



What is Food Policy?

Collectively, food policies impact various aspects of our lives, including the well-being of people and planet. Food policy consists of the local, state, and federal laws and regulations that impact every sector of the food system and includes any government decision-making that addresses food system issues. Food policy councils and others working on food system change can use the influence and resources of governmental authority to address complex food system challenges through food laws, regulations, and other types of food policies. Given the breadth of the food system, public policy addressing food system challenges can also affect adjacent areas of social, environmental and health concerns. These issues impact and are impacted by the food system— fair wages, housing, the economy, land use, and environmental justice laws can address and be addressed through food policy.

What is Public Policy?

Government at all levels has a distinct role in shaping and upholding societal norms; safeguarding public health and safety; ensuring equitable access to opportunities and resources; and affecting systemic change. They do this through the field of “**public policy**”—which encompasses the sphere of governmental decision-making that leads to the creation of and updates to laws, rules and regulations, and various other types of requirements, allowances, and commitments that affect their constituencies.¹

These decisions are often memorialized in the form of written instruments, such as treaties, charters, legislative acts, resolutions, administrative rules, and executive orders. Each of these instruments can also be described as an individual “public policy.” A decision to repeal, amend, or change parts of these instruments can also be described as a public policy. In addition, sometimes a less formal governmental decision, including a decision to follow a programmatic practice, internal guideline, or operational procedure, may also be described as a public policy when it has public impact.²

In the U.S., public policy is often viewed as the domain of the executive/administrative

and legislative branches of government. The courts (judicial branch) also have a role in interpreting the public policy decisions of the other two branches of government and in deciding whether those policy decisions are legally permissible. They do this by issuing legal opinions which, when published as binding case law, have legal effect. The judicial branch can also make policy decisions, including rules that guide the conduct of judges and of parties to legal matters. In turn, these rules may impact how contested public policy issues are decided by the courts.³

Food Policy in the Context of Public Policy

As a subset of the broader field of public policy, food policy relates to all the various public policy decisions—or food policies—that directly shape our food system, including the ways food is produced, processed/manufactured, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed of. Food policies can incentivize, fund, direct, require, or otherwise influence various aspects of the food system. For example, food policy can address the supply of certain foods, nutrition standards, labor standards for food system workers, economic opportunities related to food businesses, commodity and consumer food prices, treatment of farm-raised animals, sustainable agricultural practices, and other environmental and land use considerations.⁴

In its broadest sense, the term “food policy” is sometimes used to describe decisions, practices, and initiatives undertaken by non-governmental actors, including non-profit organizations, corporations, and community groups that impact our food system.⁵ However, for purposes of this project—and in line with framing often used in public health, public policy, and legal spaces⁶—we use the term more specifically in the context of laws and other formal government policies. In the United States, this includes action at local, state, and federal government levels, as well as international policy.

Definitions

The terms “public policy” and “food policy” have meanings both as collective areas of government decision making, and as singular government actions that result from that process.

Public policy:

noun

- 1) The process or sphere of government decision making that encompasses the development, changing, and repeal of laws; other rules, commitments, and formalized practices; and procedures.
- 2) An individual government decision, often memorialized as a written law or other instrument such as a regulation, treaty, administrative order, etc., and amendments to and repeals thereof.

Food policy:

noun

- 1) An area of public policy that encompasses government decision-making that influences how food is produced, manufactured, distributed, marketed, and disposed of.
- 2) An individual law or other public policy, often memorialized in a written instrument, that directly influences how food is produced, manufactured, distributed, marketed, and disposed of.

Food Policy in the U.S.

Food policy varies in scope and area of focus. It can encompass major federal legislative acts that become national law, such as the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act⁷ and the Farm Bill. Food policy can also encompass regulations established by federal agencies, departments, and other offices like the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Environmental Protection Agency, among others. These bodies enact regulatory rules to fulfill their legislative responsibilities and mandates and are often influenced by the priorities set by the President of the United States. Executive branch or administrative rules and regulations cover a wide range of matters, addressing things such as food safety, labeling, pesticide approval, and standards for executing federal nutrition programs like the National School Lunch Program and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.⁸ Federal agency action can also lead to the development of standards that influence programmatic and other regulations. One example is the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, which is a joint undertaking of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Health and Human Services (HHS) that influences many federal and state programs in the U.S.⁹

