File No. 150252

Committee Item No.____ Board Item No._____<u>28</u>__

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee:_____ Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date_____ Date_April 7, 2015

Cmte Board

	Motion Resolution Ordinance Legislative Digest Budget and Legislative An Youth Commission Report Introduction Form Department/Agency Cove MOU Grant Information Form Grant Budget Subcontract Budget Contract/Agreement Form 126 – Ethics Commi Award Letter Application Public Correspondence	t r Letter and/or Report	
OTHER	(Use back side if addition	al space is needed)	
	SB 203 Transfer memo - April 1, 2	015	·
	oy: John Carroll	Date April 2, 2015	
Completed	ov:	Date	

FILE NO. 150252

RESOLUTIO 0.

[Supporting California Senate Bill 203 (Monning) - Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Safety Warning Act]

Resolution supporting the Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Safety Warning Act, also known as California Senate Bill 203, authored by Senator Bill Monning, to make California the first state to require health warning labels to be placed on sugary drinks, including sodas, sports drinks, and energy drinks.

WHEREAS, California is in an obesity and diabetes crisis that is severely impacting the public's health and taxpayer costs; and

WHEREAS, A typical 12 ounce soda contains on average eight to ten teaspoons of sugar, which exceeds recommended amounts of daily added sugar for children, women and men; and

WHEREAS, Drinking one to two sugary drinks a day escalates the risk of diabetes by 26%; and

WHEREAS, Drinking one soda a day increases an adult's chances of being overweight by 27% and for children it increases to 55%; and

WHEREAS, Nearly half of all Latino and African American children born after 2000 will go on to develop Type 2 diabetes; and

WHEREAS, According to the San Francisco Budget and Legislative Analysts' Office, sugary drinks costs San Francisco residents between \$48,103,773 and \$ 61,803,219 and the City and County of San Francisco between \$6,029,889 and \$28,049,202 each year due to obesity and diabetes alone; and

WHEREAS, A high consumption of carbonated soft drinks in early childhood has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of dental cavities; and

Supervisors Mar; Cohen, Wiener BOARD OF SUPERVISORS WHEREAS, Senator Bill Monning has introduced the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act, also known as Senate Bill (SB) 203, which would require a warning label to be placed on the front of all cans and bottles of soda and fruit drinks with added sweeteners that have 75 or more calories per 12 ounces; and

WHEREAS, The label would read: STATE OF CALIFORNIA SAFETY WARNING: Drinking beverages with added sugar(s) contributes to obesity, diabetes, and tooth decay; and

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Board of Supervisors unanimously supported SB 1000 which would have also mandated sugary-sweetened beverage safety warnings in 2014; and

WHEREAS, A majority of San Francisco voters supported a ballot measure that would have established a tax on sugary-sweetened beverages, demonstrating serious concerns about soda consumption and its harmful health impacts; and

WHEREAS, It is critical that the City and County of San Francisco again supports this legislation for improving public health and education; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors supports Senate Bill 203 and urges the Legislature and Governor to enact it.

SENATE BILL

No. 203

Introduced by Senator Monning (Coauthors: Senators Leno, Mitchell, Pan, and Pavley) (Coauthors: Assembly Members Chiu, Williams, and Wood)

February 11, 2015

An act to add Article 15 (commencing with Section 111224) to Chapter 5 of Part 5 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to public health.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 203, as introduced, Monning. Sugar-sweetened beverages: safety warnings. (1) Existing federal law, the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, regulates, among other things, the quality and packaging of foods introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce and generally prohibits the misbranding of food. Existing federal law, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, governs state and local labeling requirements, including those that characterize the relationship of any nutrient specified in the labeling of food to a disease or health-related condition. Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, generally regulates misbranded food and provides that any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act. Existing law requires that a food facility, as defined, make prescribed disclosures and warnings to consumers, as specified. A violation of these provisions is a crime.

Existing state law, the Pupil Nutrition, Health, and Achievement Act of 2001, also requires the sale of only certain beverages to pupils at schools. The beverages that may be sold include fruit-based and vegetable-based drinks, drinking water with no added sweetener, milk, and in middle and high schools, an electrolyte replacement beverage if those beverages meet certain nutritional requirements.

