

AN ACT concerning health.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,  
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Food Handling Regulation Enforcement Act is amended by adding Section 4 as follows:

(410 ILCS 625/4 new)

Sec. 4. Cottage food operation.

(a) For the purpose of this Section:

"Cottage food operation" means a person who produces or packages non-potentially hazardous food in a kitchen of that person's primary domestic residence for direct sale by the owner or a family member, stored in the residence where the food is made.

"Farmers' market" means a common facility or area where farmers gather to sell a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables and other locally produced farm and food products directly to consumers.

"Potentially hazardous food" means a food that is potentially hazardous according to the Federal Food and Drug Administration 2009 Food Code (FDA 2009 Food Code) or any subsequent amendments to the FDA 2009 Food Code. Potentially hazardous food (PHF) in general means a food that requires time and temperature control for safety (TCS) to limit pathogenic

microorganism growth or toxin formation. In accordance with the FDA 2009 Food Code, potentially hazardous food does not include a food item that because of its pH or Aw value, or interaction of Aw and pH values, is designated as a non-PHF/non-TCS food in Table A or B of the FDA 2009 Food Code's potentially hazardous food definition.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section, neither the Department of Public Health nor the Department of Agriculture nor the health department of a unit of local government may regulate the service of food by a cottage food operation providing that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The food is not a potentially hazardous baked good, jam, jelly, preserve, fruit butter, dry herb, dry herb blend, or dry tea blend and is intended for end-use only.

The following provisions shall apply:

(A) The following jams, jellies and preserves are allowed: apple, apricot, grape, peach, plum, quince, orange, nectarine, tangerine, blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cherry, cranberry, strawberry, red currants, or a combination of these fruits. Rhubarb, tomato, and pepper jellies or jams are not allowed. Any other jams, jellies, or preserves not listed may be produced by a cottage food operation provided their recipe has been tested and documented by

a commercial laboratory, at the expense of the cottage food operation, as being not potentially hazardous, containing a pH equilibrium of less than 4.6.

(B) The following fruit butters are allowed: apple, apricot, grape, peach, plum, quince, and prune. Pumpkin butter, banana butter, and pear butter are not allowed. Fruit butters not listed may be produced by a cottage food operation provided their recipe has been tested and documented by a commercial laboratory, at the expense of the cottage food operation, as being not potentially hazardous, containing a pH equilibrium of less than 4.6.

(C) Baked goods, such as, but not limited to, breads, cookies, cakes, pies, and pastries are allowed. Only high-acid fruit pies that use the following fruits are allowed: apple, apricot, grape, peach, plum, quince, orange, nectarine, tangerine, blackberry, raspberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cherry, cranberry, strawberry, red currants or a combination of these fruits. Fruit pies not listed may be produced by a cottage food operation provided their recipe has been tested and documented by a commercial laboratory, at the expense of the cottage food operation, as being not potentially hazardous, containing a pH equilibrium of less than 4.6. The following are potentially hazardous and prohibited from production and sale by a

cottage food operation: pumpkin pie, sweet potato pie, cheesecake, custard pies, crème pies, and pastries with potentially hazardous fillings or toppings.

(2) The food is to be sold at a farmers' market.

(3) Gross receipts from the sale of food exempted under this Section do not exceed \$25,000 in a calendar year.

(4) The food packaging conforms to the labeling requirements of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and includes the following information on the label of each of its products:

(A) the name and address of the cottage food operation;

(B) the common or usual name of the food product;

(C) all ingredients of the food product, including any colors, artificial flavors, and preservatives, listed in descending order by predominance of weight shown with common or usual names;

(D) the following phrase: "This product was produced in a home kitchen not subject to public health inspection that may also process common food allergens.";

(E) the date the product was processed; and

(F) allergen labeling as specified in federal labeling requirements.

(5) The name and residence of the person preparing and selling products as a cottage food operation is registered

with the health department of a unit of local government where the cottage food operation resides. No fees shall be charged for registration.

(6) The person preparing and selling products as a cottage food operation has a Department of Public Health approved Food Service Sanitation Management Certificate.