Like federal agencies, state agencies also develop rules and regulations to fulfill state-level mandates assigned by their state legislatures or pursuant to agreements with federal agencies.¹⁰ In addition, other types of state-level food policy includes, for example, legislatively created laws that encourage specific forms of agricultural land use through tax incentives or alternative strategies,¹¹ expand access to free school meals,¹² or provide support for fresh-food retailers in priority areas that offer culturally appropriate foods.¹³ State action can also include administrative orders, including emergency orders related to the food supply.¹⁴

Various types of food policy can also be found at the local government level, which includes entities like school boards and county, city, and town government. Such policies can include measures that set criteria for meals and snacks in childcare settings,¹⁵ limit food options displayed at grocery store checkout lanes to healthy choices,¹⁶ protect food prices in emergency scenarios,¹⁷ make city land available for community gardens,¹⁸ establish nutrition standards for food sold in school vending machines,¹⁹ and more. These are just a few examples of the many types of federal, state, and local food policies in the U.S. Within this expansive landscape, there are opportunities to create new policy strategies and adapt existing policies to address evolving stakeholder priorities and needs.



What Is the Farm Bill?

Approximately every five years since the 1930s, the U.S. Congress has enacted a large piece of legislation known as the “farm bill.”²⁰ The most recent farm bill became law when it was enacted as the [Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018](#) (“the 2018 Act”) in December 2018. It expired on September 30, 2023, and Congress authorized a one-year extension on November 19, 2023.²¹

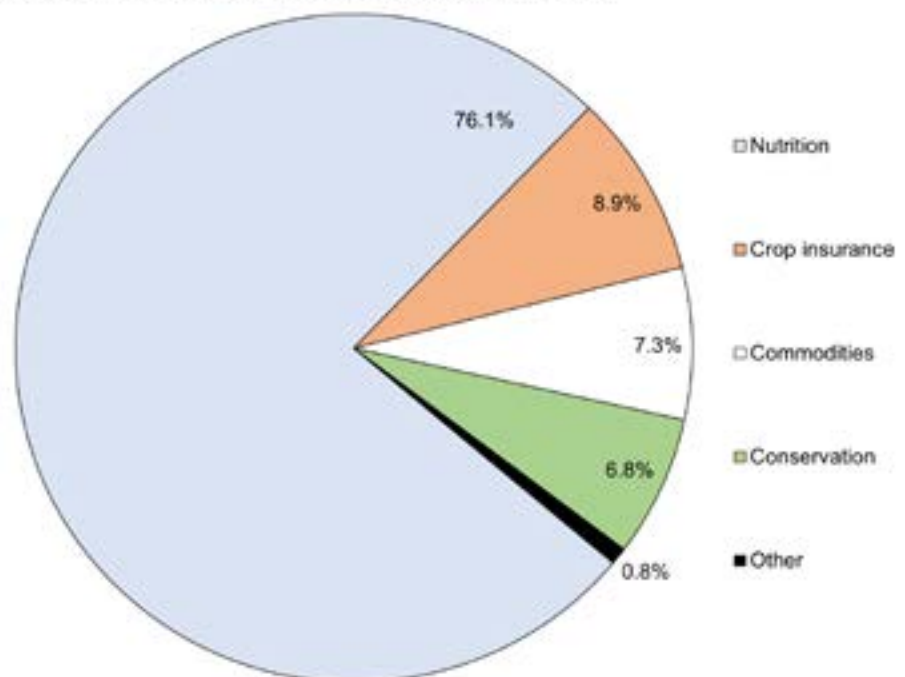
Farm bill legislation began during the Great Depression and Dust Bowl as a market stabilization measure—originally focusing on farm commodity programs to support specific staple commodities like corn and wheat. While the farm bill still supports commodity crop price stabilization, the reach and range of farm bills has grown to encompass a wide variety of measures that are thematically arranged in various “titles” of the law.²² The 2018 Act contains 12 titles: Commodities (I), Conservation (II), Trade (III), Nutrition (IV), Credit (V), Rural Development (VI), Research, Extension, and Related Matters (VII), Forestry (IX), Horticulture (X) Crop Insurance (XI), and Miscellaneous (XII).²³

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) produces cost estimates for farm bills.²⁴ When the 2018 Act was passed, the CBO estimated that the total five-year cost to the federal government for the programs the Act authorized would be \$428 billion.²⁵ Ninety-nine percent of that projected cost was attributed to programs in just four titles: Nutrition, Crop Insurance, Commodities, and Conservation, with 76% of that going to nutrition including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP),²⁶ previously known as the Food Stamp Program.²⁷ The CBO attributed another 23% of the estimated cost to federal crop insurance and commodity support (16%) and conservation programs (7%)—with the remaining 1% spread across other programs.

