2016.  <http://www.obesitycampaign.org/obesity\_facts.asp>. |
| 2.  Statistics according to a hyper focus on weight, from galegroup.com | A full 95% of those who have [eating disorders](http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovic/ViewpointsDetailsPage/ViewpointsDetailsWindow?failOverType=&query=&prodId=OVIC&windowstate=normal&contentModules=&display-query=&mode=view&displayGroupName=Viewpoints&limiter=&u=livi56479&currPage=&disableHighlighting=false&displayGroups=&sortBy=&source=&search_within_results=&p=OVIC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GALE%7CEJ3010896209) are between the ages of 12 and 25.  In a survey of 185 female students on a college campus, 58% felt pressure to be a certain weight, and of the 83% that dieted for weight loss, 44% were of normal weight.  42% of 1st-3rd grade girls want to be thinner.  81% of 10 year olds are afraid of being fat. | If a child becomes overweight, that not only affects them physically, it also affects them emotionally. Being overweight may lead to depression, which can cause emotional eating, leading to the person gaining even more weight. This can cause obesity. | Murr, Virginia. "Government Regulation Places Excessive Emphasis on Being Overweight." *Should the Government Regulate What People Eat?* Ed. Ronald D. Lankford, Jr. Farmington Hills, MI: Greenhaven, 2014. At Issue. Rpt. of "Another Hazard to Government Regulation of 'Unhealthy' or 'Fattening' Foods." *Ladyphilosophy.com* 22 Mar. 2013: n. pag. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*. Web. 25 Feb. 2016. |
| **Types of Evidence** | **Supportive Information-Facts** | **Significance-Relevance to your topic** | **Citation** *(use EasyBib)* |
| 3. Statistic | According to the **CDC**, children who are obese are more likely to suffer from high blood pressure and high cholesterol, both put them at increased risk of cardiovascular complications.  According to public health experts, they worry that childhood obesity will begin earlier in life, almost a quarter of children ages 2-5 are considered obese/overweight.  some state gov. passed laws to decrease obesity. Ex: in a 2003 Arkansas measure called on some schools to test the BMI( Body Mass Index) of students and send the results home. A 2007 California law limited the sale of junk food from high school vending machines(all found on Diet and Nutrition-Issues and Controversies) | This information relates to our topic because obesity is unhealthy, and as a result of obesity, kids are more likely to have severe health problems in the future.  Obesity starts earlier in life  State has taken this issue into consideration and trying to fix it. | “Diet and Obesity. ” *Issues & Controversies.* Infobase Learning, 11 Feb. 2013.Web. 25 Feb. 2016. <<http://icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=6327>> |
| 4.  Statistics According to  “Government Regulation Places Excessive Emphasis on Being Overweight” | “In the United States alone, up to 24 million people of all ages and genders suffer from an eating disorder (anorexia, [bulimia](http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovic/ViewpointsDetailsPage/ViewpointsDetailsWindow?failOverType=&query=&prodId=OVIC&windowstate=normal&contentModules=&display-query=&mode=view&displayGroupName=Viewpoints&limiter=&u=livi56479&currPage=&disableHighlighting=false&displayGroups=&sortBy=&source=&search_within_results=&p=OVIC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GALE%7CEJ3010896209) and [binge eating disorder](http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovic/ViewpointsDetailsPage/ViewpointsDetailsWindow?failOverType=&query=&prodId=OVIC&windowstate=normal&contentModules=&display-query=&mode=view&displayGroupName=Viewpoints&limiter=&u=livi56479&currPage=&disableHighlighting=false&displayGroups=&sortBy=&source=&search_within_results=&p=OVIC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GALE%7CEJ3010896209)).” | Children with eating disorders tend to have lower self esteem and can sometimes use self harm. This leads to more medical issues, which can lead to more economic issues. | Murr, Virginia. "Government Regulation Places Excessive Emphasis on Being Overweight." *Should the Government Regulate What People Eat?* Ed. Ronald D. Lankford, Jr. Farmington Hills, MI: Greenhaven Press, 2014. At Issue. Rpt. from "Another Hazard to Government Regulation of 'Unhealthy' or 'Fattening' Foods." *ladyphilosophy.com* 22 Mar. 2013. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*. Web. 25 Feb. 2016. |
| **Types of Evidence** | **Supportive Information-Facts** | **Significance-Relevance to your topic** | **Citation** *(use EasyBib)* |
| 5.  Campaign to end obesity  z | Health Care costs for those Obese or Overweight  Per capita medical spending is $2,741 higher for people with obesity than for normal weight individuals. | This means that those who are normal weight save money on health care and being obese is not only unhealthy but expensive. | "Obesity Facts." *The Campaign to End Obesity*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2016.  <http://www.obesitycampaign.org/obesity\_facts.asp>. |
| 6.  Campaign to end obesity | - According to the United States Department of Agriculture, healthier diets could prevent at least $71 billion per year in medical costs, lost productivity and lost lives.  -In 2010, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office reported that nearly 20 percent of the increase in U.S. health care spending (from 1987-2007) was caused by obesity.9  - Annual health costs related to obesity in the U.S. is nearly $200 billion, and nearly 21 percent of medical costs in the U.S. can be attributed to obesity.10 | This means the government has to spend more money on healthcare than they should. | "Obesity Facts." *The Campaign to End Obesity*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Feb. 2016.  <http://www.obesitycampaign.org/obesity\_facts.asp>. |

