



# STATE FARM TO SCHOOL LEGISLATIVE SURVEY 2002-2017

Covers state legislation proposed between 2002 and March 2017, as available through state legislative websites at the time of publishing.

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NATIONAL  
FARM to SCHOOL  
NETWORK

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# INTRODUCTION



## Introduction

The **State Farm to School Legislative Survey: 2002-2017** is a tool for those working to advance the farm to school movement, whose primary initiatives include local food procurement, food education, and school gardens. The Survey summarizes bills and resolutions introduced between January 1, 2002 and March 31, 2017. It enables users to search bills by both state and topic. The Survey provides:

- **Analysis and infographics** on state farm to school legislative trends;
- **State-by-state summaries** of proposed bills since 2002, whether enacted, defeated, or pending;
- **Case studies** on successful farm to school advocacy efforts in Alaska, Oregon, Texas and Washington, D.C.; and,
- **Additional resources** to support state farm to school policies.

Farm to school practitioners, advocates, state lawmakers, state agencies and school districts can use this guide to:

- **Learn** about existing, potentially replicable state farm to school laws, policies, and programs;
- **Compare** state farm to school laws, policies, and programs to those of other states;
- **Access** the full text of state farm to school legislation for inspiration and assistance in the legislative drafting process; and
- **Advance** new laws, policies, and programs in their states.

## How to Use this Guide



### SEARCH BILLS BY STATE

[Click here](#) to view a map of states with proposed or enacted farm to school legislation. Select any state to review its farm to school bills. For each state, bills are presented in chronological order beginning with the most recent. Each bill summary includes the bill's number, subject matter, a hyperlink to bill text, summary, and procedural information indicating the bill's status.



### SEARCH BILLS BY TOPIC

[Click here](#) to view tables categorizing farm to school bills by topic.



### REVIEW CASE STUDIES

Review case studies on successful state farm to school advocacy. [Click here](#) to view case studies highlighting farm to school efforts in Alaska, Oregon, Texas and Washington, D.C.



### LEARN MORE

Learn more from the Additional Resources page. [Click here](#) to view a list of suggested farm to school information and advocacy tools.

# What is Farm to School?

Farm to school implementation differs by location but always includes one or more of the following:

## CORE ELEMENTS OF FARM to SCHOOL

### School Gardens

Students learn about food, agriculture, and nutrition through gardening.



### Education

Students participate in educational activities related to food, agriculture, and nutrition.

### Procurement

Schools purchase, serve, and promote local foods in their cafeterias.

# Why Farm to School?

Farm to school benefits everyone involved—children, farmers, and communities.



## KIDS WIN.

Farm to school provides children with nutritious, high quality local food so they are ready to learn and grow. Farm to school activities enhance their education through hands-on learning about food, agriculture, and nutrition.



## FARMERS WIN.

Farm to school can serve as a significant financial opportunity for farmers, fishers, ranchers, food processors and food manufacturers by opening doors to an institutional market worth billions of dollars.



## COMMUNITIES WIN.

Farm to school benefits everyone from students, teachers and administrators to parents and farmers, providing opportunities to build family and community engagement. Buying from local producers and processors creates new jobs and strengthens the local economy.

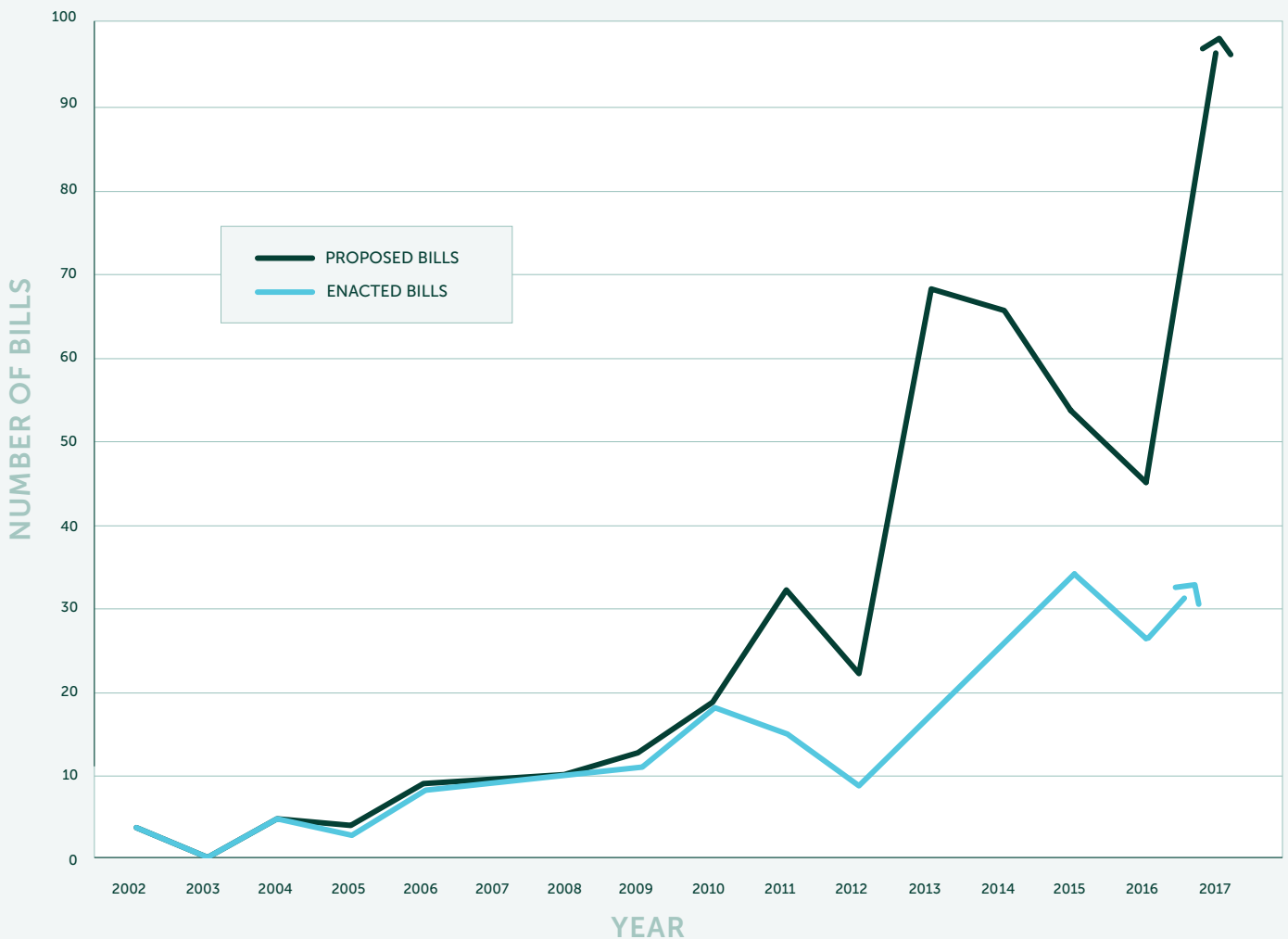
For more information, review the [Benefits of Farm to School](#) fact sheet.

# Why State Farm to School Legislation Matters

Various federal policies and funding sources support local procurement, food education and school gardens. But this support is limited, and there are opportunities for states to create additional policies, programs and funding streams to strengthen farm to school efforts. These initiatives will, in turn, support local economies, community health and the environment within the state.

State lawmakers have recognized the multiple benefits of farm to school activities. As the following graph shows, legislators continue to propose a great number of state bills to enable schools to serve local foods, to educate students about the benefits of eating fresh products, and to provide space and resources to garden. Advocates must continue to work with legislators to propose and pass new farm to school legislation at both state and federal levels.

## STATE FARM TO SCHOOL LEGISLATION 2002-2017



The increase in state farm to school legislation mirrors the expansion of farm to school programming across the country. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) January 2015 [Trends in U.S. Local and Regional Food Systems](#), the number of farm to school programs in the U.S. increased 430 percent between 2006 and 2012. As of the 2013-2014 USDA Farm to School Census, 5,254 school districts operating 42,587 schools with 23.6 million students are participating in farm to school.

Notably, in 2012, a [study](#) published in the *Journal of School Health* concluded that there is a causal relationship between the rise in state laws requiring or encouraging farm to school and the rise in state farm to school programs. Simply put, strong laws facilitate strong programs.

# Key Strategies For Developing Farm to School Programming Through State Legislation

In the last decade, state legislatures passed laws creating the following mechanisms, among others, to explore, establish and fund farm to school:

## STATE FARM TO SCHOOL COORDINATORS

To develop and implement state farm to school activities

## PERMANENT FARM TO SCHOOL PROGRAMS

To promote local procurement, school gardens, and food education

## FUNDING MECHANISMS

To offset school costs through appropriations, grant programs, or reimbursement structures

## LOCAL PREFERENCE LAWS

To encourage or require state agencies, including schools, to purchase food locally

## ONLINE, STATEWIDE FARM TO SCHOOL DATABASES OR DIRECTORIES

To connect schools and agricultural producers to facilitate local procurement

## FARM TO SCHOOL PILOT PROGRAMS

To launch local procurement, school gardens, and food education activities

## TASK FORCES, COUNCILS & WORKING GROUPS

To research, assess, and implement farm to school programs

## BROADER POLICY INITIATIVES THAT INCLUDE FARM TO SCHOOL

To strengthen public health, food security, economic equality, and/or food infrastructure





# Trends in State Farm to School Legislation

As of March 31, 2017, 46 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.) have passed laws supporting farm to school activities. Since the last legislative survey published in 2014, Louisiana, Arkansas Wyoming, Utah and Arizona have enacted their first farm to school legislation with only a handful of states remaining that have not been successful in legislative efforts related to farm to school.

The scope and intent of the laws passed which support farm to school varies significantly. The 491 bills and resolutions included in this report provide many examples of supporting policies. Examples include offering schools additional funding to purchase locally grown products; establishing technical assistance programs to help farmers sell their products to schools; and, creating task forces to determine how best to coordinate and expand farm to school activities.

We find that the most popular bill type is one which creates a funding stream for farm to school activities (130 bills proposed, 47 passed). Bills supporting food education and school gardens are also common - 111 and 95 bills were proposed while 35 and 22 were enacted, respectively.

Ultimately, the goal of every state should be to pass comprehensive legislation that supports all three core elements of farm to school: local procurement; agricultural and food education; and, school gardens. Comprehensive legislation or a legislative package of bills should provide funding for (i) administering farm to school programs, (ii) purchasing local foods, (iii) training staff and (iv) developing educational resources.

To date, nine states - Alabama, California, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Vermont and Wisconsin - have passed comprehensive legislation that includes most of these components. Orchestrating these many pieces of farm to school implementation across a state can be difficult, hence the importance of comprehensive farm to school legislation to support a coordinator position within the State Department of Agriculture, Education or other entity to administer farm to school programs, including overseeing procurement relationships, staff trainings, educational curriculum and gardening support.

Lacking political support for comprehensive state legislation, there are a host of other supportive policy options to choose from. States just beginning to explore farm to school opportunities can create pilot programs like those in Connecticut, North Carolina and Wyoming. Many school districts mention that not knowing what producers are in their area is the largest barrier to local food procurement. An effective legislative option to counter this barrier is one that facilitates the creation of a farmer database, supporting schools with the information and contacts they need to purchase local products. Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Virginia have passed such bills. Lastly, legislators can consider passing bills or resolutions to raise awareness about farm to school opportunities and benefits, and thereby improve the chances of farm to school legislation passing in subsequent years. Alabama, Virginia, Maine, and New Jersey have passed both these types of bills.

AS OF MARCH 31, 2017

**33 STATES**

**HAVE INTRODUCED 95**

farm to school bills and resolutions

IN 2016

**26 STATES**

**INTRODUCED 52**

farm to school bills and resolutions

SINCE 2002

**46 STATES**

**INCLUDING D.C. AND USVI**

have proposed farm to school legislation





# 2015-2017 Legislative Trends

In the last three years—2015, 2016, and 2017—the variety and number of farm to school bills has increased. Of the 201 bills and resolutions introduced during this period, the most popular initiatives were food education (51), funding (43), and promotional events (43). Other popular policies included price percentage preference legislation to enable schools to purchase local foods (AK H.B. 46, ID H.B. 402, ME S.P. 587, and NC S.B. 770) and farm to school pilot programs (MA H. 3549, NC H.B. 603/S.B. 637, TX H.B. 3290).

Several other trends have emerged more recently. For example, some states have proposed bills to encourage composting in school gardens (AK H.C.R. 18, HI H.B. 1577, NJ A. 3056, NC H.B. 609, and WA H.B. 1781/S.B. 5571). Other states plan to use the proceeds from new sugar sweetened beverage taxes to fund farm to school activities (CA A.B. 2782, IL H.B. 2914, and ME H.P. 1068). Still others are creating tax incentives to promote agricultural tourism, ultimately expanding the number of places where students may learn about food and farming (IL H.B. 3418, LA H.B. 761, and OH S.B. 75).

As of March 31, legislators had introduced 95 bills and resolutions in 2017. Many of these bills are now law, including:

### ALABAMA (H.B. 53)

increased its small purchase threshold from \$100,000 to \$150,000, making it easier for schools to purchase foods from local farmers.

### ARKANSAS (H.B. 1839)

created a local foods coordinator position within the Department of Agriculture to help state institutions, including schools, purchase foods locally.

### VERMONT (S.33)

expanded its farm to school program to allow early childhood education centers to receive farm to school funding.

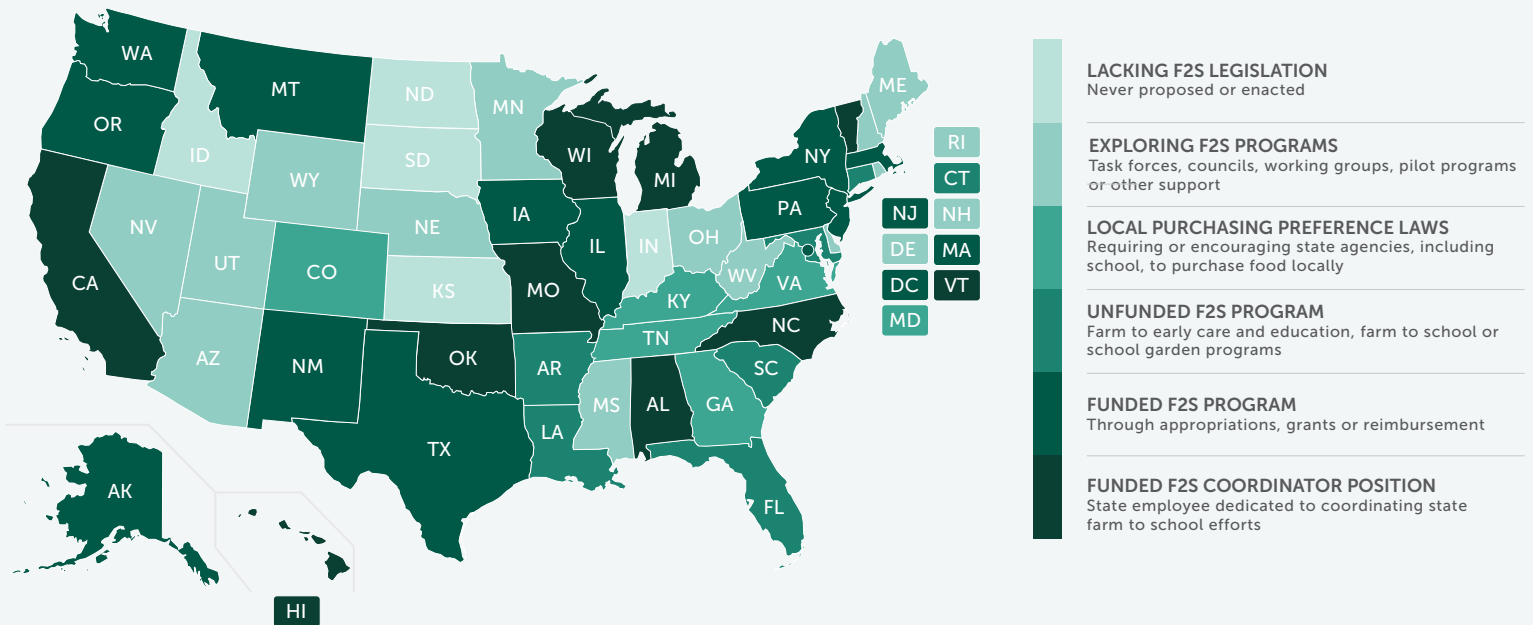
### WYOMING (S.F. 123)

passed its first-ever farm to school measure reserving \$25,000 for a pilot project to cover the costs associated with processing local meat donated to schools.

Ultimately, these policies enable schools to serve local products, instructors to teach about fresh foods, and students to learn through touch and taste.

## State Farm to School Legislation: 2002-2017

The following map provides a comparison of state level farm to school legislation from 2002-2017. It does not reflect district level, community level or federal farm to school policy, nor does it account for federally or privately funded farm to school programs.



# Advocacy Strategies

As discussed in the [case studies](#) below, state legislatures and advocates are using multiple and diverse strategies to advance farm to school through legislation in their states. Highlights of such strategies include:

## INDIVIDUALS & ORGANIZATIONS ARE:

- Researching and reporting on the triple-win benefits of farm to school for kids, farmers and communities
- Participating in farm to school bill drafting
- Leveraging media and messaging to reach lawmakers regarding the benefits of farm to school
- Mobilizing “sign-on” letters to rally and demonstrate community support for farm to school
- Using web-based tools to share farm to school information and materials
- Consulting the National Farm to School Network for assistance in advocacy efforts

## STATE LEGISLATURES ARE:

- Establishing and funding state farm to school coordinators who facilitate and promote farm to school
- Collaborating with diverse stakeholders (from anti-hunger to nutrition to agriculture and economic development) to develop and draft legislation
- Using existing farm to school legislation as models in the legislative drafting process
- Extending existing state farm to school programs to preschools
- Leveraging federal funding to support farm to school (e.g., Child and Adult Care Food Program; Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program)

## STATE FARM TO SCHOOL COORDINATORS & PRACTITIONERS ARE:

- Collaborating with state and private partners to develop and implement strategic plans
- Coordinating farm to school efforts across multiple state agencies
- Facilitating farm tours for school personnel and school tours for farmers
- Establishing grant programs specific to regional and community needs
- Facilitating purchasing and distribution of local produce to schools
- Implementing different approaches in different school districts to maximize the impact of farm to school programming

[Learn more](#) about farm to school advocacy and how you can get involved in informing and advocating for policy that supports farm to school.





# More Ideas for Advocates

## NEED TO COORDINATE STATEWIDE ACTIVITIES? CONSIDER A BILL TO...

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- Create a farm to school position in state government, such as [WI A.B. 746](#).
- Establish a farm to school coordination task force, such as [CO S.B. 10-81](#).
- Assess the state of agricultural education in elementary and secondary schools, such as [LA S.C.R. 64](#).

## WANT TO SUPPORT LOCAL FARMERS? CONSIDER A BILL TO...

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- Provide technical assistance to state agencies and farmers interested in local procurement, such as [TN H.B. 851](#).
- Reimburse schools more money for meals that include local produce, such as [MI S.B. 801](#).
- Amend contract bid procedures to give local producers a competitive advantage, such as [MA H. 4429](#).
- Create a farmer database so that schools can identify sources for local foods, such as [IL S.B. 615](#).

## NEED ACCESS TO LAND? CONSIDER A BILL TO...

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- Support school garden development, such as [NV S.B. 167](#).
- Create tax incentives for owners to allow schools to use their property for gardening, such as [NJ A. 2843](#).
- Limit civil liability for farm and garden owners, such as [NE L.B. 329](#).

## LOOKING FOR INNOVATIVE FUND IDEAS? CONSIDER A BILL TO...

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- Spend select sales tax revenue on school gardens, such as [MO H.B. 542](#).
- Use state leasing fees to develop local food infrastructure, such as [RI H. 7454](#).
- Link farm to school efforts to environmental efforts, such as [CA A.B. 1629/S.B. 859](#) and [VT H. 812](#).



# Going Forward



## PASS LAWS

If your state has not yet passed farm to school legislation, put yourself on the [map](#). Work to pass a law to explore, enable and/or fund state farm to school activities.



## ADVOCATE

If your state has passed legislation that encourages or explores farm to school programming, advocate for more permanent and comprehensive farm to school legislation. For example, advocate for laws that provide:

- A funded statewide farm to school coordinator
- Farm to school programs, including farm to preschool and school garden programs
- Funding for farm to school programs through appropriations, grants or reimbursement programs.



## CONNECT

Connect farm to school with broader food system policy initiatives (e.g., food hubs, wellness or food security).



## LEARN

Learn about how you can promote farm to school in your state by [contacting](#) your state Core Partner lead through the National Farm to School Network.

We would like to acknowledge that policies change and often do so quickly. Thus, this survey reflects a moment in time. The State Farm to School Legislative Survey: 2002-2017 is intended for use as a reference guide. To the best of our knowledge, this survey provides an accurate snapshot of state farm to school legislation through March 31, 2017. We welcome suggestions for additions or corrections at [info@farmtoschool.org](mailto:info@farmtoschool.org).







The National Farm to School Network (NFSN) is an information, advocacy and networking hub for communities working to bring local food sourcing, school gardens and food and agriculture education into schools and early care and education settings. Farm to school empowers children and their families to make informed food choices while strengthening the local economy and contributing to vibrant communities. The National Farm to School Network provides vision, leadership and support at the local, state and national levels to connect and expand the farm to school movement, which has grown from a handful of schools in the late 1990s to approximately 42,000 schools in all 50 states as of 2014. Our network includes Core Partner and Supporting Partner organizations in all 50 states, Washington, D.C. and U.S. Territories, thousands of farm to school supporters, a national Advisory Board and staff. For more information about the National Farm to School Network, visit [www.farmtoschool.org](http://www.farmtoschool.org) or send an email to [info@farmtoschool.org](mailto:info@farmtoschool.org).

## Acknowledgements

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# **CASE STUDIES**



### Overview

In 2010, Alaska's legislature established a four-year pilot Farm to School Program, which included funding for a program coordinator to help facilitate public schools' procurement of local foods. The program was housed within the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Agriculture (DOA). In that same year, Alaska also encouraged all government entities to purchase Alaskan agriculture products by amending state procurement law to allow state agencies to purchase products that cost up to 107% of the lowest possible bid. In 2012, the legislature established a separate \$3 million pilot grant program, Nutritional Alaskan Foods in Schools (NAFS), to reimburse schools for their purchases of local fish and farm products. Though the legislature housed NAFS under the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, the program coordinator within DOA coordinates the Farm to School and NAFS programs alike. In 2014, the legislature made the pilot Farm to School Program a permanent fixture within the DOA's general operating budget. The NAFS grant program continues as a pilot. As discussed below, a strategic plan and increased capacity brought about through the program coordinator position were, and continue to be, central to the growth of Alaska's farm to school system. In 2017, the Alaskan legislature is looking to increase the procurement threshold from 107% to 115% better support the NAFS program.

#### STRATEGY 1:

##### DEVELOP A STRATEGIC PLAN

After the legislature created the Farm to School Program, the DOA developed a comprehensive [Farm to School Strategic Plan](#) to establish clear objectives and timelines for implementing the program statewide.

#### STRATEGY 2:

##### FUND A PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The legislation establishing the Farm to School Program funded a program coordinator position. Alaska's program coordinator works to implement the strategic plan and has been deemed successful in facilitating farm tours for school personnel and school tours for farmers, creating a farm to school mini-grant program (more below) and developing healthy school recipes with the University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service (UAF).

#### STRATEGY 3:

##### PROVIDE MINI-GRANTS TO MEET DIVERSE COMMUNITY NEEDS

Eighty percent of Alaska's school districts are off of the road system and accessible only by air or water. To address this challenge, starting in 2011, the [Alaska Obesity Prevention and Control Program](#) partnered with the Farm to School Program to co-fund mini-grants (\$500-\$1,000) for rural, community-specific projects such as the Sitka Conservation Society's [Fish to School](#) project. The first two rounds of mini-grants funded 50 projects in 18 school districts and helped start 21 school gardens.

#### STRATEGY 4:

##### COLLABORATE WITH INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

As referenced above, Alaska's Farm to School Program has grown through collaboration with the Alaska Obesity Prevention and Control Program (e.g., mini-grant program) and the UAF (e.g., local foods recipe development), among other institutions.



## Overview

In 2007, independent of legislative action, Oregon's Department of Agriculture created and funded a Farm to School Coordinator position. In 2008, Oregon's legislature established the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Program and a Program Coordinator position within the Department of Education (DOE), making Oregon the first state with a farm to school coordinator position in both its Departments of Agriculture and Education. In 2011, the legislature appropriated \$200,000 for DOE to administer a pilot grant program to reimburse school districts for purchases of Oregon foods, as well as for agricultural education programs. In 2013, the legislature appropriated nearly \$1.2 million in funding for grants for the next biennium. In 2015, and again in 2017, the legislature appropriated \$4.5 million for grants to support school purchases of Oregon foods and agricultural educational activities. As discussed below, farm to school advocates relied on economic research, information sharing, media outreach, and engagement of the farm to school community to advocate for and successfully secure significant public funding for its robust farm to school program.

### STRATEGY 1:

#### DEMONSTRATE THAT FARM TO SCHOOL GENERATES LOCAL SPENDING AND JOBS

In 2008, as Oregon's legislature debated funding farm to school efforts, Ecotrust conducted an [economic impact study](#) demonstrating that with an initial investment of \$160,750 from private grant funding, two school districts comprised of 89 schools and approximately 48,500 students purchased \$461,992 of local foods, creating 17 local jobs. In 2011, Upstream Public Health conducted a [Health Impact Assessment](#) finding that, statewide, farm to school programs could create up to 270 local jobs. Advocates leveraged these reports to spur legislators to fund farm to school programs.

### STRATEGY 2:

#### ENGAGE THE FARM TO SCHOOL COMMUNITY IN ADVOCACY

During the 2017 legislative session, the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Network coordinated efforts to engage Oregon's farm to school and school garden community in advocating for the grant program. Individuals and organizations from all parts of the state participated in: constituent lobby days and other meetings with legislators; attended town halls and listening sessions in their communities; made phone calls and sent personalized emails; wrote formal letters of support; testified at public hearings or submitted written testimony; and submitted letters to the editor. The engagement resulted in full funding for the program and unanimous support.

### STRATEGY 3:

#### EDUCATE LEGISLATORS ABOUT THE VALUE OF FARM TO SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Advocates developed fact sheets for legislators, and coordinated site visits throughout the state to give legislators the opportunity to see farm to school and school garden programs in action and to witness the benefits of these programs for themselves. One community hosted a Healthy School Food Summit for elected officials and other decision makers to educate them about the benefits of farm to school programs.

### STRATEGY 4:

#### USE MEDIA TO PROMOTE RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY EFFORTS

Armed with research and hard data, advocates leveraged media and strategic messaging to persuade lawmakers that a public investment in farm to school would yield results. They issued timely press releases and met with editorial boards to develop stories highlighting farm to school programs throughout the state.



## Overview

In 2009, the Texas legislature established an Interagency Farm to School Coordination Task Force to develop and implement a plan to facilitate the availability of locally grown foods in the state's school districts. The Task Force included members from the state Department of Agriculture; the Texas Education Agency; the Department of State Health Services; and stakeholders representing farmers, distributors, school nutrition, health advocates, parents and representatives from higher education. In 2009 and 2010, the Task Force examined farm to school programs within and outside of Texas, identified opportunities and barriers to implementation, and produced a culminating report of forward-looking recommendations, including those below, which laid the foundation for the Texas Farm to School program. In 2013, two farm to school bills were proposed but died. However, in 2015, five farm to school bills were proposed, of which four passed: (i) limited the liability of property owners that allowed lands for community gardens; (ii) required state agencies to purchase Texas agricultural products when possible; (iii) recognized 4-H day at the state capital; and (iv) waived the license fee for public school aquaculture and hydroponic educational programs.

### STRATEGY 1:

#### ESTABLISH A FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAM COORDINATOR POSITION

In 2010, the Task Force recommended using federal funding from one of several available USDA competitive grant programs to establish a program coordinator position, noting that other states found their coordinators critical to implementing farm to school efforts. Following this suggestion, Texas created the position that year with funding from the USDA State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition program. The coordinator markets farm to school to producers and schools, connects farmers and cafeterias and provides technical assistance, training and resources.

### STRATEGY 2:

#### IMPLEMENT DIFFERENT APPROACHES IN DIFFERENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS

In exploring farm to school models for the state, the Task Force reviewed Austin Independent School District's collaboration with the Sustainable Food Center to provide nutrition education to its students and to facilitate local purchasing at 17 of its schools. Ultimately, the Task Force recommended that the state implement different farm to school strategies across regions with different needs. To that end, the farm to school coordinator worked to enable statewide Regional Education Service Centers to offer full-time training and technical assistance to local school districts.

### STRATEGY 3:

#### LEVERAGE "DOD FRESH"

Through its participation in the Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, Texas Farm to School is able to identify available state produce and to develop an availability calendar to help school districts plan their purchases. In the 2013-2014 school year, schools nationwide purchased over \$15 million of local produce from this program. Review this USDA Farm to School Factsheet for more information on using DoD Fresh to purchase local produce.

### STRATEGY 4:

#### SPUR THE LOCAL ECONOMY WITH LOCAL PROCUREMENT & AG EDUCATION

Like many other states, Texas has recognized the purchasing power of its state agencies and school districts. By requiring or encouraging state agencies to purchase Texas agricultural products, state expenditures are kept within the state. Moreover, by limiting liability and reducing regulatory costs, Texas is able to encourage the next generation of farmers by providing support for gardening and agricultural education opportunities within schools.

# THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CONTINUING STAKEHOLDERS  
ENGAGEMENT AND BUILDING  
THE MOMENTUM



## Overview

In 2010, D.C. first passed the [Healthy Schools Act](#), which held schools accountable for local wellness policies, and prioritized the inclusion of a farm to school component. In 2011, a pilot program was established to contract with a local company to provide scratch-cooked, locally sourced meal services to seven schools in the area with limited kitchen facilities. In 2014, the D.C. Council proposed and eventually passed the [Healthy Tots Act](#) to raise nutritional standards for infants, toddlers and preschoolers at licensed community-based child development facilities in the District of Columbia. Unfortunately this Act is no longer “in progress.”

