



CORRECTED VERSION

*Final Analysis*

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*Legislative Service Commission*

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124th General Assembly

(As Passed by the General Assembly)

**Sens. Wachtmann, Ryan, Hagan, Nein, Blessing, Amstutz, DiDonato, Robert Gardner, Mumper, White**

**Reps. Schaffer, Collier, Williams, Grendell, Faber, Cates, Carey, Webster, Reinhard, Callender, Hagan, Flowers, Hartnett, Schmidt, Coates, Jolivette, Aslanides, Gilb, Manning, Latell, Hoops, Evans, Roman, Young, Calvert, Seitz**

**Effective date: Emergency, November 21, 2001**

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**ACT SUMMARY**

- Exempts certain cottage food production operations and processors of limited amounts of maple syrup, sorghum, and honey from regulation as food processing establishments and licensure as retail food establishments.
- Requires the exempt food production operations and processors of maple syrup, sorghum, and honey to label their products.
- Provides that all food products are subject to food sampling by the Director of Agriculture to determine whether a product is misbranded or adulterated.
- Eliminates the retail food establishment licensing requirement that applies to persons and public entities that sell over-the-counter drugs, nutrients used in lieu of pharmaceuticals, and dietary supplements.
- Modifies preexisting exemptions from the requirement to be licensed as a retail food establishment, including exemptions applicable to establishments that sell commercially prepackaged food that is not potentially hazardous and is sold in specifically limited amounts.
- Creates additional retail food establishment licensing exemptions, including exemptions for farm markets, farmers markets, and farm

product auctions that have registered with and are inspected by the Director of Agriculture.

- Exempts a private home from the requirement to be licensed as a food service operation if not more than 115 meals per week are served to paying guests on the premises of that home or not more than 20 full meals or meal components are served per week for a charge to persons off the premises of that home.
- Limits certain costs that may be included in calculating the fees charged for issuing licenses to retail food establishments and food service operations.
- Requires a board of health to pay a daily fine and ultimately reduce its licensing fees by 20% if it fails to provide the Directors of Agriculture and Health a timely report on its annual licensing fee calculations.
- Requires a board of health that has overcharged for retail food establishment or food service operation licenses to reduce its next annual licensing fees by the overcharged amount.
- Creates a licensing category for mobile retail food establishments.
- Requires the Directors of Agriculture and Health to issue binding "letters of opinion" on the Ohio Uniform Food Safety Code when recommended by the Retail Food Safety Advisory Council as the result of comments or requests received from the public.
- Permits a board of health to withdraw from acting as the licensor of retail food establishments or food service operations and establishes procedures for appointing an alternative licensor.
- Requires the membership of each board of health to include at least one individual who represents the business activities that are licensed by the board.
- Establishes in each health district a health district licensing council comprised of representatives of each licensed activity and makes the council responsible for selecting the board of health member who represents the activities that are licensed by the board.



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## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### **Food processing establishments**

(sec. 3715.021)

Under provisions of the Revised Code referred to as the Pure Food and Drug Law, the Director of Agriculture is required to adopt rules that establish standards for certain food establishments when standards are not otherwise established by the Revised Code. Under prior law, the standards applied to a wholesale food establishment, which was defined as a premises where food is processed, packaged, manufactured, or otherwise held or handled for sale or distribution at wholesale to persons other than the ultimate consumers.

Under the act, wholesale food establishments are to be regulated as "food processing establishments." The act eliminates the provision specifying that the activities being regulated are those that involve sales to persons other than the ultimate consumers. It excludes from regulation certain cottage food production



operations, maple syrup and sorghum processors, and beekeepers who jar honey. With respect to the distribution of food, the act specifies that the activities being regulated are those that involve distribution to another location.

The act modifies the duty of the Director of Agriculture to adopt rules by requiring that the rules conform with or be equivalent to the standards for foods established by the federal Food and Drug Administration. The requirement that the rules establish "standards" is expanded by requiring the adoption of rules that establish "good manufacturing practices."

### **Cottage food production operations**

(secs. 3715.01 and 3715.025)

Under the act, a cottage food production operation is a person who, in the person's home, produces food items that are not potentially hazardous foods. The home must be the primary residence occupied by the residence's owner. The residence may contain only one stove or oven used for cooking. The stove or oven, which may be a double oven, must be designed for common residence usage and not for commercial usage and must be operated in an ordinary kitchen within the residence.

