

HB0423S01 compared with HB0423

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in HB0423 but was deleted in HB0423S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in HB0423 but was inserted into HB0423S01.

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Representative Norman K Thurston proposes the following substitute bill:

RESIDENTIAL VALUATION APPEAL PROCEDURES{

}_AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: { }Norman K Thurston

Senate Sponsor: { _____ }Daniel McCay

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions related to appeals involving the valuation of residential property.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ~~{ } → clarifies that no presumption of correctness attaches to evidence submitted in an appeal to a county board of equalization involving residential property;~~
- { } ▶ describes the types of evidence that a county board of equalization or hearing officer may consider in weighing the accuracy of certain ~~{residential property}~~ sales price

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information involving residential property;

- ▶ requires a county board of equalization, in ~~{an appeal}~~ certain appeals involving residential property, to only consider evidence submitted by the parties; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

~~{None}~~ This bill provides coordination clauses.

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

~~{59-2-109}~~ 59-2-1004, as last amended by Laws of Utah ~~{2023}~~ 2022, Chapter ~~{471}~~ 168

Utah Code Sections Affected By Coordination Clause:

59-2-1004, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 168

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

The following section is affected by a coordination clause at the end of this bill.

Section 1. Section ~~{59-2-109}~~ 59-2-1004 is amended to read:

~~{59-2-109. Burden of proof}~~ 59-2-1004. Appeal to county board of equalization -- Real property -- Time period for appeal -- Public hearing requirements -- Decision of board -- Extensions approved by commission -- Appeal to commission.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Applicable lien date" means January 1 of the year in which the valuation or equalization of real property is appealed to the county board of equalization.

~~{(a)}~~ (b) "Final assessed value" means:

(i) for real property for which the taxpayer appealed the valuation or equalization to the county board of equalization in accordance with ~~{Section 59-2-1004}~~ this section, the value given to the real property by the county board of equalization, including a value based on a stipulation of the parties;

(ii) for real property for which the taxpayer or a county assessor appealed the valuation or equalization to the commission in accordance with Section 59-2-1006, the value given to the

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real property by:

(A) the commission, if the commission has issued a decision in the appeal or the parties have entered a stipulation; or

(B) a county board of equalization, if the commission has not yet issued a decision in the appeal and the parties have not entered a stipulation; or

(iii) for real property for which the taxpayer or a county assessor sought judicial review of the valuation or equalization in accordance with Section 59-1-602 or Title 63G, Chapter 4, Part 4, Judicial Review, the value given the real property by the commission.

~~(b)~~ (c) "Inflation adjusted value" means the ~~same as that term is defined in Section 59-2-1004.~~

~~(c)~~ (d) value of the real property that is the subject of the appeal as calculated by changing the final assessed value for the previous taxable year for the real property by the median property value change.

~~(e)~~ (d) "Median property value change" means the midpoint of the property value changes for all real property that is:

(i) of the same class of real property as the qualified real property; and

(ii) located within the same county and within the same market area as the qualified real property.

~~(d)~~ (e) "Property value change" means the percentage change in the fair market value of real property on or after January 1 of the previous year and before January 1 of the current year.

~~(e)~~ (f) "Qualified real property" means real property:

~~(i) that is assessed by a county assessor in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment;~~

~~(ii)~~ (i) for which:

(A) the taxpayer or a county assessor appealed the valuation or equalization for the previous taxable year to the county board of equalization in accordance with ~~Section 59-2-1004~~ this section or the commission in accordance with Section 59-2-1006;

(B) the appeal described in Subsection ~~(1)(c) (ii)(A)~~ (1)(~~d~~) f(~~ii~~) i(A), resulted in a final assessed value that was lower than the assessed value; and

(C) the assessed value for the current taxable year is higher than the inflation adjusted value; and

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~~(fiii)~~ii) that, on or after January 1 of the previous taxable year and before January 1 of the current taxable year, has not had a qualifying change.

~~[(f)] (g) "Qualifying change" means one of the following changes to real property that occurs on or after January 1 of the previous taxable year and before January 1 of the current taxable year:~~

~~(i) a physical improvement if, solely as a result of the physical improvement, the fair market value of the physical improvement equals or exceeds the greater of 10% of fair market value of the real property or \$20,000;~~

~~(ii) a zoning change, if the fair market value of the real property increases solely as a result of the zoning change; or~~

~~(iii) a change in the legal description of the real property, if the fair market value of the real property increases solely as a result of the change in the legal description of the real property.~~

~~(f+h) "Qualifying contract" means a contract for the completed sale of residential property that:~~

~~(i) involves residential property for which a taxpayer appealed the valuation or equalization to the county board of equalization;~~

~~(ii) identifies the final sales price for the residential property described in Subsection (1)~~(f+h)~~(i); and~~

~~(iii) is executed within six months before or after the applicable lien date.~~

~~[(d)] (f) "Qualifying change" means one of the following changes to real property that occurs}~~ (2) (a) A taxpayer dissatisfied with the valuation or the equalization of the taxpayer's real property may make an application to appeal by:

(i) filing the application with the county board of equalization within the time period described in Subsection (3); or

(ii) making an application by telephone or other electronic means within the time period described in Subsection (3) if the county legislative body passes a resolution under Subsection ~~[(9)] (10) authorizing a taxpayer to make an application by telephone or other electronic means.~~

(b) (i) The county board of equalization shall make a rule describing the contents of the application.

