1	DISPROPORTIONATE RENTAL FEE
2	AMENDMENTS
3	2009 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Gage Froerer
6	Senate Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble
7	
8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This bill modifies a provision of the Utah Municipal Code relating to disproportionate
11	rental fees imposed by municipalities.
12	Highlighted Provisions:
13	This bill:
14	 clarifies that a municipality that has not already imposed a disproportionate rental
15	fee is authorized to impose the fee after meeting specified requirements and
16	conditions;
17	 requires municipalities imposing a disproportionate rental fee for the first time to
18	establish a good landlord program allowing the landlord to qualify for a reduction
19	in the disproportionate rental fee if complying with certain requirements;
20	removes the requirement to update the municipal services study every six years for
21	municipalities with a good landlord program;
22	 clarifies and rewrites provisions that grandfather certain municipalities from certain
23	requirements and restrictions;
24	 establishes a deadline for completing a municipal services study for certain
25	municipalities;
26	changes the term "governing body" to "legislative body" in certain provisions;
27	provides definitions; and
28	makes technical changes.
29	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:

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	None
(Other Special Clauses:
	None
Į	Utah Code Sections Affected:
A	AMENDS:
	10-1-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 207
I	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 10-1-203 is amended to read:
	10-1-203. License fees and taxes Disproportionate rental fee Application
i	nformation to be transmitted to the county assessor.
	(1) As used in this section:
	(a) "Business" means any enterprise carried on for the purpose of gain or economic
ŗ	profit, except that the acts of employees rendering services to employers are not included in
t	his definition.
	(b) "Telecommunications provider" is as defined in Section 10-1-402.
	(c) "Telecommunications tax or fee" is as defined in Section 10-1-402.
	(2) Except as provided in Subsections (3) through (5), the [governing] legislative body
C	of a municipality may license for the purpose of regulation and revenue any business within
t	he limits of the municipality and may regulate that business by ordinance.
	(3) (a) The [governing] legislative body of a municipality may raise revenue by
1	evying and collecting a municipal energy sales or use tax as provided in Part 3, Municipal
F	Energy Sales and Use Tax Act, except a municipality may not levy or collect a franchise tax or
f	See on an energy supplier other than the municipal energy sales and use tax provided in Part 3,
N	Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Act.
	(b) (i) Subsection (3)(a) does not affect the validity of a franchise agreement as
Ċ	defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6), that is in effect on July 1, 1997, or a future franchise.
	(ii) A franchise agreement as defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6) in effect on January

58 1, 1997, or a future franchise shall remain in full force and effect.

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- (c) A municipality that collects a contractual franchise fee pursuant to a franchise agreement as defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6) with an energy supplier that is in effect on July 1, 1997, may continue to collect that fee as provided in Subsection 10-1-310(2).
 - (d) (i) Subject to the requirements of Subsection (3)(d)(ii), a franchise agreement as defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6) between a municipality and an energy supplier may contain a provision that:
 - (A) requires the energy supplier by agreement to pay a contractual franchise fee that is otherwise prohibited under Part 3, Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Act; and
- (B) imposes the contractual franchise fee on or after the day on which Part 3,
 Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax is:
- 69 (I) repealed, invalidated, or the maximum allowable rate provided in Section 10-1-305 70 is reduced; and
 - (II) is not superseded by a law imposing a substantially equivalent tax.
 - (ii) A municipality may not charge a contractual franchise fee under the provisions permitted by Subsection (3)(b)(i) unless the municipality charges an equal contractual franchise fee or a tax on all energy suppliers.
 - (4) (a) Subject to Subsection (4)(b), beginning July 1, 2004, the [governing] legislative body of a municipality may raise revenue by levying and providing for the collection of a municipal telecommunications license tax as provided in Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Act.
 - (b) A municipality may not levy or collect a telecommunications tax or fee on a telecommunications provider except as provided in Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Act.
 - (5) (a) (i) The [governing] <u>legislative</u> body of a municipality may by ordinance raise revenue by levying and collecting a license fee or tax on:
 - (A) a parking service business in an amount that is less than or equal to:
- 85 (I) \$1 per vehicle that parks at the parking service business; or