²⁸ Though the exact allocations vary with each farm bill, this breakdown of programs, with approximately three-quarters of funding dedicated to SNAP, has become typical in the past several years.²⁹

The farm bill implements federal policy by enacting, repealing, and updating laws governing federal programs and authorizing federal funding for them.³⁰ Most of the programs are within the oversight and spending authority of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).³¹

Projected outlays under the 2018 Farm Act, 2019–23



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on Congressional Budget Office, Direct Spending Effects for the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, December 11, 2018.

Local-Level Impacts of the Farm Bill

While the farm bill is passed through federal legislation and executes federal policy, as described above, the farm bill can also have local-level impact. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Providing outreach, education, and technical assistance

The farm bill supports important nutrition education programs and other technical assistance and educational resources through Agricultural Extension Programs, the USDA's Farm Service Agency, the National Institute for Food and Agriculture, programs at land grant colleges, and others. Extension Programs operate in nearly every county across the United States and have the potential to be a partner in local healthy food initiatives.³² For example, Purdue Extension (Indiana's Extension office) provides a variety of resources and programs to engage agricultural producers, consumers, youth, and communities.³³

Some examples of outreach, education, and technical assistance provisions in the 2018 Act that could support local-level food access and food system work includes the provisions related to food safety education initiatives (§10106); farming opportunity training and outreach (§12301); a new office of urban agriculture (§12302); and outreach and technical assistance for beginning farmers and ranchers (§12304).³⁴

2. Funding and financing community-based initiatives

The farm bill supports many financing and funding opportunities that can improve community food access or other food system goals. Some funding initiatives may have limited or less obvious impacts on local policy. This includes programs that do not fund local policy research, planning or policy development work or grant funding that is unavailable to county, city, or other municipal government.

However, local government may use local policy to enhance or promote a farm bill program or use farm bill program eligibility requirements or other provisions for inclusion or exclusion criteria for local policy, as discussed more fully below.³⁵ Funding programs that can support community-level healthy food access and other food systems goals include:³⁶

- **Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program** (§ 4201*): This program funds initiatives that provide seniors with low incomes access to locally grown fruits, vegetables, honey and herbs; increase consumption of agricultural commodities through farmers markets and similar venues; or aid in the development of those types of venues.³⁷
- **Healthy Food Financing Initiative** (§ 4204*): This program funds food retail and food system enterprises that seek to improve access to healthy food in underserved areas.³⁸
- **Micro-Grants for Food Security Program** (§ 4206*): This program funds specified agricultural activities through grants to certain states and territories which can be distributed through subgrants to eligible individuals, non-profits, federally-funded educational facilities, and job training programs.³⁹

- **USDA Microloan Program** (§ 5202*): This program allows the Secretary of Agriculture to insure loans to farmers and ranchers and to farm cooperatives and other legal entities engaged primarily and directly in domestic farming or ranching, with a focus of “the financing needs of small, beginning farmer, niche and non-traditional farm operations, such as truck farms, farms participating in direct marketing and sales such as farmers markets, CSA’s (Community Supported Agriculture), restaurants and grocery stores, or those using hydroponic, aquaponic, organic and vertical growing methods.”⁴⁰
- **Rural Cooperative Development Grant Program** (§ 6412*): This program aims to improve “the economic condition of rural areas by helping individuals and businesses start, expand or improve rural cooperatives and other mutually owned businesses through Cooperative Development Centers.”⁴¹
- **Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program** (§ 6422*): This program provides loans and grants to nonprofits, Federally-recognized Tribes, and institutions of higher education to help microenterprise startup and growth; and to provide related training and technical assistance.⁴²
- **Urban, Indoor, and Other Emerging Agricultural Production Research, Education, and Extension Initiative** (§ 7212*): This “competitive grant program implemented in 2022 [] support[s] research, education, and extension activities that facilitate development of urban, indoor, and other emerging agricultural production systems.”⁴³
- **Specialty Crop Block Grant Program** (§ 10107*): This program provides funding to support farmers growing specialty crops, including fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, and nursery crops. Eligible program recipients include the agency, commission, or department responsible for agriculture in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.⁴⁴
- **Federal Crop Insurance for Underserved Producers** (§ 11108*): This section amends the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide additional assistance to certain underserved groups in obtaining federal crop insurance.⁴⁵
- **Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach Program** (§ 12301*). This program was established in 2018 to fund grants to “encourage and assist socially disadvantaged and veteran farmers and ranchers and beginning farmers and ranchers in the ownership and operation of farms and ranches through education and training.” It includes and expands the previously existing Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Grant Program and the Outreach and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers.⁴⁶

