

Governers Council
March 2026





WHAT IS FOOD SECURITY?

Having, at all times, both physical & economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life



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Having, at all times, both physical & economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life

NUTRITION SECURITY

Access to healthy, affordable food that promotes well-being and prevent disease

How we define Food Secure

Availability

Is food consistently stocked, fresh, meeting food safety guidelines, & meeting the capacity of the neighborhood it serves?

Accessibility

Is the location close enough to walk to or near public transportation routes in the neighborhood it serves?

Affordability

Is food priced fairly for the median income of the residents for the neighborhood it serves?

Appropriateness

Are the types of items stocked providing enough variety to meet the cultural/ health/ age diversity of the neighborhood it serves?

Nevada Food Policy Workshop

PRODUCTION



**PROCESSING
AND PLANNING**

CONSUMPTION

DISTRIBUTION

Nevada Food Policy Workshop

Need: "Food deserts" are not naturally occurring, they are made.

Goal: Develop a strong policy ensuring food access is intrinsic to Southern Nevada urban planning and development

SNFC: Understand current policy landscape & assess it

How: Policy Review and Assessment through CBPR

Together we ranked 35 food access related policies to assess their implementation viability, how well they address food security, and place it within the food system

Nevada Food Policy Workshop

QUESTIONS:

A How well is it addressing Food Security in Nevada?

B Is it assigned to a certain organization?

C Is there any way to track or measure growth?

D Is there any fiscal notes or money attached?

RATING SCALE:

1

2

3

4

5

Yes -1

No - 0

Yes -1

No - 0

Yes -1

No - 0

Total ___/8

Section	Food Access Policies 2013 to 2025	Total	B+C+D	A Food Security Impact	B Organization	C Tracking/Reporting	D Fiscal
Production	SB 429 – Urban Agriculture Zones	1	0	1	0	0	0
Distribution	AB 116 – Food Delivery Service providers	1	0	1	0	0	0
Production	AB 200 - Farm to Fork	2	0	2	0	0	0
Distribution	AB 326 – Fresh food retails – New Market jobs act	2	0	2	0	0	0
Production	AB 337 School Gardens, Farm2school, FFVP	2	1	1	1	0	0
Production	SB 167 - School Gardens funding at Title 1 Schools for NDA	3	2	1	1	0	1
Production	SB 458 - School Gardens funding at Title 1 Schools for nonprofits	2	1	1	0	0	1
Production	AB 333 – Nevada State Fair Grounds	3	1	2	0	1	0
Production	SB 297 – Urban Farming and community gardens	3	1	2	1	0	0
Processing	SB 390 – Poultry Processing Initiative	3	2	1	1	1	0
Consumption	AB 345: Higher Ed Food Security	4	2	2	1	1	0
Production	AB 479 – Tax on agricultural land	4	1	3	1	0	0
Distribution	SB 178 – Food for People Not landfills	4	2	2	1	1	0
Distribution	NRS 268.0191 Powers and Duties	4	1	3	0	1	0
Distribution	NRS 244.291 Ordinance	4	1	3	0	1	0
Consumption	AB 107: Tracking FRPL	5	2	3	1	1	0
Production	SB 104 – School Gardens funding under Dept of Ed	5	3	2	1	1	1
Production	AB 405 – Community Gardens and Urban Farms	5	2	3	1	1	0
Production	AB 352 – Cottage Foods with NDA	5	2	3	1	0	1
Processing	AB 251 – Meat/ Poultry inspection	5	1	4	1	0	0
Distribution	SB 92 – Sidewalk Vendors	5	2	3	1	1	0
Distribution	AB 138: TANF	6	2	4	1	0	1
Distribution	SB 490: Supplemental Food Program directed by NDA	6	3	3	1	1	1
Distribution	SB 485: SNAP Eligibility	6	2	4	1	0	1
Distribution	SB 323: SNAP Work	6	2	4	1	0	1
Distribution	SB 443: Senior Meal Reimbursement	6	2	4	1	0	1
Production	NRS 232.4966 Creation	6	2	4	1	1	0
Production	NRS 232.4968 Duties	6	2	4	1	1	0
Processing	SB 206 – Cottage Food	6	1	5	1	0	0
Processing	SB 441 Craft Food	6	1	5	1	0	0
Distribution	SB 370 – Creates Home Feeds Nevada	6	3	3	1	1	1
Distribution	Ordinance 11.10.150 Alternative payment of fines donation program	6	2	4	1	1	0
Distribution	SB 233 – Home Feeds Nevada	6	2	3	1	1	1
Consumption	SB 503: Breakfast after the bell	7	3	4	1	1	1
Distribution	AB 171 SQO (eggs)	7	2	5	1	1	0

Implementation Readiness Matrix



QUESTIONS:		RATING SCALE:				
A	How well is it addressing Food Security in Nevada?	1	2	3	4	5
B	Is it assigned to a certain organization?	Yes -1				No -0
C	Is there any way to track or measure growth?	Yes -1				No -0
D	Is there any fiscal note or money attached?	Yes -1				No -0
Total ___/8						

Food Security Impact =
 A
 Implementation Language
 Quality = B + C + D

Nevada Food Policy Workshop

QUESTIONS:

A

In your professional understanding as a member of the Governor's Council on Food Security, how well is the policy addressing Food Security in Nevada?

RATING SCALE:

1

2

3

4

5

Total ___/8

Nevada GCFS Food Policy Workshop

Need: "Food deserts" are not naturally occurring, they are made.

Goal: Assess the current food policy landscape to fulfill requirement of AB405 (a) An evaluation of the existing laws and policies in this State that are designed to address food insecurity

GCFS: Complete assessment and draft report

1. 1 min to introduce policy
2. 1.5 min to provide context
3. 30 seconds to enter decision in your survey

How: Policy Review and Assessment through CBPR in attempt to rank 35 food access related policies to assess their implementation viability, how well they address food security, and place it within the food system

Nevada Food Policy Workshop






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SB 297 - Urban Farming and community gardens



- **Urban Agriculture in Master Plans:** Expands city/county master plans to include inventory of all public lands (not just vacant/blighted) for potential use in urban farming or gardening.
 - **Council on Food Security:** Required to research and recommend policies for community gardens and urban farms.
 - **Property Tax Abatement:** Allows counties to grant a 10% property tax reduction if land is used for a community garden or urban farm for at least 5 years.
 - **Expanded Land Use Authority:** Cities/counties can authorize any vacant or blighted public land—not just select parcels—for community gardening or urban farming.
 - **Encouragement & Resource Access:** Local governments must actively support garden/farm development, including providing access to federal, state, or local resources.
 - **Affordable Water Access:** Municipal water providers may offer water at reduced or wholesale rates to gardens and farms.
 - **Low-Cost Land Leasing from NDOT:** The Department of Transportation can lease unused land for community gardens or urban farms to local governments for \$1 per year, with priority for high-need or qualifying projects.
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SB 297 - Urban Farming and community gardens

Existing law requires the planning commission of a city or county to prepare a master plan which may include an urban agricultural element. The urban agricultural element must include a plan to inventory any vacant lands owned by the city or county and blighted lands in the city or county to determine if such lands may be suitable for urban farming or gardening. (NRS 278.160) Section 1 of this bill provides that the plan to inventory vacant or blighted lands may include an inventory of other real property owned by the city or county. Existing law creates the Council on Food Security, which is charged with various duties relating to food security, including developing a food system. (NRS 232.4966, 232.4968) Section 2 of this bill requires the Council to research and develop recommendations on community gardens and urban farms. Section 3 of this bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to approve a partial abatement of ad valorem taxes equal to 10 percent of the taxes that would otherwise be imposed on a parcel if the owner intends to allow the property to be used as a community garden or urban farm. Section 3 requires the owner of the real property to agree to the operation of the community garden or urban farm for a period of not less than 5 years. Existing law authorizes the governing body of a city or county to use vacant or blighted land owned by the city or county for the purpose of community gardening. (NRS 244.291, 268.0191) Sections 4 and 5 of this bill expand this provision to: (1) include urban farms; and (2) authorize the use of other real property owned by the city or county that is vacant or blighted for community gardening and urban farming. Sections 4 and 5 also require the governing body of a city or county to encourage the development of community gardens and urban farms, including by making available any existing federal, state or local resources to persons seeking to develop a community garden or urban farm. Lastly, sections 4 and 5 authorize the governing body of a county or city who owns a municipal water system or who has an agreement with a water authority, water district or water system to provide or request the provision of water to community gardens or urban farms at a wholesale or reduced rate. Existing law authorizes the Director of the Department of Transportation to lease real property held by the Department that is not in current use for fair market value. (NRS 408.507) Section 10 of this bill authorizes the Director to lease such real property for use as community gardens and urban farms for \$1 per year. A local government who leases such land from the Department is required under section 10 to prioritize community gardens and urban farms that meet certain criteria. Section 9 of this bill makes a technical change to account for a change to an internal reference in section 10.

SB 429 - Urban Agriculture Zones

- Allows cities/counties to establish urban agriculture zones and include an urban agriculture element in master plans
- Authorizes use of vacant/blighted lands for community gardening through local ordinances
- Exempts counties with populations over 700,000 (e.g., Clark County) from the urban agriculture element in master plans

SB 429 - Urban Agriculture Zones


Existing law provides certain powers of a governing body of a city or county related to planning and zoning. (Chapter 278 of NRS) Section 1 of this bill authorizes a governing body of a city or county to establish an urban agriculture zone by ordinance for the purpose of promoting the development and operation of urban agriculture. Sections 2-4 of this bill make conforming changes. Under existing law, a master plan may include certain elements as appropriate to a county, city or region, with the exception of certain cities and counties which must include all or a portion of certain elements in a master plan. (NRS 278.150-278.170) Section 5 of this bill provides that a master plan may also include an urban agricultural element, which must include a plan to inventory any vacant lands owned by the city or county and blighted lands in the city or county to determine if such lands may be suitable for urban farming or gardening. Section 4.5 of this bill provides that, in a county whose population is 700,000 or more (currently Clark County), the governing body of a city or the county is not required to include an urban agriculture element in a master plan. Sections 6 and 7 of this bill authorize a governing body of a city or county to establish by ordinance the terms and conditions for the use of vacant or blighted land owned by the city or county for the purpose of community gardening. Section 8 of this bill makes conforming changes.

AB 326 - Fresh food retailers- New market Jobs Act

- Expands the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act to include qualified fresh food retailers as eligible low-income community businesses.
- Define these retailers as food-focused stores that meet federal requirements and are located in underserved communities.

AB 326 - Fresh food retailers- New market Jobs Act

The Nevada New Markets Jobs Act allows certain business entities to receive a credit against the premium tax imposed on insurance companies in exchange for making certain investments in certain qualified active low-income community businesses. (Chapter 231A of NRS) Existing law sets forth the requirements for a business to qualify as a qualified active low-income community business. (NRS 231A.110, 231A.170) Section 1.8 of this bill expands the definition of “qualified active low-income community business” to include a qualified fresh food retailer. Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of this bill generally define “qualified fresh food retailer” to mean a retail establishment that: (1) is principally devoted to or that derives a substantial amount of its gross revenue from the sale of certain food products; (2) meets certain requirements prescribed by federal law; and (3) is located in an underserved community or a similar area.