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86	(II) 2% of the gross receipts of the parking service business;
87	(B) a public assembly or other related facility in an amount that is less than or equal to
88	\$5 per ticket purchased from the public assembly or other related facility; and
89	(C) subject to the limitations of Subsections (5)(c), (d), and (e), a business:
90	(I) that causes disproportionate costs of municipal services; or
91	(\underline{II}) for which the municipality provides an enhanced level of municipal services [in an
92	amount that is reasonably related to the costs of the municipal services provided by the
93	municipality].
94	(ii) Nothing in this Subsection (5)(a) may be construed to authorize a municipality to
95	levy or collect a license fee or tax on a public assembly or other related facility owned and
96	operated by another political subdivision other than a community development and renewal
97	agency without the written consent of the other political subdivision.
98	(b) As used in this Subsection (5):
99	(i) "Municipal services" [include] includes:
100	(A) public utilities; [or] and
101	(B) services for:
102	(I) police;
103	(II) fire;
104	(III) storm water runoff;
105	(IV) traffic control;
106	(V) parking;
107	(VI) transportation;
108	(VII) beautification; or
109	(VIII) snow removal.
110	(ii) "Parking service business" means a business:
111	(A) that primarily provides off-street parking services for a public facility that is
112	wholly or partially funded by public moneys;
113	(B) that provides parking for one or more vehicles; and

114	(C) that charges a fee for parking.
115	(iii) "Public assembly or other related facility" means an assembly facility that:
116	(A) is wholly or partially funded by public moneys;
117	(B) is operated by a business; and
118	(C) requires a person attending an event at the assembly facility to purchase a ticket.
119	(c) (i) Before the [governing] legislative body of a municipality imposes a license fee
120	[or tax] on a business that causes disproportionate costs of municipal services under
121	Subsection $(5)(a)[(iii)](i)(C)(I)$, the [governing] legislative body of the municipality shall
122	adopt an ordinance defining for purposes of the tax under Subsection $(5)(a)[\frac{(iii)}{(iii)}]\frac{(i)(C)(I)}{(iii)}$
123	[what constitutes]:
124	(A) the costs that constitute disproportionate costs; and [what]
125	(B) the amounts that are reasonably related to the costs of the municipal services
126	provided by the municipality.
127	(ii) The amount of a fee under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(I) shall be reasonably related to
128	the costs of the municipal services provided by the municipality.
129	(d) (i) Before the [governing] legislative body of a municipality imposes a license fee
130	[or tax] on a business for which it provides an enhanced level of municipal services under
131	Subsection $(5)(a)[(iii)](i)(C)(II)$, the [governing] <u>legislative</u> body of the municipality shall
132	adopt an ordinance defining for purposes of the [tax] fee under Subsection
133	(5)(a)[(iii)](i)(C)(II): [what]
134	(A) the level of municipal services that constitutes the basic level of municipal
135	services in the municipality; and [what]
136	(B) the amounts that are reasonably related to the costs of providing an enhanced level
137	of municipal services in the municipality.
138	(ii) The amount of a fee under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(II) shall be reasonably related to
139	the costs of providing an enhanced level of the municipal services.
140	(e) (i) As used in this Subsection (5)(e):
141	(A) "Disproportionate rental fee" means a license fee [or tax] on rental housing based

