



## Accessing Virginia’s Public School (K-12) Market Sector: Fresh Produce Food Safety Considerations

*Amber Vallotton, Extension Specialist, Horticulture, Virginia Tech*

*Alexandra Battah, Undergraduate Student, Agricultural and Applied Economics, Virginia Tech*

*Ryan Knox, Undergraduate Student, Food Science & Technology, Virginia Tech*

*Adrianna Vargo, Director Grower Services, Local Food Hub*

*Thomas Archibald, Assistant Professor, Agricultural, Leadership, and Community Education, Virginia Tech*

*Renee Boyer, Associate Professor, Food Science Technology, Virginia Tech*

*Natalie E. Cook, Doctoral Candidate, Agricultural, Leadership, and Community Education, Virginia Tech*

*Tiffany Drape, Assistant Professor, Agricultural, Leadership, and Community Education, Virginia Tech*

Despite the growing demand and support for local food, there can often be significant barriers for growers trying to tap into new markets, given specific food safety expectations, policies, and requirements. This trend is particularly true for institutional buyers, who are often constrained by far-reaching institutional and/or corporate policies. While there are lots of market opportunities in Virginia, navigating the landscape for growers can be daunting, since buyer food safety requirements are not a “one size fits all” standard for all markets. To better understand current expectations and perceptions across multiple market sectors in Virginia, and help producers better align their on-farm practices with these marketplaces, the Fresh Produce Food Safety Team conducted a state-wide market assessment survey in 2015-2016. The purpose of this factsheet is to provide you with the results of that work, especially if you are considering selling produce to public schools.

### Public School (K-12) Sector

Similar to hospitals, public schools have contracts with vendors already set in place. Like college and university students, children in public schools can also put money towards a “meal plan”. Most public schools offer both breakfast and lunch and change the menu weekly. A growing number of schools are

gradually transitioning from pre-made foods to more fresh, scratch cooked options. Given the emphasis on fresh fruits and vegetables, there is an opportunity for local growers to gain greater access to public school systems. According to the Virginia Department of Education, there are currently 1,822 K-12 schools in Virginia as of the 2017-2018 school year. The USDA has been encouraging school districts to use locally-produced foods in school meals and to use “farm-to-school” activities to spark students’ interest in trying new foods. In an article published by NPR, they mentioned that more than a third—36 percent—of U.S school districts reported serving local foods in the 2011-12 or 2012-13 school years. Buying local became more feasible with federal legislation that passed in 2008 as well as 2010, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture created the



Photo: Andrea Early (Harrisonburg City Schools, Virginia)

Farm to School program to get more healthful food in schools and link smaller U.S. farmers with a steady market of lunchrooms.

## Survey Highlights

This market sector represented the highest response rate of any sector surveyed, perhaps because of established farm-to-school programs across the state and the likelihood that school nutrition directors are more aware of food safety concerns due to the population they serve. Although the Public School market sector operates under significant constraints in terms of pricing and logistical challenges, it is a sector with significant growth potential for Virginia farms since many school systems make it a priority to spend commodity money on fresh fruits and vegetables. While accessing this market largely depends on the size and policies of a particular school system, more than half of respondents indicated that they would increase local purchasing of produce if food safety requirements were met, representing an area of opportunity for Virginia producers.

In particular, focus group participants mentioned the USDA pilot procurement program, designed to increase procurement of local produce in schools, but they faced challenges due to a lack of approved suppliers, who would need to meet Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification requirements in order to participate. Thus, the primary channel for school produce procurement is through distributors, since they handle both logistical hurdles, as well as food safety verification. For those schools buying direct from growers, fulfillment of food safety expectations varied widely from verbal assurances to written agreements to document reviews to site visits to third party food safety audits. Thus, while not all schools may require food safety certification at this point in time, there is increased pressure to do so, and those producers having GAP certification tend to gain greater access to selling their produce.