SB 178 -

Food for the people not landfills

- Creates the Council on Food Security in law to advise the Governor and support Nevada's food security plan
- Establishes the Food for People, Not Landfills Program to reduce food waste and redirect edible surplus food
- Empowers the Health Department to set goals, certify food donors, and adopt program regulations



SB 178 - Food for the people not landfills

In 2014, the Governor established by executive order the Council on Food Security. (Executive Order 2014-03 (2-12-2014)) The Council was charged with various responsibilities related to the implementation of the goals of the “2013 Food Security in Nevada: Nevada’s Plan of Action” issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (“the Plan”) and the improvement of the quality of life and health of persons in this State by increasing food security throughout the State. Section 7 of this bill creates the Council in statute and prescribes its membership, which includes ex officio members and members appointed by the Governor and the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services at the direction of the Governor. Section 8 of this bill authorizes the Chair of the Council to appoint subcommittees to study issues within the scope of the duties of the Council. Section 9 of this bill prescribes the duties of the Council, which include: (1) various responsibilities related to implementation of the Plan; (2) advising the Governor on matters related to food security; (3) advising, assisting and making recommendations to the Director for the administration of the Food for People, Not Landfills Program; and (4) submitting an annual report to the Director and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau regarding the accomplishments and recommendations of the Council. Section 10 of this bill creates the Food for People, Not Landfills Program within the Department of Health and Human Services for the purposes of increasing food security by decreasing food waste, redirecting excess consumable food to a higher and better purpose and recognizing and assisting persons who further those purposes. In administering the program, the Director of the Department is required to: (1) set forth goals and objectives for the ensuing 5 years to increase the amount of food diverted from landfills and utilize such food to increase food security; (2) establish criteria for a food donor to participate in the Program; (3) create an official seal for the Program and allow a participant to use the official seal; (4) take any other action the Director deems necessary to assist a participant in the Program in furthering the goals of the Program; and (5) submit an annual report to the Legislature concerning the Program. Section 10 authorizes the Director to adopt regulations based upon the recommendations of the Council to carry out the Program.



The background features a light green and yellow color palette. It includes several watercolor-style illustrations of lemon slices and green citrus peels scattered around the page. A single orange star is positioned in the upper left corner. The title is written in a dark green, cursive font.

SB 370 - *Creates Home Feeds Nevada*



- Creates the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program and the Nutritious Food Purchase Account
- Authorizes purchase of Nevada-grown/produced food for distribution to food banks, shelters, and pantries
- Requires food banks to report quarterly and the Agriculture Director to report annually to the Council on Food Security



SB 370 - Creates Home Feeds Nevada



Existing law creates the Council on Food Security within the Department of Health and Human Services. (NRS 232.4966) Existing law requires the Council to develop, coordinate and implement a food system that, among other things, increases access to improved food resource programs. (NRS 232.4968) Existing law requires the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to establish a Supplemental Food Program to supplement the supply of food and services provided by programs which provide food to indigent persons. Such programs include food banks, emergency food pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters. Existing law requires the Director to purchase and distribute nutritious food to persons in this State who cannot afford to purchase food. Such purchases must be made with funds from the Donated Commodities Account. (NRS 561.485, 561.495) Section 1.7 of this bill creates the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program to supplement the supply to nutritious food which is available to persons through food banks and certain other providers in this State. Section 1.7 authorizes the Director to solicit and accept any gift, grant or donation for the Program, and section 1.5 creates the Nutritious Food Purchase Account in the State General Fund into which any money obtained by the Director for the Program must be deposited. Section 1.7 requires the Director to develop a procedure through which the Director may purchase nutritious food that is grown, produced or processed in this State. Section 1.7 additionally requires the Director to distribute the food to certain food banks. Section 1.7 requires such food banks to distribute the nutritious food to persons, emergency food pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters based on need in the area that the food bank serves. Section 1.7 requires each food bank to submit a quarterly report to the Director concerning: (1) the amount of nutritious food that was distributed by the food bank; and (2) the manner of such distribution. Finally, section 1.7 requires the Director to submit an annual written report containing certain information to the Council on Food Security.



AB 200 - Farm to Fork

- Allows farms to host farm-to-fork events without being classified as food establishments.
- Events must serve food mostly produced on the farm; meat must be raised and processed on-site under proper permits.
- Guests must be notified that no health inspection occurred (except meat processing).
- Limit: Only 2 events/month; more triggers full food establishment regulation.
- Farms must register with the health authority and pay a fee.
- Health inspections are limited unless specific conditions apply.

AB 200 - Farm to Fork

Existing law requires a person to obtain a permit to operate a food establishment and to comply with various other requirements in the operation of the food establishment. (NRS 446.870) Existing law defines the term “food establishment” for those purposes and specifically excludes certain entities from the definition, including private homes where the food that is prepared or manufactured in the home is not provided for compensation or other consideration of any kind. (NRS 446.020) Section 5 of this bill adds to the list of entities that are excluded from the definition of “food establishment” a farm holding a farm-to-fork event. Section 2 of this bill defines the term “farm-to-fork event” as an event where prepared food from a farm is provided for immediate consumption by paying guests at the farm. Section 3 of this bill authorizes a farm to hold a farm-to-fork event without being subject to the requirements of a food establishment provided that: (1) any rabbit meat or poultry served is raised and prepared on the farm, and is butchered and processed on the farm pursuant to certain permit and inspection requirements of NRS; (2) other food items served are prepared from ingredients substantially produced on the farm; and (3) each guest is provided with a notice which states that no inspection was conducted by a state or local health department of the farm or the food to be consumed, except as to the butchering and processing of the meat or poultry. Section 3 further provides that a farm which holds more than two events in any month becomes a food establishment subject to all the requirements of a food establishment for the remainder of the calendar year. Section 3.5 requires a farm that wishes to hold farm-to-fork events to register with the health authority by providing certain information and paying a fee. The health authority is prohibited from inspecting the farm, except in certain circumstances.

SB 206 - Cottage Food

- Expands the definition of entities excluded from being considered a "food establishment."
- Cottage food operations (home-based food production) are now excluded if they:
 1. Prepare approved food items for sale,
 2. Follow rules on preparation, labeling, and sale,
 3. Register with the health authority.
- Local governments are prohibited from banning cottage food operations in private homes.

SB 206 - Cottage Food

Existing law requires a person to obtain a permit to operate a food establishment and to comply with various other requirements in the operation of the food establishment. (NRS 446.870) Existing law defines the term “food establishment” for those purposes and specifically excludes certain entities from the definition, including private homes where the food that is prepared or manufactured in the home is not provided for compensation or other consideration of any kind. (NRS 446.020) This bill adds to the list of entities that are excluded from the definition of “food establishment” a cottage food operation that: (1) manufactures or prepares certain food items for sale; (2) meets certain requirements relating to the preparation, labeling and sale of those food items; and (3) registers with the health authority. This bill also prohibits a local government from adopting any ordinance or other regulation that prohibits a person from preparing food in a cottage food operation within the person's private home.

SB 441 - Established Craft Foods

- Exempts craft food operations from routine health inspections (like cottage food operations)
- Allows sale of certain acidified foods (e.g., pickled fruits/vegetables with $\text{pH} \leq 4.6$)
- Requires training, pH testing, documentation, and registration with the Dept. of Agriculture
- Authorizes inspections only in cases of illness outbreak or food contamination

SB 441 - Established Craft Foods

Under existing law, a cottage food operation is not a food establishment for the purposes of certain provisions of existing law and, as such, is not subject to certain inspections and the enforcement of certain rules and regulations by certain state and local health authorities. (NRS 446.020, 446.866) Section 3 of this bill provides that a craft food operation is not a food establishment for the same purposes as a cottage food operation and, as such, is also not subject to certain inspections and enforcement by health authorities. Section 10 of this bill specifies the requirements for a craft food operation and authorizes the production of acidified foods by a craft food operation. "Acidified foods" are defined in section 6 of this bill as "a food item containing either fruits, vegetables or both fruits and vegetables which, when prepared for sale, has a finished equilibrium pH of not more than 4.6." Section 11 of this bill provides various requirements for a person who produces such acidified foods, including certain required training, successful completion of an examination, pH testing of the foods, the documentation of certain information about the foods produced and registration with the State Department of Agriculture. Section 12 of this bill provides that the Department is authorized to charge a reasonable fee for such training, examinations and registration and may inspect the premises of a producer of acidified foods if: (1) it is suspected of being the source of an outbreak of illness known or suspected to be caused by a contaminated food item; or (2) a food item produced there may be deemed adulterated.

SB 92 - Sidewalk Vendors

- Authorizes counties/cities with 100,000+ population (e.g., Clark, Washoe) to regulate sidewalk vendors by ordinance, including licensing, permitted vending zones, and penalties.
- Prohibits outright bans, criminal penalties for residential vending, and excessive restrictions.
- Requires public posting of vending zones and restricts vending near certain hotels, event centers, and highway medians.
- Establishes a Task Force on Safe Sidewalk Vending to review and recommend improvements to vending laws.

SB 92 - Sidewalk Vendors

Existing law grants a governing body of a county or city all powers necessary and proper to address matters of local concern. (NRS 244.146, 268.0035) Sections 1-11 and 15-24.5 of this bill set forth various requirements for the licensing and regulation of sidewalk vendors of food by the governing body of certain counties and cities. Sections 2 and 16 of this bill provide that the provisions of sections 1-10 and 15-25 of this bill apply only to a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties) or to a city in a county whose population is 100,000 or more. Sections 3 and 17 of this bill define the term "sidewalk vendor." Sections 7 and 21 of this bill: (1) authorize a governing body of a county or city to adopt an ordinance regulating sidewalk vendors; and (2) require the governing body of a county or city that adopts such an ordinance to post on its Internet website a map of the areas where a person may engage in the act of sidewalk vending. Sections 7 and 21 also prohibit a governing body of a county or city from, with certain exceptions: (1) enforcing or enacting a complete prohibition on sidewalk vending; (2) imposing criminal penalties for the act of sidewalk vending in a residential area; or (3) regulating sidewalk vendors, except in compliance or substantial compliance with the provisions of this bill. Sections 7.5 and 21.5 of this bill prohibit a person, with certain exceptions, from selling food, beverages or merchandise upon a public sidewalk or pedestrian path from a conveyance within 1,500 feet of: (1) a resort hotel; (2) certain event facilities; (3) certain convention facilities; and (4) a median of a highway, if the median is adjacent to a parking lot. Sections 7.5 and 21.5 authorize, with certain exceptions, a person to sell food, beverages or merchandise within 1,500 feet of such a location if the area is zoned exclusively for residential use. Sections 8 and 22 of this bill authorize a governing body of a county or city to require that a sidewalk vendor: (1) hold certain state and local permits or licenses; and (2) submit certain information to the county or city. Sections 9 and 23 of this bill provide that an ordinance adopted by a governing body of a county or city may, with certain exceptions, impose additional requirements regulating the time, place and manner of sidewalk vending. Sections 10 and 24 of this bill authorize a governing body of a county or city to impose by ordinance certain penalties and fines for a violation of the provisions of the ordinance regulating sidewalk vendors or for operating without any required license or permit for sidewalk vendors. Sections 10.5 and 24.5 of this bill provide that the provisions of this bill governing the regulation of sidewalk vendors by a governing body of a county or city shall not be construed to: (1) exempt a person from complying with any state or local law or regulation; (2) provide a defense to any criminal act that is not related to the act of sidewalk vending; or (3) affect certain rights of a private property owner to use or authorize or limit the use of a privately owned sidewalk. Section 11 of this bill makes a conforming change to create an exception to the authority of a board of county commissioners to regulate all character of lawful trades, callings, industries, occupations, professions and business. Existing law authorizes a local board of health to adopt regulations relating to food establishments. (NRS 446.940) Section 25 of this bill requires a local board of health to adopt regulations to establish a process for a person to apply for a permit, license or other authorization from the local board of health to operate as a sidewalk vendor and that allow a person applying for any such authorization to operate as a sidewalk vendor to: (1) pay any fees required by the local board of health using a payment plan; and (2) obtain any necessary certification as a food handler if the person does not have a driver's license or identification card. Section 13 of this bill creates the Task Force on Safe Sidewalk Vending in the Office of the Secretary of State and requires the Secretary of State to appoint nine members to the Task Force. Section 14 of this bill requires the Task Force to review existing laws governing sidewalk vending and recommend approaches to improve the laws of this State and cities and counties of this State governing sidewalk vending.

