

SB0132S01 compared with SB0132

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inserted text shows text that was not in SB0132 but was inserted into SB0132S01.

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Senator Derrin R. Owens proposes the following substitute bill:

PROPERTY TAX APPEALS AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: ~~{}Derrin R. Owens~~

House Sponsor: ~~{}_____~~

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions related to property tax appeals.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ authorizes counties to use certain local tax funds to pay for property tax refunds owed as a result of an objection to the assessment of property assessed by the State Tax Commission without voter approval;
- ▶ modifies the time period for which new growth is calculated for centrally-assessed property;
- ▶ repeals certain requirements for counties to initiate an objection to the assessment of property assessed by the State Tax Commission;
- ▶ repeals provisions requiring the State Tax Commission to stay an appeal of the

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valuation or equalization of property pending judicial review;

- ▶ allows a taxing entity to impose a judgment levy for multiple tax years;
- ▶ extends the period of time in which the state or a taxing entity has to pay a taxpayer that receives a reduction in the amount of taxes owed following an appeal; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

17-36-54, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 176

59-2-924, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 502

59-2-1007, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 367

59-2-1330, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 201

REPEALS:

59-1-613, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 238

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

Section 1. Section 17-36-54 is amended to read:

17-36-54. Tax stability and trust fund -- Use of principal -- Determination of necessity -- Election -- Exception.

(1) [Hf] Except as provided in Subsection (2), if the legislative body of a county that has established a tax stability and trust fund under Section 17-36-51 determines that it is necessary for purposes of that county to use any portion of the principal of the fund, the county legislative body shall submit this proposition to the electorate of that county in a special election called and held in the manner provided for in Title 11, Chapter 14, Local Government Bonding Act, for the holding of bond elections.

~~(2)~~ (a) If the proposition is approved at the special election by a majority of the qualified electors of the county voting at the election, then that portion of the principal of the fund covered by the proposition may be transferred to the county general fund for use for

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purposes of that county.

(2) (a) The requirements of Subsection (1) do not apply to the use of any portion of the principal of a tax stability and trust fund established under Section 17-36-51 for payment of any refund of property taxes owed by the county as a result of an objection to the assessment of property assessed by the State Tax Commission under Section 59-2-1007.

(b) The legislative body of a county may, by ordinance or resolution, authorize the use of any portion of the tax stability and trust fund for the purpose described in Subsection (2)(a).

Section 2. Section 59-2-924 is amended to read:

59-2-924. Definitions -- Report of valuation of property to county auditor and commission -- Transmittal by auditor to governing bodies -- Calculation of certified tax rate -- Rulemaking authority -- Adoption of tentative budget -- Notice provided by the commission.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Ad valorem property tax revenue" means revenue collected in accordance with this chapter.

(ii) "Ad valorem property tax revenue" does not include:

(A) interest;

(B) penalties;

(C) collections from redemptions; or

(D) revenue received by a taxing entity from personal property that is semiconductor manufacturing equipment assessed by a county assessor in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment.

(b) "Adjusted tax increment" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102.

(c) (i) "Aggregate taxable value of all property taxed" means:

(A) the aggregate taxable value of all real property a county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment, for the current year;

(B) the aggregate taxable value of all real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the current year; and

(C) the aggregate year end taxable value of all personal property a county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment, contained on the prior year's tax rolls

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of the taxing entity.

(ii) "Aggregate taxable value of all property taxed" does not include the aggregate year end taxable value of personal property that is:

(A) semiconductor manufacturing equipment assessed by a county assessor in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment; and

(B) contained on the prior year's tax rolls of the taxing entity.

(d) "Base taxable value" means:

(i) for an authority created under Section 11-58-201, the same as that term is defined in Section 11-58-102;

(ii) for the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority created in Section 11-59-201, the same as that term is defined in Section 11-59-207;

(iii) for an agency created under Section 17C-1-201.5, the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102;

(iv) for an authority created under Section 63H-1-201, the same as that term is defined in Section 63H-1-102;

(v) for a host local government, the same as that term is defined in Section 63N-2-502; or

(vi) for a housing and transit reinvestment zone created under Title 63N, Chapter 3, Part 6, Housing and Transit Reinvestment Zone Act, a property's taxable value as shown upon the assessment roll last equalized during the base year, as that term is defined in Section 63N-3-602.