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(ii) In addition to any information the county board of equalization requires, the application shall include information about:

(A) the burden of proof in an appeal involving qualified real property; and

(B) the process for the taxpayer to learn the inflation adjusted value of the qualified real property.

(c) (i) (A) The county assessor shall notify the county board of equalization of a qualified real property's inflation adjusted value within 15 business days after the date on which the county assessor receives notice that a taxpayer filed an appeal with the county board of equalization.

(B) The county assessor shall notify the commission of a qualified real property's inflation adjusted value within 15 business days after the date on which the county assessor receives notice that a person dissatisfied with the decision of a county board of equalization files an appeal with the commission.

(ii) (A) A person may not appeal a county assessor's calculation of inflation adjusted value but may appeal the fair market value of a qualified real property.

(B) A person may appeal a determination of whether, on or after January 1 of the previous taxable year and before January 1 of the current taxable year~~;~~

~~—— (i) a physical improvement if, solely as a result of the physical improvement, the fair market value of the physical improvement equals or exceeds the greater of 10% of fair market value of the}~~, real property had a qualifying change.

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b) and for purposes of Subsection (2), a taxpayer shall make an application to appeal the valuation or the equalization of the taxpayer's real property ~~for \$20,000;~~

~~—— (ii) a zoning change, if the fair market value of the real property increases solely as a result of the zoning change; or~~

~~—— (iii) a change in the legal description of the real property, if the fair market value of the real property increases solely as a result of the change in the legal description of the real property.~~

~~—— (2) For an appeal involving the valuation of real property to}~~ on or before the later of:

(i) September 15 of the current calendar year; or

(ii) the last day of a 45-day period beginning on the day on which the county auditor

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provides the notice under Section 59-2-919.1.

(b) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the commission shall make rules providing for circumstances under which the county board of equalization ~~{for the commission, the party carrying the burden of proof shall demonstrate:~~

~~—— (a) substantial error in:~~

~~—— (i) for an appeal not}~~ is required to accept an application to appeal that is filed after the time period prescribed in Subsection (3)(a).

(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), the taxpayer shall include in the application under Subsection (2)(a):

(i) the taxpayer's estimate of the fair market value of the property and any evidence that may indicate that the assessed valuation of the taxpayer's property is improperly equalized with the assessed valuation of comparable properties; and

(ii) a signed statement of the personal property located in a multi-tenant residential property, as that term is defined in Section 59-2-301.8 if the taxpayer:

(A) appeals the value of multi-tenant residential property assessed in accordance with Section 59-2-301.8; and

(B) intends to contest the value of the personal property located within the multi-tenant residential property.

(b) (i) For an appeal involving qualified real property:

(A) ~~{if Subsection (3) does not apply and the appeal is to }~~ the county board of equalization ~~{, the original assessed value;~~

~~—— (B) if Subsection (3) does not apply and the appeal is to the commission, the value given to the property by the county board of equalization; or~~

~~—— (C) if Subsection (3) applies, the original assessed value; or~~

~~—— (ii) for an appeal involving}~~ shall presume that the fair market value of the qualified real property ~~{,}~~ is equal to the inflation adjusted value; and

~~({b}) a sound evidentiary basis upon which the county board of equalization or the commission could adopt a different valuation.~~

~~—— (3) (a) The party}~~ B) except as provided in Subsection (4)(b)(ii), the taxpayer may provide the information described in Subsection ~~({3}(b) shall carry the burden of proof before a county board of equalization or the commission, in an action appealing the value of property:~~

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~~—— (i) that is not qualified real property; and~~

~~—— (ii) for which a county assessor, a county board of equalization, or the commission asserts} 4)(a).~~

~~—— (ii) If the taxpayer seeks to prove that the fair market value of the ~~{assessed}~~ qualified real property is ~~{greater than the original assessed value for that calendar year.~~~~

~~—— (b) For purposes of Subsection (3)(a), the following have the burden of proof:~~

~~—— (i) for property assessed under Part 3, County Assessment:~~

~~—— (A) the county assessor, if the county assessor is a party to the appeal that asserts that the fair market value of the assessed property is greater than the original assessed value for that calendar year; or~~