Eligibility

SB 485 SNAP + AB 138 TANF +
SB 323 SNAP work

- **SB 485:** Allocates funding to the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services to upgrade the eligibility system by integrating rules for TANF and SNAP programs, improving efficiency and access.
- **AB 138:** Removes the ban on SNAP and TANF eligibility for individuals with felony drug convictions in Nevada, allowing them to receive benefits without needing to complete a treatment program or meet other prior conditions.
- **SB 323:** Standardizes eligibility period & expands exemptions from work requirements
- Establishes voluntary workfare program & mandates waiver requests when eligible

SB 485

TAMF Eligibility

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Office of the Secretary of State the sum of \$1,294,861 for the costs of project management, maintenance and support of the computer application for the Office's business registration and filing system. Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Office of the Secretary of State the sum of \$15,000,000 for the costs of enhancements and modifications to the Office's business registration and filing system, including, without limitation, costs related to computer hardware and software and contract employees. Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Office of the Secretary of State the sum of \$61,200 for the costs of redesigning the Office's Internet website. Sec. 4. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Office of the Secretary of State the sum of \$168,591 for the costs of software licenses and professional services for improved information security. Sec. 5. Any remaining balance of the appropriations made by sections 1 to 4, inclusive, of this act must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 2025, by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after September 19, 2025, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before September 19, 2025. Sec. 6. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

AB 138 - Allows people with drug convictions to be eligible for TANF and SNAP

Existing federal law provides that a person who has been convicted of certain felony drug offenses is generally not eligible for benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which is a federal program pursuant to which the federal government provides grants of money to states to provide financial assistance to certain families, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which is a federal program to provide assistance to certain families for the purchase of food. (21 U.S.C. § 862a(a)) Existing federal law authorizes a state to opt out of this limitation and allow a person who was convicted of a felony drug offense to be eligible for TANF and SNAP benefits in that state. (21 U.S.C. § 862a(d)(1)(A)) Similarly, existing Nevada law provides that a person who has been convicted of felony possession, use or distribution of a controlled substance is not eligible for TANF or SNAP benefits, unless the convicted person is participating in or has completed a program for the treatment of a substance use disorder approved by the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department of Health and Human Services and the person either: (1) demonstrates that he or she has not possessed, used or distributed controlled substances since he or she began the program; or (2) is pregnant and a physician certifies that TANF or SNAP benefits are required to ensure the health and safety of the mother and the unborn child. (NRS 422A.345) This bill removes the provisions that make the convicted person ineligible for TANF or SNAP benefits for felony possession, use or distribution of a controlled substance, thereby authorizing such a convicted person to receive TANF and SNAP benefits.

SB 323 Modifies work requirements for SNAP eligibility

Federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. (7 U.S.C. §§ 2011 et seq.) The Program in this State is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. (NRS 422A.338) Under federal law, certain Program beneficiaries who have received benefits for at least 3 months during the preceding 36-month period are required to: (1) work for at least 20 hours per week; or (2) participate for at least 20 hours per week in a work program approved by the state agency which administers the Program. (7 U.S.C. §§ 2015(o)(2)(A) and (B), 2015(o)(3)) Alternatively, federal law allows a beneficiary to meet the work requirement by serving in a federally approved workfare or volunteer work program operated by the State. (7 U.S.C. § 2015(o)(2)(C)) Section 2 of this bill requires the Department to calculate the 36-month period such that the period begins and ends on fixed, definite dates that are the same for each beneficiary in this State and runs continuously. Federal law authorizes the state agency which administers the Program to request that the Secretary of Health and Human Services waive the work requirement for certain groups of beneficiaries. Such a waiver may be granted if the Secretary determines that: (1) the beneficiaries the waiver seeks to exempt reside in a geographic area where the unemployment rate exceeds 10 percent; or (2) the geographic area in which the waiver will apply does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide adequate employment for the affected group of beneficiaries. (7 U.S.C. § 2015(o)(4)(A)) This State currently operates under such a waiver granted by the Secretary that expires on July 1, 2017. Section 2 requires the Department to seek such a waiver whenever this State or a portion thereof is eligible for such a waiver. Additionally, under federal law, the state agency which administers the Program may grant exemptions from the work requirement for up to 15 percent of the Program beneficiaries even if the State has not sought a waiver from the Secretary. (7 U.S.C. § 2015(o)(6)(D)) Section 2 authorizes the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department to: (1) grant such an exemption to the extent authorized by federal law; and (2) prioritize certain persons for such an exemption, which would allow those persons to continue to receive benefits under the Program. Additionally, section 2 requires the Department to establish a voluntary workfare program to assist Program beneficiaries in meeting the work requirement. Finally, section 2 authorizes the Division to contract with appropriate persons and entities to assist in determining whether a person is exempt from the work requirement. Section 3 of this bill requires the Department to consult as necessary until October 1, 2019, with persons and entities who provide services to persons who are subject to the work requirement concerning actions by the Federal Government relating to that requirement and the Department's efforts to implement the provisions of section 2.

SB 490 - Supplemental Food Program directed by NDA

- Transfers authority for the Supplemental Food Program from the Purchasing Division to the Director of the State Department of Agriculture.
- Abolishes the existing Donated Commodities Account managed by the Purchasing Division.
- Creates a new account for the Department of Agriculture to administer the program.
- Authorizes the Director to donate food commodities to nonprofits (religious, charitable, or educational organizations).
- Aims to streamline food assistance administration by aligning it with the agency most directly involved in agriculture and food programs.

SB 490 - Supplemental Food Program directed by NDA

Existing law requires the Administrator of the Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration to establish and administer a Supplemental Food Program to supplement the supply of food and the services provided by programs which provide food to indigent persons. (NRS 333.225) Existing law further creates the Donated Commodities Account in the State General Fund for the use of the Administrator in administering the Supplemental Food Program. (NRS 333.124) Section 6 of this bill repeals the provisions governing the establishment and administration of the Supplemental Food Program by the Administrator and creation of the Donated Commodities Account for the use of the Administrator in administering the Program. Sections 3 and 5 of this bill transfer the powers and duties concerning establishing and administering the Supplemental Food Program and the use of the Donated Commodities Account from the Administrator of the Purchasing Division to the Director of the State Department of Agriculture. Section 4 of this bill authorizes the Director to donate certain commodities to organizations created for religious, charitable or educational purposes.



SB 503 - Breakfast after the bell

- Creates the Breakfast After the Bell Program requiring public schools with high low-income student populations to serve breakfast after classes begin.
- The State Department of Agriculture oversees implementation, funding distribution, monitoring, and annual reporting on program effectiveness.

SB 503 - Breakfast after the bell

Existing law provides for the oversight of certain school programs of nutrition by the Director of the State Department of Agriculture. (NRS 387.068-387.112) Sections 2-12 of this bill provide for the creation of the Breakfast After the Bell Program for the purpose of requiring certain public schools with large populations of pupils from low-income families to provide breakfast to their pupils after an instructional day of school has officially begun. Section 6 creates the Program and requires public schools with a certain percentage of pupils from low-income families enrolled in the school to participate in the Program. Section 6 also prescribes certain exceptions from participation based on insufficient funding for the Program or the elimination of or a certain reduction in the amount of federal meal reimbursements available to public schools for serving breakfast. Section 6 authorizes a participating school to choose a suitable model for serving breakfast under the Program. Section 7 prescribes certain duties of the State Department of Agriculture with respect to the implementation and operation of the Program. Section 8 prescribes the amount of a disbursement of money from the Department to a participating school based on the population of pupils and requires such disbursements to be made sequentially beginning with the school with the highest percentage of pupils from low-income families until the money for the Program is exhausted for a school year. Section 9 provides the manner in which certain public money allocated for the operation of the Program may be used. Section 10 requires the Department to monitor participating schools and ensure that the schools remain in compliance with the Program. Section 11 requires the Department to prepare an annual report with respect to the implementation and effectiveness of the Program in this State and requires the Department to submit the report to the Governor and the Legislature. Section 12 authorizes the Department to adopt regulations as necessary to implement and operate the Program.

AB 107 - Tracking FRPL

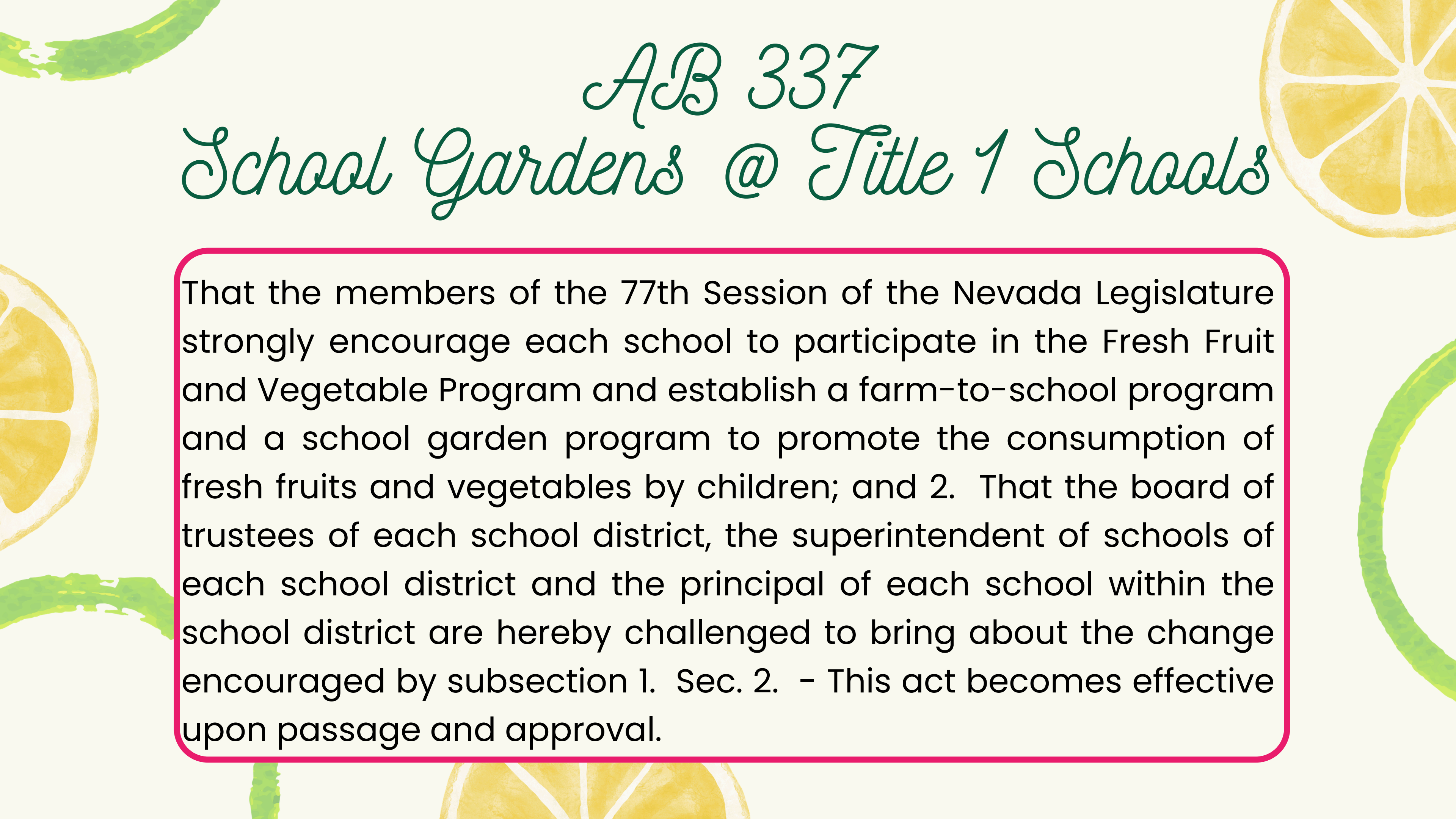
- Requires school districts, charter schools, and the State Board of Education to include detailed data on free/reduced-price breakfast and lunch eligibility and participation in their annual accountability reports.
- Reports must also compare academic achievement and proficiency by race/ethnicity among eligible, participating, and non-eligible students.