(e) "Centrally assessed benchmark value" means an amount equal to the ~~highest~~ average year end taxable value of real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for ~~a previous calendar year that begins on or after January 1, 2015~~ the previous three calendar years, adjusted for taxable value attributable to:

(i) an annexation to a taxing entity;

(ii) an incorrect allocation of taxable value of real or personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property; or

(iii) a change in value as a result of a change in the method of apportioning the value prescribed by the Legislature, a court, or the commission in an administrative rule or

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administrative order.

(f) (i) "Centrally assessed new growth" means the greater of:

(A) zero; or

(B) the amount calculated by subtracting the centrally assessed benchmark value ~~[adjusted for prior year end incremental value]~~ from the taxable value of real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the current year, adjusted for current year incremental value.

(ii) "Centrally assessed new growth" does not include a change in value as a result of a change in the method of apportioning the value prescribed by the Legislature, a court, or the commission in an administrative rule or administrative order.

(g) "Certified tax rate" means a tax rate that will provide the same ad valorem property tax revenue for a taxing entity as was budgeted by that taxing entity for the prior year.

(h) "Community reinvestment agency" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102.

(i) "Eligible new growth" means the greater of:

(i) zero; or

(ii) the sum of:

(A) locally assessed new growth;

(B) centrally assessed new growth; and

(C) project area new growth or hotel property new growth.

(j) "Host local government" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63N-2-502.

(k) "Hotel property" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63N-2-502.

(l) "Hotel property new growth" means an amount equal to the incremental value that is no longer provided to a host local government as incremental property tax revenue.

(m) "Incremental property tax revenue" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63N-2-502.

(n) "Incremental value" means:

(i) for an authority created under Section 11-58-201, the amount calculated by multiplying:

(A) the difference between the taxable value and the base taxable value of the property

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that is located within a project area and on which property tax differential is collected; and

(B) the number that represents the percentage of the property tax differential that is paid to the authority;

(ii) for the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority created in Section 11-59-201, an amount calculated by multiplying:

(A) the difference between the current assessed value of the property and the base taxable value; and

(B) the number that represents the percentage of the property tax augmentation, as defined in Section 11-59-207, that is paid to the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority;

(iii) for an agency created under Section 17C-1-201.5, the amount calculated by multiplying:

(A) the difference between the taxable value and the base taxable value of the property located within a project area and on which tax increment is collected; and

(B) the number that represents the adjusted tax increment from that project area that is paid to the agency;

(iv) for an authority created under Section 63H-1-201, the amount calculated by multiplying:

(A) the difference between the taxable value and the base taxable value of the property located within a project area and on which property tax allocation is collected; and

(B) the number that represents the percentage of the property tax allocation from that project area that is paid to the authority;

(v) for a housing and transit reinvestment zone created pursuant to Title 63N, Chapter 3, Part 6, Housing and Transit Reinvestment Zone Act, an amount calculated by multiplying:

(A) the difference between the taxable value and the base taxable value of the property that is located within a housing and transit reinvestment zone and on which tax increment is collected; and

(B) the number that represents the percentage of the tax increment that is paid to the housing and transit reinvestment zone;

(vi) for a host local government, an amount calculated by multiplying:

(A) the difference between the taxable value and the base taxable value of the hotel property on which incremental property tax revenue is collected; and

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(B) the number that represents the percentage of the incremental property tax revenue from that hotel property that is paid to the host local government; or

(vii) for the State Fair Park Authority created in Section 11-68-201, the taxable value of:

(A) fair park land, as defined in Section 11-68-101, that is subject to a privilege tax under Section 11-68-402; or

(B) personal property located on property that is subject to the privilege tax described in Subsection (1)(n)(vii)(A).

