Support SB 336 / HB 2028  
Support Small Farmers & Increase Consumer Access to Farm-Fresh Eggs

Locally raised eggs are in high demand by restaurants and consumers, but existing regulations on “grading” create unnecessary barriers for farmers who wish to sell their eggs to chefs.

“Grading” eggs involves weighing and measuring each egg, sorting them by size, and obtaining a license from the Texas Department of Agriculture, which includes both an annual fee and fees based on quantities sold. Grading is a marketing issue and provides no benefits from a health or food safety perspective.

Texas farmers can legally sell ungraded eggs directly to consumers, and you can find ungraded eggs being sold at farmers’ markets all over the state – with no reported problems. But regulations prohibit restaurants and retailers from buying ungraded eggs, preventing farmers from selling their eggs to chefs or grocers unless they get a license and grade their eggs.

This requirement is a significant barrier for many small farmers, because eggs have a very small profit margin, and the additional expense and hassle cannot be justified by many farmers.

SB 336 and HB 2028 address this problem by allowing farmers to sell eggs clearly labeled as “ungraded” to restaurants and retailers. The bill includes labeling requirements to ensure that the consumers know who produced the eggs.

The bill also allows producers who do grade their eggs, but who are still small-scale, to file annual reports instead of the currently required monthly reports. The current monthly reporting requirements make no sense for producers whose monthly fees may be less than the cost of the envelope and stamp.

These simple provisions will help small farmers better market their eggs and allow chefs and consumers greater choice in buying locally raised food.

The Senate unanimously approved an identical bill last session, but it failed to be voted out of the House Agriculture Committee.

Ungraded eggs are already being sold direct-to-consumers in Texas. SB 336 / HB 2028 simply allows them to be sold to restaurants and retailers as well, so that consumers can choose to buy (or be served) eggs from local, small farms.

For more information, contact Judith McGeary, Farm and Ranch Freedom Alliance, Judith@FarmAndRanchFreedom.org or 512-484-8821 (cell).
How many farms could be helped by this bill?

Based on the 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture, there are 27,884 farms in Texas with fewer than 400 laying hens – the sort of farms that could benefit from this bill.

Egg grading is a marketing issue, not a food safety one.

Egg grading is a voluntary program that is strictly a marketing tool, administered by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). According to the AMS, “Grading provides for a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular food product.”

In 2016, USDA-AMS revised the definition of the terms used for grading:

1. to remove any food safety implications … and clarify that AMS' role in grading and certification of shell eggs is solely for a quality determination. The revised definition will remove the term “wholesomeness” and state that “condition” is a characteristic detected by a sensory examination. The presence of microorganisms, specifically Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) or other pathogens, in the content of an egg cannot be detected during such an examination.

Grading looks for specific characteristics, but graded eggs don’t mean “high quality.”

Graders check for egg weight, the condition of the shell, the size of the air pocket on the inside of the egg, and firmness of the egg white and yolk. Grading doesn’t mean that the eggs are high quality.

Restaurants are allowed to buy Grade B eggs, with abnormal shells, stained shells, runny whites, and blood spots. It makes no sense to prevent restaurants from buying clean, sound ungraded eggs.

3 https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-09-16/html/2016-22246.htm