

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

AN ACT to amend and reenact Virginia Code §§ 3.2-6400 and 15.2-2288.6

and to establish a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, a Farm Restaurant Permit, and a Farm Temporary Food Establishment Permit

directly in the Code of Virginia, with limited administrative implementation by the Board of Health

relating to farm food service on agricultural property;

establishing a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, a Farm Restaurant Permit, and a Farm Temporary Food Establishment Permit.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Farming alone does not pay for most small farms in Virginia. The cost of land, equipment, and labor routinely exceeds what raw agricultural products can be sold for at wholesale prices. Agritourism — inviting the public onto the land to experience it, and preparing and serving the very food grown there — is one of the few revenue models available to a small farm that can generate the cash flow needed to keep the farm operating at all. A farm that can serve a dinner using the vegetables it grew that morning and the chicken it raised that season is not circumventing food safety regulation. It is doing the most direct, traceable, and transparent version of food service that exists.

Under current Virginia law, there is no proportionate regulatory pathway designed for that farm to do this predictably and affordably on a recurring basis. A standalone Temporary Food Establishment permit exists under current law, but it is built around single occasional events, is subject to significant administrative burden for a farm hosting recurring gatherings, and its facility expectations are not calibrated to a working farm setting. The alternative — catering under an off-site licensed restaurant permit, or building and permitting a full commercial kitchen designed for restaurants on commercial property — is either unavailable to most farms or prohibitively expensive on land zoned for agriculture. The result is that farms attempting to serve the food they grow on a regular basis are regularly forced into costly, protracted disputes with regulators simply for doing what the Commonwealth's own agritourism and right-to-farm laws were written to encourage.

This proposal exists to close that gap directly. Its intent is to give a farm a clear, affordable, and contextually relevant path to serve the food it grows. It gives farms four proportionate, code-compliant paths — a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit for small, recurring gatherings, a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit for expanded sit-down and counter service, a Farm Restaurant Permit for permanent operations, and a Farm TFE Permit for occasion-based events — so that a farm can turn the food it grows into the revenue stream that keeps it growing food at all. Together, these paths make that route scalable to any size a farm actually operates at, without a real financial barrier to entry standing in the way of getting started. This is not deregulation. Temperature control, handwashing, food handler certification, and every substantive food safety requirement of the Virginia Food Regulations still apply in full. Only the certificate of occupancy and off-site permit barriers — which govern where food may be prepared, not whether it is prepared safely — are addressed. What changes is that the pathway to compliance becomes achievable for a farm rather than designed only for a restaurant.

SYNOPSIS

This Act establishes a regulatory framework of three scaled infrastructure tiers, plus a flexible catering-based tool usable alongside any of them, allowing Virginia farms engaged in agritourism to serve food grown on their own property. It builds directly on eight existing frameworks in Virginia law: (1) the Temporary Food Establishment provisions of the Virginia Food Regulations, [12VAC5-421-10](#); (2) the farm producer frameworks administered by VDACS; (3) the agricultural operations local regulation framework, Virginia

Code [§ 15.2-2288.6](#), which already restricts localities from regulating agritourism activities and farm food preparation done in compliance with state law; (4) the farm winery, farm brewery, and craft distillery local regulation framework, Virginia Code [§§ 15.2-2288.3](#), 15.2-2288.3:1, and 15.2-2288.3:2, which protects farm wineries, breweries, and distilleries from local overreach; (5) the Agritourism Event Structure Framework, Virginia Code [§§ 36-97](#), 36-98.4, and 36-99, which this Act complements without duplicating; (6) the bed-and-breakfast food service exemption, Virginia Code [§ 35.1-25](#), which the Farm Micro-Gathering Permit directly extends to a farm setting; (7) the Right to Farm Act, Virginia Code §§ 3.2-300 through 3.2-302, whose existing standard — that a locality may not unreasonably restrict farm activity absent a genuine relationship to public health, safety, and welfare — this Act applies specifically to food service; and (8) the existing Mobile Food Unit framework under 12VAC5-421, which already exempts a self-contained unit from the commissary requirement, and which the Stationary Farm Food Unit provision in Section 1 applies to a unit hard-connected to a farm's own water and septic infrastructure. The Farm Restaurant proposal is the food equivalent of what Virginia has already established for farm wineries and farm breweries. It does not create new policy. It applies existing policy consistently.

Tier 1 — The Farm Micro-Gathering Permit allows a farm to host no more than 18 guests across no more than three sit-down meals in a single day, generally suited to a farm's recurring, ongoing small-scale hosting, such as marketing itself as a retreat destination or holding small dinner parties on a regular basis, requiring no notification before each gathering and a fee equal only to the standard local health district inspection fee, provided guests are informed the food is not prepared in a licensed restaurant kitchen. The choice between this tier, the next scaled tier, or a Farm TFE Permit rests with the applicant, based on the nature of their own planned activity. This tier is modeled directly on Virginia's existing bed-and-breakfast exemption under [§ 35.1-25](#).

Tier 2 — The Limited Farm Restaurant Permit allows a farm to expand beyond Farm Micro-Gathering's 18-guest daily cap, authorizing both sit-down dining and walk-up counter service from a dedicated commissary structure, bounded only by the same 50-vehicle-trip-per-day threshold Virginia already applies to farm wineries and breweries. This tier is an expansion of Farm Micro-Gathering, not a separate or narrower category, and includes a built-in two-year transition requirement to a full Farm Restaurant Permit should that threshold be sustainably exceeded.

Tier 3 — The Farm Restaurant Permit establishes a permanent food service classification for farms, with requirements proportionate to agricultural operations. An amendment to [§ 15.2-2288.6](#) explicitly protects Farm Restaurants from local government requirements that would not apply to comparable non-farm food service operations.

A Flexible Tool Alongside Any Tier — The Farm TFE Permit is not a size tier itself, but a catering-based tool available alongside any of the three scaled tiers above. It allows farms to host discrete, occasion-based food service events — chef dinners, weddings, harvest gatherings — using food grown on-site, with a 150-guest cap per event and no annual limit on the number of events. A standalone TFE permit already exists under current law, but it is structured around single occasional events and imposes recurring administrative burden and facility expectations poorly suited to a working farm hosting regular gatherings. This Act creates a farm-specific TFE category calibrated to that reality.

EXISTING FRAMEWORK THIS ACT BUILDS UPON

This Act does not create new regulatory authority. It expands eight frameworks already in Virginia law:

1. Virginia Food Regulations — 12VAC5-421-10 (Temporary Food Establishments)

Current law defines a Temporary Food Establishment as a standalone permit available to any applicant for events operating no more than 14 consecutive days in conjunction with a single occasion, generally requiring a new application, review, and pre-operational inspection each time the permit is used. Current law and VDH policy (PIM #07-01) additionally provide that existing permanent permit holders need no separate TFE permit for their events. Neither provision was built for a farm hosting recurring, reservation-based gatherings

over an extended season using food it grows itself. This Act creates a Farm TFE category calibrated to that use case, replacing repeat single-event applications with a single annual permit, and adding a guest cap, an occasion definition, and a sourcing threshold that do not exist under the standard TFE framework.

