1	COMMERCIAL HISTORIC BUILDING REHABILITATION -
2	CORPORATE FRANCHISE AND INCOME TAX AND
3	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX CREDITS
4	2000 GENERAL SESSION
5	STATE OF UTAH
6	Sponsor: Beverly Ann Evans
7	AN ACT RELATING TO REVENUE AND TAXATION; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS;
8	EXPANDING THE CORPORATE FRANCHISE AND INCOME TAX AND INDIVIDUAL
9	INCOME TAX HISTORIC PRESERVATION CREDITS TO INCLUDE CREDITS FOR
10	COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND COMMERCIAL QUALIFIED
11	HISTORIC BUILDINGS; DELETING THE RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT FOR THE
12	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX CREDIT; MAKING TECHNICAL CHANGES; AND
13	PROVIDING FOR RETROSPECTIVE OPERATION.
14	This act affects sections of Utah Code Annotated 1953 as follows:
15	AMENDS:
16	59-7-609 , as enacted by Chapter 42, Laws of Utah 1995
17	59-10-108.5, as last amended by Chapter 25, Laws of Utah 1995
18	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
19	Section 1. Section 59-7-609 is amended to read:
20	59-7-609. Historic preservation credit.
21	(1) As used in this section:
22	(a) "Certified historic building" means a building or structure that:
23	(i) (A) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; or
24	(B) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places within a three-year period after a
25	taxpayer claims a credit under this section; or
26	(ii) is located in a National Register Historic District; and
27	(iii) the Division of State History has designated as being of significance to the National

28	Register Historic District.
29	(b) "Commercial certified historic building" means a commercial unit that is a certified
30	historic building.
31	(c) "Commercial qualified historic building" means a commercial unit that is a qualified
32	historic building.
33	(d) "Commercial unit" means a building or structure that is primarily used for the purpose
34	of conducting business.
35	(e) "Qualified historic building" means a building that is determined by the Division of
36	State History to meet the age and integrity requirements established by the National Register of
37	Historic Places.
38	(f) (i) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" means any amount properly chargeable to
39	the rehabilitation and restoration of the physical elements of a building, including:
40	(A) the historic decorative elements of the building;
41	(B) the upgrading of the structural, mechanical, electrical, or plumbing systems of the
42	building to applicable codes; or
43	(C) notwithstanding Subsection (1)(f)(ii)(E), an expenditure described in Subsection
44	(1)(f)(ii)(E)(II) or (III) if the outbuilding or secondary structure is a:
45	(I) certified historic building; or
46	(II) qualified historic building.
47	(ii) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" does not include:
48	(A) an expenditure related to the taxpayer's personal labor;
49	(B) an expenditure related to the cost of acquiring the property;
50	(C) an expenditure attributable to the enlargement of an existing building;
51	(D) if the rehabilitation work is not approved as provided in Subsection (2)(c), an
52	expenditure related to rehabilitation work on a:
53	(I) certified historic building; or
54	(II) qualified historic building;
55	(E) except as provided in Subsection (1)(f)(i)(C), an expenditure attributable to:
56	(I) landscaping or other site features;
57	(II) an outbuilding;
58	(III) a secondary structure; or

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59	(IV) an expenditure similar to those described in Subsections (1)(f)(ii)(E)(I) through (III).
60	(g) "Residential" means a building that is:
61	(i) primarily used for residential purposes; and
62	(ii) (A) occupied by the owner of the building; or
63	(B) income producing.
64	[(1)] (2) (a) [For tax years beginning January 1, 1993, and thereafter, there is allowed to
65	a] A taxpayer subject to taxation under Section 59-7-104[, as a credit against the tax due,] may
66	claim the following nonrefundable credits as provided in this section:
67	(i) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1993, an amount equal to 20% of the
68	total amount of the taxpayer's qualified rehabilitation expenditures[, costing more than] if the
69	taxpayer expends more than \$10,000[, incurred] in connection with [any] a residential certified
70	historic building[. When qualifying expenditures of more than \$10,000 are incurred, the credit
71	allowed by this section shall apply to the full amount of expenditures.];
72	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), for taxable years beginning on or after January
73	1, 2000, an amount equal to 20% of the total amount of the taxpayer's qualified rehabilitation
74	expenditures if the taxpayer expends more than \$10,000 in connection with a:
75	(A) commercial certified historic building; or
76	(B) commercial qualified historic building; or
77	(iii) a combination of the credits described in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii).
78	(b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a)(ii), the maximum amount of credit that may be
79	claimed or carried forward during a six-year period is \$100,000 for all of the qualified
80	rehabilitation expenditures incurred in connection with:
81	(A) each commercial certified historic building; or
82	(B) each commercial qualified historic building.
83	(ii) A six-year period described in Subsection (2)(b)(i):
84	(A) begins on the first day of the first taxable year for which a taxpayer may claim a credit
85	under Subsection (2)(a)(ii); and
86	(B) ends six years after the date described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A).
87	[(b)] (c) All rehabilitation work to which [the] a credit under this section may be applied
88	shall be approved by the State Historic Preservation Office prior to completion of the rehabilitation
89	project as meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation so that the loffice