In 2015, D.C. established a Food Policy Council that meets regularly to help determine food policies that promote access, sustainability and local procurement. The council’s responsibilities are to identify regulatory barriers, analyze data, and advise organizations on local food sales. In 2017, D.C. advocates are working to amend the Healthy Schools Act again to make changes to nutrition-content requirements; expand breakfast after the bell and alternate serving models for breakfast participation programs; encourage schools to purchase food in a manner consistent with the Good Food Purchasing Program’s core values; among a few other changes.

### STRATEGY 1: USE EXISTING LEGISLATION AS A MODEL

Passed in 2010, the [Healthy Schools Act](#) established a nutrition program for D.C. public schools (including public charter schools). The Healthy Tots Act in effect extended this program to childcare settings within the District.

### STRATEGY 2: LEVERAGE FEDERAL PROGRAMS, FUNDING AND STANDARDS

By requiring eligible childcare facilities to participate in CACFP, the Healthy Tots Act brought baseline federal nutrition standards and federal dollars to a local cause, minimizing D.C. agencies’ need to generate new nutrition standards and funding.

### STRATEGY 3: COLLABORATE WITH STAKEHOLDERS & GENERATE PUBLIC SUPPORT WHILE DRAFTING LEGISLATION

The Healthy Tots Act key sponsor and the nonprofit D.C. Hunger Solutions facilitated three stakeholder meetings at which participants – including nonprofits, government agencies and childcare facilities – performed line-by-line edits of the proposed legislation, identifying and addressing potential implementation barriers (e.g., costs to target facilities) and defining key terms (e.g., “farm to preschool”) and exclusions (e.g., milk counting as a local component). D.C. Hunger Solutions also developed an online sign-on letter to which supporters of the bill could add their names. The letter was shared with the mayor and councilmembers.

### STRATEGY 4: CREATE A FOOD POLICY COUNCIL TO CONTINUE POLICY MOMENTUM

The creation of a D.C. Food Policy Council will be critical for continuation of the policy gains in D.C. Food Policy Councils bring together reputed experts from many sectors, leveraging their knowledge to propose bills that enjoy the support from their extended networks and sectors.



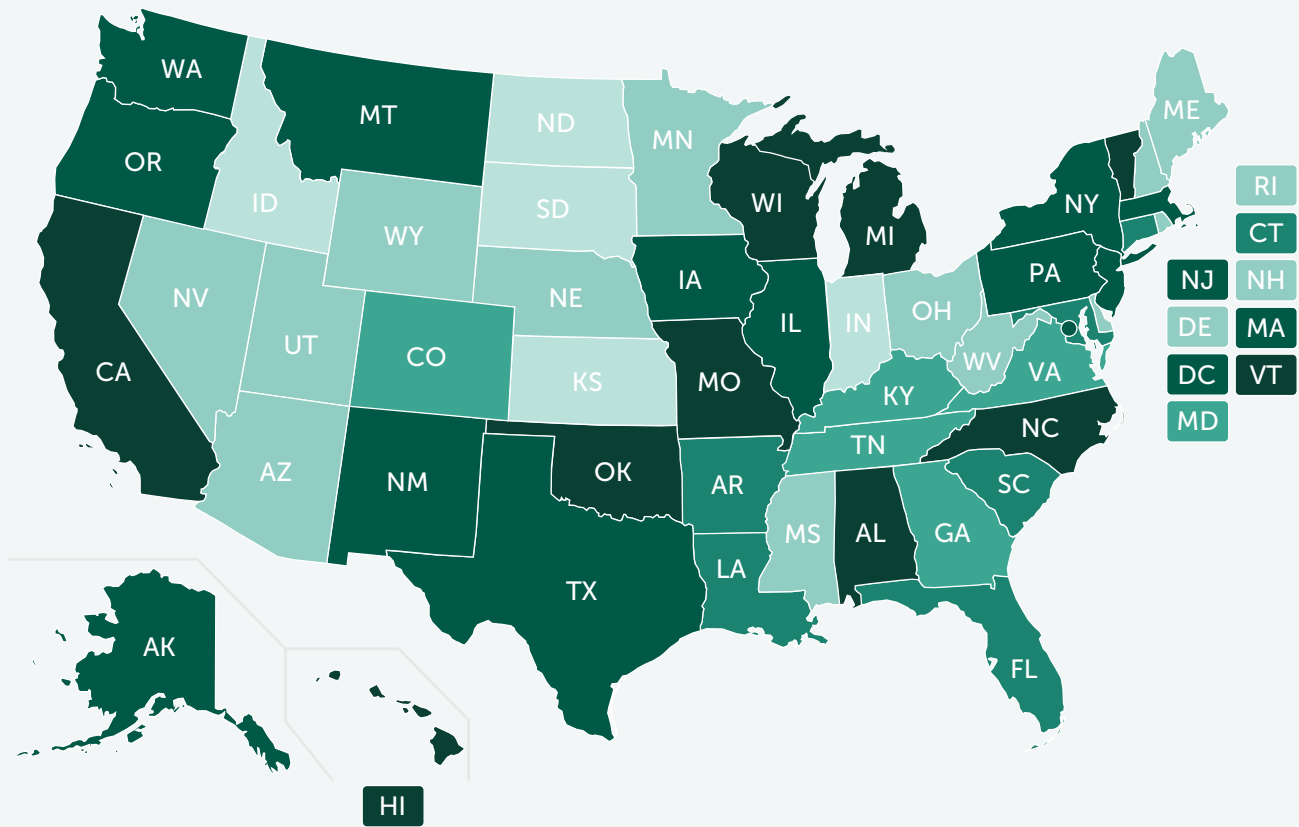
A light green background featuring a map of the United States with the outlines of all 50 states. The map is centered and occupies most of the page. In the center of the map, there is a white rectangular box with a dark green border. Inside this box, the words "BILL SUMMARIES" are written in a bold, dark green, sans-serif font.

# **BILL SUMMARIES**

# State Farm to School Legislation A State-by-State Listing

As of March 31, 2017, 46 states, including the District of Columbia (“D.C.”), have proposed farm to school legislation, and 40 states, including D.C., have enacted it. Below, this legislation is (1) categorized by topic and state, (2) summarized, and (3) hyperlinked to its full, public text. Unless otherwise noted, all bills have been enacted. Bills labeled “pending” were proposed but have not yet passed, according to public, online state records. Please note that “pending” bills may be “dead” pursuant to varying state rules. This document is current as of March 31, 2017. For corrections or additions, please contact [info@farmtoschool.org](mailto:info@farmtoschool.org).

**SEARCH BILLS BY STATE:** *Click any state below to view that state’s legislation.*



[Alabama](#)  
[Alaska](#)  
[Arizona](#)  
[Arkansas](#)  
[California](#)  
[Colorado](#)  
[Connecticut](#)  
[Delaware](#)  
[DC](#)  
[Florida](#)  
[Georgia](#)  
[Hawaii](#)  
[Idaho](#)

[Illinois](#)  
[Indiana](#)  
[Iowa](#)  
[Kansas](#)  
[Kentucky](#)  
[Louisiana](#)  
[Maine](#)  
[Maryland](#)  
[Massachusetts](#)  
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[South Carolina](#)  
[South Dakota](#)  
[Tennessee](#)  
[Texas](#)  
[Utah](#)  
[Vermont](#)  
[Virginia](#)  
[Washington](#)  
[West Virginia](#)  
[Wisconsin](#)  
[Wyoming](#)

**SEARCH BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS BY TOPIC:**

The following tables organize farm to school legislation by topic. Additional information about these bills, including summary, status and a link to full bill text, can be found in the "State Summaries" section.

**KEY:** \* indicates bills that became law  
 / indicates companion bills  
 & indicates bills that are similar, but not identical

**FARM TO SCHOOL COORDINATOR:**

Establishes a statewide farm to school program coordinator position.

AL H.B. 670	HI H.B. 1988/S.B. 2564	ME S.P. 460	OK H.B. 2655*
AR H.B. 1839*	HI S.B. 1179	MI H.B. 6368*	VT H. 287*
AR H.C.R. 1005	IA H.F. 486/ S.F. 441	MO H.B. 2088, S.B. 854, S.B. 824	VT H. 828/S. 169
AZ H.B. 2822	IA H.F. 697*	MO S.B. 672, amended by S.B. 701*	VT S. 33*
HI H.B. 255/S.B. 807	IA H.F. 2458*	NC H.B. 1832/S.B. 1284	WI A.B. 746*
HI H.B. 627/S.B. 376*	IA S.F. 551*	NC S.B. 897*	

**APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER REVENUE STREAMS**

Allocates money or creates a fund for farm to school activities

AK S.B. 119*	HI S.B. 564	ME S.P. 517	NM H.B. 189
AK S.B. 160*	HI S.B. 1313	MI H.B. 5314, H.B. 5372, & S.B. 838*	NM H.B. 208/S.B. 379
AK S.B. 18*	IA H.F. 151	MI S.B. 801*	NM H.B. 220
CA A.B. 38	IA H.F. 427	MN H.F. 1630	NM H.B. 231/S.B. 237
CA A.B. 1357	IA H.F. 486/S.F. 441	MN H.F. 1874 /S.F. 1899*	NM H.B. 338/S.B. 80 & S.B. 76
CA A.B. 1535*	IA H.F. 697*	MN H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657	NM H.B. 378/S.B. 316
CA A.B. 1629/S.B. 859*	IA H.F. 2239	MN S.F. 1305	NM H.B. 414
CA A.B. 1634*	IA H.F. 2426	MN S.F. 1317	NM S.B. 313*
CA A.B. 2413*	IA H.F. 2458*	MO H.B. 146 & S.B. 12*	NM S.B. 611*
CA A.B. 2424	IA S.F. 551*	MO H.B. 542*	NV S.B. 167
CA A.B. 2782	IL H.B. 78*	MO H.B. 1660	NY A. 691/S. 1439
CA S.B. 281*	IL H.B. 2667	MO H.B. 1326, S.B. 506, & S.B. 850	NY A. 1081/S. 2768
CO H.B. 15-1088	IL H.B. 2914	MT H.B. 4*	NY A. 1569
CO S.B. 06-127*	IL H.B. 3418	MT H.B. 583*	NY A. 5322 /S. 2374
CO S.B. 10-106*	IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	NC H.B. 603/S.B. 637	NY A. 10479/S. 7706
CT S.B. 410*	KY H.B. 626*	NC H.B. 609	OH H.B. 497*
DC L.B. 106*	MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	NC H.B. 803	OK S.B. 749
DC L.B. 407	MA H. 3549	NC H.B. 840	OR H.B. 2038
DC L.B. 564*	MA H. 4001*	NC H.B. 893	OR H.B. 2174
DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	MA S. 348	NC S.B. 897*	OR H.B. 2649*
HI H.B. 322	MA S. 2286*	NC H.B. 1099	OR H.B. 2721
HI H.B. 486	MD H.B. 160/S.B. 170	NC H.B. 1832/S.B. 1284	OR H.B. 2800* (2011)
HI H.B. 617/S.B. 524	MD H.B. 161/S.B. 171*	NH H.B. 688	OR H.B. 2800 (2009)
HI H.B. 627/S.B. 376*	ME H.P. 948	NJ A. 2641/S.1903*	OR H.B. 3046
HI H.B. 1536	ME H.P. 1066	NM H.B. 2*	OR H.B. 3307
HI H.B. 1988/S.B. 2564	ME H.P. 1068	NM H.B. 55*	OR H.B. 3476
HI H.B. 1990/S.B. 2565 & H.B. 2462/S.B. 2762	ME S.P. 155	NM H.B. 81/S.B. 143	OR S.B. 5507*
	ME S.P. 181	NM H.B. 115/S.B. 82	Continued on next page

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APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER REVENUE STREAMS (*continued*)

Allocates money or creates a fund for farm to school activities

RI H. 5641/S. 0416	VT H. 485	WI A.B. 89	WY H.B. 194
RI H. 7454	VT H. 537*	WI A.B. 64/S.B. 30	WY H.B. 194
TX H.B. 3290	WA H.B. 1552	WI A.B. 304	
UT H. 121*	WA H.B. 1710	WI A.B. 746*	
UT H. 124	WA H.B. 2376/S.B. 6246*	WI S.B. 567	
VT H. 313*	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*	WV S.B. 663*	

## GRANT PROGRAMS

Authorizes grants to support farm to school activities

CA A.B. 826	KY H.B. 626*	NC H.B. 840	RI H. 5641/S. 416
CA A.B. 1592	MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	NH H.B. 688	RI H. 7454
CA A.B. 1357	MA H. 3549	NV S.B. 167	TX H.B. 128
CA A.B. 1535*	MA S. 348	NY A. 1081/ S. 2768	TX H.B. 3290
CA A.B. 2602	MD H.B. 161/S.B. 171*	NY A. 1025A/S. 627*	TX S.B. 199*
CA A.B. 2782	ME S.P. 460	NY A. 1389A/S. 614*	VT H. 91*
CA S.B. 281*	ME S.P. 517	NY A. 1569	VT H. 192*
CA S.B. 782	MI H.B. 5313*	NY A. 6997/S. 3144A	VT H. 456*
CO H.B. 10-1335*	MI H.B. 5506	NY A. 10479/S. 7706	VT H. 537*
CO H.B. 15-1088	MI S.B. 801*	OK S.B. 749	VT H. 828/S. 169
DC L.B. 407	MN H.F. 1630	OR H.B. 2038	VT S. 33*
DC L.B. 564*	MN H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657	OR H.B. 2174	WA H.B. 1164
DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	MN S.F. 1317	OR H.B. 2648	WA H.B. 1508
FL H.B. 1247	MO H.B. 146 & S.B. 12*	OR H.B. 2649*	WA H.B. 1551/S.B. 5708
HI H.B. 255/S.B. 807	MO H.B. 542*	OR H.B. 2721	WA H.B. 2410
HI H.B. 1577	MO H.B. 1326, S.B. 506, & S.B. 850	OR H.B. 2800* (2011)	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*
HI S.B. 1313	MO H.B. 1660	OR H.B. 2800 (2009)	WI A.B. 89
IL H.B. 78*	MO H.B. 2088, S.B. 824, S.B. 854	OR H.B. 3046	WI A.B. 304
IL H.B. 2667	MO S.B. 672; amended by S.B. 701*	OR H.B. 3185	WI A.B. 746*
IL H.B. 2914	MT H.B. 471	OR S.B. 501*	WY S.F. 123*
IL H.B. 3418	NC H.B. 609	PA S.B. 1209*	
IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	NC H.B. 803		

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**REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAMS**

Provides schools additional money for meal served that include local foods

AK S.B. 160*	DC L.B. 564*	MT H.B. 471	NY A. 7913
AK S.B. 18*	DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	NC H.B. 603/S.B. 637	NY A. 9379/S. 7525
AK S.B. 119*	MA H. 448	NC H.B. 609	OR H.B. 2648
CA A.B. 909	MA H. 1056	NC H.B. 803	OR H.B. 2649*
CA S.B. 19*	ME H.P. 1060	NC H.B. 840	OR H.B. 2800* (2011)
CA S.B. 281*	ME S.P. 460	NY A. 1446/S. 1239	OR H.B. 2800 (2009)
DC L.B. 144*	MI S.B. 801*	NY A. 2652A/S. 6024A*	OR H.B. 3476
DC L.B. 407	MN H.F. 1217	NY A. 7913	TX H.B. 3290

**STATEWIDE FARM TO SCHOOL PROGRAMS**

Establishes a farm to school program within a state agency

AK H.B. 70*	IL H.B. 78*	NC H.B. 1832/S.B. 1284
AL H.B. 53*	IN H.B. 1089	NY A. 7684/S. 4866*
AL H.B. 670*	LA S.B. 404*	OK H.B. 2174
CA A.B. 826	MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	OK H.B. 2655*
CA A.B. 909	MA H. 3549	OR H.B. 2800* (2011)
CT H.B. 5847	MD H.B. 696 /S.B. 158*	OR H.B. 2800 (2009)
CT S.B. 589*	ME S.P. 460	OR H.B. 3307
DC L.B. 564*	ME S.P. 517	OR H.B. 3601*
FL H.B. 7015 & S.B. 1050	MI H.B. 6368	OR S.B. 501*
FL H.B. 7087*	MN H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657	PA S.B. 1209*
FL S.B. 140*	MO H.B. 1184/S.B. 38	VT H. 91*
GA H.B. 17	MO H.B. 2088, S.B. 824, S.B. 854	VT H. 828/S. 169
GA H.B. 367	MO H.B. 2121, H.B. 1747, & H.B. 2244	VT S. 33*
GA H.B. 843	MO S.B. 665*	WA H.B. 1710
HI H.B. 627/S.B. 376*	MO S.B. 672; amended by S.B. 701*	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*
HI H.B. 1988/S.B. 2564	MO S.B. 703	WI A.B. 89
HI S.B. 1179	MO S.B. 1010, S.B. 878, & S.B. 958	WI A.B. 304
HI S.B. 1292	NC H.B. 609	WV S.B. 663*
HI S.C.R. 191 & S.R. 126	NC H.B. 803	WY H.B. 194
IA S.F. 601	NC H.B. 840	

**FARM TO EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Establishes a statewide farm to early care and education program within a state agency

DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	HI H.B. 1988/S.B. 2564	VT S. 33*
DC L.B. 407	VT H. 828/S. 169	



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**SCHOOL GARDENS**

Establishes or supports school garden programs

AK H.B. 70*	MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	NY S. 3035
AK H.C.R. 18	MA H. 3549	OK H.B. 1168
AZ H.B. 2518*	MD H.B. 528 /S.B. 791	OK H.B. 2833*
AZ S.B. 1004	ME S.P. 181	OK S.B. 749
CA A.B. 1535*	MN H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657	OR H.B. 2038
CA A.B. 1592	MO H.B. 1660	OR H.B. 2174
CA A.B. 1629/S.B. 859*	MO H.B. 542*	OR H.B. 2649*
CA A.B. 1634*	MT H.B. 471	OR H.B. 2721
CA A.B. 1990*	NC H.B. 609	OR H.B. 2800* (2011)
CA A.B. 2367*	NC H.B. 803	OR H.B. 2800 (2009)
CA A.C.R. 128	NC H.B. 840	OR H.B. 3046
CA S.B. 19*	NE L.B. 175*	OR H.B. 3185
CA S.B. 717	NE L.B. 544	OR H.B. 3325
CT H.B. 5471	NJ A. 2641/S.1903*	OR H.B. 3601*
DC L.B. 407	NJ A. 2843	OR S.B. 501*
DC L.B. 564*	NJ A. 3056	PA H.B. 503
DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	NJ A.J.R. 56 /S.J.R. 49	TX H.B. 1652
FL H.B. 1247	NM H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4	TX H.B. 262c*
GA H.B. 367	NM H.M. 13	TX H.B. 2669
HI H.B. 1243	NM H.M. 16/S.M. 19	VT H. 438
HI H.B. 1475	NM H.M. 25/S.M. 22	VT H. 812
HI H.B. 1571/S.B. 2226	NM H.M. 57/S.M. 59	VT H. 828/S. 169
HI H.B. 1577	NV A.B. 337*	VT S. 33*
HI H.B. 1990/S.B. 2565 & H.B. 2462/S.B. 2762	NV S.B. 167	WA H.B. 1508
HI H.B. 322	NY A. 10101/S. 7114	WA H.B. 1781/S.B. 5571
HI H.B. 478	NY A. 10479/S. 7706	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*
HI S.B. 1313	NY A. 1081/S. 2768	WI A.B. 746*
IA S.F. 601	NY A. 6628/S. 2438	WV S.B. 663*
IL H.B. 2667	NY A. 7003/S. 1904	WY H.B. 194
IL H.B. 2914	NY A. 7007/S. 1463	
IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	NY A. 7181	
LA H.B. 825*	NY A. 7479A/S. 4906	
LA S.C.R. 41	NY S. 2372*	

## SEARCH BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS BY TOPIC:

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### LOCAL PREFERENCE BILLS

Directs schools to purchase foods locally

AL H.B. 46	ID H.B. 402	NY A. 880/S. 1427
AL H.B. 670*	ID H.B. 431	NY A. 1446/S. 1239
AK H.B. 225*	IL H.B. 3990*	NY A. 2652A/S. 6024A*
AR H.B. 1839*	KY H.B. 626*	NY A. 5445/S. 3248
CA S.B. 281*	KY H.B. 669*	NY A. 5510
CA S.B. 782	KY H.R. 56	NY A. 6123/S. 4486
CO H.B. 05-1307*	MA H. 4001*	NY A. 7011/S. 1430
CO H.B. 10-1335*	MA H. 4429*	NY A. 7058/S. 3374
CO S.B. 06-127*	MA H. 4459	NY A. 7090/S. 03625
CO S.B. 12-48*	MA H. 99*	NY A. 7488/S. 4924A
CT S.B. 76*	MD H.B. 883	NY A. 7684/S. 4866*
CT S.B. 410*	MD H.B. 1225	NY A. 7913
CT S.B. 589*	ME S.P. 587	NY A. 9379/S. 7525
CT S.B. 804*	MI H.B. 5314, H.B. 5372, & S.B. 838*	NY A. 9946
DC L.B. 407	MI H.B. 6365 & H.B. 6366*	NY S. 3224
DC L.B. 564*	MI H.B. 6368*	OR H.B. 2648
DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	MO S.B. 665*	TN H.B. 851/S.B. 1028
FL H.B. 7087*	MO S.B. 703	TN H.B. 3158/ S.B. 3341*
GA H.B. 17	MO S.B. 1010, S.B. 878, & S.B. 958	TX H.B. 1006*
GA H.B. 367	MO H.B. 1184/S.B. 38	TX H.B. 2438
GA H.B. 843	MO H.B. 2121, H.B. 1747, & H.B. 2244	TX S.B. 39
GA S.B. 44*	MT S.B. 328*	TX S.B. 60
HI H.B. 507	NC H.B. 609	TX S.B. 1107
HI H.B. 617/S.B. 524	NC H.B. 803	VT H. 828/S. 169
HI H.B. 1351	NC H.B. 840	VT S. 33
HI H.B. 1536	NC S.B. 770*	WA H.B. 2657*
HI S.B. 326*	NJ A. 3060	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*
HI S.B. 1179	NJ A.R. 124/S.R. 44	WI A.B. 45/S.B. 14
IA H.F. 427	NM H.J.M. 34	WI A.B. 87
IA H.F. 2239	NM S.B. 75	
IA H.F. 2426	NM S.B. 611*	

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## FOOD EDUCATION

Supports food-based, agriculture-based, and garden-based educational activities for students

AK H.B. 70*	LA S.C.R. 41	OK H.B. 1167
AK H.C.R. 1	MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	OR H.B. 2038
AR H.B. 2150*	MA H. 398	OR H.B. 2174
AZ H.B. 2822	MA H. 621	OR H.B. 2648
CA A.B. 38	MA H. 3549	OR H.B. 2649*
CA A.B. 1357	MA S. 2286*	OR H.B. 2721
CA A.B. 1634*	MD H.B. 1297/S.B. 770*	OR H.B. 2800* (2011)
CA A.B. 2413*	ME H.P. 460*	OR H.B. 2800 (2009)
CA A.B. 2602	MI S.B. 99	OR H.B. 3185
CA A.B. 2782	MI S.B. 801*	OR H.B. 3601*
CA A.C.R. 31	MN H.F. 1874/S.F. 1899*	OR S.B. 501*
CA A.C.R. 147	MN H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657	PA H.R. 1003
CA S.B. 281*	MO H.B. 1326, S.B. 506, & S.B. 850	PA S.B. 1209*
CA S.B. 717	MO H.B. 146 & S.B. 12*	TX H.B. 3290
CO S.B. 12-48*	MO H.B. 344*	TX H.R. 192
DC L.B. 144*	MT H.B. 471	TX H.R. 1507
DC L.B. 564*	NC H.B. 609	TX S.B. 1027*
DE H.C.R. 1	NC H.B. 803	TX S.B. 1204*
GA H.R. 423/S.R. 164	NC H.B. 840	UT H. 124
GA H.R. 1206/S.R. 884	NE L.B. 329*	VT H. 91*
GA S.R. 822	NE L.B. 1066*	VT H. 456*
GA S.R. 113	NH H.B. 688	VT H. 485
HI H.B. 486	NJ A. 3056	VT H. 537*
HI H.B. 627/S.B. 376*	NM H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4	VT H. 828/S. 169
HI H.B. 1662	NM H.M. 13	VT S. 33
HI H.B. 1988/S.B. 2564	NM H.M. 16/S.M. 19	WA H.B. 1276
HI H.B. 2646	NM H.M. 25/S.M. 22	WA H.B. 1508
HI H.C.R. 214/S.C.R. 130	NM H.M. 57/S.M. 59	WA H.B. 1542
HI H.C.R. 92/H.R. 67/S.C.R. 72/S.R. 51	NM S.B. 611*	WA H.B. 1685
ID H.J.M. 1	NM S.M. 9	WA H.B. 1781/S.B. 5571
IL H.B. 2667	NM S.M. 54	WA H.B. 2185/S.B. 6002*
IL H.B. 2914	NY A. 691/S. 1439	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*
IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	NY A. 760/S. 5476	WI A.B. 215
IN H.B. 1283	NY A. 1081/S. 2768	WI A.B. 746*
KS S.B. 154*	NY A. 2899/S. 3290	WV S.B. 663*
LA S.B. 404*	NY A. 10479/S. 7706	WY H.B. 194
LA H.B. 761*	NY S. 1471	

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**STATE DATABASES OR DIRECTORIES**

Directs state agencies to track and publish the names of parties interested in participating in farm to school activities

AL H.B. 670*	MA H. 4919*	NJ A. 2644/S.1964*	OK H.B. 1168
AR H.B. 1839*	MD H.B. 696 /S.B. 158*	NY A. 1446/S. 1239	OK H.B. 2655*
CT H.B. 5847	MD H.B. 751*	NY A. 2701/S. 2152	PA S.B. 1209*
GA H.B. 17	ME H.P. 829	NY A. 7058/S. 3374	TX S.B. 1027*
GA H.B. 843	MI H.B. 6368*	NY A. 7090/S. 03625	VA S.B. 797*
HI S.B. 1179	MS H.B. 718*	NY A. 7684/S. 4866*	VT H. 287*
IL S.B. 615*	MS H.B. 828	NY A. 9379/S. 7525	
LA H.B. 730	NC H.B. 1832/S.B. 1284	NY S. 4607	
LA S.B. 404*	NJ A. 156/S. 1902*	OK H.B. 1167	

**PILOT PROGRAMS**

Creates a temporary farm to school program

AK S.B. 160*	HI H.C.R. 83 & H.R. 45	MI P.A. 249	WA H.B. 1276
CA S.B. 281*	HI H.C.R. 214/S.C.R. 130	MN S.F. 1317	WA H.B. 1542
CO S.B. 06-127*	HI S.B. 1313	NC H.B. 603/S.B. 637	WA H.B. 2133
CO S.B. 10-81*	HI S.C.R. 147 & S.R. 67	NY A. 1569	WA H.B. 2185/S.B. 6002*
CT H.B. 5482	MA H. 448	NY S. 4980	WI S.B. 567
DC L.B. 106*	MA H. 1056	NY S. 6288	WY S.F. 123*
HI H.B. 1577	MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	TX H.B. 3290	
HI H.B. 2093/S.B. 3005	MA H. 3549	VT H. 192*	
HI H.B. 2646	ME H.P. 1060	VT H. 827/S. 202	

**TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, AND WORKING GROUPS**

Creates a task force, council, or working group to recommend, assess, or implement policies and programs that support farm to school activities

AZ H.B. 2822	DC L.B. 564*	HI H.C.R. 167 & H.R. 145	IL H.B. 3990*
CA A.B. 1535*	DC L.B. 821*	HI H.C.R. 214/S.C.R. 130	IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524
CA A.B. 2602	HI H.B. 490	HI S.B. 564	IN H.R. 72
CO H.B. 17-1192	HI H.B. 914/S.B. 1145	HI S.C.R. 147 & S.R. 67	KS S.B. 314*
CO S.B. 10-81*	HI H.B. 1243	IA H.F. 486/S.F. 441	LA H.B. 840*
CO S.B. 10-106*	HI H.B. 1577	IA S.F. 396	LA S.C.R. 64
CO S.B. 13-153*	B.HI H.B. 2093/S.B. 3005	IA S.F. 601	LA S.C.R. 94
CT H.B. 5471	HI H.B. 2644	IL H.B. 2667	<i>Continued on next page</i>
CT S.B. 5508*	HI H.B. 2646	IL H.B. 2914	

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### TASK FORCES, COUNCILS, AND WORKING GROUPS (continued)

Creates a task force, council, or working group to recommend, assess, or implement policies and programs that support farm to school activities

MA H. 2782*	MO S.B. 703,	NH H.B. 688	OK S.B. 1357*
MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	MO S.B. 1010, S.B. 878, S.B. 958	NH H.B. 1422*	TN H.B. 0851/S.B. 1028
MA H. 3549	MS H.B. 718*	NJ A. 3058/S. 2366	TX S.B. 1027*
MA H. 4459	MS H.B. 828	NJ A.R. 214	UT H. 121*
MA H. 4568*	MS H.B. 1411	NM H.J.M. 34	VA S.J.R. 347
ME H.P. 784	MT H.J.R. 8	NM H.M. 27	WA H.B. 1562
ME H.P. 948	NC H.B. 609	NY A. 2701/S. 2152	WA H.B. 1685
MO H.B. 344*	NC H.B. 803	NY A. 7058/S. 3374	WA H.B. 2376/S.B. 6246*
MO H.B. 1184/S.B. 38	NC H.B. 840	NY A. 7090/S. 03625	WI A.B. 746*
MO H.B. 2088, S.B. 824, S.B. 854	NC S.B. 491*	NY A. 7479A/S. 4906	WV H.C.R. 139
MO H.B. 2121, H.B. 1747, H.B. 2244	NE L.B. 175*	NY S. 2372*	WY H.B. 194
MO S.B. 665*	NE L.B. 544	OH H.B. 240	
MO S.B. 672; S.B. 701	NE L.R. 545	OK H.B. 2833*	