The food items that may be produced under the act include bakery products, jams, jellies, candy, fruit butter, and similar products specified in rules to be adopted by the Director of Agriculture. The rules are to be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (R.C. Chapter 119.) and cannot include potentially hazardous foods. With respect to processing, the act prohibits a cottage food production operation from processing acidified foods, low acid canned foods, or potentially hazardous foods.

For purposes of the provisions described above, the act defines a "potentially hazardous food" as a food that is natural or synthetic, to which any of the following apply:

(1) It has a pH level greater than 4.6 when measured at 75 degrees Fahrenheit or 24 degrees Celsius;

(2) It has a water activity value greater than 0.85;

(3) It requires temperature control because it is in a form capable of supporting the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms, the growth and toxin production of *Clostridium botulinum*, or, in the case of raw shell eggs, the growth of *Salmonella Enteritidis*.

### **Labeling**

(sec. 3715.023)

The act requires a cottage food production operation to label each of its food products. The label must include the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the business of the cottage food production operation;
- (2) The name of the food product;
- (3) The ingredients of the food product, in descending order of predominance by weight;
- (4) The net weight and volume of the food product;
- (5) The following statement, in ten-point type: "The product is home produced."

### **Maple syrup, sorghum, and honey processors**

(sec. 3715.024)

The act excludes from regulation as a food processing establishment all of the following:

**Maple syrup:** A processor of maple syrup who boils sap when a minimum of 75% of the sap used to produce the syrup is collected directly from trees by that processor.

**Sorghum:** A processor of sorghum who processes sorghum juice when a minimum of 75% of the sorghum juice used to produce the sorghum is extracted directly from sorghum plants by that processor.

**Honey:** A beekeeper who jars honey when a minimum of 75% of the honey is from that beekeeper's own hives.

The exempt processors and beekeepers are required by the act to label each of their food products. The label must include all of the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the business of the processor or beekeeper;
- (2) The name of the food product;

(3) The ingredients of the food product, in descending order of predominance by weight;

(4) The net weight and volume of the food product.

### **Voluntary inspections**

Under the act, an exempt maple syrup or sorghum processor or beekeeper may ask the Director of Agriculture to conduct a voluntary inspection of the processor's or beekeeper's facilities. If the inspection is passed, the act permits the processor or beekeeper to place on the label of each food product a "seal of conformity and inspection" of the Department of Agriculture. The act requires the Director of Agriculture to adopt rules that establish the seal and the standards that must be satisfied to be permitted to use it. The rules must be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

### **Products acceptable for sale**

(sec. 3715.023(B))

If the food products offered by a cottage food production operation, maple syrup or sorghum processor, or beekeeper are identified and labeled as the act requires, the act provides that the products are acceptable food products that a retail food establishment or food service operation may offer for sale or use in preparing and serving food.

### **Food sampling for misbranding or adulteration**

(secs. 3715.022, 3715.59, and 3715.60)

The act provides that all food products are subject to food sampling conducted by the Director of Agriculture, or a representative the Director authorizes, to determine whether a food product is misbranded or adulterated. The act specifies that food sampling extends to the food products produced and packaged by a cottage food production operation and all packaged maple syrup, sorghum, and honey. A component of the food sampling program may include the Director's preexisting authority to perform sample analyses of food, food additives, and food packaging materials. The act requires the Director to adopt rules as the Director considers necessary to establish standards for food sampling and procedures for administering the act's food sampling requirements. The rules are to be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

### **Fruit butter from festivals and celebrations**

(sec. 3717.022(B))

The act provides that labeling requirements do not apply to fruit butter produced at certain festivals and celebrations. The festival or celebration must be organized by a political subdivision of the state and the fruit butter must be sold during the festival or celebration from the production site.

### **Exemptions and exclusions from retail food establishment licensing**

(secs. 3717.01(C) and 3717.22)

Under continuing law, each person or government entity that operates a retail food establishment must obtain a license for the establishment, unless a specified exemption or exclusion applies. For purposes of determining who is subject to licensure, continuing law defines a retail food establishment as a premises or part of a premises where food is stored, processed, prepared, manufactured, or otherwise held or handled for retail sale.

