FOOD TRUCK LICENSING AMENDMENTS
2022 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Karianne Lisonbee
Senate Sponsor: Jacob L. Anderegg
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies the Food Truck Licensing and Regulation Act.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 modifies the definition of a food truck;
 modifies a municipality's and a county's regulation and business licensing authority
over food truck businesses, including the regulation and business licensing authority
over a food truck business that has previously obtained a business license in another
political subdivision;
 modifies health and safety inspection requirements for food truck businesses; and
 makes technical changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
11-56-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 260
11-56-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 260
11-56-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 260



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29	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
30	Section 1. Section 11-56-102 is amended to read:
31	11-56-102. Definitions.
32	As used in this chapter:
33	(1) "Event permit" means a permit that a political subdivision issues to the organizer of
34	a public food truck event located on public property.
35	(2) "Food cart" means a cart:
36	(a) that is not motorized; and
37	(b) that a vendor, standing outside the frame of the cart, uses to prepare, sell, or serve
38	food or beverages for immediate human consumption.
39	(3) [(a)] "Food truck" means:
40	(a) a fully encased food service establishment:
41	(i) on a motor vehicle or on a trailer that a motor vehicle pulls to transport; and
42	(ii) from which a food truck vendor, standing within the frame of the vehicle, prepares,
43	cooks, sells, or serves food or beverages for immediate human consumption[-];
44	(b) ["Food truck" does not include a food cart or an ice cream truck.] a food cart; or
45	(c) an ice cream truck.
46	(4) "Food truck business" means a person who operates a food truck or, under the same
47	business, multiple food trucks.
48	(5) "Food truck event" means an event where an individual has ordered or
49	commissioned the operation of a food truck at a private or public gathering.
50	(6) "Food truck operator" means a person who owns, manages, or controls, or who has
51	the duty to manage or control, the food truck business.
52	(7) "Food truck vendor" means a person who sells, cooks, or serves food or beverages
53	from a food truck.
54	(8) "Health department food truck permit" means a document that a local health
55	department issues to authorize a person to operate a food truck within the jurisdiction of the
56	local health department.
57	(9) "Ice cream truck" means a fully encased food service establishment:
58	(a) on a motor vehicle or on a trailer that a motor vehicle pulls to transport;

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59	(b) from which a vendor, from within the frame of the vehicle, serves ice cream;
60	(c) that attracts patrons by traveling through a residential area and signaling the truck's
61	presence in the area, including by playing music; and
62	(d) that may stop to serve ice cream at the signal of a patron.
63	(10) "Local health department" means the same as that term is defined in Section
64	26A-1-102.
65	(11) "Political subdivision" means:
66	(a) a city, town, or metro township; or
67	(b) a county, as it relates to the licensing and regulation of businesses in the
68	unincorporated area of the county.
69	(12) (a) "Temporary mass gathering" means:
70	(i) an actual or reasonably anticipated assembly of 500 or more people that continues,
71	or reasonably can be expected to continue, for two or more hours per day; or
72	(ii) an event that requires a more extensive review to protect public health and safety
73	because the event's nature or conditions have the potential of generating environmental or
74	health risks.
75	(b) "Temporary mass gathering" does not include an assembly of people at a location
76	with permanent facilities designed for that specific assembly, unless the assembly is a
77	temporary mass gathering described in Subsection (12)(a)(i).
78	Section 2. Section 11-56-103 is amended to read:
79	11-56-103. Licensing Reciprocity Fees.
80	(1) (a) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, a political subdivision may require a
81	food truck business to obtain a business license if the food truck business does not hold a
82	current business license in good standing from another political subdivision in the state.
83	(b) A political subdivision may only charge a licensing fee to a food truck business in
84	an amount that reimburses the political subdivision for the actual cost of processing the
85	business license.
86	[(1) A political subdivision may not:]
87	[(a) require a separate license, permit, or fee beyond the initial or reciprocal business
88	license described in Subsection (2) and the fee described in Subsection (3) for a food truck
89	business, regardless of whether a food truck operates in more than one location or on more than