AB 107 - Tracking FRPL

Existing law requires the State Board of Education, the boards of trustees of school districts and the sponsors of charter schools to prepare annual reports of accountability that contain certain information regarding public schools and pupils enrolled in public schools. (NRS 385.347, 385.3572) Section 1.2 of this bill requires the annual report of accountability prepared by each school district and the sponsor of each charter school to include: (1) the number and percentage of pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts pursuant to federal law; (2) the number and percentage of pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches pursuant to federal law; (3) the number and percentage of pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts and who receive free and reduced-price breakfasts; (4) the number and percentage of pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches (**FRPL**) and who receive free and reduced-price lunches; (5) a comparison of the achievement and proficiency of pupils, reported separately by race and ethnicity, who are eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts, pupils who receive free and reduced-price breakfasts, pupils who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches, pupils who receive free and reduced-price lunches and pupils who are not eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts or lunches; and (6) a comparison of pupils, reported separately by race and ethnicity, who are eligible for free or reduced-price breakfasts, pupils who receive free and reduced-price breakfasts, pupils who are eligible for free and reduced-price lunches and pupils who receive free and reduced-price lunches in certain areas for which data is collected. Section 1.2 also authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt any regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill. Section 1.4 of this bill requires the annual report of accountability prepared by the State Board to include the same information for the State as a whole.

AB 337 & SB 167 & SB 458 School Gardens @ Title 1 Schools

- **AB 337** (77th Session): Encourages schools to create programs, including school gardens, to promote fresh fruit and vegetable consumption by children; allocates funds for Title I schools' garden programs.
- **SB 167** (79th Session): Appropriates money to NDA to create and maintain school gardens for schools meeting program requirements from 2017-2019
- **SB 458** (80th Session): Appropriates money to nonprofits to provide programs to create and maintain school gardens from 2019-2021
- **SB 104** (83rd Session): Appropriates money to nonprofits to provide programs to create and maintain school gardens from 2025-2027



AB 337

School Gardens @ Title 1 Schools

That the members of the 77th Session of the Nevada Legislature strongly encourage each school to participate in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program and establish a farm-to-school program and a school garden program to promote the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables by children; and 2. That the board of trustees of each school district, the superintendent of schools of each school district and the principal of each school within the school district are hereby challenged to bring about the change encouraged by subsection 1. Sec. 2. - This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

SB 167 + SB 458 School Gardens @ Title 1 Schools

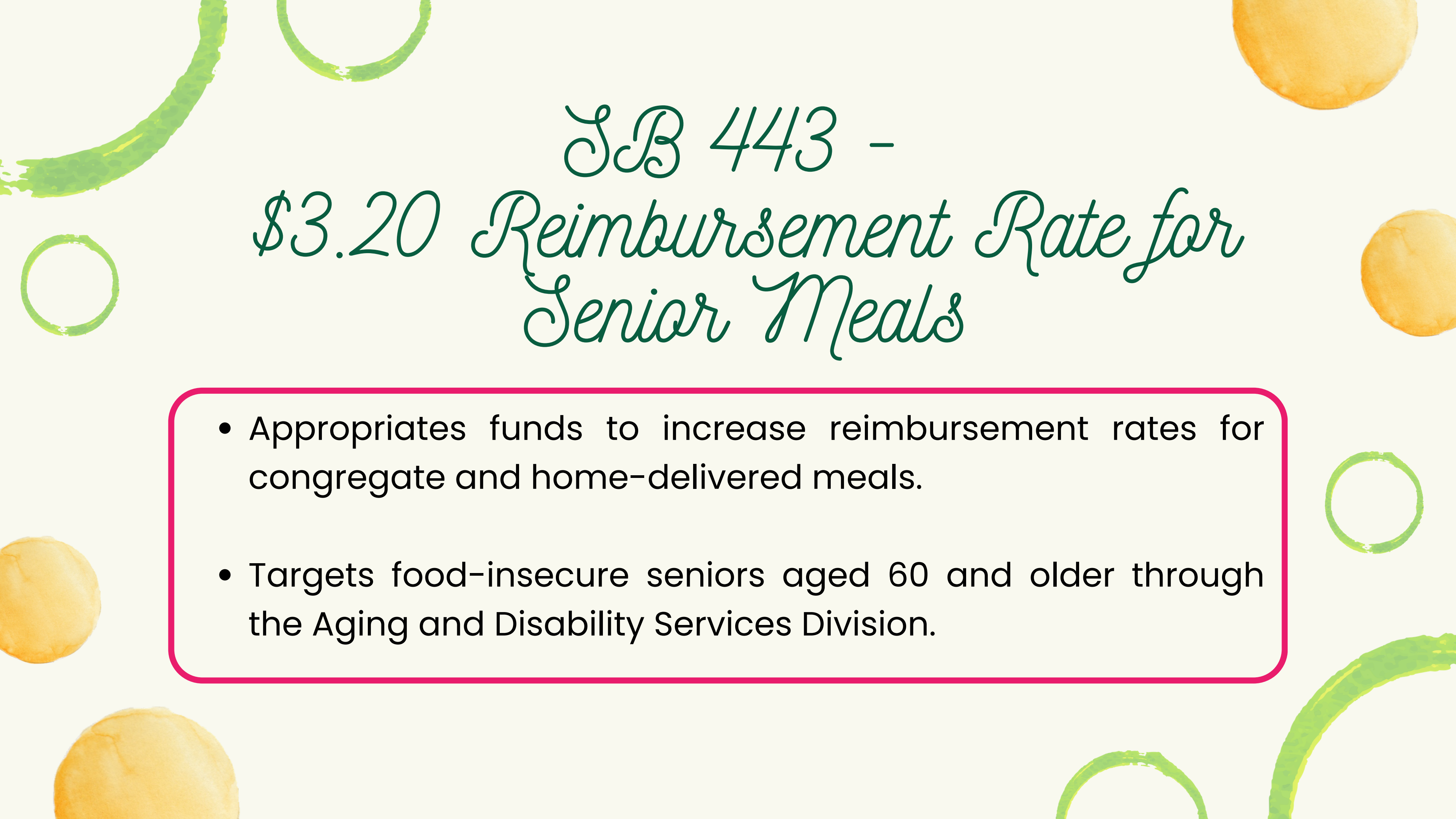
- SB 167 (79th Session): Section 1. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the State Department of Agriculture for the cost of creating and maintaining programs for school gardens that meet the requirements of subsection 2: For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$410,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$205,000 2. Subject to the limitations of subsection 6, the Department shall allocate the money appropriated by subsection 1 to schools which meet the requirements of subsection 3 to provide at the school a program for a school garden which meets the requirements set forth in subsection 4. 3. For a school to receive an allocation of money pursuant to subsection 2, the school must be a Title I school as defined in NRS 385A.040. 4. For a school to receive an allocation of money to provide a program for a school garden pursuant to subsection 2, the program must: (a) Create and maintain a school garden at the school. (b) Have a curriculum that: (1) Is tailored to pupils of the appropriate grade levels at the school; - 2 - - 79th Session (2017) (2) Is written specifically for Nevada and the desert environment of Nevada; (3) Complies with the standards of content and performance for a course of study in science adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to NRS 389.520; (4) Uses experiential learning or project-based learning to teach science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics; (5) Is designed with the assistance of teachers and other educational personnel with experience at the appropriate grade levels at the school; and (6) Involves supervised learning experiences for the pupils at the school in a classroom and an outdoor garden. (c) Provide the school with assistance from members of the community, including, without limitation, trained educators, local farmers and local chefs. (d) Provide pupils with the: (1) Ability to operate a farmer's market to sell the produce from the school garden; and (2) Opportunity to have a local chef or employee of a school who works in food services demonstrate how to cook a meal using the produce grown from the school garden. (e) Establish garden teams comprised of teachers and, if such persons are available, parents and members of the community. Each garden team shall meet at least once each month. (f) Require any local nonprofit or community-based organization which will provide services to implement the program for a school garden to have at least 2 years of experience implementing such a program. 5. Money allocated pursuant to subsection 2 may be used by a school to: (a) Provide professional development for teachers regarding the: (1) Use of a school garden to teach pupils with disabilities; (2) Development and implementation of science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics curricula that incorporate the use of a school garden; and (3) Development and implementation of a food safety plan designed to ensure that food grown in a school garden is properly handled and safe to sell and consume; (b) Pay for any travel expenses associated with the attendance of a teacher at any training or conference relating to school gardens; and (c) Pay for the costs of a conference regarding school gardens held in this State. - 3 - - 79th Session (2017) 6. Pursuant to subsection 2, a school may receive an allocation of not more than \$10,000 for the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and not more than \$5,000 for the Fiscal Year 2018-2019. 7. Any balance of the sums appropriated by subsection 1 remaining at the end of the respective fiscal years must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 of the respective fiscal years by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after September 21, 2018, and September 20, 2019, respectively, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before September 21, 2018, and September 20, 2019, respec

SB 390 - *Poultry Processing Initiative*

- Requires the State Quarantine Officer to create regulations allowing farms to get permits for on-site poultry slaughter and sale to consumers.
- Establishes licensing and regulation for custom processing establishments and mobile processing units, including fees and annual inspections.
- Defines “custom processing establishment” and “mobile processing unit” and clarifies when they are considered official establishments.

SB 390 - Poultry Processing Initiative

Under existing law, it is unlawful for any person to possess, with the intent to sell, the carcass of any fowl which is not processed in an establishment approved by the State Department of Agriculture or in accordance with poultry regulations adopted by the Department. (NRS 583.080) Existing law also prohibits a person from operating an official establishment for the commercial slaughter of meat animals unless the person receives a permit issued by the State Quarantine Officer. (NRS 583.453) Section 2 of this bill requires the State Quarantine Officer to adopt regulations, consistent with any federal regulations, providing a process for the operator of a farm or other facility that raises poultry to obtain a permit to slaughter and sell raw poultry to a consumer at the farm or other facility in this State. Section 4 of this bill requires the State Quarantine Officer to adopt regulations, consistent with any federal regulations, providing a process for a person to obtain a license to operate a custom processing establishment or mobile processing unit in this State. The regulations adopted pursuant to section 2 or 4 must set forth the fees, if any, for the issuance or renewal of the license or permit and require inspections at least annually. Sections 2 and 4 also set forth the circumstances under which a custom processing establishment or mobile processing unit shall be deemed to be an official establishment. Section 1.3 of this bill defines the term "custom processing establishment" and section 1.7 of this bill defines the term "mobile processing unit." Sections 5 and 11-18 of this bill make conforming changes.



SB 443 - \$3.20 Reimbursement Rate for Senior Meals

- Appropriates funds to increase reimbursement rates for congregate and home-delivered meals.
- Targets food-insecure seniors aged 60 and older through the Aging and Disability Services Division.

SB 443 - \$3.20 Reimbursement Rate for Senior Meals

Existing law requires the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services to coordinate all state and federal funding of service programs to the aging in this State. (NRS 427A.040) This bill appropriates money to the Division to increase the rates of reimbursement for congregate meals and home-delivered meals for food-insecure persons who are over 60 years of age.