## Purchasing Priorities

- ◆ Quality
- ◆ Availability
- ◆ Delivery Capabilities
- ◆ Price
- ◆ Food Safety Certification

## Barriers to Purchasing

- ◆ Cost of Product
- ◆ Delivery Capabilities (Timing, Flexibility, etc.)
- ◆ Lack of Intermediaries (Food Hubs, etc.)
- ◆ Insufficient Volume of Product
- ◆ Grower Lack of Understanding of Buyer Requirements
- ◆ Product Consistency
- ◆ Corporate Requirements/Policies

## Recommendations

- ◆ Be aware of the size of the school district and the amount of flexibility they may or may not have to procure locally sourced products. Smaller school districts are generally easier to tap into.
- ◆ Establishing and fostering relationships with school foodservice staff is vital, because they will be aware of the school system's budget and how much is allotted for local food procurement. They will also know about Federal regulations that dictate the bidding process to ensure free and open competition between vendors.
- ◆ Recognize that food safety certifications like GAP may be mandatory for accessing some school systems, whereas other schools may be more flexible. While having a written food safety plan in place is a great idea, at a minimum, you should be able to effectively communicate the food safety practices you have in place. Demonstrating your awareness of the importance of food safety is critical!

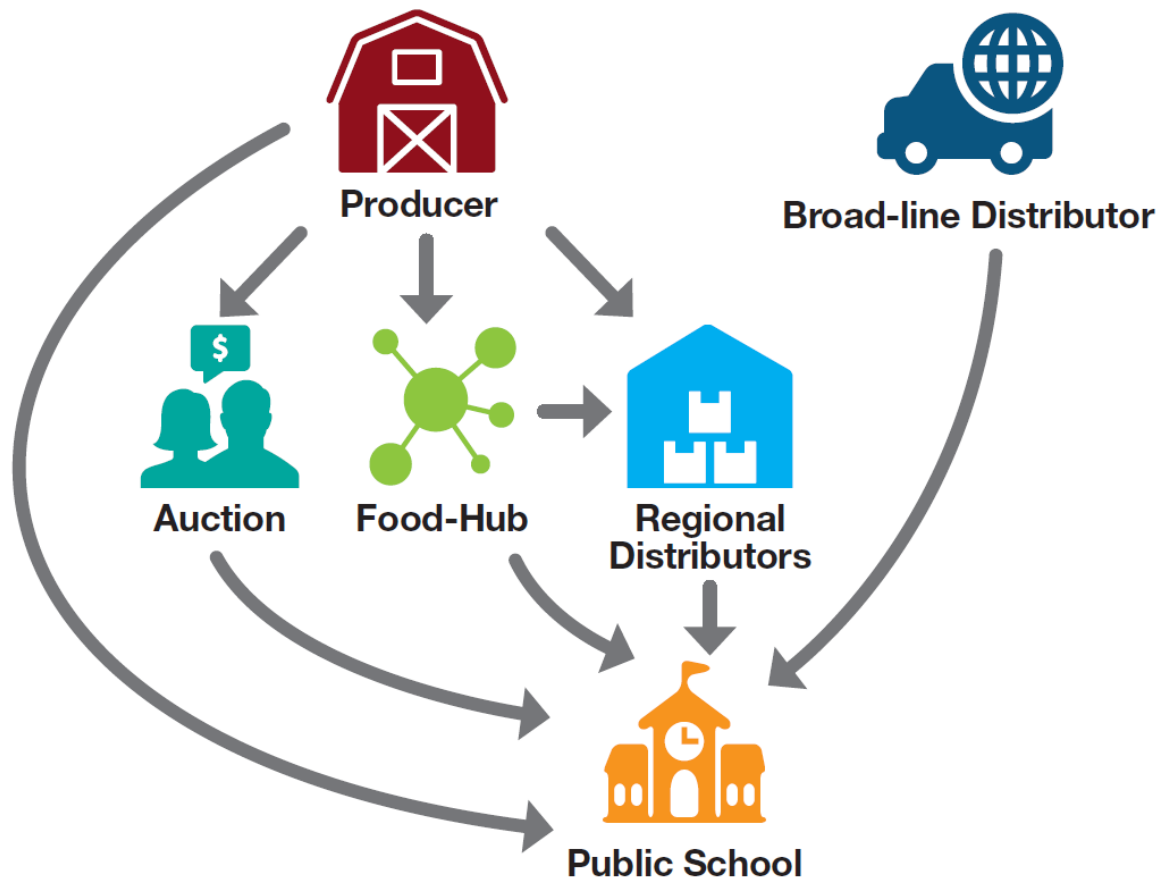
- ◆ Be aware that comprehensive liability insurance may also be a necessity in this market.
- ◆ Work with schools in close proximity to your farm to mitigate issues related to delivery and low-volume orders. Understand that consistent delivery of your product to the school is important to maintaining a good working relationship.
- ◆ Be open to selling to a local food hub or distributor, who may already have a business relationship with the school system.
- ◆ Be aware that schools struggle to find fresh produce during the school year, and they may have limited storage and cooking options. Season extension could be a way to open up some opportunities with schools.
- ◆ Be willing to join in-school events during Farm to School Week, fresh fruit/vegetable program, or at other times.
- ◆ Explore whether schools / PTOs in your area have, or are interested in establishing, a “snack-program” where fresh fruits and vegetables are provided to students. There may be grant funding or PTO funding available for this type of program.
- ◆ Consistent communication with your prospective buyer is critical to your success as a local producer.
- ◆ The bottom line is that while food safety certification may not be a firm requirement, farms wanting to increase their reach and impact in school settings should consider taking the extra steps toward certification, in order to broaden their markets and, more importantly, to provide more avenues of distribution through traditional and non-traditional distribution chains.

