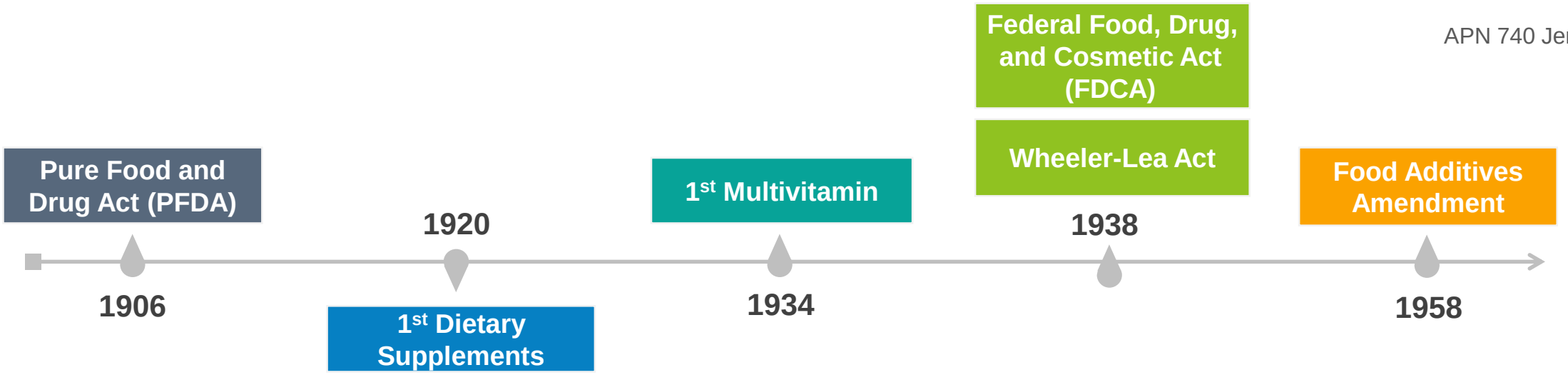
Nutrition Labeling Laws for Food and Supplements Timeline

APN 740 Jennifer West



Year	Description	Reference
1906	PFDA: Consumer protection law that prohibits any poisonous or harmful substance that could cause injury to health of food.	1
1920	First Dietary Supplements became available.	1
1934	Nutrilite Company marketed the first multivitamin-multimineral tablet	1
1938	FDCA: Tightened controls over drugs and food, added consumer protection against unlawful cosmetics and medical devices and improved the governments ability to enforce the law. Wheeler-Lea Act gave the FTC advertising oversight of FDA-regulated products.	1,2
1958	Food Additives Amendment: Established a premarket approval system for food additives through FDA petition process.	1

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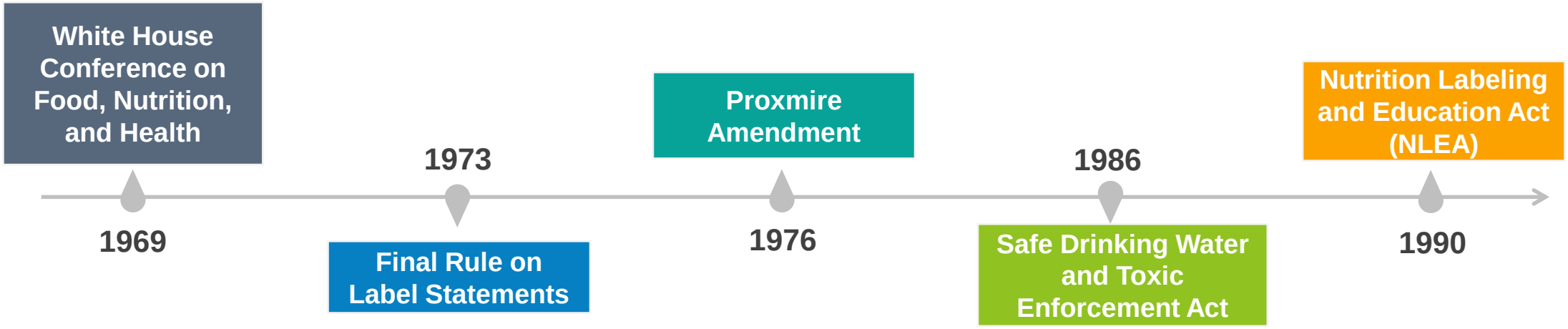

