1	MILITARY INSTALLATION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
2	AMENDMENTS
3	2013 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Brad L. Dee
6	Senate Sponsor: Jerry W. Stevenson
7 8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This bill modifies the Military Installation Development Authority Act.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	defines terms;
14	 provides that if an authority levies a resort communities tax, the actual number of
15	permanent residents within the project area shall be used as part of the tax
16	determination;
17	 provides for payment by a consumer of a municipal energy tax directly to the
18	authority, if the consumer's energy supplier is not required under federal law to
19	collect the tax;
20	► allows a military installation development authority (MIDA) to levy an energy tax
21	on an energy supplier within a project area based on the delivered value of the
22	energy;
23	 allows an energy supplier to recover an amount equal to its MIDA energy tax from
24	its customers;
25	 provides that a MIDA energy tax is offset by any municipal energy tax paid by that
26	customer on the same delivered value;
27	amends MIDA board membership provisions;
28	 amends notice provisions for a newspaper of general circulation to within or near a
29	project area;

30	 allows MIDA to use MIDA energy tax revenues for certain purposes, including uses
31	outside of the project area where the revenue was generated; and
32	makes technical changes.
33	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
34	None
35	Other Special Clauses:
36	This bill takes effect on July 1, 2013.
37	Utah Code Sections Affected:
38	AMENDS:
39	59-12-401 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 9
40	63H-1-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 9
41	63H-1-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 9
42	63H-1-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 9
43	63H-1-403, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapters 92 and 388
44	63H-1-501, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 9
45	63H-1-502, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 80
46	ENACTS:
47	63H-1-204 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
48 49	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
50	Section 1. Section 59-12-401 is amended to read:
51	59-12-401. Resort communities tax authority for cities, towns, and military
52	installation development authority Base Rate Collection fees.
53	(1) (a) In addition to other sales and use taxes, a city or town in which the transient
54	room capacity as defined in Section 59-12-405 is greater than or equal to 66% of the
55	municipality's permanent census population may impose a sales and use tax of up to 1.1% on
56	the transactions described in Subsection 59-12-103(1) located within the city or town.
57	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a city or town may not impose a tax under this

58	section on:
59	(i) the sale of:
60	(A) a motor vehicle;
61	(B) an aircraft;
62	(C) a watercraft;
63	(D) a modular home;
64	(E) a manufactured home; or
65	(F) a mobile home;
66	(ii) the sales and uses described in Section 59-12-104 to the extent the sales and uses
67	are exempt from taxation under Section 59-12-104; and
68	(iii) except as provided in Subsection (1)(d), amounts paid or charged for food and
69	food ingredients.
70	(c) For purposes of this Subsection (1), the location of a transaction shall be
71	determined in accordance with Sections 59-12-211 through 59-12-215.
72	(d) A city or town imposing a tax under this section shall impose the tax on amounts
73	paid or charged for food and food ingredients if the food and food ingredients are sold as part
74	of a bundled transaction attributable to food and food ingredients and tangible personal
75	property other than food and food ingredients.
76	(2) (a) An amount equal to the total of any costs incurred by the state in connection
77	with the implementation of Subsection (1) which exceed, in any year, the revenues received by
78	the state from its collection fees received in connection with the implementation of Subsection
79	(1) shall be paid over to the state General Fund by the cities and towns which impose the tax
80	provided for in Subsection (1).
81	(b) Amounts paid under Subsection (2)(a) shall be allocated proportionally among
82	those cities and towns according to the amount of revenue the respective cities and towns
83	generate in that year through imposition of that tax.
84	(3) (a) Subject to 63H-1-203, the military installation development authority created in

Section 63H-1-201 may impose a tax under this section on the transactions described in