### FOOD HUBS

Supports infrastructure development for local food aggregation, processing, and distribution

CO H.B. 15-1088	MA S. 348	NC H.B. 803	NY S. 4980
HI H.B. 1475	MD H.B. 160/S.B. 170	NC H.B. 840	NY S. 6288
IA H.F. 151	MD H.B. 161/S.B. 171*	NM H.B. 55*	OH H.B. 497*
IA H.F. 2239	ME H.P. 1066	NM H.B. 414	SC H.R. 5285
IL H.B. 2667	ME S.P. 460	NM H.M. 16/S.M. 19	TN H.B. 851/S.B. 1028
IL H.B. 2914	ME S.P. 517	NM H.M. 25/S.M. 22	VT H. 812
IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	MI H.B. 5313*	NM H.M. 27	VT H.C.R. 1
MA H. 3504, H. 168, S. 380	MN S.F. 1317	NM H.M. 57/S.M. 59	WA H.B. 1437/S.B. 5327
MA H. 4375*	MT H.B. 583*	NY A. 1025A/S. 627*	WA H.B. 2133
MA H. 4377*	NC H.B. 609	NY A. 2701/S. 2152	WA H.B. 2306



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**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FOOD SECURITY, AND HEALTH POLICIES**

Encourages farm to school activities as part of a broader state policy

AK H.C.R. 1	HI H.B. 490	ME H.P. 588	NY S. 3224
AR H.B. 1979	HI H.B. 617/S.B. 524	MT H.J.R. 8	OR H.B. 3185
AR H.B. 2150*	HI H.B. 1536	NC H.B. 609	OR H.B. 3476
AR H.C.R. 1005	HI H.B. 2644	NC H.B. 803	OK H.B. 2833*
CA S.B. 717	HI S.B. 1313	NC H.B. 840	TN H.B. 851/S.B. 1028
DC L.B. 144*	IL H.B. 2667	NH H.B. 1422*	TN H.B. 3158/S.B. 3341*
DC L.B. 407	IL H.B. 2914	NM H.M. 27	VT H. 438
DC L.B. 564*	IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	NM H.M. 31	VT H. 812
DC L.B. 750, L.B. 849, & L.B. 956*	LA S.C.R. 64	NY A. 6628/S. 2438	WV S.B. 663*
FL S.B. 140*	LA S.C.R. 94	NY A. 10101/S. 7114	

**ECONOMIC, HEALTHY AND RACIAL EQUITY**

Lists economic, health, or racial disparities as factors motivating farm to school activities

CA A.B. 38	IL H.B. 2667	MO H.B. 146 & S.B. 12*	WA H.B. 1542
CA A.B. 1357	IL H.B. 2914	MO H.B. 542*	WA H.B. 2185/S.B. 6002*
CA A.B. 2413*	IL H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524	MO H.B. 1326, S.B. 506, & S.B. 850	WA H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483*
CA A.B. 2424	IL H.R. 1093/S.R. 1257	MO H.B. 1660	WI S.B. 567
CA A.B. 2782	MA H. 3504, H. 168, S. 380	OK S.B. 749	WV S.B. 663*
CA S.B. 717	MA H. 4375*	WA H.B. 1276	
DC L.B. 564*	MN S.F. 1317	WA H.B. 1508	

**PROMOTIONAL PROGRAM OR EVENTS**

Creates a statewide program or event that celebrates farm to school activities

CA A.C.R. 29	GA H.B. 17	HI H.B. 1016, H.B. 1341, & S.B. 882*
CA A.C.R. 31	GA H.B. 843	HI H.B. 1662
CA S.C.R. 92	GA H.R. 423/S.R. 164	HI H.C.R. 92/H.R. 67/S.C.R. 72/S.R. 51
CA A.C.R. 128	GA H.R. 1206/S.R. 884	HI H.C.R. 95 /S.C.R. 109
CA A.C.R. 147	GA H.R. 57	HI H.C.R. 229 & H.R. 184
CA H.R. 15	GA H.R. 589	HI S.C.R. 131 & S.R. 96
CT H.B. 5847	GA S.R. 81	KY H.B. 626*
CT S.B. 589*	GA S.R. 113	LA H.B. 825*
DE H.B. 203*	GA S.R. 136	LA S.R. 82
DE H.C.R. 1	GA S.R. 822	LA S.R. 156
FL H.B. 7015 & S.B. 1050	GA S.R. 887	Continued on next page

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PROMOTIONAL PROGRAM OR EVENTS (*continued*)

Creates a statewide program or event that celebrates farm to school activities

MA H. 2782*	NJ A. 3060	PA H.R. 67
MA H. 3221 & H. 4409	NJ A.J.R. 56 /S.J.R. 49	PA H.R. 1003
MD H.B. 252/S.B. 284	NJ A.R. 124/S.R. 44	TX H.R. 192
MD H.B. 696 /S.B. 158*	NM H.M. 13	TX H.R. 1507
MD H.B. 751*	NM H.M. 16/S.M. 19	VA H.J. 692
ME S.P. 460	NM H.M. 25/S.M. 22	VA H.J.R. 95
MN S.F. 1305	NM H.M. 50/S.M. 48	VT H.C.R. 1
MS H.C.R. 112	NM H.M. 54	VT H.C.R. 34
MT S.J.R. 19	NM H.M. 57/S.M. 59	VT H.C.R. 64
NC H.B. 609	NM H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4	VT H.C.R. 299
NC H.B. 803	NM S.M. 9	WA H.B. 1164
NC H.B. 840	NM S.M. 54	WA H.B. 1551/S.B. 5708
NH H.B. 688	NY A. 5218/S. 2332	WA H.B. 2410
NJ A. 2041/S. 936	NY A. 5322 /S. 2374	WV S.R. 10
NJ A. 2643/S. 1907*	NY A. 7003/S. 1904	WV S.R. 16
NJ A. 2738	NY A. 7007/S. 1463	WV S.R. 21
NJ A. 2854/ S. 2125*	NY A. 7684/S. 4866*	WV S.R. 33

## RESOLUTIONS

Celebrates or encourages farm to school activities

AL H.C.R. 1	GA S.R. 136	IN H.R. 72	NJ A.R. 214
AL H.C.R. 18	GA S.R. 81	KY H.R. 107	NM H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4
AR H.C.R. 1005	GA S.R. 822	KY H.R. 56	NM H.J.M. 34
CA A.C.R. 128	GA S.R. 887	LA S.C.R. 41	NM H.M. 13
CA A.C.R. 147	HI H.C.R. 111/S.C.R. 6; H.R. 82	LA S.C.R. 64	NM H.M. 16/S.M. 19
CA A.C.R. 29	HI H.C.R. 167 & H.R. 145	LA S.C.R. 94	NM H.M. 25/S.M. 22
CA A.C.R. 31	HI H.C.R. 214/S.C.R. 130	LA S.R. 156	NM H.M. 27
CA H.R. 15	HI H.C.R. 229 & H.R. 184	LA S.R. 82	NM H.M. 29/ S.M. 25
CA S.C.R. 92	HI H.C.R. 83/ H.R. 45	ME H.P. 583	NM H.M. 31
DE H.C.R. 1	HI H.C.R. 92/S.C.R. 6; H.R. 82/S.R.	ME H.P. 784	NM H.M. 50/S.M. 25
DE H.R. 74	51	MS H.C.R. 112	NM H.M. 54
GA H.R. 1206/ S.R. 884	HI H.C.R. 95/S.C.R. 109	MT H.J.R. 8	NM H.M. 57/ S.M. 59
GA H.R. 423/ S.R. 164	HI S.C.R. 131/S.R. 96	MT S.J.R. 19	NM S.M. 54
GA H.R. 558/S.R. 430	HI S.C.R. 147/S.R. 67	NE L.R. 507	NM S.M. 9
GA H.R. 57	HI S.C.R. 191 & S.R. 126	NE L.R. 545	OR H.J.M. 10
GA H.R. 589	ID H.J.M. 1	NJ A.J.R. 56/S.J.R. 49	<i>Continued on next page</i>
GA S.R. 113	IL H.R. 1093/S.R. 1257	NJ A.R. 124/S.R. 44	

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### RESOLUTIONS *(continued)*

Celebrates or encourages farm to school activities

PA H.R. 1003	TX H.R. 192	VT H.C.R. 64	WV S.R. 10
PA H.R. 67	VA H.J. 692	VT H.C.R.34	WV S.R. 16
PA H.R. 821	VA H.J.R. 95	VT S.J.R. 59	WV S.R. 21
RI H.R. 8109/S.R. 2760	VA S.J.R. 347	WA H.R. 4605	WV S.R. 33
SC H.R. 5285	VT H.C.R. 1	WV H.C.R. 139	WY H.J. 6
TX H.R. 1507	VT H.C.R. 299	WV H.R. 15	

# State Summaries

**KEY:** / indicates companion bills  
⊗ indicates bills that are similar, but not identical  
Unsuccessful bills that legislators reintroduced in a subsequent session are listed under the most recent session year

## STATUS DEFINITIONS:

- **Adopted**—the legislature approved the resolution.
- **Codified at**—the legislature enacted the bill and included it in the state code.
- **Dead**—the legislature did not vote on the bill before the session ended; the legislature did not pass the bill; or the Governor vetoed the bill.
- **Enacted; yet to be codified**—at the time this report went to press, the legislature had passed the bill, but not yet included the provisions in the state code.
- **Included in annual state budget documents**—the legislature appropriated money for a bill. Appropriations bills are not typically made part of the state code, but are included in the public laws published annually.
- **Pending**— at the time this report went to press, the full legislature had not yet voted on the bill.

## Alabama

### 2017

#### H.B. 53

#### Increasing the Small Purchase Threshold

H.B. 53 allows school districts to use simplified contract procedures to purchase unprocessed agricultural products costing less than \$150,000, the federal small purchase threshold. The state had previously allowed schools to use informal procedures to purchase unprocessed agricultural goods that cost less than \$100,000. By allowing schools to use informal contract procedures for goods costing less than \$150,000, the small purchase threshold makes it easier for schools to purchase from local farmers.

**CODIFIED AT ALA. CODE § 16-1-46 (2017)**

### 2012

#### H.B. 670

#### Encouraging Farm to School Procurement

This bill establishes the Farm to School Procurement Act. The purposes of the Act include (1) developing and coordinating state agency farm to school procurement processes, (2) helping local farmers access school-related food programs, and (3) disseminating information to schools and farm product producers. To help achieve these goals, H.B. 670 creates a farm to school coordinator position within the state Department of Agriculture and Industries. This coordinator is responsible for working with the Departments of Education and Public Health and developing a local foods directory. H.B. 670 also allows school districts to use simplified contract procedures to purchase unprocessed agricultural products that cost less than \$100,000. By establishing a small purchase threshold of \$100,000, this bill makes it easier for school districts to buy food for school meals from local farmers

**CODIFIED AT ALA. CODE §§ 16-1-46 (2013) AND 16-13B-2 (2013)**

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# Alaska

## 2017

### H.B. 46

#### Establishing a Local Foods Price Preference

State law requires government agents to purchase competitively priced products. H.B. 46 allows government entities to purchase agricultural products and fish harvested in state when the price falls within a certain range of the lowest responsible bid. School districts may purchase these products when the price costs no more than 115% of the lowest responsible bid. This price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*PENDING*

## 2016

### H.C.R. 18

#### Encouraging Schools and Businesses to Reduce, Recover, and Recycle Food Waste

H.C.R. 18 encourages schools and businesses to reduce food waste and feed hungry Alaskans. This resolution promotes food waste reduction strategies such as composting in school gardens.

*DEAD*

## 2014

### S.B. 119

#### Appropriating Money to the Nutritional Alaskan Foods for Schools Program

This bill appropriates \$3 million to the Nutritional Alaskan Foods for Schools Program for fiscal year 2015. The Program's purpose is to encourage every Alaskan school district to purchase nutritious Alaska-grown, caught, or harvested foods. The state Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development distributes funds to individual school districts. S.B. 119 is similar to S.B. 18 (2013) and S.B. 160 (2012) which also appropriated \$3 million to the Program.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2013

### H.C.R. 1

#### Establishing a State Food Resource Development Working Group

This resolution establishes a food resource development working group to collaborate with state agencies and the Alaska Food Policy Council. The goal of the working group is to identify resources and set policies that support a sustainable, healthy state food system. Specifically, the working group is responsible for (1) enhancing access, availability, affordability, and quality of food; (2) increasing economic opportunity for food production, processing, and distribution businesses; (3) recommending improvements to existing programs, policies, and regulations that affect the state's food system; and (4) enhancing the health, safety, welfare, economic, and social well-being of the state's residents. H.C.R. 1 also encourages the state Department of Education and Early Development to include locally produced food in school meals, establish education programs that highlight state food sources, and collaborate with farming groups to foster future generations of farmers.

*ADOPTED*

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## S.B. 18

### Appropriating Money to the Nutritional Alaskan Foods for Schools Program

This bill appropriates \$3 million to the Nutritional Alaskan Foods for Schools Program for fiscal year 2014. The Program's purpose is to encourage every Alaskan school district to purchase nutritious Alaska-grown, caught, or harvested foods. The state Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development distributes funds to individual school districts. S.B. 18 is similar to S.B. 119 (2014) and S.B. 160 (2012) which also appropriated \$3 million to the Program.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2012

## S.B. 160

### Appropriating Money to the Nutritional Alaskan Foods for Schools Program

This bill appropriates \$3 million to the Nutritional Alaskan Foods for Schools Program for fiscal year 2013. The Program's purpose is to encourage every Alaskan school district to purchase nutritious Alaska-grown, caught, or harvested foods. The state Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development distributes funds to individual school districts. S.B. 160 is similar to S.B. 119 (2014) and S.B. 18 (2013) which also appropriated \$3 million to the Program.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2010

## H.B. 70

### Establishing a Farm to School Program

This bill establishes a farm to school program within the state Department of Natural Resources. The purposes of the program include strengthening the relationship between agriculture and school food procurement, expanding local markets, and improving the nutritional quality of school meals. The program also requires support for school educational activities including school gardens, school farms, and farm visits. To achieve these goals, H.B. 70 directs the Department of Natural Resources to work with the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Education and Early Development, and Department of Administration. H.B. 70 specifies that program operation is subject to appropriations and sunsets July 1, 2013.

*CODIFIED AT ALASKA STAT. § 36.15.050*

## H.B. 225

### Establishing a Procurement Preference for In-State Agricultural Products

This bill amends state procurement law to encourage government entities to purchase Alaskan agricultural products. The Procurement Code requires government entities to purchase competitively priced products. H.B. 225 allows state agencies to purchase local foods that cost up to 107% of the lowest responsible bid. This price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT ALASKA STAT. § 03.20.100, BUT REPEALED JULY 1, 2014*

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# Arizona

## 2016

### H.B. 2518

#### Exempting School Garden Produce from Certain Food Safety Regulations

H.B. 2518 allows students to eat produce grown in their school garden. Food safety regulations previously prevented schools from serving their garden produce.

**CODIFIED AT ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-136**

### S.B. 1004

#### Regulating Produce Processing, Storage, and Transportation

The state Department of Health Services regulates the processing, storing, and transporting of whole fruits and vegetables. S.B. 1004 allows the Department to exclude produce grown in certain settings from meeting these requirements. For example, to make it easier to serve produce, the Department can create regulations exempting fruits and vegetables grown in school and community gardens from meeting specific food safety requirements.

**DEAD**

### S.B. 1050

#### Selling Food Products from Farms and Gardens

S.B. 1050 prevents local governments from restricting the production and sale of agricultural products from farms or gardens. The bill also prevents local governments from taxing the sale of farm products. Consequently, S.B. 1050 makes local foods more affordable to schools.

**DEAD**

## 2012

### H.B. 2822

#### Establishing a Study Committee for Farm to School Programs

This bill creates a temporary ten member joint-legislative committee to study farm to school programs. H.B. 2822 encourages the committee to consider best practices for procurement and food education. It also recommends the Department of Agriculture establish a full-time farm to school position. The bill dissolves the study committee September 30, 2014.

**DEAD**

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# Arkansas

## 2017

### H.B. 1839

#### **Creating the Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Act**

H.B. 1839 seeks to strengthen local food economies. The bill requires the state Department of Agriculture to create a local foods coordinator position and encourages the Department to develop a database of local farmers. H.B. 1839 sets specific procurement goals, encouraging state agencies to purchase 10% of foods locally in fiscal year 2018, and 20% in the years following. The bill requires agencies to track and report these purchases. And because local foods may not always be the lowest cost option, H.B. 1839 allows state agencies to purchase local foods that cost up to 110% of the lowest responsible bid. This price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

***CODIFIED AT ARK. CODE § 15-4-3800 ET SEQ.***

### H.B. 2150

#### **Strengthening Incentive Programs for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

H.B. 2150 encourages the state social services department to support incentive and education programs for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The bill directs the state to accept private funds to support nutrition education and to offer instruction at current Healthy Active Arkansas partner sites, which include schools.

***CODIFIED AT ARK. CODE § 20-76-114***

### H.C.R. 1005

#### **Supporting Efforts of the Healthy Active Arkansas Initiative**

H.C.R. celebrates the statewide obesity prevention strategy, Healthy Active Arkansas Initiative. The Initiative promotes “health in all policies” that affect the built environment, nutrition standards for public institutions, access to healthy foods, and physical activity strategies. Two of the Initiative’s goals are to encourage schools to purchase fresh, locally grown foods and to create a permanent farm to school coordinator position within state government.

***ADOPTED***

## 2015

### H.B. 1979

#### **Studying Policies Necessary to Enhance the Local Food Economy**

H.B. 1979 requires the legislature to work with stakeholders to research potential food policies. The study’s goals are to enhance the state economy, expand the local food market, improve nutrition, and prevent food waste. Such studies often recommend that state institutions, including schools, purchase local foods and may also suggest other farm to school activities.

***DEAD***

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# California

## 2017

### A.B. 1592

#### Revising the School Gardens Grant Reporting Requirements

A.B. 1592 amends the Instructional School Gardens Program law. This program provides three-year grants to create, support, or promote instructional school gardens. A.B. 1592 allows grant recipients to submit grant reports seven months, rather than six, after the grant period has ended.

**PENDING**

### S.B. 717

#### Establishing a State Food Policy

S.B. 717 announces the legislature's intent to develop a comprehensive food policy that expands access to healthy, equitable, and sustainable food. The bill highlights several strategies to promote healthy and sustainable foods. Examples include farm to fork initiatives, school gardens, and culinary training for children.

**PENDING**

### S.B. 730

#### Enforcing the Buy American Provision

S.B. 730 requires the state Department of Education to monitor and enforce the Buy American provision of the National School Lunch Act. The Buy American provision requires school districts to purchase domestic products to the maximum extent possible. S.B. 730 also requires school districts purchasing foreign products to submit a waiver to the state and communicate information about these foreign purchases with the public.

**PENDING**

### S.B. 782

#### Establishing the California-Grown Fresh School Meals Grant Program

S.B. 782 establishes the California Grown Fresh School Meals Grant Program within the state Department of Agriculture. This bill requires the Department to coordinate with the Departments of Education and Public Health. The program provides school districts and charter schools with money to purchase California grown foods.

**PENDING**

## 2016

### A.B. 1629/S.B. 859

#### Relating to Greenhouse Emissions and Biomass

S.B. 859 establishes the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. To receive funding, projects must reduce emissions and provide localities additional benefits listed in the bill. Examples of additional benefits include expanding community parks and "greening" public spaces like schools. Projects addressing economic and health benefits such as workforce training and recreation are also eligible for funding. This fund could support school and community gardens that provide students with a venue to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**CODIFIED AT CAL. GOV. CODE § 12802.10**

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### A.B. 2424

#### **Establishing a Community-Based Health Improvement and Innovation Fund**

A.B. 2424 establishes a fund to address health disparities. The bill requires that a portion of the fund support community food projects. A.B. 2424 encourages public health agencies to collaborate with nonprofits, community based organizations, and public agencies such as schools to promote healthy food environments and health-in-all policies. Schools could potentially use this money to support farm to school activities.

**DEAD**

### A.B. 2782

#### **Creating the Healthy California Fund**

A.B. 2782 taxes companies 2 cents per fluid ounce sugar-sweetened beverage they distribute. The bill authorizes the state to create the Healthy California Fund with the tax proceeds. The goal of this fund is to reduce the rates of diabetes, childhood obesity, and dental disease, especially in communities of color. A.B. 2782 reserves 31% of the fund for schools to implement educational, environmental, and policy strategies to improve nutrition. It reserves another 14% for the state farm to school program. This bill is similar to A.B. 1357 (2015), but unlike A.B. 1357, requires that community organizations and local governments receive certain percentages of the fund.

**DEAD**

### A.C.R. 147

#### **Designating California Agriculture Day**

This resolution designates March 16, 2016 as California Agriculture Day. A.C.R. 147 emphasizes the importance of farm to school programs and agricultural education.

**ADOPTED**

## **2015**

### A.B. 234

#### **Relating to Local Food Producers**

A.B. 1990 (2014) gave local governments the power to impose certain restrictions on community food producers. A.B. 234 loosens these restrictions, authorizing local food producers who meet other food safety requirements to sell uncut produce and shell eggs without first registering with their local government. The bill includes school cafeterias as potential community food producers.

**CODIFIED AT CAL. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 114376**

### A.B. 1357

#### **Creating the Children and Family Health Promotion Program**

A.B. 1357 taxes companies 2 cents per fluid ounce of sugar-sweetened beverage they distribute. The bill authorizes the state to create the Children and Family Health Promotion Trust Fund with the tax proceeds. The goal of the fund is to reduce the rates of diabetes and childhood obesity, especially in communities of color. This bill is similar to A.B. 2782 (2016), but A.B. 2782 (2016) requires that a specific percent of the funds support nutrition education and farm to school efforts.

**DEAD**

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### A.C.R. 31

#### Designating California Agriculture Day

This resolution designates March 18, 2015 as California Agriculture Day. A.C.R. 31 emphasizes the importance of farm to school programs and agricultural education.

**ADOPTED**

### H.R. 15

#### Creating California Thursday

This resolution establishes April 23, 2015 as California Thursday. H.R. 15 aims to celebrate California produce and encourage schools districts to serve fresh, California produce.

**ADOPTED**

## 2014

### A.B. 1990

#### Concerning Community Food Production

This bill authorizes community food producers—including school gardens and cafeterias—to sell or provide whole uncut produce or unrefrigerated eggs directly to the public, permitted restaurants, or other operations, provided the producer meets specified requirements. It also gives local governments the power to require community food producers to first register their operations.

**CODIFIED AT CAL. HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 114376 (2014)**

### A.B. 2413

#### A.B. 38 (2013)

#### Establishing the Office of Farm to Fork

This bill establishes the Office of Farm to Fork within the state Department of Food and Agriculture. The bill requires the Office to (1) collaborate with the agricultural industry, agencies, and other organizations to increase the availability of agricultural products in underserved communities and schools, (2) promote food access programs in underserved urban and rural communities, (3) create the Farm to Fork Account, and (4) distribute funds from the Farm to Fork Account. A.B. 2413 also requires the Office to help build relationships between local producers and procurement personnel, incorporate best purchasing practices, enhance the nutritional quality of school foods, and increase access to nutrition education programs.

**CODIFIED AT CAL. FOOD & AGRIC. CODE § 49000 ET SEQ.**

### A.B. 2602

#### Establishing the Farm to School Program

A.B. 2602 establishes the state Farm to School Program to provide grants and technical assistance to school districts and county offices of education. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to distribute grants of up to \$5,000 per school to support food literacy education, renovate kitchen equipment, install salad bars, and train kitchen staff on preparing fresh food. A.B. 2602 also directs the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to develop an interagency working group to encourage schools to develop a farm to school program and to establish a farm to school program. The bill specifies that funding for the Farm to School Program is contingent upon appropriations.

**DEAD**

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## A.C.R. 128

### **Designating a Living Schoolyard Month**

This resolution designates May as Living Schoolyard Month. A.C.R. 128 urges the state Department of Education, schools, and county offices of education to prioritize construction and design of green school spaces, as well as to integrate these spaces into standards-based curricula. The resolution also recognizes that the Living Schoolyard Month, in conjunction with the Instructional School Gardens Program, encourages schools to increase on-campus green spaces, such as school gardens, to improve the overall quality of student life.

**ADOPTED**

## S.C.R 92

### **Celebrating National Agriculture Week and California Agriculture Day**

This resolution recognizes the week of March 23, 2014 as National Agriculture Week and designates March 19, 2014 as California Agriculture Day. The resolution celebrates California's agricultural heritage and the vital role agriculture plays in daily life. Specifically, the resolution acknowledges that California consumers prefer to purchase foods grown in California and to support farmer's markets, consumer supported agriculture programs, and farm to school programs.

**ADOPTED**

## **2013**

## A.C.R. 29

### **Celebrating National Agriculture Week and California Agriculture Day**

This resolution recognizes the week of March 17, 2013 as National Agriculture Week and designates March 20, 2013 as California Agriculture Day. The resolution celebrates California's agricultural heritage and the vital role agriculture plays in daily life. Specifically, the resolution acknowledges that California consumers prefer to purchase foods grown in California and to support farmer's markets, consumer supported agriculture programs, and farm to school programs.

**ADOPTED**

## **2012**

## A.B. 2367

### **Selling Produce from School Gardens**

A.B. 2367 authorizes schools to sell produce grown in their school gardens. A school need not participate in the state's Instructional School Gardens Program. Instead, the school must comply with applicable federal, state, and local health and safety requirements for producing, processing, and distributing produce.

**CODIFIED AT CAL. EDUC. CODE § 51798**

## **2011**

## A.B. 909

### **Establishing a Farm to School Program**

This bill establishes a farm to school program to provide schools that meet certain requirements with an additional 5 cents per meal. To receive this additional reimbursement, the district must purchase 80% of its fresh produce from California. Additional money makes it easier for school meal providers to purchase local foods.

**DEAD**

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## 2006

### A.B. 1535

#### Creating the Instructional School Gardens Program

A.B. 1535 establishes the Instructional School Gardens Program to include a grant program, advisory group, interagency working group, and appropriations. The Program provides grants and technical assistance to charter schools, school districts, and county offices of education to develop and maintain instructional school garden programs. The bill directs the state Superintendent of Public Instruction to convene an interagency working group to determine effective and efficient means to establish and maintain instructional school gardens. It also authorizes an advisory group to work with the Superintendent and appropriates money for the Program.

*CODIFIED AT CAL. EDUC. CODE § 51795 ET SEQ.*

## 2005

### S.B. 281

#### Establishing the California Fresh Start Pilot Program

S.B. 281 establishes the California Fresh Start Pilot Program to provide additional fresh fruit and vegetables through the School Breakfast Program. The bill reimburses schools 10 cents for every breakfast that includes an additional fruit or vegetable serving. It also encourages schools to buy California products and requires that they offer local produce samples as a part of nutrition education. The legislation gives the state Department of Education \$400,000 to provide competitive grants, \$100,000 of which may fund an online seminar for school-site staff who will handle, serve, and promote fresh produce.

*CODIFIED AT CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49565 ET SEQ.*

### A.B. 826

#### Establishing the California Farm to School Child Nutrition Improvement Program

A.B. 826 creates the California Farm to School Child Nutrition Improvement Program. The bill requires the State Department of Education to collaborate with the Departments of Food and Agriculture and Health Services. The Departments are responsible for providing outreach and training for school food service personnel and the agricultural industry. The goal of such training is to help schools serve fresh fruits and vegetables.

*DEAD*

## 2002

### A.B. 1634

#### Establishing a School Gardens Program

This bill establishes a school gardens program to expand the number of educational gardens and salad bars in California public schools. The purpose of the bill is to encourage nutrition education activities that (1) emphasize the appealing aspects of healthy eating; (2) are participatory, developmentally appropriate, and enjoyable; and (3) engage families. A.B. 1634 requires the state Department of Education to develop, research, and coordinate the best practices for K–12 garden programs. It also appropriates money for the program.

*CODIFIED AT CAL. EDUC. CODE § 51795 ET SEQ.*

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## 2001

### S.B. 19

#### Concerning Nutrition in Schools

This bill increases the amount of money the state reimburses schools for free and reduced-price meals. It permits school districts to convene a Child Nutrition and Physical Activity Advisory Committee to increase organic produce in school meals, support school gardens, and collaborate with local farmers markets. Additionally, S.B. 19 prohibits the sale of sugar-sweetened beverages and establishes new standards for foods sold on site.

*CODIFIED AT CAL. EDUC. CODE § 49433 ET SEQ.*

## Colorado

## 2017

### H.B. 17-1192

#### Concerning the Colorado Food Systems Advisory Council

H.B. 17-1192 restructures the state food systems advisory council. The bill adds council seats for a state Department of Education representative and three farmers who sell foods to public schools. The bill repeals the interagency farm to school task force and instead, makes the council responsible for developing farm to school policy.

*DEAD*

## 2016

### S.B. 16-058

#### Allowing Small Poultry Producers to Sell Directly to Market

S.B. 16-058 allows poultry producers who slaughter fewer than 1,000 birds per year to sell the birds without meeting specified food safety requirements. The bill allows these producers to sell only poultry raised on their own farms. The producers may only sell in Colorado and must properly label their products. By making it easier for smaller poultry producers to sell their products, S.B. 16-058 also makes it easier for school districts to purchase these products.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 35-33-107 (2016)*

## 2015

### H.B. 15-1088

#### Creating an Interagency Farm to School Grant Program

H.B. 15-1088 appropriates \$500,000 for an interagency farm to school grant program. The purpose of the program is to provide capital and technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, and food hubs selling to schools. The bill establishes two kinds of grants: one to defray the costs of complying with food safety regulations and the other to reduce the costs of aggregating and distributing foods to schools.

