

**Senator Curtis S. Bramble** proposes the following substitute bill:

**LOCAL LICENSING AMENDMENTS**

2022 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Karianne Lisonbee**

Senate Sponsor: Jacob L. Anderegg

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill modifies the authority of political subdivisions related to business licenses.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ modifies the general authority of a municipality and a county related to business licenses;
- ▶ 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;
- ▶ modifies the authority of a political subdivision related to the licensing of a business, including a business that rents all-terrain vehicles; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**



26 None

27 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

28 AMENDS:

29 **10-1-203**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 105

30 **11-56-102**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 260

31 **11-56-103**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 260

32 **11-56-104**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 260

33 **17-53-216**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 361

34 ENACTS:

35 **11-65-101**, Utah Code Annotated 1953



37 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

38 Section 1. Section **10-1-203** is amended to read:

39 **10-1-203. License fees and taxes -- Application information to be transmitted to**  
40 **the county assessor.**

41 (1) As used in this section:

42 (a) "Business" means any enterprise carried on for the purpose of gain or economic  
43 profit, except that the acts of employees rendering services to employers are not included in  
44 this definition.

45 (b) "Telecommunications provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section  
46 **10-1-402**.

47 (c) "Telecommunications tax or fee" means the same as that term is defined in Section  
48 **10-1-402**.

49 (2) Except as provided in Subsections (3) through (5) and ~~[(7)(a), and subject to~~  
50 ~~Subsection (7)(b)] Subsection (7)~~, the legislative body of a municipality may license for the  
51 purpose of regulation any business within the limits of the municipality, may regulate that  
52 business by ordinance, and may impose fees on businesses to recover the municipality's costs  
53 of regulation.

54 (3) (a) The legislative body of a municipality may raise revenue by levying and  
55 collecting a municipal energy sales or use tax as provided in Part 3, Municipal Energy Sales  
56 and Use Tax Act, except a municipality may not levy or collect a franchise tax or fee on an

57 energy supplier other than the municipal energy sales and use tax provided in Part 3, Municipal  
58 Energy Sales and Use Tax Act.

59 (b) (i) Subsection (3)(a) does not affect the validity of a franchise agreement as defined  
60 in Subsection 10-1-303(6), that is in effect on July 1, 1997, or a future franchise.

61 (ii) A franchise agreement as defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6) in effect on January 1,  
62 1997, or a future franchise shall remain in full force and effect.

63 (c) A municipality that collects a contractual franchise fee pursuant to a franchise  
64 agreement as defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6) with an energy supplier that is in effect on July  
65 1, 1997, may continue to collect that fee as provided in Subsection 10-1-310(2).

66 (d) (i) Subject to the requirements of Subsection (3)(d)(ii), a franchise agreement as  
67 defined in Subsection 10-1-303(6) between a municipality and an energy supplier may contain  
68 a provision that:

69 (A) requires the energy supplier by agreement to pay a contractual franchise fee that is  
70 otherwise prohibited under Part 3, Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Act; and

71 (B) imposes the contractual franchise fee on or after the day on which Part 3,  
72 Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Act is:

73 (I) repealed, invalidated, or the maximum allowable rate provided in Section 10-1-305  
74 is reduced; and

75 (II) not superseded by a law imposing a substantially equivalent tax.

76 (ii) A municipality may not charge a contractual franchise fee under the provisions  
77 permitted by Subsection (3)(b)(i) unless the municipality charges an equal contractual franchise  
78 fee or a tax on all energy suppliers.

79 (4) (a) Subject to Subsection (4)(b), beginning July 1, 2004, the legislative body of a  
80 municipality may raise revenue by levying and providing for the collection of a municipal  
81 telecommunications license tax as provided in Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License  
82 Tax Act.

83 (b) A municipality may not levy or collect a telecommunications tax or fee on a  
84 telecommunications provider except as provided in Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications  
85 License Tax Act.