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86	Subsection 59-12-103(1) located within a project area described in a project area plan adopted
87	by the authority under Title 63H, Chapter 1, Military Installation Development Authority Act,
88	as though the authority were a city or a town.
89	(b) For purposes of calculating the permanent census population within a project area,
90	the board as defined in Section 63H-1-102 shall:
91	(i) [count the population] use the actual number of permanent residents within the
92	project area as determined by the board;
93	(ii) adopt a resolution verifying the population number; and
94	(iii) provide the commission any information required in Section 59-12-405.
95	(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a board as defined in Section 63H-1-102 may
96	impose the sales and use tax under this section if there are no permanent residents.
97	Section 2. Section 63H-1-102 is amended to read:
98	63H-1-102. Definitions.
99	As used in this chapter:
100	(1) "Authority" means the Military Installation Development Authority, created under
101	Section 63H-1-201.
102	(2) "Base taxable value" means:
103	(a) for military land or other land that was exempt from a property tax at the time that a
104	project area was created that included the military land or other land, a taxable value of zero; or
105	(b) for private property that is included in a project area, the taxable value of the
106	property within any portion of the project area, as designated by board resolution, from which
107	tax increment will be collected, as shown upon the assessment roll last equalized before the
108	year in which the authority issues a building permit for a building within that portion of the
109	project area.
110	(3) "Board" means the governing body of the authority created under Section
111	63H-1-301.
112	(4) (a) "Dedicated [supplemental tax increment] tax collections" means [supplemental

tax increment that results from] the property tax that remains after the authority is paid the tax

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114	increment it is entitled to receive under Subsection 63H-1-501(1), for a property tax levied by:
115	(i) a county, including $[any]$ \underline{a} district the county has established under Subsection
116	17-34-3(2) to levy a property tax under Title 17, Chapter 34, Municipal-Type Services to
117	Unincorporated Areas; or
118	(ii) an included municipality.
119	(b) "Dedicated [supplemental tax increment] tax collections" does not include a
120	property tax levied by a county to assess and collect property taxes under Subsections
121	59-2-1602(1) and (4).
122	(5) "Development project" means a project to develop land within a project area.
123	(6) "Elected member" means a member of the authority board who:
124	(a) is a mayor or member of a legislative body appointed under Subsection
125	63H-1-302(2)(b); or
126	(b) (i) is appointed to the authority board under Subsection 63H-1-302(2)(a) or (3); and
127	(ii) concurrently serves in an elected state, county, or municipal office.
128	(7) "Included municipality" means a municipality, some or all of which is included
129	within a project area.
130	(8) "Military Installation Development Authority energy tax" or "MIDA energy tax"
131	means the tax levied under Section 63H-1-204.
132	$[8]$ [9] "Military land" means $[any]$ land or \underline{a} facility, including $[any]$ leased land or \underline{a}
133	<u>leased</u> facility, that is part of <u>or affiliated with</u> a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or
134	installation under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Defense or the Utah National
135	Guard.
136	[(9)] (10) "Municipal energy tax" means a municipal energy sales and use tax under
137	Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 3, Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Act.
138	[(10)] (11) "Municipal services revenue" means revenue that the authority:
139	(a) collects from the authority's:
140	(i) levy of a municipal energy tax;
141	(ii) levy of a MIDA energy tax;

142	[(ii)] (iii) levy of a telecommunications tax;
143	[(iii)] (iv) imposition of a transient room tax; and
144	[(iv)] (v) imposition of a resort communities tax;
145	(b) receives under Subsection 59-12-205(2)(b)(ii); and
146	(c) receives as dedicated [supplemental tax increment] tax collections.
147	[(11)] (12) "Municipal tax" means a municipal energy tax, MIDA energy tax,
148	telecommunications tax, transient room tax, or resort communities tax.
149	[(12)] (13) "Project area" means the land, including military land, whether consisting
150	of a single contiguous area or multiple noncontiguous areas, described in a project area plan or
151	draft project area plan, where the development project set forth in the project area plan or draft
152	project area plan takes place or is proposed to take place.
153	[(13)] (14) "Project area budget" means a multiyear projection of annual or cumulative
154	revenues and expenses and other fiscal matters pertaining to a project area that includes:
155	(a) the base taxable value of property in the project area;
156	(b) the projected tax increment expected to be generated within the project area;
157	(c) the amount of the tax increment expected to be shared with other taxing entities;
158	(d) the amount of the tax increment expected to be used to implement the project area
159	plan, including the estimated amount of the tax increment to be used for land acquisition,
160	public improvements, infrastructure improvements, and loans, grants, or other incentives to
161	private and public entities;
162	(e) the tax increment expected to be used to cover the cost of administering the project
163	area plan;
164	(f) if the tax increment is to be collected at different times or from different portions of
165	the project area, or both:
166	(i) (A) the tax identification numbers of the parcels from which the tax increment will
167	be collected; or
168	(B) a legal description of the portion of the project area from which $\underline{\text{the}}$ tax increment
169	will be collected; and