The act modifies certain exemptions and exclusions from licensure and creates additional exemptions and exclusions, as follows:

**Nonprescription drugs, nutrients, and dietary supplements:** The act eliminates the licensing requirement applicable to an establishment engaging in the retail sale of over-the-counter drugs, nutrients designed for use in lieu of pharmaceuticals, and products designed for use as dietary supplements.

**Displays of less than 200 cubic feet:** The act modifies the licensing exemption applicable to an operation with commercially prepackaged foods that are not potentially hazardous and contained in displays of limited space. First, the act increases the space limitation to 200 cubic feet (from 100 cubic feet). Second, it specifies that the space limitation is a limit on the total space of all displays. Third, for consistency, it applies the exemption to establishments, rather than operations.

**Displays of less than 500 square feet:** The act creates an exemption for an establishment that offers food contained in displays of less than 500 square feet and would be classified as risk level I according to rules establishing licensing categories for retail food establishments. The establishment can offer the food for sale at retail not more than six months in each calendar year.

**Storage facilities:** The act eliminates an exemption that applied to a storage facility of less than 500 square feet containing prepackaged foods that are

not potentially hazardous. The exemption was unnecessary because the storage facilities described do not engage in the retail sale of food.

**Roadside stands:** The act modifies the exemption for roadside markets that offer only fresh and unprocessed fruits and vegetables. First, it refers to the "markets" as "roadside stands." Second, it specifies that unprocessed means not being processed beyond merely rough trimming and rinsing.

**Nonprofit organizations:** With respect to the continuing exemption for nonprofit organizations that raise funds by selling food for not more than seven consecutive days or more than 52 separate days per year, the act eliminates the limitation to "displayed" foods.

**Cottage food production operations:** The act exempts a cottage food production operation if it offers its products directly to the consumer from the site where the products are produced.

**Maple syrup, sorghum, and honey processors:** The act exempts the processors of limited amounts of maple syrup, sorghum, and honey, as described above, if they offer the products directly to the consumer from the site where they are processed.

**Egg processors:** The act exempts a person who annually maintains 500 or fewer birds, if the person offers the eggs from those birds directly to the consumer from the location where the eggs are produced or at a registered farm product auction.

**Chicken processors:** The act exempts a person who annually raises and slaughters 1,000 or fewer chickens, if the person offers dressed chickens directly to the consumer from the location where the chickens are raised and slaughtered or at a registered farm product auction.

**Nonamenable meat processors:** The act exempts a person who raises, slaughters, and processes the meat of nonamenable species, if the person offers the meat directly to the consumer from the location where the meat is processed or at a registered farm product auction. Examples of nonamenable species include bison, domestic rabbits, domestic deer, pheasant, quail, and captive raised waterfowl.

**Beverage retailers:** The act exempts an establishment that, with respect to offering food for sale, offers only alcoholic beverages or prepackaged beverages that are not potentially hazardous. It also exempts an establishment that offers only fountain beverages that are not potentially hazardous.

**Beverage and prepackaged food retailers:** The act exempts an establishment that, with respect to offering food for sale, offers only alcoholic beverages, prepackaged beverages that are not potentially hazardous, or commercially prepackaged food that is not potentially hazardous. The prepackaged food must be contained in displays, the total space of which equals less than 200 cubic feet.

**Festivals and celebrations:** The act exempts a person who offers certain foods for sale at a festival or celebration that is organized by a political subdivision of the state. The festival or celebration cannot last longer than seven consecutive days. The only foods that can be offered are fresh unprocessed fruits or vegetables; products of cottage food operations; maple syrup, sorghum, or honey from the locations exempt from the act's regulation of food processing establishments; fruit butter produced at the festival or celebration and sold from the production site; and commercially prepackaged food that is not potentially hazardous and is contained in displays, the total space of which equals less than 100 cubic feet.

**Farmers markets:** The act creates an exemption from licensure for a person at a farmers market, which the act describes as a location where producers congregate to offer fruits, vegetables, and other items for sale. The market must be registered with the Director of Agriculture and the person may offer only one or more of the following:

- Fresh unprocessed fruits or vegetables;
- Products of cottage food production operations;
- Maple syrup, sorghum, or honey from locations exempt from the act's regulation of food processing establishments;
- Commercially prepackaged food that is not potentially hazardous, if the food is contained in displays, the total space of which equals less than 100 cubic feet on the premises where the person conducts business at the market.