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| 7.  Current Law -  School Milk Nutrition Act of 2015 | “The bill amends the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require the milk offered to students participating in the NSLP to include low-fat flavored milk containing no more than 150 calories per 8-ounce serving.”  This bill was passed. | This bill supports our idea of having specific calorie requirements and servings to help benefit the health of children. |
| 8.  Court Case -  National Soft Drink Association V. John R. Block, Secretary | This court case prohibited the sale of soda, chewing gum, water ices, and certain candies at schools that received a federal subsidy for breakfast programs. | This court case stressed the importance of how imperative it is for children to have healthy and nutritional meal options provided at school. The case also gave the Secretary the power to study the effects of the sale of candy bars and soft drinks in schools and to regulate the sale of such foods if they affect the sale of nutritious foods. |
| 9.  Constitutional Connection | As the Constitution stated in the Preamble, “... promote the general welfare”. | The country’s future welfare depends on whether or not our obesity rates go down because if they don’t, our life expectancies will drop and the population of America will be unhealthy, which is definitely not ‘general welfare.’ |
| 10.  Constitutional Connection  11. Law | As the Constitution stated in the Preamble, “... ensure the Blessings of Liberty”.  Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Committee on Agriculture should not propose any reduction in the availability or amount of benefits provided under the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) in effect under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, and that the House of Representatives should reject any proposed legislation that includes any provisions that reduce the availability or amount of benefits provided under SNAP. | The Blessings of Liberty (life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness) are not fulfilled if our population starts to die off due to medical issues related to being obese or overweight. We are not living if we are only struggling to survive due to bad heart and blood pressure conditions because of weight issues.    This means that SNAP must provide for the wellbeing of students and their health. |

**Part V: Opposing Evidence**

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| á  **Types of Evidence** | **Supportive Information-Facts** | **Significance-Relevant to your topic** | **Citation** *(use EasyBib--add source as you go)* |
| 1.  Quote | Dr. Joe Thompson,the director of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Center to Prevent Childhood Obesity said, “You can’t say to a family ‘eat more fruits and vegetables’ when the only stores in the neighborhood sell six kinds of chips, and 12 kinds of soda, but not a single piece of fresh produce. | This quote shows that in some cases, it’s not the child’s fault, it’s the economic situation that they are in. | “Diet and Obesity. ” *Issues & Controversies.* Infobase Learning, 11 Feb. 2013.Web. 25 Feb. 2016. <http://icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=6327> |
| 2. U.S. Constitution  10th Amendment   a | The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. | This means the states have a right to choose their vendors and since they control the education system, they control the choices within that system. | The U.S. Constitution |
| 3.  The constitution  14th amendment | All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. | People have the right to choose what they eat. | The U.S.Constitution |
| 4.Quote from the U.S. Constitution  9th Amendment | Powers Reserved to the People  “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be constructed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.” | This amendment states that the people have other rights not listed in the constitution thus, people have the right to eat whatever they want and how much they want. | The U.S. Constitution |
| 5.  Statistic According to New Brunswick Survey Says Most Schools Not Meeting Nutritional Guidelines | “Vanessa Yurchesyn, co-chairwoman of NB Dieticians in Action, says many of the menus would have met nutritional guidelines were it not for the daily inclusion of food such as burgers, pizza or cookies.” | If schools didn’t sell some of the unhealthy food choices that they do, most schools would be within the already existing nutritional guidelines. | "New Brunswick Survey Says Most Schools Not Meeting Nutritional Guidelines." *Canadian Press, The* (n.d.): *Points of View Reference Center*. Web. 28 Feb. 2016. |
| 6.  Court Case  **Additional Evidence**      Law | *The case*: At 5’10” and 270 pounds, Caesar Barber was obese. [ABC reported](http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=91427) that the 56-year-old maintenance worker had already had one heart attack, but continued to eat at fast-food chains like Wendy’s, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald’s approximately four times each week. He filed a class action lawsuit against all of those chains in the New York Supreme Court in 2002, saying that the eateries didn’t disclose how unhealthy the food was and that they contributed to his obesity and the resulting health problems -- including a diabetes diagnosis and two heart attacks. | This has an effect on our subject because cases against nutrition, showing people should know what their eating. | "Obese Man Sues Fast-Food Chains." *ABC News*. N.p., n.d. Web. 1 Mar. 2016.  <http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=91427&page=1>. |

**Part VI: Supportive Arguments**

What are the **three** main reasons/arguments that **SUPPORT** your topic AND choose the **TWO** best pieces of evidence to support those reasons/arguments?