(o) (i) "Locally assessed new growth" means the greater of:

(A) zero; or

(B) the amount calculated by subtracting the year end taxable value of real property the county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment, for the previous year, adjusted for prior year end incremental value from the taxable value of real property the county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment, for the current year, adjusted for current year incremental value.

(ii) "Locally assessed new growth" does not include a change in:

(A) value as a result of factoring in accordance with Section 59-2-704, reappraisal, or another adjustment;

(B) assessed value based on whether a property is allowed a residential exemption for a primary residence under Section 59-2-103;

(C) assessed value based on whether a property is assessed under Part 5, Farmland Assessment Act; or

(D) assessed value based on whether a property is assessed under Part 17, Urban Farming Assessment Act.

(p) "Project area" means:

(i) for an authority created under Section 11-58-201, the same as that term is defined in Section 11-58-102;

(ii) for an agency created under Section 17C-1-201.5, the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102; or

(iii) for an authority created under Section 63H-1-201, the same as that term is defined in Section 63H-1-102.

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(q) "Project area new growth" means:

(i) for an authority created under Section 11-58-201, an amount equal to the incremental value that is no longer provided to an authority as property tax differential;

(ii) for the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority created in Section 11-59-201, an amount equal to the incremental value that is no longer provided to the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority as property tax augmentation, as defined in Section 11-59-207;

(iii) for an agency created under Section 17C-1-201.5, an amount equal to the incremental value that is no longer provided to an agency as tax increment;

(iv) for an authority created under Section 63H-1-201, an amount equal to the incremental value that is no longer provided to an authority as property tax allocation; or

(v) for a housing and transit reinvestment zone created under Title 63N, Chapter 3, Part 6, Housing and Transit Reinvestment Zone Act, an amount equal to the incremental value that is no longer provided to a housing and transit reinvestment zone as tax increment.

(r) "Project area incremental revenue" means the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-1001.

(s) "Property tax allocation" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63H-1-102.

(t) "Property tax differential" means the same as that term is defined in Section 11-58-102.

(u) "Qualifying exempt revenue" means revenue received:

(i) for the previous calendar year;

(ii) by a taxing entity;

(iii) from tangible personal property contained on the prior year's tax rolls that is exempt from property tax under Subsection 59-2-1115(2)(b) for a calendar year beginning on January 1, 2022; and

(iv) on the aggregate 2021 year end taxable value of the tangible personal property that exceeds \$15,300.

(v) "Tax increment" means:

(i) for a project created under Section 17C-1-201.5, the same as that term is defined in Section 17C-1-102; or

(ii) for a housing and transit reinvestment zone created under Title 63N, Chapter 3,

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Part 6, Housing and Transit Reinvestment Zone Act, the same as that term is defined in Section 63N-3-602.

(2) Before June 1 of each year, the county assessor of each county shall deliver to the county auditor and the commission the following statements:

(a) a statement containing the aggregate valuation of all taxable real property a county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment, for each taxing entity; and

(b) a statement containing the taxable value of all personal property a county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment, from the prior year end values.

(3) The county auditor shall, on or before June 8, transmit to the governing body of each taxing entity:

(a) the statements described in Subsections (2)(a) and (b);

(b) an estimate of the revenue from personal property;

(c) the certified tax rate; and

(d) all forms necessary to submit a tax levy request.

(4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the certified tax rate shall be calculated by dividing the ad valorem property tax revenue that a taxing entity budgeted for the prior year minus the qualifying exempt revenue by the amount calculated under Subsection (4)(b).