*DEAD*

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## 2013

### S.B. 13-153

#### Continuing the Interagency Farm to School Coordination Task Force

This bill extends the life of the interagency farm to school coordination task force indefinitely.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.6-104 ET SEQ. (2013)*

## 2012

### S.B. 12-48

#### Creating the Colorado Cottage Foods Act

S.B. 12-48 encourages state entities that regulate local food production to consider revising zoning ordinances, building and health codes, and other legal barriers that affect small producers. The goal is to encourage local food economies to grow. S.B. 12-48 also encourages agencies to support farm to school activities—to serve produce on-site and educate students about locally produced foods. S.B. 12-48 also exempts school and nonprofit community kitchens processing goods for sale from civil liability.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. §§ 13-21-113.5 & 25-4-1614 (2012)*

## 2010

### H.B. 10-1335

#### Creating a Healthy Food Grant Program

This bill creates the Boards of Cooperative Services (BOCES) Healthy Food Grant program to purchase food for school meals. BOCES who maintain food equipment and operate food-service facilities may use the funds to distribute food and beverages that meet school nutritional standards. The bill encourages BOCES to purchase food and beverages that are locally grown or produced.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-5-121 (2010), BUT REPEALED JULY 1, 2015*

### S.B. 10-81

#### Creating a Farm to School Coordination Task Force

S.B. 10-81 creates a thirteen member interagency farm to school coordination task force. School food service directors, agricultural representatives, and staff from the state Departments of Public Health, Education, Higher Education and Agriculture comprise the task force. They are responsible for recommending policies to encourage school districts to use local agricultural products. When developing recommendations, the task force must consider farm to school pilot programs, as well as funding sources that help to cover the cost of locally grown products. S.B. 10-81 also directs the task force to consider training farmers and school food service staff to integrate fresh local products into school meals.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.6-104 (2010)*

### S.B. 10-106

#### Establishing a Food Systems Advisory Council

This bill establishes a food systems advisory council to the state Department of Agriculture and appropriates money to administer the council. The council's purposes include fostering a healthy food supply for all residents, enhancing Colorado's agricultural and natural resources, encouraging economic growth, and expanding the viability of agriculture. The council's duties include (1) developing local food recommendations to promote local food economies, (2) considering ways to improve the nutritional quality of foods available to children, and (3) increasing children's access to locally grown foods.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-37.3-100 ET SEQ. (2010), BUT REPEAL EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2018*

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## 2006

### S.B. 06-127

#### Establishing the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Pilot Program

This bill establishes the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Pilot Program for the 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 school years. The purpose of the program is to provide public school students with free fruits and vegetables. Participating schools are required to use Colorado-produced fruits and vegetables to the maximum extent possible. S.B. 06-127 appropriates \$500,000 for school food: \$350,000 for converting reduced price meals to free meals and \$150,000 to the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Pilot Program.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 22-82.5-101 ET SEQ. (2010), BUT REPEALED JANUARY 1, 2009*

## 2005

### H.B. 05-1307

#### Establishing a Local Purchasing Preference

This bill requires state agencies to choose Colorado agricultural products over out-of-state products when the price reasonably exceeds the lowest contract bid, but the quality is equal. By requiring state agencies to give local vendors a competitive advantage in bidding processes, H.B. 05-1307 makes it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT COLO. REV. STAT. § 8-18-103*

## Connecticut

## 2017

### H.B. 5601

#### Concerning the Use of Locally Grown Food in School Food Programs

H.B. 5601 encourages school districts to use locally grown foods in school meals.

*PENDING*

## 2016

### S.B. 76

#### Concerning Connecticut's Farm to School Program

S.B. 76 requires the state Department of Education to develop regulations that encourage school districts to purchase local foods. Food vendors submitting a bid to a school district must detail the ways in which the bid supports the state's farm to school program. H.B. 76 also specifies that when choosing among equal bids for food contracts, school districts must choose bids for foods from local farmers.

*CODIFIED AT CONN. GEN. STAT. § 10-215D*

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## 2015

### H.B. 5471

#### Establishing a Food Systems Advisory Council

H.B. 5471 establishes a food systems advisory council. The council is responsible for increasing food access and supporting local food economies, urban farms, and urban gardens. The bill also creates a microenterprise program to support urban farms. Urban farms and gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a venue to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*DEAD*

## 2013

### H.B. 5482

#### Increasing Connecticut-Grown Products in School Food Programs

H.B. 5482 establishes a pilot program to process local food for school meals. The bill would expand the reach of the Connecticut Grown and farm to school programs.

*DEAD*

### S.B. 804

#### Establishing a Preference for Connecticut-Grown Protein

This bill requires the state Commissioner of Administrative Services to prefer Connecticut-grown and raised products when purchasing fresh foods. The Connecticut-grown products must be comparable in cost to out-of-state products. This preference for Connecticut products gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, enabling schools to purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT CONN. GEN. STAT. § 14A-51*

## 2011

### S.B. 5508

#### Reshaping the Governor's Council for Agricultural Development

This bill establishes the Governor's Council for Agricultural Development. The Council advises the state Department of Agriculture on the developing, diversifying, and promoting agricultural products. It also facilitates the exchange of ideas among stakeholder groups. S.B. 5508 directs the Council to recommend ways to increase the percent of consumer dollars spent on Connecticut-grown fresh farm products. The goal is that by 2020, Connecticut residents will spend at least 5% of all food purchases on locally grown farm products.

*CODIFIED AT CONN. GEN. STAT. § 22-26E*

## 2006

### H.B. 5847

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

This bill establishes a farm to school program within the state Department of Agriculture and in coordination with the Department of Education. The goal of the program is to promote the sale of Connecticut-grown farm products to schools. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for (1) soliciting Connecticut farmers to sell products to schools, (2) developing a farm to school database, (3) facilitating farm to school purchases, and (4) providing technical assistance to farmers. H.B. 5847 also establishes the Connecticut Grown For Connecticut Kids week to promote Connecticut agriculture and foods to children at schools, farms, farmers' markets, and other community locations.

*CODIFIED AT CONN. GEN. STAT. § 22-38D*

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## 2005

### S.B. 410

#### Allocating Funds to Encourage the Sale of Connecticut-Grown Food to Schools

This bill allocates \$100,000 annually to encourage the sale of Connecticut-grown food to schools, restaurants, retailers, and other institutions in the state.

*CODIFIED AT CONN. GEN. STAT. § 4-66AA, BUT THE SCHOOL MEAL PROVISIONS WERE REPEALED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007*

## 2004

### S.B. 589

#### Promoting Connecticut Farm Fresh Schools

This bill requires the state Commissioner of Agriculture to administer a program celebrating schools that serve Connecticut farm products. Educational institutions that serve at least 20% of state-grown foods may use the Connecticut Farm Fresh School label. The legislation also requires state entities choose vendors who use Connecticut agricultural products when purchasing food. By creating a preference for Connecticut foods, S.B. 589 gives local farmers a competitive advantage in the bidding process, enabling schools to purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT CONN. GEN. STAT. § 22-38B*

## Delaware

## 2017

### H.C.R. 1

#### Designating Future Farmers of America Week

This resolution designates a Future Farmers of America Week in Delaware and celebrates the organization's successes.

*ADOPTED*

## 2010

### H.B. 203

#### Designating Strawberry Week

This bill designates strawberries as the official state fruit. It declares the week of May 17, 2010 as Strawberry Week, a statewide farm to school event.

*CODIFIED AT DEL. CODE TIT. 29 § 322*

## 2004

### H.R. 74

#### Urging Congress to Pass the Farm to Cafeteria Projects Act

This resolution urges Congress to pass the Farm to Cafeteria Projects Act and any other legislation promoting farm to school partnerships. The goals of this bill are to help schools purchase locally grown food; provide more healthy, fresh food to school children; educate students and their families about food grown in their communities; and to expand market opportunities for local farms.

*ADOPTED*

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# District of Columbia

## 2014

[L.B. 750](#), [L.B. 849](#), & [L.B. 956](#)

[L.B. 407 \(2013\)](#)

### Authorizing the Healthy Tots Act of 2014

Together, these bills comprise the Healthy Tots Act of 2014. They direct the state Superintendent of Education to administer the Healthy Tots Fund to finance various programs that promote children's health. For example, the Fund provides competitive grants to childcare facilities to support physical activity, nutrition, gardens, natural play areas, and farm to preschool programs. The Healthy Tots Fund provides additional money for schools meals and reimburses childcare facilities an additional 5 cents per meal served when at least one component of a meal is comprised entirely of locally-grown, unprocessed foods. The bills also encourage schools to adopt local wellness policies. L.B. 407 (2013) is similar, though not exactly the same as the bills that ultimately passed in 2014.

***CODIFIED AT D.C. CODE § 38-282***

[L.B. 821](#)

### Creating a Food Policy Council and Director Position

This bill establishes a food policy council to determine food policies that promote access, sustainability, and local procurement. The council's responsibilities include identifying regulatory barriers, analyzing data, and advising organizations on local food sales. Specifically, the bill directs the council to encourage institutional buyers to purchase locally grown foods. The bill also creates a food policy director position to promote policies that increase food access and build a local food economy.

***CODIFIED AT D.C. CODE § 48-311 ET SEQ.***

## 2011

[L.B. 106](#)

### Contracting for Local Food Services

This bill continues the Food Services Pilot Program for Portable Meals, contracting with Revolution Foods. The four-year pilot program contract directs Revolution Foods to provide food services to seven schools with limited kitchen facilities. Revolution Foods provides meals from scratch using locally grown produce and GMO-, hormone-, and antibiotic-free foods.

***ENACTED IN D.C. ACT 19-24 (2011); ALSO A PART OF THE PUBLIC RECORD AS CONTRACT NO. GAGA-2010-C-0142***

[L.B. 144](#)

### Amending the Healthy Schools Act

L.B. 144 amends the Healthy Schools Act to clarify the definition of unprocessed foods, penalties for noncompliance, food service requirements, nutrition requirements, health education assessment, and the Environmental Literacy Plan. This bill removes local milk from the list of products eligible for the additional farm to school reimbursement and makes breakfast meals eligible for the reimbursement. L.B. 144 develops a plan for certifying physical education and health teachers. It also provides support for School Wellness Advisory Councils.

***CODIFIED AT D.C. CODE §§ 38-821—828***

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## 2010

### L.B. 564

#### Authorizing the Healthy Schools Act of 2010

The Healthy Schools Act of 2010 serves to 'green' public schools and improve the health, nutrition, and wellness of students. L.B. 564 creates a Health Youth and Schools Commission to provide advice on health and wellness efforts. It requires the District Department of Education to hold schools accountable for their local wellness policies, which have a farm to school component, and establishes a school garden grant program within the Department. The bill also requires schools to meet U.S.D.A.'s Healthier US Gold nutrition standards and to serve minimally processed foods from sustainable, local growers whenever possible. The bill reimburses schools an additional 5 cents for meals with locally grown, unprocessed foods and 10 cents for meals that meet the nutrition requirements. It also requires schools to educate students and staff about local, sustainable food and provides grants to help schools alleviate logistical farm to school issues.

*CODIFIED AT D.C. CODE §§ 38-821—828*

## Florida

## 2017

### H.B. 1247

#### Supporting School Garden Programs

H.B. 1247 requires the state Departments of Education and Agriculture to provide school districts with information about establishing a school garden program, available grants, and other available resources. The bill allows schools to distribute school garden produce to students who qualify for free and reduced lunch and specifically exempts participating schools from specified food distribution regulations.

*PENDING*

## 2015

### H.B. 7015 & S.B. 1050

#### Relating to the Florida Farm to School Program

H.B. 7015 amends existing state law to change the name of the Florida Farm Fresh Schools Program to the Florida Farm to School Program. The goal of the farm to school program is to increase purchases of fresh foods grown in state. This bill also authorizes the Department of Agriculture to recognize districts that purchases more than 10% of food from local farmers.

*DEAD*

## 2013

### H.B. 7087

#### Establishing the Florida School Food and Nutrition Act

H.B. 7087 requires the state Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop food service policies to implement the Florida Farm Fresh Schools Program. These policies must encourage program participants to buy fresh and high-quality food grown in Florida when feasible, prefer competitively priced organic food products when awarding contracts, and choose local foods. The bill requires the Department to provide outreach, guidance, and training about the benefit of fresh farm products from farms to parent/teacher organizations, schools, and students.

*CODIFIED AT FLA. STAT. § 595.400 ET SEQ.*

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## 2010

### S.B. 140

#### Establishing the Florida Farm Fresh Schools Program

S.B. 140 establishes the Florida Farm Fresh Schools Program within the state Department of Education. It recognizes that school children need nutritious food to develop physically and intellectually and to combat diseases related to poor nutrition. The bill directs the Department of Education to work with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop policies that encourage school districts to buy fresh, local, and nutrient-dense food. S.B. 140 also requires the two Departments to provide outreach services regarding the benefits of Florida fresh food products.

*CODIFIED AT FLA. STAT. § 595.406*

## Georgia

## 2017

### H.R. 57

#### Creating the School Nutrition Programs Study Committee

This resolution creates the School Nutrition Programs Study Committee. The Committee is responsible for producing a comprehensive report on school food initiatives. Two initiatives the bill mentions are the Feed My School for a Week and the Georgia-Grown Test Kitchen—both introduce students to locally grown food. The report must recommend ways to further improve school nutrition programs.

*ADOPTED*

### S.R. 81

#### Commending the Future Farmers of America and Recognizing National Future Farmers of America Week

This resolution designates Future Farmers of America Week in Georgia and celebrates the organization's successes.

*ADOPTED*

### S.R. 113

#### Commending the Georgia Young Farmers Association

This resolution designates a Young Farmers Day at the state capitol and celebrates the Georgia Young Farmers Association. S.R. 113 specifically acknowledges the association for providing classes, school tours, and other educational activities.

*ADOPTED*

## 2016

### S.R. 822

#### Commending the Georgia Young Farmers Association

This resolution designates a Young Farmers Day at the state capitol and celebrates the Georgia Young Farmers Association. S.R. 822 specifically acknowledges the association for providing classes, school tours, and other educational activities.

*ADOPTED*

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### S.R. 887

#### Commending the Future Farmers of America and Recognizing National Future Farmers of America Week

This resolution designates Future Farmers of America Week in Georgia and celebrates the organization's successes.

**ADOPTED**

## 2015

### H.R. 423/S.R. 164

#### Commending the Georgia Young Farmers Association

These resolutions designate a Young Farmers Day at the state capitol and celebrate the Georgia Young Farmers Association. H.R. 423/S.R. 164 specifically acknowledge the association for providing classes, school tours, and other educational activities.

**ADOPTED**

### H.R. 1206/S.R. 884

#### Recognizing Georgia Agribusiness Council's Fiftieth Anniversary

These resolutions celebrate the Georgia Agribusiness Council's Fiftieth Anniversary. H.R. 1206/ S.R. 884 highlight the importance of agricultural education and note that 4-H and the Future Farmers of America, organizations that provide grants to teachers and students, are key partners.

**ADOPTED**

### S.R. 136

#### Commending the Future Farmers of America and Recognizing National Future Farmers of America Week

This resolution designates Future Farmers of America Week in Georgia and celebrates the organization's successes.

**ADOPTED**

## 2013

### H.B. 17

#### H.B. 843 (2011)

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

This bill creates multiple initiatives to help students learn about and consume Georgia food products. H.B. 17 creates a farm to school program to promote the sale of Georgia-grown farm products and directs the Department of Agriculture to develop a local farmers database. H.B. 17 establishes a week long, annual event to promote Georgia agriculture to students at schools, farms, farmers' markets, and other locations. The bill also encourages student-farmer interactions, including field trips and in-school presentations.

**DEAD**

### H.R. 558/S.R. 430

#### Commending Farm to School Efforts

These resolutions recognize farm to school activities as viable strategies to combat Georgia's obesity crisis. They encourage more schools to adopt farm to school programs and recognize farm to school's potential to support Georgia farmers.

**ADOPTED**

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## 2011

### H.B. 367

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

This bill promotes the production, purchase, and consumption of Georgia-grown farm products. It requires the Department of Agriculture to develop food procurement procedures and resources to help state agencies purchase Georgia-grown food, permits local school districts to operate school gardens or farms, and establishes a farm to school program within the Department of Education to promote the sale of Georgia-grown farm products to school districts.

*DEAD*

### H.R. 589

#### Commending Farm to School Efforts

The resolution declares March 30, 2011 as Farm to School Day at the state capitol. It recognizes farm to school activities as viable strategies to combat Georgia's obesity crisis and encourages more schools to adopt farm to school programs. H.R. 589 also recognizes farm to school's potential to support Georgia farmers.

*ADOPTED*

## 2009

### S.B. 44

#### Establishing a Local Purchasing Preference

This bill authorizes the Board of Education to promulgate rules to create a local purchasing preference. This purchasing preference makes local supplies, including agricultural products, more competitive in the contract award process. By giving local producers a competitive advantage in public contracts, S.B. 44 enables schools to purchase more local foods.

*CODIFIED AT GA. CODE ANN. § 36-84-1*

## Hawaii

## 2017

### H.B. 255/S.B. 807

#### Supporting Farm to School Activities

H.B. 255/S.B. 807 establish a farm to school grant program to provide training and technical assistance to farmers selling to schools. The amended version of H.B. 255 creates two full-time farm to school positions: a farm to school grant program coordinator and special fund manager.

*PENDING*

### H.B. 490

#### Creating a Task Force for Local Food Production

H.B. 490 creates a task force to define Hawaii's food production goals. The bill requires that one goal be to increase local foods procurement in schools. H.B. 490 reserves one spot on the task force for the state farm to school coordinator. In return, H.B. 490 requires that the farm to school program provide administrative support for the body.

*PENDING*

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## H.B. 1016, H.B. 1341, & S.B. 882

### Designating Farm to School Month in Hawaii

These bills designate October as Farm to School Month in Hawaii. The goal of the annual celebration is to raise public awareness of farm to school efforts.

***S.B. 882 WAS ENACTED, BUT NOT YET CODIFIED***

## H.B. 1475

### Locating Food Facilities on Agricultural Lands

H.B. 1475 allows farmers markets and food hubs to operate on lands zoned for farming. The bill requires that markets and hubs on agricultural lands sell a specified percent of foods grown in Hawaii. According to H.B. 1475, locating food facilities on farmland creates additional sales outlets for school garden produce, encourages agritourism, and helps the public to understand where and how food grows.

***PENDING***

## H.B. 1544

### Supporting Local Food Production

The Department of Agriculture administers an agricultural planning and development program. H.B. 1544 expands the scope of this program to include a new goal: increasing production of food grown and sold in Hawaii. Making local foods more available can enable schools to purchase products grown in Hawaii.

***PENDING***

## H.B. 1577

### Encouraging School Composting

H.B. 1577 establishes a composting grant pilot project for public schools. One of the project's goals is help students understand the relationship between food waste and local food production. The bill creates a working group responsible for studying the project.

***PENDING***

## H.C.R. 83 & H.R. 45

### Urging the Farm to School Coordinator to Implement a School Mentorship Pilot Program

H.C.R. 83/H.R. 45 recommend that the Farm to School Coordinator develop a two-year mentorship pilot program. Through the pilot program, farmers advise students interested in becoming farmers or ranchers.

***ADOPTED***

## S.B. 1257

### Developing Local Slaughter Facilities

S.B. 1257 allots \$1.5 million to plan and design slaughter facilities. The bill notes that without new and adequate facilities, Hawaiian cattlemen cannot continue to meet local demand. Creating more processing facilities for cattle can enable schools to purchase local beef.

***PENDING***

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## S.B. 1313

### Developing a State Strategy for Food Resiliency

S.B. 1313 requires the state Department of Agriculture to develop a statewide strategy for agricultural development and food resiliency. The bill lists numerous goals, such as increasing the demand for and production of locally grown foods. S.B. 1313 requires the Department to submit a report detailing the statewide plan to the legislature. The bill also appropriates money to various agricultural initiatives, including school gardens and a farm to school pilot program in charter schools.

**PENDING**

## 2016

### S.C.R. 131 & S.R. 96

#### Designating October as Farm To School Month

These resolutions highlight the benefits of Hawaii's farm to school program and designate October of every year as Farm to School Month.

**S.R. 96 WAS ADOPTED; S.C.R. 131 DIED**

## 2015

### H.B. 627 & S.B. 376

#### Relating to a Farm to School Program

Companion bills H.B. 627 and S.B. 376 establish a statewide farm to school program. The goals of the program are to improve student health, develop the agricultural workforce, expand farm- and garden-based education, and increase local food procurement for public schools. S.B. 376 authorizes one farm to school coordinator position, and appropriates \$75,000 to the state Department of Agriculture to fund the position. In contrast, H.B. 627 creates a Farm to School program with two coordinator positions, one within the Department of Agriculture and the other within the Department of Education.

**S.B. 376 WAS CODIFIED AT HAW. REV. STAT. § 141-11; H.B. 627 DIED**

### H.B. 1028/S.B. 1282

#### Creating a Special, Innovative Procurement Process

H.B. 1028/S.B. 1282 create an alternative process for government entities to purchase goods. These bills authorize the state's chief procurement officer, with the state attorney general's approval, to initiate a special procurement process outside of the formal and informal bidding processes. H.B. 1028/S.B. 1282 could allow the state to increase farm to school purchases through these special processes.

**DEAD**

### H.C.R. 95 /S.C.R. 109

#### Designating October as Farm To School Month

These resolutions highlight the benefits of Hawaii's farm to school programs and designate October of every year as Farm to School Month.

**S.C.R. 96 WAS ADOPTED; H.C.R. 95 DIED**

### S.B. 378

#### Encouraging Local Food Procurement

S.B. 378 allows government entities to purchase local meats and produce outside of the competitive bidding process. The bill's purpose is to enable schools, hospitals, and other public institutions to purchase local food products. This bill notes that local foods can enhance children's educational experience and health habits.

**DEAD**

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## S.B. 593

### Supporting Local Food Production

S.B. 593 amends the primary mission of Hawaii's agribusiness development corporation to include several new priorities, one of which is local food production. The bill also requires that the state development corporation and Department of Agriculture lease at least 50% of their managed lands for local food production. By increasing support for local agriculture, S.B. 593 increases schools' potential to purchase local foods

**DEAD**

## S.B. 1292

### Encouraging Schools to Purchase Foods from Local Foods

S.B. 1292 establishes a voluntary program to encourage well-funded school districts to initiate farm to school efforts by purchasing local foods. S.B. 1292 requires participating farmers to demonstrate they have adequate supplies to meet the district's annual needs and that their farm has completed food safety certification.

**DEAD**

## S.C.R. 191 & S.R. 126

### Encouraging the Department of Education to Establish a Voluntary Farm to School Program

S.C.R. 191 and S.R. 126 encourage the state Department of Education to establish a farm to school program to improve student access to healthy foods. These resolutions suggest that the program require farmers to demonstrate they have adequate supplies to meet the district's annual needs and that their farm has completed food safety certification.

**DEAD**

# 2014

## H.B. 1990/S.B. 2565 & H.B. 2462/S.B. 2762

### H.B. 322 (2013)

### Establishing the Good Agricultural Practices Program

These bills establish the Good Agricultural Practices Program for farms growing local food products. The program will promote practices that reduce the potential for food contamination on farms, including school gardens. Specifically, program will set standards for field management, hygiene, water quality, chemical use, and animal manure use. The bills note that the growth of small, diversified farms and a renewed interest in school gardens has encouraged the state to develop standards to reduce food contamination. These bills appropriate money for the program.

**DEAD**

## H.B. 1536

### H.B. 617/S.B. 524 (2013)

### Agricultural Development and Food Security Program

These bills establish an agricultural development and food security program, as well as state planning objectives to increase demand for, access to, and production of locally grown foods. One of the objectives of the program is to encourage schools to purchase locally grown foods. These bills appropriate money for the program.

**DEAD**

## H.B. 1571/S.B. 2226

### Establishing School and Community Gardens

These bills authorize the Department of Education and Community Development Authority to develop programs that encourage school and community gardens creation. These bills require the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources of the University of Hawaii at Manoa to advise on best gardening practices.

**DEAD**

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## H.B. 1662

### Establishing Farm to School Month

This bill designates October as Farm to School Month in Hawaii. The purpose of Farm to School Month is to promote public awareness of initiatives that (1) connect schools to local farms; (2) improve student nutrition; (3) provide agriculture, health, and nutrition education opportunities; and (4) support local farmers.

**DEAD**

## H.B. 1988/S.B. 2564

### Establishing a Farm to School Program

These bills establish a statewide farm to school program and a farm to school coordinator position within the Department of Agriculture. The farm to school program is designed to (1) increase state agency purchase of local foods and (2) coordinate agricultural education from preschool through the university level. These bills stipulate that the farm to school coordinator be a full-time position paid through appropriations from the general revenue.

**DEAD**

## H.B. 2644

### Establishing the Farm to Table Task Force

This bill establishes the Farm to Table Task Force to help the state achieve agricultural self-sustainability and to encourage healthy eating for all ages. The bill directs the Task Force to recommend strategies to (1) help local agricultural producers deliver their products to local consumers and (2) increase public awareness of the role local agriculture plays in building a healthy community.

**DEAD**

## H.B. 2646

### Establishing a School Farm Complex Task Force

This bill establishes a task force to decide whether to implement a teaching farm pilot project at the University of Hawaii-West Oahu campus. The purpose of the pilot is to encourage agricultural self-sustainability and build student interest in agriculture. At the farm complex, community partners are responsible for daily operations, and students from area schools take advantage of the complex's classrooms and learning opportunities on a rotational basis.

**DEAD**

## H.C.R. 92/H.R. 67/S.C.R. 72/S.R. 51

### Declaring March as Localicious Hawaii Month

These resolutions declare the month of March as Localicious Hawaii Month. These resolutions encourage the Localicious Hawaii program to allow restaurants to adopt a fourth grade class as participants in Ag in the Classroom's Veggie U Program.

**H.C.R. 92 WAS ADOPTED**

## H.C.R. 111/H.R. 82/S.C.R. 6

### Providing Locally Grown Produce to Public School Salad Bars

These resolutions request that the state Department of Education collaborate with other agencies and agricultural stakeholders to develop a farm to school program. Specifically, the farm to school program is responsible for providing locally grown produce to salad bars at all public schools in the state.

**ADOPTED**

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## H.C.R. 214/S.C.R. 130

### Establishing a School Farm Complex Task Force

These resolutions request that the University of Hawaii establish a task force to determine the feasibility of implementing a teaching farm pilot project located at the University of Hawaii-West Oahu campus.

*DEAD*

## 2013

### H.B. 478

#### Serving Produce from School Gardens

This bill authorizes schools to use food from their gardens in school meals. To do so, the state Department of Agriculture must inspect and certify school gardens. The bill also encourages school to work with nonprofit organizations that administer fresh food distribution services.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 486

#### Appropriating Funds to Encourage Agricultural Careers

This bill appropriates funds to enhance existing programs that educate youth about agricultural careers, including the Future Farmers of America and 4-H programs.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 507

#### Establishing a Buy Local Policy

This bill amends the state planning act to encourage individuals and institutions to purchase Hawaii-grown foods.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 914/S.B. 1145

#### Interagency Obesity Prevention Council

This bill creates an interagency obesity prevention council charged with helping the governor implement a ten-year statewide plan to address child and adult obesity. These councils often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 1243

#### School Gardens Task Force

This bill establishes a task force to determine the feasibility of growing food in school gardens for a school's lunch program.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 1351

#### Supporting Local Farms

This bill authorizes the state Department of Education to purchase agricultural products for school meals programs from farms within the region. It also requires the Department to arrange opportunities for students to work, volunteer, or study on farms.

*DEAD*

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## H.C.R. 229 & H.R. 184

### Declaring Farm to School Month

This resolution declares October as Farm to School Month in Hawaii. It requests that the state Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Department of Education, create and implement a Farm to School program in Hawaii's public schools.

**ADOPTED**

## S.B. 327

### Supporting the Purchase and Consumption of Locally Grown Products

This bill amends the Hawaii State Planning Act to encourage the purchase and consumption of locally grown products. The policy includes sixteen new objectives, most importantly including (1) engaging stakeholders to establish a state agricultural strategy; (2) developing a promotion, marketing, and distribution system for Hawaii's producers and consumers; (3) providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives to support agricultural growth; and (4) promoting activities that increase agricultural self-sufficiency.

**CODIFIED AT HAW. REV. STAT. § 226-103**

## S.B. 564

### Establishing the Hawaii-Grown Produce Working Group

This bill establishes a working group to study methods to increase consumption of Hawaii-grown produce. The group is also responsible for implementing a demonstration model in which a state facility, such as a school, serves Hawaii-grown produce. In a report to the legislature, the working group will evaluate the demonstration model and determine the feasibility of implementing the model at other state facilities. The bill also appropriates money for the working group.

**DEAD**

## 2012

### H.B. 2093/S.B. 3005

#### Exploring School Farm Food Safety

These bills require the University of Hawaii to establish a Center for Agricultural Leadership. They also create a two-year pilot project at high schools in each county to determine how school farms can attain food safety certification.

**DEAD**

## 2011

### H.C.R. 167 & H.R. 145

#### Requesting a Working Group to Study Child Nutrition and Farm to School Programs

These resolutions request the legislature establish a working group to study the 2008 Farm Bill and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. The purpose of the study is to help Hawaii growers and producers competitively bid on Child Nutrition Program contracts. The working group is responsible for determining how schools may use the federally-approved geographic preference option to purchase more Hawaiian-grown produce for the school lunch program.

**ADOPTED**

## 2010

### S.C.R. 147 & S.R. 67

#### Convening a Working Group to Examine Farm to School Models

These resolutions request the legislature establish a working group to examine the 2008 Farm Bill and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. The purpose of the resolutions is to help Hawaii growers and producers to bid competitively on Child Nutrition Program contracts. The resolutions encourage the working group to propose a farm to school pilot. The working group determines how schools may use the federally-approved geographic preference option to purchase more Hawaiian-grown produce for the school lunch program.

**ADOPTED**

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## 2009

### S.B. 1179

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

This bill establishes a farm to school program along with a state policy to support farm to school program in the state's public schools. S.B. 1179 directs the Department of Agriculture to conduct a variety of activities, including (1) creating a coordinator position, (2) determining best practices for schools to purchase local products, (3) providing training to food service staff and farmers, and (4) developing a database to connect farmers and schools.