This bill would establish the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act, which would prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a sugar-sweetened beverage in a sealed beverage container, or a multipack of sugar-sweetened beverages, in this state unless the beverage container or multipack bears a safety warning, as prescribed. The bill also would require every person who owns, leases, or otherwise legally controls the premises where a vending machine or beverage dispensing machine is located, or where a sugar-sweetened beverage is sold in an unsealed container to place a specified safety warning in certain locations, including on the exterior of any vending machine that includes a sugar-sweetened beverage for sale.

(2) Under existing law, the State Department of Public Health, upon the request of a health officer, as defined, may authorize the local health department of a city, county, city and county, or local health district to enforce the provisions of the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law. Existing law authorizes the State Department of Public Health to assess a civil penalty against any person in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per day, except as specified. Existing law authorizes the Attorney General or any district attorney, on behalf of the State Department of Public Health, to bring an action in a superior court to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining a person from violating any provision of the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

This bill, commencing July 1, 2016, would provide that any violation of the provisions described in (1) above, or regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions, is

P3

punishable by a civil penalty of not less than \$50, but no greater than \$500.

This bill would also create the Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Fund for the receipt of all moneys collected for violations of those provisions. The bill would allocate moneys in this fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the department for the purpose of enforcing those provisions.

The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, obesity, and dental disease.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the

2 following:

3 (a) Over the past 30 years, adult diabetes rates have nearly 4 tripled in the United States. Currently, one in 9 adults in the United 5 States has diabetes and more than one-third have prediabetes. In 6 California, 14 percent of adults have diabetes. Over the past 10 7 years, the percentage of teens nationwide that have diabetes or 8 prediabetes has increased from 9 percent to 23 percent. One in 9 three children born today, including one-half of African American 10 and Latino children, is expected to develop diabetes in their 11 lifetime. Complications of diabetes include heart disease, nerve 12 damage, gum infections, kidney disease; hearing impairment, 13 blindness, amputation of toes, feet, or legs, and increased risk of 14 Alzheimer's disease.

15 (b) Diabetes costs the state at least \$24.5 billion each year in 16 total health care expenses and lost productivity. Average medical 17 expenditures for people with diabetes are 2.3 times higher than for 18 those without diabetes. One in three California hospital stays is 19 for people with diabetes. Hospital stays for patients with diabetes, 20 regardless of the primary diagnosis, cost \$2,200 more than other 21 patients, which adds an extra \$1.6 billion each year to California's 22 hospitalization costs, including \$254 million in Medi-Cal costs 23 alone.

24 (c) The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased 25 dramatically over the past 30 years. In California, 60 percent of 26 adults are overweight or obese and adult obesity rates have nearly 27 tripled increasing from 8.9 percent in 1984 to 25.0 percent in 2012, 28 and if current trends continue, the rate is expected to increase to 29 46.6 percent in 2030. Nearly 40 percent of California children are 30 currently overweight or obese and obesity rates have tripled for 31 adolescents and guadrupled for 6 to 11 year olds. Although no group has escaped the epidemic, low income and communities of 32 33 color are disproportionately affected.

(d) The obesity epidemic is of particular concern because obesity
increases the risk of diabetes, heart disease, arthritis, asthma, and
certain types of cancer. Depending on their level of obesity, from
60 percent to over 80 percent of obese adults currently suffer from
type 2 diabetes, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, or
other related conditions.

3 (e) The medical costs for people who are obese are dramatically4 higher than those of normal weight. Overweight and obesity

P4

account for \$147 billion in health care costs nationally, or 9 percent
of all medical spending, with one-half of these costs paid publicly
through the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

8 (f) There is overwhelming evidence of the link between obesity 9 and the consumption of sweetened beverages, such as soft drinks, 10 energy drinks, sweet teas, and sports drinks. The 2010 Dietary 11 Guidelines for Americans recommend that everyone reduce their 12 intake of sugar-sweetened beverages. California adults who drink 13 one soda or more per day are 27 percent more likely to be 14 overweight or obese, regardless of income or ethnicity.

