

ANNUAL REPORT



Utah State
Tax Commission

2021-2022



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TAX COMMISSION MISSION

Promote tax and motor
vehicle law compliance.



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Utah State Tax Commission

JOHN L. VALENTINE
Commission Chair

MICHAEL J. CRAGUN
Commissioner

REBECCA L. ROCKWELL
Commissioner

JENNIFER N. FRESQUES
Commissioner

SCOTT W. SMITH
Executive Director

To the Honorable Governor Spencer J. Cox and members of the Utah State Legislature:

The Utah State Tax Commission is pleased to submit to you the annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

During FY 2022, the Tax Commission collected and distributed more than \$16 billion in revenue from all sources. This represents a year-over-year increase of more than \$2 billion, or nearly 15 percent. A major driver was state and local sales and use taxes, which grew by more than \$1 billion, or 18.5 percent.

Year-over-year income tax revenues were also very strong, with an increase of \$661 million, or 10.8 percent in individual income tax, and an increase of \$194 million, or 26.2 percent, in corporate income tax. However, if income tax collections are adjusted for the delay of the 2020 income tax filing deadline, which shifted a large amount of income tax revenue between fiscal years, the adjusted FY 2022 increase is 26 percent for individual income tax and 37 percent for corporate income tax.

The Tax Commission is working very hard to remain current with the technological needs of an increasingly computer-savvy public. For the first time in history, FY 2022 saw nearly 93 percent of all tax returns filed electronically. Additionally, the DMV is in the process of rolling out a new virtual appointment program that allows many motor vehicle needs to be served without the necessity of an in-person visit to a DMV office.

Effective July 1, 2022, the Tax Commission underwent a voluntary reorganization with the goal of refocusing our efforts on customer service. While the agency reorganization was not in effect during the period covered by this report, the 700+ employees of the Tax Commission are committed to the ideal that we work for Utah taxpayers. With this focus in mind, we look forward to serving the people of Utah in FY 2023 and beyond.

Sincerely,

John L. Valentine

Commissioner Chair, Utah State Tax
Commission

Scott W. Smith

Executive Director, Utah State Tax
Commission

COMMISSION OFFICE

The Utah State Tax Commission, created in 1931, consists of four members, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party. The governor, with consent of the Senate, appoints members to four-year terms. Utah law requires commissioners to represent composite skills in accounting, law, auditing, property assessment, management and finance. The commissioners, in consultation with the governor and with consent of the Senate, appoint an executive director to oversee the agency's day-to-day operations.

Tax commissioners conduct quasi-judicial hearings on state tax matters. Taxpayers who disagree with tax decisions of Tax Commission employees and/or county boards of equalization may appeal to the Tax Commission. The Tax Commission has final review authority of the appeals process, but taxpayers may appeal a decision to a district court or the Utah State Supreme Court.

Tax Commission has numerous legal powers and duties to carry out its broad mandate outlined in the state constitution. These include the authority to:

- Require information from state and local officials;
- Subpoena witnesses to testify and produce records and documents;
- Supervise and direct the work of local tax officials;
- Direct proceedings, actions and prosecutions to enforce state tax laws;
- Prescribe forms relating to the assessment and collection of state and local taxes; and
- Extend or reconvene sessions of county boards of equalization.

Utah State Tax Commissioners



Commissioners, L-R: Jennifer N. Fresques, Rebecca L. Rockwell, Michael J. Cragun and Commission Chair John L. Valentine. Appointed by the Governor to administer and supervise Utah's tax laws.

Appeals

The commissioners primarily hear appeals on 37 different tax types. With the assistance of administrative law judges and the appeals support staff, the commissioners hold hearings and issue orders or final rulings. To provide general guidance for taxpayers, the commissioners redact confidential information from orders involving statutory interpretation, substantive case law and new or complex issues, and then post them on the Tax Commission website.

In FY 2021-2022, the Tax Commission received 1,943 appeals, down from 2,010 appeals in FY 2020-2021. The chart below shows a breakdown of the case types for FY 2021-2022.

Other Functions

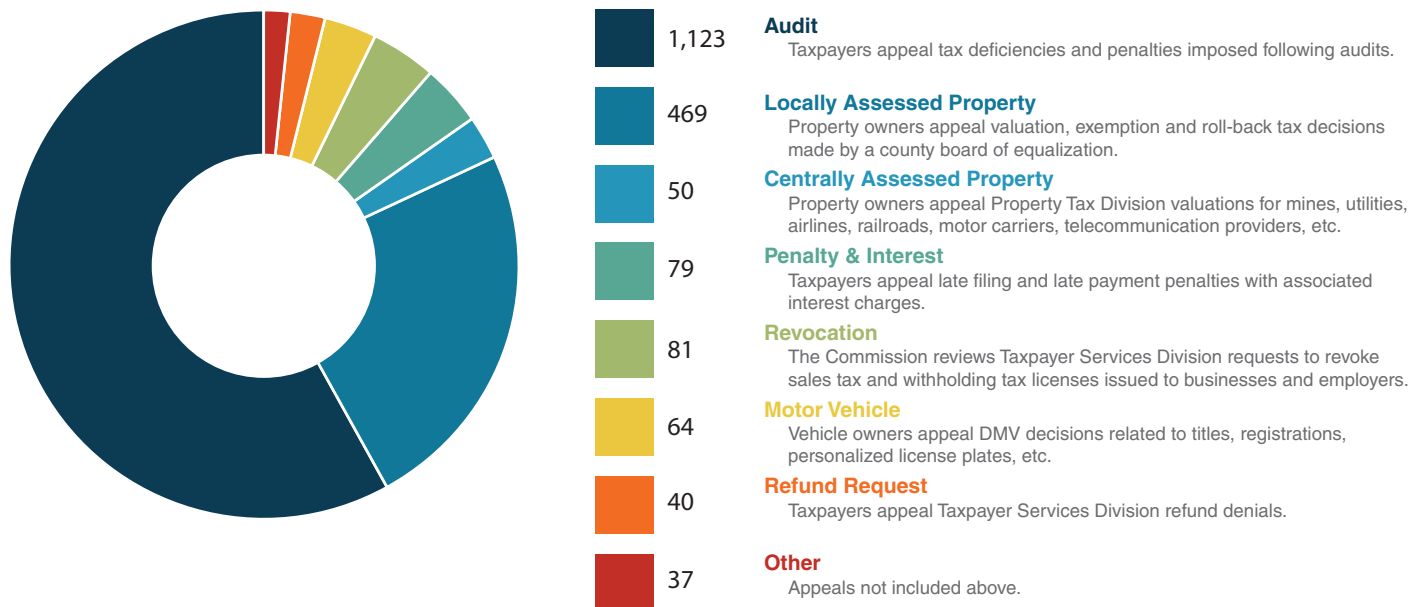
Beyond hearing tax appeals, the commissioners issue private letter rulings and adopt administrative rules, which help clarify tax law.

The commissioners also serve on the Governor’s Cabinet and chair the Farmland Assessment Advisory Committee. Their duties further include coordination with local governments and participation in national organizations.

By statute, the commissioners also manage other functions:

- The Economic and Statistical Unit provides tax-related data and analysis and produces economic reports.
- The Internal Audit Unit reviews agency functions.
- The Public Information Officer communicates with media and other organizations.

Appealed Cases by Type



ADMINISTRATION

In fiscal year 2022 the Tax Commission collected and distributed more than \$16 billion in state and local revenues, which was an increase of 14.7 percent. The agency's primary responsibilities include:

- Process revenue and tax returns and update taxpayer information
- Audit tax returns and other information for accuracy and compliance
- Collect delinquent taxes
- Assist taxpayers with compliance and resolve account issues
- Register and issue titles for Utah motor vehicles and motor carriers
- Regulate the automobile sales industry and enforce motor vehicle laws, including vehicle fraud and stolen vehicles

The Tax Commission employs 710 full-time equivalent employees in seven divisions to carry out these responsibilities.

Timely Service

A. Revenue Deposits

Importance: The timely collection and deposit of revenues in state accounts is critical for state investment purposes and to provide funds for government services.

Action: State guidelines require all deposits of funds within 72 hours of receipt. Our goal is to deposit funds within 24 hours of receipt and within 72 hours during peak return periods. This goal is met 100 percent of the time.

B. Income Tax Refunds

Importance: The public expects and relies on timely income tax refunds. Digital technology, including electronic filing, has helped reduce the time taxpayers wait to receive state income tax refunds.

Action: Timeliness of refunds generally depends on how early a taxpayer files a return. Income tax refunds are targeted to be processed within 15 days of receipt, which occurs 81 percent of the time. Exceptions occur when there are edits or errors. Those returns are then marked for review.

C. Telephone Assistance

Importance: In order to help people with their tax and motor vehicle transactions, we provide timely, quality responses to all telephone inquiries.

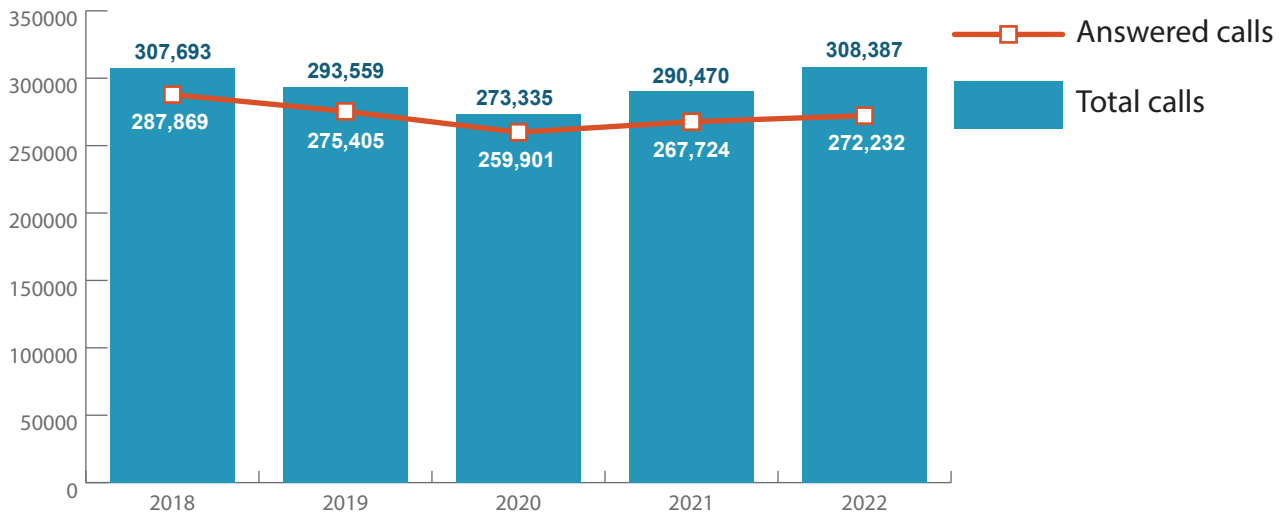
Action: The Taxpayer Services and Motor Vehicle divisions assist people who contact the Tax Commission by telephone. Taxpayer Services is at the center of addressing and solving specific taxpayer questions. Employees provide customer service and maintain front-line contact with the public on tax issues. This division also provides phone assistance, collects delinquent taxes, and encourages future compliance with tax laws. The Division of Motor Vehicles answers all vehicle-related questions from the public. The charts below illustrate the number of calls and the response to those calls.

D. DMV Wait Times

Importance: People needing Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) services deserve efficient assistance in a friendly manner. Long wait times are always a primary concern and a target for improvement. A goal was set to reduce wait times to fewer than 20 minutes, along with the expansion of online DMV services.

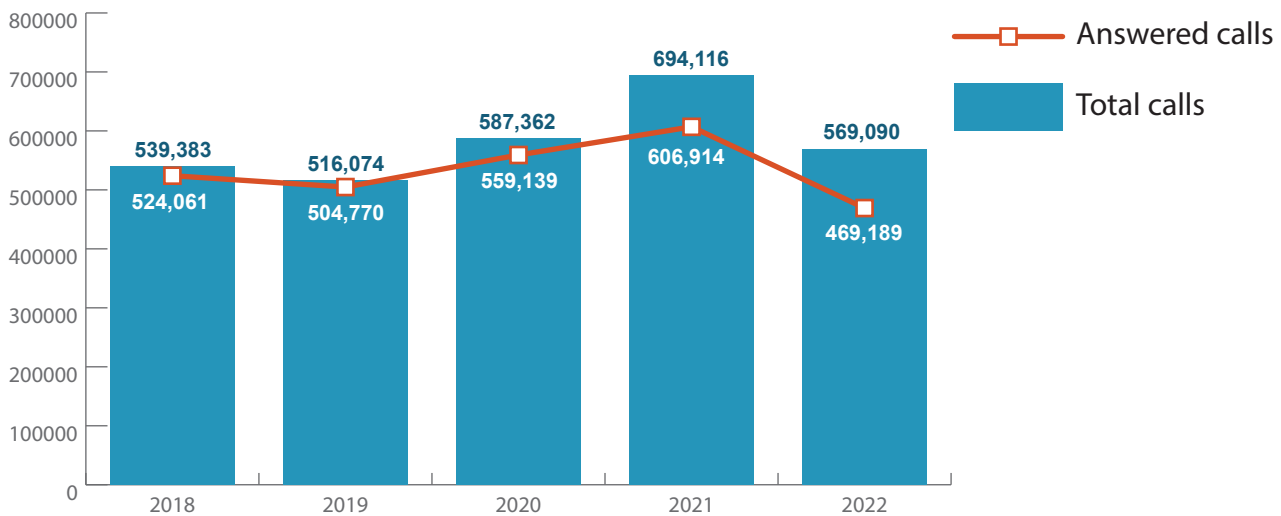
Action: The DMV had achieved the goal of wait times averaging five to six minutes pre-pandemic. However, the DMV service counters were closed during the initial COVID-19 quarantine, forcing customers to use the drive-through windows exclusively for a couple of months. Since then, in-office service has resumed, an "Appointment Scheduler" was deployed, online services continue to expand, virtual appointments are being developed, and DMV offices are operating as effectively as they were pre-pandemic.

Taxpayer Service Telephone Assistance



This chart compares the total number of taxpayer assistance telephone calls received to the number of taxpayer assistance telephone calls answered by a staff member.

DMV Services Telephone Assistance



This chart compares the total number of DMV assistance telephone calls received to the number of DMV assistance telephone calls answered by a staff member.

Electronic Filing and Payment Options

A. Income Tax Returns

Importance: The Tax Commission continues to use technological advances and alternative income tax return filing methods to keep pace with a growing population and economy. More than one million income tax returns are filed annually and the Tax Commission continues to encourage electronic filing. Utah taxpayers have these three electronic options:

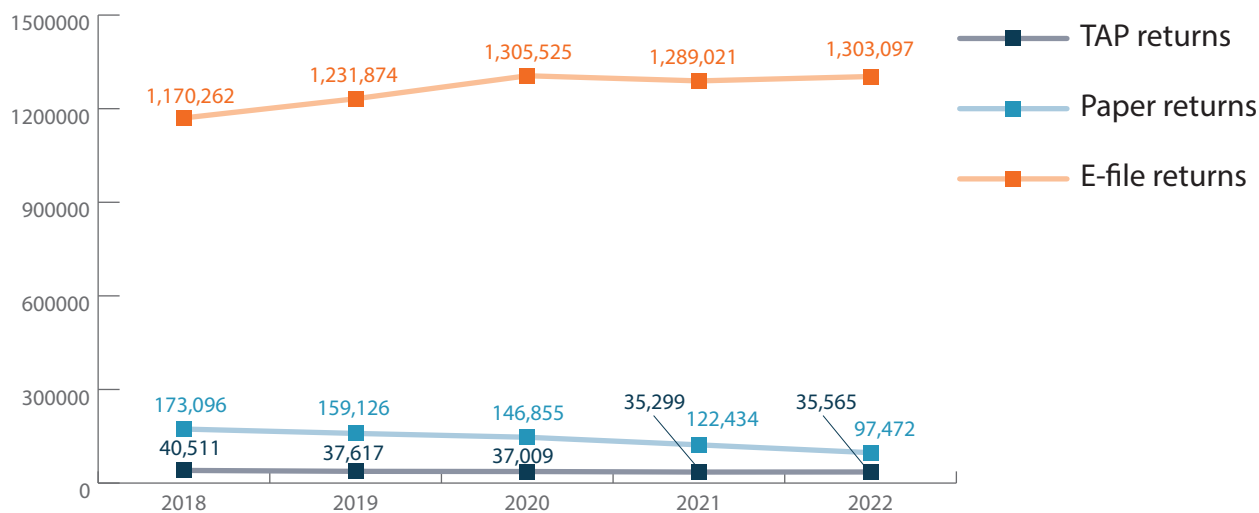
- Commercial software packages

- Modernized Electronic Filing (MEF) with the IRS
- Taxpayer Access Point (TAP), the state's free online option

Action:

We continue to promote the use of electronic filing options and expect the growing popularity of these options to endure. This helps offset the increase in the number of taxpayers filing returns due to Utah's population growth and other factors.