(b) For purposes of Subsection (4)(a), the legislative body of a taxing entity shall calculate an amount as follows:

(i) calculate for the taxing entity the difference between:

(A) the aggregate taxable value of all property taxed; and

(B) any adjustments for current year incremental value;

(ii) after making the calculation required by Subsection (4)(b)(i), calculate an amount determined by increasing or decreasing the amount calculated under Subsection (4)(b)(i) by the average of the percentage net change in the value of taxable property for the equalization period for the three calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year;

(iii) after making the calculation required by Subsection (4)(b)(ii), calculate the product of:

(A) the amount calculated under Subsection (4)(b)(ii); and

(B) the percentage of property taxes collected for the five calendar years immediately

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preceding the current calendar year; and

(iv) after making the calculation required by Subsection (4)(b)(iii), calculate an amount determined by:

(A) multiplying the percentage of property taxes collected for the five calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year by eligible new growth; and

(B) subtracting the amount calculated under Subsection (4)(b)(iv)(A) from the amount calculated under Subsection (4)(b)(iii).

(5) A certified tax rate for a taxing entity described in this Subsection (5) shall be calculated as follows:

(a) except as provided in Subsection (5)(b) or (c), for a new taxing entity, the certified tax rate is zero;

(b) for a municipality incorporated on or after July 1, 1996, the certified tax rate is:

(i) in a county of the first, second, or third class, the levy imposed for municipal-type services under Sections 17-34-1 and 17-36-9; and

(ii) in a county of the fourth, fifth, or sixth class, the levy imposed for general county purposes and such other levies imposed solely for the municipal-type services identified in Section 17-34-1 and Subsection 17-36-3(23);

(c) for a community reinvestment agency that received all or a portion of a taxing entity's project area incremental revenue in the prior year under Title 17C, Chapter 1, Part 10, Agency Taxing Authority, the certified tax rate is calculated as described in Subsection (4) except that the commission shall treat the total revenue transferred to the community reinvestment agency as ad valorem property tax revenue that the taxing entity budgeted for the prior year; and

(d) for debt service voted on by the public, the certified tax rate is the actual levy imposed by that section, except that a certified tax rate for the following levies shall be calculated in accordance with Section 59-2-913 and this section:

(i) a school levy provided for under Section 53F-8-301, 53F-8-302, or 53F-8-303; and

(ii) a levy to pay for the costs of state legislative mandates or judicial or administrative orders under Section 59-2-1602.

(6) (a) A judgment levy imposed under Section 59-2-1328 or 59-2-1330 may be imposed at a rate that is sufficient to generate only the revenue required to satisfy one or more

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eligible judgments.

(b) The ad valorem property tax revenue generated by a judgment levy described in Subsection (6)(a) may not be considered in establishing a taxing entity's aggregate certified tax rate.

(7) (a) For the purpose of calculating the certified tax rate, the county auditor shall use:

(i) the taxable value of real property:

(A) the county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment; and

(B) contained on the assessment roll;

(ii) the year end taxable value of personal property:

(A) a county assessor assesses in accordance with Part 3, County Assessment; and

(B) contained on the prior year's assessment roll; and

(iii) the taxable value of real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property.

(b) For purposes of Subsection (7)(a), taxable value does not include eligible new growth.

(8) (a) On or before June 30, a taxing entity shall annually adopt a tentative budget.

(b) If a taxing entity intends to exceed the certified tax rate, the taxing entity shall notify the county auditor of:

(i) the taxing entity's intent to exceed the certified tax rate; and

(ii) the amount by which the taxing entity proposes to exceed the certified tax rate.

(c) The county auditor shall notify property owners of any intent to levy a tax rate that exceeds the certified tax rate in accordance with Sections 59-2-919 and 59-2-919.1.

(9) (a) Subject to Subsection (9)(d), the commission shall provide notice, through electronic means on or before July 31, to a taxing entity and the Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee if:

(i) the amount calculated under Subsection (9)(b) is 10% or more of the year end taxable value of the real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the previous year, adjusted for prior year end incremental value; and

(ii) the amount calculated under Subsection (9)(c) is 50% or more of the total year end taxable value of the real and personal property of a taxpayer the commission assesses in

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accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the previous year.

(b) For purposes of Subsection (9)(a)(i), the commission shall calculate an amount by subtracting the taxable value of real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the current year, adjusted for current year incremental value, from the year end taxable value of the real and personal property the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the previous year, adjusted for prior year end incremental value.