Year	Description	References
1969	White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health: Recommended the FDA consider developing a system for identifying the nutritional qualities of food.	2
1973	Nutritional labelling on FDA-regulated foods is to include: # of calories, g of protein, carbohydrate, and fat, % of protein, vitamins A and C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, calcium, and iron	2
1976	Proxmire Amendment prohibited the FDA from classifying vitamin and mineral supplements as drugs based on their combinations or potency.	1
1986	Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act was intended to protect California citizens from chemicals known to cause cancer and birth defects.	1
1990	NLEA- Requires all food labels to contain specific information on nutritional content and authorizes the FDA to consider and permit claims describing the relationship of specific nutrients to reduced risk of disease.	1

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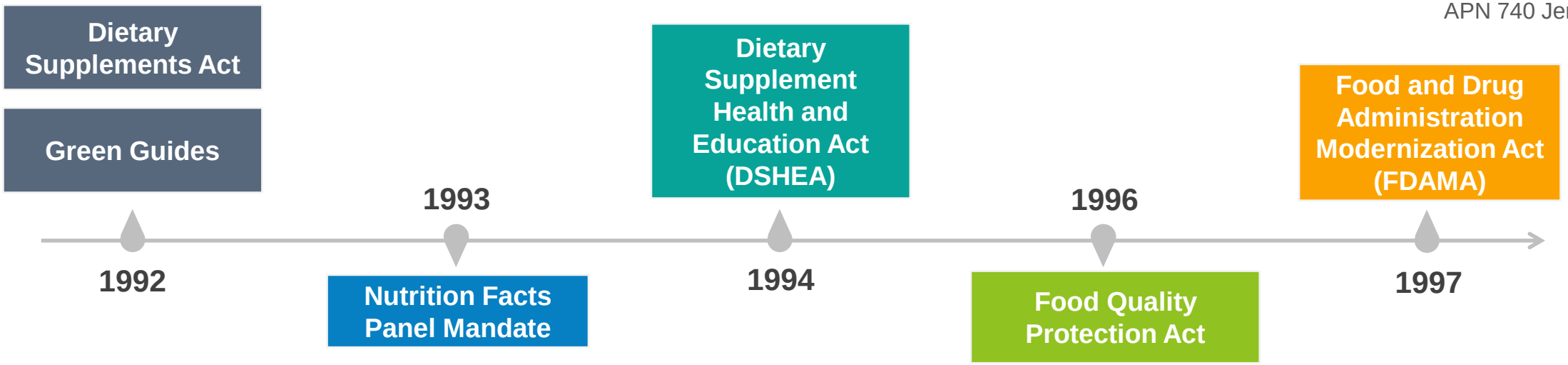

Year	Description	References
1992	The Dietary Supplements Act prohibits the implementation of NLEA with respect to dietary supplements except for the approved health claim provision. The FTC published Green Guides to provide guidance on applying, interpreting, substantiating and qualifying environmental marketing claims. (current revision in 2012)	1,3
1993	FDA, FSIS regulations published which mandated nutrition labelling in the form of a Nutrition Facts panel on most packaged foods	2
1994	DSHEA defined the term dietary supplement, affirms food safety standards, authorizes GMP regulations and addresses nutritional labeling claims.	1
1996	Food Quality and Protection Act requires complete reassessment of all pesticide tolerances and mandates a single standard for all pesticide tolerances in food and dietary supplements.	1
1997	FDAMA authorizes the FDA make health claims based on ‘authoritative statement’, a scientific body of the US Government or the National Academy of Sciences.	1