Income Tax Returns Electronic Filing CY21



**Estimated. Final 2022 numbers to be released January 2023.*

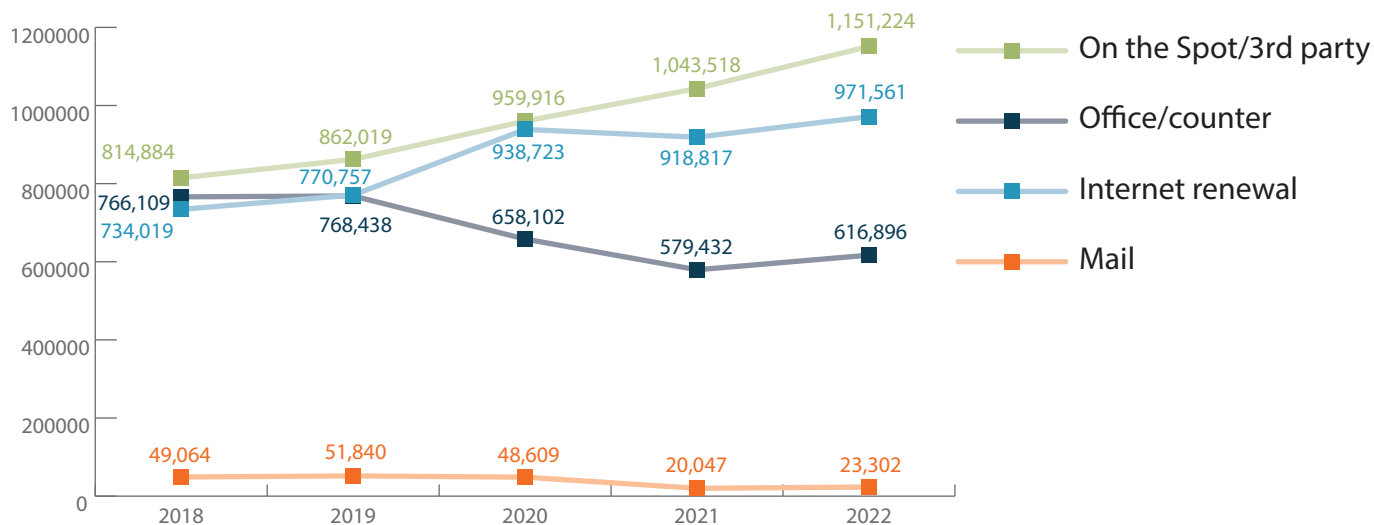
B. Motor Vehicle Transactions

Importance: The DMV licenses and registers all Utah motor vehicles, off-highway vehicles and watercraft. Transactions that require documentation (e.g., new vehicle titling) must be completed in a DMV office. But many transactions, including most renewals, can be completed online, by mail or by contracted third parties.

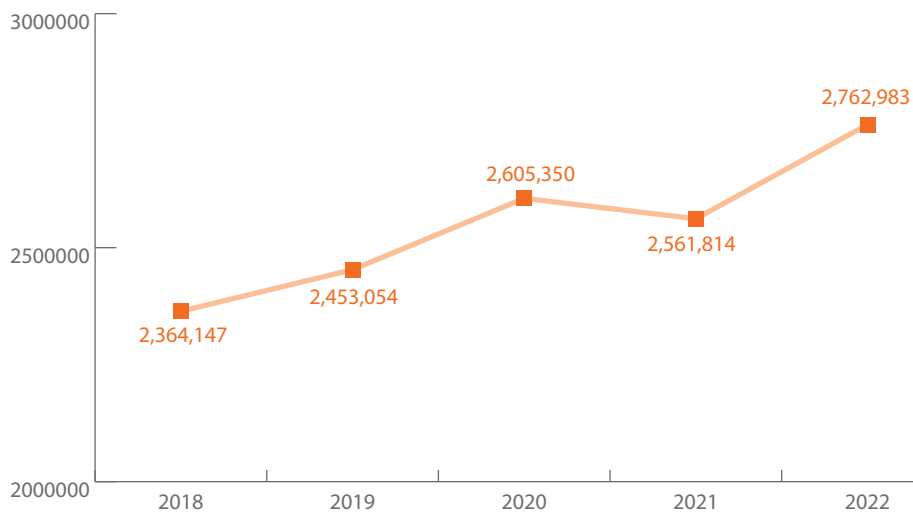
Action:

We encourage vehicle renewals online, by mail and through authorized “On the Spot” service stations. This has allowed the DMV to keep up with Utah’s growing population. The following charts show growth in different types of renewals and the increase in the total number of renewals.

DMV Renewal Transactions



DMV Renewal Trends



C. Quality Systems and Business Processes

Importance: Utah's tax and motor vehicle administration processes rely heavily on automated computer systems. They are used to accurately record and retain information about millions of tax and motor vehicle transactions each year. On a daily basis these systems record large volumes of transactions and distribute multiple types of revenue and fees to hundreds of different state and local funds. Tax Commission employees use computer systems to help ensure that individuals pay their fair share of the cost of financing state and local government programs.

Action: With the support of the governor and legislature, the Tax Commission began a long-term project in 2006 to systematically replace its many old, individually-developed computer systems. This multi-year project integrated agency systems into one core processing program which resulted in improved agency efficiency, improved customer service, enhanced tax compliance and provided more flexibility to make system changes. Imaging, payment processing and several property tax systems have also been updated.

Agency Benefits of Core Processing

- Consistent data entry, review and update screens across all converted systems
- Imaging options for improved customer service and internal review

- Image retention for all system communications to taxpayers
- One core system used for accounting, distributing and billing
- Online access for information updates
- Improved report and case management tools
- Consistent user view of account information
- Real-time transaction processes
- Improved employee training
- Improved audit selection that easily identifies tax evasion
- Improved tax compliance

Individual and Business Benefits

- Enhanced electronic filing options that allow online access, review and update of accounts
- Returns and registration processes that can be completed online
- Real-time processing of most transactions
- Images of documents for improved customer service
- A system that keeps transaction details
- Effective government services that are possible by using one system for various functions

OPERATING DIVISIONS

Administration

The Administration Division is the hub of the Tax Commission. The following are its primary functions:

- Reviews legislation and drafts rules.
- Oversees implementation of tax laws.
- Investigates and prosecutes tax crimes.
- Provides daily oversight and support for all other divisions.
- Develops and manages the agency's budgeting and accounting functions.
- Coordinates with the Department of Government Operations.
- Designs all Tax Commission publications, forms and instructions.

- Deposited more than \$16.8 billion in gross revenues received by the Tax Commission.
- Processed 2,769,189 electronic tax returns and 195,044 paper returns.
- Imaged 7,832,285 motor vehicle documents.

Property Tax

- Appraises and audits all centrally assessed properties, including mines, utilities, airlines, railroads, motor carriers and telecommunication providers.
- Administers Truth-in-Taxation law among counties, cities, towns and special service districts.
- Works with local officials to assure equitable and accurate assessments and taxation.

Taxpayer Services

- Maintains front-line contact with the public.
- Provides direct customer service to individuals and businesses.
- Collects delinquent taxes and encourages compliance.
- Administers waiver of penalty/interest and offer-in-compromise programs.
- Offers tax education classes and state tax workshops to businesses and other state agencies.

Motor Vehicles

- Collected \$635.8 million in taxes and fees.
- Processed 5.38 million transactions, including 3.58 million vehicle registrations.
- Trains staff of contracted counties to administer motor vehicle programs statewide.
- Provides vehicle identification services to law enforcement, financial institutions and individuals throughout Utah.

Auditing

- Audits all state and local taxes that are administered by the Tax Commission.
- Determines that taxes due have been reported properly.
- Provides information to taxpayers on proper tax reporting.
- Enhances voluntary taxpayer compliance.

Motor Vehicle Enforcement

- Investigates auto theft and other motor vehicle-related crimes throughout Utah.
- Recovered 182 stolen vehicles valued at \$1,366,010.
- Investigated 7,689 complaints and cases.
- Protects Utahns from motor vehicle commerce fraud.
- Responsible for licensing 1,939 motor vehicle dealers and 8,327 salespeople, and rescinding 36 dismantling permits.

Financial Operations

- Collects and distributes revenue to Utah state and local governments.

REVENUE

As shown below, total revenues collected by the Tax Commission increased 14.7%, from \$14.00 billion in FY 2021 to \$16.05 billion in FY 2022.

Revenue Summary

Tax/Fee	FY 2021	FY 2022	Net Change	% Change
Individual Income Tax	\$6,110.5	\$6,771.9	\$661.4	10.8%
State Sales and Use Tax	\$3,554.6	\$4,186.8	\$632.1	17.8%
Corporate Tax*	\$742.7	\$937.0	\$194.3	26.2%
Beer Tax	\$17.9	\$18.4	\$0.5	2.9%
Cigarette Tax	\$78.5	\$75.0	(\$3.5)	-4.5%
Tobacco Tax	\$20.7	\$20.9	\$0.2	1.1%
Insurance Premium Tax	\$183.6	\$202.5	\$18.9	10.3%
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	\$19.7	\$75.7	\$56.0	284.2%
Mining Severance Tax	\$13.4	\$15.5	\$2.1	16.0%
Local Option Sales and Use Taxes	\$1,990.7	\$2,385.8	\$395.1	19.8%
Oil and Gas Conservation Fee	\$2.7	\$6.2	\$3.5	132.9%
911 Emergency Services Telephone Charge	\$58.9	\$62.2	\$3.3	5.7%
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	\$26.7	\$27.6	\$0.9	3.4%
Mineral Production Withholding	\$16.2	\$40.2	\$24.1	149.1%
Motor Fuel Tax	\$384.5	\$404.4	\$19.8	5.2%
Special Fuel Tax	\$172.0	\$173.9	\$1.9	1.1%
Aviation Fuel Tax	\$5.2	\$6.7	\$1.5	29.4%
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	\$170.1	\$181.2	\$11.1	6.5%
Local Transportation Corridor Preservation Fee	\$29.7	\$31.2	\$1.5	5.0%
Other Motor Vehicle Taxes and Fees	\$305.7	\$316.4	\$10.7	3.5%
Other Taxes and Fees	\$61.8	\$80.6	\$18.8	30.5%
Total	\$13,965.6	\$16,020.1	\$2,054.6	14.7%

* Includes corporate franchise and income taxes, radioactive waste, and gross receipts taxes.

For revenues broken out by fund type and source, see Appendix I on page 36.

INCOME TAX

Individual Income Tax

The Legislature reduced the state individual income tax rate from 4.95 percent to 4.85 percent for tax years starting Jan. 1, 2022. Most taxpayers are able to claim one or more tax credits, including a taxpayer tax credit, retirement or Social Security benefits tax credit, and a state earned income tax credit (beginning in tax year 2022). Revenues from this tax are deposited into the Income Tax Fund.

An employer must withhold state income tax from employee earnings (unless the employee has filed a withholding exemption certificate) if the employer:

1. pays wages to any employee for work done in Utah, or
2. pays wages to Utah resident employees for work done outside Utah.

With Tax Commission approval, an employer that does business in Utah for 60 days or less in a calendar year may be exempt from Utah withholding requirements.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 10](#)

Mineral Production Withholding

A mineral producer must withhold state income tax on any gross production payments to working interests, royalty interest or overriding royalty owners for mineral production or extraction in Utah. Income recipients may claim a credit on their Utah income tax returns for the amount a producer withholds.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 6](#)

Individual Income Tax

2022	\$6,771,925,739
2021	\$6,110,511,295
2020	\$3,985,400,426
2019	\$4,320,042,492
2018	\$3,998,995,761

Mineral Prod. Withholding Tax

2022	\$40,244,945
2021	\$16,154,081
2020	\$26,034,216
2019	\$28,752,885
2018	\$21,564,072

State Individual Income Tax by Adjusted Gross Income Groups (Full-year Residents)

Based on 2020 tax year

Adjusted Gross Income Group	No. of Returns	Adjusted Gross Income	State Income Tax Liability	% of Returns	% of Tax Liability
\$10,000 OR LESS	187,384	-\$2,193,560,578	\$288,608	13.83%	0.01%
\$10,001 - \$25,000	222,654	\$3,845,656,881	\$28,585,070	16.43%	0.65%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	317,346	\$11,619,333,321	\$310,840,848	23.42%	7.05%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	205,914	\$12,696,604,876	\$470,224,930	15.20%	10.67%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	140,536	\$12,188,982,845	\$504,985,960	10.37%	11.45%
\$100,001 - \$125,000	95,414	\$10,643,653,275	\$476,846,050	7.04%	10.82%
\$125,001 - \$150,000	58,698	\$8,010,612,842	\$378,063,167	4.33%	8.58%
\$150,001 - \$250,000	81,799	\$15,233,401,815	\$733,871,558	6.04%	16.65%
\$250,001 - \$500,000	31,771	\$10,610,116,488	\$508,047,071	2.34%	11.52%
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	8,764	\$5,883,089,131	\$273,385,829	0.65%	6.20%
Over \$1,000,000	4,666	\$17,435,850,723	\$723,414,843	0.34%	16.41%
Total	1,354,946	\$105,973,741,619	\$4,408,553,934	100.00%	100.00%

State Income Tax Contributions

Category	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount	Returns	Amount
Homeless Assistance	2,740	\$74,102	2,561	\$71,740	2,333	\$55,642	2,325	\$60,600	2,669	\$85,668
Children's Organ Transplant	2,301	\$44,850	2,765	\$54,847	2,068	\$38,983	1,989	\$39,268	2,107	\$49,317
School District Foundations	1,180	\$30,090	1,590	\$46,178	1,410	\$35,139	1,445	\$38,891	1,371	\$40,659
Canine Body Armor	1,381	\$24,336								
Invest More for Education	1,000	\$15,013								
Youth Development	312	\$5,477								
Youth Character	188	\$2,352								
Clean Air			2,457	\$42,559	2,337	\$39,399	2,349	\$38,815	2,272	\$45,061
Suicide Prevention					1,673	\$26,184	1,730	\$27,970	1,988	\$39,300
Totals	9,102	\$196,220	9,373	\$215,324	9,821	\$195,347	9,838	\$205,544	10,407	\$260,005

State Individual Income Tax County Comparison (Full-year Residents)

Ranked by Average Adjusted Gross Income for 2020 tax year

County	No. of Returns	Average Adjusted Gross Income	Average State Income Tax Liability
Summit	21,664	\$177,986	\$8,138
Morgan	4,843	\$117,264	\$5,083
Wasatch	13,010	\$90,389	\$4,008
Salt Lake	514,586	\$82,916	\$3,479
Davis	141,353	\$82,824	\$3,508
Utah	244,462	\$79,912	\$3,408
Washington	73,424	\$71,240	\$2,842
Juab	4,633	\$68,981	\$2,651
Cache	50,925	\$67,264	\$2,603
Weber	115,620	\$66,459	\$2,687
Tooele	29,875	\$64,092	\$2,559
Box Elder	23,731	\$62,505	\$2,411
Rich	956	\$62,216	\$2,522
Wayne	1,137	\$57,933	\$2,138
Sevier	8,543	\$57,759	\$2,099
Kane	3,042	\$56,223	\$2,133
Daggett	386	\$55,648	\$2,251
Grand	4,795	\$55,598	\$2,152
Millard	5,107	\$54,008	\$2,133
Garfield	2,075	\$54,004	\$1,931
Iron	21,381	\$53,733	\$2,012
Emery	3,916	\$53,554	\$1,993
Duchesne	7,987	\$53,512	\$2,124
Uintah	12,433	\$53,140	\$2,000
Sanpete	10,160	\$52,712	\$2,005
Carbon	8,216	\$52,348	\$1,976
Beaver	2,899	\$51,513	\$1,842
San Juan	4,272	\$48,001	\$1,442
Piute	552	\$39,310	\$1,292
Unknown/out of state	18,963	\$60,733	\$2,198
Total	1,354,946	\$78,213	\$3,254

See more about Utah income tax returns at tax.utah.gov/ecostats/income/statereturns

Corporate Income Tax

The Legislature reduced the state corporate franchise and income tax rate from 4.95 percent to 4.85 percent for tax years starting Jan. 1, 2022. The minimum tax is \$100 per corporation. Revenues from this tax are deposited into the Income Tax Fund.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 7

The gross receipts tax is imposed on the gross receipts of certain electrical and other corporations that are not required to pay corporate franchise, income, or another 'in-lieu of income' tax unless they are exempt under §59-7-102(2).

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 8

The radioactive waste tax is assessed on facilities that store, process or recycle radioactive waste in Utah. The tax is a percentage of gross receipts, ranging from 5 to 12 percent depending on the specific type of waste received.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 24

Corp Franchise & Income Tax*

2022	\$937,045,419
2021	\$742,697,439
2020	\$355,874,698
2019	\$520,917,624
2018	\$447,934,375

*Includes gross receipts tax and radioactive waste tax.