Governor's Council on Food Security

NRS 232.4966 Creation

NRS 232.4968 Duties

NRS 232.4966 – Creation of the Governors Council on Food Security

NRS 232.4968: Develop, coordinate, and implement a food system

Part 1

NRS 232.4966 Creation

The Council on Food Security is hereby created within the Department. The Council consists of:

- (a) The Governor or his or her designee;
- (b) The Director or his or her designee from within the Department;
- (c) The Administrator of the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department or his or her designee from within the Division;
- (d) The Regional Administrator for the Western Regional Office of the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service or his or her designee from within the United States Department of Agriculture;
- (e) The Executive Director of the Office of Economic Development or his or her designee from within the Office;
- (f) The Administrator of the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department or his or her designee from within the Division;
- (g) The Superintendent of Public Instruction or his or her designee from within the Department of Education;
- (h) The Director of the State Department of Agriculture or his or her designee from within the Department;
- (i) The Administrator of the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department or his or her designee from within the Division;
- (j) Five members appointed by the Governor as follows:
 - (1) One member who is a representative of retailers of food;
 - (2) One member who is a representative of manufacturing that is not related to food;
 - (3) One member who is a representative of the gaming industry, hospitality industry or restaurant industry;
 - (4) One member who is a representative of farmers or ranchers engaged in food production; and
 - (5) One member who is a representative of persons engaged in the business of processing or distributing food;
- (k) At least five members appointed by the Governor or the Director at the direction of the Governor from among the following persons:
 - (1) A person who is a representative of a food bank serving northern Nevada;
 - (2) A person who is a representative of a food bank serving southern Nevada;
 - (3) A person who is a representative of an organization that provides community-based services, including, without limitation, services that focus on the social determinants of health, in northern Nevada;
 - (4) A person who is a representative of an organization that provides community-based services, including, without limitation, services that focus on the social determinants of health, in southern Nevada;
 - (5) A person who is a representative of an organization that provides community-based services, including, without limitation, services that focus on the social determinants of health, in rural Nevada;

NRS 232.4966 Creation

- (6) A person who is a representative of the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension;
 - (7) A person who possesses knowledge, skill and experience in the provision of services to senior citizens and persons with disabilities;
 - (8) A person who is a representative of a local health authority; and
 - (9) A person who possesses knowledge, skill and experience in the provision of services to children and families; and
 - (i) Such other representatives of State Government as may be designated by the Governor.
2. The Governor or his or her designee shall serve as the Chair of the Council.
 3. Each appointed member of the Council serves a term of 2 years. Each appointed member may be reappointed at the pleasure of the appointing authority, except that an appointed member may not serve for more than three consecutive terms or 6 consecutive years.
 4. If a vacancy occurs in the appointed membership of the Council, the Council shall recommend a person to the appointing authority who appointed that member to fill the vacancy. The appointing authority shall appoint a replacement member after receiving and considering the recommendation of the Council. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve as a member of the Council for the remainder of the original term of appointment and may be reappointed for two additional consecutive terms through the regular appointment process.
 5. The appointing authority may remove a member for malfeasance in office or neglect of duty. Absences from three consecutive meetings constitutes good and sufficient cause for removal of a member.
 6. Each member of the Council:
 - (a) Serves without compensation; and
 - (b) While engaged in the business of the Council, is entitled to receive the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees generally.
 7. The Department of Health and Human Services shall provide administrative support to the Council.
 8. The Council shall meet at least once each calendar quarter and may meet at such further times as deemed necessary by the Chair.
 9. The Council may apply for and accept gifts, grants, donations and contributions from any source for the purpose of carrying out its duties pursuant to NRS 232.4968.
- (Added to NRS by 2019, 689)

NRS 232.4968 Duties

Develop, coordinate and implement a food system that will:

- (a) Partner with initiatives in economic development and social determinants of health;
- (b) Increase access to improved food resource programs;
- (c) Increase participation in federal nutrition programs by eligible households; and
- (d) Increase capacity to produce, process, distribute and purchase food in an affordable and sustainable manner.

2. Research and develop recommendations on community gardens and urban farms, which must include, without limitation:

- (a) Examinations of:
 - (1) Local and regional efforts to develop community gardens and urban farms;
 - (2) Regulatory and policy barriers to the development of community gardens and urban farms; and
 - (3) The potential effects of community gardens and urban farms on economic development in this State; and
- (b) Recommendations to:
 - (1) Promote the use of community gardens and urban farms in this State;
 - (2) Strengthen local infrastructure for community gardens and urban farms; and
 - (3) Promote entrepreneurial efforts to develop community gardens and urban farms.

3. Hold public hearings to receive public comment and to discuss issues related to food security in this State.

4. Serve as a clearinghouse for the review and approval of any events or projects initiated in the name of the Plan.

5. Review and comment on any proposed federal, state or local legislation and regulation that would affect the food policy system of this State.

6. Advise and inform the Governor on the food policy of this State.

7. Review grant proposals and alternative funding sources as requested by the Director to provide recommendations for funding the Plan.

8. Develop new resources related to the Plan.

9. Advise, assist and make recommendations to the Director for the creation and administration of the Program.

10. On or before January 31 of each year submit an annual report to the Director and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau concerning the accomplishments and recommendations of the Council concerning food security, including, without limitation, any recommendations concerning community gardens and urban farms.

(Added to NRS by 2019, 690; A 2021, 1987)

Urban Agriculture
NRS 268.0191 - Power
NRS 244.291 - Ordinance

- NRS 268.0191: **Power** to authorize use of vacant or blighted city land or property for community gardening or urban farming
- NRS 244.291: **Ordinance** authorizing use of vacant or blighted county land or property for community gardening or urban farming;

NRS 268.0191 - Power

The governing body of a city may authorize, by ordinance, the use of vacant or blighted city land or other real property for the purpose of community gardening or urban farming under such terms and conditions established for the use of the city land set forth by the ordinance. The ordinance may, without limitation:

- (a) Establish fees for the use of the city land;
- (b) Provide requirements for liability insurance; and
- (c) Provide requirements for a deposit to use the city land, which may be refunded.

2. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) May provide that the governing body of the city will prioritize the use of city land or other real property for community gardens and urban farms that:

- (1) Hire at least a portion of the employees from residents of the local community;
- (2) Provide training for members of the local community to participate in gardening or farming;
- (3) Allow members of the local community to provide input on the foods grown in the community garden or urban farm;
- (4) Collaborate with school garden programs in the surrounding community and encourage students from those school garden programs to participate in the community garden or urban farm; and
- (5) Use sources of renewable energy, including, without limitation, solar energy, to operate the community garden or urban farm.

(b) Must require that any urban farm established using land made available pursuant to the ordinance adopt a policy for diversity, equity and inclusion.

3. In addition to adopting an ordinance pursuant to subsection 1, the governing body of a city shall encourage in any other manner the development of community gardens and urban farms, including, without limitation, encouraging the use of any available existing federal, state or local resources, such as money, grants and tax incentives, for the development of community gardens and urban farms.

4. If the governing body of a city owns a municipal water system or has an agreement with a water authority, water district or water system, the governing body of a city may or the governing body may request the water authority, district or system provide water at a wholesale or reduced rate to a community garden or urban farm established by ordinance pursuant to this section. Nothing in this subsection requires a municipal water system or a water authority to provide water to a community garden or urban farm at a wholesale or reduced rate.

(Added to NRS by 2017, 1357; A 2021, 1990)

NRS 244.291 - Ordinance

A board of county commissioners may, by ordinance, authorize the use of vacant or blighted county land or other real property owned by the county for the purpose of community gardening or urban farming under such terms and conditions established for the use of the county land or real property set forth by the ordinance.

2. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 may, without limitation:

- (a) Establish fees for the use of the county land;
- (b) Provide requirements for liability insurance; and
- (c) Provide requirements for a deposit to use the county land, which may be refunded.

3. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) May provide that the board of county commissioners will prioritize the use of county land or other real property for community gardens and urban farms that:

- (1) Hire at least a portion of the employees from residents of the local community;
- (2) Provide training for members of the local community to participate in gardening or farming;
- (3) Allow members of the local community to provide input on the foods grown in the community garden or urban farm;
- (4) Collaborate with school garden programs in the surrounding community and encourage students from those school garden programs to participate in the community garden or urban farm; and
- (5) Use sources of renewable energy, including, without limitation, solar energy, to operate the community garden or urban farm.

(b) Must require that any urban farm established using land made available pursuant to the ordinance adopt a policy for diversity, equity and inclusion.

4. In addition to adopting an ordinance pursuant to subsection 1, a board of county commissioners shall encourage in any other manner the development of community gardens and urban farms, including, without limitation, encouraging the use of any available existing federal, state or local resources, such as money, grants and tax incentives, for the development of community gardens and urban farms.

5. If a board of county commissioners owns a municipal water system or has an agreement with a water authority, water district or water system, the board of county commissioners may provide or the board may request that the water authority, district or system provide water at a wholesale or reduced rate to a community garden or urban farm established by ordinance pursuant to this section. Nothing in this subsection requires a municipal water system or a water authority to provide water to a community garden or urban farm at a wholesale or reduced rate.

(Added to NRS by [2017,1357](#); A [2021,1989](#))

11.10.150 - Alternative payment of fines - Donation program

- The Parking Services Division may let people pay parking fines by donating qualifying items instead of money.
- Donations must equal or exceed the fine amount in value.
- The program can be authorized up to twice per year, with City Manager approval for timing and duration.
- The Division sets rules on eligible donation types (e.g., food, children's toys, personal items), eligible infraction dates, and donation deadlines.
- The Division has full discretion to determine the value of donated items.
- Qualifying items include food, toys, school supplies, and personal items for designated groups in need.

11.10.150 - Alternative payment of fines - Donation program

- Notwithstanding the provisions of LVMC 11.10.140 or any other provision of this Chapter, the Parking Services Division, from time to time and upon authorization pursuant to Subsection (B), may operate a program by which fines for parking infractions may be paid by means of the donation of qualifying items in lieu of the payment of money. In order to satisfy the amount of the fine for any particular infraction, the qualifying items donated must be of equal or greater value than the amount of the corresponding fine.
- A program described in Subsection (A) may be authorized no more than twice per calendar year and must be approved in advance, as to both time period and duration, by the City Manager. The Parking Services Division may establish such procedures and requirements regarding program events as may be desirable or appropriate, including without limitation what types of qualifying items will apply to a particular program event; a range of dates within which parking infractions must have been issued in order to be eligible; and a time period within which donations in lieu of payment must be made. The determination of the value of donations is completely within the discretion of the Parking Services Division.
- For purposes of Subsections (A) and (B), "qualifying items" means food items, children's toys, or personal items for the benefit of specifically-identified groups in need, including without limitation school supplies.

17.24.140 - Sustainability

- Promote sustainable development by removing barriers and offering incentives for extra open space
- **Encourage local food production, safety, walkability, and quality urban design**
- Support use of alternative energy sources
- Promote biking and walking to improve community health and reduce air pollution
- Protect trees to absorb greenhouse gases and manage stormwater runoff
- Encourage water-efficient landscaping to conserve water resources
- Recommend developers follow the city's "Menu of Sustainability Options" for site and building design

17.24.140 - Sustainability

Purpose. This section is intended to promote sustainable development within the City of North Las Vegas by: 1. Removing regulatory barriers, creating incentives, and incorporating standards for providing open space beyond the baseline code requirements; 2. Encouraging local production of food; promoting safety, walkability, and excellence in urban design; 3. Encouraging alternative energy sources; 4. Promoting alternative means of transportation like bicycling and walking that can improve community health while helping reduce air pollution; 5. Protecting trees that absorb greenhouse gases and reduce stormwater runoff and pollutants; and 6. Encouraging water-efficient landscaping and protecting water resources.