86 (5) (a) (i) The legislative body of a municipality may by ordinance raise revenue by  
87 levying and collecting a license fee or tax on:

- 88 (A) a parking service business in an amount that is less than or equal to:
- 89 (I) \$1 per vehicle that parks at the parking service business; or
- 90 (II) 2% of the gross receipts of the parking service business;
- 91 (B) a public assembly or other related facility in an amount that is less than or equal to
- 92 \$5 per ticket purchased from the public assembly or other related facility; and
- 93 (C) subject to the limitations of Subsections (5)(c) and (d):
- 94 (I) a business that causes disproportionate costs of municipal services; or
- 95 (II) a purchaser from a business for which the municipality provides an enhanced level
- 96 of municipal services.
- 97 (ii) Nothing in this Subsection (5)(a) may be construed to authorize a municipality to
- 98 levy or collect a license fee or tax on a public assembly or other related facility owned and
- 99 operated by another political subdivision other than a community reinvestment agency without
- 100 the written consent of the other political subdivision.
- 101 (b) As used in this Subsection (5):
- 102 (i) "Municipal services" includes:
- 103 (A) public utilities; and
- 104 (B) services for:
- 105 (I) police;
- 106 (II) fire;
- 107 (III) storm water runoff;
- 108 (IV) traffic control;
- 109 (V) parking;
- 110 (VI) transportation;
- 111 (VII) beautification; or
- 112 (VIII) snow removal.
- 113 (ii) "Parking service business" means a business:
- 114 (A) that primarily provides off-street parking services for a public facility that is
- 115 wholly or partially funded by public money;
- 116 (B) that provides parking for one or more vehicles; and
- 117 (C) that charges a fee for parking.
- 118 (iii) "Public assembly or other related facility" means an assembly facility that:

- 119 (A) is wholly or partially funded by public money;
- 120 (B) is operated by a business; and
- 121 (C) requires a person attending an event at the assembly facility to purchase a ticket.
- 122 (c) (i) Before the legislative body of a municipality imposes a license fee on a business
- 123 that causes disproportionate costs of municipal services under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(I), the
- 124 legislative body of the municipality shall adopt an ordinance defining for purposes of the tax
- 125 under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(I):
- 126 (A) the costs that constitute disproportionate costs; and
- 127 (B) the amounts that are reasonably related to the costs of the municipal services
- 128 provided by the municipality.
- 129 (ii) The amount of a fee under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(I) shall be reasonably related to
- 130 the costs of the municipal services provided by the municipality.
- 131 (d) (i) Before the legislative body of a municipality imposes a license fee on a
- 132 purchaser from a business for which it provides an enhanced level of municipal services under
- 133 Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(II), the legislative body of the municipality shall adopt an ordinance
- 134 defining for purposes of the fee under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(II):
- 135 (A) the level of municipal services that constitutes the basic level of municipal services
- 136 in the municipality; and
- 137 (B) the amounts that are reasonably related to the costs of providing an enhanced level
- 138 of municipal services in the municipality.
- 139 (ii) The amount of a fee under Subsection (5)(a)(i)(C)(II) shall be reasonably related to
- 140 the costs of providing an enhanced level of the municipal services.
- 141 (6) All license fees and taxes shall be uniform in respect to the class upon which they
- 142 are imposed.
- 143 (7) A municipality may not:
- 144 (a) require a license or permit for a business that is operated:
- 145 (i) only occasionally; and
- 146 (ii) by an individual who is under 18 years ~~[of age; or]~~ old;
- 147 (b) charge any fee for a resident of the municipality to operate a home-based business,
- 148 unless the combined offsite impact of the home-based business and the primary residential use
- 149 materially exceeds the offsite impact of the primary residential use alone[-];

150 (c) require, as a condition of obtaining or maintaining a license or permit for a  
151 business:

152 (i) that an employee or agent of a business complete education, continuing education,  
153 or training that is in addition to requirements under state law or state licensing requirements; or

154 (ii) that a business disclose financial information, inventory amounts, or proprietary  
155 business information, except as specifically authorized under state or federal law.

156 (8) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (7)(b), a municipality may charge an administrative  
157 fee for a license to a home-based business owner who is otherwise exempt under Subsection  
158 (7)(b) but who requests a license from the municipality.

159 (b) A municipality shall notify the owner of each home-based business of the  
160 exemption described in Subsection (7)(b) in any communication with the owner.