2. VDACS Farm Producer Framework

Farms licensed by VDACS as agricultural producers already have regulatory recognition for the production and direct sale of food grown on their property. The Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE permits align food service regulation with this existing agricultural production recognition, creating a coherent regulatory identity for farms that grow and serve their own food.

3. Agricultural Operations Local Regulation — Virginia Code § 15.2-2288.6

Current law already restricts localities from requiring a special exception, special use permit, or administrative permit for agritourism activities and for the preparation, processing, or sale of food products at an agricultural operation in compliance with state law, unless there is a substantial impact on public health, safety, or general welfare. This Act clarifies that Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE permits satisfy that state-law compliance standard and extends that protection explicitly to permanent farm food service operations, closing the gap that has allowed localities to require commercial zoning, conditional use permits, and certificate of occupancy processes for farm food service that comparable non-farm venues do not face.

4. Farm Winery, Farm Brewery, and Craft Distillery Local Regulation — Virginia Code §§ 15.2-2288.3, 15.2-2288.3:1, and 15.2-2288.3:2

Virginia's General Assembly has already established, three separate times, the principle that farms and licensed producers selling agricultural products on agricultural land deserve protection from local government overreach. [§ 15.2-2288.3](#) (2006) provides that usual and customary activities at farm wineries shall be permitted without local regulation unless there is a substantial impact on public health, safety, or welfare. [§ 15.2-2288.3:1](#) extends identical protections to farm breweries, and [§ 15.2-2288.3:2](#) extends the same protection to licensed distilleries. The Farm Restaurant proposal is the food equivalent of what those three statutes established for wine, beer, and spirits — applying a principle the General Assembly has already endorsed three times to a farm that grows and serves food rather than ferments or distills it.

This proposal does not create new local protection under [§ 15.2-2288.6](#) — it creates the VDH permit pathway that makes proportionate compliance with state food safety law achievable for farms, which is the missing piece that has prevented [§ 15.2-2288.6](#) from being fully operative for farm food service.

5. Agritourism Event Structure Framework — Virginia Code §§ 36-97, 36-98.4, and 36-99

Since 2018, Virginia has separately studied the question of fire and life safety standards for farm buildings used to host public events, resulting in the Agritourism Event Structure Technical Advisory Committee established by SB 400 (2022) and continued by SB 1305 (2023). A 2018 Virginia Tech and Virginia Cooperative Extension stakeholder review had already recommended a substantive safety standard for such buildings, including fire alarm systems, emergency lighting, panic hardware, accessible restrooms, potable water, emergency vehicle access, and an occupancy tier of 50 to 300 persons, but those recommendations were never enacted. The committee's 2023 findings acknowledge that no mechanism currently exists for determining occupancy limits or issuing a certificate of occupancy for USBC-exempt farm buildings, and the Chair of the Virginia Fire Services Board formally objected that the committee's eventual non-binding guidance was inadequate for genuine life safety. The Committee has held no meetings since October 2023 and, despite this formal objection, has not reconvened. This Act does not attempt to resolve that separate, dormant building-code question. It addresses only the VDH food-service classification that caused the enforcement action underlying this proposal, and its occupant load and fire marshal consultation provisions in Section 3 are deliberately built on the Statewide Fire Prevention Code framework the Technical Advisory Committee itself identified as the appropriate ongoing-enforcement vehicle, so that this Act complements rather than duplicates or conflicts with that separate process.

6. Bed-and-Breakfast Food Service Exemption — Virginia Code § 35.1-25

Virginia has already accepted, for a different but analogous small-scale food operation, that disclosure to the guest can substitute for restaurant permitting below a certain threshold. A bed-and-breakfast operation may serve up to 18 guests without a restaurant permit, provided the premises is owner or owner-agent occupied and guests are informed the food is not prepared in a licensed restaurant kitchen. The Farm Micro-Gathering Permit in Section 3-A extends that same accepted principle to a farm setting, adapted to reflect that a farm operator, rather than an innkeeper hosting overnight guests, is the one making the disclosure. This Act does not ask the General Assembly to accept a new regulatory concept here — only to extend a concept it has already accepted.

7. Right to Farm Act — Virginia Code §§ 3.2-300 through 3.2-302

Virginia's Right to Farm Act was enacted in 2014 after a Fauquier County farmer was ordered by her local government to stop selling produce grown on her own farm. Backed by the Virginia Farm Bureau, the resulting law passed with wide bipartisan support and established that no locality may enact an ordinance that unreasonably restricts farm structures or farming practices in an agricultural district unless the restriction bears a genuine relationship to public health, safety, and general welfare. Section 2 of this Act applies that same, already-accepted standard specifically to farm food service, rather than asking the General Assembly to establish a new principle of local deference to agricultural operations — it already has one.

8. Existing Mobile Food Unit Framework — Virginia Department of Health Guidance under 12VAC5-421

Virginia's own Department of Health already recognizes that a mobile food unit does not always require a separate commissary: a commissary is required only where a local ordinance mandates one, or where the operator cannot demonstrate the unit is fully self-contained. The Stationary Farm Food Unit provision of this Act, defined in Section 1, applies that same principle more clearly still. A unit that remains at a single agricultural property for 30 consecutive days or more, hard-connected to that property's own water and septic infrastructure, is not merely self-contained in the way VDH's existing guidance already contemplates — it is more thoroughly connected to real, fixed infrastructure than a traveling unit relying on its own onboard tanks ever is. This Act does not ask VDH to accept a new category of exception; it applies an exception VDH's own guidance already recognizes to the single case that fits it most naturally.

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO VIRGINIA CODE § 3.2-6400 (DEFINITIONS)

Amend [§ 3.2-6400](#) to add the following definitions after the existing definition of “agritourism activity”:

“Farm Micro-Gathering” means a small-scale food service gathering, operated by a farm owner or operator on agricultural property that prepares and serves food primarily grown, raised, or produced on the same property or on nearby agricultural property, as defined herein, in connection with agritourism activities, that does not exceed 18 guests in a single day across no more than three sit-down meals in that day, and that operates under a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit issued by the Virginia Department of Health.

“Limited Farm Restaurant” means a permitted food establishment operated by a farm owner or operator on agricultural property that prepares and serves food primarily grown, raised, or produced on the same property or on nearby agricultural property, as defined herein, in connection with agritourism activities, through a stand-alone commissary structure distinct from the full-service kitchen equipment standard applicable to a Farm Restaurant, and that holds a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit issued by the Virginia Department of Health.

“Farm Temporary Food Establishment” means a discrete, invitation-based or reservation-based food service occasion — including but not limited to a farm dinner experience, chef's table event, wedding, private celebration, or harvest gathering — operated by a farm owner or operator on agricultural property that prepares and serves food primarily grown, raised, or produced on the same property or on nearby agricultural property, as defined herein, in connection with agritourism activities, that does not exceed 150 guests per

occasion, and that operates under an annual Farm TFE Permit issued by the Virginia Department of Health. Walk-in, open-ended, or ongoing food service does not qualify as a Farm Temporary Food Establishment.