(c) For purposes of Subsection (9)(a)(ii), the commission shall calculate an amount by subtracting the total taxable value of real and personal property of a taxpayer the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the current year, from the total year end taxable value of the real and personal property of a taxpayer the commission assesses in accordance with Part 2, Assessment of Property, for the previous year.

(d) The notification under Subsection (9)(a) shall include a list of taxpayers that meet the requirement under Subsection (9)(a)(ii).

Section ~~2~~3. Section **59-2-1007** is amended to read:

59-2-1007. Objection to assessment by commission -- Application -- Contents of application -- Amending an application -- Information provided by the commission -- Hearings -- Appeals.

(1) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this section, if the owner of property assessed by the commission objects to the assessment, the owner may apply to the commission for a hearing on the objection on or before the later of:

(i) August 1; or

(ii) 90 days after the day on which the commission mails the notice of assessment in accordance with Section 59-2-201.

(b) The commission shall allow an owner that meets the requirements of Subsection (1)(a) to be a party at a hearing under this section.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this section, a county that objects to the assessment of property assessed by the commission may apply to the commission for a hearing on the objection:

(a) for an assessment with respect to which the owner has applied to the commission for a hearing on the objection under Subsection (1), if the county applies to the commission to

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become a party to the hearing on the objection no later than 60 days after the day on which the owner applied to the commission for the hearing on the objection; or

(b) for an assessment with respect to which the owner has not applied to the commission for a hearing on the objection under Subsection (1), if the county~~[:]~~ applies to the commission for a hearing on the objection no later than 60 days after the last day on which the owner could have applied to the commission for a hearing on the objection under Subsection (1).

~~[(i) reasonably believes that the commission should have assessed the property for the current calendar year at a fair market value that is at least the lesser of an amount that is:]~~

~~[(A) 50% greater than the value at which the commission is assessing the property for the current calendar year; or]~~

~~[(B) 50% greater than the value at which the commission assessed the property for the prior calendar year; and]~~

~~[(ii) applies to the commission for a hearing on the objection no later than 60 days after the last day on which the owner could have applied to the commission for a hearing on the objection under Subsection (1).]~~

(3) Before a county may apply to the commission for a hearing under this section on an objection to an assessment, a majority of the members of the county legislative body shall approve filing an application under this section.

(4) (a) The commission shall allow a county that meets the requirements of Subsections (2) and (3) to be a party at a hearing under this section.

(b) The commission shall allow an owner to be a party at a hearing under this section on an objection to an assessment a county files in accordance with Subsection (2)(b).

(5) An owner or a county shall include in an application under this section:

(a) a written statement~~[:]~~ setting forth the known facts and legal basis supporting a different fair market value than the value assessed by the commission; and

~~[(i) setting forth the known facts and legal basis supporting a different fair market value than the value assessed by the commission; and]~~

~~[(ii) for an assessment described in Subsection (2)(b), establishing the county's reasonable belief that the commission should have assessed the property for the current calendar year at a fair market value that is at least the lesser of an amount that is:]~~

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~~[(A) 50% greater than the value at which the commission is assessing the property for the current calendar year; or]~~

~~[(B) 50% greater than the value at which the commission assessed the property for the prior calendar year; and]~~

(b) the owner's or county's estimate of the fair market value of the property.

(6) (a) ~~[Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), an]~~ An owner or a county assessor may amend an estimate on an application under this section of the fair market value of the property prior to the hearing as provided by rule.

~~[(b) A county may not amend the fair market value of property under this Subsection (6) to equal an amount that is less than the lesser of:]~~

~~[(i) the value at which the commission is assessing the property for the current calendar year plus 50%; or]~~

~~[(ii) the value at which the commission assessed the property for the prior calendar year plus 50%.]~~

~~[(c)]~~ (b) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the commission may make rules governing the procedures for amending an estimate of fair market value under this Subsection (6).