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90	State Historic Preservation Office may provide corrective comments to the taxpayer in order
91	to preserve the historical qualities of the building.
92	[(c) Any] (d) If the amount of a tax credit [remaining] a taxpayer claims under this section
93	exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for a taxable year, the taxpayer may [be carried] carry forward
94	[to each of the] the amount of the credit that exceeds the liability for a period that does not exceed
95	five [taxable] years following the day on which the taxpayer incurred the qualified rehabilitation
96	expenditures.
97	[(d) The] (e) In accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking
98	Act, the commission, in consultation with the Division of State History, shall promulgate rules to
99	implement this section.
100	[(2) As used in this section:]
101	[(a) "Certified historic building" means a building that is listed on the National Register
102	of Historic Places within three years of taking the credit under this section or that is located in a
103	National Register Historic District and the building has been designated by the Division of State
104	History as being of significance to the district.]
105	[(b) (i) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" means any amount properly chargeable to
106	the rehabilitation and restoration of the physical elements of the building, including the historic
107	decorative elements, and the upgrading of the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
108	systems to applicable codes.]
109	[(ii) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" does not include expenditures related to:]
110	[(A) the taxpayer's personal labor;]
111	[(B) cost of acquisition of the property;]
112	[(C) any expenditure attributable to the enlargement of an existing building;]
113	[(D) rehabilitation of a certified historic building without the approval required in
114	Subsection (1)(b); or]
115	[(E) any expenditure attributable to landscaping and other site features, outbuildings,
116	garages, and related features.]
117	[(c) "Residential" means a building used for residential use, either owner occupied or
118	income producing.]
119	Section 2. Section 59-10-108.5 is amended to read:
120	59-10-108.5. Historic preservation credit.

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121	(1) As used in this section:
122	(a) "Certified historic building" means a building or structure that:
123	(i) (A) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places; or
124	(B) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places within a three-year period after a
125	taxpayer claims a credit under this section; or
126	(ii) is located in a National Register Historic District; and
127	(iii) the Division of State History has designated as being of significance to the National
128	Register Historic District.
129	(b) "Commercial certified historic building" means a commercial unit that is a certified
130	historic building.
131	(c) "Commercial qualified historic building" means a commercial unit that is a qualified
132	historic building.
133	(d) "Commercial unit" means a building or structure that is primarily used for the purpose
134	of conducting business.
135	(e) "Qualified historic building" means a building that is determined by the Division of
136	State History to meet the age and integrity requirements established by the National Register of
137	Historic Places.
138	(f) (i) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" means any amount properly chargeable to
139	the rehabilitation and restoration of the physical elements of a building, including:
140	(A) the historic decorative elements of the building;
141	(B) the upgrading of the structural, mechanical, electrical, or plumbing systems of the
142	building to applicable codes; or
143	(C) notwithstanding Subsection (1)(f)(ii)(E), an expenditure described in Subsection
144	(1)(f)(ii)(E)(II) or (III) if the outbuilding or secondary structure is a:
145	(I) certified historic building; or
146	(II) qualified historic building.
147	(ii) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" does not include:
148	(A) an expenditure related to the taxpayer's personal labor;
149	(B) an expenditure related to the cost of acquiring the property;
150	(C) an expenditure attributable to the enlargement of an existing building;
151	(D) if the rehabilitation work is not approved as provided in Subsection (2)(c), an