**Denotes relevant section of the 2018 Farm Bill.*

3. Bolstering local economies through federal spending

In addition to supporting community-based initiatives, the farm bill can also support local economies through its overall expenditure of federal funds. For example, SNAP's economic benefits extend beyond program participants by creating hundreds of thousands of jobs, including in agriculture and other sectors.⁴⁷ For example, in 2017, \$65 billion in distributed SNAP benefits had a \$114 billion economic impact.⁴⁸

4. Influencing local government food policy initiatives and decisions

Farm-bill authorized and funded programs can also affect local government policymaking options and opportunities as described below:

- Farm-bill authorized programs can prompt local policymaking by **affecting county administrative costs** in some states. This can mandate funding decisions that affect farm-bill program implementation in those counties. For example, while the federal government covers the full cost of SNAP benefits, the USDA and the States share the costs of SNAP program administration, and the states are responsible for operating the program.⁴⁹ Ten states directly delegate aspects of SNAP administration to counties: California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin.⁵⁰ In turn, the counties in those states often contribute significant local funds to cover program costs.⁵¹
- Farm-bill authorized programs can also create opportunities for local operating policies and procedures by **allowing local-level administrative and operating flexibilities**. This gives local advocates the opportunity to engage with program administrators to ensure these flexibilities support community healthy food access and other goals.

For example, with SNAP there are several flexibilities that counties with delegated authority may have with respect to program operation.⁵² These flexibilities include, but are not limited to, variations in the amount of time households are certified for benefits,⁵³ a choice of method for calculating self-employment income,⁵⁴ and the option to allow program participants to apply or reapply for benefits online.⁵⁵ County-level administrative flexibility may be subject to both federal and state requirements.⁵⁶

Another example is electronic point-of-sale flexibility for SNAP redemption at farmers markets. Section 4006 (a) of the 2018 Act allows farmers markets and certain other farm sale venues to operate electronic benefit transfer point-of-sale devices at multiple locations under the same supplemental nutrition assistance program authorization. This would allow county, city, and other municipally operated farmers markets to minimize paperwork and equipment needed to accept SNAP benefits electronically.⁵⁷

- The farm bill can also impact local policy by **establishing eligibility criteria** for farm bill programs that may, in turn, be used for eligibility criteria for local government programs or incentives or for exemptions to local requirements.

For example, Birmingham, Alabama, passed an ordinance to set up a “Healthy Food Incentive Program” to provide debit cards or vouchers to purchase approved foods from participating food stores. The ordinance provides that qualified program applicants include individuals enrolled in SNAP.⁵⁸

Meanwhile, Fort Collins, Colorado, enacted a law that generally prohibits “large grocers” from providing customers with disposable plastic bags and requires them to charge customers a fee for disposable paper bags. Notwithstanding the general provisions, the law allows grocers to provide a disposable paper bag to a customer at no charge if the customer presents certain documentation approved by the City Manager that reflect participation in a federal aid program or “other indicia of need” at the time of purchase.⁵⁹

- In addition, farm bill programs can lead to local government policymaking by **creating opportunities that local governments can support or supplement through additional policies.** For example, Prince George’s County, Maryland, Code section 12-116 through 12-121, set up a program called “SNAP to Health,” to provide technical assistance to: a) help farmers markets acquire technology necessary to accept and process benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); and b) train farmers market managers to manage the reporting requirements and responsibilities associated with managing a system that accepts and processes SNAP benefits.⁶⁰
- Farm bill provisions can also support or influence local government initiatives by **providing financing or funding that supports local government initiatives,** including through a number of programs that authorize grants, microloans, and business and industry loans related to and nutrition assistance, urban agriculture, and rural development, among others.⁶¹ These financing and funding programs may directly impact local policy decisions and options by funding localities directly or other organizations to do work that may provide research or other context for policy decisions. Examples are included in the table below.



