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Cottage Food Law Statutes:

Utah



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Cottage Food Laws: Utah

Utah Code § 4-5a-101 through 105
Utah Code § 4-5-501

Utah Code § 4-5a-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the "Home Consumption and Homemade Food Act."

Utah Code § 4-5a-102. Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter:

- (1)
 - (a) "Commercial establishment" means a wholesale or retail business that displays, sells, manufactures, processes, packs, holds, or stores food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics.
 - (b) "Commercial establishment" does not include a:
 - (i) direct-to-sale location; or
 - (ii) direct-to-sale farmers market.
- (2) "Direct-to-sale farmers market" means a public or private facility or area where producers gather on a regular basis to sell directly to an informed final consumer fresh food, locally grown products, and other food items that have not been certified, licensed, regulated, or inspected by state or local authorities.
- (3) "Direct-to-sale location" means a farm, ranch, direct-to-sale farmers market, home, office, or any location agreed upon by both a producer and the informed final consumer where a producer sells a food or food product to an informed final consumer.
- (4) "Home consumption" means the use or ingestion of homemade food or a homemade food product within a private home by a family member, an employee, or a nonpaying guest.
- (5) "Homemade food product" means a food product that is prepared in a private home kitchen that can be used, or prepared for use, as food or nonalcoholic drink, subject to the limitation described in Subsection 4-5a-105(1).
- (6) "Informed final consumer" means an individual who:
 - (a) purchases the product directly from the producer;
 - (b) does not resell the product; and



(c) has been informed that the product is not certified, licensed, regulated, or inspected by the state.

(7) "Minor-operated business" means a business that is operated by an individual who is:

- (a) under 18 years old; and
- (b) not regularly engaged in selling items.

(8) "Minor producer" means a producer that is:

- (a) an individual; and
- (b) under 18 years old.

(9) "Producer" means a person who harvests or produces homemade food or a homemade food product.

Utah Code § 4-5a-103. Regulation of a direct-to-sale farmers' market.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (4), a direct-to-sale farmers market selling homemade food under this chapter shall:

- (a) display signage indicating to an informed final consumer that the homemade food and food products sold by producers at the market have not been certified, licensed, regulated, or inspected by state or local authorities; and
- (b) only include products for sale that have not been certified, licensed, regulated, or inspected by state or local authorities.

(2) If the direct-to-sale farmers market is in any way associated with a farmers market as defined in Subsection 4-5-102(6), the direct-to-sale farmers market section selling homemade food under this chapter shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) the direct-to-sale farmers market section shall be separated from the farmers market section; and
- (b) the separate direct-to-sale farmers market section shall include signs or other markings clearly indicating which space is the farmers market space offering inspected items for sale and which space is the direct-to-sale farmers market space offering items that are uninspected.

(3) The department may make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, regarding the signage described in Subsection (1).

(4) The requirements described in Subsection (1) do not apply to a direct-to-sale farmers market comprising only minor producers or minor-operated businesses.



Utah Code § 4-5a-104. Home producer direct sales--Exempt from regulation.

(1) A producer is exempt from state, county, or city licensing, permitting, certification, inspection, packaging, and labeling requirements, except as described in this section, related to the preparation, serving, use, consumption, or storage of food and food products if:

(a) the producer complies with the requirements of this chapter; and

(b) the homemade food or homemade food product is:

(i) produced and sold within the state;

(ii) sold directly to an informed final consumer;

(iii) for personal or home consumption; and

(iv) not exempted under Subsection 4-5a-105(1).

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), a producer shall comply with business license requirements pursuant to Section 10-1-203.

(3) Except as provided in Subsection (6), food or food products sold under this section shall be labeled with:

(a) the producer's name and address;

(b) a disclosure statement indicating that the product is:

(i) not for resale; and

(ii) processed and prepared without state or local inspection; and

(c) a statement listing whether the food or food product contains, or was prepared in a location that also handles, common allergens including milk, soy, wheat, eggs, peanuts or tree nuts, fish, or shellfish.

