

Food Permit Fee Implementation Guidance For Idaho Public Health Districts

Adopted by Idaho Association of Public Health District Directors
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I.C. 39-1607 (1) (a) (i) temporary, intermittent, and mobile food establishments without a commissary

Fee: \$65

Discussion and examples:

- Temporary and intermittent establishments would generally purchase their food from a store/supplier, apply temperature control if required, and prepare it onsite.
- Mobile food establishments (hereinafter referred to as mobile unit(s)) in this category would be completely self-contained and not need a commissary.
- A self-contained mobile unit is charged a fee of \$65.
- Each additional self-contained mobile unit under the same ownership will be licensed separately and charged a fee of \$65.

I.C. 39-1607 (1) (a) (ii) mobile food establishments, and temporary food establishments, (referred to synonymously below) with a commissary

Fee: \$75 (\$85 after July 1, 2010)

Discussion and examples:

- At the commissary, food is prepared or stored; mobile establishments may report to the commissary for cleaning and restocking.
- Mobile units may or may not be self-contained.
- If the commissary is not otherwise licensed as a restaurant, store, bar, etc. (i.e., it only serves as a commissary for mobile establishment(s)), the mobile unit pays a fee of \$75.
- In conjunction with the above, each additional mobile unit under the same ownership and served by the same commissary will be charged \$65, and is licensed separately.
- The owner of a mobile unit may share a commissary (as described above) with another mobile food establishment. Each mobile food establishment under separate ownership is licensed separately and is charged a fee of \$75.

- Each additional mobile unit under the same ownership and served by the same commissary will be licensed separately and charged a fee of \$65.
- The owner of a mobile unit may use/lease/contract to use as a commissary, a restaurant kitchen or other non-mobile, fee-paying (\$95), licensed kitchen. The mobile establishment owner would pay \$65.
- If the commissary is a restaurant, store, bar, etc, it is licensed as such and the commissary owner pays a fee of \$95 (\$125 after July 1, 2010).
- If the owner of this facility also operates one or more mobile unit requiring use of the commissary, the owner must obtain a separate license for each mobile unit and will be charged a fee of \$65 for each separate mobile unit.

I.C. 39-1607 (1) (a) (iii) all other food establishments, except those with more than two licenses on one premises under common ownership

Fee: \$95 (\$125 after July 1, 2010)

Discussion and examples:

- These are restaurants, restaurants with bars, convenience stores, small grocery stores, etc. These may also include convenience stores with an associated fast food franchise (e.g., Subway, A&W, etc.) under the same roof and under common ownership. These establishments pay a single fee of \$95.
- These can have one or two licenses under common ownership, under one roof, and pay one fee (\$95). A separate license will be issued for each food establishment, unless the owner specifically requests one license.
- If the owner of the fast food franchise is different than the convenience store owner, each owner pays a separate fee of \$95.

I.C. 39-1607 (1) (a) (iv) food establishments with more than two licenses on one premises under common ownership

Fee: \$107.50 (\$150 after July 1, 2010)

Discussion and examples:

- These are supermarkets with more than two licensed divisions or departments under one roof and under common ownership. Each department or division will be issued a separate food license, unless the owner specifically requests one license.
- Established code and guidance exists. Consider the following:

39-1605 (4): For inspection and enforcement purposes, an applicant for, or holder of, a license may specify that the license reflect separate departments or divisions within a single food establishment. In such cases, an enforcement action, when necessary, shall be taken against an individual department or division within a single food establishment in lieu of an enforcement action against the food establishment as a whole, except when the department or division fails to comply with the rules established by the board of health and welfare.

I.C. 39-1607 (2) temporary or intermittent food establishments; no additional license fee for events within the same calendar year and with the same menu

Fee: \$65

Discussion and examples:

- One fee covers the temporary or intermittent food establishment for an entire calendar year, throughout the state, as long as the same menu is served.
- The district in which the vendor obtains the first license of the calendar year collects the fee and conducts an inspection.
- If the vendor applies to operate in another district, that district should require the vendor to show proof that he's paid a fee for that calendar year in another district, and that he is serving the same menu.
- A license issued to a temporary or intermittent food establishment is valid for multiple events in that district as long as the same menu is served. However, the vendor must declare, and the license must include, a listing of the events to be attended. The event duration restrictions associated with temporary and intermittent food events must be followed.
- Districts may choose not to inspect every event in which a temporary or intermittent food establishment operates.
- Established rules exist. Consider the following:

IDAPA 16.02.19.840.01. Inspection Interval. Modification to 8-401.10(A): Except as specified in 8-401.10 (C), the regulatory authority must inspect a food establishment at least once a year.

IFC 8-401.10 (C) The regulatory authority shall periodically inspect throughout its permit period a temporary food establishment that prepares, sells, or serves unpackaged potentially hazardous food...