B. Menu of Sustainability Options. This section sets forth a range of options for sustainability to enhance other mandatory sustainability-related requirements integrated throughout this Code. All development within the City is recommended to follow the sustainable site and building design options from Table 17.24.140-1, Menu of Sustainability Options.

Other States

- **Alabama SB 260** - This legislation aimed to increase access to fresh, nutritious food in underserved communities by **providing financing for grocery stores** operating in low- and moderate-income areas. The program was administered by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) and the Department of Agriculture and Industries
- **California AB 129** - Created the California-Grown Fresh School Meals Grant program, providing up to \$2.5 million to **school** food authorities that **use locally grown produce** in school meals.
- **California AB 558** - Provided **funding for school kitchen** equipment upgrades, food service staff training, and the Farm to School Program
- **California AB 822 - Mandated** California state-owned or run institutions (excluding public universities, colleges, and school districts) to **purchase California-grown food** when the cost does not exceed 5% more than the lowest bid and the quality is comparable.

Other States

- **California SB 862** – Established the **Healthy Stores Refrigeration Grant Program**, providing grants for energy-efficient refrigeration units in small businesses located in food deserts. Also established the EBT Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Project to modify the state EBT system to **track and store nutrition incentives** for CalFresh customers.
- **Maine Emergency Food Assistance Program Checkoff** – Established a charitable checkoff on state income tax forms, allowing taxpayers to **donate** a portion of their **refund to support emergency food assistance programs**
- **Massachusetts S.822 and H.1368** – This bill aimed to establish a **statewide initiative to address food insecurity on college** and university campuses, providing resources and support to students facing hunger
- **Massachusetts Ordinance Food Vendor Donation Requirements** – **requires** food vendors to contract with nonprofits for **leftover food donations**



2025
Legislative Session

SB 233 - Home Feeds Nevada

- Council on Food Security to study long-term funding for the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program
- Report due to Legislature by 2027; Council may request one bill draft
- \$800,000 appropriated to support food purchases for the program

SB 233 - Home Feeds Nevada

Existing law requires the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to establish the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program to supplement the supply of nutritious food available to persons through food banks and other providers. (NRS 561.515)

Section 2 of this bill requires the Council on Food Security within the Department of Health and Human Services to study issues relating to the long-term financial stability of the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program, including, without limitation, identifying sustainable sources of revenue to fund the Program. Section 2 also: (1) requires the Council to submit a written report of the results of the study to the Director of the Department and the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the 84th Session of the Legislature; and (2) authorizes the Council to request the drafting of not more than one legislative measure for pre-filing on or before the first day of the regular session of the 2027 Legislature.

Section 3 of this bill makes an appropriation of \$800,000 to the Nutritious Food Purchase Account for the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to carry out the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program.

SB 104 - School Gardens

- 200,000 allocated for each of FY 2025–2026 and 2026–2027 from the State General Fund.
- Funds distributed to nonprofit organizations to run school garden programs in public schools.

Program Requirements

- Create and maintain a school or hydroponic garden.
- Implement a STEM-focused curriculum:
- Tailored to Nevada's desert climate.
- Aligned with Nevada academic standards.
- Uses experiential or project-based learning.
- Involve teachers, local farmers, chefs, and community members.
- Provide students with:
- Hands-on garden learning.
- A chance to run a farmer's market.
- Cooking demos using garden produce.

Support & Accountability

- Funds can cover teacher training, conferences, and garden safety planning.
- Nonprofits must:
 - Report all expenditures annually to the Interim Finance Committee.
 - Comply with audits by the Legislative Auditor.

SB 104 - School Gardens

Section 1. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Other State Education Programs Account in the State General Fund for the cost of creating and maintaining programs for school gardens that meet the requirements of subsection 3 the following sums:

For the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 \$200,000

For the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 \$200,000 2. The Department of Education shall allocate the money appropriated by subsection 1 to nonprofit organizations to provide at a public school a program for a school garden which meets the requirements set forth in subsection 3. 3. For a nonprofit organization to receive an allocation of money to provide a program for a school garden pursuant to subsection 2, the program must: (a) Create and maintain a school garden at the school. (b) Have a curriculum that: (1) Includes a comprehensive science, technology, engineering and mathematics school garden program. Such a program must include, without limitation, a science, technology, engineering and mathematics curriculum for outdoor or hydroponic gardens for pupils in kindergarten through grade 12 that is tailored to pupils of the appropriate grade levels at the school; (2) Is written specifically for Nevada and the desert environment of Nevada; (3) Complies with the standards of content and performance for a course of study in science adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to NRS 389.520;

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(4) Uses experiential learning or project-based learning to teach science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics; (5) Is designed with the assistance of teachers and other educational personnel with experience at the appropriate grade levels at the school; and (6) Involves supervised learning experiences for the pupils at the school in a classroom and a school garden.

(c) Provide the school with assistance from members of the community, including, without limitation, trained educators, local farmers and local chefs.

(d) Provide pupils with the:

(1) Ability to operate a farmer's market to sell the produce from the school garden; and (2) Opportunity to have a local chef or employee of a school who works in food services demonstrate how to cook a meal using the produce grown from the school garden. (e) Establish garden teams comprised of teachers and, if such persons are available, parents and members of the community. Each garden team shall meet at least once each month. (f) Require any local nonprofit or community-based organization which will provide services to implement the program for a school garden to have at least 2 years of experience implementing such a program.

4. Money allocated pursuant to subsection 2 may be used to: (a) Provide professional development for teachers regarding the:

(1) Use of a school garden to teach pupils with disabilities, including, without limitation, training for teaching such pupils science, technology, engineering and mathematics curriculum and vocational training to create a career path in horticulture; (2) Development and implementation of science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics curricula that incorporate the use of a school garden; (3) Development and implementation of training that may be provided to a group or individually to teachers in how to establish and maintain school gardens to increase the time teachers allocate to teaching science, technology, engineering and mathematics; and (4) Development and implementation of a food safety plan designed to ensure that food grown in a school garden is properly handled and safe to sell and consume;

(b) Pay for any travel expenses associated with the attendance of a teacher at any training or conference relating to school gardens;

SB 104 - School Gardens

83rd Session (2025)

(c) Pay for the costs of a conference regarding school gardens held in this State. 5. As used in this section: (a) "Public school" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 385.007. (b) "School garden" includes, without limitation, a hydroponic garden.

Sec. 2. Upon acceptance of the money allocated pursuant to section 1 of this act, a nonprofit organization agrees to: 1. Prepare and transmit a report to the Interim Finance Committee on or before October 1, 2026, that describes each expenditure made from the money allocated pursuant to section 1 of this act from the date on which the money was received by the nonprofit organization through June 30, 2026;

2. Prepare and transmit a final report to the Interim Finance Committee on or before October 1, 2027, that describes each expenditure made from the money allocated pursuant to section 1 of this act from the date on which the money was received by the nonprofit organization through June 30, 2027; and 3. Upon request of the Legislative Commission, make available to the Legislative Auditor any of the books, accounts, claims, reports, vouchers or other records of information, confidential or otherwise, of the nonprofit organization, regardless of their form or location, that the Legislative Auditor deems necessary to conduct an audit of the use of the money allocated pursuant to section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. Any balance of the sums appropriated by section 1 of this act remaining at the end of the respective fiscal years must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 of the respective fiscal years by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after September 18, 2026, and September 17, 2027, respectively, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before September 18, 2026, and September 17, 2027, respectively.

Sec. 4. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Mob Museum the sum of \$250,000 for the planning phase of its expansion. 2. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made by subsection 1 must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, - 83rd Session (2025) 2027, by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after September 17, 2027, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before September 17, 2027.

Sec. 5. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of supporting the Nevada Judicial Resource Center on Firearms. 2. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made by subsection 1 must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 2027, by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after September 17, 2027, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before September 17, 2027. Sec. 6. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to Raise the Future the sum of \$250,000 to support its programs in this State.

2. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made by subsection 1 must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 2027, by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after September 17, 2027, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General

AB 171 - State Quarantine Officer to take action relating to eggs

- Allows temporary suspension of cage-free egg requirements during national supply chain issues (up to 120 days, max twice a year).
- Permits temporary sale of grade B eggs and allows small producers to sell directly to retailers.
- State must notify the public before suspensions and report outcomes to the Legislature.

AB 171 - State Quarantine Officer to take action relating to eggs

Existing law prohibits an egg product or shell egg from being sold or offered, exposed or transported for sale within this State if the egg product or shell egg was produced by an egg-laying hen confined in certain enclosures that are not cage-free. (NRS 583.211-583.251) Section 1 of this bill authorizes the State Quarantine Officer to order the temporary suspension of such requirements and any regulation relating to the sale of eggs in this State during an ongoing event that negatively impacts the national supply chain for egg products or shell eggs which may not exceed 120 consecutive days per suspension. Section 1 additionally: (1) prohibits the State Quarantine Officer from ordering more than two temporary suspensions in 1 calendar year; and (2) requires the State Quarantine Officer to provide notice to the public when the order for the temporary suspension will be released. Section 1 further authorizes the State Quarantine Officer to temporarily: (1) authorize the sale of grade B eggs; (2) prohibit certain governmental entities from purchasing eggs; and (3) authorize a farm owner or operator of a small egg flock to produce, sell or transport eggs to a retailer. Section 8 of this bill authorizes the State Quarantine Officer to adopt regulations governing the circumstances in which a temporary suspension will be ordered and any requirements for such a temporary suspension. Section 1.3 of this bill requires the State Quarantine Officer to enforce the provisions of section 1. Sections 1.4, 1.5, 4-7 and 9 of this bill provide that the provisions of section 1 are an exception to the existing prohibitions, enforcement and penalties relating to egg products and shell eggs produced by egg-laying hens confined in certain enclosures that are not cage-free. Section 1.1 of this bill applies certain definitions relating to cage-free eggs to the provisions of section 1. Section 9.5 of this bill requires the State Department of Agriculture to submit a report to the 83rd Session of the Legislature and the Chairs of the Standing Committees on Natural Resources.

AB 479 - Tax on Agricultural Land

- Recognizes agrivoltaic systems—the combined use of land for agriculture and solar energy production—as a valid agricultural use for property tax purposes.
- Allows land with agrivoltaic use to qualify for agricultural tax assessment only if the land was already classified as agricultural before July 1, 2025.
- Prevents tax double-dipping by prohibiting agricultural use tax benefits if the solar energy production on the land is already receiving a tax abatement.
- Requires the land's value to reflect its integrated agricultural and solar use when calculating property taxes.

AB 479 - Tax on Agricultural Land

Section 1 of Article 10 of the Nevada Constitution authorizes the Legislature to constitute agricultural and open-space real property as a separate class for taxation purposes and provide a separate plan for the appraisal and valuation of such property for assessment purposes. Existing law constitutes such property as a separate class and provides for the partial deferred taxation of such property. (NRS 361A.090, 361A.280, 361A.283) Under existing law, an owner of real property may file an application for agricultural use assessment with the county assessor or the Department of Taxation, in certain circumstances, who, upon receipt of the application, is required to make an independent determination of the use of the owner's property. (NRS 361A.100, 361A.110, 361A.120) Further, under existing law, if the property is found to be agricultural real property, the county assessor is required to determine the value for agricultural use and assess it for taxes to be collected in the ensuing fiscal year at 35 percent of that value, utilizing certain classifications of agricultural real property defined by the Nevada Tax Commission determined on certain bases each year. (NRS 361A.130, 361A.140) Section 3 of this bill establishes that agrivoltaic purposes is an agricultural use for the purposes of determining the taxation of agricultural real property. Section 2 of this bill defines the term "agrivoltaic purposes" to mean a system under which solar energy production and agricultural use occurs in an integrated manner on the same piece of land and which incorporates designs, technologies or configurations conducive to integrating agricultural activities. Section 4 provides that land used for agrivoltaic purposes may be the current employment of real property in agricultural use only if, before July 1, 2025, the land was found to be agricultural real property and qualified for agricultural use assessment. Section 5 of this bill prohibits an owner of real property from applying to the county assessor for agricultural use assessment if the current employment of the real property in agricultural use includes land used for agrivoltaic purposes and the solar energy production use occurring on the land is receiving an abatement of taxes for certain purposes. Section 6 of this bill provides that if the agricultural real property includes land used for agrivoltaic purposes, the value of the land for agricultural use in a fiscal year for taxation purposes must be determined by considering the integrated use of the land for agricultural purposes and solar energy production. Section 3 of this bill applies the definitions in existing law and section 2 relating to taxes on agricultural real property and open space to the provisions of this bill.