State Corporate Tax Liability by Taxable Income Groups (Non-minimum taxpayers*)

Taxable Income Group	No. of Returns	% of Total Returns	Tax Liability	% of Total Corporate Tax Liability	Net Taxable Income
Under \$10,000	1,394	19.63%	\$365,636	0.07%	\$7,386,467
\$10,000 - \$50,000	1,839	25.89%	\$2,303,213	0.42%	\$46,529,608
\$50,001 - \$100,000	770	10.84%	\$2,740,764	0.50%	\$55,368,889
\$100,001 - \$1,000,000	1,998	28.13%	\$34,505,976	6.26%	\$697,090,853
\$1,000,001 - \$10,000,000	914	12.87%	\$141,413,834	25.65%	\$2,856,845,382
Over \$10,000,000	188	2.65%	\$369,981,375	67.11%	\$7,474,371,278
Total	7,103	100.00%	\$551,310,798	100.00%	\$11,137,592,477

*This table represents corporations that pay more than the minimum \$100 tax.

State Corporate Tax Liability by Industry

Industry (NAICS)	No. of Returns	Tax Liability	Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	127	\$434,433	0.1%
Mining	342	\$2,101,122	0.4%
Utilities	80	\$524,703	0.1%
Construction	1,117	\$10,740,107	1.9%
Manufacturing	2,417	\$136,910,636	24.7%
Wholesale Trade	1,839	\$30,983,483	5.6%
Retail Trade	1,346	\$61,436,034	11.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	416	\$16,510,566	3.0%
Information	1,205	\$41,370,027	7.5%
Finance and Insurance	2,886	\$131,953,113	23.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	996	\$10,841,848	2.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,090	\$19,518,956	3.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,702	\$66,819,783	12.0%
Administrative & Support and Waste Management & Remediation Services	776	\$3,810,053	0.7%
Educational Services	169	\$371,692	0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	663	\$4,576,562	0.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	182	\$637,249	0.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	381	\$2,147,427	0.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	447	\$1,765,215	0.3%
Unknown or Undisclosable	3,095	\$11,097,948	2.0%
Total	24,276	\$554,550,957	100.0%

The amounts in this table reflect the tax liabilities shown on returns, which do not equal the tax amounts received. Most returns are filed on a calendar year basis, but receipts reported in this report are based on the state's fiscal year.

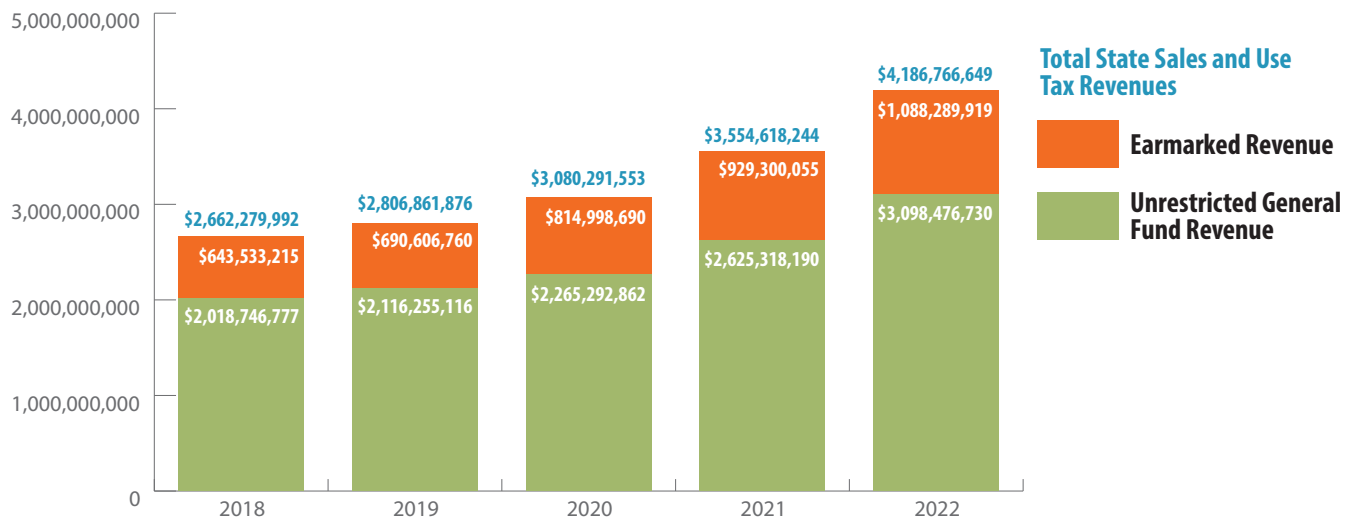
SALES TAX

State Sales and Use Tax

Utah imposes a sales and use tax at 4.85 percent. Residential fuel and grocery food are taxed at 2.0 percent and 1.75 percent respectively. Revenues from this tax that are not earmarked to other funds or purposes are deposited into the General Fund.

Utah Code §59-12-103

State Sales and Use Tax Revenues



Local Sales and Use Tax

All Utah counties, cities and towns have adopted ordinances to impose a 1 percent local option sales and use tax. This tax applies to the same transactions as the state sales and use tax. Aside from a few small earmarks, revenue from this tax is returned to participating local governments using a divided distribution: 50 percent of local sales tax revenue is distributed to local governments on a prorated population basis, while the remaining 50 percent is distributed based on point-of-sale. Relatively small earmarks from this tax go to the Qualified Emergency Food Agencies Fund and the Homeless Shelter Cities Mitigation Restricted Account.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 2

Local Sales and Use

2022	\$935,762,556
2021	\$799,476,654
2020	\$703,298,687
2019	\$644,442,697
2018	\$603,542,408

See distribution data showing tax revenue by locality at tax.utah.gov/sales/distribution

County Option Sales Tax

All counties in Utah have adopted ordinances to impose a 0.25 percent county option sales and use tax. This tax applies to the same transactions as the state sales and use tax. Revenue from this tax is returned to participating counties based on a 50 percent population, 50 percent point-of-sale distribution formula. A relatively small earmark from this tax goes to the Qualified Emergency Food Agencies Fund.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 11

County Option

2022	\$233,940,220
2021	\$199,933,194
2020	\$175,822,495
2019	\$161,109,842
2018	\$150,885,529

Arts and Zoological Sales Tax

The botanical, cultural, recreational and zoological tax, sometimes called “ZAP” (zoo arts and parks) or “RAP” (recreation, arts and parks), may be imposed at 0.10 percent on transactions subject to the sales and use tax, except for food and food ingredients. This tax may be adopted by any county or city in which voters have approved the tax to fund recreational facilities and botanical, cultural and zoological organizations.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 7 and Part 14

Arts and Zoos

2022	\$74,012,901
2021	\$61,994,072
2020	\$54,417,567
2019	\$49,481,204
2018	\$46,289,158

Rural Hospital Sales Tax

A county of the third, fourth, fifth or sixth class (or cities located within those counties) may impose a sales tax of up to 1 percent to fund rural county or city health care facilities. This tax applies to the same transactions as the sales and use tax, except for food and food ingredients.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 8

Rural Hospital

2022	\$9,434,850
2021	\$8,248,900
2020	\$6,349,636
2019	\$6,383,582
2018	\$5,977,640

Resort Communities Sales Tax

A municipality whose transient room capacity is at least 66 percent of its permanent census population may impose the resort communities sales tax up to 1.1 percent. A municipality may impose an additional 0.5 percent tax if it imposed a license fee or tax on businesses based on gross receipts on or before Jan. 1, 1996. This tax applies to the same transactions as the sales and use tax, except for food and food ingredients. Sales of motor vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes and mobile homes are also exempt from this tax. [Utah Code §§59-12-401 and 402](#)

Resort Communities

2022	\$43,106,950
2021	\$33,368,712
2020	\$27,974,966
2019	\$28,198,858
2018	\$25,559,888

See distribution data showing tax revenue by locality at tax.utah.gov/sales/distribution

Statewide Motor Vehicle Rental Tax

The statewide motor vehicle rental tax is imposed at 2.5 percent on all short-term leases and rentals of motor vehicles of no more than 30 days. There is an exemption for a rental vehicle replacing a motor vehicle that is being repaired and for a motor vehicle rented as a personal household goods moving van. Revenues generated by this tax are credited to the Marda Dillree Corridor Preservation Fund.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 12

Motor Vehicle Rental	
2022	\$9,348,832
2021	\$5,325,188
2020	\$6,114,774
2019	\$7,003,667
2018	\$6,690,297

Transient Room Taxes

The transient room tax is applied on amounts paid for accommodations and services of tourist homes, hotels, motels and trailer courts that are regularly rented for less than 30 consecutive days. A county may impose this tax up to 4.25

percent, while a municipality may also impose this tax up to 1.5 percent. The state also imposes a transient room tax of 0.32 percent.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Parts 3 and 3A, and Title 59, Chapter 28

	County Transient Room Tax	Municipality Transient Room Tax	State Transient Room Tax	Total
2022	\$104,950,998	\$22,452,324	\$7,991,773	\$135,395,095
2021	\$68,225,758	\$14,059,335	\$5,149,916	\$87,435,009
2020	\$66,274,434	\$13,998,716	\$4,905,122	\$85,178,271
2019	\$71,745,452	\$14,853,007	\$5,490,705	\$92,089,164
2018	\$67,659,751	\$13,144,047	\$2,396,730	\$83,200,528

Tourism-Related Sales Taxes (TRCC)

The tourism, recreation, cultural and convention facilities tax allows counties to impose any or all of the following taxes:

- A tax of up to 7 percent on all short-term motor vehicle rentals, except for short-term rentals made for the purpose of temporarily replacing a motor vehicle that is being repaired.
- A tax of up to 7 percent on short-term rentals of off-highway vehicles and recreational vehicles.

- A tax of up to 1 percent on all restaurant sales of alcoholic beverages, food and food ingredients, or prepared food.

A county of the first class may also impose a tax of up to 0.5 percent on charges for accommodations and services of tourist homes, hotels, motels and trailer courts that are regularly rented for less than 30 consecutive days.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 6

	Restaurant Tax	Motor Vehicle Leasing Tax	Room Rental Tax	OHV and RV Leasing Tax	Total
2022	\$74,978,883	\$25,036,884	\$3,205,415	\$85,778	\$103,306,960
2021	\$61,066,008	\$14,197,138	\$1,528,257	-	\$76,791,402
2020	\$57,468,098	\$16,778,990	\$2,506,798	-	\$76,753,886
2019	\$57,241,826	\$18,839,108	\$2,824,531	-	\$78,905,465
2018	\$52,823,437	\$17,525,908	\$2,734,167	-	\$73,083,512

See distribution data showing tax revenue by locality at tax.utah.gov/sales/distribution

Local Option Sales & Use Taxes for Transportation

A county, city or town may impose a combination of local option sales taxes to fund transportation, up to a maximum of 1.25 percent. These taxes are imposed on the transaction price of goods and services subject to the state sales and use tax, except for food and food ingredients. A combination of the following local option taxes may be imposed:

- A county, city or town may impose a public transit tax (§59-12-2213), up to 0.3 percent; or a city or town may impose a municipal highways tax (§59-12-2215), up to 0.3 percent.
- A county, city or town may impose an additional public transit tax (§59-12-2214), at 0.25 percent; or a county may impose a fixed guideway tax (§59-12-2216), up to 0.3 percent.
- A county may impose a transportation tax (§59-12-2217), up to 0.25 percent; or a county, city, or town may impose an airports, highways and public transit systems tax (§59-12-2218), at 0.25 percent.
- A county may impose a highways and public transit tax (§59-12-2219), at 0.25 percent.
- A county may impose a public transit tax (§59-12-2220), at 0.2 percent.

Revenues generated from these taxes are returned to participating localities and/or the local transit authority (if applicable).

Utah Code §§59-12-2213, 59-12-2214, 59-12-2215, 59-12-2216, 59-12-2217, 59-12-2218, 59-12-2219, and 59-12-2220

	Public Transit Tax	Fixed Guideway Tax	Municipal Highways Tax	Airports, Highways & Public Transit Systems Tax	County Option Tax for Highways and Public Transit	County Option for Public Transit	Total
2022	\$453,026,886	\$43,027,950	\$26,499,451	\$35,852,209	\$198,542,200	\$5,847,302	\$762,795,998
2021	\$385,975,631	\$36,498,926	\$22,263,258	\$30,408,762	\$168,487,055	\$4,413,520	\$648,047,152
2020	\$346,987,967	\$30,425,116	\$18,182,946	\$25,347,285	\$143,832,575	\$3,901,959	\$568,677,848
2019	\$308,135,186	\$26,766,588	\$17,049,196	\$22,302,666	\$82,669,474	-	\$456,923,110
2018	\$293,082,853	\$24,627,709	\$15,903,959	\$20,517,408	\$28,113,657	-	\$382,245,586

Other Local Option Sales Taxes

Other sales taxes imposed by local governments and the state include:

- Supplemental sales tax, imposed at up to 0.3 percent
- Town option sales tax, imposed at up to 1 percent; and city or town option sales tax imposed at up to 0.2 percent
- Municipal energy sales tax imposed at up to 6 percent on the delivered value of energy
- Correctional facility sales tax imposed at 0.5 percent in Salt Lake City

Utah Code, Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 3; Title 59, Chapter 12, Parts 13, 20 and 21; and §59-12-402.1

	Supplemental State Tax	Town Option & City or Town Option Sales Tax	Municipal Energy Sales Tax	Correctional Facility Sales Tax	Total
2022	\$6,511,960	\$13,775,717	\$10,230,267	\$49,828,782	\$80,346,726
2021	\$5,700,109	\$11,945,661	\$6,880,844	\$39,229,454	\$63,756,068
2020	\$4,926,231	\$10,905,639	\$7,553,932	\$38,711,116	\$62,096,919
2019	\$4,504,015	\$10,466,697	\$9,525,408	\$25,103,709	\$49,599,829
2018	\$4,228,925	\$9,941,803	\$6,143,306	-	\$20,314,034

See distribution data showing tax revenue by locality at tax.utah.gov/sales/distribution

Taxable Sales & Purchases by Industry*

	CY 2020 Taxable Sales	CY 2021 Taxable Sales	Percent Change
Agricultural, forestry, fishing & hunting (11)	\$36,410,842	\$40,880,840	12.28%
Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction (21)	\$231,014,987	\$350,207,913	51.60%
Utilities (22)	\$2,379,746,786	\$2,501,999,659	5.14%
Construction (23)	\$1,281,215,938	\$1,513,227,918	18.11%
Manufacturing (31-33)	\$3,389,590,068	\$4,152,264,449	22.50%
Durable goods (423)	\$5,331,189,312	\$6,741,381,012	26.45%
Nondurable goods (424)	\$895,870,760	\$1,108,946,754	23.78%
Agents & brokers (425)	\$104,737,772	\$139,804,216	33.48%
Motor vehicle & parts dealers (441)	\$8,393,189,839	\$9,794,046,168	16.69%
Furniture & home furnishings stores (442,4491)	\$1,216,442,085	\$1,541,752,100	26.74%
Electronics & appliance stores (443,4492)	\$1,263,703,047	\$1,513,607,368	19.78%
Build. Material, garden equip. & Supplies dealers (444)	\$4,911,394,874	\$6,223,116,634	26.71%
Food & beverage stores (445)	\$5,876,073,643	\$5,957,929,644	1.39%
Health & personal care stores (446,456)	\$624,045,585	\$722,853,443	15.83%
Gasoline stations (447,457)	\$1,480,997,001	\$1,666,951,874	12.56%
Clothing & clothing accessories stores (448,458)	\$1,788,416,618	\$2,458,476,025	37.47%
Sporting goods, hobby, music & book stores (451,4591,4592)	\$1,379,080,952	\$1,645,247,072	19.30%
General merchandise stores (452,455)	\$8,082,909,813	\$8,837,603,021	9.34%
Miscellaneous store retailers (453,4593-4599)	\$1,954,960,785	\$2,425,122,019	24.05%
Nonstore retailers (454)	\$5,685,035,317	\$6,942,310,078	22.12%
Transportation & warehousing (48-49)	\$147,660,561	\$180,482,077	22.23%
Finance & insurance (52)	\$371,391,336	\$377,383,513	1.61%
Real estate, rental & leasing (53)	\$1,736,032,746	\$2,117,630,536	21.98%
Professional, scientific & technical services (54)	\$1,400,434,738	\$1,807,584,909	29.07%
Management of companies & enterprises (55)	\$29,295,736	\$25,721,104	-12.20%
Information (51)	\$2,483,089,335	\$2,863,479,630	15.32%
Admin. & Support & waste mngmt. & remed. services (56)	\$319,207,154	\$368,963,077	15.59%
Educational services (61)	\$86,953,110	\$130,675,459	50.28%
Health care & social assistance (62)	\$156,799,726	\$171,984,855	9.68%
Arts, entertainment and recreation (71)	\$732,408,590	\$1,100,137,994	50.21%
Accommodation (721)	\$1,630,271,510	\$2,617,685,955	60.57%
Food services & drinking places (722)	\$5,008,973,544	\$6,532,636,660	30.42%
Other services-except public administration (81)	\$1,749,342,899	\$2,053,977,392	17.41%
Public administration (92)	\$278,380,203	\$306,885,413	10.24%
Private motor vehicle sales	\$1,666,864,763	\$2,247,000,050	34.80%
Special event sales	\$41,701,396	\$75,264,478	80.48%
Unknown/nonclassifiable	\$281,982	-\$35,769	-112.68%
Prior-period payments & refunds	\$585,590,431	\$850,036,190	45.16%
Total	\$74,730,705,784	\$90,105,221,730	20.57%