TABLE 1: Example Provisions in the [Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018](#) with Local Policy Implications⁶²

Title	Provision Description	Relevant 2018 Act Section	Relevant Program or Funding Description	Local Policy Implication
Conservation	Conservation Innovation Grants and Payments	§ 2307	Funds competitive grants for natural resource conservation innovation, including grants to partner with farmers to develop innovative practices for “urban, indoor, or other emerging agricultural operations.” ⁶³	Parties eligible to receive grants include governmental organizations such as local governments. ⁶⁴
Nutrition	Community Food Projects	§ 4017	Provides one-time funding to certain private non-profit entities for local food system projects, including to meet specific state, local, or neighborhood food and agricultural needs. ⁶⁵	<p>May be used to support initiatives that identify local food policy options and opportunities.</p> <p>For instance, the USDA awarded a 2022 Community Food Project grant to support regional food coalition planning efforts in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The stated purpose of the proposed project included “collecting baseline data on the current food system and aggregating a local food coalition emboldened to develop innovative solutions” which could “be used to advocate to policymakers.”⁶⁶</p>
	Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (Formerly known as the Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) Program) ⁶⁷	§ 4205	Funds incentives for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program fruit and vegetable purchases and produce prescription programs. ⁶⁸	Funding may be used for local government initiatives; eligible entities include governmental agencies. An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program may also partner with or make subgrants to various entities including local government agencies. ⁶⁹

Title	Provision Description	Relevant 2018 Act Section	Relevant Program or Funding Description	Local Policy Implication
Rural Development	Rural Business Development Grants	§ 6411	Funds technical assistance and training for small rural businesses. ⁷⁰	Eligible entities that can receive this funding include governmental entities like towns. ⁷¹
Horticulture	Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP)	§10102	<p>Created by the 2018 Act. It combines and expands the previously existing Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program and the Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grants. It provides \$50 million annually in mandatory funds and reserves 10% of grant funding for beginning farmers and ranchers and historically underserved producers.⁷²</p> <p>Funding opportunities within the umbrella program include: the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) the Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP), the Regional Food System Partnerships Program (RRFSP), and Value-Added Producer Grants.⁷³</p>	FMPP, LFPP, and RRFSP grants can be made to entities including food policy councils and local governments. ⁷⁴

Title	Provision Description	Relevant 2018 Act Section	Relevant Program or Funding Description	Local Policy Implication
Miscellaneous	Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production, and Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production Advisory Committee	§ 12302	<p>The Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production was established to encourage and promote urban, indoor, and other emerging agricultural practices.</p> <p>The Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production Advisory Committee was established to advise the Secretary of Agriculture on “the development of policies and outreach relating to urban, indoor, and other emerging agricultural production practices.”⁷⁵</p>	<p>The work of the Advisory Committee is still forming but could develop recommendations for how the USDA can support local policy action by providing education on local government policy options to support urban, indoor, and other emerging agricultural production practices; or encouraging removal local government policy barriers to those practices.⁷⁶</p> <p>Advocates and local policy-makers can follow and potentially influence the work of the committee by reviewing meeting agendas, attending public meetings, and submitting public comments.⁷⁷</p>

Additional Farm Bill Resources:

- [Farm Bill Law Enterprise](#)
- [National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition](#)
- [Food Research & Action Center \(FRAC\)](#)
- [2018 Farm Bill Primer: Support for Local Food Systems](#)
- [2018 Farm Bill Primer: Support for Urban Agriculture](#)
- [2018 Farm Bill Primer: Beginning Farmers and Ranchers](#)

Acknowledgements

This resource was developed and written by Amanda Karls, JD and Lihlani Nelson, Deputy Director and Senior Researcher at the Center for Agriculture and Food Systems. Special thanks to Laurie Beyranvand for reviewing this resource and Aaron Burr JD’25 for providing support with citations.