(g) According to nutrition experts, sweetened beverages, such
as soft drinks, energy drinks, sweet teas, and sports drinks, offer
little or no nutritional value, but massive quantities of added sugars.
A 20-ounce bottle of soda contains the equivalent of approximately
17 teaspoons of sugar. Yet, the American Heart Association
recommends that Americans consume no more than five to nine
teaspoons of sugar per day.

(h) Sugar-sweetened beverages are the single largest source of
added sugars in the American diet, with the average American
drinking nearly 42 gallons of sweetened beverages a year, the
equivalent of 39 pounds of extra sugar every year. Over 50 percent
of the United States population drinks one or more sugar-sweetened
beverages per day.

28 (i) In California, 19 percent of two to five year olds drink a 29 sugar-sweetened beverage each day. That number climbs to 32 30 percent among 6 to 11 year olds, and 65 percent among 12 to 17 31 year olds. Additionally, major disparities now exist between races 32 and ethnicities. Seventy-four percent of African American 33 adolescents drink at least one sugar-sweetened beverage each day, 34 compared to 73 percent of Latinos, 63 percent of Asians, and 56 35 percent of whites.

36 (j) Sugar-sweetened beverages are a unique contributor to excess 37 caloric consumption. Research shows that calories from 38 sugar-sweetened beverages do not satisfy hunger the way calories 39 from solid food or fat or protein-containing beverages, such as 40 those containing milk and plant-based proteins, do. As a result, 1 sugar-sweetened beverages tend to add to the calories people 2 consume rather than replace them. Drinking one or two sodas a 3 day increases the risk of developing type 2 diabetes by 26 percent. 4 Drinking just one soda a day increases an adult's likelihood of 5 being overweight by 27 percent, and for children the likelihood 6 doubles to 55 percent.

(k) Consistent evidence shows a positive relationship between
sugar intake and dental caries (cavities) in adults and fewer caries
when sugar intake is restricted. Children who frequently consume
beverages high in sugar are at an increased risk for dental caries.
Untreated dental caries can lead to pain, infection, tooth loss, and
in severe cases, death.

(/) Evidence suggests that health warnings can increase
knowledge and reduce consumption of harmful products. Studies
show that prominent health warnings on the face of cigarette
packages can increase health knowledge, perceptions of risk, and
can promote smoking cessation of both youth and adults.
SEC. 2.

P5

Article 15 (commencing with Section 111224) is added 19 to Chapter 5 of Part 5 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety 20 Code, to read: 21 22 Article 15. Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act 23 24 111224. This article shall be known and may be cited as the 25 Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Act. 26 111224.05. It is the intent of the Legislature, by enacting this article, to protect consumers and to promote informed purchasing 27 28 decisions by requiring a warning about the harmful health effects 29 that result from the consumption of drinks with added sugars. 30 111224.10. For purposes of this article, unless the context 31 clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions shall apply: (a) "Animal milk" means natural liquid milk, which is secreted 32 33 by an animal and consumed by humans. For purposes of this 34 definition, "animal milk" includes natural milk concentrate and 35 dehydrated natural milk, whether or not reconstituted. (b) "Beverage container" means any sealed or unsealed container 36 37 regardless of size or shape, including, without limitation, those 38 made of glass, metal, paper, plastic, or any other material or 39 combination of materials that is used or intended to be used to hold 40 a sugar-sweetened beverage for individual sale to a consumer. 1 (c) "Beverage dispensing machine" means any device that mixes 2 concentrate with any one or more other ingredients and dispenses 3 the resulting mixture into an unsealed container as a ready-to-drink 4 beverage. 5 (d) "Caloric sweetener" means any substance containing 6 calories, suitable for human consumption, that humans perceive 7 as sweet and includes, without limitation, sucrose, fructose, 8 glucose, and other sugars and fruit juice concentrates. "Caloric" 9 means a substance that adds calories to the diet of a person who 10 consumes that substance. (e) "Concentrate" means a syrup or powder that is used or 11 12 intended to be used for mixing, compounding, or making a 13 sugar-sweetened beverage. 14 (f) "Consumer" means a person who purchases a 15 sugar-sweetened beverage for a purpose other than resale in the 16 ordinary course of business. 17 (g) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health, 18 and any agency or person lawfully designated by the department 19 to enforce or implement this article pursuant to Section 111020. 20 (h) "Distribute" means to sell or otherwise provide a product 21 to any person for resale in the ordinary course of business to a 22 consumer within this state. 23 (i) "Milk substitute" means a plant-based beverage in which the 24 principal ingredients by weight are (1) water and (2) grains, nuts, 25 legumes, or seeds. For purposes of this definition, "milk substitute" 26 includes, without limitation, almond milk, coconut milk, flax milk, 27 hazeInut milk, oat milk, rice milk, and soy milk. 28 (j) "Natural fruit juice" means the original liquid resulting from