90	one day within the political subdivision in the same calendar year;
91	[(b) require a fee for each employee the food truck business employs; or]
92	[(c) as a business license qualification, require a food truck business to, regarding a
93	food truck operator or food truck vendor:]
94	[(i) submit to or offer proof of a criminal background check; or]
95	[(ii) demonstrate how the operation of the food truck business will comply with a land
96	use or zoning ordinance at the time the business applies for the business license.]
97	[(2) (a) A political subdivision shall grant a business license to operate a food truck
98	within the political subdivision to a food truck business that has obtained a business license to
99	operate a food truck in another political subdivision within the state if the food truck business
100	presents to the political subdivision:]
101	[(i) a current business license from the other political subdivision within the state; and]
102	[(ii) for each food truck that the food truck business operates:]
103	(2) A political subdivision may not:
104	(a) require a food truck business to:
105	(i) obtain a separate $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{business} \leftarrow \hat{H} \underline{license} \hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{[or permit]} \leftarrow \hat{H} \underline{beyond the initial}$
105a	business license described in
106	Subsection (1)(a);
107	(ii) pay a fee other than the fee for the initial business license described in Subsection
108	<u>(1); or</u>
109	(iii) pay a fee for each employee the food truck business employs;
110	(b) as a condition of food truck business obtaining a business license under Subsection
111	<u>(1):</u>
112	(i) require a food truck operator or food truck vendor to submit to or offer evidence of
113	a criminal background check $\hat{H} \rightarrow$, except as provided in Subsection (5) $\leftarrow \hat{H}$; or
114	(ii) require a food truck operator to demonstrate how the operation of the food truck
115	business will comply with a land use or zoning ordinance at the time the food truck business
116	applies for the business license; or
117	(c) regulate or restrict the size of a food truck operated by a food truck business.
118	(3) (a) A political subdivision shall recognize as valid within the political subdivision
119	the business license of a food truck business obtained in another political subdivision within
120	the state, if the business license is current and in good standing.

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(b) Nothwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), a political subdivision is not required to
recognize as valid the business license of a food truck business issued in another political
subdivision within the state if the food truck business does not have the following for each
food truck that the food truck business operates:
[(A)] (i) a current health department food truck permit from a local health department
within the state; and
[(B)] (ii) a current approval of a political subdivision within the state that shows that
the food truck passed a fire safety inspection that the other political subdivision conducted in
accordance with Subsection $11-56-104[\frac{(4)}{(4)}](3)(a)$.
[(b) If a food truck business presents the documents described in Subsection (2)(a), the
political subdivision may not:]
[(i) impose additional license qualification requirements on the food truck business
before issuing a license to operate within the political subdivision, except for charging a fee in
accordance with Subsection (3); or]
[(ii) issue a license that expires on a date earlier or later than the day on which the
license described in Subsection (2)(a)(i) expires.]
[(e) Nothing in this Subsection (2) prevents a political subdivision from enforcing the
political subdivision's land use regulations, zoning, and other ordinances in relation to the
operation of a food truck to the extent that the regulations and ordinances do not conflict with
this chapter.]
[(3) (a) For an initial business license, a political subdivision may only charge a
licensing fee to a food truck business in an amount that reimburses the political subdivision for
the actual cost of processing the business license.]
[(b) For a reciprocal business license that a political subdivision issues in accordance
with Subsection (2), the political subdivision shall reduce the amount of the business licensing
fee to an amount that accounts for the actual administrative burden on the political subdivision
for processing the reciprocal license.]
(4) Nothing in this section prevents a political subdivision from:
(a) requiring a food truck business to comply with local zoning and land use
regulations to the extent that the regulations do not conflict with this chapter;
(b) promulgating local ordinances and regulations consistent with this section that