170	(ii) an estimate of when other portions of the project area will become subject to
171	collection of the tax increment [collection]; and
172	(g) for property that the authority owns or leases and expects to sell or sublease, the
173	expected total cost of the property to the authority and the expected selling price or lease
174	payments.
175	[(14)] (15) "Project area plan" means a written plan that, after its effective date, guides
176	and controls the development within a project area.
177	[(15)] (16) "Property tax" includes <u>a privilege</u> tax and each levy on an ad valorem basis
178	on tangible or intangible personal or real property.
179	[(16)] (17) "Public entity" means:
180	(a) the state, including [any of its departments or agencies] each department or agency
181	of the state; or
182	(b) a political subdivision of the state, including a county, city, town, school district,
183	local district, special service district, or interlocal cooperation entity.
184	[(17)] (18) "Publicly owned infrastructure and improvements" means water, sewer,
185	storm drainage, electrical, telecommunications, and other similar systems and lines, streets,
186	roads, curb, gutter, sidewalk, walkways, parking facilities, public transportation facilities, and
187	other buildings, facilities, infrastructure, and improvements that:
188	(a) benefit the public; and
189	(b) are:
190	(i) publicly owned or owned by a utility; or
191	(ii) [publicly owned or] publicly maintained or operated by the authority or another
192	public entity.
193	[(18)] (19) "Remaining municipal services revenue" means municipal services revenue
194	that the authority has not spent during its fiscal year for municipal services as provided in
195	Subsection 63H-1-503(1).
196	[(19)] (20) "Resort communities tax" means a sales and use tax imposed under Section
197	59-12-401.

198	[(20) "Supplemental tax increment" means tax increment remaining after the authority
199	is paid the tax increment it is entitled to receive under Subsection 63H-1-501(1).
200	(21) "Taxable value" means the value of property as shown on the last equalized
201	assessment roll as certified by the county assessor.
202	(22) "Tax increment" means the difference between:
203	(a) the amount of property tax revenues generated each tax year by all taxing entities
204	from the area within a project area designated in the project area plan as the area from which
205	the tax increment is to be collected, using the current assessed value of the property; and
206	(b) the amount of property tax revenues that would be generated from that same area
207	using the base taxable value of the property.
208	(23) "Taxing entity" means a public entity that levies a tax on property within a projec
209	area.
210	(24) "Telecommunications tax" means a telecommunications license tax under Title
211	10, Chapter 1, Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Act.
212	(25) "Transient room tax" means a tax under Section 59-12-352.
213	Section 3. Section 63H-1-203 is amended to read:
214	63H-1-203. Levy of a municipal tax Direct tax payment to MIDA.
215	[Any] (1) A levy of a municipal energy tax, [a] MIDA energy tax, telecommunications
216	tax , [a] transient room tax , or [a] resort communities tax , including [any] \underline{an} increase in the
217	applicable tax rate, requires the affirmative vote of:
218	[(1)] (a) the authority board; and
219	[(2)] (b) a majority of all elected members of the authority board.
220	(2) If the authority board levies a municipal energy tax, a consumer who acquires
221	taxable energy shall pay the tax directly to the authority on a monthly basis if the consumer's
222	energy supplier is not required under federal law to collect the tax in the manner described in
223	Section 10-1-307.
224	Section 4. Section 63H-1-204 is enacted to read:
225	<u>63H-1-204.</u> MIDA energy tax.