*DEAD*

## Idaho

## 2017

### H.J.M. 1

#### Protecting Idaho Agriculture

This resolution stresses the importance of protecting Idaho agriculture. H.J.M. argues for stricter standards for foreign companies selling in Idaho. This bill also encourages agricultural education in middle and secondary school as a means to preserve and strengthen state and national agriculture.

*PENDING*

## 2016

### H.B. 402

#### Preferring Idaho-Grown Items

In a competitive bidding process where the products are of equal quality, H.B. 402 allows public entities to pay up to 105% of the lowest responsible bid for Idaho agricultural products. This 5% price preference applies to contracts worth less than \$5 million. Such a price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*DEAD*

## 2012

### H.B. 431

#### Idaho Farm Freedom Act

The Idaho Farm Freedom Act supports community social events where homemade foods are sold and consumed. It supports farmers' markets, roadside stands, and ranch-, farm-, and home-based sales by: (1) promoting the purchase and consumption of fresh, local agricultural products; (2) enhancing the agricultural economy; (3) encouraging agritourism opportunities; and (4) providing citizens with access to healthy food. Agritourism activities can help students learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*DEAD*

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# Illinois

## 2017

### H.B. 2914

### H.B. 2667 (2015)

### H.B. 5690/S.B. 3524 (2014)

#### **Creating the Healthy Eating Active Living Act**

H.B. 2914 taxes companies one-cent per fluid ounce sugar-sweetened beverage they distribute. It also requires vendors to apply for a permit to sell such beverages. The bill authorizes the state to create the Illinois Wellness Fund, Advisory Council for Health and Wellness, and Health in All Policies coordinator position with the tax proceeds. The goals of these initiatives are to reduce sugar sweetened beverage consumption and to prevent chronic disease, especially in high needs areas. H.B. 2914 reserves a portion of the Wellness Fund for the state and local health departments to offer prevention services such as nutrition education or farm to school programming. The bill also encourages food hub development.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 3418

#### **Concerning Urban Agriculture Zones**

H.B. 3418 authorizes local governments to designate urban agriculture zones for growing, processing, and selling local foods. The bill exempts property in the urban agriculture zone from tax increases for the next twenty-five years. It also allows a local board to reduce water rates and connection charges for growers, processors, and vendors. H.B. 3418 deposits the tax from the sales of local food within an urban agriculture zone into a fund, 10% of which is reserved for schools. School districts may apply to the Urban Agriculture Zone Fund for competitive grants that support farm to school activities.

**PENDING**

## 2014

### H.R. 1093/S.R. 1257

#### **Coordinating Government Food Initiatives**

These resolutions urge the governor to encourage the development of community-based food, nutrition, and agricultural initiatives that help to combat hunger and reduce poverty. They direct the governor to coordinate with six state entities to create such community programs. The resolutions also recognize the role schools play, providing subsidized meals to children who come from families in need.

**ADOPTED**

## 2010

### S.B. 615

#### **Creating a Farm-School Purchase Database**

This bill directs the state Department of Agriculture to establish a farm to school database to facilitate school purchases of fresh food products. The database must contain contact information for agricultural producers and schools. The bill also authorizes the Department to solicit federal and state funds to support the farm to school database.

**CODIFIED AT 30 ILL. COMP. STAT. § 595/30**

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## 2009

### H.B. 78

#### Creating a Farm Fresh Schools Program

H.B. 78 creates the Farm Fresh Schools Program within the state Department of Agriculture and in cooperation with the Board of Education and Department of Public Health. The bill establishes a competitive grant program to implement farm to school programs and creates the Farm Fresh School Fund within the State Treasury. The bill recognizes that farm to school programs help to improve child health and strengthen local economies.

*CODIFIED AT 105 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 124/1–25*

### H.B. 3990

#### Creating the Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Council and a Local Procurement Preference

This bill creates the Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Council to implement an economic development, public health, and emergency preparation strategy for food. The legislation sets local food and farm product procurement goals for state-funded institutions. To help meet these goals, the legislation authorizes state institutions to purchase agricultural products harvested in the state, when the cost is no more than 110% of the lowest responsible bid.

*CODIFIED AT 30 ILL. COMP. STAT. §§ 595/1–25*

## Indiana

## 2017

### H.B. 1283

#### Concerning Agricultural Education

H.B. 1283 alters the state's school performance ranking system. To be eligible for the highest ranking, a high school must offer agricultural education each semester. The bill specifies that agricultural education includes information about producing, financing, processing, marketing, and distributing agricultural products. The bill also allows students up to five excused absences for helping parents plant and harvest crops, as well as for attending 4-H and Future Farmers of America events.

*PENDING*

## 2015

### H.R. 72

#### Facilitating an Indiana-Based Local Farm and Food Product Economy

H.R. 72 urges the legislative council to research Indiana's local foods economy. The resolution recommends that the council consider ways to increase local food production and educate individuals about healthier food choices. Such councils often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*DEAD*

## 2012

### H.B. 1089

#### Developing a Farm to School Plan

This bill requires the state Department of Education to develop a farm to school plan to provide students with locally produced foods through school meal programs.

*DEAD*

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# Iowa

## 2017

### H.F. 151

#### Appropriating Money to the Local Food and Farm Innovation Fund

H.F. 151 appropriates \$300,000 to support food hub and farm innovation projects. Food hub projects must facilitate storing, processing, and distributing locally produced food products, while farm innovation funds must support research, development, and education. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming. The bill also changes the name of the Local Food and Farm Program Fund to the Local Food and Farm Innovation Fund.

**PENDING**

## 2015

### H.F. 427

### H.F. 2426 (2014)

#### Supporting Small Farm Operations

H.F. 427 creates multiple supports for small farms. For example, the bill establishes two tax benefits. One benefit allows farmers to subtract from the amount of taxes owed the lesser of \$10,000 or 50% of food sales to schools. The other exempts small farm operations from property taxes. In addition to tax benefits, H.F. 427 creates a local food fund, a financial assistance program, and a processing and marketing program. The bill directs cooperative extension services to develop assistance materials for small farmers and requires government entities to prefer food products from Iowa small farms. By requiring government entities to prefer Iowa products, H.F. 427 gives local farmers a competitive advantage bidding on contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

**DEAD**

## 2014

### H.F. 2239

#### Appropriations to Expand Food Hubs and Farming Innovation Zones

H.F. 2239 appropriates \$1 million to the Local Food and Farm Program Fund and changes its name to the Local Food and Farm Innovation Fund. The Fund supports food hub and farming innovation zone development. Subject to this bill, food hubs should help aggregate, store, process, distribute, and market locally and regionally produced food products. Farm innovation zones may support research, development, demonstration, and education to diversify farming operations, equip farmers for local production, and expand local foods infrastructure.

**DEAD**

### H.F. 2458

#### Appropriating Money for a Food and Farm Program

H.F. 2458 appropriates \$75,000 to support the Local Food and Farm Program. This bill directs the state Department of Agriculture to share the cost of a Local Food and Farm Program coordinator with Iowa State University as a part of agriculture and home economics cooperative extension services.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

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## 2013

### S.F. 396

#### Replacing the Farm to School Council

S.F. 396 reassigns the farm to school council's responsibilities to the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and the Department of Education. The Departments' responsibilities are to facilitate communication between farmers and schools and to garner contributions to support the program.

***S.F. 396 WAS CODIFIED, BUT THE CODIFIED VERSION DID NOT INCLUDE THE FARM TO SCHOOL COUNCIL PROVISIONS***

## 2011

### H.F. 486/S.F. 441

#### Providing for a Local Food and Farm Program Initiative

This bill establishes an initiative to support local food production, processing, and marketing. The purposes of the initiative are to improve communication and cooperation between interested parties. The bill appropriates money to the Local Food and Farm Fund, which supports the farm to school program.

***DEAD***

### H.F. 697

#### Appropriating Money for a Food and Farm Program Coordinator

H.F. 697 appropriates \$75,000 to support the local food and farm program. This bill directs the state Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship to share the cost of a local food and farm program coordinator with Iowa State University as a part of agriculture and home economics cooperative extension services.

***INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS***

## 2007

### S.F. 551

#### Appropriating Money for the Farm to School Program

This bill appropriates \$80,000 for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 for the state farm to school program. The appropriated money funds salaries, support, maintenance, and other miscellaneous program needs.

***INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS***

### S.F. 601

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

S.F. 601 establishes the Iowa Farm to School Program. The bill directs the state Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship to coordinate with the Department of Education and Farm to School Council to promote locally produced food. It also creates the seven member Farm to School Council to improve child nutrition and strengthen local farm economies. S.F. 601 encourages activities that provide students with hands-on learning opportunities, such as school gardening, composting programs, farm visits, and cooking demonstrations.

***S.F. 601 WAS CODIFIED, BUT THE CODIFIED VERSION DID NOT INCLUDE THE FARM TO SCHOOL PROVISIONS***

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# Kansas

## 2016

### S.B. 314

#### Extending the Local Food and Farm Task Force

S.B. 314 reestablishes the Local Food and Farm Task Force, expired in December 2015. The bill outlines task force membership and meeting requirements. S.B. 314 directs the task force to develop food and farm recommendations to increase local food production and sales.

*CODIFIED AT K.S.A. § 2-3805*

## 2005

### S.B. 154

#### Nutrition Guidelines for Kansas's Public Schools

This bill directs the Kansas State Board of Education to develop nutrition guidelines for school meals. The nutrition guidelines must focus on providing healthy foods and beverages, physical activity, and wellness education to reduce childhood obesity. Food education is a core tenet of farm to school programming.

*CODIFIED AT K.S.A. §72-5128*

# Kentucky

## 2016

### H.R. 56

#### Encouraging Government Entities to Support Kentucky's Agricultural Economy

H.R. 56 encourages government entities to purchase Kentucky-grown agricultural products.

*ADOPTED*

## 2012

### H.R. 107

#### Recognizing the Importance of Agriculture to Kentucky's Economy

This resolution recognizes the vital role that agriculture plays in Kentucky's economy and recognizes that agriculture provides Kentucky's citizens with most nutritious and affordable food. It highlights the importance of consuming healthy foods and the need for Kentucky farmers to provide a diverse array of foods.

*ADOPTED*

## 2009

### H.B. 626

#### Establishing the Kentucky Proud Program

H.B. 626 establishes the Kentucky Proud brand as the marketing program for the state Department of Agriculture. The bill creates the Kentucky Proud Advisory Council to help the Department administer the program and the Kentucky Proud Promotion Fund to provide grants to promote state-grown products. These councils typically encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*CODIFIED AT KY. REV. STAT. § 260.019*

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## H.B. 669

### Requiring State Agencies to Purchase Kentucky Agricultural Products

This bill requires state agencies to purchase Kentucky-grown agriculture products when available and competitively priced. Prospective vendors must participate in the Kentucky-grown labeling program and may apply for marketing assistance from the state. In turn, participating state agencies must report their local food purchases.

*CODIFIED AT KY. REV. STAT. § 45A.645*

# Louisiana

## 2016

### S.B. 404

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

S.B. 404 requires the state Board of Education to establish a statewide farm to school program. The purpose of the program is to help schools increase the use of locally grown and raised agricultural products. S.B. 404 directs the Board to work with the Department of Agriculture to develop school procurement guidelines and a local farm directory. The bill also requires the state to develop a plan to incorporate agriculture, food, health, and nutrition into curricula.

*CODIFIED AT LA STAT. § 17:195.1*

### S.R. 82

#### Designating Future Farmers of America Day at the Capitol

S.R. 82 designates April 28, 2016 as Future Farmers of America Day at the capitol and celebrates the state officers.

*ADOPTED*

### S.R. 156

#### Designating Future Farmers of America Day at the Capitol

S.R. 82 designates June 1, 2016 as Future Farmers of America Day at the capitol and celebrates the state officers.

*ADOPTED*

## 2015

### H.B. 730

#### Supporting Farm to School Purchases

H.B. 730 requires the state Department of Agriculture to develop a database to connect farms and schools interested in participating in farm to school activities. The bill also allows public nutrition program providers to use simplified contract procedures for purchases up to \$150,000; the federal government requires formal bid procedures for meals purchases that exceed \$150,000, the small purchase threshold. By allowing schools to use informal contract procedures for goods under the small purchase threshold, H.B. 730 makes it easier for schools to purchase from local farmers.

*DEAD*

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## H.B. 761

### Establishing an Urban Agriculture Incentive Zone

H.B. 761 authorizes local governments to designate vacant, unimproved, or blighted lands as urban agriculture incentive zones. Because the state taxes agricultural lands at a rate lower than market value, landowners in these zones pay less property tax. The bill lists agricultural education and tourism as the acceptable activities within an urban agricultural incentive zone. By encouraging the development of such zones, H.B. 761 can help to increase the number of venues where students learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**CODIFIED AT LA STAT. § 3:4751**

## S.B. 184

### S.B. 458 (2014)

### Relating to the Small Purchase Threshold

S.R. 184 allows public nutrition program providers to use simplified contract procedures for purchases up to \$150,000; the federal government requires formal bid procedures for school meal purchases that exceed \$150,000, the small purchase threshold. By allowing schools to use informal contract procedures for goods that cost less than \$150,000, S.R. 184 makes it easier for schools to purchase from local farmers.

**CODIFIED AT LA STAT. § 17:194**

## 2014

### H.B. 825

### Establishing the Louisiana Master Garden Program License Plate

This bill creates the Louisiana Master Gardener Program license plate. The royalty fees will support community programs related to horticulture, including community and school garden programs.

**CODIFIED AT LA STAT. § 463.174**

## S.C.R. 41

### Requesting Tastier Food Options for the National School Lunch Program

S.C.R. 41 requests the United States Department of Agriculture to develop tastier food options for the National School Lunch Program. It notes the decline in students enrolled in the program since nutritional standards changed and the challenges schools face when preparing healthier menu options. In part, this resolution acknowledges that farm visits and school gardens are fun ways to educate students about eating healthier foods.

**ADOPTED**

## S.C.R. 94

### Requesting a Farm to School Program

S.C.R. 94 directs the state Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Department of Education to implement a farm to school program. The program must help schools procure fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and seafood locally. This resolution encourages the Departments to create a study group to identify barriers and existing resources for a statewide farm to school program.

**ADOPTED**

## 2013

### S.C.R. 64

### Studying Agriculture Education in Elementary and Secondary Schools

This resolution requests that the Department of Education establish a group to study the current state of agricultural education in elementary and secondary schools. The resolution requires the group to report its findings and recommendations by February 1, 2014.

**ADOPTED**

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## 2010

### H.B. 840

#### Sustainable Local Food Policy Council

H.B. 840 establishes the Sustainable Local Food Policy Council within the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The purpose of the Council is to help build a local food economy that creates jobs; increases consumer access to fresh, nutritious local foods; preserves farmlands and water resources; stimulates statewide economic development; and provides greater food security for all Louisianans. The bill also details the responsibilities, membership, compensation, and term limits for the Council. H.B. 840 suggests that the Council may consider increasing the amount of sustainable, local food served to public school students.

**CODIFIED AT LA STAT. § 3:299, BUT REPEALED AUGUST 1, 2013**

## 2017

### H.P. 1066

#### Establishing the Let's Grow Maine Program

H.P. 1066 establishes the Let's Grow Maine Program and a Food and Farm Fund. The bill raises the sales tax of non-cigarette smoking tobacco and uses half of the tax revenue for the Fund. In turn, the Food and Farm Fund provides money to the Let's Grow Maine Program to purchase local produce from farmers and distribute to schools, low-income individuals, and senior citizens. It also allows the existing Food Security Council to use the funds to provide cold storage, infrastructure, and transportation for local food distribution.

**PENDING**

### H.P. 1068

#### Taxing Sugar-Sweetened Beverages to Fund Programs

H.P. 1068 taxes distributors and retailers one cent per fluid ounce sugar-sweetened beverage they distribute. The bill reserves 7.5% of revenues for the Healthy Food Access Fund. The goal of this fund is to support production and distribution of healthy, local foods to consumers and public entities such as schools. H.P. 1068 also reserves another 7.5% of the tax proceeds for the Obesity and Chronic Disease Fund.

**PENDING**

## Maine

## 2017

### S.P. 557

#### Promoting Local Food Procurement

S.P. 557 directs the state Commissioner of Agriculture to create a local foods procurement program. The goal of the program is to increase the sale of nutritious, local foods by 20% by 2025. The program must educate the general public about the benefits of local foods and increase purchases of such foods by institutions such as schools.

**PENDING**

## 2016

### H.P. 583

#### Honoring the Multifaceted Agriculture of Maine

This joint resolution celebrates the importance of Maine agriculture and pledges to support Maine youth interested in agricultural careers.

**ADOPTED**

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## S.P. 155

### Encouraging the Use of Local Farm Products in Public Schools

S.P. 155 authorizes the state to issue \$6 million in bonds to increase the availability of local foods in school meals. The bill allots \$5 million to the Agricultural Marketing Loan Fund for farmers and \$1 million to the Local Produce Fund for public schools.

**DEAD**

## S.P. 460

### Supporting School Nutrition

S.P. 460 creates multiple incentives to increase the use of local foods in school meals and to support food hubs. First, the bill establishes a competitive grants program to teach food service providers how best to procure and prepare fresh, Maine produce. For schools that participate in a local food service training program, the state may match \$1 for every \$3 a school spends up to \$2,000. S.P. 460 creates an annual food service recognition program, as well as a food service position within the Department of Education to oversee the various initiatives.

**DEAD**

## S.P. 587

### Encouraging the Purchase of Products Made in Maine

S.P. 587 requires government entities to prefer Maine products when awarding contracts. The bill allows government entities to purchase Maine products when the cost of is no more than 105% of the lowest responsible bid. This 5% price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

**DEAD**

# 2013

## H.P. 460

### Encouraging Schools to Teach Agricultural Studies

This bill encourages schools to include agricultural studies in their curricula. Curricula should stress (1) agriculture's relevance in the state's history, development, and economy; (2) connections between the farm and daily life; (3) food sources; and (4) the importance of eating healthy food to combat childhood obesity.

**CODIFIED AT 20-A M.R.S.A. § 4710-A**

## H.P. 588

### Encouraging Food Self-Sufficiency

H.P. 588 creates a state policy to encourage food self-sufficiency for Maine citizens. The bill supports small-scale farming local food economies. It also directs the state Department of Agriculture to provide education, technical assistance, and resources to promote public health.

**CODIFIED AT 7 M.R.S.A. § 202**

## H.P. 829

### Enhancing Efforts to Use Locally Produced Food in Schools

H.P. 829 requires school districts to maintain a database and report their use of local foods in school meals. The bill requires the Department of Education to publish a list of schools that meet local food benchmarks.

**DEAD**

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## S.P. 517

### **Supporting School Nutrition and Expanding the Local Foods Economy**

S.P. 517 requires the state Department of Education to administer a program to expand the use of local foods in school food programs. The program is responsible for providing competitive grants to train local school food providers in six regions across the state. The training programs (1) include creative, practical strategies for using and procuring local, fresh foods; (2) foster collaboration among school food service personnel; (3) encourage the use of local food hubs; and (4) establish an annual food service competition that emphasizes the creative, effective use of local food products. S.P. 517 advises schools how to maximize student knowledge of nutrition and local foods, and how to get students to accept local foods. The bill also amends laws regarding the local produce fund, establishes an agricultural development fund, and appropriates money for the initiatives.

**DEAD**

## **2011**

### H.P. 948

#### **Studying the Use of Locally Grown Food in Schools**

H.P. 948 establishes a study group to examine the procedures school administrative units use to obtain and prepare locally grown foods in school meals. The study group is responsible for recommending methods to promote and use locally grown foods in a cost-effective manner. The bill also directs the study group to develop implementing legislation.

**DEAD**

### H.P. 1060

#### **Creating a Farm and Fish to School Pilot Program**

H.P. 1060 creates a farm and fish to school pilot program under the Departments Education, Marine Resources, and Agriculture, Food, and Rural Resources. The two-school pilot program examines the benefits of purchasing food and fish grown, raised or caught in Maine for school meal programs. The pilot reimburses participating schools 6 cents per meal served using Maine food products. The Departments are responsible for submitting a report that details the economic impacts, benefits to producers, and changes to student eating habits.

**DEAD**

### S.P. 181

#### **Setting Aside State Funds for Food Projects**

This bill requires any person receiving state money for public improvement projects to use 1% of those funds to support food projects. When possible, food projects must be located on the grounds of the public improvement project. Food projects include, but are not limited to, community gardens and plants that provide food. Community gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a venue to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**DEAD**

## **2009**

### H.P. 784

#### **Creating a Working Group to Report on Farm to School Efforts**

This resolution directs the Departments Education, Marine Resources, and Agriculture, Food, and Rural Resources to establish a working group. The purpose of the working group is to publish a report that recommends how Maine can strengthen Farm to School efforts within the state.

**ADOPTED**

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# Maryland

## 2016

H.B. 1297/S.B. 770

### Concerning Agricultural Education

These bills amend current education law to encourage, but no longer require, county school districts to offer agricultural science education in at least one school.

*CODIFIED AT MD. CODE, EDUC. § 4-111.3*

## 2015

H.B. 252/S.B. 284

### Concerning the Maryland Homegrown School Lunch Week

H.B. 252/S.B. 284 amend existing farm to school legislation to require promotional events occur in both the fall and spring.

*DEAD*

## 2014

H.B. 160/S.B. 170

### Appropriating Money for a Regional Food Hub in Southern Maryland

H.B. 160/S.B. 170 appropriate special funds for the Southern Maryland Regional Food Hub. These bills reserve \$100,000 contingent on a report detailing how Baltimore Food Hub will coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development's food desert initiative, the Maryland Food Center Authority, and other Maryland food hubs. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

*DEAD*

H.B. 161/S.B. 171

### Appropriating Money for a Baltimore Food Hub

These bills provide a \$750,000 grant to the Board of Directors of the American Communities Trust to purchase, design, and construct a food hub facility in Baltimore. The food hub includes a food pantry, urban farm, kitchen incubator, distribution facility, production facility, and community space. To receive the money, the American Communities Trust must provide matching funds and submit a report detailing how the Baltimore Food Hub will coordinate with the Department of Housing and Community Development's food desert initiative, the Maryland Food Center Authority, and other Maryland food hubs. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2012

H.B. 1225

### Guidelines for Using State Produce in Schools

This bill requires the state Department of Education to develop school purchasing guidelines. These guidelines should encourage schools to purchase produce for public school meals from Maryland farms or community gardens. The bill provides guidelines for serving produce.

*DEAD*

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## 2011

### H.B. 528 /S.B. 791

#### Utilizing Public School Property for Gardens

These bills require county boards of education to encourage schools to use open space to plant and maintain gardens. A county board of education must authorize school gardens.

**DEAD**

### H.B. 751

#### Reporting Farm to School Program Activities

H.B. 751 requires school districts participating in the Jane Lawton Farm to School Program to report the types and amounts of products they purchase from Maryland farms. It creates a local foods database. The bill also establishes events to promote farm products to children through school meal and classroom programs.

**CODIFIED AT MD. CODE, AGRIC. § 10-1601**

## 2008

### H.B. 696 /S.B. 158

#### Establishing the Jane Lawton Farm to School Program

These bills establish the Jane Lawton Farm to School Program in the state Department of Agriculture, in coordination with the Department of Education and the Board of Public Works. The program promotes the sale of Maryland-grown farm products to schools and encourages school meal and classroom programs. The bills direct the Department of Agriculture to develop a database of farmers interested in selling their products to schools and to provide technical assistance to farmers. These bills also establish the Maryland Homegrown School Lunch Week to promote local foods.

**CODIFIED AT MD. CODE, AGRIC. § 10-1601**

## 2006

### H.B. 883

#### Establishing a Price Preference for Locally Grown Foods

This bill requires the state Board of Works to adopt regulations that allow agencies to purchase local foods that cost up to 105% of the lowest responsible bid. State schools and facilities are required to use the 5% price preference to purchase local products whenever possible. This price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

**CODIFIED AT MD. CODE, FIN. & PROC. § 14-407**

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# Massachusetts

## 2017

### H. 398

#### H. 621 (2015)

#### **Repurposing the Former Moon Island Sewage Treatment Plant as Fish and Shellfish Farms**

H. 398 directs the state Department of Fish and Game to conduct a study to determine whether to develop fish and shellfish farms at a former sewage treatment plant in Boston Harbor. The farms would help to improve water quality and educate students.

**PENDING**

### H. 3321

#### **Providing Farm Training to Students**

H. 3321 directs the Department of Food and Agriculture to create a certification program for agricultural internships. The purpose of the program is to provide farm training for students. To qualify, students must be enrolled in an agricultural school or program in Massachusetts and be paid as an intern. H. 3321 allows farmers who employ qualified student interns to deduct \$500 per month from their taxes for each intern working at least twenty hours a week.

**PENDING**

### H. 3549

#### H. 3221 & H. 4409 (2015)

#### **Eating Healthy in School Cafeterias**

H. 3549 includes multiple initiatives to improve the school food environment: an interagency farm to school task force and two pilot grant programs. The task force is responsible for overseeing a farm to school pilot. The farm to school pilot aims to educate students about healthier food choices and to increase fresh, locally grown foods in school meals. The second pilot project funds kitchen renovations to help schools better prepare and store fresh foods. Grant awards cover up to 70% of a school's costs. For both pilots, participating schools must submit an annual report to help policymakers develop evidence-based standards for future farm to school efforts. The bill appropriates \$200,000 for one public school per year to update kitchen facilities for fresh food preparation and storage. Earlier versions of the bill—H. 3221 and H. 4409 (2015)—also included a community challenge event and competitive foods waiver for public schools promoting healthier foods.

**PENDING**

## 2016

### S. 2286

#### **Promoting Agriculture in the Commonwealth**

S. 2286 expands the sources of funding for the Agricultural Resilience and Security Fund. The purpose of this fund is to provide resources for state Department of Agriculture initiatives such as agricultural education, sustainable agriculture, and pollution prevention.

**CODIFIED AT MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 29 § 2III (2017)**

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## 2015

### H. 2782

#### Establishing the Massachusetts Farm to School Month

H. 2782 requires the governor to declare October as Farm to School Month. The annual proclamation must highlight the cultural and economic roles agriculture plays and celebrate farm to school programs. The bill also encourages the state Departments of Education, Agriculture, and Health to collaborate with the state Farm to School Project to create a task force. The purpose of this task force is to expand farm to school programs across the state.

***CODIFIED AT MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 6 § 15BBBBBB (2016)***

## 2014

### H. 4001

#### Appropriating Money for Farm to School and Buy Local Efforts

This bill appropriates \$120,000 to the Massachusetts Farm to School Project for fiscal year 2015. This bill also authorizes \$300,000 to establish a “buy local” effort in central Massachusetts and to strengthen the “buy local” efforts in western, northeastern, and southern Massachusetts.

***INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS***

### H. 4375

H. 3504, H. 168, S. 380 (2013)

#### Establishing the Massachusetts Food Trust Program

This bill establishes the Massachusetts Food Trust Program to support infrastructure projects that increase access to healthy food and improve economic opportunities in nutritionally underserved communities. Examples of such projects include farmers markets, community kitchens, greenhouses, and food distribution hubs, all of which must serve fresh, local products. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

***CODIFIED AT MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 23A § 65 (2014)***

### H. 4377

#### Promoting Economic Growth Across the Commonwealth

This bill allocates \$250,000 to the Franklin County Community Development Corporation to expand the Western Massachusetts Food Processing Center and the Pioneer Valley Vegetable Venture. Local schools and hospitals purchase produce from the Center, which works closely with the Massachusetts Farm to School program.

***INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS***

## 2013

### S. 348

#### Facilitating the Growth of Innovative Food Enterprises

This bill establishes the Food Innovation Trust Fund to award grants and provide other financial support to local food enterprises. Eligible grant recipients include food hubs. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

***DEAD***

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## 2011

### H. 1056

#### H. 448 (2009)

##### **Promoting Healthy School Meals**

This bill establishes a pilot program within the state Department of Education to reimburse schools for meals that use Massachusetts-grown food. The goal of the pilot program is to increase the proportion of fresh, locally grown food in and nutritional quality of school meals.

*DEAD*

## 2010

### H. 4459

##### **Promoting School Purchases of Local Agricultural Products**

H.B. 4459 requires the state Department of Agricultural Resources to collaborate with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to collect a variety of data on local foods. The bill directs the Departments to work with partner organizations such as the Massachusetts Farm to School Project to help schools procure local agricultural products. The Departments are also responsible for developing a process and resources such as a local farmers database to help schools purchase agricultural products from farmers.

*DEAD*

### H. 4568

##### **Establishing the Massachusetts Food Policy Council**

H. 4568 creates the Massachusetts Food Policy Council to develop food system goals for the state. These goals include increasing production, consumption, and institutional purchases of Massachusetts-grown foods. The bill specifies that child nutrition programs should be a focus of the Council. H. 4568 also specifies the makeup of the Council—representatives from the Department of Education, school nutrition, and community or youth agricultural education organizations must be present.

*CODIFIED AT MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 20 § 6C (2010)*

### H. 4919

##### **Promoting State Purchasing of Local Agricultural Products**

H. 4919 amends existing state preference law (described below) to require the Departments of Agriculture and Education to collect and publish data from schools and food producers. The bill directs the Departments to work with programs that help public schools purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 30B § 4 (2010)*

## 2006

### H. 4429

##### **Promoting the State Purchase of Massachusetts-Grown Products**

This legislation allows state agencies to purchase fresh, Massachusetts products that cost up to 110% of the lowest responsible bid. H.B. 4429 also allows state procurement officers to award contracts under \$25,000 without first seeking other bids, usually required in the bidding process. H. 4429 gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 30B § 20 (2006)*

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# Michigan

## 2017

### S.B. 99

#### Developing a Model Field Trip for Food Education

S.B. 99 directs the state Department of Education to develop a model field trip program to provide students with hands-on learning experiences at local farms. The bill requires the program to include information on food transportation.