~~—— (B) the} below the inflation adjusted value, the taxpayer shall provide the information described in Subsection (4)(a).~~

~~—— (5) [It] Subject to Subsection (6), in reviewing evidence submitted to a county board of equalization by or on behalf of an owner or a county assessor, ~~{if}~~ the county board of equalization ~~{is a party to the appeal that asserts that the fair market value of the assessed property is greater than the original assessed value for that calendar year; or~~~~

~~—— (ii) for property assessed under Part 2, Assessment of Property, the commission, if the commission is a party to the appeal that asserts that} shall consider and weigh:~~

~~—— (a) the accuracy, reliability, and comparability of the evidence presented by the owner or the county assessor;~~

~~—— (b) if submitted, the sales price of relevant property that was under contract for sale as of the lien date but sold after the lien date;~~

~~—— (c) if submitted, the sales offering price of property that was offered for sale as of the lien date but did not sell, including considering and weighing the amount of time for which, and manner in which, the property was offered for sale; and~~

~~—— (d) if submitted, other evidence that is relevant to determining the fair market value of the ~~{assessed property is greater than the original assessed value for that calendar year.~~~~

~~—— (c) For purposes of this Subsection (3) only, if a county assessor, county board of equalization, or the commission asserts that the fair market value of the assessed property is greater than the original assessed value for that calendar year:~~

~~—— (i) the original assessed value shall lose the presumption of correctness;~~

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~~—— (ii) a preponderance of the evidence shall suffice to sustain the burden for all parties; and~~

~~—— (iii) the county board of equalization or the commission shall be free to consider all evidence allowed by law in determining fair market value, including the original assessed value.~~

~~—— (4) (a) The party described in Subsection (4)(b) shall carry the burden of proof before a county board of equalization or the commission in an action appealing the value of qualified real property if at least one party presents evidence of or otherwise asserts a value other than inflation adjusted value.~~

~~—— (b) For purposes of Subsection (4)(a):~~

~~—— (i) the county assessor or the county board of equalization that is a party to the appeal has the burden of proof if the county assessor or county board of equalization presents evidence of or otherwise asserts a value that is greater than the inflation adjusted value; or~~

~~—— (ii) the taxpayer that is a party to the appeal has the burden of proof if the taxpayer presents evidence of or otherwise asserts a value that is less than the inflation adjusted value.~~

~~—— (c) The burdens of proof described in Subsection (4)(b) apply before a county board of equalization or the commission even if the previous year's valuation is:~~

~~—— (i) pending an appeal requested in accordance with Section 59-2-1006 or judicial review requested in accordance with Section 59-1-602 or Title 63G, Chapter 4, Part 4, Judicial Review; or~~

~~—— (ii) overturned by the commission as a result of an appeal requested in accordance with Section 59-2-1006 or by a court of competent jurisdiction as a result of judicial review requested in accordance with Section 59-1-602 or Title 63G, Chapter 4, Part 4, Judicial Review.~~

~~—— (5) property.~~

(6) (a) This Subsection (5)(b) applies only to an appeal to a county board of equalization involving the valuation of residential property that is not qualified real property.

(b) There is no presumption of correctness for evidence submitted in an appeal described in Subsection (5)(a), including the original assessed value of the residential property.

(c) ~~Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(b), if~~ If a qualifying contract is submitted as

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evidence in an appeal described in Subsection (~~(5)6~~)(a), the only evidence that the county board of equalization or hearing officer may consider, in determining the sales price in the qualifying contract does not provide an accurate or reliable indication of the value of the residential property, is evidence of the following, if submitted:

(i) evidence disputing the nature of the qualifying contract as an arms-length transaction;

(ii) evidence demonstrating that changes in market conditions have occurred in the time period between the day on which the qualifying contract was executed and the applicable lien date; ~~and~~ or

(iii) evidence demonstrating that a qualifying change to the residential property has occurred in the time period between the day on which the qualifying contract was executed and the applicable lien date.

(d) In determining the value of residential property in an appeal described in Subsection (~~(5)6~~)(a), the county board of equalization may not consider any evidence or information other than the evidence submitted to the county board of equalization by the parties in the appeal.

~~[(6)] (7) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [~~(6)(c)~~] (7)(c), at least five days before the day on which the county board of equalization holds a public hearing on an appeal:~~

~~(i) the county assessor shall provide the taxpayer any evidence the county assessor relies upon in support of the county assessor's valuation; and~~

~~(ii) the taxpayer shall provide the county assessor any evidence not previously provided to the county assessor that the taxpayer relies upon in support of the taxpayer's appeal.~~

~~(b) (i) The deadline described in Subsection [~~(6)(a)~~] (7)(a) does not apply to evidence that is commercial information as defined in Section 59-1-404, if:~~

~~(A) for the purpose of complying with Section 59-1-404, the county assessor requires that the taxpayer execute a nondisclosure agreement before the county assessor discloses the evidence; and~~

~~(B) the taxpayer fails to execute the nondisclosure agreement before the deadline described in Subsection [~~(6)(a)~~] (7)(a).~~

~~(ii) The county assessor shall disclose evidence described in Subsection [~~(6)(b)(i)~~] (7)(b)(i) as soon as practicable after the county assessor receives the executed nondisclosure~~

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agreement.