226	(1) By ordinance, an authority board may levy a MIDA energy tax, within a project
227	area, on an energy supplier as defined in Section 10-1-303.
228	(2) The maximum rate of the MIDA energy tax is 6% of the delivered value as defined
229	in Section 10-1-303, except that delivered value does not include the amount of a tax paid
230	under this section.
231	(3) (a) An energy supplier may recover an amount equal to the MIDA energy tax from
232	its customers, if the energy supplier includes the amount as a separate billing line item.
233	(b) The MIDA energy tax levied under this section is in addition to the rate approved
234	by the Public Service Commission and charged to the customer.
235	(4) If the authority has levied a municipal energy tax in the project area, the MIDA
236	energy tax paid by a customer is reduced by any municipal energy tax paid by that customer on
237	the same delivered value.
238	(5) (a) The MIDA energy tax is payable by the energy supplier to MIDA on a monthly
239	basis as described by the ordinance levying the tax.
240	(b) The ordinance shall allow the energy supplier to retain 1% of the tax remittance
241	each month to offset the energy supplier's costs of collecting and remitting the tax.
242	Section 5. Section 63H-1-302 is amended to read:
243	63H-1-302. Number of board members Appointment.
244	(1) The authority's board shall consist of seven members.
245	(2) Five members of the board shall be appointed by the governor as follows:
246	(a) one member shall be appointed who is interested in supporting military efforts in
247	the state;
248	(b) subject to Subsection (4)(d), three members shall be appointed, each of whom is a
249	mayor or member of the legislative body of a municipality or county that is adjacent or in close
250	proximity to a project area or proposed project area; and
251	(c) one member shall be appointed from the [governor's office of Economic
252	Development] executive branch or a state agency that is involved with military issues.
253	(3) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall

254	each appoint one board member.
255	(4) (a) Each vacancy shall be filled in the same manner under this section as the
256	appointment of the member whose vacancy is being filled.
257	(b) Each person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve the remaining unexpired term of
258	the member whose vacancy the person is filling.
259	(c) If a mayor or member of a legislative body appointed under Subsection (2)(b)
260	leaves office as mayor or a member of the legislative body, a vacancy on the board occurs and
261	the governor shall appoint another mayor or member of a legislative body, as provided in
262	Subsection (2)(b), to fill the vacancy.
263	(d) If there are more than three project areas located in different counties or
264	municipalities, at the expiration of a member's term who is appointed under Subsection (2)(b),
265	the governor shall appoint:
266	(i) a mayor of a municipality or county that:
267	(A) is adjacent to or in close proximity to a project area; and
268	(B) is not already represented on the board; or
269	(ii) a member of a legislative body of a municipality or county that:
270	(A) is adjacent to or in close proximity to a project area; and
271	(B) is not already represented on the board.
272	(e) A member of the board appointed by the governor, president of the Senate, or
273	speaker of the House of Representatives serves at the pleasure of and may be removed and
274	replaced at any time, with or without cause, by the governor, president of the Senate, or speaker
275	of the House of Representatives, respectively.
276	(5) The authority may:
277	(a) appoint nonvoting members of the board; and
278	(b) set terms for nonvoting members appointed under Subsection (5)(a).
279	Section 6. Section 63H-1-403 is amended to read:
280	63H-1-403. Notice of project area plan adoption Effective date of plan

281

Contesting the formation of the plan.

282	(1) [(a)] Upon the board's adoption of a project area plan, the board shall provide
283	notice as provided in Subsection (1)(b) by[: (i)] publishing or causing to be published [a] legal
284	notice:
285	[(A)] (a) in a newspaper of general circulation within or near the [authority's
286	boundaries] project area; and
287	[(B)] <u>(b)</u> as required [in] by Section 45-1-101[; or].
288	[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the authority's boundaries
289	as described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A), causing a notice to be posted in at least three public
290	places within the authority's boundaries.]
291	$[\frac{(b)}{2}]$ Each notice under Subsection $(1)[\frac{(a)}{2}]$ shall <u>include</u> :
292	[(i)] (a) [set forth] the board resolution adopting the project area plan or a summary of
293	the resolution; and
294	[(ii)] (b) [include] a statement that the project area plan is available for general public
295	inspection and the hours for inspection.
296	$[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ The project area plan shall become effective on the date of $[\frac{1}{2}]$ publication of
297	the notice.
298	[(a) if notice was published under Subsection (1)(a), publication of the notice; or]
299	[(b) if notice was posted under Subsection (1)(a), posting of the notice.]
300	[3] (4) The authority shall make the adopted project area plan available to the general
301	public at its offices during normal business hours.
302	[(4)] (5) Within 10 days after [adopting] the day on which a project area plan is
303	adopted that establishes a project area, or after [adopting] an amendment to a project area plan
304	is adopted under which the boundary of a project area is modified, the authority shall send
305	notice of the establishment or modification of the project area and an accurate map or plat of
306	the project area to:
307	(a) the State Tax Commission;
308	(b) the Automated Geographic Reference Center created in Section 63F-1-506; and
309	(c) the assessor and recorder of each county [in which the] where the project area is