**Farm markets:** The act exempts a farm market that is registered with the Director of Agriculture. Under this exemption, a single producer may offer for sale the same foods that may be sold at a farmers market, as well as the following:

- Cider and other juices manufactured on site at the farm market;
- Eggs, chicken, and nonamenable meat processed by that former in the limited amounts described above.

**Farm product auctions:** The act exempts a registered farm product auction, which is described as a location where agricultural products, including food products, are offered for sale at auction. The items that may be sold include the following:

--Fresh unprocessed fruits or vegetables;

--Products of cottage food production operations;

--Maple syrup, sorghum, or honey from locations exempt from the act's regulation of food processing establishments;

--The products or items of the processors of eggs, chicken, and nonamenable meat that are exempt from licensure as described above.

**Registration of farmers markets, farm markets, and farm product auctions**

(sec. 3717.221)

The act permits a farmers market, farm market, or farm product auction to register with the Director of Agriculture. Registration qualifies the entity for the act's corresponding exemptions from the requirement to be licensed as a retail food establishment.

Each registered entity must be inspected by the Director. Inspections are to occur at a frequency the Director considers appropriate and must be conducted in accordance with sanitation standards established by rule.

The act requires the Director to adopt rules as necessary to administer the registration and inspection program. The rules are to be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

**Exemptions from food service operation licensing**

(sec. 3717.42)

Continuing law requires the licensure of each food service operation, which is any place, location, site, or separate area where food intended to be served in individual portions is prepared or served for a charge or required donation. Certain places are exempt from licensure, including any private home in which the food that is prepared or served is intended only for the related individuals who reside in the home and their nonpaying guests.

The act creates an exemption for a private home that prepares and offers food to guests for a charge or required donation. For the exemption to apply, the home must be owner-occupied, the meals must be served on the premises of that home, and the number of meals served cannot exceed 115 per week. The act requires that the home display a notice in a place conspicuous to all of its guests informing them that the home is not required to be licensed as a food service operation.

The act creates a licensing exemption for an individual who prepares limited amounts of food in the individual's home to be served off the premises of the home for a charge or required donation. The exemption applies only if the number of full meals or meal components, such as pies or baked goods, that the individual prepares does not exceed 20 in a seven-day period.

### *Calculation of licensing fees*

(sec. 3717.07)

Continuing law permits the licensor of retail food establishments and food service operations in a health district to charge a fee for issuing and renewing a retail food establishment or food service operation license. In most cases the licensor is the board of health, but if the board is not capable of enforcing the licensing law, the Director of Agriculture acts as the licensor of retail food establishments and the Director of Health acts as the licensor of food service operations. The amount of the fees must be based on the cost of regulating retail food establishments and food service operations. The cost of that regulation is determined in accordance with uniform methodologies established in rules adopted by the Director of Agriculture and Public Health Council.

Under the act, the rules establishing uniform methodologies for use in calculating licensing fees must include provisions that do all of the following:

- (1) Provide for calculations to be made according to fiscal years rather than licensing periods, which begin annually in March;
- (2) Limit the direct costs that may be attributed to the use of sanitarians by establishing appropriate statewide averages that may not be exceeded;
- (3) Limit the indirect costs that may be included in the calculation of fees to an amount that does not exceed 30% of the cost of the licensing program;
- (4) Provide for a proportionate reduction in fees if a licensor included anticipated costs in the immediately preceding fiscal year and the total amount of the anticipated costs was not incurred;

(5) Provide for a proportionate reduction in the fees if it is discovered by the Auditor of State or through any other means that the licensor charged more than should have been charged;

(6) Provide for a 20% fee reduction when the reduction is imposed as a penalty under the act (see, "Penalties," below).

### **Review of fee calculations**

(sec. 3717.071)

The act requires the Directors of Agriculture and Health to prescribe forms for use in calculating licensing fees and requires licensors to use the forms in making the calculations. If the licensor is a board of health, the act requires the board to submit the form to the appropriate Director not later than the first day of the fiscal year in which the fees will be charged. Under the act, a form that is mailed is considered to have been submitted on its postmark date.