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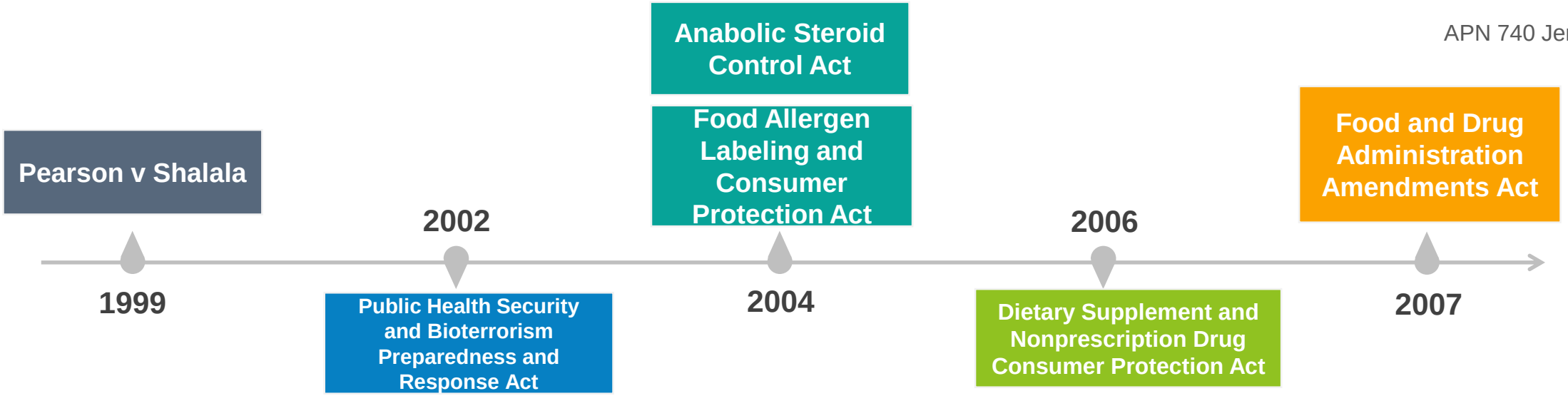

Year	Description	References
1999	Pearson v Shalala was a landmark case that ruled the FDA cannot reject health claims that the agency determines to be potentially misleading unless FDA has solid evidence that the claims actually mislead.	1
2002	Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act directed the FDA to take steps to protect the public from a threatened or actual terrorist attach on the U.S. Food supply and other food-related emergencies.	1
2004	Anabolic Steroid Control Act prohibits steroid precursors to be sold in dietary supplements Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act requires disclosure on food and dietary supplement labels of 8 major allergens.	1
2006	Dietary Supplement and Nonprescription Drug Consumer Protection Act- law requires manufacturers, packers and distributor's of dietary supplements to report to FDA all serious adverse effects associated with the use supplements and dietary labels include contact information of person who can receive reports of adverse events.	1
2007	Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act prohibits the introduction into interstate commerce any food which contains an added drug.	1

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Year	Description	References
2011	FSMA authorized the FDA to develop regulations affecting all aspects of food production and distribution with a focus on prevention of food-borne illness.	1
2016	FDA announces the new Nutrition Facts label for packaged foods to reflect new scientific information, including the link between diet and chronic diseases such as obesity and heart disease. Compliance date has been extended to January 1, 2020 for manufacturers with $10 million in annual food sales and those with less than $10 million until January 1, 2021	4
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References

1. Wallace, Taylor C., Al-Mondhiry, Rend, and Griffiths, James C.. Dietary Supplement Regulation in the United States. Cham: Springer, 2013. ProQuest Ebook Central, https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/uneedu/detail.action?docID=1466423. Accessed November 8, 2018
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