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The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Senate Legislative Services. The keyword, summary, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

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SB 14 Engrossed

DIGEST  
2025 Regular Session

McMath

Proposed law prohibits public schools and nonpublic schools that receive state funds from serving foods that contain specific artificial colors and additives to students.

Present law authorizes the La. State Board of Medical Examiners to establish minimum requirements for continuing education for the renewal or reinstatement of any license or permit issued by the board.

Proposed law requires physicians and physician assistants that practice family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology to complete a minimum of one hour of continuing education on nutrition and metabolic health every two years. Proposed law further provides that the board shall determine the content of the continuing education.

Proposed law requires food manufacturers to label products with a QR code and statement if the product contains specific artificial colors, additives, or chemicals. Proposed law further provides for a warning disclaimer on the manufacturer's website. Failure to comply with proposed law is a violation of the state Sanitary Code.

Proposed law requires food service establishments that cook or prepare food using certain seed oils to display a disclaimer on the menu or other clearly visible location that informs customers of the potential presence of seed oil in food served at the establishment. Proposed law further provides for the disclaimer that food service establishments shall use. Failure to comply with proposed law is a violation of the state Sanitary Code.

Proposed law requires the Dept. of Children and Family Services to develop and submit a waiver to the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture to permit La. to prohibit the purchase of ineligible beverages using SNAP benefits.

Proposed law establishes a time line for submission and implementation upon approval of the waiver and a process for resubmission upon denial of the waiver.

The provisions relative to continuing medical education are effective with the provider's continuing education cycle that begins on January 1, 2026.

The provision relative to serving ultra processed foods in schools is effective beginning with the 2027-2028 school year.

The provisions relative to disclosure of certain ingredients by manufacturers and seed oil use by food establishments are effective on January 1, 2027.

The provisions relative to the preparation of the SNAP waiver are effective upon signature of the governor, however, the Dept. of Children and Family Services is required to submit the waiver on or after April 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 37:1270(A)(8); adds R.S. 17:197.2, R.S. 40:661 and 662, and R.S. 46:290)

### Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

#### Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Health and Welfare to the original bill

1. Makes changes to terminology used for foods prohibited from being served in schools.
2. Adds ingredients that are prohibited from being served in schools.
3. Provides an exception for food in concession stands and vending machines.
4. Moves the implementation date for the school food prohibition from the 2026-2027 school year to the 2027-2028 school year.
5. Changes the continuing medical education requirement to one hour every two years.
6. Changes the warning label requirement to a QR code requirement with a disclaimer on the manufacturer's website.
7. Adds and removes ingredients that require a product's label to have the QR code and disclaimer on the website.
8. Adds specific language for food service establishments to inform customers of the use of seed oils.
9. Removes flaxseed from the list of seed oils that requires the notification.
10. Changes the definition of beverages that are prohibited for purchase with SNAP benefits.
11. Adds requirements relative to the implementation of the SNAP restrictions.
12. Adds language relative to effectiveness of proposed law if action is taken on the federal law.

13. Makes technical changes.