P6

the pressing of fruit, the liquid resulting from the reconstitution of
natural fruit juice concentrate, or the liquid resulting from the
restoration of water to dehydrated natural fruit juice.
(k) "Natural vegetable juice" means the original liquid resulting
from the pressing of vegetables, the liquid resulting from the

reconstitution of natural vegetable juice concentrate, or the liquid resulting from the restoration of water to dehydrated natural vegetable juice.

37 (/) "Person" means any natural person, partnership, cooperative
38 association, limited liability company, corporation, personal
39 representative, receiver, trustee, assignee, any other legal entity,
40 any city, county, city and county, district, commission, the state,
1 or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, any
2 interstate body, and, to the extent permitted by federal law, the
3 United States and its agencies and instrumentalities.

4 (m) "Powder" means a solid mixture with added caloric
5 sweetener used in making, mixing, or compounding a
6 sugar-sweetened beverage by mixing the powder with any one or
7 more other ingredients, including, without limitation, water, ice,
8 syrup, simple syrup, fruits, vegetables, fruit juice, or carbonation
9 or other gas.

(n) "Sale" or "sell" means any distribution or transfer for a business purpose, whether or not consideration is received.

(o) "Sealed beverage container" means a beverage container
holding a beverage that is closed or sealed before being offered
for sale to a consumer.

(p) (1) "Sugar-sweetened beverage" means any sweetened
nonalcoholic beverage, carbonated or noncarbonated, sold for
human consumption that has added caloric sweeteners and contains
75 calories or more per 12 fluid ounces. "Nonalcoholic beverage"
means any beverage that contains less than one-half of 1 percent
alcohol per volume.

(2) "Sugar-sweetened beverage" does not include any of thefollowing:

(A) Any beverage containing 100 percent natural fruit juice ornatural vegetable juice with no added caloric sweeteners.

(B) Any liquid product manufactured for any of the followinguses and commonly referred to as a "dietary aid":

27 (i) An oral nutritional therapy for persons who cannot absorb28 or metabolize dietary nutrients from food or beverages.

(ii) A source of necessary nutrition used as a result of a medicalcondition.

31 (iii) An oral electrolyte solution for infants and children32 formulated to prevent dehydration due to illness.

33 (C) Any product for consumption by infants and that is34 commonly referred to as "infant formula."

35 (D) Any beverage whose principal ingredient by weight is36 animal milk or a milk substitute.

37 (q) "Syrup" means a liquid mixture with added caloric sweetener
38 used in making, mixing, or compounding a sugar-sweetened
39 beverage by mixing the syrup with any one or more other
40 ingredients, including, without limitation, water, ice, powder,

P8 1 simple syrup, fruits, vegetables, fruit juice, vegetable juice, or
2 carbonation or other gas.