“Farm Restaurant” means a permitted food establishment operated by a farm owner or operator on agricultural property that prepares and serves food primarily grown, raised, or produced on the same property or on nearby agricultural property, as defined herein, in connection with agritourism activities, and that holds a Farm Restaurant Permit issued by the Virginia Department of Health.

“Nearby agricultural property” means either: (i) agricultural property on which an agricultural operation, as defined in [§ 3.2-300](#), is conducted by the same applicant, and which is contiguous with or immediately adjoining the permitted property; or (ii) agricultural property on which an agricultural operation, as defined in [§ 3.2-300](#), is conducted by a different farm operator, located within the same county or city as the permitted property, from which the applicant directly purchases food for use under a Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, or Farm TFE Permit.

“Stationary Farm Food Unit” means a mobile food unit, as defined under 12VAC5-421, that remains at a single agricultural property for a period of 30 consecutive days or more, connected to that property's septic and power infrastructure, and is not moved to serve a different location or a different operator during that period. A Stationary Farm Food Unit is not required to independently hold a Mobile Food Unit Permit or operate in conjunction with a commissary under 12VAC5-421 while stationed at a single agricultural property; it is treated for purposes of this Act as a farm structure serving as the location for cooking or final food preparation, consistent with the definition of catering under 12VAC5-421-10, in the same manner as a barn qualifying under §§ 36-97 through 36-99. A mobile food unit that returns to travel between properties on a more frequent basis remains subject to the standard Mobile Food Unit Permit and commissary requirements under 12VAC5-421.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT TO VIRGINIA CODE § 15.2-2288.6 (AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS LOCAL REGULATION)

Amend § 15.2-2288.6 by adding the following subsections after the existing text. NOTE: § 15.2-2288.6 already restricts local regulation of agritourism activities and of food preparation in compliance with state law. This amendment clarifies that Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE permits satisfy that compliance standard, and extends to farm food service the same explicit local protection that Virginia Code § 15.2-2288.3 provides for farm wineries and § 15.2-2288.3:1 provides for farm breweries.

A.

Usual and customary Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm Temporary Food Establishment activities and events shall be permitted on agricultural property without local regulation, unless a locality demonstrates a substantial impact on the health, safety, or general welfare of the public, consistent with the standard established for farm wineries under Virginia Code [§ 15.2-2288.3](#).

The Farm Micro-Gathering Permit's 18-guest daily cap corresponds to roughly nine vehicle trips per day — well below the 25-vehicle, 50-trip-per-day threshold Virginia already uses to determine when a farm winery or brewery requires additional local clearance. Given this comparatively minimal impact, Farm Micro-Gathering activity is protected without an annual cap. A Farm TFE event, by contrast, can reach up to 150 guests in a single occasion, a materially greater potential impact per event; the strongest protection for that tier is accordingly limited to 12 such events in a calendar year, consistent with the impact-based rather than frequency-based logic of this section. Twelve events per calendar year is not an arbitrary figure: Virginia Code § 4.1-206.3 already authorizes a banquet license holder to conduct no more than 12 banquets per calendar year, and applies the same 12-event ceiling to Mixed Beverage Club Event and Banquet Tasting licenses. This subsection applies that same, already-accepted threshold to Farm TFE events. A Limited Farm Restaurant is held to that same 25-vehicle, 50-trip-per-day threshold, consistent with the sustained, ongoing nature of its operation relative to Farm Micro-Gathering; exceeding that threshold does not remove a Limited Farm Restaurant's validity, but triggers the two-year transition to a Farm Restaurant Permit required under Section 3-B(11). A Farm Restaurant, as a permanent, ongoing operation, is held to the same 25-vehicle, 50-trip-per-day threshold Virginia already applies to farm wineries and breweries themselves — this

subsection does not extend Farm Restaurants any protection beyond what the winery model it is built on already provides.

B. No locality shall require a Farm Micro-Gathering operating under a valid Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, a Limited Farm Restaurant operating under a valid Limited Farm Restaurant Permit and anticipating no more than 50 visitor vehicle trips per day, a Farm Restaurant permitted under Virginia Department of Health regulations and anticipating no more than 50 visitor vehicle trips per day, or a Farm TFE operating under a valid Farm TFE Permit and conducting no more than 12 Farm TFE events open to the public in a calendar year, to:

1. Obtain a commercial or mixed-use zoning designation or reclassification as a condition of operating on agricultural property;
2. Obtain a conditional use permit, special use permit, or similar local approval that would not be required of a comparable food service operation on non-agricultural commercial property; or
3. Meet any local requirement imposed specifically because the food service operation is located on agricultural property, if that requirement exceeds what would be imposed on a comparable non-farm food service operation.

A Farm TFE conducting more than 12 events open to the public in a calendar year remains fully valid and permitted, and retains the protections of subsection A, but is not entitled to the additional protections of this subsection B for events beyond the twelfth. Private, invitation-only Farm TFE events are not counted toward this 12-event limit. A Farm Restaurant anticipating more than 50 visitor vehicle trips per day likewise remains fully valid and permitted, and retains the protections of subsection A, consistent with the same clearance threshold already applicable to a farm winery or brewery of comparable scale. A Limited Farm Restaurant exceeding 50 visitor vehicle trips per day, averaged over a rolling 90-day period, remains fully valid and permitted, and retains the protections of subsection A, subject to the two-year transition requirement set forth in Section 3-B(11).

C. Nothing in subsection B shall be construed to:

1. Limit the authority of a locality to require compliance with applicable septic system capacity, wastewater disposal, or private well regulations administered by the local health department, or to require reasonable site plan review for traffic, parking, and access sufficient to protect public safety, provided such requirements are applied on the same basis as they would be applied to a comparable non-farm use of similar scale; provided further that a locality shall not require installation of a conventional onsite sewage system, a permanent restroom facility, or an alternative onsite sewage system for a Farm TFE event or a Farm Micro-Gathering where portable toilet facilities meeting the mass gathering standards of [12VAC5-610-980](#) are provided, or, for permanent Farm Restaurant operations, where a composting toilet or biodigester system approved under [12VAC5-613](#) (Regulations for Alternative Onsite Sewage Systems) is sized appropriately for the scale and frequency of activity and satisfies applicable Virginia Department of Health regulations under [12VAC5-610](#) and [12VAC5-613](#); provided further that, consistent with the assumption of inherent risk already established for agritourism visitors under Virginia Code [§ 3.2-6401](#), and in recognition that entering an agricultural property is itself part of the agritourism experience and is distinct from entering a commercial property, a locality retains authority to require a reasonable traffic and parking management plan and adequate lighting for pedestrian safety, but shall not require a Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, or Farm TFE operation to install paved or hard-surfaced commercial parking facilities or driveways, or permanent commercial-grade exterior lighting fixtures or illumination levels, where a grass, gravel, or otherwise unpaved parking area, driveway, or access road and temporary or portable lighting, including string lighting, adequately serve the safety needs of the scale and frequency of activity conducted, provided that any such unpaved driveway or access road remains passable and load-bearing for emergency vehicle access;

2. Limit the authority of a locality to enforce generally applicable health, safety, and building code requirements that apply equally to farm and non-farm food service operations;
3. Limit the authority of the local Building Department to determine certificate of occupancy requirements for structures used as Farm Restaurants in accordance with applicable building codes and agricultural exemption provisions; or
4. Exempt a Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, or Farm TFE from compliance with the Virginia Food Regulations, [12VAC5-421](#), or any requirement of the permit issued thereunder.