(4)

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), homemade food or a homemade food product that is exempt from certain regulations as described in this chapter may not be sold to, or used by, a restaurant or commercial establishment.

(b) A producer may sell a raw, unprocessed fruit or vegetable to a restaurant or commercial establishment.

(5) A producer selling homemade food or homemade food products exempt under this section shall inform the final consumer that the food or food product is not certified, licensed, regulated, or inspected by the state or any county or city.



(6) The requirements described in Subsection (3) do not apply to a direct sale by a home producer comprising only minor producers.

Utah Code § 4-5a-105. Limitations.

(1) This chapter does not apply to the sale of:

(a) raw dairy or raw dairy products; or

(b) meat products, with the following exceptions:

(i) the sale of poultry and poultry products if the producer:

(A) slaughters no more than 1,000 birds per year in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture 1,000 bird exemption; and

(B) follows the United States Department of Agriculture's, Food Safety and Inspection Service document titled "Guidance for Determining Whether A Poultry Slaughter or Processing Operation is Exempt from Inspection Requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act"; and

(ii) the sale of domesticated rabbit meat, pending approval from the United States Department of Agriculture that the state's role in meat inspection is preserved.

(2) Nothing in this chapter:

(a) means that the department relinquishes its authority to administer the state's program at a standard level at least equal to the standards imposed under the Federal Meat and Poultry Products Inspection Act;

(b) shall be construed to impede the Department of Health in an investigation of foodborne illness;

(c) prohibits a state agency from providing assistance, consulting, or inspecting when requested by a producer; or

(d) affects the authority of the Department of Health or the Department of Agriculture and Food to certify, license, regulate, or inspect food or food products that are not exempt from certification, licensing, regulation, or inspection as described in this chapter.

(3) The department may not, by rule, impose an additional limit, requirement, or restriction on a producer selling food or a food product under this chapter.

Utah Code § 4-5-501. Cottage Food Operations.

(1) For purposes of this chapter:

(a) "Cottage food operation" means a person who produces a cottage food product in a home kitchen .



(b) "Cottage food product" means a nonpotentially hazardous baked good, jam, jelly, or other nonpotentially hazardous food produced in a home kitchen.

(c) "Home kitchen" means a kitchen:

- (i) designed and intended for use by the residents of a home; and
- (ii) used by a resident of the home for the production of a cottage food product.

(d) "Potentially hazardous food" means:

- (i) a food of animal origin;
- (ii) raw seed sprouts; or
- (iii) a food that requires time or temperature control, or both, for safety to limit pathogenic microorganism growth or toxin formation, as identified by the department in rule.

(2) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, as necessary to protect public health and ensure a safe food supply.

(3) Rules adopted pursuant to Subsection (2) may not require:

(a) the use of a commercial surface such as a stainless steel counter or cabinet;

(b) the use of a commercial grade:

- (i) sink;
- (ii) dishwasher; or
- (iii) oven;

(c) a separate kitchen for the cottage food operation; or

(d) the submission of plans and specifications before construction of, or remodel of, a cottage food production operation.

(4) The operator of a cottage food operation shall:

(a) register with the department as a cottage food operation before operating as a cottage food operation;

(b) hold a valid food handler's permit; and

(c) package a cottage food product with a label, as specified by the department in rule.



(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections 4-5-301(1)(a) and (c), the department shall issue a registration to an applicant for a cottage food operation if the applicant for the registration:

(a) pays the fees required by the department; and

(b) meets the requirements of this section.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 26A-1-114, a local health department:

(a) does not have jurisdiction to regulate the production of food at a cottage food operation operating in compliance with this section, as long as the products are not offered to the public for consumption on the premises; and

(b) does have jurisdiction to investigate a cottage food operation in an investigation into the cause of a foodborne illness outbreak.

(7) A food service establishment as defined in Section 26B-7-401 may not use a product produced in a cottage food operation as an ingredient in a food that is prepared by the food establishment and offered by the food establishment to the public for consumption.

