

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2013

FILED SENATE  
Mar 26, 2013  
S.R. 458  
PRINCIPAL CLERK

S

D

SENATE RESOLUTION DRSR15146-MG-101 (03/14)

---

Sponsors: Senator Pate (Primary Sponsor).

---

Referred to:

---

1 A SENATE RESOLUTION CREATING AWARENESS ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF  
2 ELIMINATING EXCESSIVE DIETARY SODIUM INTAKE AND RELATED  
3 SUPPORTING MEASURES AIMED AT DECREASING THE RATES OF  
4 HYPERTENSION, HEART DISEASE, AND STROKE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

5 Whereas, heart disease and stroke are the second and fourth leading causes of death  
6 in North Carolina; and high blood pressure, also known as hypertension, is a major and  
7 modifiable risk factor for heart disease and stroke, as well as a major contributor to adult  
8 disability; and

9 Whereas, high blood pressure makes individuals three times more likely to die from  
10 heart disease and four times more likely to die from a stroke; and

11 Whereas, excess dietary sodium consumption has been linked to high blood pressure  
12 and increased risk for heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, osteoporosis, gastric cancer, eye  
13 disease, and diabetes complications; and

14 Whereas, the average daily sodium intake for Americans age two years and older is  
15 more than 3,400 milligrams per day and is derived mostly from packaged foods, processed  
16 foods, and restaurant foods, including fast food restaurants; and a 25% reduction in the amount  
17 of sodium contained in these foods could result in an 11% reduction in the average daily  
18 sodium intake in the United States; and

19 Whereas, the American Heart Association recommends for all Americans less than  
20 1,500 milligrams of dietary sodium intake per day and advocates for a gradual step-wise  
21 reduction in daily dietary sodium consumption among Americans in order to achieve this  
22 recommendation by 2020; and

23 Whereas, in 2011, 32.4% of North Carolina adults recalled being informed they had  
24 high blood pressure and among this population, 83.8% reported taking medication for high  
25 blood pressure, 72.3% reported being advised by a physician or health professional to reduce  
26 the amount of salt in their diet to help lower or control their high blood pressure, and 77.6%  
27 reported taking steps to reduce their daily dietary sodium intake; and

28 Whereas, reducing the average daily sodium consumption by 1,200 milligrams per  
29 day could save the United States up to an estimated \$24,000,000,000 per year in health care  
30 costs, reduce the annual number of new cases of stroke by up to 66,000, and reduce the number  
31 of first heart attacks by up to 99,000; and

32 Whereas, reducing the average daily sodium intake to 2,300 milligrams per day  
33 could eliminate up to 11,000,000 cases of hypertension in the United States and save up to an  
34 estimated \$18,000,000,000 in direct health care costs; and moving to an average daily sodium  
35 intake of 1,500 milligrams per day could result in an overall 25.6% reduction in the prevalence  
36 of high blood pressure, achieving up to \$26,200,000,000 in direct health care costs; and



\* D R S R 1 5 1 4 6 - M G - 1 0 1 \*

1           Whereas, the Justus-Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force in its  
2 2012-2017 North Carolina Plan for the Prevention and Management of Heart Disease and  
3 Stroke recommends reducing by 20% the average daily consumption of dietary sodium among  
4 adult North Carolinians by 2017; and

5           Whereas, the Justus-Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force and its  
6 many partners support North Carolina's efforts to address hypertension in part through efforts  
7 to ensure that foods purchased, prepared, and provided for the State's citizens meet  
8 science-based dietary guidelines for Americans; Now, therefore,

9 Be it resolved by the Senate:

10           **SECTION 1.** The Senate supports measures aimed at decreasing heart disease and  
11 stroke in North Carolina and encourages the State's residents, food manufacturers and suppliers,  
12 and food service operations to (i) be aware of the dangers of excessive dietary sodium  
13 consumption and (ii) in combination with other healthful practices, seek and provide healthy  
14 options to support a gradual reduction in the amount of dietary sodium consumed and provided  
15 through foods and beverages.

16           **SECTION 2.** This resolution is effective upon adoption.