(7) In applying to the commission for a hearing on an objection under this section:

(a) a county may estimate the fair market value of the property using a valuation methodology the county considers to be appropriate, regardless of:

(i) the valuation methodology used previously in valuing the property; or

(ii) the valuation methodology an owner asserts; and

(b) an owner may estimate the fair market value of the property using a valuation methodology the owner considers to be appropriate, regardless of:

(i) the valuation methodology used previously in valuing the property; or

(ii) the valuation methodology a county asserts.

(8) (a) An owner who applies to the commission for a hearing in accordance with Subsection (1) shall, for the property for which the owner objects to the commission's assessment, file a copy of the application with the county auditor of each county in which the property is located.

(b) A county auditor who receives a copy of an application in accordance with

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Subsection (8)(a) shall provide a copy of the application to the county:

- (i) assessor;
- (ii) attorney;
- (iii) legislative body; and
- (iv) treasurer.

(9) (a) Upon request, the commission shall provide to a nonprofit organization that represents counties in the state the following information regarding an appeal filed under this section:

- (i) the name of the property owner filing the appeal;
- (ii) each year at issue in the appeal;
- (iii) the value assessed by the commission for the property that is the subject of the appeal; and
- (iv) the owner's estimate of value for the property that is the subject of the appeal as submitted under Subsection (5)(b).

(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (9)(b)(ii), a nonprofit organization may not disclose the information described in Subsection (9)(a)(iv).

(ii) A nonprofit organization may disclose information described in Subsection (9)(a)(iv) to an individual listed under Subsection 59-1-403(2)(a).

(10) (a) On or before November 15, the commission shall conduct a scheduling conference with all parties to a hearing under this section.

(b) At the scheduling conference under Subsection (10)(a), the commission shall establish dates for:

- (i) the completion of discovery;
- (ii) the filing of prehearing motions; and
- (iii) conducting a hearing on the objection to the assessment.

(11) (a) The commission shall issue a written decision no later than 120 days after the later of the day on which:

- (i) the commission completes the hearing under this section; or
- (ii) the parties submit all posthearing briefs.

(b) If the commission does not issue a written decision on an objection to an assessment under this section within a two-year period after the date an application under this

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section is filed, the objection is considered to be denied, unless the parties stipulate to a different time period for resolving the objection.

(c) A party may appeal to the district court in accordance with Section 59-1-601 within 30 days after the day on which an objection is considered to be denied.

(12) At the hearing on an objection under this section, the commission may increase, lower, or sustain the assessment if:

(a) the commission finds an error in the assessment; or

(b) the commission determines that increasing, lowering, or sustaining the assessment is necessary to equalize the assessment with other similarly assessed property.

(13) (a) The commission shall send notice of a commission action under Subsection (12) to a county auditor if:

(i) the commission proposes to adjust an assessment the commission made in accordance with Section 59-2-201;

(ii) the county's tax revenues may be affected by the commission's decision; and

(iii) the county is not a party to the hearing under this section.

(b) The written notice described in Subsection (13)(a):

(i) may be sent by:

(A) any form of electronic communication;

(B) first class mail; or

(C) private carrier; and

(ii) shall request the county to show good cause why the commission should not adjust the assessment by requesting the county to provide to the commission a written statement setting forth the known facts and legal basis for not adjusting the assessment within 30 days after the day on which the commission sends the written notice.

(c) If a county provides a written statement described in Subsection (13)(b) to the commission, the commission shall:

(i) hold a hearing or take other appropriate action to consider the good cause the county provides in the written statement; and

(ii) issue a written decision increasing, lowering, or sustaining the assessment.

(d) If a county does not provide a written statement described in Subsection (13)(b) to the commission within 30 days after the day on which the commission sends the notice

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described in Subsection (13)(a), the commission shall adjust the assessment and send a copy of the commission's written decision to the county.

(14) Subsection (13) does not limit the rights of a county as provided in Subsections (2) and (4)(a).