161 (9) The municipality shall transmit the information from each approved business  
162 license application to the county assessor within 60 days following the approval of the  
163 application.

164 (10) If challenged in court, an ordinance enacted by a municipality before January 1,  
165 1994, imposing a business license fee on rental dwellings under this section shall be upheld  
166 unless the business license fee is found to impose an unreasonable burden on the fee payer.

167 Section 2. Section **11-56-102** is amended to read:

168 **11-56-102. Definitions.**

169 As used in this chapter:

170 (1) "Event permit" means a permit that a political subdivision issues to the organizer of  
171 a public food truck event located on public property.

172 (2) "Food cart" means a cart:

173 (a) that is not motorized; and

174 (b) that a vendor, standing outside the frame of the cart, uses to prepare, sell, or serve  
175 food or beverages for immediate human consumption.

176 (3) [~~(a)~~] "Food truck" means:

177 (a) a fully encased food service establishment:

178 (i) on a motor vehicle or on a trailer that a motor vehicle pulls to transport; and

179 (ii) from which a food truck vendor, standing within the frame of the vehicle, prepares,  
180 cooks, sells, or serves food or beverages for immediate human consumption[-];

- 181 (b) [~~"Food truck" does not include a food cart or an ice cream truck.~~] a food cart; or  
182 (c) an ice cream truck.
- 183 (4) "Food truck business" means a person who operates a food truck or, under the same  
184 business, multiple food trucks.
- 185 (5) "Food truck event" means an event where an individual has ordered or  
186 commissioned the operation of a food truck at a private or public gathering.
- 187 (6) "Food truck operator" means a person who owns, manages, or controls, or who has  
188 the duty to manage or control, the food truck business.
- 189 (7) "Food truck vendor" means a person who sells, cooks, or serves food or beverages  
190 from a food truck.
- 191 (8) "Health department food truck permit" means a document that a local health  
192 department issues to authorize a person to operate a food truck within the jurisdiction of the  
193 local health department.
- 194 (9) "Ice cream truck" means a fully encased food service establishment:  
195 (a) on a motor vehicle or on a trailer that a motor vehicle pulls to transport;  
196 (b) from which a vendor, from within the frame of the vehicle, serves ice cream;  
197 (c) that attracts patrons by traveling through a residential area and signaling the truck's  
198 presence in the area, including by playing music; and  
199 (d) that may stop to serve ice cream at the signal of a patron.
- 200 (10) "Local health department" means the same as that term is defined in Section  
201 [26A-1-102](#).
- 202 (11) "Political subdivision" means:  
203 (a) a city, town, or metro township; or  
204 (b) a county, as it relates to the licensing and regulation of businesses in the  
205 unincorporated area of the county.
- 206 (12) (a) "Temporary mass gathering" means:  
207 (i) an actual or reasonably anticipated assembly of 500 or more people that continues,  
208 or reasonably can be expected to continue, for two or more hours per day; or  
209 (ii) an event that requires a more extensive review to protect public health and safety  
210 because the event's nature or conditions have the potential of generating environmental or  
211 health risks.

212 (b) "Temporary mass gathering" does not include an assembly of people at a location  
213 with permanent facilities designed for that specific assembly, unless the assembly is a  
214 temporary mass gathering described in Subsection (12)(a)(i).

215 Section 3. Section **11-56-103** is amended to read:

216 **11-56-103. Licensing -- Reciprocity -- Fees.**

217 (1) (a) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, a political subdivision may require a  
218 food truck business to obtain a business license if the food truck business does not hold a  
219 current business license in good standing from another political subdivision in the state.

220 (b) A political subdivision may only charge a licensing fee to a food truck business in  
221 an amount that reimburses the political subdivision for the actual cost of processing the  
222 business license.