1. **Main Argument For: Growing childhood obesity**

Evidence 1: Childhood obesity has more than doubled in children and quadrupled in adolescents in the past 30 years.

Evidence 2:  “The obesity rate among adults is twice as high today as it was in the 1960s, and among children the rate is twice as high as it was in the 1970s.”

2. **Main Argument For**: Obesity is unhealthy

Evidence 1:

⅓ kids in America are obese or overweight.  
Evidence 2:

21% of kids have type two diabetes.

Evidence

42% of 1st-3rd grade girls want to be thinner.

Evidence 4:

According to the **CDC**, children who are obese are more likely to suffer from high blood pressure and high cholesterol, both put them at increased risk of cardiovascular complications.

3. **Main Argument For**: It’s Expensive

Evidence 1: According to the United States Department of Agriculture, healthier diets could prevent at least $71 billion per year in medical costs, lost productivity and lost lives.

Evidence 2:

Researchers estimate that if obesity trends continue, obesity related medical costs, alone, could rise by $43 to $66 billion each year in the United States by 2030.

4. **Main Argument For:** Nutrition is very important for good learning

Evidence 1: Healthy lunches will help a student stay focused in the afternoon.

Evidence 2: Healthy lunches will improve the student's behaviors.

**Part VII: Opposing**

What are the **three** main reasons/arguments **OPPOSING** your topic AND choose the **TWO** best pieces of evidence to support those reasons/arguments?

1. **Main Argument Against**: Kids have the right to eat what they want( 14th,9th, and 10th amendment)-unconstitutional

Evidence 1: Powers Reserved to the People

“The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be constructed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”- The U.S. Constitution

Evidence 2: “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”- The U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment.

1. **Main Argument Against**: It’s Up to the States, Not the Federal Government

Evidence 1: *The case*: At 5’10” and 270 pounds, Caesar Barber was obese. [ABC reported](http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=91427) that the 56-year-old maintenance worker had already had one heart attack, but continued to eat at fast-food chains like Wendy’s, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald’s approximately four times each week. He filed a class action lawsuit against all of those chains in the New York Supreme Court in 2002, saying that the eateries didn’t disclose how unhealthy the food was and that they contributed to his obesity and the resulting health problems -- including a diabetes diagnosis and two heart attacks.

Evidence 2: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”-The U.S. Constitution(10th Amendment)

3. **Main Argument Against:** It’s too expensive for many people.

Evidence 1: Dr. Joe Thompson,the director of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Center to Prevent Childhood Obesity said, “You can’t say to a family ‘eat more fruits and vegetables’ when the only stores in the neighborhood sell six kinds of chips, and 12 kinds of soda, but not a single piece of fresh produce.

Evidence 2: According to the state of obesity article socioeconomic and obesity, “Children living below the federal household poverty level have an obesity rate 2.7 times higher (27.4 percent) than children living in households exceeding 400 percent of the federal poverty level.

**Part VIII: Government Spending**

“To create a new program, the government normally gets the money either by cutting funds to an existing program OR by raising taxes.” The budget has two large spending categories, **mandatory** and **discretionary**. Mandatory spending is required by law on specific programs. After those programs are paid for, the president and Congress may use the remaining money for discretionary spending on programs they choose. Each year, roughly 30 percent of the federal budget is in discretionary spending.  (Note-taking format)

1. Indicate whether your Bill’s spending will be discretionary or mandatory?   
   Our bill’s spending will be discretionary. The bill would raise the department's discretionary spending by 10% and total spending by $20 billion from 15% [$25 billion] of $136 billion to 25% [$45 billion] of $156 billion.

B:  Indicate the Department/Agency Budget Source and any other information you may have found that will provide government spending information:

The department of agriculture will be the agency to enforce our bill. The government today in 2015 spends $12,997,783,225 dollars on commodities and cash payments to schools for lunches. Of that 65.4% of students receive their lunches free of charge, 7.2% at a reduced price, 27.4% have the regular price. But, we have to spend more on healthier foods, labor, preservatives, equipment, and the quantity of each. In total, according to the washington times and the department of agriculture, “The total compliance costs will reach $6.8 billion by 2016, costs that will fall heavily on states and schools.” Also, by today’s standards that number would come to around $8.8 billion. The total cost will come to a staggering $20.9977832 billion. In conclusion, the price of this bill would be $20.9977832 billion and expands the budget of the department of agriculture by raising taxes. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/36slmonthly.pdf>   
**Don’t forget your final Bibliography:** You must cite each section you complete.  Attach your formal bibliography to the end of your typed final research. You must have at least five different sources

**Nutritional Guidelines in Schools**

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