D.

A Farm Temporary Food Establishment operating under a valid Farm TFE Permit issued pursuant to Virginia Department of Health regulations is an agritourism activity within the meaning of this chapter and is entitled to the protections of subsection A with respect to any locality requirement that exceeds what would be imposed on comparable non-farm food service operations.

A Farm Micro-Gathering operating under a valid Farm Micro-Gathering Permit issued pursuant to Virginia Department of Health regulations is likewise an agritourism activity within the meaning of this chapter and is entitled to the same protections of subsection A with respect to any locality requirement that exceeds what would be imposed on comparable non-farm food service operations.

A Limited Farm Restaurant operating under a valid Limited Farm Restaurant Permit is likewise an agritourism activity within the meaning of this chapter and is entitled to the same protections of subsection A with respect to any locality requirement that exceeds what would be imposed on comparable non-farm food service operations.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The sourcing thresholds established in this Act are intended to ensure that the Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE classifications each reflect genuine, substantial agricultural production, whether by the permit holder or by the local farming community the permit holder is directly part of — not to function as a loophole allowing any food service operation to qualify by claiming loose or indirect “local” sourcing. Where a specific application of “nearby agricultural property” or the sourcing threshold in Section 3 does not squarely resolve a particular case, the Board of Health and any reviewing authority shall interpret that provision consistently with this intent: to support working farms and the neighboring agricultural operations they directly source from, and not to extend these classifications to operations whose connection to actual on-farm production is attenuated, indirect, or nominal.

SECTION 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FARM MICRO-GATHERING, LIMITED FARM RESTAURANT, FARM TFE, AND FARM RESTAURANT PERMITS

The following permit categories are established directly by statute, consistent with counsel’s recommendation that the General Assembly set the substantive terms of these permits in the Code of Virginia itself, rather than delegating that authority to the Board of Health. The Board’s role is limited to administrative implementation, defined narrowly in Section 3-F below. Subsections are ordered from the lightest-touch pathway to the most involved, reflecting the scale of activity each is built for.

The following permit categories are hereby established in the Code of Virginia, consistent with the definitions established in Section 1 of this Act:

A. Farm Micro-Gathering Permit

Modeled directly on the existing bed-and-breakfast exemption under § 35.1-25, which already permits a small-scale, owner-occupied food operation to serve up to 18 guests without a restaurant permit, provided guests are informed the food is not prepared in a licensed restaurant kitchen. This subsection extends that same accepted principle to a farm

setting, at a smaller scale appropriate to the absence of the innkeeper relationship that grounds the B&B exemption, while establishing a clear, obtainable permit path rather than leaving the facility's status undetermined.

A farm may obtain a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, requiring no notification before each gathering and a fee limited to the standard local health district inspection fee described in subdivision 7, upon meeting all of the following conditions:

1. No more than 18 guests are served in a single day, across no more than three sit-down meals in that day, allowing for multi-meal experiences. This permit is generally suited to a farm's recurring, ongoing pattern of small-scale hosting — for example, marketing the farm as a retreat destination or holding small dinner parties on a regular basis — while a Farm TFE Permit may better suit a one-time or occasional event of similar scale. The choice between them rests with the applicant, based on the nature of their own planned activity, and is not a basis for the local health district to deny or challenge an application that otherwise meets the conditions of this subsection;
2. A minimum of 51 percent, by weight, of the food served at the gathering, excluding de minimis ingredients such as salt, common seasonings and spices, cooking oils, and water, is grown, raised, or produced on the permitted property or on nearby agricultural property, consistent with the sourcing definition in Section 1 of this Act;
3. The operator is engaged in the growing, raising, or producing of food on an agricultural operation, as defined in [§ 3.2-300](#), on the property where the gathering is held;
4. Guests are informed, before the meal is served, that the food is prepared on a working farm and is not prepared in a licensed restaurant kitchen, consistent with the disclosure standard already established for bed-and-breakfast operations under [§ 35.1-25](#). Where the permitted property already displays, or is required to display, the notice required under Virginia Code [§ 3.2-6402](#), that existing entrance sign shall be modified to add, alongside the required notice, the following statement: “This property also operates under a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit issued under Virginia’s Farm Restaurant Act.” The added statement shall be in black letters at least one inch in height, consistent with the lettering standard already required for that notice, and shall not replace, obscure, or reduce the legibility of the existing required notice. A separate entrance sign is not required where the existing sign is so modified. In addition, this disclosure shall include a single sign, posted at or near the location where food is served, legibly stating: “This food was grown and prepared on a working farm and is not prepared in a licensed restaurant kitchen.” No point-of-service sign of the scale required under Section 3-B(6-A) or Section 3-C(5) is required for a Farm Micro-Gathering;
5. At least one certified food handler as defined under [12VAC5-421](#) is present during food preparation and service; and
6. The facility used to store and prepare food has passed a food facility inspection by the local health district. This inspection is limited solely to confirming proper food storage and handling practices, adequate handwashing capability, and the presence of a certified food handler. It does not require the facility to meet the three-bay sink, mop sink, dedicated handwashing sink, floor drain, or other commercial kitchen equipment standards applicable to a Farm Restaurant under Section 3-C(2-A), and does not constitute or trigger a certificate of occupancy review, building code inspection, or any determination by a local Building Department. A farm building, including a barn, that qualifies for the agricultural exemption under §§ 36-97 through 36-99, or a Stationary Farm Food Unit as defined in Section 1, may be used as the location where cooking or final food preparation occurs under this exemption, consistent with the definition of catering under 12VAC5-421-10, without any additional building code requirement beyond the fire extinguisher, written emergency plan, and posted signage standard already required for agritourism structures under § 36-99. The Farm Micro-Gathering Permit shall be renewed on the same routine schedule applicable to a comparable food establishment.

7. Fee. The Farm Micro-Gathering Permit fee shall be equal to the standard fee charged by the local health district for a routine food establishment inspection under [12VAC5-421](#), and shall not exceed that fee. Should that standard fee change, the Farm Micro-Gathering Permit fee shall change correspondingly without further legislative action. This is the only fee that may be charged under this subsection; no additional or separate fee, including any re-inspection fee, may be charged beyond it.

If a food facility inspection under subdivision 6 identifies a deficiency, the local health district shall specify the deficiency in writing and afford the operator a reasonable opportunity to correct it and be re-inspected, at no additional charge, before the permit is denied or revoked. An applicant or permit holder under this subsection has the same right to appeal a denial, revocation, or adverse determination to the State Health Commissioner as provided in Section 3-G.