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142	on the disproportionate costs of municipal services caused by the rental housing or on an
143	enhanced level of municipal services provided to the rental housing.
144	(B) "Disproportionate rental fee reduction" means a reduction of a disproportionate
145	rental fee as a condition of complying with the requirements of a good landlord program.
146	(C) "Good landlord program" means a program established by a municipality that
147	provides a reduction in a disproportionate rental fee for a landlord who:
148	(I) completes a landlord training program approved by the municipality;
149	(II) implements measures to reduce crime in rental housing as specified in municipal
150	ordinances; and
151	(III) operates and manages rental housing in accordance with applicable municipal
152	ordinances.
153	[(B)] (D) "Municipal services study" means a study, or an updated study, conducted
154	by a municipality of the cost of all municipal services that the municipality provides to the
155	applicable rental housing.
156	[(C)] <u>(E)</u> "Rental housing cost" means the municipality's cost:
157	(I) of providing municipal services to the rental housing;
158	(II) that is reasonably attributable to the rental housing; and
159	(III) that would not have occurred in the absence of the rental housing.
160	(ii) A municipality may impose and collect a disproportionate rental fee if:
161	(A) the municipality:
162	(I) adopts the ordinances required under Subsections (5)(c) and (d), as applicable;
163	(II) conducts a municipal services study;
164	(III) updates the municipal services study:
165	(Aa) before increasing the amount of the disproportionate rental fee; and
166	(Bb) before decreasing the amount of the disproportionate rental fee reduction; and
167	(IV) establishes a good landlord program; and
168	(B) the disproportionate rental fee does not exceed the rental housing cost, as
169	determined by the municipal services study.

[(iii)] (iii) (A) [Each] The requirement under Subsection (5)(e)(ii)(A)(IV) to establish a
good landlord program does not apply to a municipality that [levies] imposed and [collects]
collected a disproportionate rental fee [that exceeds \$17 per unit per year or that intends to
impose a disproportionate rental fee for the first time shall: (I) before] on January 1, [2007 and
except as provided in Subsection (5)(e)(iv), conduct a municipal services study; and (II)]
2009. (B) A municipality claiming an exemption under Subsection (5)(e)(iii)(A) shall
conduct an updated municipal services study[: (Aa) every six years after the first municipal
services study, if the municipality has established a program that provides a reduction in the
disproportionate rental fee for a landlord that participates in a landlord training program; and
(Bb)] at least every four years [after the first municipal services study, for each other
municipality].
[(B) Each] (iv) The requirement under Subsection (5)(e)(ii)(A)(II) to conduct a
municipal services study does not apply to a municipality that [levies]:
(A) imposed and [collects] collected a disproportionate rental fee [that is] on May 2,
2005 of \$17 or less per unit per year [and that intends to]:
(B) does not increase the amount of its disproportionate rental fee [shall conduct a
municipal services study before increasing]; and
(C) does not decrease the amount of its disproportionate rental fee reduction.
[(iii) (A) Beginning January 1, 2007, a disproportionate rental fee may not exceed the
rental housing cost, as determined in a municipal services study. (B)
(v) The fee limitation under Subsection (5)(e)[(iii)(A)](ii)(B) does not apply to a
municipality [whose] that:
(A) imposed and collected a disproportionate rental fee [is] on May 2, 2005 that was
\$17 or less [and that] per unit per year;
(B) does not increase the amount of its disproportionate rental fee[:]; and
(C) does not decrease the amount of its disproportionate rental fee reduction.
[(iv) The] (vi) Until May 2, 2012, the requirement under Subsection
(5)(e)(ii)(A)[(I)](II) to conduct a municipal services study before [January 1, 2007] imposing

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198	and collecting a disproportionate rental fee, does not apply to a municipality that [levies]:
199	(A) on May 2, 2005, imposed and [collected a disproportionate rental fee that
200	exceeds \$17 per unit per year [if the municipality:];
201	[(A) has] (B) had implemented, before January 1, 2005, a good landlord program
202	[that provides a reduction in the disproportionate rental fee for each landlord that implements
203	measures to reduce crime in the rental housing];
204	[(B)] (C) does not decrease the amount of the disproportionate rental fee reduction
205	[provided in a program described in Subsection (5)(e)(iv)(A)]; and
206	[(C)] (D) does not increase the amount of its disproportionate rental fee.
207	(6) All license fees and taxes shall be uniform in respect to the class upon which they
208	are imposed.
209	(7) The [governing body] municipality shall transmit the information from each
210	approved business license application to the county assessor within 60 days following the
211	approval of the application.
212	(8) If challenged in court, an ordinance enacted by a municipality before January 1,
213	1994, imposing a business license fee [or tax] on rental dwellings under this section shall be
214	upheld unless the business license fee [or tax] is found to impose an unreasonable burden on
215	the fee [or tax] payer.