See more details of taxable purchases by industry at tax.utah.gov/econstats/sales

*The numbers in parentheses (first column) represent industry codes according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Taxable Sales & Purchases by County

County	CY 2020 Taxable Sales	CY 2021 Taxable Sales	Percent Change
Beaver County	\$134,224,442	\$178,652,666	33.10%
Box Elder	\$970,868,235	\$1,144,320,372	17.87%
Cache	\$2,452,382,057	\$2,935,024,383	19.68%
Carbon	\$439,121,047	\$510,786,688	16.32%
Daggett	\$24,987,370	\$33,407,495	33.70%
Davis	\$6,665,893,431	\$7,905,446,706	18.60%
Duchesne	\$476,830,609	\$680,648,684	42.74%
Emery	\$162,366,475	\$174,631,392	7.55%
Garfield	\$144,506,151	\$193,269,437	33.74%
Grand	\$467,107,844	\$681,978,892	46.00%
Iron	\$1,153,868,302	\$1,473,628,481	27.71%
Juab	\$164,183,444	\$211,797,028	29.00%
Kane	\$271,789,169	\$377,867,063	39.03%
Millard	\$235,391,537	\$272,998,747	15.98%
Morgan	\$186,370,581	\$202,728,140	8.78%
Piute	\$16,109,462	\$17,821,900	10.63%
Rich	\$76,423,385	\$103,101,526	34.91%
Salt Lake	\$31,377,749,196	\$37,173,705,449	18.47%
San Juan	\$164,191,821	\$199,801,471	21.69%
Sanpete	\$373,796,391	\$457,269,595	22.33%
Sevier	\$484,551,371	\$569,826,105	17.60%
Summit	\$2,256,308,913	\$2,820,970,261	25.03%
Tooele	\$1,080,726,225	\$1,293,324,814	19.67%
Uintah	\$814,944,418	\$1,049,504,603	28.78%
Utah	\$12,811,205,911	\$15,630,706,670	22.01%
Wasatch	\$889,490,369	\$1,108,690,512	24.64%
Washington	\$4,886,838,664	\$6,217,204,357	27.22%
Wayne	\$66,793,701	\$92,902,077	39.09%
Weber	\$5,589,822,052	\$6,528,776,953	16.80%
Indeterminate location	-\$108,136,789	-\$135,570,737	25.37%
Total	\$74,730,705,784	\$90,105,221,730	20.57%

Taxable Sales & Purchases by Select Cities

City	CY 2020 Taxable Sales	CY 2021 Taxable Sales	Percent Change
American Fork	\$1,410,126,142	\$1,714,895,495	21.61%
Beaver City	\$79,671,153	\$99,157,750	24.46%
Blanding	\$53,652,787	\$61,088,570	13.86%
Bountiful	\$728,717,723	\$808,243,558	10.91%
Brigham City	\$343,460,326	\$387,668,467	12.87%
Cedar City	\$976,657,780	\$1,220,165,894	24.93%
Centerville	\$538,284,090	\$632,213,870	17.45%
Clearfield	\$348,140,362	\$398,467,598	14.46%
Cottonwood Heights	\$663,995,121	\$785,913,134	18.36%
Delta	\$103,055,295	\$112,104,427	8.78%
Draper	\$1,919,558,546	\$2,289,522,879	19.27%
Eagle Mountain	\$351,930,251	\$449,714,853	27.79%
Farmington	\$522,278,132	\$705,888,495	35.16%
Heber	\$574,292,040	\$686,144,734	19.48%
Herriman	\$397,906,200	\$494,175,968	24.19%
Holladay	\$369,778,654	\$430,002,745	16.29%
Hurricane	\$458,969,651	\$606,867,960	32.22%
Kanab	\$111,781,606	\$146,614,063	31.16%
Kaysville	\$477,070,528	\$533,680,742	11.87%

City	CY 2020 Taxable Sales	CY 2021 Taxable Sales	Percent Change
Kearns Township	\$196,311,429	\$225,635,094	14.94%
Layton	\$1,858,707,143	\$2,202,820,259	18.51%
Lehi	\$1,605,399,864	\$1,946,106,791	21.22%
Lindon	\$782,940,474	\$1,000,412,593	27.78%
Logan	\$1,495,388,137	\$1,796,447,895	20.13%
Magna Township	\$257,725,805	\$300,283,761	16.51%
Midvale	\$933,191,341	\$1,154,022,565	23.66%
Millcreek	\$1,020,365,770	\$1,153,079,460	13.01%
Moab	\$337,356,005	\$476,875,332	41.36%
Monticello	\$34,722,555	\$41,355,913	19.10%
Morgan	\$114,938,742	\$121,741,253	5.92%
Murray	\$2,286,454,158	\$2,731,526,240	19.47%
Nephi	\$101,858,071	\$131,293,506	28.90%
North Salt Lake	\$408,250,749	\$614,079,526	50.42%
Ogden	\$2,149,933,027	\$2,549,987,685	18.61%
Orem	\$2,835,291,606	\$3,433,630,086	21.10%
Park City	\$1,056,027,941	\$1,357,163,069	28.52%
Payson	\$367,945,904	\$417,652,921	13.51%
Pleasant Grove	\$525,837,080	\$600,738,780	14.24%
Price	\$309,373,434	\$341,506,578	10.39%
Provo	\$1,678,727,658	\$2,014,185,432	19.98%
Richfield	\$334,235,725	\$386,289,467	15.57%
Riverdale	\$956,031,880	\$1,124,557,291	17.63%
Riverton	\$788,476,083	\$905,422,247	14.83%
Roosevelt	\$218,046,329	\$273,942,257	25.63%
Roy	\$409,130,226	\$472,740,998	15.55%
Salt Lake City	\$8,866,974,472	\$10,787,731,649	21.66%
Salt Lake County (Unincorporated)	\$576,985,722	\$611,476,128	5.98%
Sandy	\$2,671,424,461	\$3,131,750,075	17.23%
Saratoga Springs	\$519,460,810	\$710,090,604	36.70%
South Jordan	\$1,845,741,349	\$2,229,492,532	20.79%
South Ogden	\$499,688,571	\$541,437,792	8.36%
South Salt Lake	\$2,207,232,371	\$2,535,617,264	14.88%
Spanish Fork	\$1,066,988,523	\$1,332,359,701	24.87%
Springdale	\$116,553,473	\$182,539,819	56.61%
Springville	\$629,705,652	\$725,459,818	15.21%
St George	\$3,270,483,425	\$4,070,199,607	24.45%
Syracuse	\$334,511,656	\$351,098,001	4.96%
Taylorsville	\$679,784,557	\$786,755,054	15.74%
Tooele	\$684,878,383	\$802,562,030	17.18%
Tremonton	\$213,088,802	\$239,729,834	12.50%
Vernal	\$485,956,161	\$579,716,521	19.29%
Washington	\$639,704,583	\$797,777,007	24.71%
West Bountiful	\$338,649,677	\$379,691,290	12.12%
West Jordan	\$2,230,420,281	\$2,582,019,414	15.76%
West Valley City	\$3,073,666,907	\$3,533,913,223	14.97%
Woods Cross	\$440,968,941	\$529,414,742	20.06%

See more details of taxable purchases by county and city at tax.utah.gov/econstats/sales

Sales Tax Exemptions

Utah law exempts certain purchases from sales and use tax. See Appendix II on page page 46 for a list of estimated sales tax revenue impacts by exemption.

PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes are levied in Utah at the local level based on valuations set by county assessors and — in the case of certain properties — by the State Tax Commission.

The Tax Commission values centrally assessed property, which includes mines, railroads, utilities and telecommunications that cross county lines. All monies collected from property tax are distributed to school districts, local government entities and special districts.

For more information, see the *Property Tax Annual Statistical Report* at propertytax.utah.gov/general/annual-report/.

You can view current data as a guest on the tax rates systems, taxrates.utah.gov.

Real and Personal Property Taxes

Property tax rates are set by local entities, such as counties, cities, towns, school districts and special taxing districts. Utah also levies a statewide rate to help finance schools.

Motor Vehicle Fees

Motor vehicles — including most boats, recreational vehicles and trailers — are subject to a fee-in-lieu of the personal property tax. Passenger vehicles are subject to a fee schedule based on the age of the vehicle. Boats, trailers and recreational vehicles are subject to fees based on age, length and other factors.

Distribution of 2021 Property Taxes

Total Charged - \$4,239,559,781



Schools.....	\$2,402,265,729	57%
Counties.....	\$774,945,600	18%
Cities / Towns	\$561,805,841	13%
Special Districts.....	\$500,542,611	12%

Property Tax Values and Rates

With the exception of state-assessed properties, county assessors value all taxable real property and personal property which are referred to collectively as “locally assessed” property.

All taxable property in Utah is valued at 100 percent of its fair market value, based upon its location and status as of January 1 of each year.

Fair market value, less any exemptions, equals taxable value and is expressed as a percentage of fair market value. Taxable value is the value against which the tax rate is applied.

Currently, primary residential properties receive a 45 percent exemption. Primary residential property is any dwelling used as a person’s primary residence, including condominiums, apartments and rental property, and includes up to one acre of land. The taxable value of all other properties, except some agricultural land, is assessed at 100 percent of fair market value.

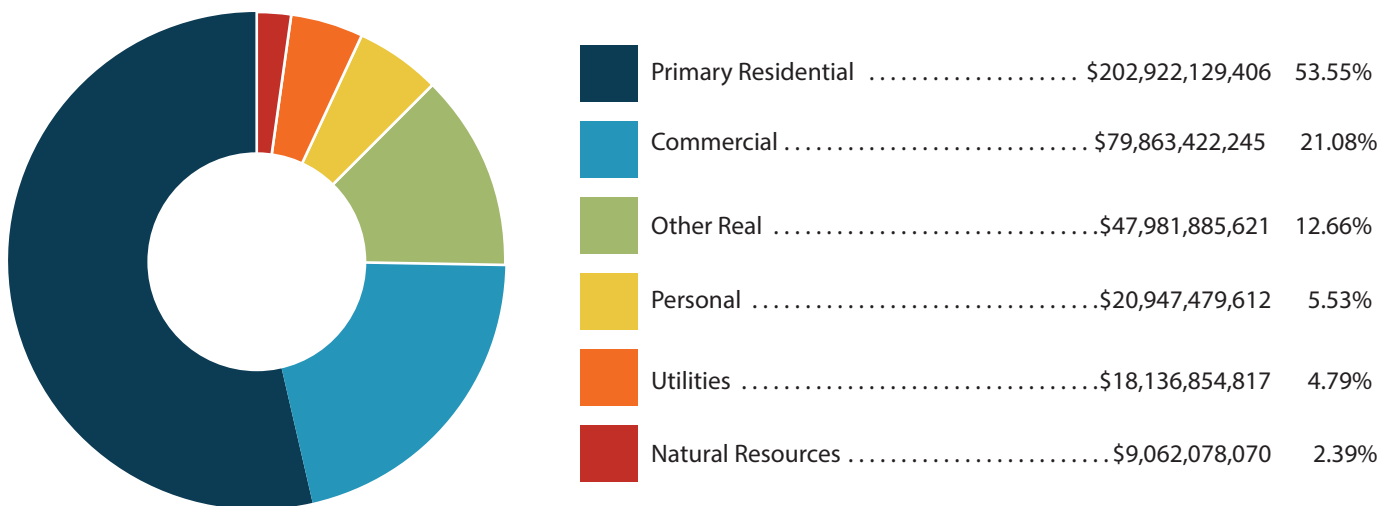
Utah motor vehicles are charged a fee-in-lieu of property taxes based on the age of a vehicle.

Statewide Valuation by Class of Property

Class of Property	Taxable Value	Market Value	Taxes Charged	Tax Rates	
				Actual	Effective
Primary Residential	\$202,922,129,406	\$368,949,326,193	\$2,305,170,483	1.14%	0.62%
Commercial	\$79,863,422,245	\$79,863,422,245	\$909,173,282	1.14%	1.14%
Other Real*	\$47,981,885,621	\$47,981,885,621	\$453,970,944	0.95%	0.95%
Personal	\$20,947,479,612	\$20,947,479,612	\$249,349,706	1.19%	1.19%
Natural Resources	\$9,062,078,070	\$9,062,078,070	\$112,437,576	1.24%	1.24%
Utilities	\$18,136,854,817	\$18,136,854,817	\$209,457,797	1.15%	1.15%
Statewide w/o Motor Vehicle	\$378,913,849,771	\$544,941,046,558	\$4,239,559,788	1.12%	0.78%
Motor Vehicles	\$14,751,411,006	\$14,751,411,006	\$221,271,164	1.50%	1.50%
Statewide with Motor Vehicle	\$393,665,260,777	\$559,692,457,564	\$4,460,830,952	1.13%	NA

*Other Real includes agricultural land assessed under the Farmland Assessment Act (FAA), and is included in the FAA taxable value.

Taxable Values by Class of Property



Property Taxes Charged by Entity and County¹

	General County	%	Schools	%	Cities & Towns	%	Special Districts	%	Total Taxes Charged ²
Beaver	\$3,508,865	20%	\$11,386,322	66%	\$234,489	1%	\$2,032,238	12%	\$17,161,914
Box Elder	\$11,523,785	18%	\$42,518,930	65%	\$7,149,660	11%	\$4,399,125	7%	\$65,591,500
Cache	\$20,312,373	18%	\$79,041,476	70%	\$12,871,167	11%	\$960,407	1%	\$113,185,423
Carbon	\$7,070,455	24%	\$16,425,879	56%	\$2,100,076	7%	\$3,884,120	13%	\$29,480,530
Daggett	\$1,369,233	43%	\$1,679,684	52%	\$94,726	3%	\$70,998	2%	\$3,214,641
Davis	\$52,281,078	13%	\$244,843,862	63%	\$43,556,857	11%	\$47,912,757	12%	\$388,594,554
Duchesne	\$8,894,186	24%	\$23,741,781	65%	\$1,310,233	4%	\$2,609,343	7%	\$36,555,543
Emery	\$10,803,657	32%	\$18,187,498	54%	\$663,391	2%	\$4,164,581	12%	\$33,819,127
Garfield	\$1,095,641	17%	\$4,791,863	73%	\$424,670	6%	\$287,278	4%	\$6,599,452
Grand	\$6,631,958	26%	\$17,117,830	67%	\$138,632	1%	\$1,478,923	6%	\$25,367,343
Iron	\$8,909,028	16%	\$31,866,613	56%	\$8,687,822	15%	\$7,286,772	13%	\$56,750,235
Juab	\$3,689,064	22%	\$11,096,812	65%	\$602,833	4%	\$1,622,751	10%	\$17,011,460
Kane	\$6,314,367	37%	\$8,772,494	51%	\$1,036,413	6%	\$987,683	6%	\$17,110,957
Millard	\$9,336,878	32%	\$17,415,652	60%	\$665,345	2%	\$1,676,805	6%	\$29,094,680
Morgan	\$4,167,479	21%	\$14,639,424	74%	\$483,073	2%	\$616,042	3%	\$19,906,018
Piute	\$523,311	35%	\$775,446	52%	\$173,114	12%	\$28,582	2%	\$1,500,453
Rich	\$1,685,831	20%	\$5,987,540	70%	\$250,317	3%	\$641,170	7%	\$8,564,858
Salt Lake	\$285,058,650	16%	\$880,063,061	51%	\$307,384,924	18%	\$270,166,977	16%	\$1,742,673,612
San Juan	\$3,255,067	26%	\$7,141,957	56%	\$591,064	5%	\$1,725,868	14%	\$12,713,956
Sanpete	\$5,685,294	24%	\$14,657,808	63%	\$1,622,843	7%	\$1,295,426	6%	\$23,261,371
Sevier	\$7,801,461	33%	\$13,918,657	58%	\$2,261,848	9%	\$0	0%	\$23,981,966
Summit	\$21,811,837	11%	\$113,920,832	57%	\$23,002,140	12%	\$40,352,168	20%	\$199,086,977
Tooele	\$11,317,546	13%	\$57,184,409	68%	\$8,748,961	10%	\$6,885,355	8%	\$84,136,271
Uintah	\$14,407,506	29%	\$29,814,409	59%	\$793,532	2%	\$5,318,346	11%	\$50,333,793
Utah	\$60,848,844	10%	\$436,485,138	71%	\$86,753,885	14%	\$33,605,685	5%	\$617,693,552
Wasatch	\$17,782,215	17%	\$69,598,622	67%	\$4,919,960	5%	\$11,560,373	11%	\$103,861,170
Washington	\$125,377,943	56%	\$74,938,415	34%	\$12,269,095	6%	\$9,501,060	4%	\$222,086,514
Wayne	\$850,610	29%	\$2,033,829	69%	\$38,524	1%	\$10,772	0%	\$2,933,735
Weber	\$62,631,438	22%	\$152,219,487	53%	\$32,976,248	11%	\$39,461,004	14%	\$287,288,176
Statewide	\$774,945,600	18%	\$2,402,265,729	57%	\$561,805,841	13%	\$500,542,611	12%	\$4,239,559,781

¹Percentages derived from tax rate certification records

²Total taxes charged (excluding uniform fee of 1.5 percent for fee-in-lieu and aged-based vehicles) are the same as appear in Table 2, column 8 of this report. There may be differences due to rounding.

Property Taxes by Class

Property tax is the number one source of revenue for most local governments.

In some of the larger cities, however, the property tax is gradually being replaced by the local sales tax as the principal revenue producer.

With the exception of property exempted by the Utah Constitution or federal laws, all tangible property is subject to property tax. After a property is valued for tax purposes, either by the State Tax Commission or the local county assessor, local governments establish the tax rate to be applied to the property. Thus, property taxes imposed on specific properties are the result of the following two main elements:

1. the value that is placed on the property for taxing purposes, and
2. the combined tax rates that are charged by the local governments that levy the tax.

Locally Assessed

County	Real Property	Personal Property	Total Locally Assessed
Beaver	\$5,445,410	\$5,100,576	\$10,545,986
Box Elder	\$44,827,368	\$7,871,706	\$52,699,074
Cache	\$101,010,703	\$7,896,833	\$108,907,536
Carbon	\$18,736,984	\$1,376,204	\$20,113,188
Daggett	\$1,900,177	\$35,899	\$1,936,075
Davis	\$344,815,892	\$33,287,808	\$378,103,700
Duchesne	\$20,405,398	\$1,271,595	\$21,676,993
Emery	\$5,830,120	\$1,486,851	\$7,316,971
Garfield	\$5,759,184	\$155,211	\$5,914,394
Grand	\$19,617,996	\$706,125	\$20,324,121
Iron	\$40,515,724	\$10,244,175	\$50,759,899
Juab	\$9,978,350	\$709,808	\$10,688,158
Kane	\$15,926,237	\$531,076	\$16,457,312
Millard	\$10,082,776	\$2,523,442	\$12,606,218
Morgan	\$16,027,395	\$696,411	\$16,723,806
Piute	\$1,264,866	\$7,899	\$1,272,764
Rich	\$7,135,917	\$579,566	\$7,715,482
Salt Lake	\$1,531,320,460	\$108,309,421	\$1,639,629,881
San Juan	\$7,376,162	\$1,102,245	\$8,478,407
Sanpete	\$21,019,655	\$692,158	\$21,711,814
Sevier	\$18,334,118	\$1,461,001	\$19,795,119
Summit	\$191,968,760	\$2,433,513	\$194,402,273
Tooele	\$67,990,870	\$4,165,830	\$72,156,700
Uintah	\$24,250,163	\$1,410,137	\$25,660,299
Utah	\$565,418,334	\$28,003,797	\$593,422,131
Wasatch	\$100,956,603	\$1,136,880	\$102,093,483
Washington	\$210,791,033	\$5,793,657	\$216,584,690
Wayne	\$2,728,416	\$78,639	\$2,807,055
Weber	\$256,879,637	\$20,281,246	\$277,160,884
Statewide	\$3,668,314,709	\$249,349,706	\$3,917,664,415

Centrally Assessed and Totals

County	Total Utilities	Total Natural Resources	Total Centrally Assessed	Total Locally & Centrally Assessed
Beaver	\$5,692,353	\$923,576	\$6,615,929	\$17,161,914
Box Elder	\$10,151,734	\$2,740,692	\$12,892,427	\$65,591,500
Cache	\$3,838,453	\$439,433	\$4,277,886	\$113,185,422
Carbon	\$4,967,794	\$4,399,548	\$9,367,341	\$29,480,530
Daggett	\$1,179,371	\$99,195	\$1,278,566	\$3,214,641
Davis	\$9,770,995	\$719,859	\$10,490,854	\$388,594,554
Duchesne	\$2,844,819	\$12,033,731	\$14,878,550	\$36,555,543
Emery	\$25,320,682	\$1,181,475	\$26,502,157	\$33,819,128
Garfield	\$576,564	\$108,493	\$685,058	\$6,599,452
Grand	\$3,838,024	\$1,205,200	\$5,043,223	\$25,367,344
Iron	\$4,671,783	\$1,318,553	\$5,990,336	\$56,750,235
Juab	\$5,425,874	\$897,428	\$6,323,302	\$17,011,460
Kane	\$487,053	\$166,591	\$653,644	\$17,110,957
Millard	\$12,270,841	\$4,217,620	\$16,488,461	\$29,094,680
Morgan	\$2,873,592	\$308,621	\$3,182,213	\$19,906,020
Piute	\$200,763	\$26,927	\$227,690	41,500,454
Rich	\$845,948	\$3,427	\$849,375	\$8,564,857
Salt Lake	\$56,168,243	\$46,875,489	\$103,043,732	\$1,742,673,612
San Juan	\$2,314,020	\$1,921,530	\$4,235,549	\$12,713,956
Sanpete	\$901,875	\$647,683	\$1,549,558	\$23,261,372
Sevier	\$1,847,741	\$2,339,105	\$4,186,846	\$23,981,965
Summit	\$3,996,328	\$688,378	\$4,684,706	\$199,086,979
Tooele	\$7,579,519	\$4,400,053	\$11,979,572	\$84,136,271
Uintah	\$5,765,880	\$18,907,614	\$24,673,494	\$50,333,793
Utah	\$21,640,896	\$2,630,525	\$24,271,421	\$617,693,552
Wasatch	\$1,248,725	\$518,963	\$1,767,688	\$103,861,170
Washington	\$5,142,683	\$359,142	\$5,501,824	\$222,086,514
Wayne	\$110,332	\$16,346	\$126,679	\$2,933,734
Weber	\$7,784,913	\$2,342,380	\$10,127,293	\$287,288,176
Statewide	\$209,457,797	\$112,437,576	\$321,895,373	\$4,239,559,788

Centrally Assessed Property

The State Tax Commission's Property Tax Division is responsible for the valuation, appraisal and audit of mines, oil and gas, pipelines, power, airlines, motor carriers, telecommunications, railroads and rail cars.

The market value of multi-state utilities is determined by unit value. This approach values all intra-state or interstate properties as a unit.

The value is allocated to the State of Utah and then to the county where a property is located.

Properties of mining, gas and oil companies are physically valued to arrive at fair market value or by capitalizing net revenue.

Property Tax Relief

The State of Utah and county governments provided \$44,417,575 in property tax relief to 39,489 individuals in 2021. Tax relief is administered by county governments.

County governments provide tax relief to the indigent, blind and veterans. The state funds property tax relief through the Circuit Breaker program. In 2021 the state provided \$5,797,312 in property tax relief.

Brief summaries of the property tax relief categories are discussed below. You can find details of the law in various parts of Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 2.

Blind

For 2022, up to \$11,500 taxable value of real and/or personal property owned by a blind person, their unmarried widow, widower or minor orphan is exempt from property taxation.

Indigent

An indigent abatement may be granted in an amount of 50 percent of taxes levied, not to exceed \$1,110 for 2021 or 2022. An indigent deferral may also be granted for all or any portion of the tax; however, interest accrues.

Military Service

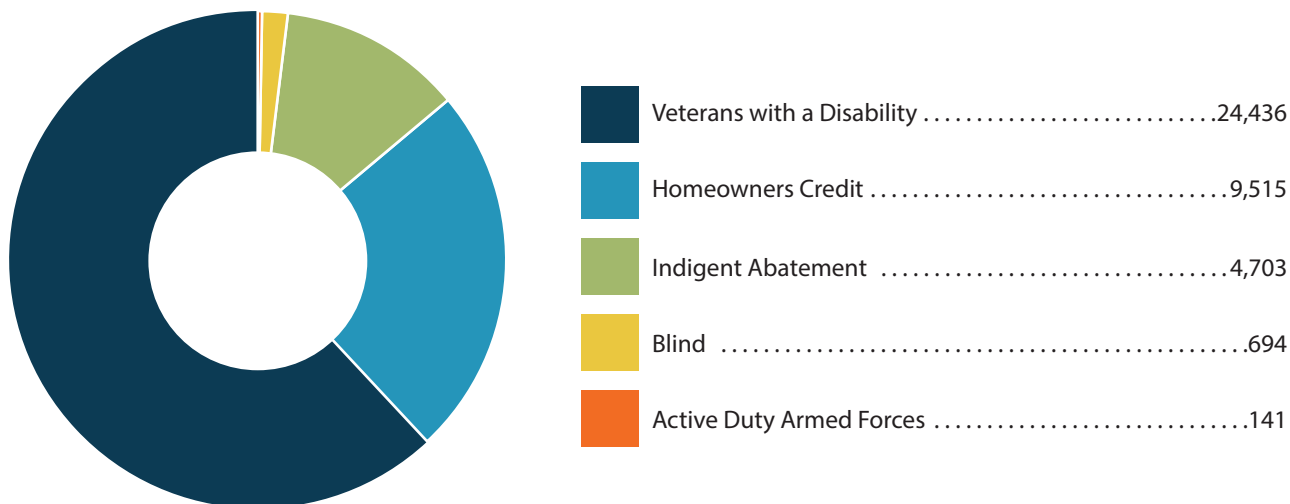
An exemption of up to \$283,964 (2022) in taxable value on a primary residence or non-business personal property may be granted to a disabled veteran, their unmarried widow or widower, or minor orphans. An exemption may also be granted to the widow, widower or minor orphan of a veteran who was killed in action or died in the line of duty.

Tax relief is given to active duty or reserve military members who have been deployed outside of Utah for at least 200 days.

Low-income Elderly

Low-income elderly or widowed homeowners and mobile homeowners may apply through the county for circuit breaker relief of up to \$1,110 for 2022. Low-income elderly or widowed renters may also be eligible and may apply for relief to the Tax Commission.

Relief Recipients



Property Tax Relief by County

	Active Duty Armed Forces	Veterans with Disabilities	Blind	Homeowners Credit	Indigent Abatement	Total
Beaver	0	52	0	53	13	118
Box Elder	3	490	19	237	219	968
Cache	1	605	10	235	5	856
Carbon	0	216	9	363	149	737
Daggett	0	15	0	2	3	20
Davis	42	4,582	94	835	65	5,618
Duchesne	3	118	11	182	49	363
Emery	0	57	2	92	1	152
Garfield	0	51	5	56	29	141
Grand	0	71	3	141	102	317
Iron	1	589	16	637	254	1,497
Juab	1	80	1	56	4	142
Kane	0	104	3	144	49	300
Millard	0	77	2	83	63	225
Morgan	4	198	2	17	17	238
Piute	0	22	1	43	17	83
Rich	0	16	2	12	0	30
Salt Lake	26	7,724	253	2,241	790	11,034
San Juan	0	64	0	128	37	229
Sanpete	0	217	7	198	315	737
Sevier	0	206	2	255	364	827
Summit	3	194	11	108	86	402
Tooele	8	778	10	305	331	1,432
Uintah	0	188	13	240	196	637
Utah	23	2,088	52	729	276	3,168
Wasatch	0	163	9	189	184	545
Washington	2	1,935	59	977	822	3,795
Wayne	0	19	0	36	9	64
Weber	24	3,517	98	921	254	4,814
Total	141	24,436	694	9,515	4,703	39,489

Average Property Tax Rates

County	Number of Tax Areas	Minimum	Range of Rates Maximum	Average Tax Rates ¹
Beaver	16	0.008317	0.010656	0.009166
Box Elder	69	0.009539	0.012379	0.010430
Cache	53	0.008725	0.011197	0.009831
Carbon	20	0.014123	0.019431	0.015178
Daggett	8	0.008795	0.010356	0.009518
Davis	125	0.009539	0.013429	0.011917
Duchesne	29	0.013411	0.015904	0.014427
Emery	25	0.013047	0.017312	0.015572
Garfield	28	0.007767	0.010454	0.008491
Grand	9	0.010266	0.012670	0.010794
Iron	31	0.007717	0.009925	0.008918
Juab	15	0.010466	0.012951	0.011641
Kane	19	0.008939	0.012919	0.009942
Millard	20	0.010814	0.013903	0.011690
Morgan	7	0.012219	0.01369	0.013083
Piute	5	0.008360	0.010383	0.009704
Rich	17	0.005171	0.006785	0.005820
Salt Lake	373	0.009572	0.016122	0.012498
San Juan	9	0.012449	0.015330	0.013521
Sanpete	22	0.010052	0.014804	0.012196
Sevier	15	0.011118	0.014588	0.012326
Summit	64	0.013751	0.005830	0.008168
Tooele	43	0.011651	0.015087	0.013356
Uintah	22	0.011830	0.015106	0.012942
Utah	142	0.008923	0.025654	0.010709
Wasatch	33	0.011701	0.013858	0.012479
Washington	55	0.007657	0.010297	0.009021
Wayne	7	0.006459	0.007042	0.006662
Weber	274	0.008921	0.014217	0.010997
Statewide	1,555			0.011069

¹"Average Tax Rates" are computed by dividing total local and centrally assessed taxes charged by total taxable value, excluding motor vehicle fee-in-lieu value.

OTHER TAXES

Beer Tax

The beer tax applies to all beer that is imported or manufactured for sale, use or distribution in Utah. The current beer tax is \$13.10 per 31-gallon barrel of beer. Revenues are deposited into the General Fund and the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 15](#)

Beer	
2022	\$18,394,381
2021	\$17,880,108
2020	\$15,987,392
2019	\$14,203,312
2018	\$14,018,070

Cigarette Tax

The cigarette tax is imposed on the first sale, use, storage or distribution of a cigarette in Utah. Wholesalers and distributors pay the tax by purchasing stamps from the Tax Commission; each pack of cigarettes must be stamped before sale. The cigarette tax is \$1.70 per pack of 20 cigarettes and \$2.125 per pack of 25 cigarettes. Cigarettes from non-participating manufacturers are subject to an additional \$0.35 per 20-pack and \$0.4375 per 25-pack. Revenues are deposited into the General Fund and the Cigarette and Tobacco Prevention Restricted Account.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 14, Part 2](#)

Cigarette	
2022	\$74,992,669
2021	\$78,539,142
2020	\$84,843,627
2019	\$84,157,715
2018	\$89,648,009

Tobacco Tax

The tobacco tax is imposed on the first sale, use, storage or distribution of a tobacco product in Utah. The tobacco tax applies to all tobacco products other than cigarettes.

Tax rates vary by product type:

- Moist snuff is taxed at \$1.83 per ounce.
- Little cigars are taxed at \$0.085 per little cigar.
- All other tobacco products are taxed at 86 percent of the manufacturer's sales price.

Revenues are deposited into the General Fund.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 14, Part 3](#)

Tobacco	
2022	\$20,887,856
2021	\$20,662,182
2020	\$21,181,399
2019	\$21,483,265
2018	\$22,029,132

Insurance Premium Tax

The insurance premium tax applies to admitted insurers on total premiums received from insurance covering property or risks located in Utah. Insurance categories subject to this tax include motor vehicle, property, casualty, life, workers' compensation and title insurance. Tax rates depend on the type of insurance policy.

The current insurance premium tax rate is:

- 2.25 percent of net premiums on property, casualty, life and other risks.
- 2.26 percent (includes .01 percent to fund relative value study) of motor vehicle insurance premiums for motor vehicle liability, uninsured motorist and personal injury protection.
- 0.45 percent of title insurance premiums.
- 1.25 percent of workers' compensation insurance.
- 2.25 percent of the first \$100,000 in variable life insurance premiums, and 0.8 percent of premium above that amount.

Revenues that are not earmarked to other funds or purposes are deposited into the General Fund. Other funds that receive revenue from the insurance premium tax include Workplace Safety, Fire Academy Support, Firemen's Pension, Employer's Reinsurance, Uninsured Employers and Relative Value Study.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 9](#)

Oil and Gas Severance Tax

The oil and gas severance tax applies to oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids produced in Utah. The tax rate ranges from 3 to 5 percent based on the value of the oil or gas and 4 percent for natural gas liquids. The oil and gas severance tax is not imposed on stripper, wildcat and development wells. Additionally, there is a well recompletion or workover tax credit of up to \$30,000 per well during each calendar year, and a 50 percent reduction in the tax rate for incremental production achieved from an enhanced recovery project. Revenues are deposited into the General Fund, the Permanent State Trust Fund and various earmarks as directed in Utah code.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 5, Part 1](#)

Mining Severance Tax

The mining severance tax applies to the extraction of metals or metalliferous minerals, including gold, silver, copper, beryllium, lead, iron, zinc, tungsten, uranium, molybdenum and other metalliferous minerals. Coal is not subject to mining severance tax. The current mining severance tax is 2.6 percent of the taxable value of metals or metalliferous minerals and includes an annual exemption of \$50,000 in taxable value at each mine. Revenues are deposited into the General Fund, the Permanent State Trust Fund and various earmarks as directed in Utah code.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 5, Part 2](#)

Insurance Premium

2022	\$202,478,864
2021	\$183,557,849
2020	\$169,833,963
2019	\$171,997,966
2018	\$161,576,660

Oil & Gas Severance

2022	\$75,690,554
2021	\$19,702,719
2020	\$33,198,070
2019	\$27,228,829
2018	\$28,075,894

Mining Severance

2022	\$15,519,535
2021	\$13,373,405
2020	\$14,347,857
2019	\$13,380,800
2018	\$10,158,166

Oil and Gas Conservation Fee

The oil and gas conservation fee is assessed on interest owners of oil and gas wells in Utah. The current oil and gas conservation fee is 0.2 percent of the value of oil, gas and natural gas liquids produced and saved, sold or transported from the production site. Revenues are deposited into a restricted account within the General Fund known as the “Oil and Gas Conservation Account.”