A farm operator who exceeds 18 guests or three sit-down meals in a single day, or who wishes to operate on a more frequent or predictable basis than this permit contemplates, shall obtain a Farm TFE Permit under subsection B. A farm may charge for food and service provided under this permit; the guest and meal caps in subdivision 1, not the pricing of the gathering, are what determine whether a Farm TFE Permit is required. This permit requires no notification before each gathering, and does not exempt the operator from applicable food handling and preparation practices, including proper handwashing. The Virginia Department of Health retains full authority to investigate a specific complaint regarding a gathering conducted under this permit. A single kitchen sink used for both dishwashing and handwashing, consistent with a typical home kitchen, satisfies the handwashing practice standard; a dedicated, separate handwashing sink is not required under this permit.

B. Limited Farm Restaurant Permit

A farm may obtain a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, authorizing walk-up, counter-service food operation from a stand-alone commissary structure, upon meeting all of the following conditions:

1. A minimum of 51 percent, by weight, of the food served, excluding de minimis ingredients such as salt, common seasonings and spices, cooking oils, and water, is grown, raised, or produced on the permitted property or on nearby agricultural property, consistent with the sourcing definition in Section 1 of this Act;
2. The operator is engaged in the growing, raising, or producing of food on an agricultural operation, as defined in § 3.2-300, on the property where the Limited Farm Restaurant is located;
3. This permit authorizes both sit-down dining and walk-up, counter-service food operation — including but not limited to a recurring farm market stand, casual counter service, or a ticketed or packaged dining experience — without the 18-guest daily cap applicable to a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, bounded instead by the vehicle-trip threshold in subdivision 11. A Limited Farm Restaurant is an expansion of the activities permitted under a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, not a separate or narrower category of use. An operator may choose the tier that best fits the nature of their planned activity, consistent with the same principle of applicant discretion established in Section 3-A;
4. The commissary structure includes a commercial hood, a three-bay sink, and a dedicated handwashing sink. A mop sink and floor drain are not required;
5. A farm building, including a barn, that qualifies for the agricultural exemption under §§ 36-97 through 36-99, or a Stationary Farm Food Unit as defined in Section 1, may be used as the dining or seating area associated with a Limited Farm Restaurant, separate from the commissary structure itself, without any additional building code requirement beyond the fire extinguisher, written emergency plan, and posted signage standard already required for agritourism structures under § 36-99;
6. The commissary structure is connected to hard water and septic infrastructure. Electric or gas service is required only to the extent the operator's equipment requires that utility;

7. At least one enclosed, ventilated restroom stall, including a toilet and sink connected to the property's required water system, is available to guests. The toilet's wastewater shall be managed either by connection to the property's septic system or by a holding tank serviced on a regular schedule sufficient to prevent overflow, at the operator's choice. Full commercial multi-fixture restroom standards applicable to a Farm Restaurant are not required;

8. At least one certified food handler as defined under 12VAC5-421 is present during food preparation and service at all times;

9. The local health district shall inspect the commissary structure prior to permit issuance, and at least annually thereafter, consistent with the inspection frequency already required of any restaurant under § 35.1-22. This inspection does not require a certificate of occupancy review, building code inspection, or any determination by a local Building Department;

10. The Limited Farm Restaurant Permit fee shall be equal to the standard fee charged by the local health district for a comparable restaurant permit under 12VAC5-421, and shall not exceed that fee. Should that standard fee change, the Limited Farm Restaurant Permit fee shall change correspondingly without further legislative action; and

11. A Limited Farm Restaurant remains protected under Section 2, subsection B, so long as it generates no more than 50 visitor vehicle trips per day, averaged over any rolling 90-day period, consistent with the same threshold already applicable to a farm winery or brewery of comparable scale. Should that 90-day rolling average exceed 50 vehicle trips per day, the local health district or local zoning authority shall provide the operator written notice, and the operator shall, within 90 days of that notice, inform the local health district whether it intends to (i) pursue a Farm Restaurant Permit, or (ii) reduce its operation to no more than 50 visitor vehicle trips per day going forward. An operator who chooses to pursue a Farm Restaurant Permit shall submit a complete Farm Restaurant Permit application under Section 3-C within one year of the notice, and shall have the resulting Farm Restaurant inspected and operating under a valid Farm Restaurant Permit within two years of the notice. A delay attributable to the review timeline of the local health district, local zoning authority, or local Building Department, rather than to the operator, does not count against either deadline, and either deadline is extended by the length of that delay. A Limited Farm Restaurant Permit remains fully valid throughout this process. An operator who meets both deadlines retains the protection of subsection B without interruption. An operator who reduces its operation to within the threshold retains the protection of subsection B going forward. An operator who fails to submit a complete application within one year, or fails to have the Farm Restaurant inspected and operating within two years, retains a fully valid Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, but no longer retains the protection of subsection B, and instead retains only the protection of subsection A, consistent with the treatment of any other tier that exceeds its own threshold under this Act.

12. Signage. Where the permitted property already displays, or is required to display, the notice required under Virginia Code § 3.2-6402, that existing entrance sign shall be modified to add, alongside the required notice, the following statement: "This property also operates under a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit issued under Virginia's Farm Restaurant Act." The added statement shall be in black letters at least one inch in height, consistent with the lettering standard already required for that notice, and shall not replace, obscure, or reduce the legibility of the existing required notice. A separate entrance sign is not required where the existing sign is so modified. In addition, at or near the location where food is served, the permit holder shall post a sign no smaller than 11 by 17 inches, with legible lettering, reading: "This food was grown and prepared on a working farm, under a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit issued under Virginia's Farm Restaurant Act. In the spirit of Virginia's Agritourism Act, you are entering a working agricultural property, not a commercial one, and you assume the inherent risks of that experience." The required language in this subdivision is a floor, not a ceiling.

C. Farm Restaurant Permit

The Board shall establish a Farm Restaurant Permit with the following minimum provisions:

1. Eligibility. The applicant must own or actively operate an agricultural operation, as defined in [§ 3.2-300](#), in Virginia, must be engaged in the growing, raising, or producing of food on that property, and must serve food primarily grown on the same property or on nearby agricultural property. A minimum of 51 percent, by weight, of all food served during the calendar year, excluding de minimis ingredients such as salt, common seasonings and spices, cooking oils, and water, must originate from the permitted property or from nearby agricultural property. This threshold is calculated on an annual basis to account for seasonal variation in on-farm production.

2. Permit requirements. Requirements for a Farm Restaurant Permit shall be proportionate to the scale and agricultural character of the operation with respect to certificate of occupancy, zoning, and other administrative and locational barriers addressed in Section 2 of this Act, and shall not apply the full requirements applicable to commercial restaurants on commercial property where those administrative requirements are inconsistent with agricultural farm operations. This proportionality does not extend to food safety equipment or facility standards. Consistent with Section 3-F, this proportionality standard is established directly by this Act; the Board's role is limited to the administrative mechanics of applying it, in consultation with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

2-A. Equipment and facility standards. A Farm Restaurant shall comply with the equipment and facility standards applicable to a comparable commercial restaurant under [12VAC5-421](#). Nothing in this Act reduces the equipment or facility standard applicable to a Farm Restaurant; the proportionate treatment this Act provides for Farm Restaurants addresses certificate of occupancy, zoning, and local administrative barriers, not the underlying food safety equipment standard itself.

2-B. Food handler certification. At least one certified food handler as defined under [12VAC5-421](#) shall be present during food preparation and service at a Farm Restaurant at all times, the same requirement applicable under this Act to a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, and a Farm TFE Permit. This requirement is not reduced or made proportionate at any tier of this Act; it is the same substantive food safety floor at every scale of operation this Act creates.

3. Inspection. The local health district shall inspect Farm Restaurant facilities prior to permit issuance, and at least annually thereafter, consistent with the inspection frequency already required of any restaurant under [§ 35.1-22](#). A schedule of more frequent inspection may apply where consistent with the risk level of the operation, appropriate to agricultural facilities; nothing in this subdivision reduces the inspection frequency below what [§ 35.1-22](#) already requires. Consistent with Section 3-F, this standard is established directly by this Act; the Board's role is limited to the administrative scheduling and procedural mechanics of conducting such inspections.

3-A. Fee. The annual Farm Restaurant Permit fee shall be equal to the standard annual restaurant permit fee established under [12VAC5-421](#) and charged by the local health district for a comparable food establishment, and shall not exceed that fee. Should the standard restaurant permit fee change, the Farm Restaurant Permit fee shall change correspondingly without further legislative action.

4. Certificate of occupancy. The requirement for a certificate of occupancy for structures used as Farm Restaurants shall be determined by the local Building Department in accordance with applicable building codes and shall not be determined by the Virginia Department of Health. Existing agricultural structures used for Farm Restaurant operations shall be assessed for CO requirements based on their construction and use in accordance with building code agricultural exemption provisions.

5. Signage. Where the permitted property already displays, or is required to display, the notice required under Virginia Code [§ 3.2-6402](#), that existing entrance sign shall be modified to add, alongside the required [§ 3.2-6402](#) notice, the following statement: "This property also operates under a Farm Restaurant Permit issued under Virginia's Farm Restaurant Act." The added statement shall be in black letters at least one inch in height, consistent with the lettering standard already required for the [§ 3.2-6402](#) notice, and shall not replace, obscure, or reduce the legibility of the existing required notice. A separate entrance sign is not required where the existing [§ 3.2-6402](#) sign is so modified. In addition, at or

near the location where food is served, the permit holder shall post a sign no smaller than 11 by 17 inches, with legible lettering, reading: “This food was grown and prepared on a living, working farm, under a Farm Restaurant Permit issued under Virginia’s Farm Restaurant Act — the most direct and traceable path food can take to your plate. In the spirit of Virginia’s Agritourism Act, you are entering a working agricultural property, not a commercial one, and you assume the inherent risks of that experience.” The required language in this subdivision is a floor, not a ceiling; a permit holder remains free to include additional signage, language, or branding beyond what is required, provided the required language remains fully present and legible.

6. Relationship to Farm TFE. A Farm TFE Permit holder may apply for a Farm Restaurant Permit to operate permanent, walk-in, or non-occasion-based food service that exceeds the scope of the Farm TFE occasion definition or the 150-guest cap. The Farm TFE Permit may continue during the Farm Restaurant permitting process. A Farm Restaurant Permit holder is not required to separately obtain a Farm TFE Permit to host a larger or occasional event on the permitted property; such an event is catering conducted from an already-licensed Farm Restaurant kitchen, consistent with the catering rights of any comparable commercial restaurant, and is governed by the Farm Restaurant Permit already held. Where such catering is conducted at a farm building, including a barn, that qualifies for the agricultural exemption under §§ 36-97 through 36-99, or at a Stationary Farm Food Unit as defined in Section 1, that building or unit serves only as the service location for the final preparation or serving of food already prepared in the licensed Farm Restaurant kitchen, consistent with the definition of catering under 12VAC5-421-10; it is not required to independently meet the equipment and facility standards of subdivision 2-A, which apply to the licensed Farm Restaurant kitchen itself.

D. Farm Temporary Food Establishment Permit

The Board shall establish a Farm TFE Permit with the following minimum provisions:

1. Eligibility. The applicant must own or actively operate an agricultural operation, as defined in [§ 3.2-300](#), in Virginia and must be engaged in the growing, raising, or producing of food on that property. A minimum of 51 percent, by weight, of all food served across all Farm TFE events held under the permit during the calendar year, excluding de minimis ingredients such as salt, common seasonings and spices, cooking oils, and water, must be grown, raised, or produced on the permitted property or on nearby agricultural property. This threshold is calculated on an annual basis to account for seasonal variation in on-farm production.

2. Annual permit. The Farm TFE Permit is issued annually by the local health district and authorizes the holder to conduct Farm TFE events on the permitted property under a single annual permit, in place of the repeat single-event applications otherwise required under the standard TFE process. Consistent with standard practice for a Temporary Food Establishment Permit, the local health district shall conduct an on-site pre-operational inspection before the annual permit is first issued or renewed. This inspection need not be repeated before each individual Farm TFE event held under that same annual permit. There is no annual limit on the number of Farm TFE events a permit holder may conduct, provided each event satisfies the occasion definition and guest cap in provisions 3 and 4.

Legislative note on event limits: the occasion definition and guest cap are the primary regulatory controls, not an annual event count. A farm holding a chef dinner every Saturday is not the equivalent of a restaurant — it is a series of discrete curated occasions. The General Assembly may establish an annual event floor for reporting purposes if preferred, but is not recommended to set a ceiling.

3. Occasion definition. Each Farm TFE event must be a discrete, invitation-based or reservation-based occasion. Walk-in, open-ended, or ongoing food service does not qualify as a Farm TFE event and requires a Farm Restaurant Permit. Examples of qualifying events include: chef dinner experiences, farm-to-table dinners, private chef's table events, weddings, private celebrations, harvest dinners, and similar curated farm occasions. Frequent or regularly recurring discrete occasions, such as a weekly reservation-based dinner series, remain Farm TFE events and do not constitute walk-in, open-ended, or

ongoing food service solely by virtue of their frequency; the determining factor is whether each occurrence remains a discrete, invitation-based or reservation-based occasion, not how often such occasions occur. A farm building, including a barn, that qualifies for the agricultural exemption under §§ 36-97 through 36-99, or a Stationary Farm Food Unit as defined in Section 1, may be used as the location where cooking or final food preparation for a Farm TFE event occurs, consistent with the definition of catering under 12VAC5-421-10, without any additional building code requirement beyond the fire extinguisher, written emergency plan, and posted signage standard already required for agritourism structures under § 36-99.

4. Guest cap. Each Farm TFE event is limited to 150 guests per occasion. For any structure or space in which an event anticipating more than 49 guests will be held, the permit holder shall obtain a written occupant load consultation from the local fire marshal under the Statewide Fire Prevention Code, and the event guest count shall not exceed the lesser of 150 or the fire marshal's occupant load determination for that specific structure or space. This consultation is a one-time, per-structure determination that remains valid for all subsequent Farm TFE events held in the same structure or space, and need not be repeated for each event, provided the structure or space has not undergone a material physical alteration affecting occupant load since the determination was made. Events exceeding 150 guests require a Farm Restaurant Permit or must be structured as catering under a valid catering operation permit held by the farm operator. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes an operator to exceed a lawful occupant load determination for the space in which an event is held. For purposes of this subdivision, "guests" excludes staff, vendors, entertainers, and other persons working the event, consistent with the standard already applied to farm winery events under Virginia law.

4-A. Verification. Compliance with the sourcing threshold in subdivision 1 shall be verified through the participatory verification framework established in Section 3-E, in lieu of routine record-keeping. The permit holder is not required to maintain harvest logs or purchase documentation absent a specific complaint or the absence of a completed verification within the preceding permit year, as provided in Section 3-E.

5. Notification. The permit holder shall notify the local health district not fewer than 72 hours before each Farm TFE event. Notification shall include the date, nature of the event, anticipated guest count, and menu. This is a notification requirement, not an approval requirement. Consistent with VDH Policy PIM #07-01, existing permit holders need only notify the local health department and post their permit at each event.

6. Food handler certification. At least one certified food handler as defined under [12VAC5-421](#) must be present during food preparation and service at each Farm TFE event.

6-A. Signage. Where the permitted property already displays, or is required to display, the notice required under Virginia Code [§ 3.2-6402](#), that existing entrance sign shall be modified to add, alongside the required [§ 3.2-6402](#) notice, the following statement: "This property also operates under a Farm Temporary Food Establishment Permit issued under Virginia's Farm Restaurant Act." The added statement shall be in black letters at least one inch in height, consistent with the lettering standard already required for the [§ 3.2-6402](#) notice, and shall not replace, obscure, or reduce the legibility of the existing required notice. A separate entrance sign is not required where the existing [§ 3.2-6402](#) sign is so modified. In addition, at or near the location where food is served, the permit holder shall post a sign no smaller than 11 by 17 inches, with legible lettering, reading: "This food was grown and prepared on a living, working farm, under a Farm Temporary Food Establishment Permit issued under Virginia's Farm Restaurant Act — the most direct and traceable path food can take to your plate. In the spirit of Virginia's Agritourism Act, you are entering a working agricultural property, not a commercial one, and you assume the inherent risks of that experience." The required language in this subdivision is a floor, not a ceiling; a permit holder remains free to include additional signage, language, or branding beyond what is required, provided the required language remains fully present and legible.

7. Fee. The annual Farm TFE Permit fee shall be equal to the standard annual Temporary Food Establishment permit fee established under [12VAC5-421](#) and charged by the local health district, and shall not exceed that fee. Should the standard Temporary Food Establishment permit fee change, the Farm TFE Permit fee shall change correspondingly without further legislative action.

8. Certificate of occupancy. A Farm TFE Permit holder is not required to obtain a certificate of occupancy solely on the basis of conducting food service under this permit. This is consistent with the existing Temporary Food Establishment framework under [12VAC5-421](#) and VDH Policy PIM #07-01. Nothing in this subdivision limits the authority of the local Building Department or fire marshal to enforce generally applicable occupancy load, egress, fire code, and structural safety requirements that apply to any gathering of a comparable size on the property, regardless of whether food is served. The determination of whether a structure used for Farm TFE events qualifies for the agricultural use exemption under the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code shall be made by the local Building Department using its existing agricultural exemption criteria. VDH's Farm TFE classification does not itself trigger a certificate of occupancy requirement, nor does it substitute for or override the Building Department's independent agricultural exemption determination.

9. Food safety. All food prepared and served under a Farm TFE Permit shall comply with applicable food temperature, handling, and storage requirements under [12VAC5-421](#). Adequate handwashing facilities, permanent or temporary, must be available at the service location during each event.

9-A. Sanitation facilities. Portable toilet facilities meeting the mass gathering standards of [12VAC5-610-980](#), including the applicable ratio of facilities to guests, satisfy the sanitation requirement for a Farm TFE event. A permit holder is not required to install a permanent restroom facility, conventional onsite sewage system, or alternative onsite sewage system solely to satisfy this permit, though such facilities remain a compliant option at the operator's discretion.

10. Enforcement. The local health district retains full authority to investigate a specific complaint or suspected violation at any time, regardless of when the permit was last inspected, and may suspend or revoke a Farm TFE Permit for repeated or uncorrected violations of the guest cap, occasion definition, sourcing threshold, or applicable food safety requirements, following notice and an opportunity to cure consistent with standard VDH permit enforcement procedures.

E. Participatory Verification Framework

Consistent with the intent of this Act to minimize administrative burden while maintaining genuine accountability, compliance with the sourcing conditions in subdivisions 3A.2, 3B.1, 3C.1, and 3D.1 shall be verified primarily through a participatory verification framework, modeled on the Participatory Guarantee System used by established agricultural certification programs such as Certified Naturally Grown, rather than through routine documentary record-keeping. This framework applies solely to verification of the sourcing threshold. It does not apply to, limit, or substitute for food safety inspection. Every Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE operator remains fully subject to inspection and enforcement by the Virginia Department of Health under [12VAC5-421](#), exactly as any other permitted food establishment in Virginia.

1. Verification method. Verification shall consist of a periodic on-farm visit conducted by another Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, or Farm TFE permit holder, a Virginia Cooperative Extension agent, or another qualified party recognized by VDACS, who shall attest to the permit holder's compliance with the applicable sourcing threshold. Verification visits shall occur on a rotating, non-reciprocal basis where practicable, such that a permit holder is not verified by the same party in consecutive years.

2. Frequency. A verification visit shall occur at least once during each permit year. For a first-time applicant, an initial verification visit shall occur within the growing season following the date of application.

3. Effect of verification. A completed verification satisfies the sourcing record-keeping requirement applicable to that permit — subdivision 3A.2 for a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, subdivision 3B.1 for a Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, subdivision 3C.1 for a Farm Restaurant Permit, or subdivision 3D(4-A) for a Farm TFE Permit — and, for the Farm TFE Permit, serves as the basis for annual permit renewal in lieu of independent re-verification by the local health district. Verification does not replace the local health district's authority to enforce food safety requirements applicable to any tier, including the requirements of subdivision 3A.6, subdivision 3D(9), or the general enforcement authority in subdivision 3D(10).

4. Absence of verification. Where no verification has occurred within the preceding permit year, or where a specific complaint regarding sourcing compliance is filed, the permit holder shall be required to provide documentary records, including harvest or production logs and invoices for ingredients not grown, raised, or produced on the permitted property, sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the applicable sourcing threshold.

5. Transparency. The Board of Health shall maintain a public registry of Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE permit holders, consistent with the transparency practices of established participatory guarantee programs. VDACS shall provide the Board of Health with verification dates for each permit holder under this framework, for inclusion in that registry.

F. Limited Administrative Role of the Board of Health

The permit categories, eligibility criteria, sourcing thresholds, guest caps, fees, verification framework, and all other substantive terms established in subsections A, B, C, and D of this Section are enacted directly by this Act and are not subject to alteration through regulatory action. The Board of Health shall promulgate regulations solely to implement the administrative mechanics of these permits — including application forms, submission procedures, inspection scheduling, and recordkeeping formats — and shall have no authority through such regulations to add, remove, or modify any eligibility requirement, threshold, cap, fee structure, or other substantive term established by this Act. Any regulation purporting to alter a substantive term established by this Act shall be void.