310	located.
311	Section 7. Section 63H-1-501 is amended to read:
312	63H-1-501. Authority receipt and use of tax increment Distribution of tax
313	increment.
314	(1) (a) The authority may:
315	(i) subject to Subsection (1)(b), receive up to 75% of the tax increment for up to 25
316	years, as provided in this part; and
317	(ii) use the tax increment during and after the period described in Subsection (1)(a)(i).
318	(b) With respect to a parcel located within a project area, the 25-year period described
319	in Subsection (1)(a)(i) shall begin on the day on which the authority receives the first tax
320	increment from that parcel.
321	(2) Improvements on a parcel within a project area become subject to property tax on
322	January 1 immediately following the day on which the authority issues a certificate of
323	occupancy with respect to those improvements.
324	(3) Each county that collects property tax on property within a project area shall pay
325	and distribute to the authority the tax increment and dedicated [$\frac{1}{2}$ supplemental tax increment] $\frac{1}{2}$
326	collections that the authority is entitled to collect under this title, in the manner and at the time
327	provided in Section 59-2-1365.
328	(4) (a) The board shall determine by resolution when the entire project area or an
329	individual parcel within a project area is subject to tax increment.
330	(b) The board shall amend the project area budget to reflect whether a parcel within a
331	project area is subject to tax increment.
332	Section 8. Section 63H-1-502 is amended to read:
333	63H-1-502. Allowable uses of tax increment and other funds.
334	(1) [The] Other than municipal services revenue, the authority may use tax increment
335	and other funds available to the authority[, other than municipal services revenue]:
336	(a) for any purpose authorized under this chapter;
337	(b) for administrative, overhead, legal, and other operating expenses of the authority;

338	(c) to pay for, including financing or refinancing, all or part of the development of land
339	within the project area from which the tax increment [funds] or other funds were collected,
340	including assisting the ongoing operation of [any] a development or facility within the project
341	area;
342	(d) to pay the cost of the installation and construction of [any] publicly owned
343	infrastructure and improvements within the project area from which the tax increment funds
344	were collected;
345	(e) to pay the cost of the installation of publicly owned infrastructure and
346	improvements, including a passenger ropeway, as defined in Section 72-11-102, outside the
347	project area if:
348	(i) the authority board determines by resolution that the infrastructure and
349	improvements are of benefit to the project area; and
350	(ii) for a passenger ropeway, at least one end of the ropeway is located within the
351	project area[-]: and
352	(f) to pay the principal [of] and interest on bonds issued by the authority.
353	(2) The authority may use revenue generated from the operation of publicly owned
354	infrastructure operated by the authority or improvements operated by the authority to:
355	(a) operate and maintain the infrastructure or improvements; and
356	(b) pay for authority operating expenses, including administrative, overhead, and legal
357	expenses.
358	(3) For purposes of Subsection (1), the authority may use:
359	(a) tax revenues received under Subsection 59-12-205(2)(b)(ii); [and]
360	(b) resort communities tax revenues generated from a project area that contains private
361	land[-]; and
362	(c) MIDA energy tax revenue, received under Section 63H-1-204, which does not have
363	to be used in the project area where the revenue was generated.
364	(4) The determination of the authority board under Subsection (1)(e) regarding benefit
365	to the project area [shall be] is final [and conclusive].

366 Section 9. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2013.