
NATIONAL REPORT

Lemonade Stand Permits 2026

Twelve verified statewide youth-stand statutes — and why marketing “14-state” lists over-count. Usually no permit for a child selling plain lemonade, occasionally, from a temporary stand on private property.

VERIFIED STATES**12**

FEDERAL PERMIT

None

DATA DATE

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Crosodo.com**LEGAL DISCLAIMER**

Research only — not legal advice. Statewide youth-stand statutes are narrow carve-outs. Local zoning, right-of-way, event, HOA, and tax rules can still apply. Confirm the live statute and the local office before you sell.

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Executive Summary

Usually **no permit** is required for a child who occasionally sells **plain lemonade** from a temporary stand on **private property** with the owner's permission. That is the common-sense default in most of the country. It is not a federal rule, and it is not a promise that every city will leave the stand alone.

Twelve states have published an explicit statewide youth- or lemonade-stand statute. Marketing lists that say "14 states" usually count pending bills, tax-only carve-outs as if they were health preemption, or California seller's-permit guidance that is not a statewide lemonade law. This report lists only the twelve we can cite to primary text.

12

VERIFIED STATES

Explicit statewide youth / lemonade-stand statutes, September 2026

0

FEDERAL PERMIT

There is no federal lemonade-stand permit. FDA Food Code is a model, not a kids'-stand license.

3

PENDING, NOT LAW

Michigan HB 6007; Indiana 2024 HB 1019; New York Lemon-Aid bills

WHO

Kids

Under 16–19, depending on the statute

WHERE

Private

Owner permission. Public ROW is different.

HOW OFTEN

Occasional

CO / PA cap at 84 days

WHAT

Lemonade

Plain / non-TCS. Dairy, meat, TCS stay out.

WHAT THIS NUMBER IS — AND IS NOT

"12 verified states" means we read a statewide statute that names a youth stand, lemonade stand, or an equivalent municipal-license / health carve-out for minors. It does not mean those twelve are the only places a child can sell lemonade. In the other 38 states plus D.C., the default is still local: most occasional private-property stands are left alone, and some cities still write their own rules. We will not invent a thirteenth statewide statute to match a brand campaign.

Decision factors

Before you ask "do I need a permit?", answer six questions. The statewide youth-stand statutes are built around them. So are the local overlays that still apply even in a "lemonade law" state.

WHO

Age of the seller. Statutes use under 16 (Illinois), under 18 (most), or under 19 (Arizona, Utah). An adult running the stand as a business is a different stack.

WHERE

Private property with owner permission is the core case. Public right-of-way, sidewalk, park events, and festival booths are usually a different permit — even in Texas, which also names public parks.

HOW OFTEN

Occasional / temporary. Colorado and Pennsylvania write a hard cap: ≤ 84 days per year. A daily summer business starts to look like a food establishment.

WHAT

Plain lemonade and other nonalcoholic, non-TCS drinks. Dairy, meat, cut melon, and other time/temperature control for safety (TCS) foods are outside these carve-outs. “Potentially hazardous food” is the older name for the same idea.

REVENUE CAPS

Georgia generally ≤ \$5,000 gross. Pennsylvania generally ≤ \$5,000 net. Arizona TPT relief at ≤ \$10,000/yr. Louisiana tax / occupational-license relief under \$500/yr. Over the cap, the carve-out ends.

LOCAL OVERLAYS

Zoning, right-of-way, special-event, HOA, and sales-tax accounts can still exist. Illinois bars health departments only. Louisiana and Missouri are written as tax / municipal-license relief, not full health preemption. Utah still allows event requirements.

12-state statute matrix

Primary citations only. “What may still need a permit” is the local or product overlay the statute does not wipe. Confirm the live text — bill numbers are for chronology, not a substitute for the codified section.

STATE	CITATION · YEAR	WHO	WHAT'S COVERED	CAPS	WHAT MAY STILL NEED A PERMIT
Arizona AZ	A.R.S. §§ 9-500.50, 11-269.29, 42-5045 SB 1370 / Ch. 237 (2024)	Under 19	Occasional youth sales	TPT relief if gross ≤ \$10,000/yr	Not a blank check for commercial frequency or adult-run stands
Colorado CO	C.R.S. art. 29-11.3 SB19-103 (2019)	Minor under 18	Youth stand / occasional sales	≤ 84 days/year; distance from commercial competitors	Location and competitor-distance rules still apply
Georgia GA	O.C.G.A. § 36-80-30 Georgia Lemonade Stand Act; SB 55 (2023)	Under 18 (+ school / diploma conditions)	Lemonade / non-PH beverages, or prepackaged / nonconsumables	Private property; gross ≤ \$5,000	Public right-of-way, TCS foods, and over-cap sales stay outside the Act
Illinois IL	410 ILCS 625/3.9 Hayli's Law (2021)	Under 16	Lemonade and other nonalcoholic drinks	Health departments only are barred from requiring a permit	Other local rules (zoning, business license, ROW) may still apply
Iowa IA	Iowa Code §§ 137F.1(15), 137F.8A Iowa Code ch. 137F (2020)	Under 18	Non-TCS, non-alcohol; temporary / occasional	Private property	TCS products, alcohol, and non-private sites are not covered
Louisiana LA	R.S. 47:301(1)(c), 47:360(H) Tax / occupational-license framing (2016)	Minors	Sales-tax / occupational-license relief	Sales < \$500/yr	Not full health-department preemption
Missouri MO	RSMo §§ 71.610, 92.045 SB 145 (2025)	Owner ≤ 18	Municipal licensing / tax framing	Youth-owned stand	Health and other police-power rules are not automatically wiped
New Jersey NJ	N.J.S.A. 40:52-19 N.J.S.A. 40:52-19 (2021)	Under 18	Occasional youth sales only	Only occasionally	Regular or commercial-frequency stands can still be licensed locally
Pennsylvania PA	53 Pa.C.S. § 306 Act 34 / HB 664 (2021)	Under 18	Youth stand / occasional sales	≤ 84 days; net ≤ \$5,000 generally; distance from competitors	Over-day or over-revenue stands, and competitor-distance sites, stay local
Texas TX	Tex. Loc. Gov't Code § 250.009; Prop. Code § 202.020 HB 234 (2019)	Under 18	Lemonade and other nonalcoholic beverages	Private property or public park; HOA limits	Street / ROW vending and adult-run commercial stands are outside the statute