Utah Code §40-6-14

Oil & Gas Conservation

2022	\$6,182,810
2021	\$2,654,179
2020	\$3,663,583
2019	\$4,524,169
2018	\$3,467,648

911 Emergency Service Telephone Charge

Charges imposed per month on each access line in Utah consist of the following:

- 911 emergency service charge of \$0.71
- Unified statewide 911 emergency service charge of \$0.25
- Radio network charge of \$0.52

An additional service charge of 4.9 percent is imposed on the sales price of each purchase of prepaid wireless telecommunications service. Revenues from these charges are either distributed to public safety answering points or deposited into the Unified Statewide 911 Emergency Service Account, the Utah Statewide Radio System Restricted Account or the Universal Public Telecommunications Service Support Fund.

Utah Code, Title 69, Chapter 2, Part 4

911 Emergency Service

2022	\$62,201,205
2021	\$58,862,920
2020	\$55,200,210
2019	\$48,681,687
2018	\$41,144,119

Cable/Satellite Excise Tax

Amounts paid or charged for multi-channel video or audio services provided by a multi-channel video or audio provider within Utah are taxable at a statewide 6.25 percent. Providers must collect the tax from their customers and pay it to the Tax Commission. Revenues are deposited into the General Fund.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 26

Cable/Satellite Excise

2022	\$27,620,440
2021	\$26,699,366
2020	\$28,366,874
2019	\$28,238,296
2018	\$29,323,749

Motor Fuel Tax

Motor fuel tax is imposed on all motor fuel that is sold, used or received for sale in Utah. The tax rate, which is recalculated each year, is 16.5 percent of the statewide average rack price of a gallon of motor fuel with some exceptions. The tax rate is \$0.319 per gallon for calendar year 2022 and was \$0.314 for calendar year 2021. Most motor fuel tax revenues are deposited into the Transportation Fund and used for highway purposes.

Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 13, Part 2

Motor Fuel

2022	\$404,368,539
2021	\$384,540,141
2020	\$355,905,455
2019	\$376,382,150
2018	\$358,790,455

Special Fuel Tax

The special fuel tax is imposed on any fuel (other than aviation and motor fuel) used to propel motor vehicles on Utah highways. It includes diesel, bio-diesel, kerosene, blended fuels, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), hydrogen and other gaseous and liquid petroleum products. The tax rate is recalculated annually. The special fuel tax rate for diesel is the same as the motor fuel tax rate, which is \$0.319 per gallon in 2022. The tax rate for CNG, LNG and hydrogen is \$0.175 per gasoline/diesel gallon equivalent for calendar year 2022 and was \$0.171 for calendar year 2021. Revenues are deposited into the Transportation Fund.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 13, Part 3](#)

Special Fuel

2022	\$173,862,990
2021	\$171,954,143
2020	\$153,380,202
2019	\$142,332,016
2018	\$134,865,252

Aviation Fuel Tax

Aviation fuel tax is imposed on fuels used to operate aircraft. The aviation fuel tax rates are: \$0.090 per gallon for non-federally certificated air carriers, \$0.040 per gallon for federally certificated air carriers, and \$0.025 per gallon for federally certificated air carriers if purchased at the Salt Lake International Airport. Revenues are deposited into the Aeronautics Restricted Account, a restricted account within the Transportation Fund.

[Utah Code, Title 59, Chapter 13, Part 4](#)

Aviation Fuel

2022	\$6,723,263
2021	\$5,196,291
2020	\$5,505,278
2019	\$6,542,801
2018	\$6,373,584

Motor Vehicle Registration Fees

Each vehicle owner must pay a registration fee at the time of first registration and then annually, unless otherwise exempted. A six-month registration option is also available for motorcycles and passenger vehicles. The fees vary depending on vehicle type, fuel type, registered weight, county and other factors. Registration fees for most vehicles are adjusted annually by the change in the consumer price index. Most registration fees are deposited into either the Transportation Investment Fund or the Transportation Fund. Some amounts are earmarked for other accounts as set forth in Utah code.

[Utah Code, Title 41, Chapter 1a, Part 12](#)

Motor Vehicle Registration

2022	\$181,227,154
2021	\$170,131,028
2020	\$163,122,275
2019	\$154,363,402
2018	\$144,978,894

Local Transportation Corridor Preservation Fee

A county legislative body may impose a local option highway construction and transportation corridor preservation fee of up to \$10 (\$7.75 for a six-month registration) on each motor vehicle registration within the county. Revenues from this tax that are not earmarked to the County of the First Class Highway Projects Fund or to the Local Highway and Transportation Corridor Preservation Fund are credited to the county from which the revenue arose.

[Utah Code §41-1a-1222](#)

Local Transportation Corridor

2022	\$31,164,183
2021	\$29,674,426
2020	\$29,417,515
2019	\$26,351,957
2018	\$23,191,352

Other Motor Vehicle Taxes and Fees

In addition to registration fees, the DMV assesses other taxes and fees at the time of registration. These include, but are not limited to:

- Uniform fee-in-lieu of property taxes (age-based)
- Sales and use taxes
- Temporary and in-transit permits and fees
- Vehicle titles and fees
- License plate fees
- Automobile driver education fee
- Uninsured motorist identification fee
- Apportioned registration
- Personalized and special group license plate fees

[Utah Code, Title 41, Chapter 1a, Part 12](#)

Other Motor Vehicle

2022	\$316,385,541
2021	\$305,682,353
2020	\$288,019,090
2019	\$287,998,262
2018	\$285,942,587

Other Taxes and Fees

The Tax Commission collects other taxes and fees in addition to those discussed previously in this report. Some of these other taxes and fees include, but are not limited to:

- E-Cigarette & Nicotine Products Tax
- Environmental Assurance Fee
- Property Tax on Rail Cars and State Assessed Commercial Vehicles
- Waste Tire Recycling Fee
- Brine Shrimp Royalty Tax
- Lubricating Oil Fee

See Appendix I on page page 36 for revenue data.

[Utah Code: Various](#)

APPENDIX I

Revenues by Fund Type and Sources

Revenue Collection

Categorized by Fund Type (Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022/Revenue Summary Report)

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Education/Uniform School	\$6,876,413,081	\$7,756,512,564	\$880,099,483	12.8%
Fiduciary Fund	\$2,241,383,682	\$2,639,503,874	\$398,120,192	17.8%
General Fund Restricted	\$161,250,801	\$203,314,674	\$42,063,873	26.1%
General Fund Unrestricted	\$2,958,637,626	\$3,481,291,089	\$522,653,463	17.7%
Proprietary Fund	\$42,315,761	\$49,590,035	\$7,274,274	17.2%
Special Revenue	\$158,876,698	\$209,493,488	\$50,616,790	31.9%
Transportation Fund	\$700,955,730	\$739,117,663	\$38,161,933	5.4%
Transportation Investment Fund	\$825,723,925	\$941,315,449	\$115,591,524	14.0%
Total	\$13,965,557,304	\$16,020,138,836	\$2,054,581,532	14.7%

Revenue by Source and Fund

Categorized by Revenue Source / Fund Type / Tax or Fee

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
911 Telephone Charge				
Total	\$58,862,920	\$62,201,205	\$3,338,286	5.7%
General Fund Restricted				
Statewide Unified E-911 Emergency Services	\$9,879,516	\$10,373,323	\$493,808	5.0%
Utah Statewide Radio System - Emergency Services	\$20,848,681	\$21,893,954	\$1,045,273	5.0%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Public Safety Answering Point - Public Safety	\$1,811,635	\$1,896,767	\$85,133	4.7%
Special Revenue				
Public Safety Answering Point - Local Dispatch	\$25,999,413	\$27,321,982	\$1,322,568	5.1%
Universal Public Telecommunications Service	\$323,675	\$715,179	\$391,504	121.0%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Aviation Fuel Tax				
Total	\$5,196,291	\$6,723,263	\$1,526,973	29.4%
Transportation Fund				
Aviation Fuel Tax	\$5,196,291	\$6,723,263	\$1,526,973	29.4%
Beer Tax				
Total	\$17,880,108	\$18,394,381	\$514,274	2.9%
General Fund Restricted				
Alcohol Beverage Enforcement & Treatment Account	\$6,024,406	\$6,796,085	\$771,680	12.8%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Beer Tax	\$11,855,702	\$11,598,296	(\$257,406)	-2.2%
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax				
Total	\$26,699,366	\$27,620,440	\$921,074	3.4%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Multi-Channel Video or Audio Service	\$26,699,366	\$27,620,440	\$921,074	3.4%
Cigarette Tax				
Total	\$78,539,142	\$74,992,669	(\$3,546,474)	-4.5%
General Fund Restricted				
Cigarette Tax - Tobacco Prevention	\$7,950,000	\$7,950,000	-	0.0%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Cigarette Stamp Tax	\$70,589,142	\$67,042,669	(\$3,546,474)	-5.0%
Corporate Tax				
Total	\$742,697,439	\$937,045,419	\$194,347,980	26.2%
Education/Uniform School				
Corporate Tax	\$742,697,439	\$937,045,419	\$194,347,980	26.2%
Corporate Tax transfers - Education Fund	(\$14,966,370)	(\$443,401,249)	(\$428,434,879)	
Corporate Tax transfers - Uniform School Fund	\$14,966,370	\$443,401,249	\$428,434,879	
Individual Income Tax				
Total	\$6,110,511,295	\$6,771,925,739	\$661,414,444	10.8%
Education/Uniform School				
Individual Income Tax - Final Payments	\$1,956,719,638	\$2,021,097,572	\$64,377,935	3.3%
Individual Income Tax - Withholding	\$4,153,791,657	\$4,750,828,166	\$597,036,509	14.4%
Individual Income Tax transfers - Education Fund	(\$124,521,792)	(\$3,181,999,862)	(\$3,057,478,070)	

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Individual Income Tax transfers - Uniform School Fund	\$124,521,792	\$3,181,999,862	\$3,057,478,070	
Insurance Premium Tax				
Total	\$183,557,849	\$202,478,864	\$18,921,015	10.3%
Fiduciary Fund				
Employers Reinsurance & Uninsured Employers	\$8,530,660	\$2,479,073	(\$6,051,588)	-70.9%
Firemen's Pension Fund	\$9,032,568	\$10,390,321	\$1,357,753	15.0%
General Fund Restricted				
Fire Academy Support Fund	\$4,516,251	\$5,195,147	\$678,896	15.0%
Industrial Accident Fund	\$2,606,422	\$2,968,220	\$361,798	13.9%
Relative Value Study Fund	\$172,038	\$190,317	\$18,280	10.6%
Workplace Safety Account	\$1,303,215	\$1,484,137	\$180,922	13.9%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Insurance Premium Tax	\$157,396,694	\$179,771,648	\$22,374,954	14.2%