The Director must review each form received to determine whether the board of health has calculated its fees in accordance with the uniform methodologies. The Director may ask the Auditor of State to conduct an audit to determine whether the board's licensing fees are appropriate. The act specifies that the requested audit is in addition to the annual or biennial audits the Auditor conducts of each public office. It also specifies that the cost of the requested audit is the responsibility of the board of health.

If at any time the Director has reasonable cause to believe that a different audit is in the public interest, the Director may ask the Auditor of State to conduct the audit. The cost of the audit is the responsibility of the board of health.

### **Penalties**

(sec. 3717.071(C))

The act establishes monetary penalties to be imposed on a board of health that fails to submit to the Directors the forms it used to calculate its licensing fees. The penalties increase according to the number of days the board is late in submitting the forms and the frequency at which the board repeats its failure. The act prohibits a board from including any part of the cost of the penalty in the fees it charges in licensing retail food establishments and food service operations or in any other licensing program.

Under the act, if a board fails to submit the forms and the failure has occurred not more than twice in the immediately preceding five-year period, the board is subject to the following penalties:

(1) If the form is late by one but not more than five working days, a fine of \$50 for each working day the form is late;

(2) If the form is late by six working days but not more than ten working days, a fine of \$100 for each working day the form is late;

(3) If the form is late by more than ten working days, the board is required to reduce its licensing fees by 20% for the next succeeding fiscal year.

If a board fails to submit the forms and the failure has occurred more than twice in the immediately preceding five-year period, there is no daily fine. Instead, on the first day the form is late, the board is required to reduce its licensing fees by 20% for the next succeeding fiscal year.

### **Board of health withdrawal as licensor**

(secs. 3717.11 and 3717.111)

Continuing law requires each board of health to be surveyed every three years by the Directors of Agriculture and Health to determine whether the board is qualified and has the capacity to administer and enforce the licensing requirements for retail food establishments and food service operations. The Director conducting the survey may deny or revoke the board's authority to act as licensor.

The act permits a board of health to withdraw from serving as the licensor of retail food establishments, food service operations, or both. Before withdrawing, the board is required to provide written notice to the appropriate Director of its intent to withdraw. On receipt of the notice, the responsible Director must designate an alternative licensor for the health district. The alternative licensor must be a board of health that is qualified and has the requisite capacity to serve as alternative licensor. However, if a qualified and capable board is not available from a health district within reasonable proximity, the appropriate Director must act as the alternative licensor.

When a board withdraws as licensor, all valid licenses issued by that board for retail food establishments or food service operations, whichever have been affected, are to be treated as though issued by the alternative licensor. The licenses remain valid until scheduled to expire unless earlier suspended or revoked by the alternative licensor.

With respect to the fees charged by the withdrawing board of health, the act provides that all unexpended fees are to be transferred to the alternative licensor. When a board of health is acting as the alternative licensor, the board must deposit the fees into a special fund it establishes for receipt of funds pertaining to the district for which it is acting as licensor. If the Director of Agriculture is acting as

licensor, the Director must deposit the fees in the state treasury's food safety fund. If the Director of Health is acting as licensor, the Director must deposit the fees in the general operations fund. All subsequent fees charged in the district by the alternative licensor are to be deposited in the same manner. Moneys deposited under these provisions must be used solely for the administration and enforcement of the appropriate licensing programs in the district for which the alternative licensor is acting as licensor.

**Mobile retail food establishments**

(secs. 3717.01(Q), 3717.23, 3717.27, and 3717.29)

The act establishes a separate licensing category for mobile retail food establishments, which previously were regulated as mobile food service operations regardless of the type of food or manner of food preparation involved. The act describes a mobile retail food establishment as one that is operated from a movable vehicle or other portable structure and routinely changes location. If the establishment operates from any one location for more than 40 consecutive days, the establishment is no longer considered a mobile retail food establishment, and is subject to a licensure in a different category. The act extends to mobile retail food establishments many of the provisions of preexisting law that apply to mobile food service operations. These provisions pertain to submission of license applications, information that must be included on each license issued, inspections conducted by licensors other than the one that issued the license, and procedures for appealing the suspension or revocation of a license.