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152	expenditure related to rehabilitation work on a:
153	(I) certified historic building; or
154	(II) qualified historic building; or
155	(E) except as provided in Subsection (1)(f)(i)(C), an expenditure attributable to:
156	(I) landscaping or other site features;
157	(II) an outbuilding;
158	(III) a secondary structure; or
159	(IV) an expenditure similar to those described in Subsections (1)(f)(ii)(E)(I) through (III).
160	(g) "Residential" means a building that is:
161	(i) primarily used for residential purposes; and
162	(ii) (A) occupied by the owner of the building; or
163	(B) income producing.
164	[(1)] (2) (a) [For tax years beginning January 1, 1993, and thereafter, there is allowed to
165	resident individuals, as a credit against the income tax due] A taxpayer may claim the following
166	nonrefundable credits as provided in this section:
167	(i) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1993, an amount equal to 20% of the
168	total amount of the taxpayer's qualified rehabilitation expenditures[, costing more than] if a
169	taxpayer expends more than \$10,000[, incurred] in connection with [any] a residential certified
170	historic building[. When qualifying expenditures of more than \$10,000 are incurred, the credit
171	allowed by this section shall apply to the full amount of expenditures.];
172	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), for taxable years beginning on or after January
173	1, 2000, an amount equal to 20% of the total amount of the taxpayer's qualified rehabilitation
174	expenditures if the taxpayer expends more than \$10,000 in connection with a:
175	(A) commercial certified historic building; or
176	(B) commercial qualified historic building; or
177	(iii) a combination of the credits described in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii).
178	(b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a)(ii), the maximum amount of credit that may be
179	claimed or carried forward during a six-year period is \$100,000 for all of the qualified
180	rehabilitation expenditures incurred in connection with:
181	(A) each commercial certified historic building; or
182	(R) each commercial qualified historic building

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183	(ii) A six-year period described in Subsection (2)(b)(i):
184	(A) begins on the first day of the first taxable year for which a taxpayer may claim a credit
185	under Subsection (2)(a)(ii); and
186	(B) ends six years after the date described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A).
187	[(b)] (c) All rehabilitation work to which [the] a credit under this section may be applied
188	shall be approved by the State Historic Preservation Office prior to completion of the
189	rehabilitation project as meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation so that
190	the [office can] State Historic Preservation Office may provide corrective comments to the
191	taxpayer in order to preserve the historical qualities of the building.
192	[(c) Any] (d) If the amount of a tax credit [remaining] a taxpayer claims under this section
193	exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for a taxable year, the taxpayer may [be carried] carry forward
194	[to each of the] the amount of the credit that exceeds the liability for a period that does not exceed
195	five [taxable] years following the day on which the taxpayer incurred the qualified rehabilitation
196	expenditures.
197	[(d) The] (e) In accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking
198	Act, the commission, in consultation with the Division of State History, shall promulgate rules to
199	implement this section.
200	[(2) As used in this section:]
201	[(a) "Certified historic building" means a building that is listed on the National Register
202	of Historic Places within three years of taking the credit under this section or that is located in a
203	National Register Historic District and the building has been designated by the Division of State
204	History as being of significance to the district.]
205	[(b) (i) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" means any amount properly chargeable to
206	the rehabilitation and restoration of the physical elements of the building, including the historic
207	decorative elements, and the upgrading of the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
208	systems to applicable codes.]
209	[(ii) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" does not include expenditures related to:]
210	[(A) the taxpayer's personal labor;]
211	[(B) cost of acquisition of the property;]
212	[(C) any expenditure attributable to the enlargement of an existing building;]
213	[(D) rehabilitation of a certified historic building without the approval required in

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214	Subsection (1)(b); or]
215	[(E) any expenditure attributable to landscaping and other site features, outbuildings,
216	garages, and related features.]
217	[(c) "Residential" means a building used for residential use, either owner occupied or
218	income producing.]
219	Section 3. Retrospective operation.
220	This act has retrospective operation for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Legislative Review Note as of 1-11-00 3:51 PM

A limited legal review of this legislation raises no obvious constitutional or statutory concerns.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel