Understanding Indiana House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1309

Farmers' Market Boot Camp

A. Scott Gilliam, MBA, CP-FS
Director, Food Protection Program
Indiana State Department of Health

House Enrolled Act 1309 Three statutory changes Allow certain food products Private residence Limited regulatory oversight Legally sold in two public places

Background

- A food establishment is defined in Indiana Code (IC) 16-18-2 and regulated under IC 16-42-5 (also known as "Sanitary Requirements for Food Establishments")
- IC 16-42-5 gives ISDH authority to promulgate rules for food establishments

Examples of rules written with this authority -

- Retail Food Establishments covered under 410 IAC 7-24, Sanitation Requirements for Retail Food Establishments
- Wholesale Food Establishments covered under 410
 IAC 7-21, Sanitation Requirements for Wholesale Food Establishments

Retail 410 IAC 7-24



Food Establishments
Regulated under IC 16-42-5



HEA 1309 Modifications to Indiana Code 16-18-2 and 16-42-5

- HEA 1309 passed in 2009 by Indiana Legislature made three changes to two Indiana statutes:
 - Changed the definition of "food establishment" by adding a new exclusion in IC 16-18-2-137
 - Added the term and definition of "potentially hazardous food product" in IC 16-18-2-287
 - Added section 29 to 16-42-5 outlining the requirements for home based vendors (HBV)

HEA 1309 Modifications to Indiana Statutes

- An individual vendor of a farmer's market or roadside stand is NOT a food establishment if the individual meets the requirements of IC 16-42-5-29
- In order to meet the exclusion, food products may be sold in ONLY two public places in Indiana:
 - Farmers' Markets
 - Roadside Stands
- Individual referred to as "Home-Based Vendor" (HBV)

Modification Resulting from HEA 1309

Limited Regulatory Regulated Entities Oversight Food Establishments Not A Food Establishment Retail Home Wholesale **Based Vendors**

Relevant Definitions

- Farmers' market: a common facility where two or more farmers or growers gather on a regular recurring basis to sell a variety of fruits, vegetables and other farm products directly to consumers
 - Can be combined with other events, but must be with the farmer's market
 - This is NOT an individual produce market operated by a person or company

Relevant Definitions

- Roadside stand: a place, building, or structure along, or near, a road, street, lane, avenue, boulevard, or highway where a HBV sells food product(s) to the public.
 - This does NOT include the HBV's residence or a regulated food establishment

Requirements of IC 16-42-5-29

The individual vendor (HBV) selling at a farmer's market/roadside stand is NOT considered to be a food establishment if the vendor's food product:

- Is MADE in the individual's primary residence (or in an adjacent area on the same property)
 - Cannot be a commercial kitchen (regulated food establishment)
- Is NOT a potentially hazardous food product

Restricted HBV-Produced Food Products

- Potentially hazardous food products (PHF)
- PHF are natural or synthetic foods that require temperature control because of capability to support:
 - Rapid and progressive growth of infectious/toxigenic microorganisms
 - Clostridium botulinum
 - Salmonella enteritidis
- pH (acidity), water activity (Aw) and other intrinsic factors are considered when making a determination

Examples of PHF

- Meat (domestic or wild)
- Poultry
- Aquatic animal products
- Dairy* (including raw milk)
- Egg products*
- *Excluding some baked items and dried noodles

Additional Types of PHF

- Use of "reduced oxygen packaging" (ROP) methods
 - Canned or hermetically sealed containers of acidified or low-acid foods
- Cut melons
- Raw seed sprouts
- Non-modified garlic-in-oil mixtures
- Cut tomatoes and cut leafy greens (salads)

Specific Examples of Allowed HBV Food Products

- Baked goods cakes, fruit pies, cookies, brownies, dry noodles
- Candy and confections caramels, chocolates, fudge, hard candy
- Produce whole and unprocessed
- Tree nuts and legumes
- Honey, molasses, sorghum, maple syrup
- Jams, jellies, preserves only high acid fruit
- May be temperature controlled only for quality

Items for Clarification

- Shell eggs are considered a PHF
- Shell eggs cannot be sold by a HBV, but can be sold by a regulated food establishment*
- Pickles, if made by acidification, cannot be sold by a HBV
- Low acid and acidified foods must be commercially sterile – HBV cannot do this
 - Such as:
 - Green beans, pickled beets, salsa, etc.
 - * State Egg Board exemption on farmers property

Further Requirements of IC 16-42-5-29

The individual vendor (HBV) is NOT considered to be a food establishment if the vendor's food product:

- Is prepared by an individual who practices sanitary procedures
 - Proper hand washing
 - Sanitation of packaging
 - Safe storage of product
- Is not resold
- Includes a label with the required information

Labeling of HBV Food Products

- HBV food products must be labeled
- Label must include the following:
 - Producer's name and address
 - Common name of food product
 - Ingredients of food product
 - Net weight and volume
 - Date food product was processed
 - The following statement in 10 point type:

"This product is home produced and processed and the production area has not been inspected by the State Department of Health."

Placards vs. Labels

- In place of labeling on the product a placard may be used in some situations:
 - When the product sold is not packaged
 - Must contain all the same required labeling information
 - Labeling is encouraged in most situations

Other Considerations

- Food sampling by a HBV:
 - Sampling does not include the assembling of 2 or more HBV food products at point of sale
 - Sampling must be discontinued if not conducted in a sanitary manner

Other Considerations

- Points of clarification:
 - may not sell other commercially prepared products (prepackaged items)
 - shall not deliver to any location other than a farmer's market or roadside stand (pre-ordering is acceptable)
 - may not sell products in another state at a farmer's market or roadside stand without meeting the requirements of that state

Role of the Regulatory Authority under HEA 1309

- A HBV is subject to inspection and/or samples of a HBV's food product can be taken by the regulatory authority if:
 - The HBV is non-compliant
 - The HBV's food product is misbranded or adulterated
 - A consumer complaint is received
 - There is an occurrence of an imminent health hazard

Role of the Regulatory Authority under HEA 1309

- The regulatory authority may require further information or testing of a food product to determine whether a food product is potentially hazardous or not
- Educate market masters and vendors
 - Refer questions to Food Safety Inspection Officer (FSIO) in the jurisdiction in which you are located or selling your products

HBV Review

• HBV's:

- may only sell non-potentially hazardous food products made in their primary residence with limited regulatory oversight
- may only sell their food products at a farmers' market and a roadside stand
- may not sell their products with the intent to be resold
- must meet the requirements listed in statute

HBV Review

A HBV who:

- sells PHF
- sells food products other than those produced in the home
- sells wholesale
- fails to meet the specified requirements

becomes a food establishment and is subject to all applicable food safety laws

Resources

- Purdue University website:
 - http://www.ag.purdue.edu/foodsci/Pages/IN-HEA-1309-info.aspx
 - Frequently asked questions about HEA 1309
 - Fact sheet on HEA 1309
 - ISDH guidance on HEA 1309
 - Final version of HEA 1309
- ISDH website http://www.in.gov/isdh/20640.htm

QUESTIONS?