*PENDING*

## 2016

### S.B. 801

#### Appropriating Money for Schools, Higher Education, and Community Colleges

S.B. 249 appropriates \$250,000 for a pilot program to help schools purchase locally grown produce. The goals of the grant program are to improve student nutrition and support Michigan agriculture. The bill authorizes the state Department of Education to reimburse schools an additional 10 cents per meal that includes local fruit, vegetables, or legumes. S.B. 249 directs the Department to give a competitive advantage in the grant process to projects that educate students about healthy eating, involve the community, and include farm to school procurement activities.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2014

### H.B. 5313

#### Awarding Money to a Food Hub Facility

This bill awards a \$200,000 rural development grant to the Eastern Michigan Food Bank to support its food hub facility. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

### H.B. 5314, H.B. 5372, & S.B. 838

#### Creating a Local Preference for School Food Procurement

These appropriations bills require schools that participate in the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs to purchase Michigan-grown or produced foods when possible. Michigan-grown foods must be competitively priced and of comparable quality. These bills make it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2012

### H.B. 5506

#### Helping Schools Purchase Local Farm Products

H.B. 5506 establishes a grant program to help schools purchase local farm products. It outlines the criteria for awarding grants and prescribes the powers and duties of associated government actors.

*DEAD*

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## 2008

### H.B. 6365 & H.B. 6366

#### Encouraging Schools to Serve Local Foods

H.B. 6365/H.B. 6366 require school districts to adopt written policies governing procurement. They allow school districts to use simplified contract procedures for food purchases up to \$100,000. By allowing schools to use informal contract procedures for goods that cost less than \$100,000, the small purchase threshold makes it easier for schools to purchase from local farmers.

*CODIFIED AT MICH. COMP. LAWS § 388.1618*

### H.B. 6368

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

#### H.B. 6368 establishes a farm to school procurement program.

The bill directs the state Departments of Agriculture and Education to develop farm to school procurement procedures, provide food service training, and educate food service directors interested in serving local foods not to use the small purchase threshold to their advantage. The bill creates a farm to school coordinator position within the Department of Agriculture and encourages the Department to develop a farm directory. The bill also encourages school construction projects to include kitchen facilities capable of providing fresh school meals and opportunities for hands-on learning.

*CODIFIED AT MICH. COMP. LAWS § 388.841 ET SEQ.*

## Minnesota

## 2017

### H.F. 1217

#### Increasing the State Reimbursement by Five Cents

H.F. 1217 increases the amount the state reimburses schools for meals served by 5 cents. While the bill does not require the additional money be used to purchase local, fresh products, additional money makes these foods more affordable.

*PENDING*

### H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

H.F. 2049/S.F. 1657 establish a farm to school program to support Minnesota farmers and to increase schools procuring fresh, minimally-processed local foods. The bills direct the state Department of Agriculture to administer the program and to coordinate with the University of Minnesota Extension Services. They authorize \$300,000 in both 2018 and 2019 to fund three new extension positions to provide technical assistance to farmers selling directly to schools. The bills also authorize \$4.5 million in the same years for a schools grant program. Participating schools must use the awards to purchase Minnesota produce and may spend up to 20% of funds on educational activities such as gardening or cooking projects.

*PENDING*

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## S.F. 1317

### **Establishing an Urban Agriculture Development Pilot Grant Program**

S.F. 1317 establishes an urban agriculture development grant program and appropriates \$10 million in 2018 and in 2019. The goals of the pilot are numerous: examples include creating food hubs; enhancing community education; providing fresh, culturally appropriate foods; promoting racial equity; and developing farm to school channels. The bill requires the state Department of Agriculture to issue an annual report detailing the jobs created, wages generated, number of people trained, organizational capacity created, and agricultural products produced.

**PENDING**

## **2015**

### S.F. 1305

#### **Appropriating Money for Agriculture, the Environment, and Natural Resources**

S.F. 1305 authorizes \$10.235 million in 2016 and in 2017 to the Agricultural, Growth, Research, and Innovation Program to support a number of initiatives. One goal of the act is to create new markets for farmers by providing Minnesota schools with fruits, vegetables, meat, grain, and dairy products. The bill also authorizes \$3.873 million for the Minnesota Grown program to promote local foods.

**DEAD**

## **2014**

### H.F. 1874 / S.F. 1899

#### **Appropriating Money for Greenhouse Expansion**

These bills appropriate \$176,000 from the Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund to expand and enhance a city-owned greenhouse. The goals of the appropriation are to increase greenhouse production year-round and to reduce water usage. The greenhouse provides locally grown produce to local communities, schools, and restaurants. Local high schools may also use the greenhouse for educational purposes.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

## **2013**

### H.F. 1630

#### **Appropriating Money for the Agricultural Growth, Research, and Innovation Program**

H.F. 1630 requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to reserve 5% of the money appropriated to the Agricultural Growth, Research, and Innovation Program for farm to school food grants.

**DEAD**

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# Mississippi

## 2015

### H.B. 1411

#### Extending the Farm to School Date of Repeal

H.B. 1411 amends existing farm to school legislation. Rather than repeal the interagency farm to school council in 2015 as the existing law prescribes, H.B. 1411 authorizes the council through June 2018.

*DEAD*

## 2013

### H.B. 718

### H.B. 828 (2012)

#### Creating an Interagency Farm to School Council

This bill creates an interagency farm to school council to improve the quality of school meals and generate new income for Mississippi farmers. The council helps schools procure and use local agricultural products. For example, the council is responsible for developing a database of parties interested in farm to school efforts.

*CODIFIED AT MISS. CODE ANN. § 69-1-351 ET SEQ., BUT REPEALED JULY 1, 2015*

## 2012

### H.C.R. 112

#### Designating the First Week of October as Mississippi Farm to School Week

H.C.R. 112 designates the first full week of October as Mississippi Farm to School Week. The resolution encourages schools to serve locally grown and raised agricultural products in meals and celebrates the substantial benefits of farm to school programs.

*ADOPTED*

## 2011

### H.B. 1170

#### Studying the Availability of Healthy Foods

H.B. 1170 creates a time-limited advisory committee to study healthy food availability. The committee recommends strategies to address access to fresh fruit and vegetables in underserved areas. The bill also directs the committee to study the impact of limited access to these types of foods on nutrition, obesity, and other chronic diseases. These committees often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*INCLUDED ANNUAL PUBLIC LAW DOCUMENTS*

## 2010

### H.B. 1079

#### Requiring the Office of Healthy Schools to Provide Food Service Training

This bill requires the state Department of Education to provide comprehensive training for specified food service practices. Trainings topics include making healthy food and beverage choices, preparing healthy foods, marketing healthy food to students, and increasing National School Lunch and Breakfast Program participation.

*CODIFIED AT MISS. CODE ANN. § 37-13-137*

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# Missouri

## 2016

### S.B. 665

H.B. 2121 (combining H.B. 1747 & H.B. 2244), S.B. 703, S.B. 1010

(combining S.B. 878 & S.B. 958) (2016)

H.B. 1184/S.B. 38 (2015)

### Modifying Provisions Related to Agriculture

S.B. 665 changes the Farm to School Act to the Farm to Table Act and repeals the legislation's expiration date, previously set for December 31, 2015. The new act's purpose is to connect Missouri farmers to public institutions. The bill instructs the state Department of Agriculture to develop voluntary guidelines for farm to table participation, and encourages, but does not require, public institutions such as schools to purchase 10% of foods locally. S.B. 665 also changes the structure of the existing farm to school task force, adding members from other state agencies and reducing the number of seats the Departments of Agriculture and Education hold. The other bills listed—H.B.s 1184, 1747, 2121, 2244 and S.B.s 38, 703, 878, 958, 1010—contain the same Farm to Table provisions described above, but these bills did not pass.

*CODIFIED AT MO. REV. STAT. § 262.960.1*

## 2015

### S.B. 12 & H.B. 146

H.B. 1326, S.B. 506, & S.B. 850 (2014)

### Reducing the Funding Available to Schools through the Urban Agriculture Zone Fund

S.B. 12 reduces the percent of funding available to schools through the Urban Agriculture Zone Fund. Previously, schools were the only entities eligible for funding to support curriculum development, an agricultural instruction position, or urban farming.

S.B. 12 reserves 50% of the Fund for municipalities that have urban agricultural zones. H.B. 146, though not a companion bill, includes the same Urban Agriculture Zone Fund provisions as S.B. 12. It also provides a scholarship fund for 80 students enrolled in agriculture-related degree programs— each student receives \$5,000 toward college tuition costs. H.B. 146, H.B. 1326, S.B. 506, and S.B. 850 contained the same provisions concerning the urban agriculture zone but died in 2014.

*CODIFIED AT MO. REV. STAT. § 262.900*

## 2014

S.B. 672 amended by S.B. 701; H.B. 2088, S.B. 824, & S.B. 854

### Establishing a Farm to School Program

S.B. 672 and S.B. 701 establish a farm to school program to strengthen local farming economies and help schools serve meals that use locally grown agricultural products. These bills direct the Department of Agriculture to designate an employee to administer the program and to create a Farm to School Task Force. The Farm to School Task Force recommends strategies that allow schools to more easily incorporate locally grown agricultural products in meals, salad bars, and vending machines. For example, the Task Force is responsible for developing standardized language for food service contracts. This language will help food service providers purchase more locally grown agricultural products. These bills also direct the Missouri Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority to make grants, loans, or loan guarantees to procure and process locally grown food for school meals. S.B. 672 passed; shortly after, S.B. 701 amended S.B. 672. H.B. 2088, S.B. 824, and S.B. 854 all died.

*CODIFIED AT MO. REV. STAT. § 262.960 (2014)*

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## 2013

### H.B. 542

### H.B. 1660 (2012)

#### Establishing the Urban Agricultural Zones Fund and Supporting School Gardens

This bill requires the state treasurer to deposit the sales tax revenue from agricultural products sold in an Urban Agricultural Zone in to the Urban Agricultural Zone Fund. School districts may apply to use money from the Fund to develop school gardens.

*CODIFIED AT MO. REV. STAT. § 262.900 (2013); S.B. 12 (2015) MODIFIED THIS STATUTE*

## 2011

### H.B. 344

#### Establishing the Farm to Table Advisory Board

H.B. 344 establishes the Farm to Table Advisory Board. The Board recommends strategies to help public institutions incorporate locally grown agricultural products into meals, salad bars, and vending machines. The Board must also determine funding availability for institutional procurement and increase market opportunities for locally grown products. The bill requires the Board to support campaigns that teach the general public about food production and consumption; obesity and health; and the relationships between nutrition and accessible locally grown food.

*CODIFIED AT MO. REV. STAT. § 262.950, BUT REPEALED AUG. 28, 2014*

## Montana

## 2017

### H.B. 352

#### Helping Small Poultry Producers Sell Products Directly

H.B. 352 supports local food economies by encouraging direct sales by ranches, farms, and home-based food producers. One of the bill's provisions exempts poultry producers who slaughter fewer than 1,000 birds per year from meeting specified food safety requirements. By reducing the requirements with which small poultry producers have to comply, H.B. 352 enables more small farms to provide poultry to schools.

*PENDING*

## 2013

### H.B. 4

#### Appropriating Money for Rural Farm to School Programs

This bill authorizes the state Department of Agriculture to use any remaining 2013 federal fiscal year funds for the farm to school program the following fiscal year.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

### H.B. 471

#### Creating the Farm to School Grant Program

H.B. 471 creates a farm to school grant program for the state Office of Public Instruction and Department of Agriculture to administer. The grant program reimburses school districts for costs incurred purchasing and processing Montana food products. It also helps to fund school districts' food-based, agriculture-based, and garden-based educational activities.

*DEAD*

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## 2011

### H.J.R. 8

#### Reducing Childhood Hunger in Montana

This joint resolution calls for a committee to study child hunger. The committee is responsible for determining the degree to which Montana children lack access to adequate, nutritious food and for recommending methods to alleviate child hunger. Recommendations may focus on reducing barriers for existing programs, identifying gaps in current services, facilitating partnerships, expanding successful programs, and encouraging schools to use of Montana farm products.

**ADOPTED**

### S.J.R. 19

#### Encouraging Farm to School Programs

This joint resolution celebrates farm to school programs. It encourages Montanans to recognize the first week of October as Montana Farm to School Week.

**DEAD**

## 2009

### H.B. 583

#### Funding Food and Agriculture Innovation Centers

H.B. 583 supports four state-run food and agricultural development centers. It also promotes infrastructure to produce and process food, like food hubs. The bill recognizes that the lack of agricultural infrastructure inhibits farmers' ability to serve in-state markets, including schools and universities.

**CODIFIED AT MONT. CODE ANN. § 80-11-901**

## 2007

### S.B. 328

#### Allowing Direct Purchases of Montana-Produced Foods

This bill allows state entities to purchase Montana food products directly or through standard procurement procedures. State entities may purchase Montana-produced food directly when the quality and quantity are sufficient and the cost does not reasonably exceed the lowest bid for out-of-state products.

**CODIFIED AT MONT. CODE ANN. § 18-4-132**

## Nebraska

## 2016

### L.B. 1066

#### Relating to Technical Education

L.B. 1066 makes several minor changes to the act that covers career and technical education programs, including those that focus on agriculture, food, and health science. For example, the bill amends the definition of "learning" to emphasize school-community partnerships. Community partnerships are important to farm to school programs.

**CODIFIED AT NEB. REV. STAT. § 79-775**

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## 2015

### L.B. 175 & L.B. 544

#### Creating a Community Gardens Task Force

L.B. 175 authorizes the Community Gardens Act. The bill highlights the important health, educational, and social benefits that gardens provide. L.B. 175 requires the Department of Agriculture to create a community gardens task force to expand community gardening, and specifies that a representative from a school district may sit on the task force. L.B. 544 contained many similar provisions, but unlike L.B. 175, it died.

**CODIFIED AT NEB. REV. STAT. § 2-300 ET SEQ.**

### L.B. 329

#### Promoting Nebraska Agritourism

L.B. 329 promotes rural economic development; allows the public to access farms, ranches, and other rural lands; and thus helps people better understand agricultural operations. To achieve these goals, the bill limits civil liability for property owners. By creating incentives to support agritourism, L.B. 329 expands the potential number of sites for students to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**CODIFIED AT NEB. REV. STAT. § 82-600 ET SEQ.**

## 2014

### L.R. 545

#### Examining Local Food Supply and Distribution Networks

L.R. 545 calls for an interim study to determine how the state could improve local food access and distribution networks. The resolution mentions researching funding sources for schools to purchase local food.

**DEAD**

## 2011

### L.R. 507

#### Studying Farm to School Initiatives

L.R. 507 calls for an interim study to determine the feasibility of a statewide Farm to School initiative. The resolution recommends the study consider the Oklahoma Farm to School Program enacted in 2006. It also encourages partnerships between Nebraska farmers and school districts. Such partnerships increase fresh, local foods in schools and to provide students with hands-on agricultural learning opportunities.

**DEAD**

## Nevada

## 2017

### S.B. 167

#### Appropriating Money for School Gardens in Eligible Title I Schools

S.B. 167 appropriates \$410,000 for 2017 and \$205,000 for 2018 to create and maintain school gardens. To receive funding, a program must use a curriculum that is tailored to Nevada and is grade level appropriate. Programs connect the school to community members such as local farmers, allow students to operate a farmers market for their produce, and include chef demonstrations.

**PENDING**

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## 2013

### A.B. 337

#### Encouraging Schools to Participate in Farm to School Activities

A.B. 337 encourages schools to participate in programs that promote fresh fruit and vegetable consumption. Specifically, the bill suggests that schools participate in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, establish a farm to school program, or implement a school garden program to promote fresh produce.

*INCLUDED ANNUAL PUBLIC LAW DOCUMENTS; SEE CHAPTER 170, LAWS OF 2013*

## New Hampshire

## 2015

### H.B. 688

#### Establishing an Agricultural Education Number Plate

H.B. 688 authorizes the state to issue special agriculture number plates. The bill allows the state Department of Resources and Economic Development to use the first \$50,000 collected to promote the license plate. Any additional money will create the Agricultural Education Number Plate Fund. This fund supports the New Hampshire Farm to School Program, Agriculture in the Classroom Committee, Future Farmers of America Foundation, and a new agricultural education grants program. H. 688 also establishes an advisory committee to oversee the fund.

*DEAD*

## 2014

### S.B. 141

#### Establishing the Granite State Farm to Plate Program

S.B. 141 establishes the Granite State Farm to Plate Food Policy and Principles. The Policy encourages state agencies to cooperate with public and private entities to support local, state, and regional food systems. This bill notes that growing consumer demand from individuals and institutions, including public schools, necessitated such a policy.

*CODIFIED AT N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 425:2-A*

## 2008

### H.B. 1422

#### Establishing a Commission to Prevent Childhood Obesity

H.B. 1422 establishes the multi-disciplinary Commission on the Prevention of Childhood Obesity. The bill requires the Commission to identify legislative and policy strategies to prevent childhood obesity and to recommend strategies to implement school nutrition standards. In December of 2009, the Commission published a report that recommended increasing the number of schools participating in the New Hampshire Farm to School program.

*INCLUDED ANNUAL PUBLIC LAW DOCUMENTS; SEE CHAPTER 219, LAWS OF 2008*

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# New Jersey

## 2017

### A. 3058/S. 2366

#### Establishing a Farm to School Coordinating Council

A.B. 3058/S.B. 2366 create a farm to school coordinating council within the state Department of Agriculture. The five members of the council include the Secretaries of Agriculture and Education and three experienced individuals whom the Governor appoints. The council must submit a report recommending ways to increase fresh farm foods in schools and to encourage more farmers and schools to participate in the program.

**PENDING**

### A. 3060

#### Allowing a Qualified School to be Called a New Jersey Farm Fresh School

A.B. 3060 authorizes schools to use the New Jersey Farm Fresh School designation in promotional materials. To use the phrase, schools must provide the state Department of Agriculture with proof that 20% of the food the school serves is grown or produced in New Jersey.

**PENDING**

### A.R. 214

#### Encouraging the Creation of Local Food Policy Councils

This resolution urges local government entities to establish local or regional food policy councils to address hunger, inadequate nutrition, health problems, and environmental challenges. These councils typically promote local agriculture and encourage consumption of healthier foods, both objectives of farm to school programs.

**PENDING**

## 2016

### A. 3056

#### Concerning Food Waste in Schools

A. 3056 directs the state Office of Higher Education and the Departments of Environmental Protection, Health, and Agriculture to publish guidelines for schools to reduce, recover, and recycle food waste. The guidelines must include information on the benefits of reducing food waste, methods for reducing kitchen and plate waste, curricula recommendations, and educational resources to create an on-site compost program.

**PENDING**

## 2014

### A. 156/S. 1902

#### Publishing Information Related to the New Jersey Farm to School Program

These bills require the Department of Agriculture to post a hyperlink to the state farm to school website on the Department's website. They also require the Department to post a copy of successfully implemented public contracts for fresh foods for school meals on the farm to school website.

**CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 4:10-25.2**

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### A. 2641/S.1903

#### **Establishing the New Jersey Farm to School and School Garden Fund**

These bills permit the state Secretary of Agriculture to solicit contributions from private and public sources to support the New Jersey Farm to School Program.

**CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 54A:9-25.36**

### A. 2642/S. 1908

#### **Allowing Contributions to the New Jersey Farm to School Program**

These bills permit the state Secretary of Agriculture to solicit and accept contributions from private and public sources in order to financially support the New Jersey Farm to School Program.

**CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 4:10-25.2A**

### A. 2643/S. 1907

#### **Establishing the Best in New Jersey Farm to School Awards Program**

These bills establish the Best in New Jersey Farm to School Awards Program. The Program recognizes exemplary schools or districts for incorporating farm to school principles into meal and snack programs. The Departments of Agriculture and Education oversee the awards program.

**CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 4:10-25.2B**

### A. 2644/S.1964

#### **Establishing a Clearinghouse Website to Connect Farmers to Local Schools and Food Banks**

A. 2644/S. 1964 establish a website for farmers to offer produce and dairy products to school meal programs and food banks. These bills direct the Department of Agriculture to collaborate with the Departments of Education and Health or with nonprofit organizations to maintain the website. The website includes a list and hyperlinks organized by county, to all schools, schools districts, and food banks that need produce or dairy products.

**CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 4:10-25.2C**

### A. 2738

#### **Clarifying the Jersey Fresh Law**

This bill allows the Secretary of Agriculture to solicit funds from interested parties for the Jersey Fresh Program. The Jersey Fresh Program promotes state farm products. The state Department of Agriculture supports the Jersey Fresh Program, working with entities throughout the state, including schools.

**DEAD**

### A.J.R. 56 /S.J.R. 49

#### **Designating School Garden Week**

A.J.R. 56/S.J.R. 49 designate the week immediately following Mother's Day as School Garden Week. The annual School Garden Week is intended to complement Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week. Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week promotes the benefits of school gardens and encourages students to eat fresh produce regularly.

**DEAD**

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## A.R. 124/S.R. 44

### Urging State and Local Government Entities to Purchase New Jersey Products

These resolutions urge government entities to lead by example, purchasing locally made New Jersey products, including foods. These resolutions recognize the state Department of Agriculture for marketing state products through the Jersey Fresh and Jersey Grown programs.

*DEAD*

## S. 450

### S. 2561 (2013)

### A. 3019 (2012)

#### Serving Produce Grown in Community Gardens

S. 450 directs school districts to serve fresh produce from community gardens in school meals. The bill requires that (1) the state Department of Agriculture has certified that community garden soil and water is safe for growing food; (2) produce has been stored, transported, and prepared safely; and (3) any other criteria the Secretary of Agriculture requires has been fulfilled. A. 3019 passed in 2013 and became effective 2014. Legislators introduced identical bills, S. 450 (2014) and S. 2561 (2013), before A. 3019 went into effect.

*CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 18A:33-20*

## 2012

### A. 2041/S. 936

#### Establishing the Agricultural Tourism Directional Sign Program

These bills establish the Agricultural Tourism Directional Sign Program for the state Departments of Transportation and Agriculture to administer. The Program helps motorists locate agricultural tourism establishments. These establishments provide affordable recreational activities, educate the public about food production and farming heritage, and encourage the preservation of agricultural lands. Examples of agricultural tourism include hayrides, corn mazes, pick-your-own operations, farm markets, school tours, agricultural fairs, and horseback riding.

*DEAD*

### A. 2843

#### Providing a Farmland Assessment Incentive to Lease Land for Community Gardens

A. 2843 encourages property owners to lease under-utilized agricultural lands to municipalities, school districts, and nonprofit organizations for community garden purposes. The bill exempts property owners from specified taxation assessments and assigns liability to the lessee. By creating incentives for landowners to allow community gardeners to use their land, A. 2834 expands the potential sites for students to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*DEAD*

## 2010

### A. 2854/ S. 2125

#### Establishing the Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week

A. 2854/S. 2125 establish the Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week to occur the last week of every September. The promotional event highlights the importance of New Jersey agriculture, as well as the value of fresh farm foods to children's general health and success in school.

*CODIFIED AT N.J. REV. STAT. § 4:10-25.1*

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# New Mexico

## 2017

### H.B. 208/S.B. 379

#### H.B. 189 (2016)

#### **Appropriating Funds to Provide New Mexico-Grown Produce in School Meals**

H.B. 208/S.B. 379 appropriate \$1.44 million for schools to purchase and distribute New Mexico-grown fresh fruits and vegetables.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 378/S.B. 316

#### **Promoting Local Farms, Ranches, and Food Entrepreneurs**

H.B. 378/ S.B. 316 appropriate \$200,000 to the state Economic Development Department to promote New Mexico agricultural products. The Department may use the funds to strengthen local farms, support value-added processes, market products, develop trade pathways, and promote nutrition awareness. States often support local food systems by encouraging state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

### H.M. 27

#### **Promoting Resilience through the New Mexico Agriculture Task Force**

H.M. 27 urges the New Mexico Agriculture Task Force to develop a statewide resiliency plan for agriculture. The plan should encourage infrastructure development, local food production, agricultural innovation, and educational support for beginning farmers and ranchers. Local food infrastructure, such as food hub facilities, has the potential to partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

**ADOPTED**

### H.M. 54

#### **Establishing a School Nutrition Day**

H.M. 54 establishes February 20, 2017 as School Nutrition Day at the House of Representatives. The resolution notes that the state's fresh fruit and vegetable program helps to promote a healthy diet and combat obesity by bringing farm-grown food to children across the state.

**ADOPTED**

### H.M. 57/S.M. 59

#### **Declaring New Mexico Food and Farms Day**

H.M. 57/S.M. 59 establish February 20, 2017, as New Mexico Food and Farms Day at the Capitol. The memorials acknowledge that state funds allow schools to purchase New Mexico-grown produce and note that gardens help students learn about nutrition. In addition, H.M. 57/S.M. 59 celebrate the role food hubs play supporting farmers.

**ADOPTED**

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## 2016

### H.B. 115/S.B. 82

#### Expanding the Use of New Mexico-Grown Produce in School Lunches

H.B. 115 appropriates \$90,000 to increase the amount of New Mexico-grown produce in school lunches.

*DEAD*

### H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4

#### Affirming the Importance of Environmental Education

H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4 acknowledge that environmental education fosters academic achievement, health, and responsibility in students. The memorials note that school gardens serve as laboratories for science education. They also note that growing food at school promotes healthy eating behaviors. H.J.M. 3/S.J.M 4 request that the governor create an environmental education week in April and direct the state determine whether developing an environmental education grant program is feasible.

*H.J.M 3 WAS ADOPTED; S.J.M. 4 DIED*

### H.M. 16/S.M. 19

#### Declaring New Mexico Food and Farms Day

H.M. 16/S.M. 19 establish February 3, 2016 as New Mexico Food and Farms Day at the Capitol. The memorials acknowledge that state funds allows schools to purchase New Mexico-grown produce and note that gardens help students learn about nutrition. In addition, H.M. 16/S.M. 19 celebrate the role food hubs play in supporting farmers.

*ADOPTED*

### H.M. 31

#### Encouraging the Creation of a Statewide Resiliency Plan

H.M. 31 expresses House members' desire to see a statewide resiliency plan for agriculture. The memorial states that such a plan should support a robust local food system. Statewide food plans often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*DEAD*

## 2015

### H.B. 231/S.B. 237

#### Increasing New Mexico Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in School Lunches

H.B. 115/S.B. 237 appropriate \$160,000 to increase the amount of New Mexico-grown produce in school lunches.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 414

#### Creating a Statewide Food Infrastructure

H.B. 414 appropriates \$1.4 million to the Economic Development Department to help create a statewide food infrastructure connecting rural producers to consumers. Parts of the local food infrastructure, such as food hubs, have the potential to partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

*DEAD*

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## H.M. 25/S.M. 22

### Declaring New Mexico Food and Farms Day

H.M. 25/S.M. 22 establish January 25, 2015 as New Mexico Food and Farms Day at the capitol. These memorials acknowledge that state funds allows schools to purchase New Mexico-grown produce and note that gardens help students learn about nutrition. In addition, H.M. 25/S.M. 22 celebrate the role food hubs play in supporting farmers.

**ADOPTED**

## 2014

### H.B. 55

#### Appropriating Money for the Northern New Mexico Food Hub Economic Development Initiative

H.B. 55 appropriates \$290,000 to remodel the Hunter Ford building to accommodate a food hub. Food hub facilities can partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

### H.B. 81/S.B. 143

#### Appropriating Money for New Mexico-Grown Fresh Produce for School Meals

H.B. 81/S.B. 143 appropriate \$1.44 million for fiscal year 2015. The appropriation enables schools to purchase New Mexico-grown fresh fruits and vegetables for school meals.

**DEAD**

### H.B. 220

#### Appropriating Money for New Mexico-Grown Fresh Produce for School Meals

H.B. 220 appropriates \$100,000 for fiscal year 2015. The appropriation enables the Gadsden, Las Cruces, and Deming school districts to purchase New Mexico fresh fruits and vegetables.

**DEAD**

### H.M. 29/S.M. 25

#### Declaring New Mexico Food and Farms Day

H.M. 29/S.M. 25 declare January 29, 2014, as New Mexico Food and Farms Day. The memorials acknowledge the importance of supporting farmers, farmers markets, and food entrepreneurs. They encourage public schools to continue purchasing New Mexico-grown fruits and vegetables. H.M. 29/S.M. 25 also acknowledge that increased state investment enables schools to feature New Mexico-grown produce. Using New Mexico produce in school meals helps meet federal nutrition requirements, promotes healthier lifestyles, enhances students' diets, and increases academic achievement.

**ADOPTED**

### H.M. 50/S.M. 48

#### Declaring School Nutrition Day

H.M. 50/S.M. 48 declare February 2, 2014, as School Nutrition Day. The memorials state that funding for school nutrition programs supports healthy lifestyles and academic achievement. H.M. 50/S.M. 48 recognize more than fifty farmers selling fruits and vegetables grown and sixty school districts serving fresh produce to 146,848 schoolchildren.

**ADOPTED**

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### S.B. 313

#### Appropriating Money for New Mexico-Grown Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

This bill appropriates \$240,000 for fiscal year 2015 to purchase New Mexico-grown fresh fruits and vegetables for school meals.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2013

### H.B. 2

#### Appropriating Money for New Mexico-Grown Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

This bill appropriates \$100,000 for fiscal year 2014 to purchase New Mexico-grown fresh fruits and vegetables for school meals.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

### H.B. 338/S.B. 80 & S.B. 76

#### Appropriating Money for New Mexico-Grown Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

These bills appropriate \$1.44 million to purchase and distribute New Mexico-grown fruits and vegetables for school meals.

*DEAD*

### H.M. 13

#### Declaring New Mexico Food and Farms Day

H.M. 13 celebrates New Mexico's food and farming culture and declares January 25, 2013 as New Mexico Food and Farms Day. The memorial recognizes that school gardens are an important way for children to grow food, learn about nutrition, and understand life sciences.

*ADOPTED*

### S.B. 75

#### Concerning Local Foods in School Meals

S.B. 75 requires the state Department of Education to promulgate regulations that (1) set minimum nutritional standards for school lunches, (2) include New Mexico-grown produce in all meals, and (3) source from New Mexico vendors whenever feasible.

*DEAD*

## 2012

### S.M. 9

#### Declaring FoodCorps and AmeriCorps Day at the Senate

S.M. 9 declares January 24, 2012 FoodCorps and AmeriCorps Day at the Senate. The memorial urges residents to thank FoodCorps and AmeriCorps members for their service and to increase food access to improve children's health.