(iii) The county assessor shall provide the taxpayer a copy of the nondisclosure agreement with reasonable time for the taxpayer to review and execute the agreement before the deadline described in Subsection [(6)(a)] (7)(a) expires.

(c) If at the public hearing, a party presents evidence not previously provided to the other party, the county board of equalization shall allow the other party to respond to the evidence in writing within 10 days after the day on which the public hearing occurs.

(d) (i) A county board of equalization may adopt rules governing the deadlines described in this Subsection [(6)] (7), if the rules are no less stringent than the provisions of this Subsection [(6)] (7).

(ii) A county board of equalization's rule that complies with Subsection [(6)(d)(i)] (7)(d)(i) controls over the provisions of this subsection.

[(7)] (8) (a) The county board of equalization shall meet and hold public hearings as described in Section 59-2-1001.

(b) (i) For purposes of this Subsection [(7)(b)] (8)(b), "significant adjustment" means a proposed adjustment to the valuation of real property that:

(A) is to be made by a county board of equalization; and

(B) would result in a valuation that differs from the original assessed value by at least 20% and \$1,000,000.

(ii) When a county board of equalization is going to consider a significant adjustment, the county board of equalization shall:

(A) list the significant adjustment as a separate item on the agenda of the public hearing at which the county board of equalization is going to consider the significant adjustment; and

(B) for purposes of the agenda described in Subsection [(7)(b)(ii)(A)] (8)(b)(ii)(A), provide a description of the property for which the county board of equalization is considering a significant adjustment.

(c) The county board of equalization shall make a decision on each appeal filed in accordance with this section within 60 days after the day on which the taxpayer makes an application.

(d) The commission may approve the extension of a time period provided for in

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Subsection [(7)(c)] (8)(c) for a county board of equalization to make a decision on an appeal.

(e) Unless the commission approves the extension of a time period under Subsection [(7)(d)] (8)(d), if a county board of equalization fails to make a decision on an appeal within the time period described in Subsection [(7)(c)] (8)(c), the county legislative body shall:

(i) list the appeal, by property owner and parcel number, on the agenda for the next meeting the county legislative body holds after the expiration of the time period described in Subsection [(7)(c)] (8)(c); and

(ii) hear the appeal at the meeting described in Subsection [(7)(c)(i)] (8)(c)(i).

(f) The decision of the county board of equalization shall contain:

(i) a determination of the valuation of the property based on fair market value; and

(ii) a conclusion that the fair market value is properly equalized with the assessed value of comparable properties.

(g) If no evidence is presented before the county board of equalization, the county board of equalization shall presume that the equalization issue has been met.

(h) (i) If the fair market value of the property that is the subject of the appeal deviates plus or minus 5% from the assessed value of comparable properties, the county board of equalization shall adjust the valuation of the appealed property to reflect a value equalized with the assessed value of comparable properties.

(ii) Subject to Sections 59-2-301.1, 59-2-301.2, 59-2-301.3, and 59-2-301.4, equalized value established under Subsection [(7)(h)(i)] (8)(h)(i) shall be the assessed value for property tax purposes until the county assessor is able to evaluate and equalize the assessed value of all comparable properties to bring all comparable properties into conformity with full fair market value.

[(8)] (9) If any taxpayer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county board of equalization, the taxpayer may file an appeal with the commission as described in Section 59-2-1006.

[(9)] (10) A county legislative body may pass a resolution authorizing taxpayers owing taxes on property assessed by that county to file property tax appeals applications under this section by telephone or other electronic means.

Section 2. Effective date.

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.

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Section 3. Coordinating H.B. 423 with S.B. 30.

If H.B. 423, Residential Valuation Appeal Procedures Amendments, and S.B. 30, Property Transaction Amendments, both pass and become law, the Legislature intends that, on May 1, 2024, Subsection 59-2-1004(6)(b), enacted in H.B. 423, be deleted.

Section 4. Coordinating H.B. 423 with S.B. 182.

If H.B. 423, Residential Valuation Appeal Procedures Amendments, and S.B. 182, Property Tax Assessment Amendments, both pass and become law, the Legislature intends that, on May 1, 2024, Subsection 59-2-1004(6)(b), enacted in H.B. 423, be deleted.