## Producer Checklist

- ◆ What is the size of the school system?
- ◆ Is the school open to sourcing locally produced food? If so, do you know who to contact to explore possibilities for being a vendor?
- ◆ Does this school system have programs, such as Thanksgiving, Farm-to-School month celebrations, or fresh fruits and vegetable initiative, which may open up opportunities for selling produce from your farm?
- ◆ Do you need a 3<sup>rd</sup> party food safety audit, such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification in order to sell your product to the school system?
- ◆ Are there are other food safety requirements such as needing to have a HACCP (hazard analysis and critical control point) plan implemented in your operation?
- ◆ Is a minimum level of liability insurance required?
- ◆ Are you able to offer consistent and reliable delivery to the school system to meet their needs and timing?
- ◆ Are there regional food-hubs or other intermediaries that might have established working relationships with the school system, that would alleviate possible logistical issues such as transport or meeting volume needs?



Photo: Andrea Early ( Harrisonburg City Schools, Virginia)



Sources of fresh produce for public schools (K-12) showing various access routes for producers.  
Graphic by Sarah Gugercin, Department of Horticulture, Virginia Tech.

## Resources

### USDA Farm to School Planning Toolkit

[https://www.fns.usda.gov/profiles/fns\\_gov/themes/fns/farm\\_to\\_school/toolkit/F2S\\_Planning\\_Kit.pdf](https://www.fns.usda.gov/profiles/fns_gov/themes/fns/farm_to_school/toolkit/F2S_Planning_Kit.pdf)

### USDA Farm to School Program

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/farmtoschool/farm-school-resources>

### USDA GAP/GHP Audit Program

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/auditing/gap-ghp>

### USDA Pilot Procurement Program

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/selling-food/pilot-project>

### Virginia Farm to School Program

<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/marketing-virginia-farm-to-school-program.shtml>

### Virginia Farm to School Resource Guide

<http://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/AEE/AEE-77/AEE-77-PDF.pdf>

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