*ADOPTED*

## 2008

### S.M. 54

#### Declaring FoodCorps and AmeriCorps Day at the Senate

S.M. 54 declares FoodCorps and AmeriCorps Day at the Senate. The memorial urges residents to thank FoodCorps and AmeriCorps members for their service and to increase food access to improve children's health.

*ADOPTED*

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## 2007

### S.B. 611

#### Appropriating Money to Provide New Mexico-Grown Produce to Albuquerque Public Schools

S.B. 611 appropriates \$85,000 to provide New Mexico-grown produce to the Valley High School Cluster. The bill also appropriates other funds to expand farmers markets and sustainable agriculture education.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS*

## 2001

### H.J.M. 34

#### Using New Mexico Agricultural Products in School Meals

This joint memorial requests that the state Departments of Agriculture and Education collaborate to evaluate opportunities to increase the use of New Mexico agricultural products in school meals.

*ADOPTED*

## New York

## 2017

### A. 1081/S. 2768

### A. 10479/S. 7706 (2016)

#### Creating the New York Farm to School and School Garden Fund

A. 1081/S. 2768 establish the Farm to School and School Garden Fund. The program's purposes are to increase consumption of local produce and the prevalence of school gardens. Schools may use the funds to purchase equipment and educational materials. The bills direct the Commissioner of Tax to include a space on the state income tax return to allow taxpayers to contribute to the fund.

*PENDING*

### A. 1446/S. 1239

### A. 9379/S. 7525 (2016)

#### Reimbursing Schools for Purchasing New York Farm Products

A. 1446/S. 1239 direct the Commissioner of Education to reimburse school nutrition programs based on the percent of New York foods purchased. Schools that purchase at least 10% of foods from New York producers will receive an additional 5 cents per meal. Schools that purchase 15% will receive an additional 10 cents, and schools that purchase 20% or more of New York grown foods will receive an additional 25 cents. These bills require the Commissioner to provide schools with an approved vendor list.

*PENDING*

### A. 2899/S. 3290

#### Educating Students about Food, Agriculture, and Nutrition

A. 2899/S. 3290 requires all elementary and high schools to incorporate food, agriculture, and nutrition education into health instruction. These bills require school authorities to provide the resources, time, and space needed to adequately teach about food, agriculture, and nutrition.

*PENDING*

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### A. 5510

#### Requiring State Agencies to Prefer to New York Vendors

A. 5510 requires state entities to purchase competitively-priced New York grown, produced, or harvested food products. Prior versions of the law only encouraged state entities to purchase New York food products. By requiring state entities to purchase local foods, A. 5510 gives local farmers a competitive advantage and makes it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

### A. 5689/S. 4281

#### Increasing the Small Purchase Threshold for Foods

A. 5689/S. 4281 amend existing procurement law to allow school nutrition programs to use simplified contract procedures for purchases up to \$150,000, the federal small-purchase threshold. By allowing schools to use informal contract procedures for goods that cost less than \$150,000, A5689/S enables schools to purchase from local farmers.

**PENDING**

### A. 6123/S. 4486

#### A. 5445/S. 3248 (2015)

#### Requiring School Districts to Purchase New York Food Products

A. 6123/S. 4486 require school districts to purchase food products grown or raised in New York. The state Board of Education may waive the requirements to purchase state products when the existing quantity is insufficient. It may also do so if the price of New York foods exceeds 110% of the price of comparable, available foods. By requiring state entities to prefer New York products, A. 6123/S. 4486 give local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts and enable schools to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

### A. 7003/S. 1904

#### Recognizing Students Involved in Farm to School and School Garden Activities

A. 7003/ S. 1904 direct the Commissioner of Education to create an annual award recognizing students who have demonstrated creativity or initiative working in a farm to school or school garden program. Students may use the award as a credit against tuition fees in their first semester at a state-run or city- run college.

**PENDING**

### A. 7007/S. 1463

#### Recognizing School Staff Involved in Farm to School and School Garden Activities

A. 7007/S. 1463 direct the Commissioner of Education to create an annual award to recognize school staff contributions to farm to school or school garden programs.

**PENDING**

### A. 7011/S. 1430

#### Permitting School Districts to Favor Locally Sourced Goods

A. 7011/S. 1430 allow schools to include language favoring locally grown products in bid specifications for school meal contracts. Such language gives local farmers a competitive advantage and enables schools to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

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### A. 7058/S. 3374

### A. 7090/S. 3625 (2015)

#### Supporting Local Food, Farms, and Jobs

A. 7058/S. 3374 create a thirty-five member Council on Food Policy, which includes a school food representative. The Council is responsible for supporting local food economies; promoting healthy eating; creating jobs; and ensuring that an adequate supply of food exists in an emergency. A. 7058/S. 3374 also set local food procurement goals for state entities. They require the Department of Agriculture to develop a database to support farm to school sales.

**PENDING**

### S. 1471

#### Concerning a Study on Vermont's VT-FEED Program

S. 1471 requires the state Department of Agriculture to conduct a year-long study of Vermont's Food Education Every Day Program. The Department's report must include recommendations that include potential legislation. The bill specifies that the report must also discuss program models, philosophies, curriculum, and staff training programs.

**PENDING**

### S. 3035

#### Creating the School-to-Pantry Donation Credit

S. 3035 creates a school-to-pantry donation credit. The bill allows schools to claim a tax credit for garden products they donate to a local pantry.

**PENDING**

### S. 4607

#### Creating a Database to Track Agency Food Procurement

S. 4607 directs the state Office of General Services to report how state entities track local food purchases. The bill requires the Department of Agriculture to help the Office gather this information and to encourage state entities to report local food purchases. The Office can use this information to encourage entities, such as schools, to purchase more foods locally.

**PENDING**

### S. 4980

### S. 6288 (2016)

#### Establishing an Aggregation, Storage, and Distribution Pilot Program

S. 4980 requires the state Office of General Services to reserve space within at least one of its food warehouses to aggregate, store, and distribute foods produced on local farms. The Office is responsible for working with the Departments of Education and Agriculture to facilitate sales between farmers and schools the warehouse currently serves. After one year, the Office must submit a report assessing whether the state should expand the pilot program.

**PENDING**

## 2014

### A. 9946

#### Providing School Districts with Flexibility to Order from Smaller Farm Associations

This bill defines the circumstances that exempt school districts from a formal bid procedure waiver. School districts need not apply for a waiver when purchasing food that costs less than \$25,000 or is produced by associations of ten or fewer farmers. By simplifying contract procedures for these purchases, A. 9946 makes it easier for schools to purchase from local farmers.

**DEAD**

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## 2013

### A. 691/S. 1439

#### **Establishing a Task Force on School Food, Nutrition, and Physical Education**

These companion bills establish a task force on food, nutrition, and physical education. The task force investigates healthy meal plans and physical education standards for New York state schools. The task force is also responsible for appropriating related funds. These task forces often recommend that schools purchase local foods; they may also promote other farm to school activities.

**DEAD**

### A. 760/S. 5476

#### **Requiring School Instruction in Food, Agriculture, and Nutrition**

These companion bills require that all elementary and high schools include instruction regarding food, agriculture, and nutrition as part of health education.

**DEAD**

### A. 880/S. 1427

### A. 7488/S. 4924A (2011)

#### **Requiring School Districts Purchase Local Food Products**

These bills require school districts to purchase food products that are grown, produced, harvested, or processed in New York. The bills waive this requirement when food products are not competitively priced or available in sufficient quantity. A.880/S. 1427 give local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, enabling schools to purchase local foods.

**DEAD**

### A. 2701/S. 2152

#### **Creating a Farm and Food Product Development Coordinating Council**

These companion bills establish a farm and food product development coordinating council. The council's purpose is to identify farm and food products that potentially benefit New York's economy, to aggregate resources to support local food economies, and to publish information for interested farms and food businesses. Food coordinating councils often aid in developing local food systems by promoting food hub facilities, state purchasing, and farmer technical assistance programs..

**DEAD**

### A. 5218/S. 2332

#### **Allowing the Donation of Excess Food from School Meals**

These bills direct the state Commissioner of Education to establish voluntary guidelines enabling a school, university, or other educational institution to donate excess meal-program food to voluntary food assistance programs. The Commissioner coordinates donations with the farm to school and the New York Kids Week programs.

**DEAD**

### A. 5322 /S. 2374

#### **Enacting the Omnibus Obesity and Respiratory Illness Reduction Act**

A. 5322/S. 2374 authorize an array of public health initiatives to promote pre-natal, child, and maternal health. The bills require the Commissioner of Education to develop voluntary guidelines that help educational institutions donate excess food to assistance programs. The Commissioner coordinates donations with the farm to school and the New York Kids Week programs. A. 5322/S. 2374 also establish a fund that can, in part, support obesity research and educational projects.

**DEAD**

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**A. 6628/S. 2438**

**A. 10101/S. 7114 (2012)**

**Combatting Adult and Childhood Obesity**

A. 6628/S. 2438 direct the Department of Agriculture to coordinate with the Department of Health to implement a program to stem childhood obesity. The program encourages students to eat fresh, local produce and promotes community gardens producing fresh fruits and vegetables.

**DEAD**

**A. 6997/S. 3144A**

**Establishing a Kitchen Facilities Program**

A. 6997/S. 3144A establish a program to award grants to small food business incubators and shared-use kitchens. Local development corporations, municipalities, schools, and other nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for grants. Kitchens equipped to process fresh fruits and vegetables can support farm to school procurement and education.

**DEAD**

**A. 7572/S. 5552**

**Training Small Businesses to Sell New York Farm Products**

A. 7572/S. 5552 create training programs in each region to support small businesses, such as farms, that sell New York food products. The bills allow the state Department of Agriculture and Markets to invite counties, municipalities, and school districts interested in purchasing locally sourced food to the training programs.

**CODIFIED AT N.Y. GEN. MUN. LAW § 104B**

**A. 7913**

**Establishing a Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program**

A. 7913 directs the state Department of Education to establish a fresh fruit and vegetable program to defray the cost of using fresh or minimally processed produce in school meals. The program provides school meal programs an additional 5 cents per federally reimbursable meal to make fresh produce more affordable.

**DEAD**

**S. 2372**

**A. 7479A/S. 4906 (2011)**

**Convening a Community Gardens Task Force**

S. 2372 requires the state Department of Agriculture and Markets to convene a community gardens task force. The bill aims to expand the number, size, and scope of community gardens. It encourages state agencies, municipalities, and private parties to promote community gardens. Community gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a venue to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**CODIFIED AT N.Y. AGRIC. & MARKETS LAW § 31 ET SEQ.**

**S. 3224**

**Creating the New York State Healthy Kids Act**

S. 3224 establishes nutritional standards for select foods and beverages sold in schools. The bill requires that the standards encourage schools to purchase locally or regionally produced fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, and dairy products.

**DEAD**

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## 2011

### A. 1025A/S. 627

#### Establishing Local Farmers Markets and Food Hubs

A. 1025A/S. 627 establish a financing initiative to develop wholesale farmers markets and food hubs. The initiative funds the construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of such facilities. Food hub facilities can potentially partner with local schools to further farm to school programming. The purpose of the program is to encourage the purchase of New York-grown products.

*CODIFIED AT N.Y. AGRIC. & MARKETS LAW § 284*

### A. 1389A/S. 614

#### Financing the Transportation and Distribution of New York State Grown Products

A. 1389A/S. 614 create a program to provide loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, and grants to local or regional organizations to distribute New York farm products. The program connects farmers with food service providers, such as restaurants, schools, food retailers, and other institutions.

*CODIFIED AT N.Y. AGRIC. & MARKETS LAW § 16*

### A. 1569

#### Creating the Healthy Kids Pilot Program

A. 1569 creates the Healthy Kids Pilot Program to encourage students to develop healthy eating habits. It provides ten school districts with grant money to offset the cost of selling healthy items, instead of junk food, in vending machines. A. 1569 appropriates \$2 million for the pilot program.

*DEAD*

### A. 7181

#### Using Municipal Community Garden Revenues

This bill requires municipalities that sell, transfer, or lease properties as community gardens to use the proceeds to support community gardens. Community gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students a place to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*DEAD*

## 2003

### A. 2652A/S. 6024A

#### Supporting School Food Purchases from Farms

A. 2652A/S. 6024A include several provisions to help schools purchase local farm foods. For example, the bills allow school districts to purchase directly from associations of a specified size when no smaller associations are available. They also raise the cap on direct purchases from 15 cents to 20 cents per meal. A. 2652A/S. 6024A require the Department of Education to develop regulations that (1) support the state Farm to School Law, (2) allow schools to pay farmers more than the national wholesale price for locally grown foods, (3) encourage school districts interested in purchasing local farm products to notify farmers, and (4) set rules for school purchases from midsize associations.

*CODIFIED AT N.Y. GEN. MUN. LAW § 103 (2004)*

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## 2001

### A. 7684/S. 4866

#### Establishing a Farm to School Program

These bills establish a farm to school program to help educational institutions purchase New York farm products. The state Commissioner of Education is responsible for providing relevant information to farmers, farm organizations, and institutions interested in establishing farm to school programs. A. 7684/S. 4866 require the Department to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture and Markets to host promotional events such as New York Harvest and the New York Kids Week. New York Kids Week promotes local food to children through school meals and classroom activities.

*CODIFIED AT N.Y. AGRIC. & MARKETS LAW § 16 & N.Y. EDUC. LAW § 305 (2002)*

## North Carolina

## 2017

### H.B. 603/S.B. 637

#### Appropriating Funds for the Small Farms to Healthier Schools Pilot

H.B. 603/S.B. 637 appropriate funds for a pilot farm to school program. The bills allot \$340,000 for fiscal year 2017 and \$330,000 for fiscal year 2018. H.B. 603/S.B. 637 specify that \$60,000 in fiscal year 2017 and \$120,000 in fiscal year 2018 will offset the higher cost of locally-grown products. The pilot will reimburse schools in the North Central region based on the number of served meals that include local food. The remaining funds will be used to provide technical assistance to local farmers and develop local infrastructure.

*PENDING*

### H.B. 893

#### Appropriating Funds for Healthy Schools

H.B. 893 appropriates \$10 million for fiscal year 2017 to help school districts implement state nutrition standards. School districts may use the funds to purchase food, equipment, and supplies, as well as pay salaries and benefits for food service staff. Schools can increase local food purchases with this money.

*PENDING*

## 2016

### S.B. 770

#### Providing Regulatory Relief to the Agricultural Community

S.B. 770 authorizes local school boards to develop policies that maximize the purchase of food grown or raised in North Carolina. The bill encourages school boards to establish a price preference percentage allowing schools to pay a certain proportion more than the lowest responsible bid for North Carolina foods. This price preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts, making it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

*CODIFIED AT N.C.G.S. § 115C-264.4*

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## 2015

### H.B. 609

### H.B. 803 (2013)

### H.B. 840 (2011)

#### Authorizing the Healthy and High Performance Schools Act of 2015

H.B. 609 authorizes a host of initiatives to better student health, including additional reimbursements for school meals, money for district kitchen and food hub facilities, local food promotion events, a statewide school gardens program, and a Healthy Students and Youth Commission. The bill establishes school wellness policy requirements that include local procurement goals. H.B. 609 also allows schools to serve produce grown in school gardens, encourages composting, and supports nutrition education.

*DEAD*

## 2013

### H.B. 57

#### Supporting Child Nutrition Programs

This bill prohibits local school administration units from charging indirect administrative costs unless the child nutrition program has at least one month's operating balance available. This policy forces a school to use funds to cover food, and not overhead or labor, costs. The bill also supports the North Carolina Procurement Alliance, a voluntary school-purchasing consortium that helps to drive down food costs by purchasing in aggregate.

*CODIFIED AT N.C.G.S. § 115C-450*

## 2012

### H.B. 1099

#### Supporting Farm to School Procurement

H.B. 1099 encourages schools to participate in the Farm to School Program and the North Carolina Procurement Alliance, a voluntary school-purchasing consortium that helps to drive down food costs by purchasing in aggregate. The bill appropriates funds to support the Alliance and to cover the cost of equipment updates to prepare locally grown fruits and vegetables.

*DEAD*

### S.B. 491

#### Continuing the North Carolina Local Food Advisory Council

This bill extends the life of the North Carolina Local Food Advisory Council, responsible for developing sustainable, local food programs and policies. One such policy is to increase the amount of sustainable, local food in school meals.

*CODIFIED AT N.C.G.S. § 106-830 ET SEQ., BUT REPEALED JULY 31, 2013*

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## 2010

### H.B. 1832/S.B. 1284

#### Creating a Farm to School Coordinator Position

These bills establish a permanent position in the state Department of Agriculture to oversee the state farm to school program, as the Legislative Task Force on Obesity recommended. The bills appropriate \$65,000 for the position. The coordinator is responsible for encouraging more schools to participate in the farm to school program; developing educational resources such as curricula; maintaining a list of farmers interested in selling their products to schools; and providing technical assistance to such farmers. The bills also direct the coordinator to standardize the small purchase threshold for child nutrition programs so that schools may more easily purchase local foods from farmers. H.B. 1832/S.B. 1284 require the Department to issue an annual report and to collaborate with the Child Nutrition Program, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other groups working on child nutrition.

**DEAD**

### S.B. 897

#### Appropriating Money for a Farm to School Program Position

This bill reassigns a vacant position within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to support the North Carolina Farm to School Program.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS; SEE CHAPTER 31, LAWS OF 2010**

## Ohio

## 2016

### S.B. 75

#### Promoting Agritourism

S.B. 175 amends existing law to promote agritourism. The bill limits counties' authority to restrict agritourism through zoning ordinances and extends immunity to farmers in civil actions related to agritourism. S.B. 175 also allows farmers to designate lands used for agritourism as in "agricultural use." This allows owners to pay less tax on such property. By incentivizing agritourism, S.B. 75 potentially creates more locations where students can learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**CODIFIED AT OHIO REV. CODE § 901.80**

## 2014

### H.B. 497

#### Appropriating Money for the Hattie Larlham NEO Food Hub and Workforce Development Center

This bill appropriates \$250,000 for the Hattie Larlham NEO Food Hub and Workforce Development Center. The Food Hub includes a processing kitchen for produce. The Center sells this produce at the organization's market and to other entities, including schools.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

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## 2011

### H.B. 240

#### Creating the Ohio Sustainable Food Advisory Council

This bill establishes the Ohio Sustainable Food Advisory Council to help develop a sustainable food economy in Ohio. The bill encourages the Council to consider the amount of sustainable, local food used in public school meals and the nutritional, behavioral, and performance benefits that an increase in this amount could cause.

*DEAD*

## Oklahoma

## 2017

### S.B. 749

#### Creating the Urban Gardens Grant Program

S.B. 749 establishes a fund for nonprofit community organizations and churches to purchase materials for urban gardening. The stated purposes of the fund are to stimulate the economy and provide citizens of low-income areas healthier food options. Urban gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a place to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*PENDING*

## 2015

### H.B. 1167

#### Promoting Child Nutrition through the School Assemblies Act

H.B. 1167 allows school boards to organize annual nutrition-related assemblies for students and parents. These assemblies may occur during or after regular school hours. The bill encourages schools to distribute statewide directories of nutrition-related programs and to form public-private partnerships to cover costs associated with the assemblies.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 1168

#### Making Lands Available for Community Gardens

H.B. 1168 allows private landowners to enter into agreements with the state Tax Commission to make their lands available as community gardening spaces. The bill directs the Tax Commission to determine the terms and conditions of such land use agreements and to develop an online directory of available land. Community gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a place to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*DEAD*

### S.B. 1357

#### Relating to the Oklahoma Food Service Advisory Council

S.B. 1357 adds a school food position to the state Food Service Advisory Committee. The bill requires that one member represent the School Nutrition Association in Oklahoma. Such committees can encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods or renovate kitchens to serve fresh local produce.

*CODIFIED AT OKLA. STAT. TIT. 63, § 1-106.3 (2016)*

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## 2013

### H.B. 1670

#### Authorizing the Right Track Act

This bill provides guardians of children enrolled in certain public schools with an opportunity to attend nutrition-related school assemblies. The bill also provides for BMI screenings to detect students who may be at risk for poor nutrition.

*DEAD*

## 2008

### H.B. 2833

#### Authorizing the Oklahoma Food Security Act

This bill establishes an Oklahoma Food Security Committee to coordinate food services among federal, state, faith-based, and nonprofit organizations. The bill encourages existing programs to expand outreach efforts. For example, H.B. 2833 encourages the Committee to help farmers' markets acquire technology to accept food stamps. The bill supports school efforts to expand student access to healthy foods; local food economies; and community gardens. H.B. 2833 requires the Committee to compile county and community food security data in an annual report.

*CODIFIED AT OKLA. STAT. TIT. 56, § 245 ET SEQ.*

## 2006

### H.B. 2655

#### Creating a Farm to School Program

This bill establishes the Oklahoma Farm to School Program and creates a director position within the state Department of Agriculture. The director provides training and technical assistance to school food services personnel; facilitates communication between farmers and school districts; oversees a public awareness campaign; and seeks grants from funding sources. H.B. 2655 also requires the Department of Agriculture to establish a website to coordinate fresh food procurement.

*CODIFIED AT OKLA. STAT. TIT. 2, § 5-60 ET SEQ.*

## Oregon

## 2017

### H.B. 2038

#### H.B. 2721 (2015)

#### Appropriating Money to Help Schools to Purchase Oregon Food Products

H.B. 2038 appropriates \$5,607,729 for food-based, school grant programs. The bill allots \$4.5 million in noncompetitive grants; \$916,295 for competitive grants; and \$109,995 for administrative costs. The funds may cover the cost of Oregon food purchases, as well as food-based, agriculture-based, and garden-based educational activities.

*PENDING*

### H.B. 3325

#### Creating a Tax Credit for Investing in Community Gardens and Food Banks

H.B. 3325 creates a tax credit for an individual who invests more than \$10,000 in a community garden or food bank. The credit is equal to 30% of the amount invested over \$10,000 within that year. Community gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a venue to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*PENDING*

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## 2015

### S.B. 501

#### Clarifying Farm to School Legislation

S.B. 501 amends existing farm to school legislation. The bill clarifies the processes by which schools may apply for grants, explaining that noncompetitive grants may pay for food produced in state and competitive grants may cover food-based, agriculture-based, and garden-based educational activities.

*CODIFIED AT OR. REV. STAT. § 336.431*

### S.B. 5507

#### Relating to State Financial Administration

S.B. 5507 appropriates \$3.3 million for the farm to school program for the 2015 through 2017.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS; SEE CHAPTER 837, 2015 LAWS*

## 2013

### H.B. 2174

#### Establishing the Oregon Food Products Program

This bill changes the name of the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Program to the Oregon Food Products Program. It allows grants to also fund fisheries projects and fisheries-based educational activities. H.B. 2174 also appropriates money from the General Fund to the Department of Education for awarding related grants.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 2648

#### Removing Spending Requirements for Farm to School Grants

Oregon issues grants to reimburse school districts for providing food-based educational activities and for the costs associated with purchasing local food products. Existing law requires that the state spend a certain percentage of grant funding on educational activities and a certain percentage of funding on food costs. This bill eliminates these requirements.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 2649

#### Funding the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Program

Oregon issues grants to reimburse school districts for providing food-based educational activities and for the costs associated with purchasing local food products. Existing law requires that the state spend a certain percentage of funding on educational activities and a certain percentage of funding on food costs. H.B. 2649 requires that at least 80% of the grant money cover the cost of fresh, Oregon foods, and another 10% fund educational activities. The bill also sets forth new criteria that school districts must meet in order to receive a state Department of Education grant and appropriates \$500,000 for the program.

*INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS; SEE CHAPTER 652, 2013 LAWS*

### H.B. 3046

#### Appropriating Money for the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Program

This bill appropriates an undisclosed amount of money from the General Fund for the Farm to School and School Garden grant program. Schools may use these grants to cover costs incurred purchasing fresh, Oregon food products and providing food-based, agriculture-based, and garden-based educational activities.

*DEAD*

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## H.J.M. 10

### Supporting the Inclusion Local Food in School Meals

This bill urges Congress to pass school nutrition legislation to facilitate school purchases of locally produced food.

**DEAD**

## 2011

### H.B. 2800

#### Expanding the Farm to School and School Gardens Program

This bill expands the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Program. It directs the Department of Education to award grants to school districts to help cover the costs incurred purchasing fresh, Oregon food products and providing food-based, agriculture-based, and garden-based educational activities. H.B. 2800 also appropriates \$200,000 for grants.

**CODIFIED AT OR. REV. STAT. § 336.426 AND APPROPRIATIONS WERE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS; SEE CHAPTER 663, 2011 LAWS**

## 2009

### H.B. 2800

#### Expanding the Farm to School and School Gardens Program

H.B. 2800 authorizes the state Economic and Community Development Department to reimburse school districts 15 cents per lunch and 7 cents per breakfast served that contains fresh, local produce. The bill also awards grants for schools to provide food-based, agriculture-based and garden-based educational activities. The bill appropriates \$22,580,000 for both initiatives.

**DEAD**

## 2008

### H.B. 3601

#### Establishing the Farm to School and School Garden Program

This bill directs the state Department of Education to establish the Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Program. The bill requires the Department to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture to encourage school districts to (1) use Oregon foods and produce from school gardens, (2) promote food and garden-based educational activities, and (3) help school districts incorporate farm to school and school garden projects into wellness policies.

**CODIFIED AT OR. REV. STAT. § 336.426**

## 2007

### H.B. 3185

#### Establishing a School Garden Program

This bill requires the Department of Education to establish a school garden program. The Department is responsible for overseeing garden-based education programs, awarding grants, and coordinating farm to school activities with district wellness policies.

**DEAD**

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### H.B. 3307

#### Requiring the Department of Agriculture to Support a Farm to School Program

This bill requires the state Department of Agriculture to work with the Department of Education to develop a farm to school program. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for developing local procurement strategies for schools and connecting farmers to schools. H.B. 3307 appropriates \$175,000 for these efforts.

*DEAD*

### H.B. 3476

#### Creating a Farm to School Program

This bill requires the Department of Education to develop a farm to school program. The program must (1) help schools use produce from school gardens and other Oregon producers, (2) reimburse schools 7 cents for meals using such products, (3) coordinate with school wellness policies, and (4) evaluate the effects of farm to school activities. H.B. 3476 appropriates \$175,000 for the program.

*DEAD*

## Pennsylvania

### 2017

#### H.B. 503

##### Establishing the Growing Greener III Act

H.B. 503 requires the Department of Community and Economic Development to fund greening projects, such as in parks and gardens, in urban communities. Community gardens may serve as sites for food education, providing students with a place to learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

*PENDING*

#### H.R. 67

##### Designating Future Farmers of America Week

H.R. 67 designates a Future Farmers of America week in Pennsylvania and celebrates the successes of the organization.

*ADOPTED*

### 2016

#### H.R. 1003

##### Recognizing National Teach Ag Day

This resolution celebrates the 250 agricultural educators in Pennsylvania.

*ADOPTED*

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## 2006

### S.B. 1209

#### Establishing the Healthy Farms and Healthy Schools Act

This bill creates a statewide program to provide grants to expand farm to school activities in kindergarten classrooms. Program activities may include nutrition and agriculture education for students, training for teachers and staff, educational activities for parents, and educational experiences that teach young children about sources of food. Grant amounts may not exceed 75% of a school's costs or \$15,000. S.B. 1209 also requires the Department of Agriculture to compile a list of Pennsylvania farmers interested in supplying food to local schools.

*CODIFIED AT 3 PA. CONS. STAT. § 2501 ET SEQ.*

## 2004

### H.R. 821

#### Urging Congress to Support the Farm to Cafeteria Projects Act

This resolution urges Congress to support the Farm to Cafeteria Projects Act of 2003. It also encourages Congress to support any other legislation that helps schools purchase local foods, provide healthier and fresh food; educate students about foods grown in their communities; or expand market opportunities for local farms.

*ADOPTED*

## Rhode Island

## 2016

### H. 7454

### H. 5641/S. 416 (2015)

#### Appropriating Money for the Local Agriculture and Seafood Fund

A provision in this appropriations bill creates a new revenue stream for the existing local agriculture and seafood fund. The state leases submerged tidal lands to renewable energy projects. H. 7454 requires that the fees collected from any project that costs more than \$5 million be used to provide technical assistance and grants to local agriculture and seafood ventures. Technical assistance and grant programs help to develop local food systems which can support farm to school activities.

*H. 7454 WAS ENACTED, BUT THE CODIFIED VERSION DID NOT INCLUDE THE LOCAL FOOD PROVISIONS*

## 2014

### H.B. 7810

#### Establishing the Division of Agriculture

This bill clarifies the role of the Division of Agriculture within the state Department of Environmental Management. It provides a statement of policy for the Division and lists the Division's responsibilities. These responsibilities include (1) marketing Rhode Island-produced food, farm products and services; (2) protecting and expanding agriculture in the state; and (3) participating in efforts to strengthen regional food systems.

*DEAD*

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## H.R. 8109 /S.R. 2760

### Commending Environmental Council of Rhode Island Education Awardees

These resolutions commend the 2000–2013 recipients of the John H. Chafee Conservation Leadership Award. The Leadership Award recognizes Rhode Island organizations, municipal governments, and businesses for their efforts to improve the health of the Rhode Island environment. These resolutions commend one of the recipients, the non-profit organization, Kids First, for the Rhode Island Farm to Produce to School Lunch Program.

**ADOPTED**

## 2013

### H.B. 5135

#### Expanding the Farm to School Tax Credit

This bill expands the farm to school income tax credit to include milk or milk products. H.B. 5811/H.B. 5845 (2007) established the tax credit to allow entities that provide food and services to schools to reduce the amount of income tax they owe based on the food they purchase.

**DEAD**

## 2007

### H.B. 5811/H.B. 5845

#### Creating a Tax Credit For Providing State-Grown Produce To Schools

This legislation creates a tax credit for entities providing food and services to schools. Entities may reduce the amount of income tax owed based on the amount of produce they purchase. The credit is worth 5% of the cost of the produce.

