

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 80

Recognizing that Federal law does not prohibit elementary school or secondary school students from discussing or sharing information about non-dairy milk alternatives.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 29, 2023

Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Recognizing that Federal law does not prohibit elementary school or secondary school students from discussing or sharing information about non-dairy milk alternatives.

Whereas all children deserve healthy, nutritious meals;

Whereas school meals play an essential role in meeting the nutritional needs of children;

Whereas some families choose plant-based milk to meet the nutritional needs of children with milk allergies;

Whereas cow's milk allergy is one of the most common food allergies reported in infants and young children;

Whereas plant-based milks are popular for health, ethical, and environmental reasons, and some individuals prefer the taste of plant-based milk over cow's milk;

Whereas some nutritional aspects of many plant-based milks are similar to cow's milk, such as sodium and potassium content;

Whereas the American Society of Nutrition has found that most plant-based milks are a healthier choice when it comes to fat and calories as compared to whole-fat cow's milk;

Whereas the First Amendment protects the rights of individuals to discuss food and beverage preferences and nutritional information with their peers, teachers, and school officials; and

Whereas current Department of Agriculture guidelines suggest that cow's milk is the best for all students, but this is clearly not the case for many children: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring), That—*

3            (1) it is the sense of Congress that nothing in  
4        the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act  
5        (42 U.S.C. 1750 et seq.) prohibits elementary school  
6        or secondary school students from discussing or  
7        sharing information about non-dairy milk alter-  
8        natives with their classmates on the campus of such  
9        school;

10           (2) parents and students should be provided  
11        with as much information as possible about school  
12        meal nutrition; and

1           (3) parents and students, in consultation with  
2           their physicians, should be able to have as much  
3           choice as possible in the school lunch program, so  
4           that the individual dietary needs of children can be  
5           better achieved.

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