223 [~~(1) A political subdivision may not:~~]

224 [~~(a) require a separate license, permit, or fee beyond the initial or reciprocal business~~  
225 ~~license described in Subsection (2) and the fee described in Subsection (3) for a food truck~~  
226 ~~business, regardless of whether a food truck operates in more than one location or on more than~~  
227 ~~one day within the political subdivision in the same calendar year;]~~

228 [~~(b) require a fee for each employee the food truck business employs; or]~~

229 [~~(c) as a business license qualification, require a food truck business to, regarding a~~  
230 ~~food truck operator or food truck vendor:]~~

231 [~~(i) submit to or offer proof of a criminal background check; or]~~

232 [~~(ii) demonstrate how the operation of the food truck business will comply with a land~~  
233 ~~use or zoning ordinance at the time the business applies for the business license.]~~

234 [~~(2) (a) A political subdivision shall grant a business license to operate a food truck~~  
235 ~~within the political subdivision to a food truck business that has obtained a business license to~~  
236 ~~operate a food truck in another political subdivision within the state if the food truck business~~  
237 ~~presents to the political subdivision:]~~

238 [~~(i) a current business license from the other political subdivision within the state; and]~~

239 [~~(ii) for each food truck that the food truck business operates:]~~

240 (2) A political subdivision may not:

241 (a) require a food truck business to:

242 (i) obtain a separate business license beyond the initial business license described in



243 Subsection (1)(a);

244 (ii) pay a fee other than the fee for the initial business license described in Subsection  
245 (1); or

246 (iii) pay a fee for each employee the food truck business employs;

247 (b) as a condition of a food truck business obtaining a business license under

248 Subsection (1):

249 (i) require a food truck operator or food truck vendor to submit to or offer evidence of  
250 a criminal background check, except as provided in Subsection (5); or

251 (ii) require a food truck operator to demonstrate how the operation of the food truck  
252 business will comply with a land use or zoning ordinance at the time the food truck business  
253 applies for the business license; or

254 (c) regulate or restrict the size of a food truck operated by a food truck business.

255 (3) (a) A political subdivision shall recognize as valid within the political subdivision  
256 the business license of a food truck business obtained in another political subdivision within  
257 the state, if the business license is current and in good standing.

258 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), a political subdivision is not required to  
259 recognize as valid the business license of a food truck business issued in another political  
260 subdivision within the state if the food truck business does not have the following for each  
261 food truck that the food truck business operates:

262 ~~[(A)]~~ (i) a current health department food truck permit from a local health department  
263 within the state; and

264 ~~[(B)]~~ (ii) a current approval of a political subdivision within the state that shows that  
265 the food truck passed a fire safety inspection that the other political subdivision conducted in  
266 accordance with Subsection 11-56-104~~[(4)]~~(3)(a).

267 ~~[(b) If a food truck business presents the documents described in Subsection (2)(a), the~~  
268 ~~political subdivision may not:]~~

269 ~~[(i) impose additional license qualification requirements on the food truck business~~  
270 ~~before issuing a license to operate within the political subdivision, except for charging a fee in~~  
271 ~~accordance with Subsection (3); or]~~

272 ~~[(ii) issue a license that expires on a date earlier or later than the day on which the~~  
273 ~~license described in Subsection (2)(a)(i) expires.]~~

274 ~~[(c) Nothing in this Subsection (2) prevents a political subdivision from enforcing the~~  
275 ~~political subdivision's land use regulations, zoning, and other ordinances in relation to the~~  
276 ~~operation of a food truck to the extent that the regulations and ordinances do not conflict with~~  
277 ~~this chapter.]~~

278 ~~[(3) (a) For an initial business license, a political subdivision may only charge a~~  
279 ~~licensing fee to a food truck business in an amount that reimburses the political subdivision for~~  
280 ~~the actual cost of processing the business license.]~~

281 ~~[(b) For a reciprocal business license that a political subdivision issues in accordance~~  
282 ~~with Subsection (2), the political subdivision shall reduce the amount of the business licensing~~  
283 ~~fee to an amount that accounts for the actual administrative burden on the political subdivision~~  
284 ~~for processing the reciprocal license.]~~

285 (4) Nothing in this section prevents a political subdivision from:

286 (a) requiring a food truck business to comply with local zoning and land use  
287 regulations to the extent that the regulations do not conflict with this chapter;

288 (b) promulgating local ordinances and regulations consistent with this section that  
289 address how and where a food truck may operate within the political subdivision;

290 (c) requiring a food truck business to obtain an event permit[;] in accordance with  
291 Section [11-56-105](#); or