**CODIFIED AT R.I. GEN. LAWS § 44-30-27**

## South Carolina

## 2014

### H.R. 5285

#### Recognizing GrowFood Carolina for Supporting Local Food Economies

This resolution commends GrowFood Carolina for supporting South Carolina's local food economy. It recognizes GrowFood Carolina as the state's first local food hub in South Carolina. GrowFood Carolina distributes to many different customers, including schools.

**ADOPTED**

## 2013

### S.B. 191

### H.B. 4200 (2011)

#### Creating a Program for Locally Grown Foods in School Meals

This bill creates a state Department of Agriculture program to encourage schools to serve locally grown, minimally processed farm food. The program must (1) promote local farms to food service programs; (2) establish a structure to facilitate communication between school districts, institutions, farmers, and produce distributors; (3) encourage food service personnel to use locally grown, farm fresh products; (4) assist school districts that participate in the program; and (5) coordinate across state agencies.

**CODIFIED AT S.C. CODE ANN. § 46-3-25**

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# Tennessee

## 2017

### H.B. 851/S.B. 1028

#### Supporting Local Food Procurement

H.B. 851/S.B. 1028 establish multiple structures to support local food procurement, including a council, statewide procurement goal, and price preference for local foods. The 33 member local food, farms, and jobs council is responsible for providing technical assistance to state agencies and farmers, developing aggregation and processing infrastructure for local foods, and designing a state food promotion label. The bills also set a goal to have state entities purchase 20% of food products from local sources by 2024. To help meet this goal, H.B. 851/S.B. 1028 allow state agencies to purchase local foods that cost up to 110% of the lowest responsible bid.

**PENDING**

## 2008

### H.B. 3158/S.B. 3341

#### Complying with Nutritional Meal Program Requirements

These bills direct school districts to submit a plan detailing how they will comply with the nutritional breakfast and lunch program requirements. H.B. 3158/S.B. 3341 require that the plan consider local agriculture product availability, freshness, and methods of transportation. The bills also suggest districts allow flexible bidding processes which enable local farmers to bid on portions of a given contract, rather than the entire contract. Allowing such flexibility makes it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

**CODIFIED AT TENN. CODE ANN. § 49-6-2303**

# Texas

## 2017

### H.B. 1926

#### Regulating Food Production and Sales Operations

H.B. 1926 reduces the number of food safety regulations with which home food processors must comply. This bill allows home food processors to sell wholesale, meaning that farmers could potentially sell such products to schools.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 2438

#### Establishing a Preference for Foods from Smaller Producers

H.B. 2438 requires school districts to purchase fresh produce from small farms, community gardens, cooperatives, or greenhouses when possible. This preference gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts and enables schools to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

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## H.R. 192

### Recognizing 4-H Day at the State Capitol

H.R. 192 establishes 4-H Day at the State Capitol. This resolution notes that food, nutrition, and agricultural education are the most popular 4-H programs in Texas.

**ADOPTED**

## S.B. 60

### S.B. 39 (2015)

### S.B. 1107 (2013)

### Establishing a Price Preference for Texas Agricultural Products

S.B. 60 requires schools districts and universities to choose Texas agricultural products when the cost and quality are equal to out-of-state products. When out-of-state products are of equal quality but lower cost, schools may still purchase agricultural products produced, processed, or grown in state. But, the cost may not exceed 107% of the lower-priced product. This 7% price preference gives local farmers bidding on school meal contracts a competitive advantage, enabling schools to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

## 2015

### H.B. 262c

### H.B. 1652 (2013)

### Limiting Liability on Land Used as a Community Garden

H.B. 262 limits civil liability for property owners who allow the public to use their land as community gardens. By encouraging community garden development, H.B. 262c expands the potential venues where students learn how to grow, prepare, and consume local foods.

**CODIFIED AT TEX. GOV'T CODE ANN. § 75.0025**

### H.B. 1006

### Establishing a Preference for Texas Agricultural Products

H.B. 1006 requires state agencies to purchase agricultural products manufactured, produced, or grown in Texas when possible. The bill gives local farmers a competitive advantage when bidding on school meal contracts and enables schools to purchase local foods. If no Texas farm products are available, the bill requires that state agencies then choose agricultural products offered by Texas vendors.

**CODIFIED AT TEX. GOV'T CODE ANN. § 2155.444**

### H.B. 3290

### Creating a Farm to School Community Connections Pilot

H.B. 3290 establishes a \$5 million grant program to promote awareness of and access to fresh produce. School districts may use the grant funds to purchase food, provide educational programs, and schedule field trips. In addition, H.B. 3290 authorizes the state Department of Agriculture to offset food distribution costs and reimburse school districts 15 cents for every lunch served that contains fresh, local produce.

**DEAD**

### H.R. 1507

### Recognizing 4-H Day at the State Capitol

This resolution establishes a 4-H Day at the state capitol.

**ADOPTED**

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## S.B. 1204

### Waiving License Fees for Certain Aquaculture and Hydroponics Educational Programs

S.B. 1204 authorizes the state Department of Agriculture to waive license fees for public school aquaculture programs. To qualify for the fee waiver, a school must demonstrate that the program promotes sustainable agriculture involving both aquaculture and hydroponics.

*CODIFIED AT TEX. AGRIC. CODE ANN. § 134.014*

## 2013

### H.B. 128

#### Creating Childhood Health Program Grants

This bill requires the Department of State Health Services to implement a grant program to support childhood health, fitness, and obesity prevention programs. Farm to school activities such as nutrition education and fresh produce consumption are often part of childhood health and obesity prevention programs.

*DEAD*

### S.B. 65

#### Recognizing Healthy Schools

This bill authorizes a recognition program to acknowledge schools that successfully implement student health and fitness programs.

*DEAD*

## 2011

### H.B. 2669

#### Creating an Advisory Committee to Study Urban Farming

H.B. 2669 requires the state Commissioner of Agriculture to establish an advisory committee for urban gardens, which include school gardens. The committee is responsible for investigating the status of urban farms and recommending ways the state can support these farms. H.B. 2669 suggests creating a property tax incentive to reduce the costs of operating an urban farm. The bill also directs the committee to report its findings to the legislature.

*DEAD*

### S.B. 199

#### Extending Grant Eligibility to Nonprofit Organizations that Partner with Schools

This bill expands the scope of agricultural awareness grants for schools. S.B. 199 specifies that eligible grant recipients can include nonprofit organizations that partner with schools.

*CODIFIED AT TEX. AGRIC. CODE ANN. § 48.001*

## 2009

### S.B. 1027

#### Establishing an Interagency Farm to School Coordination Task Force

This bill establishes an interagency farm to school coordination task force. Members of this task force include representatives from the state Departments of Agriculture, Health, and Education, as well as fruit and vegetable producers, school food service organizations, food distribution businesses, child nutrition advocacy organizations, parent organizations, and nutrition educators. The task force is required to update nutrition and food education resources, expand food-focused experiential education programs, identify funding sources, create a local foods database for school use, train farmers and ranchers to market their products to schools, and provide technical assistance to schools.

*CODIFIED AT TEX. AGRIC. CODE ANN. § 12.0026*

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# Utah

## 2017

### H. 121

#### Establishing a Local Food Advisory Council

H.B. 121 establishes a local food advisory council primarily to promote local food economies. Several of the ancillary goals include encouraging healthy eating, increasing food access, and reducing food insecurity. The thirteen-member council must represent a broad base of backgrounds and produce an annual report that includes policy recommendations. The bill also authorizes \$6,000 to support the council. Local food councils often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*ENACTED, BUT NOT YET CODIFIED*

## 2007

### H. 124

#### Promoting Agricultural Education

This bill directs the Department of Agriculture to work with the State Board of Education to promote agricultural education and appropriates money for promotion.

*DEAD*

# Vermont

## 2017

### H. 438

#### Relating to Health Promotion

This bill includes provisions that require Vermont schools to develop wellness plans that establish health promotion and disease prevention activities during the school day. The bill requires schools to promote healthy behavior in curricula and facilities plans. Farm to school activities promote healthy behavior through education and in school gardens.

*PENDING*

### H.C.R. 34

#### Designating a Farm to School Awareness Day

This resolution establishes a Farm to School Awareness Day at the Statehouse.

*ADOPTED*

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## S. 33

### H. 828/S. 169 (2016)

#### **Relating to the Roze McLaughlin Farm to School Program**

Most notably, this bill allows early childhood education centers receive farm to school funding. It also amends the language authorizing the program to add a purpose and goals, which were previously not included. According to S.33, the purpose of the grant program is to enhance students' educational experience, improve their health, and support the state's local food economy. Goals include establishing educational programming in 75% of schools and schools' purchasing 50% of food from local sources by 2025. Among other things, this bill expands the scope of activities that grants fund and aligns farm to school activities with the state's School Wellness Policy Guidelines.

**ENACTED, BUT NOT YET CODIFIED**

## 2016

### H. 827/S. 202

#### **Establishing a Universal Meals Pilot Project under the Farm to School Program**

H. 827/S. 202 establish a pilot project to provide universal breakfast and lunch, as well as to increase awareness of local food products. The pilot project will occur in four schools over a two-year period. Participating schools will receive training on how to increase local food purchases and will track health, meal participation, and procurement data.

**DEAD**

## 2015

### H. 485

#### **Establishing the Agricultural and Rural Heritage Special Fund**

H. 485 establishes the Agricultural and Rural Heritage Special Fund with funds collected from the state rooms tax. Six percent of the fund supports the Farm to School Program, which the bill recognizes as a priority in primary education.

**DEAD**

## 2014

### H. 812

#### **Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change in Vermont**

This bill requires the state Secretary of Natural Resources to produce a report that addresses the effects of climate change in Vermont. The report must include a 20-year plan recommending steps to address those effects. H. 812 suggests that the state increase investments in community gardens and community-owned food hubs. Food hub facilities can partner with local schools to further farm to school programming, while community gardens provide additional spaces for students to participate in farm to school activities.

**DEAD**

### H.C.R. 299

#### **Encouraging the Use of Local Foods in School Cafeterias**

This bill congratulates the winners of Junior Iron Chef Vermont competition, an event celebrating Vermont's farm to school movement. The recipes students create feature local ingredients and can easily be used in school cafeterias. Junior Iron Chef Vermont began in 2008 as a collaboration between the Burlington School Food Project and Vermont Food Education Every Day to teach Vermont students the importance of healthy eating and using whole, local foods.

**ADOPTED**

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## 2013

### H.C.R. 1

#### **Congratulating Food Works**

This bill recognizes the Food Works food hub on their 25th anniversary of providing fresh, local food and education programs. Food Works distributes local foods to public schools and pre-schools, supports the growth of small farms, and plays a significant role in the farm to school movement.

**ADOPTED**

### H.C.R. 64

#### **Celebrating the Use of Local Foods in School Cafeterias**

This bill congratulates the winners of the sixth annual Junior Iron Chef Vermont competition. This event celebrates Vermont's farm to school movement.

**ADOPTED**

## 2011

### H. 287

#### **Creating a Local Foods Coordinator Position as Part of the Rozo McLaughlin Farm to School Program**

This bill establishes the Local Foods Coordinator position within the state Agency of Agriculture. The Local Foods Coordinator is responsible for supporting farm to school programs, matching producers with commercial and institutional markets, encouraging state employees to enroll in local community supported agriculture organizations, developing a database of producers and potential purchasers, and providing technical support to food security efforts. The bill also requires the Agency of Agriculture to coordinate with the Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund to implement the farm to plate investment program.

**CODIFIED AT VT. STAT. ANN. TIT. 6, § 4724**

## 2009

### H. 192

#### **Encouraging the Use of Local Food in Vermont's Schools**

This bill directs the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of Human Services, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Food, and Markets to develop a statewide milk and meat pilot program. The pilot would test the effectiveness of a centralized network to purchase milk and meat for school meals, as well as offer technical assistance to schools using local foods. The legislation further directs the Department of Education to apply for federal stimulus funds to purchase local fruits and vegetables through the federal fruit and vegetable grant program.

**ENACTED AS ACT 51, LAWS OF 2009**

### H. 313

#### **Encouraging Economic Development in Vermont**

H. 313 establishes numerous programs and policies to foster economic development. The bill includes provisions for the Farm to Plate Initiative, directing the Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund to develop a ten-year strategic plan to strengthen Vermont's farm and food sector. One of the goals of the Initiative is to support existing farm to school programs, specifically to increase school purchases of local foods. The legislation authorizes \$100,000 from the state fiscal stabilization funds for the program for fiscal year 2010.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

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## 2008

### H. 537

#### Appropriating Money for Farm to School Grants

This bill appropriates \$85,000 for the farm to school program. It also appropriates \$40,000 for the Food Education Every Day Program to provide farm to school education and teacher training services to more school districts.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

## 2007

### H. 91

#### Creating the Rozo McLaughlin Farm to School Program

This bill creates the Rozo McLaughlin Farm to School Program in the state Agency of Agriculture, Food, and Markets. The Program awards grants to help Vermont schools develop relationships with local farmers and producers. Schools may use the funds for equipment, resources, and training to increase use of local foods in school meals. Schools may also purchase items, including local farm products, and provide professional development to support hands-on education about nutrition and farm to school connections. H. 91 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to help implement educational programs for farmers to increase sales to schools, and the Commissioner of Education to expand regional training for school staff to use locally grown foods. Each grant award may not exceed \$15,000.

**CODIFIED AT VT. STAT. ANN. TIT. 6, § 4721—23**

### H. 522

#### Strengthening Vermont Agriculture

This bill requires the state Agency of Agriculture, Food, and Markets, to work with the Agency of Administration and the Department of Buildings and General Services to help the state adhere to its “buy local” campaign. With the “buy local” campaign, state agencies would purchase local food and dairy products.

**CODIFIED AT VT. STAT. ANN. TIT. 6, § 3312, BUT THE H. 522 PROVISIONS WERE LATER REPEALED**

## 2006

### H. 456

#### Establishing Mini-Grants for Vermont Food Products and Nutrition Education

This bill establishes a mini-grant program to help schools increase their use of local farm products and to teach students about farm to school connections. Schools may use grant awards to purchase equipment, resources, and materials that increase local food use. Schools can also use funds for professional development for teachers. H. 456 also requires that the Secretary of Agriculture, Food, and Markets; the Commissioner of Education; and the Secretary of Human Services to report strategies that will increase school and state agency use of Vermont food products.

**CODIFIED AT VT. STAT. ANN. TIT. 6, § 4721—23**

## 2004

### S.J.R. 59

#### Urging the United States Congress to Pass the Farm to Cafeteria Projects Act

This resolution urges the United States Congress to enact the Farm to Cafeteria Projects Act, or similar legislation.

**ADOPTED**

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# Virginia

## 2015

### H.J. 692

#### Designating Farm to School Week

This resolution designates the first full week in October as Farm to School Week in Virginia.

**ADOPTED**

## 2010

### H.J.R. 95

#### Designating Farm to School Week

This joint resolution recognizes the significant progress of the Farm to School Program and establishes the second full week of November as annual Farm to School Week.

**ADOPTED**

## 2007

### S.B. 797

#### Establishing a Farm to School Website

This bill requires the state Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services to establish a public website to encourage schools, universities, and other educational institutions to purchase Virginia agricultural products. The website must include information such as farmers' contact information and the amount and type of produce available.

**CODIFIED AT VA. CODE ANN. § 3.2-102**

### S.J.R. 347

#### Establishing a Farm to School Task Force

This joint resolution authorizes the Secretaries of Education and Agriculture and Forestry to establish a Farm to School Task Force. The Task Force is responsible for studying methods to provide local food information to the Department of Education, school districts, and institutions of higher education.

**ADOPTED**

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# Washington

## 2017

### H.B. 1508

#### Promoting Student Health and Readiness

H.B. 1508 promotes student health in various ways; one such way is to support farm to school activities. The bill directs the Departments of Education and Agriculture to work together to increase local food consumption by providing technical assistance to both farmers and food service providers. H.B. 1508 also authorizes the Department of Education to award grants to students to participate in community food projects. Eligible grant projects target low income and at-risk youth populations. These projects may help improve food security, count for academic credit, or provide career and college support. H.B. 1508 also encourages schools to develop organic gardens that provide produce for school meals.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 1542

#### Engaging Youth in Farming to Prevent Dropout

H.B. 1542 authorizes pilot projects to establish an alternative high school program that introduces at-risk youth to farming. As in H.B. 1508 (2017), the pilot projects may help improve food security, count for academic credit, or provide career and college support.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 1551/S.B. 5708

#### H.B. 1164 (2015)

#### Enhancing Student Nutrition with Equipment Assistance Grants

H.B. 1551/S.B. 5708 establish the Apple a Day Act, a competitive grant program for equipment assistance in public schools. The goals of the program are to improve the quality of school meals, increase consumption of whole foods and awareness of local agriculture, and encourage scratch cooking methods.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 1552

#### Fostering Economic Growth in Washington through Food Production

H.B. 1552 directs Washington State University to study and develop a 10-year plan to expand the state's food production, processing, and distribution capacity. One of the bill's goals is to link local farms to schools. This bill is similar to H.B. 1710 (2015), except that H.B. 1710 (2015) appropriated funds specifically for farm to school programming.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 1562

#### Defining the Goals of the Washington Food Policy Forum

H.B. 1562 refines the purpose and goals of the existing state food policy forum, which include increasing local farm product sales and reducing food insecurity. The bill includes a variety of more specific goals, one of which is to determine how the state can procure more local food products for schools.

**PENDING**

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### H.B. 1781/S.B. 5571

#### Composting and Recycling in Schools

H.B. 1781/S.B. 5571 require all public schools to compost on-site or contract with a waste management company to compost food waste. Composting on-site requires schools to teach students about the food system.

**PENDING**

### H.B. 2133

#### Reducing the Regulatory Burden on Rural Food and Forest Product Businesses

H.B. 2133 establishes a pilot program to reduce the regulatory burden on forest and food producers. The pilot program exempts these producers from select environmental rules and regulations and helps to facilitate the development of food production facilities such as food hubs. Food hub facilities can partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

**PENDING**

### H.R. 4605

#### Recognizing the Importance of Combating Child Hunger

H.R. 4605 recognizes the work of individuals fighting child hunger. The resolution acknowledges farm to school efforts providing healthy, local foods for children and economic opportunities for Washington farmers.

**ADOPTED**

## 2016

### H.B. 2376/S.B. 6246

#### Making 2016 Supplemental Operating Appropriations

H.B. 2376/S.B. 6246 include \$50,000 in the operating budget to convene a food policy forum within the state's Conservation Commission. The budget bill requires the director of the Commission to work with the Department of Agriculture facilitate the forum. Statewide food forums often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

**INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS**

## 2015

### H.B. 1685

#### Establishing a Washington Food Policy Forum

H.B. 1685 establishes a state food policy forum, the goals of which include increasing local farm product sales and reducing food insecurity. The bill lists a variety of more specific goals, one being to determine how the state can procure more local food products for schools. H.B. 1685 also directs the state university to conduct a study on local foods; this study would detail effective strategies to increase local foods education in schools and community groups.

**DEAD**

### H.B. 1710

#### Fostering Economic Growth in Washington

H.B. 1710 recognizes the importance of local foods and appropriates money to the state Department of Agriculture to revitalize its farm to school program. One of the bill's goals is to link local farms to schools. In addition, the bill directs Washington State University to develop a ten-year plan to expand the state's food production, processing, and distribution capacity. This bill is similar to H.B. 1552 (2017), except that H.B. 1552 does not include funding for the initiatives.

**DEAD**

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## 2014

### H.B. 2098

#### Restructuring the Departments Responsible for Implementing Washington's Farm to School Program

This bill amends existing farm to school legislation to include the Department of Enterprise Services as one of the agencies required to consult with the Department of Agriculture on Washington's farm to school program.

**DEAD**

### H.B. 2185/S.B. 6002 (2014)

### H.B. 1276 (2013)

#### Engaging Youth in Farming to Prevent Dropouts

H.B. 1542 authorizes pilot projects to establish an alternative high school program to introduce at-risk youth to farming. As in H.B. 1508 (2017), the pilot projects may help improve food security, count for academic credit, or provide career and college support.

**S.B. 6002 WAS INCLUDED IN ANNUAL STATE BUDGET DOCUMENTS; H.B. 2185 DIED**

### H.B. 2306

### H.B. 1437/S.B. 5327 (2013)

#### Evaluating Current Use Valuation for Farm and Agricultural Lands

These bills require the Department of Revenue, in collaboration with various stakeholders, to conduct a study to evaluate and recommend improvements on the current agricultural land use program. The study must evaluate the economic impact of farming and agricultural production on the state's overall economy. One aspect of the study must focus on small-scale production and consider food hubs. Food hub facilities can partner with local schools to further farm to school programming.

**DEAD**

### H.B. 2410

#### Establishing a Grant Program to Enhance Student Nutrition in Public Schools

This bill establishes Apple a Day, a competitive grant program, to help public schools purchase equipment to increase schools' capacity to store, prepare, and serve minimally processed whole foods. The bill provides that the Superintendent of Public Instruction will prioritize schools that have already engaged in farm to school efforts or already purchase Washington-grown food as grant recipients.

**DEAD**

## 2013

### S.B. 5901

#### Providing Education Reforms

This bill repeals RCWA 28A.320.185, which permits school gardens or farms.

**DEAD**

## 2008

### H.B. 2798/S.B. 6483

#### Creating a Farm to School Program

These bills include several provisions related to local food production: a farm to school program, the Washington Grown Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Grant Program, new food procurement and contract procedures, and local foods appropriations. The farm to school program is responsible for facilitating school purchases of Washington-grown food, while the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Grant Program provides funding to purchase nutritious snacks. H. 2798/S.B. 6483 also encourage state institutions to purchase Washington-grown produce to the maximum extent possible, and allow school districts to develop new contract policies, such as a price preference policy. And, as a result of this legislation, schools can grow fruits and vegetables for educational purposes. In 2008, the state authorized \$1.49 million to implement the legislation – \$600,000 of this sum became available to elementary schools with high numbers of low-income students for the fruit and vegetable snack program.

*CODIFIED AT WASH. REV. CODE § 15.64.060, BUT SINCE REPEALED*

## 2002

### H.B. 2657

#### Encouraging State Institutions to Purchase Washington Agricultural Products

This bill requires the Department of General Administration to encourage state and local agencies to purchase Washington agricultural products when available. The bill requires the Department of General Administration to work with the Department of Agriculture to recommend strategies to increase public purchase of Washington agricultural products.

*CODIFIED AT WASH. REV. CODE § 43.19.706, BUT REPEALED JUNE 12, 2008*

## West Virginia

## 2017

### S.R. 21

#### Designating a West Virginia Local Foods Day

This resolution establishes February 23, 2017 as West Virginia Local Foods Day in the legislature. Local food economies allow state institutions, including schools, to purchase foods grown nearby. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*ADOPTED*

## 2016

### S.R. 10

#### Designating a West Virginia Local Foods Day

This resolution establishes January 26, 2016 as West Virginia Local Foods Day in the legislature. Local food economies allow state institutions, including schools, to purchase foods nearby. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

*ADOPTED*

## 2015

### S.R. 33

#### **Designating a West Virginia Local Foods Day**

This resolution recognizes the importance of local food economies and establishes February 17, 2015 as West Virginia Local Foods Day in the legislature. Local food economies enable state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also encourage other farm to school activities.

**ADOPTED**

## 2014

### H.R. 15

#### **Recognizing the Importance of Vocational Agricultural Programs**

This resolution recognizes the importance of retaining vocational agricultural programs in West Virginia schools. The resolution notes that such programs are vital to the future of agriculture in West Virginia and promote healthy lifestyles by increasing access to local agricultural products.

**DEAD**

### S.R. 16

#### **Designating Preston County Day**

Recognizing the County for its history, culture, and economy, this resolution designates February 5, 2014, as Preston County Day in the legislature. The resolution acknowledges that Preston County has a rich agricultural heritage and is a state leader in agriculture. The resolution further acknowledges that the Department of Agriculture started the statewide Farm to School Initiative at Preston High School.

**ADOPTED**

## 2013

### H.C.R. 139

#### **Studying the Economic Impacts of Increasing Agribusiness in West Virginia**

This resolution requests that the Joint Committee on Government and Finance create a working group to study the potential for creating new jobs and improving the West Virginia economy through agribusiness. The working group should provide recommendations for a sustainable regional-based food system that supports the production, processing, aggregation, distribution, and consumption of West Virginia foods. These councils often encourage state institutions, including schools, to purchase local foods. They may also promote other farm to school activities.

**ADOPTED**

### S.B. 663

#### **Creating the West Virginia Feed to Achieve Act**

This bill encourages healthy food initiatives such as community gardens and farm to school programs. It mandates that the state Department of Education and each county board of education establish a fund providing food to students through various initiatives, including farm to school activities and community gardens. S.B. 663 requires state and local educational entities work with the federal and state Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Human Resources, local master gardeners, county extension agents, and other experts to develop programs that teach students how to produce healthy food.

**CODIFIED AT W. VA. CODE § 18-5D ET SEQ., REPEALING W. VA. CODE § 18-5-3**

# Wisconsin

## 2017

### A.B. 45/S.B. 14

### A.B. 87 (2015)

#### Purchasing from Wisconsin Businesses

A.B. 45/S.B. 14 amend the provision of the state code that gives American-made products a competitive advantage in the contract process. The bills require government entities to purchase at least 20% of their products and services from Wisconsin-based businesses and to increase this percentage annually. This local preference provision makes it easier for schools to purchase local foods.

**PENDING**

### A.B. 64/S.B. 30

#### Eliminating the Farm to School Program and Council

A.B. 64/S.B. 30 outline the governor's budget recommendations for the next two fiscal years. The bills repeal the farm to school program and eliminate the farm to school council.

**PENDING**

### A.B. 215

#### Requiring Health Education

A.B. 215 requires health courses for grades 7 through 12 to include nutrition education. The course should provide information about the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and educate students about the role food plays in promoting health, preventing chronic disease, and maintaining a healthy weight. Food education is one of the core tenets of farm to school programs.

**PENDING**

## 2015

### A.B. 89

### A.B. 304 (2013)

#### Allocating Money for Farm to School Grants

A.B. 89 provides funding for the farm to school grant program. The program connects schools to nearby farms, educates students about nutrition and agriculture, and supplements farm incomes. Existing law authorizes such a program, but previous budget acts did not allocate funds.

**DEAD**

## 2011

### S.B. 567

#### Establishing a Pilot Farm to School Program

This bill directs the Department of Public Instruction administer two pilot farm to school programs in rural school districts where at least 65% of the pupils are eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch. It also appropriates money to support Public Instruction positions to oversee the programs.

**DEAD**

## 2009

### A.B. 746

#### Promoting Farm to School Programs

This bill requires the state Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection to promote the use of state-grown food in school meals through Farm to School programs. The bill creates a farm to school coordinator position within the Department, a state farm to school advisory council, and a farm to school grant program to provide funds to school districts, nonprofit organizations, and others. A.B. 746 requires the Department to facilitate school purchases of local foods and provide technical assistance to food service personnel. The Department must also promote nutrition and agricultural education, including farm visits, cooking demonstrations, composting, and gardening at schools.

*CODIFIED AT WIS. STAT. § 15.137 AND WIS. STAT. § 93.49*

## Wyoming

## 2017

### S.F. 123

#### Covering Processing Costs for Donated, Local Meat

S.F. 123 establishes a pilot project to increase the availability of Wyoming meat products in school lunches. The pilot project provides \$25,000 in grants to cover the costs associated with processing Wyoming meat donated to a school district.

*ENACTED, BUT NOT YET CODIFIED*

## 2015

### H.J. 6

#### Supporting Policies that Promote Local Food Production

H.J. 0006 recognizes the importance of developing local food systems and educating the public about their benefits. The resolution encourages government agencies to support educational institutions promoting local foods, and specifically promotes farm to school efforts.

*ADOPTED*

## 2009

### H.B. 194

#### Wyoming Healthy Food Initiative Act

This bill ensures that state institutional food service programs purchase, to the extent possible, food grown, processed, and prepared in Wyoming. It establishes an executive task force to help schools and other state institutions purchase local foods and appropriates \$66,000 for to task force. The legislation's purposes include helping individuals develop healthy eating habits and improving food producers' access to markets. H.B. 194 promotes food that is fresh and minimally processed, low in pesticide and herbicide input, pasture-based, hormone- and antibiotic-free, and not genetically modified. It also promotes activities that provide students with hands-on learning opportunities including nutrition and agriculture education, animal husbandry and cooking demonstrations, school gardening and composting programs, and farm and ranch visits.

*DEAD*

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**ADDITIONAL  
RESOURCES**



## Additional Resources

Click on any document for more information

### National Farm to School Network Resources

[Policy Homepage](#)

[Farm to School Advocacy Fact Sheet](#)

[Benefits of Farm to School Fact Sheet](#)

[Economic Impacts of Farm to School: Case Studies and Assessment Tools](#)

### Advocacy Tools and Resources

[Alaska Farm to School Strategic Plan](#)

[D.C. Hunger Solutions, \*Healthy Tots Sign-on Letter\*](#)

[Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Center to Prevent Childhood Obesity, \*Advocacy Resource Guide\*](#)

[School Nutrition Association, \*State and Grassroots Advocacy Tools\*](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture, \*Using DoD Fresh to Purchase Local Foods\*](#)

[Voices for Healthy Kids, \*Healthy Food Access Messages\*](#)

[Voices for Healthy Kids, \*Tips for Effective Messaging to Support Public Policy Change\*](#)

### Databases

[Food Policy Networks' Food Policy Council Database](#)

[National Association of State Boards of Education's School Health Policy Database](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture's Farm to School Census](#)

### Other Reports

[Community Food Security Coalition, \*Strengthening Farm to School Programs: A Policy Brief for State & Local Legislators\*](#)

[Ecotrust, \*The Impact of Seven Cents\*](#)

[Information Insights, \*Process Evaluation of the First Year of Alaska's Farm to School Program\*](#)

[Texas Interagency Farm to School Coordination Task Force, \*Shaping Texas' Farm to School Future\*](#)

[United States Department of Agriculture, \*Trends in U.S. Local and Regional Food Systems\*](#)

[University of North Carolina Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, \*Oregon Farm to School and School Garden Policy Approach\*](#)