Section ~~3~~4. Section 59-2-1330 is amended to read:

59-2-1330. Payment of property taxes -- Payments to taxpayer by state or taxing entity -- Refund of penalties paid by taxpayer -- Refund of interest paid by taxpayer -- Payment of interest to taxpayer -- Judgment levy -- Objections to assessments by the commission -- Time periods for making payments to taxpayer.

(1) Unless otherwise specifically provided by statute, property taxes shall be paid directly to the county assessor or the county treasurer:

(a) on the date that the property taxes are due; and

(b) as provided in this chapter.

(2) A taxpayer shall receive payment as provided in this section if a reduction in the amount of any tax levied against any property for which the taxpayer paid a tax or any portion of a tax under this chapter for a calendar year is required by a final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (3) issued by:

(a) a county board of equalization;

(b) the commission; or

(c) a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) (a) For purposes of Subsection (2), the state or any taxing entity that has received property taxes or any portion of property taxes from a taxpayer described in Subsection (2) shall pay the taxpayer if:

(i) the taxes the taxpayer paid in accordance with Subsection (2) are collected by an authorized officer of the:

(A) county; or

(B) state; and

(ii) the taxpayer obtains a final and unappealable judgment or order:

(A) from:

(I) a county board of equalization;

(II) the commission; or

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(III) a court of competent jurisdiction;

(B) against:

(I) the taxing entity or an authorized officer of the taxing entity; or

(II) the state or an authorized officer of the state; and

(C) ordering a reduction in the amount of any tax levied against any property for which a taxpayer paid a tax or any portion of a tax under this chapter for the calendar year.

(b) The amount that the state or a taxing entity shall pay a taxpayer shall be determined in accordance with Subsections (4) through (7).

(4) For purposes of Subsections (2) and (3), the amount the state shall pay to a taxpayer is equal to the sum of:

(a) if the difference described in this Subsection (4)(a) is greater than \$0, the difference between:

(i) the tax the taxpayer paid to the state in accordance with Subsection (2); and

(ii) the amount of the taxpayer's tax liability to the state after the reduction in the amount of tax levied against the property in accordance with the final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (3);

(b) if the difference described in this Subsection (4)(b) is greater than \$0, the difference between:

(i) any penalties the taxpayer paid to the state in accordance with Section 59-2-1331;

and

(ii) the amount of penalties the taxpayer is liable to pay to the state in accordance with Section 59-2-1331 after the reduction in the amount of tax levied against the property in accordance with the final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (3);

(c) as provided in Subsection (6)(a), interest the taxpayer paid in accordance with Section 59-2-1331 on the amounts described in Subsections (4)(a) and (4)(b); and

(d) as provided in Subsection (6)(b), interest on the sum of the amounts described in:

(i) Subsection (4)(a);

(ii) Subsection (4)(b); and

(iii) Subsection (4)(c).

(5) For purposes of Subsections (2) and (3), the amount a taxing entity shall pay to a taxpayer is equal to the sum of:

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(a) if the difference described in this Subsection (5)(a) is greater than \$0, the difference between:

(i) the tax the taxpayer paid to the taxing entity in accordance with Subsection (2); and

(ii) the amount of the taxpayer's tax liability to the taxing entity after the reduction in the amount of tax levied against the property in accordance with the final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (3);

(b) if the difference described in this Subsection (5)(b) is greater than \$0, the difference between:

(i) any penalties the taxpayer paid to the taxing entity in accordance with Section 59-2-1331; and

(ii) the amount of penalties the taxpayer is liable to pay to the taxing entity in accordance with Section 59-2-1331 after the reduction in the amount of tax levied against the property in accordance with the final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (3);

(c) as provided in Subsection (6)(a), interest the taxpayer paid in accordance with Section 59-2-1331 on the amounts described in Subsections (5)(a) and (5)(b); and

(d) as provided in Subsection (6)(b), interest on the sum of the amounts described in:

(i) Subsection (5)(a);

(ii) Subsection (5)(b); and

(iii) Subsection (5)(c).