This resource is funded by the National Agricultural Library, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Endnotes

1. *Definition of Policy*, OFF. OF POL'Y, PERFORMANCE, AND EVALUATION, CDC, (May 29, 2015), <https://www.cdc.gov/policy/paeo/process/definition.html#:~:text=Policy%20is%20a%20law%2C%20regulation,frequently%20reflected%20in%20resource%20allocations.>
2. JENNIFER L. POMERANZ, *FOOD LAW FOR PUBLIC HEALTH 1* (2015) (In some academic and other settings, “public policy” is also sometimes used to describe the economic and other drivers or goals that underlie public policy decisions related to food, rather than the decision-making process or the final decisions in the form of laws or other policy documents and practices. For example, Jennifer Pomeranz contends that “policy is the intent behind a law, a concept that guides government action. A government’s desire to pass a certain law is based on a policy objective— what the government wants to achieve by passing the law.” She goes on to note “however many use the word policy to include law” and acknowledges that “the CDC defines policy as “a law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.”). 3. *See, e.g.*, MINN. R. OF JUD. CONDUCT; and FED. R. CIV. P.
4. *Food Systems Framework*, HEALTHY FOOD POLICY PROJECT, CENTER FOR AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS, <https://healthyfood-policyproject.org/framework> (last visited May 19, 2024); HARVARD LAW SCHOOL FOOD LAW AND POLICY CLINIC, *GOOD LAWS, GOOD FOOD: PUTTING STATE FOOD POLICY TO WORK FOR OUR COMMUNITIES* (Nov. 2012), <https://chlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/FINAL-full-state-toolkit.pdf>.
5. *See e.g.*, PARKE WILDE, *FOOD POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES, AN INTRODUCTION 1* (2nd Ed. 2018) (stating that “food policy encompasses laws, regulations, decisions and actions by governments and *other institutions* that influence food production, distribution and consumption”) (emphasis added).
6. *Social Impacts of Our Food System*, FOODPRINT, <https://foodprint.org/the-total-footprint-of-our-food-system/issues/food-policy-economics/> (last visited May 20, 2024); HARVARD L. SCH. FOOD L. AND POL'Y CLINIC, *supra* note 4 at 1.
7. *Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010*, Pub. L. No. 111-296, 124 Stat. 3183
8. POMERANZ, *supra* note 2 at 1-10.
9. *Who’s Involved in Updating the Dietary Guidelines*, DIETARY GUIDELINES FOR AMERICANS, <https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/about-dietary-guidelines/process#:~:text=The%20Departments%20of%20Agriculture%20and,Monitoring%20and%20Related%20Research%20Act> (last visited May 20, 2024).
10. *See, e.g.*, ELISABETH KLARQVIST & COLBEY SULLIVAN, *HOUSE RSCH. DEP’T, MINN. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW* (Nov. 2017), <https://www.house.mn.gov/hrd/pubs/ss/ssfoodsafety.pdf> (regarding agency responsibility for regulating food safety in the state of Minnesota).
11. UTAH CODE §§ 59-2-1701, 1714 (allows land to be assessed for property tax purposes on the basis of the value that the land has for agricultural use—rather than a fair-market-based value—if the land is actively devoted to urban farming).
12. COLO. REV. STAT. 22-82.9-204 (creates a program through which each school food authority that chooses to participate in the program may offer eligible meals, without charge, to all students enrolled in the public schools served by the participating school food authority that participate in the national school lunch program or national school breakfast program).
13. MINN. STAT. § 17.1017 (creates a program and a supporting fund to, among other things, increase the availability of and access to affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, including fresh fruits and vegetables, for underserved communities in low-income and moderate-income areas by providing financial support and sustainable public-private projects to open, renovate, or expand the operations of grocery stores and small food retailers).
14. Order by the Director of Idaho Dep’t of Health and Welfare § 8(a)(2) (amended Apr. 15 2020) https://coronavirus.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/amended-statewide-stay-home-order_041520.pdf.
15. BROWARD CNTY., FLA., CODE OF ORDINANCES § 7-7.
16. PERRIS, CAL., MUN. CODE ch. 7.50 (generally requires “commercial establishments with groceries” that are larger than 2,500 square feet to limit “default” beverage and food options at the checkout aisle to certain beverages with no ad added sugars; certain low-fat and fat-free dairy and soy milks; and/or certain “low-calorie beverages; and categories of foods that are also within specified fat, calorie and sodium limits).
17. Bexar Cnty., Tex., Exec. Order NW-05 § 9 (Apr. 6, 2020) (a Covid-19 related order, which prevented any person or business from engaging in “price gouging” during the period of time covered by the order).
18. AUSTIN, TEX., CODE ch. 14-7.
19. MOORHEAD AREA PUB. SCH., BD. POL’Y 533, § IV(c), <https://www.moorheadschoools.org/apptegy/About/School-Board/Policies-and-Procedures/view/?id=276§ion=500%20STUDENTS&name=&code=&keywords=> (requiring that certain foods, including all vending machine foods sold on school grounds, meet the USDA Smart Snacks in School nutrition standards).
20. JIM MONKE & RENÉE JOHNSON, CONG. RSCH. SERV., RS22131, *WHAT IS THE FARM BILL?* (2019), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RS22131.pdf>.
21. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47659#:~:text=The%202018%20farm%20bill%20expired,for%20the%202024%20crop%20year.> ; Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (“2018 Farm Bill”), Pub. L. No. 115-334, 132 Stat. 4490.
22. JIM MONKE, *supra* note 20; *Farm Bill 101*, FARM AID, (Mar. 22, 2023), <https://www.farmaid.org/issues/farm-policy/farm-bill-101/>.
23. 2018 Farm Bill
24. *Agriculture*, CONG. BUDGET OFF., <https://www.cbo.gov/topics/agriculture> (last visited May 21, 2024).