(7) At the point of sale a placard is displayed in a prominent location that states the following: "This product was produced in a home kitchen not subject to public health inspection that may also process common food allergens."

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section, if the Department of Public Health or the health department of a unit of local government has received a consumer complaint or has reason to believe that an imminent health hazard exists or that a cottage food operation's product has been found to be misbranded, adulterated, or not in compliance with the exception for cottage food operations pursuant to this Section, then it may invoke cessation of sales until it deems that the situation has been addressed to the satisfaction of the Department.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section, a State-certified local public health department may, upon providing a written statement to the Department of Public Health, regulate the service of food by a cottage food operation. The regulation by a State-certified local public

health department may include all of the following requirements:

(1) That the cottage food operation (A) register with the State-certified local public health department, which may include a reasonable fee set by the State-certified local public health department notwithstanding paragraph (5) of subsection (b) of this Section and (B) agree in writing at the time of registration to grant access to the State-certified local public health department to conduct an inspection of the cottage food operation's primary domestic residence in the event of a consumer complaint or foodborne illness outbreak.

(2) That in the event of a consumer complaint or foodborne illness outbreak the State-certified local public health department is allowed to (A) inspect the premises of the cottage food operation in question and (B) set a reasonable fee for that inspection.

Section 10. The Sanitary Food Preparation Act is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:

(410 ILCS 650/11) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 77)

Sec. 11. Except as hereinafter provided and as provided in Section 4 of the Food Handling Regulation Enforcement Act, the Department of Public Health shall enforce this Act, and for that purpose it may at all times enter every such building,

room, basement, inclosure or premises occupied or used or suspected of being occupied or used for the production, preparation or manufacture for sale, or the storage, sale, distribution or transportation of such food, to inspect the premises and all utensils, fixtures, furniture and machinery used as aforesaid; and if upon inspection any such food producing or distribution establishment, conveyance, or employer, employee, clerk, driver or other person is found to be violating any of the provisions of this Act, or if the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution or transportation of such food is being conducted in a manner detrimental to the health of the employees and operatives, or to the character or quality of the food therein being produced, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, distributed or conveyed, the officer or inspector making the inspection or examination shall report such conditions and violations to the Department. The Department of Agriculture shall have exclusive jurisdiction for the enforcement of this Act insofar as it relates to establishments defined by Section 2.5 of "The Meat and Poultry Inspection Act", approved July 22, 1959, as heretofore or hereafter amended. The Department of Agriculture or Department of Public Health, as the case may be, shall thereupon issue a written order to the person, firm or corporation responsible for the violation or condition aforesaid to abate such condition or violation or to make such changes or improvements as may be necessary to abate them,

within such reasonable time as may be required. Notice of the order may be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person, firm or corporation, or by sending a copy thereof by registered mail, and the receipt thereof through the post office shall be prima facie evidence that notice of the order has been received. Such person, firm or corporation may appear in person or by attorney before the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Public Health, as the case may be, within the time limited in the order, and shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to show why such order or instructions should not be obeyed. The hearing shall be under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Public Health, as the case may be. If after such hearing it appears that this Act has not been violated, the order shall be rescinded. If it appears that this Act is being violated, and that the person, firm or corporation notified is responsible therefor, the previous order shall be confirmed or amended, as the facts shall warrant, and shall thereupon be final, but such additional time as is necessary may be granted within which to comply with the final order. If such person, firm or corporation is not present or represented when such final order is made, notice thereof shall be given as above provided. On failure of the party or parties to comply with the first order of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Public Health, as the case may be, within the time prescribed, when no hearing is demanded, or upon failure



to comply with the final order within the time specified, the Department shall certify the facts to the State's Attorney of the county in which such violation occurred, and such State's Attorney shall proceed against the party or parties for the fines and penalties provided by this Act, and also for the abatement of the nuisance: Provided, that the proceedings herein prescribed for the abatement of nuisances as defined in this Act shall not in any manner relieve the violator from prosecution in the first instance for every such violation, nor from the penalties for such violation prescribed by Section 13. (Source: P.A. 81-1509.)