STATE	CITATION · YEAR	WHO	WHAT'S COVERED	CAPS	WHAT MAY STILL NEED A PERMIT
Utah UT	Utah Code § 10-1-203(7)(b) (+ county analog) Municipal / county business-license carve-out	Under 19	Occasional youth sales	Occasional	Municipalities may still impose event requirements
Wisconsin WI	Wis. Stat. § 66.0416 2019 Wis. Act 60 (2019)	Under 18 solely	Goods other than potentially hazardous food	Private property; occasional sales	PHF / TCS foods, public ROW, and non-occasional sales stay regulated

Read the Illinois and Louisiana rows carefully. A health-department bar (Hayli's Law) is not a city-license bar. A tax / occupational-license exemption under \$500 is not a food-code exemption. Those states belong on this list because the legislature wrote a youth-stand sentence. They do not belong on a "no rules at all" poster.

Pending bills — not law

These are frequently folded into "lemonade law" maps. They are not statewide statutes as of September 2026. We keep them here so a parent who saw a headline can tell the difference.

PLACE	BILL	STATUS
Michigan	HB 6007	House passed ~June 2026; Senate pending. Not law.
Indiana	2024 HB 1019	Not enacted.
New York	Lemon-Aid bills	Not enacted statewide.

States often mis-listed

Brand campaigns and roundup blogs often advertise "14 states" (sometimes more). The extra names are usually one of these:

- **Pending bills counted as enacted** — Michigan HB 6007, Indiana 2024 HB 1019, New York Lemon-Aid packages.
- **Tax guidance counted as a lemonade law** — California CDTFA temporary-seller notes for cold lemonade to-go. That is sales-and-use-tax administration, not a statewide health or business-license preemption. California is not a lemonade-law state on this list.
- **Cottage-food statutes counted as kids'-stand statutes** — a home-baker exemption is a different legal instrument. See Crosodo's cottage-food reports and crosodo.com/resources/no-permit-food-businesses.
- **Local ordinances treated as statewide law** — a city that leaves stands alone is not a state statute we can cite.

DO NOT ADD A THIRTEENTH STATE FROM A LISTICLE

If a source cannot point to a numbered statewide section, it is not in this matrix. Empty is a researched answer.

California CDTFA clarification

The California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) publishes seller's-permit guidance that can mention temporary sales of cold lemonade to-go. That guidance answers a sales-tax question: when does a temporary seller need a seller's permit? It does not preempt county environmental health, city business licenses, or park/event permits.

Crosodo does not list California as a lemonade-law state. A parent in California should still treat the stand as a local question — and should not rely on a national “14-state” graphic that borrowed a CDTFA FAQ.

Sources

Primary text only. Companion reading on Crosodo: Cottage Food Fees 2026, Cottage Food Permit Statistics 2026, the no-permit food-businesses page, and the county lookup at crosodo.com/what-permits. This report is not a cottage-food license table. A lemonade stand is usually a temporary youth sale, not a home-processor registration.

1. Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 9-500.50, 11-269.29, 42-5045 (SB 1370 / Ch. 237, 2024) — <https://www.azleg.gov/arsTitle/>
2. Colorado Revised Statutes art. 29-11.3 (SB19-103, 2019) — <https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb19-103>
3. O.C.G.A. § 36-80-30, Georgia Lemonade Stand Act (SB 55, 2023) — <https://www.legis.ga.gov/>
4. 410 ILCS 625/3.9, Hayli's Law (2021) — <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1584>
5. Iowa Code §§ 137F.1(15), 137F.8A (2020) — <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/137F.8A.pdf>
6. Louisiana R.S. 47:301(1)(c), 47:360(H) (2016) — <https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=101769>
7. Missouri RSMo §§ 71.610, 92.045 (SB 145, 2025) — <https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=71.610>
8. N.J.S.A. 40:52-19 (2021) — <https://lis.njleg.state.nj.us/>
9. 53 Pa.C.S. § 306 (Act 34 / HB 664, 2021) — <https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/li/uconsCheck.cfm?yr=2021&sessInd=0&act=34>
10. Texas Local Government Code § 250.009; Property Code § 202.020 (HB 234, 2019) — <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/LG/htm/LG.250.htm>
11. Utah Code § 10-1-203(7)(b) and county analog — <https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title10/Chapter1/10-1-S203.html>
12. Wisconsin Stat. § 66.0416 (2019 Wis. Act 60) — <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/66/iv/0416>
13. California Department of Tax and Fee Administration — temporary seller / seller's permit guidance (not a statewide lemonade-stand preemption) — <https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/>

Suggested citation: Crosodo Research, Lemonade Stand Permits 2026 (September 2026), crosodo.com/reports/lemonade-stand-permits-2026.pdf. Rebuild with `python3 data/research/reports/build_lemonade_stand_permits_report.py`.

Not legal advice. Confirm with the office before you sell. crosodo.com