292 ~~[(d) revoking a license that the political subdivision has issued if the operation of the~~  
293 ~~related food truck within the political subdivision violates the terms of the license.]~~

294 (d) requiring a food truck business to keep a copy of the following in each food truck  
295 operated by the food truck business:

296 (i) a valid business license for the food truck business, as described in this section,  
297 whether issued by the political subdivision or another political subdivision;

298 (ii) a valid health department food truck permit, as described in Section [11-56-104](#),  
299 whether issued by a local health department or another health department; or

300 (iii) evidence of passing a fire safety inspection, as described in Section [11-56-104](#),  
301 whether conducted by the political subdivision or another political subdivision.

302 (5) As a condition of obtaining and maintaining in good standing an initial business  
303 license as described in Subsection (1)(a), a political subdivision may require a food truck  
304 business that operates one or more ice cream trucks to submit to or offer evidence of an annual

305 criminal background check for each employee of the food truck business that operates or will  
306 operate an ice cream truck.

307 Section 4. Section **11-56-104** is amended to read:

308 **11-56-104. Safety and health inspections and permits -- Fees.**

309 (1) (a) A food truck business shall obtain, for each food truck that the business  
310 operates, an annual health department food truck permit from the local health department with  
311 jurisdiction over the area in which the majority of the food truck's operations takes place.

312 (b) A local health department shall recognize as valid a health department food truck  
313 permit that has been issued by another local health department within the state.

314 [~~(2) (a) A local health department shall grant a health department food truck permit to~~  
315 ~~operate a food truck within the jurisdiction of the local health department to a food truck~~  
316 ~~business that has obtained the health department food truck permit described in Subsection (1)~~  
317 ~~from another local health department within the state if the food truck business presents to the~~  
318 ~~local health department the current health department food truck permit from the other local~~  
319 ~~health department.]~~

320 [~~(b) If a food truck business presents the health department food truck permit described~~  
321 ~~in Subsection (1), the local health department may not:]~~

322 [~~(i) impose additional permit qualification requirements on the food truck business~~  
323 ~~before issuing a health department food truck permit to operate within the jurisdiction of the~~  
324 ~~local health department, except for charging a fee in accordance with Subsection (3); or]~~

325 [~~(ii) issue a health department food truck permit that expires on a date earlier or later~~  
326 ~~than the day on which the permit described in Subsection (1) expires:]~~

327 [~~(3) (a) (2)~~ (2) A local health department may only charge a health department food truck  
328 permit fee to a food truck business in an amount that reimburses the local health department for  
329 the cost of regulating the food truck.

330 [~~(b) For a health department food truck permit that a local health department issues in~~  
331 ~~accordance with Subsection (2), the local health department shall reduce the amount of the~~  
332 ~~food truck permit fee to an amount that accounts for the lower administrative burden on the~~  
333 ~~local health department.]~~

334 [~~(4)~~ (3) (a) A political subdivision inspecting a food truck for fire safety shall conduct  
335 the inspection based on the criteria that the Utah Fire Prevention Board, created in Section

336 53-7-203, establishes in accordance with Section 53-7-204.

337 (b) (i) A political subdivision shall [~~consider~~] recognize as valid within the political  
338 subdivision's jurisdiction an approval from another political subdivision within the state that  
339 shows that the food truck passed a fire safety inspection that the other political subdivision  
340 conducted.

341 (ii) A political subdivision may not require that a food truck pass a fire safety  
342 inspection in a given calendar year if the food truck business presents to the political  
343 subdivision an approval described in Subsection [~~(4)~~] (3)(b)(i) issued during the same calendar  
344 year.

345 [~~(5)~~] (4) (a) Nothing in this section prevents a local health department from[~~(i)~~]  
346 requiring a food truck business to obtain an event permit, in accordance with Section  
347 11-56-105[~~or~~].

348 [~~(ii) revoking a health department food truck permit that the local health department~~  
349 ~~has issued if the operation of the related food truck within the jurisdiction of the local health~~  
350 ~~department violates the terms of the permit.]~~

351 (b) Nothing in this section prevents a political subdivision from revoking the political  
352 subdivision's approval:

353 (i) described in Subsection (1)(b), if the operation of the related food truck within the  
354 political subdivision fails a health inspection by a local health department; or

355 (ii) described in Subsection [~~(4)~~] (3)(b)(i), if the operation of the related food truck  
356 within the political subdivision fails to meet the criteria described in Subsection [~~(4)~~] (3)(a).