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3 (r) "Unsealed beverage container" means a beverage container 4 into which a beverage is dispensed or poured at the business 5 premises where the beverage is purchased, including, without 6 limitation, a container for fountain drinks. 7 111224.15. (a) A person shall not distribute, sell, or offer for 8 sale a sugar-sweetened beverage in a sealed beverage container in this state unless the container bears the following safety warning 9 10 and otherwise meets all of the requirements under this section: 11 "STATE OF CALIFORNIA SAFETY WARNING: Drinking 12 beverages with added sugar(s) contributes to obesity, diabetes, and 13 tooth decay." (b) (1) The safety warning required by subdivision (a) shall be 14 15 prominently displayed and readily legible under ordinary conditions 16 on the front of the sealed beverage container, separate and apart. 17 from all other information, and shall be on a contrasting 18 background. The first five words of the safety warning required 19 under subdivision (a), "STATE OF CALIFORNIA SAFETY 20 WARNING" shall appear in capital letters. The entire safety 21 warning shall appear in bold type. 22 (2) The safety warning required under subdivision (a) shall 23 appear in a font size and in a maximum number of characters (i.e., 24 letters, numbers, and marks) per inch, as follows: 25 (A) For beverage containers of 8 fluid ounces or less, the safety 26 warning shall be in script, type, or printing not smaller than 1 27 millimeter, and there shall be no more than 40 characters per linear 28 inch. 29 (B) For beverage containers of more than 8 fluid ounces and 30 less than 1 liter, the safety warning shall be in script, type, or 31 printing not smaller than 2 millimeters, and there shall be no more 32 than 25 characters per linear inch. 33 (C) For beverage containers of 1 liter or more, the safety warning 34 shall be in script, type, or printing not smaller than 3 millimeters, 35 and there shall be no more than 12 characters per linear inch. 36 (c) If the safety warning required under subdivision (a) is not 37 printed directly on the beverage container, the safety warning shall 38 be affixed to the beverage container in such a manner that it cannot 39 be removed without thorough application of water or other solvents. P9 1 (d) A person shall not distribute, sell, or offer for sale a 2 multipack of sugar-sweetened beverages in sealed beverage 3 containers in this state unless the multipack of beverages bears the 4 safety warning required under subdivision (a). The safety warning shall be posted conspicuously on at least two sides of the multipack, 5 6 in addition to being posted on each individual sealed beverage 7 container. 8 (e) A person shall not distribute, sell, or offer for sale a 9 concentrate in this state unless the packaging of the concentrate, 10 which is intended for retail sale, bears the safety warning required 11 under subdivision (a). The safety warning shall be posted 12 conspicuously on the front of the packaging of the concentrate. 13 111224.20. (a) Every person who owns, leases, or otherwise 14 legally controls the premises where a vending machine or beverage 15 dispensing machine is located, or where a sugar-sweetened

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beverage is sold in an unsealed beverage container, shall place, or
cause to be placed, a safety warning in each of the following
locations:

(1) On the exterior of any vending machine that includes asugar-sweetened beverage for sale.

(2) On the exterior of any beverage dispensing machine used
by a consumer to dispense a sugar-sweetened beverage through
self-service.

(3) At the point-of-purchase where any consumer purchases a
sugar-sweetened beverage in an unsealed beverage container, when
the unsealed beverage container is filled by an employee of a food
establishment rather than the consumer.

(b) The safety warning required by subdivision (a) shall containthe following language:

30 "STATE OF CALIFORNIA SAFETY WARNING: Drinking
 31 beverages with added sugar(s) contributes to obesity, diabetes, and
 32 tooth decay."

(c) The safety warning required by subdivision (a) shall be
prominently displayed and readily legible under ordinary
conditions, separate and apart from all other information, and shall
be on a contrasting background. The first five words of the safety
warning in subdivision (b), "STATE OF CALIFORNIA SAFETY
WARNING" shall appear in capital letters. The entire safety

38 WARNING" shall appear in capital letters. The entire safety39 warning shall appear in bold type.

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(a) Notwithstanding Section 111825, subdivision

(b) of Section 111855, or any other law, commencing July 1, 2016,
any violation of this article, or a regulation adopted pursuant to
this article, is punishable by a civil penalty of not less than fifty
dollars (\$50), but no greater than five hundred dollars (\$500). The
department may assess the civil penalty according to the procedures
set forth in Section 111855. A person shall not be found to violate
this article more than once during any one inspection visit.

9 (b) There is hereby created in the State Treasury the 10 Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Safety Warning Fund. The fund shall 11 consist of moneys collected for the violation of this article. The department shall remit to the Treasurer any civil penalties collected 12 13 pursuant to subdivision (a) on a biannual basis, no later than March 14 15 and September 15 of each year. Notwithstanding any other law, 15 moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, shall 16 be allocated to the department for the purpose of enforcing this

17 article. 18 11122

111224.35.