**Late license renewal penalty**

(secs. 3717.23 and 3717.43)

Under continuing law, if a retail food establishment or food service operation license renewal application is not filed with the licensor or postmarked on or before the first day of the licensing period, or, in certain cases, the first day of operation, the licensor is required to assess a penalty. Prior law set the penalty at 25% of the renewal fee. The act limits the penalty to the lesser of \$50 or 25% of the renewal fee.

**Ohio Uniform Food Safety Code**

(sec. 3717.05)

Under continuing law, the administrative rules establishing standards for safe food handling and sanitation in retail food establishments and food service operations are compiled as the "Ohio Uniform Food Safety Code." If a model food code is established by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA),

Ohio's code must be based on the most current version of the model code and be changed as the model code is changed. Under prior law, changes to Ohio's code had to be made not later than nine months after action by the FDA. The act requires that changes be made not later than 12 months after the FDA's action.

### **Interpretations of rules**

(secs. 3717.03 and 3717.041)

The act requires the preexisting Retail Food Safety Advisory Council to review all comments on and requests for interpretation of the Ohio Uniform Food Safety Code. The act provides that the comments and requests may be submitted by license holders or any other person or government entity. The comments and requests may be made publicly or anonymously. For purposes of accepting comments and requests at times other than Council meetings, the act requires the Council to maintain and publicize a mailing address.

To assist in the uniform application of the rules that apply to retail food establishments and food service operations, the act requires the Directors of Agriculture and Health to issue joint "letters of opinion" when issuance is recommended by the Retail Food Safety Advisory Council. A letter of opinion must be issued not later than 60 days after the date the Council's recommendation is received. Each letter of opinion must provide a detailed interpretation of the rules being examined. Unless rules are adopted that override the interpretation expressed in a letter of opinion, the interpretation remains binding and must be applied uniformly throughout Ohio.

### **Board of health membership**

(secs. 3709.02, 3709.03, 3709.05, and 3709.07; Section 3)

The act requires that at least one member of the board of health in each general and city health district be a representative of the business activities that the board licenses. This representative is to be selected by a health district licensing council, which the act creates in each health district. The council must select an alternate member to serve if for any reason the original member is required to abstain from voting on a particular issue being considered by the board. While serving on behalf of the original member, the alternate member has the same powers and duties as the original member.

The act provides that its requirement for a board of health to have a member selected by the health district licensing council does not affect the terms of the board members holding office on the act's effective date. The first vacancy to occur after that date, other than a vacancy that continuing law requires to be

filled by a physician, must be filled by a member selected by the council. Until that vacancy is filled, the council must ensure that at least one of its members attends all meetings of the board of health.

**Health district licensing council**

(sec. 3709.41)

The act provides for the health district licensing council to be appointed by the entity that has responsibility under continuing law for appointing the board of health. The council membership must consist of one representative of each business activity for which the board of health operates a licensing program. To be appointed and remain a member, an individual must be a resident of the health district for which the council was created.

Initial appointments must be made not later 30 days after the act's effective date. After staggered initial terms, members are to serve for terms of five years and may be reappointed. Vacancies must be filled in the manner provided for original appointment and members may be reappointed.

Each council is required to organize by selecting from among its members a chairperson, secretary, and any other officers it considers necessary. The council must adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business. The council must meet at least quarterly or at more frequent intervals if specified in its bylaws. In addition to the mandatory meetings, the council must meet at the call of the chairperson or the request of a majority of council members.

**Liquor permits**

(secs. 4303.021, 4303.13, 4303.14, 4303.15, 4303.18, 4303.181, 4303.182, and 4303.183)

Under continuing law, certain restaurants are eligible to apply for a permit to sell alcoholic beverages. As used in this law, a "restaurant" is a place located in a permanent building provided with space and accommodations wherein, in consideration of the payment of money, hot meals are habitually prepared, sold, and served at noon and evening, as the principal business of the place. The act specifies that a restaurant meeting this definition may be licensed as either a food service operation or retail food establishment.

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## HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	06-19-01	p. 674
Reported, S. Health, Human Services & Aging	10-02-01	pp. 918-919
Passed Senate (31-0)	10-02-01	p. 923
Reported, H. Commerce & Labor	10-17-01	p. 944
Passed House (73-17)	10-18-01	pp. 958-961
Senate concurred in House amendments (30-0)	11-14-01	pp. 119-1120

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