What is the Process for Developing US Food Policy?

Perspective from the Point-of-View of Nutrition
The opinions expressed herein are mine and do not reflect the official position of the US Government.
How we WANT Food Policy
ACTUAL Food Policy
U.S. Food Policy

• What you **MUST DO**
• What you **CAN DO**
• What you **CAN SAY**  • What you **SHOULD DO**
• Not Adulterated
• GRAS
Industry Groups
e.g. FEMA
Free Speech
What We SHOULD Do
Scientific Report of the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee

Advisory Report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture
Figure OV-3. 2018 Outlays (All Other includes Rural Development, Research, Food Safety, Marketing and Regulatory, and Departmental Management.)
Other Federal Drivers of Nutrition Policy
Non-Federal Influencers of American Food Policy

World Health Organization

World Cancer Research Fund International

European Food Safety Authority

American Heart Association
COMPLEXITIES
Lack of Accessible and Integrated Data

Nutritional databases:
- Other Nutritional databases
- Nielsen data
- Proprietary industry data
- FAO data
- ARS Nutrient Composition Data
- Standard Reference database
- Other ARS Nutritional databases
- Specialty databases
- Branded Food Products Database
- FNDDS

Public Health data:
- NHANES data
- EPA Exposure data

‘Omic’ data:
- Plant ‘omic’ data
- Animal ‘omic’ data

Agricultural data:
- Water Management Data
- Soil Management Data
- Climate data
- GIS data
- Plant management data
- Plant genetic data
- Animal management data
- Animal genetic data

Food technology data:

Branded Food Products Database

FAO data

Proprietary Nutrient databases
- University/researcher databases
- Consumer apps
- Nielsen data

USDA Regulatory data

FDA Regulatory data

Proprietary industry data

Other ARS Nutritional databases

Standard Reference database

Specialty databases

Branded Food Products Database

FNDDS

Other Nutritional databases

Lack of Accessible and Integrated Data
Importance of food composition data to nutrition and public health. Elmadfa I, Meyer AL.

.....number of new food preparations, manufactured products.....a need for ................. regularly updated data...............moreover there is a lack of data ............... non-nutritive components. ............ Regional differences ...... from the use of local varieties, different soil quality or meteorological aspects. ...... variability is further increased ........ variation in recipes.
Vision:
Food Data Web

Food Data Central
- FNDDS
- Other ARS Nutritional data
- ERS databases
- External databases
- Proprietary Nutrient databases
- University/researcher databases
- Industry data
- EPA databases
- USDA Regulatory data
- FAO data

Research data

WWEIA
- Public Health data
- NHANES data
- ‘Omic’data

NHANES data
- Nielsen data
- API: Consumer data
- Consumer apps

Animal/plant ‘omics’ data
- Animal/plant management data
- Animal/plant genetic data

Sustainability/environmental data
- Food technology data
- Food Data Products Database
- Branded Foods Products Database

Other ARS Nutritional data
- Standard Reference data
- Food Data Central

And One ONTOLOGY to Rule Them All
## Contradictory Data

### Overweight/obese women fed TAD or DGA 8 wk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TAD (n = 22)</th>
<th>DGA (n = 22)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Week 0</td>
<td>Week 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)</td>
<td>99.1 ± 6.7</td>
<td>98.6 ± 8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.3</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting insulin (mIU/mL)</td>
<td>16.0 ± 10.4</td>
<td>15.6 ± 9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsuda index</td>
<td>4.2 ± 3.4</td>
<td>3.3 ± 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA-IR</td>
<td>3.0 ± 2.1</td>
<td>3.3 ± 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUICKI</td>
<td>0.33 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.32 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAuley index</td>
<td>10.0 ± 1.1</td>
<td>9.9 ± 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting total cholesterol (mg/dL)$^2$</td>
<td>201.2 ± 20.3</td>
<td>206.6 ± 20.9$^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting LDL-c (mg/dL)</td>
<td>130.5 ± 20.2</td>
<td>135.6 ± 21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting HDL-c (mg/dL)$^3$</td>
<td>47.1 ± 10.0$^a$</td>
<td>45.6 ± 10.4$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting triglycerides (mg/dL)</td>
<td>118.7 ± 58.1</td>
<td>129.4 ± 66.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Data \( \times \) World View \[\downarrow\]

Interpretation
What influences demand?

• Soda tax = equivocal results; impact on obesity?
• DGA = impact???????
• Will changing price/availability change consumption?
• Label claims / advertising equivocal impact
• Demand = $$$$$$ = political support
Influencing Food Policy

- Research Data
- Values
- Politics