152	address how and where a food truck may operate within the political subdivision;
153	(c) requiring a food truck business to obtain an event permit[7] in accordance with
154	Section 11-56-105; or
155	[(d) revoking a license that the political subdivision has issued if the operation of the
156	related food truck within the political subdivision violates the terms of the license.]
157	(d) requiring a food truck business to keep a copy of the following in each food truck
158	operated by the food truck business:
159	(i) a valid business license for the food truck business, as described in this section,
160	whether issued by the political subdivision or another political subdivision;
161	(ii) a valid health department food truck permit, as described in Section 11-56-104,
162	whether issued by a local health department or another health department; or
163	(iii) evidence of passing a fire safety inspection, as described in Section 11-56-104,
164	whether conducted by the political subdivision or another political subdivision.
164a	$\hat{H} \rightarrow (5)$ As a condition of obtaining and maintaining in good standing an initial business
164b	license as described in Subsection (1)(a), a political subdivision may require a food truck
164c	business that operates one or more ice cream trucks to submit to or offer evidence of an annual
164d	criminal background check for each employee of the food truck business that operates or will
164e	operate an ice cream truck. ←Ĥ
165	Section 3. Section 11-56-104 is amended to read:
166	11-56-104. Safety and health inspections and permits Fees.
167	(1) (a) A food truck business shall obtain, for each food truck that the business
168	operates, an annual health department food truck permit from the local health department with
169	jurisdiction over the area in which the majority of the food truck's operations takes place.
170	(b) A local health department shall recognize as valid a health department food truck
171	permit that has been issued by another local health department within the state.
172	[(2) (a) A local health department shall grant a health department food truck permit to
173	operate a food truck within the jurisdiction of the local health department to a food truck
174	business that has obtained the health department food truck permit described in Subsection (1)
175	from another local health department within the state if the food truck business presents to the
176	local health department the current health department food truck permit from the other local
177	health department.]
178	[(b) If a food truck business presents the health department food truck permit described
179	in Subsection (1), the local health department may not:]
180	[(i) impose additional permit qualification requirements on the food truck business
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	before issuing a health department food truck permit to operate within the jurisdiction of the

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183	[(ii) issue a health department food truck permit that expires on a date earlier or later
184	than the day on which the permit described in Subsection (1) expires.]
185	[(3) (a)] (2) A local health department may only charge a health department food truck
186	permit fee to a food truck business in an amount that reimburses the local health department for
187	the cost of regulating the food truck.
188	[(b) For a health department food truck permit that a local health department issues in
189	accordance with Subsection (2), the local health department shall reduce the amount of the
190	food truck permit fee to an amount that accounts for the lower administrative burden on the
191	local health department.]
192	[(4)] (3) (a) A political subdivision inspecting a food truck for fire safety shall conduct
193	the inspection based on the criteria that the Utah Fire Prevention Board, created in Section
194	53-7-203, establishes in accordance with Section 53-7-204.
195	(b) (i) A political subdivision shall [consider] recognize as valid within the political
196	subdivision's jurisdiction an approval from another political subdivision within the state that
197	shows that the food truck passed a fire safety inspection that the other political subdivision
198	conducted.
199	(ii) A political subdivision may not require that a food truck pass a fire safety
200	inspection in a given calendar year if the food truck business presents to the political
201	subdivision an approval described in Subsection [(4)] (3)(b)(i) issued during the same calendar
202	year.
203	[(5)] (4) (a) Nothing in this section prevents a local health department from $[:(i)]$
204	requiring a food truck business to obtain an event permit, in accordance with Section
205	11-56-105[; or].
206	[(ii) revoking a health department food truck permit that the local health department
207	has issued if the operation of the related food truck within the jurisdiction of the local health
208	department violates the terms of the permit.]
209	(b) Nothing in this section prevents a political subdivision from revoking the political
210	subdivision's approval <u>:</u>
211	(i) described in Subsection (1)(b), if the operation of the related food truck within the
212	political subdivision fails a health inspection $\hat{S} \rightarrow by$ a local health department $\leftarrow \hat{S}$; or
213	(ii) described in Subsection [(4)] (3)(b)(i), if the operation of the related food truck

within the political subdivision fails to meet the criteria described in Subsection [(4)] (3)	on [(4)] <u>(3)</u> (a).
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- 214a $\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{(c)}$ For each food truck that fails a health inspection as described in Subsection (4)(b)(i), a
- 214b <u>local health department may charge and collect a fee from the associated food truck business</u>
- 214c for that health inspection. ←Ŝ