111224.30.

Notwithstanding Section 111224.15 or 111224.20,

if, after appropriate investigation and consultation with the statehealth officer, the department finds that available scientific

21 information would justify a change in the language of the safety

warnings set forth in Sections 111224.15 and 111224.20, the

23 department may adopt regulations to develop new language for

24 the safety warning and may require that the alternative language

be adopted in lieu of the language set forth in Sections 111224.15

26 and 111224.20.

27 111224.40.

It is the intent of the Legislature that nothing in

this article shall be construed to preempt or prohibit the adoption and implementation of local ordinances related to sugar-sweetened

30 beverages, except any local ordinance that is inconsistent with this

31 article. An ordinance is not deemed inconsistent with this article

32 if it affords greater protection than the requirements set forth in

33 this article.

34 SEC. 3.

The provisions of this act are severable. If any

35 provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity

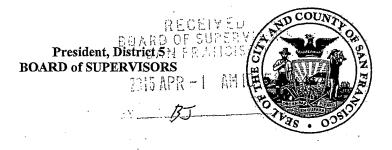
36 shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given

37 effect without the invalid provision or application.

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للاص للحق City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco 94102-4689 Tel. No. 554-7630 Fax No. 554-7634 TDD/TTY No. 544-5227

London Breed

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

4/1/15 Date: To: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Madam Clerk, Pursuant to Board Rules, I am hereby: Waiving 30-Day Rule (Board Rule No. 3.23) Π File No. (Primary Sponsor) Title. \mathbf{X} Transferring (Board Rule No. 3.3) Mar File No. 150252 (Primary Sponsor) Title. Resolution supporting the Sugar-Sweetened Be Public Safety & Neighborhood Services From: Committee For Adoption W/o Reference to To: Committee Assigning Temporary Committee Appointment (Board Rule No. 3.1) Supervisor Replacing Supervisor For: Meeting (Committee) (Date)

> London Breed, President 1536Board of Supervisors

<i>r</i> om:	Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS)	
Sent:	Wednesday, April 01, 2015 11:20 AM	
То:	BOS-Supervisors; BOS-Legislative Aides; Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Caldeira, Rick (BOS);	
	Evans, Derek; Major, Erica (BOS)	
Subject:	Presidential Action Memo File no. 150252 - Public Safety & Neighborhood Services	
Ŧ	Committee to For Adoption w/o Reference to Committee	
Attachments:	Pres. Action Memo Transfer File no. 150252.pdf	

Dear Supervisors:

President Breed has submitted a memo transferring file number 150252 from <u>Public Safety and Neighborhood Services</u> <u>Committee</u> to <u>Full Board - For Adoption w/o Reference to Committee</u>.

File 150252 . Resolution supporting the Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Safety Warning Act, also known as California Senate Bill 203, authored by Senator Bill Monning, to make California the first state to require health warning labels to be placed on sugary drinks, including sodas, sports drinks, and energy drinks.

Rachel Gosiengfiao Executive Assistant "oard of Supervisors Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, City Hall, Room 244 San Francisco, CA 94102-4689 Phone: (415) 554-7703 | Fax: (415) 554-5163 rachel.gosiengfiao@sfgov.org | www.sfbos.org

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Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors' website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.

ί,	
Prin	it Form
	Introduction Form
•	By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor Wishight 10 PH 2:05
I he	reby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):
X	1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion, or Charter Amendment)
	2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.
	3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.
	4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor inquires"
	5. City Attorney request.
	6. Call File No. from Committee.
	7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).
	8. Substitute Legislation File No.
	9. Reactivate File No.
	10. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on
• .	ase check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following: Image: Small Business Commission Image: Youth Commission Image: Ethics Commission Image: Planning Commission Image: Building Inspection Commission Image: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative Form.
Spons	sor(s):
Mar,	Cohen, Wiener
Subj	ect:
Supp	oorting Senate Bill 203 (Monning) - Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Safety Warning Act
The 1	text is listed below or attached:
See a	attached
	Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:
For (Clerk's Use Only:

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