AB 405 - Community Gardens and Urban Farms

- Directs the Council on Food Security to conduct a statewide study on food insecurity in Nevada.

Study must include:

- Review of existing laws and policies addressing food insecurity.
- Identification of areas for new community gardens or urban farms.
- Assessment of coordination efforts among state/local entities.
- Recommendations to improve statewide coordination and reduce food insecurity.
- Requires a written report submitted to the Department of Agriculture and the Legislature.

AB 405 - Community Gardens and Urban Farms

Existing law requires the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to establish certain programs relating to the supply of food in this State, including the Supplemental Food Program and the Home Feeds Nevada Agriculture Food Purchase Program. (NRS 561.495, 561.515) Existing law further sets forth various provisions to encourage the development of community gardens and urban farms in this State which: (1) require certain entities, including the Council on Food Security within the Department of Health and Human Services, to promote or encourage such development; (2) authorize certain entities to use or lease certain land for the purpose of community gardening or urban farming; and (3) authorize a partial abatement of certain taxes for a parcel on which a community garden or urban farm is located. (NRS 232.4966, 232.4968, 244.291, 244.339, 268.0191, 408.507, 528.135) This bill directs the Council to conduct a study to evaluate food insecurity in this State and develop strategies to coordinate statewide efforts to address food insecurity which must include, without limitation: (1) an evaluation of the existing laws and policies in this State that are designed to address food insecurity; (2) the identification of areas in this State where community gardens or urban farms could be developed to reduce levels of food insecurity; (3) a study of the coordination of the efforts of certain entities to reduce food insecurity; and (4) recommendations for strategies to reduce food insecurity through the coordination of the efforts of certain entities. This bill further requires the Council to prepare and submit a written report of the results of the study to the: (1) Director of the State Department of Agriculture; and (2) Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the 84th Session of the Legislature.

AB 352 - Cottage Food NDA will be managing

- Updates Cottage Cosmetics
- Updates cottage food laws to also require a license instead of just registration; applies to individuals producing food from home kitchens for sale, under \$100,000/year in sales.
- Cottage food operations can now sell via phone, online, in person, by mail, or through delivery platforms.
- State must maintain a registry of all licensed cottage food and cosmetics operators.
- Local governments cannot prohibit cottage food operations but can regulate time, place, and manner.
- Cottage food operators must comply with federal child support enforcement requirements.
- Expands craft food operations (acidified food production) by increasing the sales cap from \$35,000 to \$100,000/year.
- Removes log keeping and recipe restrictions for acidified foods, and no longer requires paying for training or exam fees.
- Authorizes farms to hold farm-to-fork events and serve their own or inspected meat and produce.
- Farms can hold up to 4 events/month (or more during harvest/holiday seasons) w/out being classified as a full food establishment.
- Waives event registration fees for farms making less than \$100,000/year in the previous calendar year.

AB 352 - Cottage Food NDA will be managing

Under existing law, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is required to adopt regulations for the licensing of every person who manufactures, compounds, processes or packages drugs, devices or cosmetics in this State. (NRS 585.245) Section 20 of this bill exempts, with certain exceptions, cottage cosmetics operations from the provisions of law governing the licensing, regulation, fees and inspection of such persons by the Commissioner. Section 4 of this bill defines the term "cottage cosmetics operation" to mean a natural person: (1) who manufactures or prepares cosmetics in his or her private home or in a kitchen that is not otherwise required by law to be inspected for the preparation of a cosmetic, for sale to a natural person; and (2) whose gross sales of such cosmetics are not more than \$100,000 per year. Section 3 of this bill defines the term "cosmetic." Sections 5 and 6 of this bill define certain other terms relating to cottage cosmetics operations. Section 2 of this bill applies these definitions to the provisions of sections 2-11.5 of this bill. Section 7 requires a person who wishes to conduct a cottage cosmetics operation to apply to the State Department of Agriculture for a license to conduct a cottage cosmetics operation and prescribes certain requirements for such an application. Section 7 authorizes the Department to: (1) charge certain fees for the issuance and renewal of a license to conduct a cottage cosmetics operation; and (2) inspect a cottage cosmetics operation for certain purposes and charge a fee for the inspection if the cottage cosmetics operation produced an adulterated or misbranded cosmetic or was the source of an outbreak of illness caused by a contaminated cosmetic. Section 7 also requires the Department to maintain a registry of each person who holds an active license to conduct a cottage cosmetics establishment. Section 10 requires the Director of the Department to adopt certain regulations governing cottage cosmetics operations. Section 11 of this bill authorizes the Director to impose a civil penalty of not more than \$500 for a violation of the provisions of sections 2-11.5. Section 21 of this bill provides that the civil penalty is an exception to the criminal penalties imposed for other violations of the provisions relating to food, drugs and cosmetics.

Section 11.5: (1) prohibits certain entities from adopting an ordinance or other regulation that prohibits a natural person from operating a cottage cosmetics operation; and (2) provides that the provisions of sections 2-11.5 do not prohibit certain entities from regulating the time, place or manner of a cottage cosmetics operation, provided that such regulations do not unreasonably restrict or prohibit a person from conducting a cottage cosmetics operation. Existing law sets forth certain requirements for a food establishment that prepares food intended for human consumption. (NRS 446.0145-446.945) Existing law exempts a cottage food operation from such requirements and requires a person who wishes to conduct a cottage food operation to register with a certain health authority. (NRS 446.866) Section 16 of this bill instead requires a person who wishes to conduct a cottage food operation to apply to the Department for a license to conduct a cottage food operation. Sections 14-16 of this bill revise and reorganize the existing provisions governing cottage food operations into new sections of the Nevada Revised Statutes. Section 28 of this bill repeals an existing provision governing cottage food operations made redundant by section 16. Section 14 revises the definition of "cottage food operation" to apply to a natural person who manufactures or prepares food items in his or her private home or in a kitchen that is not otherwise required by law to be inspected for the purposes of preparing a food item, for sale and whose gross sales of such food items are not more than \$100,000 per calendar year. Section 15 revises the definition of "food item" to include, certain food items. Additionally, section 16 authorizes a cottage food operation to: (1) sell food items via a transaction by telephone or via the Internet; and (2) fulfill a transaction in person, by mail or through a food delivery service platform. Section 26 of this bill makes a cottage food operation a "food dispensing establishment," thereby applying the provisions governing the food delivery service platforms to the delivery of food items from a cottage food operation. Section 16 authorizes the Department to charge certain fees for the issuance and renewal of a license to conduct a cottage food operation. Section 16 further requires the Department to maintain a registry of each person who holds an active license to conduct a cottage food operation. Section 19 of this bill requires the Director of the Department to adopt certain regulations governing cottage food operations. Section 19.5 of this bill: (1) prohibits certain entities from adopting an ordinance or other regulation that prohibits a person from preparing food in a cottage operation; and (2) provides that the provisions of sections 12-19.5 do not prohibit certain entities from regulating the time, place or manner of a cottage food operation, provided that such regulations do not unreasonably restrict or prohibit a person from conducting a cottage food operation. Section 23 of this bill revises the definition of "food establishment" to reflect the reorganization of provisions governing cottage food operations. Existing federal law requires each state to adopt procedures to ensure that applicants for certain licenses and certificates comply with child support obligations. (42 U.S.C. § 666) Sections 8, 9, 17 and 18 enact such procedures as applicable to an applicant for a license to conduct a cottage cosmetics operation and an applicant for a license to conduct a cottage food operation in order to comply with federal law. Existing law provides that the penalty for a violation of any provision of existing law relating to agricultural products and seeds is a civil penalty of not more than \$500 for each violation. (NRS 587.900) This penalty applies to sections 12-19.5 of this bill. Existing law exempts a farm from certain provisions governing food establishments for the purposes of holding a farm-to-fork event under certain conditions. (NRS 446.868) Section 24 of this bill authorizes a farm holding such an event to serve certain food items provided that: (1) any livestock or game animal that is served at the event is butchered and processed on the farm in accordance with certain provisions of law or was inspected and approved under a certain inspection program; and (2) certain other food items served at the farm-to-fork event are sourced from certain facilities or was inspected and approved under a certain inspection program. Section 24 also exempts: (1) a farm from certain provisions governing food establishments provided that the farm holds four events or less in a month; and (2) a farm that holds more than four events during a harvest or holiday season from such provisions. Section 25 of this bill prohibits the Department from charging a fee for the registration of a farm to hold farm-to-fork events when the annual revenue of the farm for the preceding calendar year was less than \$100,000. Existing law sets forth certain requirements for a craft food operation in which a person manufactures or prepares acidified foods in certain kitchens and whose gross sales of such foods are not more than \$35,000 per calendar year and authorizes the Department to adopt certain regulations governing such operations. (NRS 587.691-587.699) Section 21.2 of this bill increases the amount of gross sales that a craft food operation may have to not more than \$100,000 per calendar year. Section 21.4 of this bill authorizes a craft food operation to sell acidified foods in a transaction by telephone or via the Internet and requires that the sale be fulfilled in person. Section 21.6 of this bill eliminates the requirements that an acidified food be produced by a person who: (1) maintains a log and supporting documentation concerning the canning date for each batch of acidified foods produced by the person; and (2) uses only certain canning recipes. Section 21.8 of this bill eliminates the authority of the Department to charge a fee to a person who produces acidified food for a course of training and an examination.

AB 345 - Higher Ed Food Security

Requires the Board of Regents to create a public data dashboard by September 1, 2026, tracking:

- #of public high school graduates enrolling in NSHE institutions.
- #of students enrolled in remedial or corequisite support courses in reading, writing, or math.
- Average # of years it takes students to graduate.
- When available, data on students who, within 2 years of graduating, do not earn wages in Nevada, are not enrolled in NSHE, or receive unemployment/public assistance.
- Authorizes state agencies and local governments, including school districts, to help develop and maintain the dashboard.

Requires the Board of Regents to establish a system-wide policy promoting the use of low-cost and no-cost course materials.

Requires the **Board of Regents to conduct an interim study on financial and food insecurity among NSHE students.**

- Study must **explore causes of temporary withdrawal** from academic programs due to these insecurities.
- **Evaluate** possible solutions and **recommend** data-driven strategies to reduce student hardship.