(6) Except as provided in Subsection (7):

(a) interest shall be refunded to a taxpayer on the amount described in Subsection (4)(c) or (5)(c) in an amount equal to the amount of interest the taxpayer paid in accordance with Section 59-2-1331; and

(b) interest shall be paid to a taxpayer on the amount described in Subsection (4)(d) or (5)(d):

(i) beginning on the later of:

(A) the day on which the taxpayer paid the tax in accordance with Subsection (2); or

(B) January 1 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year for which the tax was due;

(ii) ending on the day on which the state or a taxing entity pays to the taxpayer the

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amount required by Subsection (4) or (5); and

(iii) at the interest rate earned by the state treasurer on public funds transferred to the state treasurer in accordance with Section 51-7-5.

(7) Notwithstanding Subsection (6):

(a) the state may not pay or refund interest to a taxpayer under Subsection (6) on any tax the taxpayer paid in accordance with Subsection (2) that exceeds the amount of tax levied by the state for that calendar year as stated on the notice required by Section 59-2-1317; and

(b) a taxing entity may not pay or refund interest to a taxpayer under Subsection (6) on any tax the taxpayer paid in accordance with Subsection (2) that exceeds the amount of tax levied by the taxing entity for that calendar year as stated on the notice required by Section 59-2-1317.

(8) (a) Each taxing entity may levy a tax to pay its share of the final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (3) if:

(i) the final and unappealable judgment or order is issued no later than 15 days prior to the date the certified tax rate is set under Section 59-2-924;

(ii) the [amount of the judgment levy] following information is included on the notice under Section 59-2-919.1:

(A) the amount of the judgment levy; and

(B) the term of the judgment levy; and

(iii) the final and unappealable judgment or order is an eligible judgment, as defined in Section 59-2-102.

(b) The levy under Subsection (8)(a) is in addition to, and exempt from, the maximum levy established for the taxing entity.

(c) A taxing entity may impose a judgment levy under this Subsection (8) for more than one tax year.

(9) (a) A taxpayer that objects to the assessment of property assessed by the commission shall pay, on or before the property tax due date established under Subsection 59-2-1331(1) or Section 59-2-1332, the full amount of taxes stated on the notice required by Section 59-2-1317 if:

(i) the taxpayer has applied to the commission for a hearing in accordance with Section 59-2-1007 on the objection to the assessment; and

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(ii) the commission has not issued a written decision on the objection to the assessment in accordance with Section 59-2-1007.

(b) A taxpayer that pays the full amount of taxes due under Subsection (9)(a) is not required to pay penalties or interest on an assessment described in Subsection (9)(a) unless:

(i) a final and unappealable judgment or order establishing that the property described in Subsection (9)(a) has a value greater than the value stated on the notice required by Section 59-2-1317 is issued by:

(A) the commission; or

(B) a court of competent jurisdiction; and

(ii) the taxpayer fails to pay the additional tax liability resulting from the final and unappealable judgment or order described in Subsection (9)(b)(i) within a 45-day period after the county bills the taxpayer for the additional tax liability.

(10) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (10)(b), a payment that is required by this section shall be paid to a taxpayer:

(i) within ~~[60 days]~~ 12 months after the day on which the final and unappealable judgment or order is issued in accordance with Subsection (3); or

(ii) if a judgment levy is imposed in accordance with Subsection (8):

(A) if the payment to the taxpayer required by this section is \$5,000 or more, no later than December 31 of the year in which the judgment levy is imposed; and

(B) if the payment to the taxpayer required by this section is less than \$5,000, within 60 days after the date the final and unappealable judgment or order is issued in accordance with Subsection (3).

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (10)(a), a taxpayer may enter into an agreement:

(i) that establishes a time period other than a time period described in Subsection (10)(a) for making a payment to the taxpayer that is required by this section; and

(ii) with:

(A) an authorized officer of a taxing entity for a tax imposed by a taxing entity; or

(B) an authorized officer of the state for a tax imposed by the state.

Section 5. Repealer.

This bill repeals:

Section **59-1-613, Judicial review -- Mandatory stay of certain commission cases.**

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Section ~~(4)~~6. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.