357 (c) For each food truck that fails a health inspection as described in Subsection  
358 (4)(b)(i), a local health department may charge and collect a fee from the associated food truck  
359 business for that health inspection.

360 Section 5. Section 11-65-101 is enacted to read:

361 **CHAPTER 65. ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE REGULATION**

362 **11-65-101. Limits on regulation of all-terrain vehicles.**

363 (1) As used in this chapter:

364 (a) "Political subdivision" means:

365 (i) a city, town, or metro township; or

366 (ii) a county, as it relates to the licensing and regulation of businesses in the

367 unincorporated area of the county.

368 (b) "Street-legal ATV" means any all-terrain type vehicle that meets the requirements,  
 369 including the registration, inspection, and license plate requirements, of being a street-legal  
 370 ATV as described in Section 41-6a-1509.

371 (2) For any business, including a business that rents one or more street-legal ATVs, a  
 372 political subdivision may not as a condition of the business obtaining or maintaining a business  
 373 license or permit:

374 (a) require any additional inspection, registration, or license plate requirements,  
 375 including requiring any additional sticker or other identifying mark, for any street-legal ATV  
 376 owned or rented by the business;

377 (b) require any equipment modifications of a street-legal ATV owned or rented by the  
 378 business; or

379 (c) limit the amount of street-legal ATVs owned or rented by the business.

380 (3) A political subdivision may not revoke or fail to renew a business license or permit  
 381 of a business based on the violation of a traffic ordinance or other local ordinance by any  
 382 customer of the business operating a street-legal ATV.

383 ~~§→ [(4) A political subdivision may not enact or enforce a noise ordinance or other local~~  
 384 ~~ordinance, except as authorized under Section 41-22-10.5, that imposes a fine or other penalty~~  
 385 ~~for the operation of a street-legal ATV.]~~

385a (4) A political subdivision may not enact or enforce an unreasonable noise  
 385b ordinance that imposes a fine or other penalty for the operation of a street-legal ATV. ←§

386 Section 6. Section 17-53-216 is amended to read:

387 **17-53-216. Business license fees and taxes -- Application information to be**  
 388 **transmitted to the county assessor.**

389 (1) As used in this section, "business" means any enterprise carried on for the purpose  
 390 of gain or economic profit, except that the acts of employees rendering services to employers  
 391 are not included in this definition.

392 (2) Except as provided in Subsection (4)[(a), and subject to Subsection (4)(b)], the  
 393 legislative body of a county may by ordinance provide for the licensing of businesses within  
 394 the unincorporated areas of the county for the purpose of regulation, and may impose fees on  
 395 businesses to recover the county's costs of regulation.

396 (3) All license fees and taxes shall be uniform in respect to the class upon which they  
 397 are imposed.

- 398 (4) A county may not:
- 399 (a) require a license or permit for a business that is operated:
- 400 (i) only occasionally; and
- 401 (ii) by an individual who is under 18 years ~~[of age; or]~~ old;
- 402 (b) charge a license fee for a home based business unless the combined offsite impact
- 403 of the home based business and the primary residential use materially exceeds the offsite
- 404 impact of the primary residential use alone~~[-];~~ or
- 405 (c) require, as a condition of obtaining or maintaining a license or permit for a
- 406 business:
- 407 (i) that an employee or agent of a business complete education, continuing education,
- 408 or training that is in addition to requirements under state law or state licensing requirements; or
- 409 (ii) that a business disclose financial information, inventory amounts, or proprietary
- 410 business information except as specifically authorized under state or federal law.
- 411 (5) The county business licensing agency shall transmit the information from each
- 412 approved business license application to the county assessor within 60 days following the
- 413 approval of the application.
- 414 (6) This section may not be construed to enhance, diminish, or otherwise alter the
- 415 taxing power of counties existing prior to the effective date of Laws of Utah 1988, Chapter
- 416 144.