AB 345 - Higher Ed Food Security

Under existing law, the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada shall require employees of the Nevada System of Higher Education to provide to the board of trustees of each school district in this State information regarding the: (1) number of pupils who graduated from a high school in the district in the immediately preceding year and enrolled in certain remedial courses; and (2) costs incurred by the System in providing such remedial instruction. (NRS 396.548) Section 1.3 of this bill requires the Board of Regents to establish and maintain a data dashboard that includes statistical data relating to the number of: (1) students who graduated from a public high school in this State and enroll in a university, state college or community college within the System; (2) students who graduated from a high school in this State and enroll in remedial courses in reading, writing or mathematics at a university, state college or community college within the System or who are identified as not college-ready in such subjects and enrolled in a corequisite support course; (3) years it takes for students, on average, to graduate from a university, state college or community college within the System; and (4) subject to the availability of data, the number of students who graduate from a university, state college or community college within the System and, within 2 years of graduation, have not received wages from an employer in this State and are not enrolled in an institution within the Nevada System of Higher Education or have received unemployment benefits or benefits from a program of public assistance. Section 1.3 also: (1) requires that the data dashboard be posted or accessible on the Internet website of the System by September 1, 2026; and (2) authorizes any state agency or local government, including, without limitation, a school district, to assist the Board of Regents in establishing and maintaining the data dashboard. Section 1.5 of this bill requires the Board of Regents to establish a policy for the use of low-cost course materials and no-cost open educational resources in courses offered at an institution within the Nevada System of Higher Education. Section 1.5 requires the policy to include, without limitation: (1) the definition of "low-cost course materials" and "no-cost open educational resources"; and (2) a uniform system to identify, and mark for identification within the course registration system used at each institution, each course that exclusively uses low-cost course materials and no-cost open educational resources. Section 2 of this bill requires the Board of Regents to conduct an interim study relating to financial and food insecurity issues facing students of the System. The study must include: (1) an examination of the financial and food insecurity issues experienced by students of the System; (2) the identification of factors that contribute to the temporary withdrawal of students from enrollment in academic programs due to financial and food insecurity; (3) an evaluation of potential interventions to the financial and food insecurity experienced by students of the System; and (4) data-driven recommendations for ways to reduce the financial and food insecurity experienced by students of the System

AB 333 - Nevada State Fair Grounds

- Terminates the current lease of state-owned real property to Washoe County, originally authorized in 1951 and amended in 1977 and 1997, which enabled the county to construct a public building complex on the land.
- Repeals the chapters of Nevada law related to the original lease.
- Authorizes a new lease agreement between the State and Washoe County for the portion of the land used as a public building complex.
- Washoe County must survey and provide a legal description of the area they are using.
- **The remaining land, not leased to Washoe County, will be managed by NDA and officially designated as the Nevada State Fairgrounds.**
- The Department must develop, maintain, operate, and promote the fairgrounds and any associated facilities.
- The fairgrounds remain subject to the original trust imposed on the property.
- Establishes the Account for the Maintenance and Operation of the Nevada State Fairgrounds in the State General Fund.
- Funds in the account must be used specifically to support the fairgrounds and its facilities.
- Updates definitions and references to ensure consistency throughout state law, particularly regarding NDA.
- Shifts responsibility of reviewing physical improvements or changes at the fairgrounds from oversight of Washoe County's lease to **oversight of the Nevada State Fairgrounds by the Nevada Junior Livestock Show Board.**

AB 333 - Nevada State Fair Grounds

Existing law directed the State Board of Agriculture to lease certain real property to Washoe County subject to a trust imposed on that real property. (Chapter 251, Statutes of Nevada 1951, at pages 366-67) A portion of that real property was later exempted from the trust to enable Washoe County to construct a county public building complex on the real property. (Chapter 52, Statutes of Nevada 1977, at pages 123-26; chapter 561, Statutes of Nevada 1997, at pages 2726-28) Section 10 of this bill terminates the lease for that real property which is owned by the State of Nevada and leased to Washoe County. Section 14 of this bill repeals the chapters of Statutes of Nevada that are related to the lease of this real property to Washoe County. Section 9 of this bill sets forth a legislative declaration relating to the legislative history of the lease of that real property and the reasons for terminating the lease. Section 11 of this bill requires the Administrator of the Division of State Lands of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, as ex officio State Land Registrar, to enter into an agreement to lease to Washoe County the real property in use as a county public building complex. Section 11 requires that, as part of the agreement, Washoe County must survey and generate a legal description for the portion of the real property in use by Washoe County. Section 12 of this bill provides that, following the termination of the lease, the State Department of Agriculture is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the portion of the real property that is not leased to Washoe County, which shall be referred to as the Nevada State Fairgrounds.

Sections 5 and 12 of this bill require the Director of the State Department of Agriculture to establish a state fairground, to be known as the Nevada State Fairgrounds, on the portion of the real property not leased to Washoe County. Section 5 requires the Department to develop, maintain, operate and promote the use of the Nevada State Fairgrounds and any facilities located thereon. Section 12 further provides that the Nevada State Fairgrounds are subject to the trust imposed on that real property. Section 6 of this bill creates the Account for the Maintenance and Operation of the Nevada State Fairgrounds in the State General Fund and requires that the money in the Account be used to develop, maintain, operate and promote the use of the Nevada State Fairgrounds and any facilities located thereon. Sections 3 and 4 of this bill define "Department" and "Director," respectively. Section 2 of this bill applies those definitions to the provisions of sections 5 and 6 and certain provisions of existing law relating to fairs and exhibits. (Chapter 551 of NRS) Section 7 of this bill revises certain references to the Department and Director consistent with the definitions. Existing law requires the Nevada Junior Livestock Show Board to review the uses of the real property leased to Washoe County for use as a fairground and any physical improvements or changes to the facilities at the fairground. (NRS 563.080) Section 8 of this bill instead requires the Board to review any physical improvements or changes to the Nevada State Fairgrounds.

AB 251 - Meat / Poultry Inspection

- Updates definitions of "custom processing establishment" and "mobile processing unit":
- Removes the requirement for custom processing establishments to be fixed locations.
- Clarifies that both types of operations must be licensed under regulations adopted by the State Quarantine Officer.
- Defines mobile processing units as operations that may serve interstate or intrastate commerce.
- Defines "custom processing" as the slaughtering, skinning, and preparing of livestock or poultry at the request of the owner, solely for their personal consumption.
- Requires the State Quarantine Officer to:
- Establish a licensing process for mobile processing units to:
 - Perform custom processing.
 - Operate as official establishments authorized to slaughter certain animals for interstate commerce.
- Create regulations allowing custom processing establishments and mobile processing units to slaughter animals for intrastate sale on a commercial basis.
- Aligns terms and provisions with existing state and federal law regarding the inspection and regulation of meat and poultry.

AB 251 - Meat / Poultry Inspection

Existing law defines "official establishment" to mean, with certain exceptions, an establishment in this State which on a commercial basis slaughters for hire any meat animal, game mammal, poultry or game bird for human consumption and which has been inspected and approved by the State Quarantine Officer. (NRS 583.375) Under existing law, a custom processing establishment and mobile processing unit slaughter or process livestock or poultry for or upon request by the owner or person in lawful possession of the livestock or poultry. (NRS 583.277, 583.357) Existing law requires the State Quarantine Officer to adopt regulations, consistent with federal law, providing a process for a person to obtain a license to operate a custom processing establishment or a mobile processing unit in this State. When a person is issued a license to operate a custom processing facility or mobile processing unit pursuant to these regulations, existing law provides that the custom processing facility or mobile processing unit shall be deemed an official establishment for the purposes of certain provisions governing the inspection of meat and poultry. (NRS 583.454) Section 3 of this bill requires the State Quarantine Officer to adopt regulations providing a process for a person to obtain a license to operate a mobile processing unit which must authorize a mobile processing unit to perform custom processing and operate as an official establishment and slaughter certain animals on a commercial basis for interstate commerce. Section 3 also requires the Officer to adopt regulations to authorize a custom processing establishment or mobile processing unit to slaughter certain animals on a commercial basis for intrastate sale. Section 1.5 of this bill revises the definition of "custom processing establishment" to: (1) remove the requirement that the facility be fixed; and (2) provide that a custom processing establishment is licensed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Officer to perform custom processing or slaughter certain animals for human consumption on a commercial basis in intrastate commerce. Section 1.7 of this bill revises the definition of "mobile processing unit" to provide that a mobile processing unit is licensed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Officer to perform custom processing or slaughter certain animals for human consumption on a commercial basis for interstate or intrastate commerce. Section 1 of this bill defines "custom processing" as the slaughter, skinning and preparation of livestock and poultry upon request of the owner or person in lawful possession of the livestock or poultry and for consumption by the owner or person. Section 1.3 of this bill applies certain definitions in existing law and section 1 relating to the inspection of meat and poultry to the provisions of this bill

AB 116 - Food Delivery Service Providers

- Expands regulation of food delivery service platforms (e.g., apps and websites that arrange food pickup or delivery from multiple restaurants).

Requires both food delivery service platform providers & participating food dispensing establishments to ensure:

- The food dispensing establishment has a valid business license issued by the local government for the address where the food is prepared.

Prohibits:

- A platform provider from facilitating online orders from establishment that does not have the proper license.
- A food dispensing establishment from accepting or preparing online orders unless they are properly licensed for that location.

Penalties for violations:

- A food dispensing establishment that accepts orders without a valid license or provides false/misleading license info is subject to a civil penalty up to \$100 per order.
- A platform provider that fails to remove a non-compliant establishment after being given specific, verifiable information is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$500 per day (beginning 10 days after notification).

Obligation of platform providers:

- Must remove non-compliant food dispensing establishments from their platforms within 10 days of receiving proof of violation.

AB 116 - Food Delivery Service Providers

Existing law sets forth various requirements and restrictions concerning food delivery service platforms, which existing law defines to mean an Internet website, online service or mobile application which allows users to purchase food from multiple food dispensing establishments and arrange for the same-day delivery or same-day pickup of such food. (NRS 597.7625-597.7642) Existing law designates a person who operates such a platform as a food delivery service platform provider. (NRS 597.7628) Existing law defines "food dispensing establishment" to mean, in general, a food establishment that prepares and serves food intended for immediate consumption. (NRS 597.7629) Under existing law, a food delivery service platform provider is prohibited from facilitating an online food order involving a food dispensing establishment, including, without limitation, arranging for the same-day delivery or same-day pickup of food prepared by a food dispensing establishment, unless the food delivery service platform provider has entered into a written agreement with the food dispensing establishment authorizing such activities. (NRS 597.7635) This bill prohibits a food delivery service platform provider from facilitating an online food order involving a food dispensing establishment unless the food dispensing establishment has obtained any business license required by the local government in which the food dispensing establishment is located which authorizes the food dispensing establishment to conduct business at the address at which the food dispensing establishment prepares the online food order. This bill also prohibits a food dispensing establishment from accepting an online food order facilitated by a food delivery service platform provider unless the food dispensing establishment has obtained any business license required by the local government in which the food dispensing establishment is located which authorizes the food dispensing establishment to conduct business at the address at which the food dispensing establishment prepares the online food order. Under this bill, a food dispensing establishment who violates this prohibition or provides to the food delivery service platform provider false or misleading information regarding the business license of the food dispensing establishment is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 for each online food order which the food dispensing establishment fills in violation of the prohibition. Finally, this bill requires a food delivery service platform provider to remove a food dispensing establishment from the platform of the food delivery service platform provider if the food delivery service platform provider receives specific, verifiable information that the food dispensing establishment has accepted an online food order in violation of the provisions of this bill or has provided to the food delivery service platform provider false or misleading information regarding the business license of the food dispensing establishment. This bill provides that a food delivery service platform provider who fails to remove the food dispensing establishment from the platform of the food delivery service platform provider is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$500 for each day that the food dispensing establishment remains on the platform after the 10th day after the food delivery service platform provider receives the information.

The background of the image is a repeating pattern of watercolor-style citrus slices. The slices are in various colors: green (lemons or limes), orange (oranges), yellow (lemons), and red (grapefruit). Each slice is depicted with white outlines for the segments and a central pith area. The slices are arranged in a grid-like pattern, overlapping slightly.

*Thank you for
a great day!*