PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AMENDMENTS
2017 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Deidre M. Henderson
House Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
Committee Note:
The Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee recommended this bill.
General Description:
This bill addresses the property tax assessment of special purpose properties.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
<ul> <li>defines special purpose property and other terms;</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>requires a county assessor to consider certain factors in determining the fair market</li> </ul>
value of a special purpose property; and
<ul> <li>provides that provisions requiring a county assessor to consider certain factors in</li> </ul>
determining the fair market value of a special purpose property apply to the
privilege tax.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
This bill provides a special effective date.
<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
AMENDS:
59-4-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 366
ENACTS:



S.B. 43 12-13-16 2:43 PM

59-2-301.8, Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section <b>59-2-301.8</b> is enacted to read:
59-2-301.8. Definitions Assessment of special purpose property.
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Diminished productive value" means that a property with improvements has a
significantly reduced ability to generate income as a result of not being used for the purpose f
which the improvements were built.
(b) "Special purpose property" means a property with improvements that have a unique
physical design or layout, were constructed of special materials, or have some other physical
attribute that:
(i) restricts the utility of the property to the purpose for which the improvements were
built;
(ii) due to financial considerations, restricts the ability of another occupant to convert
the property to another use; and
(iii) limits the market for the property.
(2) (a) In assessing the fair market value of a special purpose property, a county
assessor shall consider whether the special purpose property has diminished productive value
(b) In assessing the fair market value of a special purpose property that does not have
diminished productive value, a county assessor shall consider, as a primary factor, the cost of
constructing improvements that are equivalent to the improvements currently on the property
(c) In assessing the fair market value of a special purpose property that does not have
diminished productive value and that is being rented or leased, a county assessor shall consider
the terms of the agreement that provides for the rental or lease of the special purpose property
(3) (a) Subsection (2)(b) applies to the extent a county assessor knows, or reasonably
should have known:
(i) that the property is a special purpose property; and
(ii) the purpose for which the special purpose property was built.
(b) Subsection (2)(c) applies to the extent a county assessor knows, or reasonably
should have known, the terms of the rent or lease agreement.

12-13-16 2:43 PM S.B. 43

(4) This section does not prohibit a county assessor from including as part of a determination of the fair market value of property any other factor affecting the fair market value of the property.

Section 2. Section **59-4-101** is amended to read:

## 59-4-101. Tax basis -- Exceptions -- Assessment and collection.

- (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (1)(b), (1)(c), and (3), a tax is imposed on the possession or other beneficial use enjoyed by any person of any real or personal property that is exempt for any reason from taxation, if that property is used in connection with a business conducted for profit.
- (b) Any interest remaining in the state in state lands after subtracting amounts paid or due in part payment of the purchase price as provided in Subsection 59-2-1103(2)(b)(i) under a contract of sale is subject to taxation under this chapter regardless of whether the property is used in connection with a business conducted for profit.
- (c) The tax imposed under Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to property exempt from taxation under Section 59-2-1114.
- (2) (a) The tax imposed under this chapter is the same amount that the ad valorem property tax would be if the possessor or user were the owner of the property.
- (b) The amount of any payments that are made in lieu of taxes is credited against the tax imposed on the beneficial use of property owned by the federal government.
  - (3) A tax is not imposed under this chapter on the following:
- (a) the use of property that is a concession in, or relative to, the use of a public airport, park, fairground, or similar property that is available as a matter of right to the use of the general public;
- (b) the use or possession of property by a religious, educational, or charitable organization;
- (c) the use or possession of property if the revenue generated by the possessor or user of the property through its possession or use of the property inures only to the benefit of a religious, educational, or charitable organization and not to the benefit of any other person;
- (d) the possession or other beneficial use of public land occupied under the terms of an agricultural lease or permit issued by the United States or this state;
  - (e) the use or possession of any lease, permit, or easement unless the lease, permit, or

S.B. 43 12-13-16 2:43 PM

easement entitles the lessee or permittee to exclusive possession of the premises to which the lease, permit, or easement relates;

- (f) the use or possession of property by a public agency, as defined in Section 11-13-103, to the extent that the ownership interest of the public agency in that property is subject to a fee in lieu of ad valorem property tax under Section 11-13-302; or
- (g) the possession or beneficial use of public property as a tollway by a private entity through a tollway development agreement as defined in Section 72-6-202.
  - (4) For purposes of Subsection (3)(e):
- (a) every lessee, permittee, or other holder of a right to remove or extract the mineral covered by the holder's lease, right permit, or easement, except from brines of the Great Salt Lake, is considered to be in possession of the premises, regardless of whether another party has a similar right to remove or extract another mineral from the same property; and
- (b) a lessee, permittee, or holder of an easement still has exclusive possession of the premises if the owner has the right to enter the premises, approve leasehold improvements, or inspect the premises.
- (5) A tax imposed under this chapter is assessed to the possessors or users of the property on the same forms, and collected and distributed at the same time and in the same manner, as taxes assessed owners, possessors, or other claimants of property that is subject to ad valorem property taxation. The tax is not a lien against the property, and no tax-exempt property may be attached, encumbered, sold, or otherwise affected for the collection of the tax.
- (6) Sections 59-2-301.1 through  $[\frac{59-2-301.7}{9}]$   $[\frac{59-2-301.8}{9}]$  apply for purposes of assessing a tax under this chapter.
- 112 Section 3. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2018.

**Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**