25. CONG. BUDGET OFF., COST ESTIMATE, AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018 (June 21, 2018), <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2018-06/54092-s3042.pdf>.
26. *Id.*
27. JIM MONKE, *supra* note 20.
28. *Id.*
29. JIM MONKE & RENÉE JOHNSON, CONG. RSCH. SERV., RS22131, WHAT IS THE FARM BILL? (2024).
30. *Id.*
31. CONG. BUDGET OFF., *supra* note 26.
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34. 2018 Farm Bill § 4201.
35. 2018 Farm Bill § 4201; Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, 7 U.S.C. § 3007 (affected provisions); *see also Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program*, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERV., USDA, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sfmnp/senior-farmers-market-nutrition-program> (last visited May 21, 2024).
36. RENÉE JOHNSON & TADLOCK COWAN, CONG. RSCH. SERV., IF11252, 2018 FARM BILL PRIMER: SUPPORT FOR LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS (2019), <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/IF11252.pdf> (examples identified from funding program tables); RENÉE JOHNSON, CONG. RES. SERV., IF11210, 2018 FARM BILL PRIMER: SUPPORT FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE Cong. Res. Ser.(2019), <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11210>; and RENÉE JOHNSON, CONG. RSCH. SERV., IF11227, 2018 FARM BILL PRIMER: BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS (2019), <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11227>.
37. 2018 Farm Bill § 4201; Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, 7 U.S.C. § 3007(a) (affected provisions).
38. 2018 Farm Bill § 4204; and Healthy Food Financing Initiative, 7 U.S.C. § 6953, Pub. L. No. 117-214 (affected provision).
39. *Microloan Programs*, FARM SERV. AGENCY, USDA, <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/microloans/> (last visited May 23, 2024); 2018 Farm Bill § 4206.
40. 2018 Farm Bill § 4204; Healthy Food Financing Initiative, 7 U.S.C. § 6953, Pub. L. No. 117-214, ch. 50 (affected provision).
41. *Rural Cooperative Development Grant Program*, RURAL DEV., USDA, <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-programs/rural-cooperative-development-grant-program> (last visited May 23, 2024); 2018 Farm Bill § 6412; and Assistance for Rural Entities, 7 U.S.C. § 1932(e)(the affected provision).
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44. 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334) § 10107; *Specialty Crop Block Grant Program 2022 Press Releases*, AGRIC. MKTG SERV., USDA, <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/scbgbp/press-releases-2022> (last visited May 23, 2024).
45. 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334) § 11108; *Historically Underserved Farmers and Ranchers*, NAT. RES. CONSERVATION SERV., USDA, <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/getting-assistance/underserved-farmers-ranchers> (last visited May 23, 2024).
46. https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2501_FactSheet.pdf; and *see* 2018 Farm Bill § 12301.
47. *The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*, UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS, (June 14, 2018), <https://www.ucsu-sa.org/resources/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>.
48. *Id.*
49. *Policy Basics: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*, CTR. ON BUDGET AND POL'Y PRIORITIES (June 09, 2022), <https://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap#>.
50. Rachel Mackey, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Reauthorization and Approaches*, NAT'L ASS'N OF COUNTIES, (Mar. 01, 2024), <https://www.naco.org/resources/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap-reauthorization-and-appropriations>.
51. *Id.*
52. FOOD AND NUTRITION SERV., USDA, STATE OPTIONS REPORT (May 31, 2018), <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/snap/14-State-Options.pdf>; and NAT'L ASS'N OF COUNTIES, UNDERSTANDING THE COUNTY ROLE IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 15 (Mar. 2019), <https://www.naco.org/sites/default/files/attachments/NACo%20SNAP%20101%20Presentation.pdf> (noting "In county-administered states, states generally offer significant authority and much-needed flexibility to county administrative offices").
53. Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 7 U.S.C. 2011 § 3(f); and 7 C.F.R. § 273.12(a)(5).
54. Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 § 5(m); 7 C.F.R. §§ 273.9(b)(1)(ii), 273.10(c)(3)(ii), and 273.11(a)-(b).
55. Food and Nutrition Act of 2008; and 7 C.F.R. § 11(e)(2) 273.2(c)(1)
56. NAT'L ASS'N OF COUNTIES, *supra* note 51 at 16 (noting that "although counties are granted significant authority and flexibility, they must still comply with certain federal and state mandates").
57. 2018 Farm Bill § 4006(a); RENÉE JOHNSON & TADLOCK COWAN, *supra* note 36.
58. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ORDINANCE NO. 17-23 (Feb. 28, 2017).
59. FORT COLLINS, COLO., MUNICIPAL Code § 12-305 (current through Aug. 30, 2022).
60. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD., CODE §§ 12-116 – 121.
61. RENÉE JOHNSON & TADLOCK COWAN, *supra* note 36.
62. RENÉE JOHNSON & TADLOCK COWAN, *supra* note 36 (identified from funding program tables); RENÉE JOHNSON, IF11210, *supra* note 36; and RENÉE JOHNSON, IF11227, *supra* note 36.