Local Option Sales and Use Taxes

Total	\$1,990,686,084	\$2,385,827,236	\$395,141,153	19.8%
Fiduciary Fund				
Botanical, Cultural, Recreational, and Zoo	\$61,994,072	\$74,012,901	\$12,018,829	19.4%
Correctional Facility Sales and Use Tax	\$39,229,454	\$49,828,782	\$10,599,328	27.0%
County of the 2nd Class State Highways Projects	\$30,408,762	\$35,852,209	\$5,443,448	17.9%
County Option Fixed Guideway Tax	\$33,606,813	\$39,566,943	\$5,960,130	17.7%
County Option for Public Transit	\$4,413,520	\$5,847,302	\$1,433,782	32.5%
County Option Sales & Use Tax	\$199,856,946	\$233,863,972	\$34,007,026	17.0%
County Option Sales Tax for Transportation - Corridor Preservation	\$3,222,928	\$3,717,663	\$494,735	15.4%
County Option Sales/Use for Highways/Public Transit Tax	\$168,487,055	\$198,542,200	\$30,055,145	17.8%
Highways Sales & Use Tax	\$22,263,258	\$26,499,451	\$4,236,192	19.0%
Local Sales And Use Tax	\$794,428,084	\$930,007,600	\$135,579,517	17.1%
Municipal Energy Sales & Use Tax	\$6,880,844	\$10,230,267	\$3,349,423	48.7%
Municipal Telecommunications License Tax	\$16,784,963	\$15,716,839	(\$1,068,124)	-6.4%
Public Transit Tax	\$354,666,206	\$415,162,316	\$60,496,109	17.1%
Resort Communities Tax	\$33,368,712	\$43,106,950	\$9,738,239	29.2%
Rural County Hospital Tax	\$8,248,900	\$9,434,850	\$1,185,950	14.4%
State Highways Projects - Fixed Guideway	\$2,892,113	\$3,461,007	\$568,894	19.7%
Town Option Sales & Use Tax	\$11,945,661	\$13,775,717	\$1,830,055	15.3%
Transient Room Tax - County	\$66,394,716	\$100,880,785	\$34,486,069	51.9%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Transient Room Tax - First Class County Fund	\$1,831,042	\$4,070,213	\$2,239,171	122.3%
Transient Room Tax - MIDA	\$119,529	\$359,459	\$239,930	200.7%
Transient Room Tax - Municipality	\$13,939,806	\$22,092,865	\$8,153,059	58.5%
TRCC Restaurant Tax	\$61,066,008	\$74,978,883	\$13,912,875	22.8%
TRCC RV and OHV Leasing Tax	-	\$85,778	\$85,778	
TRCC Short Term Leasing Tax	\$14,197,138	\$25,036,884	\$10,839,746	76.4%
TRCC Transient Room Tax	\$1,528,257	\$3,205,415	\$1,677,158	109.7%
General Fund Restricted				
Homeless Shelter Mitigation	\$4,743,526	\$5,449,912	\$706,386	14.9%
Special Revenue				
Qualified Emergency Food Agencies Fund	\$381,252	\$381,252	-	0.0%
State Imposed Mass Transit Tax	\$5,700,109	\$6,511,960	\$811,852	14.2%
Transportation Fund				
State Highways Projects - 2nd Class County	(\$85)	(\$46)	\$39	-45.9%
State Highways Projects - Public Transit Tax	\$28,086,497	\$34,146,907	\$6,060,410	21.6%
Local Transportation Corridor Preservation Fee				
Total	\$29,674,426	\$31,164,183	\$1,489,756	5.0%
Fiduciary Fund				
County of the 1st Class State Highways Projects	\$10,074,883	\$10,602,837	\$527,954	5.2%
Local Trans. Corridor Preservation - 1st Class City	(\$4)	\$2	\$6	
Local Trans. Corridor Preservation - 1st Class County	\$163,554	\$1,968,581	\$1,805,027	1103.6%
Local Transportation Corridor Preservation - MV	\$17,847,782	\$18,592,763	\$744,981	4.2%
Transportation Fund				
County of the 1st Class State Highways Projects	\$1,588,212	-	(\$1,588,212)	-100.0%
Mineral Production Withholding				
Total	\$16,154,081	\$40,244,945	\$24,090,864	149.1%
Education/Uniform School				
Mineral Production Tax Withholding	\$16,154,081	\$40,244,945	\$24,090,864	149.1%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Mining Severance Tax				
Total	\$13,373,405	\$15,519,535	\$2,146,130	16.0%
General Fund Restricted				
Div. Air Quality - Minerals	-	\$129,744	\$129,744	
Div. Geological Survey Oil, Gas, & Mining - Minerals	-	\$117,949	\$117,949	
Div. Oil, Gas, & Mining - Minerals	-	\$1,181,684	\$1,181,684	
Div. Water Quality - Minerals	-	\$18,872	\$18,872	
General Fund Unrestricted				
Mining Severance Tax	\$10,030,054	\$8,631,062	(\$1,398,992)	-13.9%
Special Revenue				
Mining Severance Tax Permanent State Trust Fund	\$3,343,351	\$5,440,224	\$2,096,873	62.7%
Motor Fuel Tax				
Total	\$384,540,141	\$404,368,539	\$19,828,397	5.2%
General Fund Restricted				
Boat Fuel Tax	\$3,304,790	\$3,105,243	(\$199,547)	-6.0%
Off Highway Vehicle Fuel Tax	\$1,728,202	\$1,973,559	\$245,357	14.2%
Transportation Fund				
Motor Fuel Tax	\$379,507,149	\$399,289,736	\$19,782,587	5.2%
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees				
Total	\$170,131,028	\$181,227,154	\$11,096,126	6.5%
General Fund Restricted				
Boat Registration Fees	\$1,946,019	\$1,765,185	(\$180,834)	-9.3%
Motor Vehicle Safety Impact Restricted Account	\$2,801,623	\$2,901,554	\$99,931	3.6%
Off Highway Vehicle Registration Fees	\$8,149,534	\$8,872,845	\$723,311	8.9%
Snowmobile Registration Fees	\$316,894	\$348,584	\$31,691	10.0%
Proprietary Fund				
Land Grant Management Fund Registration Fees	\$322,661	\$344,552	\$21,890	6.8%
Special Revenue				
Traumatic Head and Spinal Cord Injury Rehab	\$260,270	\$277,690	\$17,420	6.7%
Transportation Fund				
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees	\$60,942,398	\$67,747,340	\$6,804,942	11.2%
Motorcycle Safety Fees - Dedicated Credit	\$445,067	\$480,007	\$34,940	7.9%
MV Public Safety for Highway Patrol	\$2,633,337	\$2,727,339	\$94,002	3.6%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Transportation Investment Fund				
Transportation Inv. Fund - MV Registration Fees	\$92,313,226	\$95,762,058	\$3,448,831	3.7%
Oil and Gas Conservation Fee				
Total	\$2,654,179	\$6,182,810	\$3,528,631	132.9%
General Fund Restricted				
Oil & Gas Conservation Fee	\$2,654,179	\$6,182,810	\$3,528,631	132.9%
Oil and Gas Severance Tax				
Total	\$19,702,719	\$75,690,554	\$55,987,835	284.2%
General Fund Restricted				
Div. Air Quality - Oil & Gas	-	\$569,446	\$569,446	
Div. Geological Survey Oil, Gas & Mining - Oil & Gas	-	\$517,678	\$517,678	
Div. Oil, Gas, & Mining - Oil & Gas	-	\$2,726,921	\$2,726,921	
Div. Water Quality - Oil & Gas	-	\$82,828	\$82,828	
General Fund Unrestricted				
Oil & Gas Severance Tax	\$11,432,771	\$40,341,136	\$28,908,365	252.9%
Special Revenue				
Oil & Gas Severance Tax Permanent State Trust Fund	\$3,810,924	\$23,877,096	\$20,066,172	526.5%
Revitalization Fund - Navajo	\$423,061	\$875,457	\$452,396	106.9%
Revitalization Fund - Uintah Basin	\$4,035,963	\$6,699,992	\$2,664,029	66.0%
Other Motor Vehicle Taxes and Fees				
Total	\$305,682,353	\$316,385,541	\$10,703,188	3.5%
Education/Uniform School				
Driver Education Fees - Dedicated Credits	\$6,761,075	\$6,996,460	\$235,384	3.5%
Fiduciary Fund				
Collegiate License Plate Fees	\$1,073,435	\$1,096,512	\$23,077	2.1%
Motor Vehicle Blindness Prevention Checkoff	\$37,040	\$46,537	\$9,497	25.6%
MV County Collections	\$214,898,295	\$223,024,174	\$8,125,880	3.8%
Other License Plate and Contribution	\$128,791	\$128,614	(\$177)	-0.1%
Tax Commission Suspense	\$11,135,139	\$13,086,489	\$1,951,350	17.5%
General Fund Restricted				
Aquatic Invasive Species	\$882,328	\$670,620	(\$211,708)	-24.0%
Electronic Payments Fee	\$7,398,585	\$8,454,316	\$1,055,731	14.3%
MV Automobile 45-Day Permits	\$5,636,354	\$5,245,780	(\$390,574)	-6.9%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
MV Contribution - Emergency Medical Services System	-	\$24,898	\$24,898	
MV Contribution - Special Group License Plates	\$692,127	\$745,493	\$53,366	7.7%
MV Contribution - Voluntary Checkoffs	\$55,063	\$49,362	(\$5,701)	-10.4%
Other License Plate and Contributions	\$337,000	\$379,000	\$42,000	12.5%
General Fund Unrestricted				
DUI Impound Fees	\$1,692,971	\$1,735,561	\$42,590	2.5%
Misc. Dedicated Credits - Other Agencies	\$664,679	\$622,863	(\$41,816)	-6.3%
Misc. Dedicated Credits - Tax Commission	\$2,482,691	\$2,798,724	\$316,033	12.7%
MV Contrib - Search and Rescue Program	-	\$24,898	\$24,898	
MV Registration/Plate Fees - Plate, Admin Fee	\$4,488,450	\$4,156,520	(\$331,930)	-7.4%
MVED Business Regulation Fees	\$2,079,227	\$1,990,225	(\$89,002)	-4.3%
Other License Plate and Contributions	\$566	\$683	\$117	20.7%
Search and Rescue - Dedicated Credits	(\$204,407)	\$146,360	\$350,767	
Special Revenue				
Traumatic Head and Spinal Cord Injury Rehab	\$165,413	\$170,160	\$4,748	2.9%
Transportation Fund				
DUI Impound Fees	\$1,220,480	\$1,250,707	\$30,227	2.5%
Motor Carrier Fee	\$2,615,155	\$2,637,879	\$22,724	0.9%
Motor Vehicle Control Fees	\$6,939,712	\$6,829,617	(\$110,095)	-1.6%
Proportional Registration - Highway Use Tax	\$10,818,459	\$10,295,236	(\$523,223)	-4.8%
Proportional Registration Fees	\$19,960,886	\$19,814,000	(\$146,886)	-0.7%
Temporary Permits	\$224,570	\$252,320	\$27,750	12.4%
Uninsured Motorist Fees	\$3,498,272	\$3,711,535	\$213,263	6.1%
Other Taxes and Fees				
Total	\$61,779,909	\$80,628,862	\$18,848,953	30.5%
Education/Uniform School				
IIT Contributions - Invest More for Education	\$6	\$1	(\$5)	-83.3%
State Transient Room Tax - Hospitality Tourism	\$289,185	\$300,000	\$10,815	3.7%
Fiduciary Fund				
Car & Bus Tax	\$9,344,788	\$10,134,893	\$790,105	8.5%
Environmental Assurance Fee	\$7,111,384	\$8,442,699	\$1,331,315	18.7%
Income Tax Contributions - Education	\$46,692	\$41,545	(\$5,147)	-11.0%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Income Tax Contributions - Election Campaign	\$127,392	\$106,584	(\$20,808)	-16.3%
Tax Cash Bonds	\$56,500	\$25,000	(\$31,500)	-55.8%
General Fund Restricted				
Admin. Allowance Service Charge - Sales Tax & Misc	\$13,374,828	\$16,339,018	\$2,964,190	22.2%
Brine Shrimp Royalty Tax	\$779,046	\$833,585	\$54,538	7.0%
Commerce Charges	\$445,816	\$405,799	(\$40,017)	-9.0%
Court Complex Fees	\$4,348,838	\$4,189,396	(\$159,442)	-3.7%
E-Cigarette Substance & Nicotine Product Tax	\$7,431,350	\$13,776,323	\$6,344,973	85.4%
Income Tax Contribution - Homeless, Children's Organ, Etc.	\$149,137	\$109,478	(\$39,659)	-26.6%
Lubricating Oil Fee - Used Oil	\$607,116	\$584,743	(\$22,373)	-3.7%
Sovereign Lands Management Account - Brine Shrimp	\$125,000	\$125,000	-	0.0%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Cigarette/E-cig Licenses & Fees	\$350	\$1,010	\$660	188.6%
County Property Tax Transaction Fees	\$3,560,193	\$3,482,432	(\$77,761)	-2.2%
Court Fees	\$3,222,897	\$3,231,429	\$8,532	0.3%
Farm Tool Tax Credit	(\$66,252)	(\$38,515)	\$27,737	-41.9%
Federal Revenues & Grants	\$546,084	\$567,123	\$21,039	3.9%
Misc. Dedicated Credits - Electronic Convenience Fees	\$1,537,350	\$1,984,712	\$447,362	29.1%
Misc. Dedicated Credits - MV Sale of Info	\$208,808	\$261,369	\$52,561	25.2%
Misc. Dedicated Credits - Tax Commission	\$39,634	\$30,767	(\$8,867)	-22.4%
Other Misc.	\$235,766	\$290,090	\$54,325	23.0%
Property Tax Relief Credits - Circuit Breaker	(\$5,907,664)	(\$5,802,147)	\$105,518	-1.8%
Special Revenue				
Clean Air Fund Contributions	\$48,820	\$47,522	(\$1,298)	-2.7%
Misc. Special Revenues	(\$2,022)	\$40,863	\$42,885	
Private Organ Donation Contributions	\$50,584	\$61,856	\$11,272	22.3%
State Transient Room Tax - Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure	\$4,860,731	\$7,691,773	\$2,831,042	58.2%
Suicide Prevention	\$43,357	\$35,651	(\$7,706)	-17.8%
Waste Tire Recycling Fees	\$3,839,007	\$3,980,030	\$141,023	3.7%
Transportation Fund				
Motor Vehicle Rental Tax	\$5,325,188	\$9,348,832	\$4,023,644	75.6%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Special Fuel Tax				
Total	\$171,954,143	\$173,862,990	\$1,908,848	1.1%
Transportation Fund				
Special Fuel Tax	\$170,785,260	\$172,568,938	\$1,783,678	1.0%
Special Fuel Tax - CNG / LNG	\$1,168,883	\$1,294,052	\$125,169	10.7%
State Sales and Use Tax				
Total	\$3,554,618,244	\$4,186,766,649	\$632,148,405	17.8%
General Fund Restricted				
Water Infrastructure Restricted 1/16% Sales Tax Diversion	\$40,042,917	\$58,585,863	\$18,542,945	46.3%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Dedicated Credits - DNR Plants/ Animal Protect - Sales	\$2,450,000	\$2,450,000	-	0.0%
Dedicated Credits - DNR Watershed Rehab/Cloud Seed	\$650,000	\$650,000	-	0.0%
Dedicated Credits - Search and Rescue	\$200,000	\$200,000	-	0.0%
State Sales Tax	\$2,625,318,190	\$3,098,476,730	\$473,158,541	18.0%
Water & Wastewater Project - Division of Water Rights	\$4,960,548	\$6,240,379	\$1,279,831	25.8%
Proprietary Fund				
Water & Wastewater Project - Sales	\$41,993,100	\$49,245,483	\$7,252,384	17.3%
Special Revenue				
Hotel & Convention Center Impact Mitigation/Incentive Fund	-	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	
Medicaid Expansion	\$105,059,041	\$122,931,052	\$17,872,011	17.0%
Qualified Emergency Food Agencies Fund	\$533,750	\$533,750	-	0.0%
Transportation Investment Fund				
Cottonwood Canyon Transportation Investment Fund	\$19,355,640	\$19,999,999	\$644,359	3.3%
Transit Transportation Investment Fund	\$11,403,326	\$14,259,067	\$2,855,741	25.0%
Transportation Investment Fund - 0.05% Diversion	\$11,844,526	\$6,996,738	(\$4,847,789)	-40.9%
Transportation Investment Fund - 1/16% Sales Diversion	\$10,010,729	\$0	(\$10,010,729)	-100.0%
Transportation Investment Fund - 17% Vehicle Related Products	\$570,513,754	\$674,385,442	\$103,871,687	18.2%
Transportation Investment Fund - 3.68% Vehicle Related Products	\$112,096,123	\$131,725,547	\$19,629,424	17.5%
Transportation Investment Transfers to General Fund	(\$1,813,400)	(\$1,813,400)	-	0.0%

	FY 2021 Net Revenue	FY 2022 Net Revenue	Net Change	% Change
Tobacco Tax				
Total	\$20,662,182	\$20,887,856	\$225,674	1.1%
General Fund Unrestricted				
Tobacco Products Tax	\$20,662,182	\$20,887,856	\$225,674	1.1%
Net Revenue	\$13,965,557,304	\$16,020,138,836	\$2,054,581,532	14.7%

APPENDIX II

Sales Tax Exemptions

Utah law exempts certain purchases from the sales and use tax. The following presents fiscal year 2022 estimated state revenue impacts for each of the sales tax exemptions under Utah Code §59-12-104. These estimates are based on the best information available; however, in some cases data is limited or unavailable.

Business Inputs

Exemptions for purchases that are primarily made by or limited to businesses

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 Revenue Impact
Certain products purchased by airlines for in-flight use or consumption	\$2,500,000
Aircraft parts and equipment for installation in certain aircraft	\$9,600,000
Commercials, films, and other audio / video sold to broadcasters and others	\$8,000,000
Pollution control equipment (includes consumables).	\$8,200,000
Machinery, equipment, or parts to manufacturers and others	\$203,300,000
Certain equipment under certain aerospace or electronics contracts with the federal government	\$9,400,000
Certain products primarily used in farming operations	\$84,500,000
Hay	\$17,400,000
Non-returnable containers, labels, casings for use in packaging TPP.	Insufficient Data
Property stored in the state for resale	Insufficient Data
Product purchased for resale in its original form or as a component part of a manufactured good	Insufficient Data
Intrastate telecommunications services or fuel for use in compounding a taxable service	\$9,700,000
Certain products used by a steel mill	\$272,000
Telecommunications service for purposes of providing telecommunications service	\$4,800,000
Vehicle or products installed on a vehicle used by an authorized carrier	\$19,700,000
Electricity to ski resorts for lifts	\$330,000
Ski resort equipment and parts	\$93,000
Natural gas, electricity, coal, fuel oil, and other fuels for industrial use	\$52,700,000
Semiconductor fabricating, processing, research, or development materials	\$9,100,000
Vehicles used for temporary sporting events.	Less Than \$1,000
Sale-leaseback transactions	Insufficient Data
Machinery or equipment purchased by the film industry and used to produce certain media.	\$4,600,000
Certain machinery, equipment, etc., for or by an alternative energy electricity production facility.	Insufficient Data
Certain machinery, equipment, etc., for or by a waste energy production facility	Insufficient Data
Certain purchases for or by a facility that produces fuel from alternative energy	Insufficient Data
Building materials shipped out of state and incorporated into real property	Insufficient Data
Address list or database used to send direct mail	\$2,000,000
Certain machinery, equipment, or software purchased by or for a telecommunications service provider.	\$15,300,000
Products used in the research and development of alternative energy technology	Insufficient Data

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 Revenue Impact
Business property purchased outside the state and brought into the state after first use	Insufficient Data
Construction materials for Salt Lake International Airport (material converted to real property only)	\$7,900,000
Construction materials for new airport in 2nd class county (material converted to real property only)	\$0*
Fuel sold to a common carrier railroad and used in a locomotive engine	\$0**
Products to an aircraft repair provider if used to repair aircraft not registered in Utah	\$319,000
Construction materials for life science research facility (material converted to real property only)	\$850,000
Machinery, equipment, or parts used in qualified research (three-year life)	\$17,800,000
Product used in preparation of food if seller and purchaser are the same (seller already paid sales tax)	Insufficient Data
Amusement and recreation machinery or equipment (three-year life; business must charge fee to use)	\$622,000
Short-term lodging consumables.	\$2,790,000
Database access (viewing or retrieval of information)	\$1,420,000
Machinery, equipment, or parts used for electronic financial payment services (three-year life)	\$2,150,000
Business property temporarily brought into the state by an out-of-state business for disaster-related work	\$0*
Molten magnesium	\$790,000
Machinery, equipment, or parts purchased by certain data centers (one-year economic life)	Insufficient Data
Machinery, equipment, etc., purchased by a refinery and used in a specified activity	\$2,600,000
Medical Laboratories	\$230,000

Non-Business Inputs - Charitable/Government

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 State Revenue Impact
State and local government purchases except for certain construction materials.	\$61,900,000
Sales to or by religious or charitable organizations	\$15,400,000
Certain food or alcohol served by religious, charitable, medical or higher education	\$2,200,000
Food stamp purchases	\$7,400,000
WIC purchases	\$340,000
Sales relating to schools and fundraising sales.	\$190,000
Copies and publications by a government entity	\$590,000
Sales to a public transit district (includes construction materials converted to real property)	\$402,000
Sales to or by Heber Valley Railroad	\$200,000
Sales of goods and services at a National Guard morale, welfare, and recreation facility	\$26,000

Non-Business Inputs - Economic Development

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 Revenue Impact
Aircraft manufactured in Utah	\$163,000
Certain electricity produced from a new alternative energy source	\$300,000
Fuel cell	\$61,000

Non-Business Inputs - Economic Efficiency

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 Revenue Impact
Aviation, motor, special fuels (jet, gas, diesel, etc.)	\$333,000,000
Vending machine food sold for \$1 or less under certain circumstances	\$109,000
Primarily unassisted cleaning of property (coin operated laundry, etc.)	\$3,960,000
Non-resident vehicle that is not registered or used in the state except under specified circumstances	\$10,100,000
Isolated or occasional sales if not regularly engaged in business.	Insufficient Data
Vehicle trade-ins and other trades as part payment for a purchase	\$90,100,000
Exclusive sale of seasonal crops and plants if sold during the harvest season by the producer	\$659,000
Product brought in by a nonresident for use (product may not be used for business in the state)	Insufficient Data
Product for which sales tax was paid to another state (must pay difference if Utah tax is greater).	Insufficient Data
Non-resident boat that is not registered or used in the state except under specified circumstances	\$144,000
45% of a new and 100% of a used manufactured home (based on sales price).	\$4,800,000
Use of unassisted amusement device.	\$860,000
Hotel accommodations and services taxed by the Navajo Nation.	\$82,000
Currency or coinage that is legal tender	Insufficient Data
Gold, silver, platinum (bars, coins, etc.; not legal tender; content 50%+ gold, silver, or platinum)	Insufficient Data
Pawnbroker repurchases or redemptions	\$1,580,000
Municipal taxes or fees levied on purchaser for enhanced level of municipal service.	\$12,000
Car wash that does not include cleaning the interior of the vehicle.	\$10,000
MIDA accommodations and services	\$120,000

