

Louisiana to Require Disclosures of Specified Food and Color Additives

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PRACTICES FDA Regulatory and Compliance

Now the law in Louisiana, Senate Bill 14 (S.B. 14) not only prohibits certain food ingredients in school-provided meals and beverages, but also requires food manufacturers to disclose the presence of certain food additives and color additives in food and beverage products offered for sale in Louisiana.² S.B. 14 also requires that food service establishments that cook or prepare food using seed oil display a disclaimer on the menu or other clearly visible location. These requirements of S.B. 14, if unchanged by federal law or litigation, are to become effective on January 1, 2028.

Which food additives are now prohibited in schools in Louisiana?

S.B. 14 adds Section 17:197.2 to the Louisiana Revised Statutes to prohibit public schools, as well as non-public schools receiving state funds, from serving breakfast, lunch and aftercare meals containing the following prohibited ingredients beginning in the 2028-2029 school year:³

- Acesulfame potassium
- Aspartame
- Azodicarbonamide (ADA)
- Blue Dye No. 1
- Blue Dye No. 2
- Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)
- Green Dye No. 3
- Potassium bromate
- Propylparaben
- Red Dye No. 3
- Red Dye No. 40
- Sucralose
- Yellow Dye No. 5
- Yellow Dye No. 6

However, this prohibition does not apply to food and beverages sold in school concession stands or vending machines.⁴

Read more about Louisiana's Disclosures of Specified Food and Color Additives [here](#).