63. 2018 Farm Bill § 2307; and Conservation Innovation Grants & Payments, [16 U.S.C. § 3839aa-8](#).
64. USDA, CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/AK_CIGFAQ.pdf (last visited May 23, 2024); and 2018 Farm Bill § 2307; and [16 USCS § 3839aa-8](#).
65. 2018 Farm Bill § 4017; Assistance for Community Food Projects, [7 U.S.C. § 2034](#); and RENÉE JOHNSON & TADLOCK COWAN, *supra* note 36.
66. Food Access in the Chattanooga Tri-state Sector (FACTS) Planning Grant, NAT'L INST. OF FOOD AND AGRIC., USDA (CRIS 1028734), <https://cris.nifa.usda.gov/cgi-bin/starfinder/0?path=fastlink1.txt&id=anon&pass=&search=R=95627&format=WEBFMT-6NT> (last visited May 23, 2024).
67. *GusNIP: Communicating Impact of Federal Food Assistance Program*, CTR. FOR NUTRITION & HEALTH IMPACT, <https://www.centerfornutrition.org/gusnip> (last visited May 23, 2024).
68. RENÉE JOHNSON & TADLOCK COWAN, *supra* note 36; RENÉE JOHNSON, IF11210, *supra* note 36.
69. 2018 Farm Bill § 4205.
70. *Rural Business Development Grants*, RURAL DEV., USDA, <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-programs/rural-business-development-grants> (last visited May 23, 2024); and *see* 2018 Farm Bill § 6411; Assistance for Rural Entities § 1932 (the affected provision).
71. *Id.*
72. RENÉE JOHNSON, IF11227, *supra* note 36.
73. *Local Agriculture Market Program*, AGRIC. MKTG. SERV., USDA, <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lamp> (last visited May 23, 2024).
74. *Farmers Market Promotion Program*, AGRIC. MKTG. SERV., USDA, <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/fmpp> (last visited May 23, 2024); *Local Food Promotion Program*, AGRIC. MKTG. SERV., USDA, <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lfpp> (last visited May 23, 2024); and *Regional Food System Partnerships*, AGRIC. MKTG. SERV., USDA, <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/rfsp> (last visited May 23, 2024).
75. *Rural Business Development Grants*, *supra* note 69; and *see* 2018 Farm Bill § 12302
76. 2018 Farm Bill § 12302; *Federal Advisory Committee for Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production*, USDA, <https://www.usda.gov/partnerships/federal-advisory-committee-urban-ag> (last visited May 23, 2024).
77. *Federal Advisory Committee for Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production*, *supra* note 75.