G. Application Processing and Appeals

1. Processing deadlines. The local health district shall approve or deny a complete Farm Micro-Gathering Permit application within 30 days of receipt, a complete Limited Farm Restaurant Permit or Farm Restaurant Permit application within 60 days of receipt, and a complete Farm TFE Permit application within 45 days of receipt. If the district fails to act within the applicable deadline, the application shall be deemed approved, and the district shall issue the permit without further condition. Any denial shall be in writing and shall identify the specific provision of this Act, or the specific food safety requirement of [12VAC5-421](#), on which the denial rests. A denial that does not cite a specific written provision is void.

2. Appeals. An applicant or permit holder may appeal a denial, suspension, revocation, or adverse interpretation under this Act to the State Health Commissioner within 30 days of the decision. The Commissioner shall issue a written decision within 45 days of receiving the appeal. The Commissioner's review shall not be limited to the local district's stated rationale, and the burden shall rest on the district to demonstrate that its decision rests on a specific written provision of this Act or of [12VAC5-421](#). Nothing in this subdivision limits any right of judicial review otherwise available under Virginia law.

SECTION 4. IMPLEMENTATION

A. The Board of Health shall initiate rule-making to implement Section 3 of this Act within 90 days of the effective date of this Act and shall complete such rule-making within 18 months of the effective date.

A-1. The Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm Temporary Food Establishment Permit provisions of this Act shall expire five years from the effective date of implementing regulations unless reenacted by the General Assembly. Not later than one year before expiration, the Board

of Health shall report to the General Assembly's Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources Committee and Local Government Committee on the implementation of all four permits, including data on the number of permits issued, events or gatherings held, inspections conducted, and violations noted.

B. In developing Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE regulations, the Board of Health shall consult with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry, and representatives of Virginia farm operators engaged in agritourism.

C. The Board of Health shall incorporate the Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, and Farm TFE frameworks into the stakeholder process for the Virginia Farm & Forest Prosperity Plan, signed into law June 10, 2026, to ensure alignment with the Commonwealth's agricultural policy goals.

D. VDACS shall publish and maintain a combined reference template showing the notice required under Virginia Code [§ 3.2-6402](#) together with the entrance signage language required under Section 3A(4), Section 3B(12), Section 3D(6-A), and Section 3C(5) of this Act, formatted for direct use by permit holders. VDACS shall update this template promptly upon any amendment to [§ 3.2-6402](#) or to this Act. This template is a compliance convenience only; the requirements of [§ 3.2-6402](#) and this Act, not the template itself, remain the controlling legal standard.

E. Transition. A farm lawfully conducting food service on the effective date of this Act under an existing Temporary Food Establishment permit, catering operation permit, restaurant permit, or combination thereof may apply for a Farm Micro-Gathering Permit, Limited Farm Restaurant Permit, Farm Restaurant Permit, or Farm TFE Permit and shall be entitled to continue operating under its existing permits, without interruption or additional condition, while its application under this Act is pending.

SECTION 5. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

A. Nothing in this Act modifies, limits, or otherwise affects any requirement of Title 4.1 of the Code of Virginia or the regulations of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Authority. The service of alcoholic beverages at any Farm TFE event or Farm Restaurant remains subject to all otherwise applicable licensing requirements.

A-1. Nothing in this Act modifies, limits, or otherwise affects any separate exemption or permit under Virginia law, including the Home Kitchen Food Processing Exemption under § 3.2-5130 for shelf-stable goods, or the poultry processing exemption under § 3.2-5400 et seq. for raw poultry raised, slaughtered, and processed on the permit holder's own farm. A farm operator may hold a Farm Micro-Gathering, Limited Farm Restaurant, Farm Restaurant, or Farm TFE Permit under this Act while separately relying on either of those exemptions for a different activity, without either framework being affected by the other.

B. If any provision of this Act, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

Sections 1 and 2 of this Act are effective upon passage. The substantive terms of Section 3 — including the permit categories, eligibility criteria, sourcing thresholds, guest caps, fees, signage requirements, and verification framework established in subsections A, B, C, D, and E — are effective upon passage and are not contingent on completion of the Board of Health's rule-making process. The administrative mechanics established under Section 3-F take effect upon completion of the Board of Health's rule-making process as provided in Section 4-A. Section 4 is effective upon passage.

Prepared by: Ian Newell, Owner — The Living Project, LLC d/b/a Celeste Farms

Presented to: Governor Abigail Spanberger; Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry Katie Frazier; Senator Dave Marsden; Senator Lamont Bagby; Senator Schuyler VanValkenburg; Senator Lashrecse Aird

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APPENDIX: REFERENCE LINKS — READ THE UNDERLYING LAW DIRECTLY

The links below go directly to the official Code of Virginia and Virginia Administrative Code text on the Virginia General Assembly's own website.

12VAC5-421 — Virginia Food Regulations (VDH) —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title12/agency5/chapter421/>

§ 3.2-300 — Definition of agricultural operation —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title3.2/chapter3/section3.2-300/>

§ 3.2-301 — Right to farm; restrictive ordinances (model for Section 2) —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title3.2/chapter3/section3.2-301/>

§ 3.2-6400 — Agritourism definitions — <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title3.2/chapter64/section3.2-6400/>

§ 15.2-2288.6 — Agricultural operations; local regulation of certain activities —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter22/section15.2-2288.6/>

§ 15.2-2288.3 — Farm winery local regulation —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter22/section15.2-2288.3/>

§ 15.2-2288.3:1 — Farm brewery local regulation —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter22/section15.2-2288.3.1/>

§ 15.2-2288.3:2 — Craft distillery local regulation —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter22/section15.2-2288.3.2/>

12VAC5-610 — Sewage Handling and Disposal Regulations (VDH) —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title12/agency5/chapter610/>

12VAC5-613 — Regulations for Alternative Onsite Sewage Systems (VDH) —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title12/agency5/chapter613/>

12VAC5-610-980 — Portable toilet standards for mass gatherings (VDH) —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title12/agency5/chapter610/section980/>

§ 36-97 — Definition of farm building or structure —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title36/chapter6/section36-97/>

§ 36-98.4 — Agritourism Event Structure Technical Advisory Committee —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title36/chapter6/section36-98.4/>

§ 36-99 — Minimum safety requirements for farm buildings open to the public —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title36/chapter6/section36-99/>

§ 3.2-6401 — Agritourism liability limited; assumption of risk —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title3.2/chapter64/section3.2-6401/>

§ 3.2-6402 — Agritourism warning notice required —

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title3.2/chapter64/section3.2-6402/>

§ 35.1-25 — Bed-and-breakfast food service exemption (model for Section 3-A) —
<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title35.1/chapter2/section35.1-25/>

§ 35.1-22 — Restaurant inspection frequency requirement (model for Section 3-C(3)) —
<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title35.1/chapter2/section35.1-22/>