Non-business Inputs - Healthcare

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 Revenue Impact
Prescription drugs, syringes, and stoma supplies	\$200,200,000
Prescribed durable medical equipment for home use	\$5,590,000
Sales to or by a nonprofit that provides certain services to persons age 60+	\$1,820,000
Prescribed mobility enhancing equipment.	\$1,380,000
Prosthetic device (prescribed or purchased by medical facility)	\$1,030,000
Prescribed disposable home medical supplies	\$2,700,000
Medical Cannabis	\$3,880,000

Non-business Inputs/Other

Brief description of sales tax exemption	FY 2022 Revenue Impact
Newspapers or newspaper subscriptions	\$2,300,000
Admissions to college athletic events	\$1,720,000
Water in a pipe, conduit, ditch or reservoir	\$28,000,000
Textbooks purchased by a student (not including a college book store; seller sales primarily textbooks).	\$250,000

**There are no known state revenue impacts from these exemptions in this fiscal year; however, there could be exempt amounts in other years depending on taxpayer behavior.*

*** This sales tax exemption only exempts local sales tax. There is no state revenue impact for this exemption.*

APPENDIX III

Legislation

The following includes legislation passed by the 2022 Legislature that significantly impacts taxes and fees collected by the Tax Commission

House Bills

HB 13 Special License Plate Designation Rep. Steve Eliason

(Effective Oct. 15, 2022)

- Creates the Live On Suicide Prevention Campaign Special Group License Plate. Requires all recipients of the plate to annually donate \$25 or more to the Governor's Suicide Prevention Fund (§62A-15-1103). Designates the donations related to this plate for the support of the Live On suicide prevention campaign administered by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

HB 25 Utah Rural Jobs Act Amendments Rep. Nelson T. Abbott

(Retrospective to a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2022)

- Modifies the carry-forward period authorized for the corporate and individual nonrefundable rural job creation tax credit. For a credit-eligible contribution made before Nov. 1, 2022, the carry-forward remains seven taxable years. For a credit-eligible contribution made on or after Nov. 1, 2022, the carry-forward period is limited to four taxable years.
- Directs the Tax Commission to disclose a taxpayer's return and other requested information to the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity upon receipt of express written authorization from the taxpayer.

HB 26 Renter's Credit Amendments Rep. Steve Eliason

(Retrospective to Jan. 1, 2022)

- Clarifies the calculation of gross rent for purposes of the renter's credit, to account for situations where the cost of electricity, natural gas or both is included in the contracted rent amount but the exact cost of the electricity or natural gas is not known or itemized. If the contracted rent amount includes either electricity or natural gas but not both, 7 percent is deducted from the contracted rent amount to determine gross rent. If the contracted rent amount includes both electricity and natural gas, 13 percent is deducted from the contracted rent amount to determine gross rent.

HB 34 Cigarette Amendments Rep. Steve Eliason

(Effective July 1, 2022)

- Modifies the definition of "cigarette" for purposes of the cigarette and tobacco tax to include a roll of tobacco regardless of whether the roll is heated or burned.

HB 88 License Plate Revisions Rep. Stephen G. Handy

(Effective November 1, 2022)

- Creates the Utah State Parks Dark Sky Initiative Special Group License Plate. Requires all recipients of the plate to annually donate \$25 or more to the non-lapsing State Park Fees Restricted Account created within the General Fund (§79-4-402). Designates the donations related to this plate for the Support the Division of State Parks' Dark Sky Initiative.

HB 108 Vehicle Inspection Amendments

Rep. Walt Brooks

(Effective May 4, 2022)

- Expands the definition of “qualified identification number inspector” for purposes of a vehicle identification number (VIN) inspection as: a designated employee of a Utah law enforcement agency; all peace officers of the federal government, another state, the District of Columbia or Canada; and other qualified VIN inspectors as expressly authorized by the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV).
- Requires a VIN to be physically inspected upon application for first title of a vehicle in Utah (previously only required on first Utah registration).
- Defines “alternative vehicle identification number inspector” as: an officer or employee of an agency or instrumentality responsible for enforcing the motor vehicle laws of another state, the District of Columbia or Canada; an owner, operator or employee of a motor vehicle inspection station licensed or authorized to perform safety or emissions inspections by another state, the District of Columbia or Canada; a new or used motor vehicle dealer that is licensed by another state, the District of Columbia or Canada; or a person expressly authorized by the division in writing to perform a VIN inspection of a vehicle.
- Authorizes the division to permit a VIN inspection to be performed by an “alternative identification number inspector” if an applicant for Utah title or registration demonstrates to the satisfaction of the division that a physical inspection by a qualified identification number inspector is not practical.

HB 117 Victim Address

Confidentiality Program

Rep. Stephanie Pitcher

(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)

- Creates the Victim Address Confidentiality Program administered by the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ).
- Allows a program participant to be designated an assigned address by CCJJ for certain purposes, including receiving correspondence.
- Requires the Tax Commission to use the actual address of a program participant, unless CCJJ provides the Tax Commission the program participant’s: full name and social security number, federal employer identification number, and any other applicable tax identification number related to a tax, fee or charge administered by the Tax Commission.
- Authorizes the use of a program participant’s actual address for purposes of distributing a uniform fee under §59-2-407. Prohibits the use of the assigned address for purposes of assessing property taxes.

- Requires the DMV to use the actual address of a program participant, unless CCJJ provides the participant’s: full name, assigned address, motor vehicle identification or hull identification number, license plate or identification number, and physical address where each motor vehicle or watercraft is stored.
- Prohibits the use of the program participant’s assigned address for the purpose of assessing taxes or fees associated with titling or registering a motor vehicle or watercraft.
- Authorizes the DMV to disclose the actual address of a program participant to a state or local government entity if necessary for the distribution of taxes or fees associated with a motor vehicle or watercraft. Prohibits the DMV from disclosing the actual address of a program participant to the Utah Criminal Justice Information System or the title, lien and registration system accessible in accordance with §41-1a-116(4).

HB 180 Off-road Vehicle Safety Education

Rep. Carl R. Albrecht

(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)

- Requires the DMV to produce an off-highway vehicle (OHV) license plate that is a distinct tan color with a unique five-digit number in black lettering. Prohibits the OHV plate from being personalized, but requires the OHV plate to have a location to attach registration decals.
- Requires the DMV to issue one OHV plate, a registration decal(s) and a registration card to all first-time registrations and renewals of OHVs occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2023, and requires the OHV plate to be displayed upright on the rear of the OHV.
- Exempts an OHV motorcycle from the requirement to be issued and display an OHV plate, but requires the issuance and display of an OHV registration sticker for OHV motorcycles.
- Exempts an implement of husbandry vehicle from the requirement to be issued and display an OHV plate, but requires the issuance and display of an OHV registration sticker in addition to an implement of husbandry sticker if the vehicle is also used for recreational purposes on public lands, trails, streets and highways.

HB 186 Vehicle Registration Amendments

Rep. Raymond P. Ward

(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)

- Amends the additional motor vehicle registration fee for alternative fuel vehicles that are not enrolled and participating in the road usage charge program under §72-1-213.1. For an electric motor vehicle or a motor vehicle fueled exclusively by a source other than motor fuel, diesel fuel, natural gas or propane, the additional fee will be equal to the road usage charge cap. Defines “road usage charge cap” as the maximum fee charged to a participant in the road usage charge program for a registration period.

- Sets the initial road usage charge cap at \$130.25 for annual registrations and \$100.75 for six-month registrations.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2026, sets the road usage charge cap at \$180 for annual registrations and \$139 for six-month registrations.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2032, sets the road usage charge cap at \$240 for annual registrations and \$185 for 6-month registrations.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2024, directs the Tax Commission to annually adjust the road usage charge cap by inflation and round it to the nearest 25 cents.
- For a hybrid electric motor vehicle not enrolled and participating in the road usage charge program, sets the additional fee at \$21.75 for annual registrations and \$16.50 for six-month registrations.
- For a plug-in hybrid electric motor vehicle not enrolled and participating in the road usage charge program, sets the additional fee at \$56.50 for annual registrations and \$43.50 for six-month registrations.

HB 199 Tangible Personal Property Tax Amendments Rep. Robert M. Spendlove *(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)*

- Exempts a taxpayer from the requirement to file a business tangible personal property statement in subsequent years if the taxpayer filed a signed tangible personal property statement in a prior year, qualified for a tangible personal property tax exemption in the prior year in which the signed statement was filed, and continues to qualify for a tangible personal property tax exemption in each subsequent year.

HB 232 Utah Lake Authority Rep. Brady Brammer *(Effective May 4, 2022)*

- Creates the Utah Lake Authority and defines “lake authority boundary.”
- Beginning the next full calendar quarter following the creation of the Utah Lake Authority, requires the Tax Commission to distribute 50 percent of each dollar collected under the Local Sales and Use Tax Act from transactions occurring within the lake authority boundary.
- Requires the Utah Lake Authority to provide notice of a public meeting to a public entity that has entered into an agreement with the Authority for sharing property tax revenue.
- Authorizes the Utah Lake Authority to issue bonds that are exempt from all state taxes except the corporate franchise tax.

HB 268 Sales and Income Tax Amendments Rep. Brady Brammer *(Effective May 4, 2022)*

- Beginning July 1, 2022, enacts a sales and use tax exemption for sales of a note, leaf, foil or film, if the item is used as currency; does not constitute legal tender of any state, the United States or a foreign nation; and has a gold, silver or platinum metallic content of 50 percent or more exclusive of any transparent polymer holder, coating or encasement.
- Beginning July 1, 2022, enacts a sales and use tax exemption for amounts paid or charged for admission to an indoor skydiving, rock climbing or surfing facility if a trained instructor is present (in person or by video) for the duration of the activity and actively instructs the participant.
- Retrospective to a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2022, modifies the definition of “business income” to mean income that is apportionable under the U.S. Constitution and is not allocated under Utah law, or income that would be allocated to Utah under the U.S. Constitution but is apportioned rather than allocated under Utah law. Creates an exception to the current method of determining business and nonbusiness income by authorizing a taxpayer to elect to treat all income derived from the sale of intangible property as apportionable business income. This election is irrevocable for the taxable year and must be made on or before the deadline for filing a return under an extension.

HB 328 Driver License and License Plate Amendments Rep. Stephanie Pitcher *(Effective Oct. 15, 2022)*

- Defines “invisible condition” as a condition that may interfere with an individual’s ability to communicate with law enforcement. Defines “invisible condition identification symbol” as a symbol or code indicating an invisible condition.
- Requires the DMV to include on a vehicle owner’s registration record an invisible condition identification symbol if requested by the vehicle owner. If the owner makes the request on behalf of another individual with an invisible condition, the owner must declare that the individual is a regular driver or passenger of the vehicle. The request must include: 1) written verification from a health care professional that the owner or passenger has an invisible condition, and 2) a waiver of liability for the release of the individual with an invisible condition’s medical information. The DMV must keep a description of the invisible condition, but only provide it to law enforcement through the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS). Defines the information in the DMV database and UCJIS related to a person’s invisible condition as a private record for purposes of the Government Records Access and Management Act. Within 30 days of a request from the individual with the invisible condition, the DMV must remove the invisible condition from the DMV database and provide updated information to UCJIS.

HB 347 Property Tax Exemption Amendments

Rep. Douglas R. Welton

(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)

- Enacts a deadline of March 1 by which a taxpayer who was granted an exclusive use exemption must file an annual statement to establish that their property continues to be eligible for the exemption. Authorizes a taxpayer who fails to file the annual exclusive use statement by March 1 to file by March 31 if the taxpayer submits with the annual statement a statement of fact establishing that no other responsible party was capable of filing the annual statement and a medical emergency, death or other extraordinary and unanticipated circumstance prevented the owner from filing by March 1. Extends the initial deadline for a newly acquired property to apply for the exclusive use exemption from 30 days to 120 days after the property is acquired.
- Removes the requirement that a non-profit applicant for the exclusive use exemption not receive income from any source, including gifts, donations or payments from recipients of products or services that produces a profit to the entity in excess of operating and long-term maintenance expenses.

HB 409 Recreation Infrastructure Amendments

Rep. Casey Snider

(Effective March 21, 2022)

- Creates the *Outdoor Adventure Infrastructure Restricted Account* and diverts certain sales and use tax revenue into that account. Also defines terms and makes technical changes.

HB 438 Point of the Mountain State Land Authority Amendments

Rep. Lowry V. Snow

(Effective May 4, 2022)

- Authorizes the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority (POMSLA) to levy (up to 6 percent of delivered value) an energy sales and use tax on an energy supplier that supplies energy to a facility on POMSLA land. The energy sales and use tax is payable by the energy supplier to the authority on a monthly basis, but the energy supplier may retain 1 percent of the tax remittance.
- Beginning July 1, 2022, authorizes POMSLA to levy the municipal energy sales and use tax within Point of the Mountain state land and prohibits any municipality from imposing the municipal energy sales and use tax within point of the mountain state land.

- Defines “base taxable value,” “incremental value,” “project area new growth” and “property tax augmentation” for purposes of property taxation on Point of the Mountain state land. Imposes the annual fee in lieu of property tax to be imposed on exempt property on Point of the Mountain state land. Directs a portion of property tax augmentation to be paid to POMSLA by the counties that include Point of the Mountain state land.

HB 443 Utah Inland Port Authority Amendments

Rep. Mike Schultz

(Effective March 21, 2022)

- Beginning July 1, 2022, requires the Tax Commission to distribute 50 percent of each dollar collected under the Local Sales and Use Tax Act from transactions occurring within a project area created under the Utah Inland Port Authority Act. Clarifies that any revenue collected before July 1, 2022, from transactions occurring within a project area shall not be distributed to the Authority.
- Modifies and expands the definition of “publicly owned infrastructure” and improvements to include certain privately owned facilities. Removes language making an inter-modal facility owned by the Authority subject to the privilege tax. Removes a primary municipality’s property tax revenue from property tax differential, in some circumstances.
- Requires Salt Lake City, the city’s community development and renewal agency, and the Authority to enter into an agreement relating to the distribution of certain property tax revenues.

HB 444 Income Tax Revisions

Rep. Robert M. Spendlove

(Effective March 23, 2022)

- Retrospective for a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2022, but on or before Dec. 31, 2025, authorizes a pass-through entity to irrevocably elect for a taxable year to pay tax on behalf of an individual pass-through entity taxpayer on voluntary taxable income. Defines “voluntary taxable income” as all pass-through entity income attributable to a Utah resident individual and all Utah-source pass-through entity income attributable to a nonresident individual.

- Creates an addition to income that requires the individual pass-through entity taxpayer to add any amount of state tax paid on their behalf by the pass-through entity to the individual's federal adjusted gross income reported on the individual's Utah income tax return. Provided the individual adds the amount of the state tax paid on the individual's behalf to federal adjusted gross income, authorizes the individual to claim a nonrefundable individual income tax credit equal to the amount of the tax paid to Utah by the pass-through entity on the individual's behalf. Authorizes a five-year carry-forward for any amount of this credit that exceeds the taxpayer's Utah tax liability. Requires a pass-through entity to report to a pass-through entity taxpayer the total amount of pass-through entity income attributable to the individual and any tax on the income which was paid to any state on the individual's behalf.
- Requires a pass-through entity to electronically file with the Tax Commission, for each pass-through entity taxpayer for which the pass-through entity paid tax, a Utah Schedule K-1 or similar form designated by the Tax Commission, on or before the due date of the pass-through entity's Utah income tax return. Imposes a penalty for failure to file a required Utah form Schedule K-1 equal to: \$30 per missing K-1, up to \$75,000 per year if filed between 14 and 30 days late; \$60 per missing K-1, up to \$200,000 per year if filed more than 30 days late but before June 1; and \$100 per missing K-1, up to \$500,000 per year if not filed or filed after June 1. Requires the pass-through entity to remit to the Tax Commission any tax to be paid on behalf of the pass-through entity taxpayer on or before the last day of the pass-through entity's taxable year. Imposes up to a 10 percent penalty on a pass-through entity for failure to remit to the Tax Commission any tax the pass-through entity reported as paid on a Utah Schedule K-1 or similar form.

Senate Bills

SB 2 Public Education Budget Amendments

Sen. Lincoln Fillmore

(Effective July 1, 2022)

- Provides that the minimum basic levy amount for fiscal year 2023 is \$645,921,400 (up from \$575,931,800); sets the preliminary estimate for the minimum basic tax rate for fiscal year 2023 at .001579 (up from .001544); sets the WPU value amount for fiscal year 2023 at \$24,952,000 in statewide revenue (up from \$22,484,800); and sets the preliminary estimate for the WPU value rate for fiscal year 2022 at 0.000061 (down from 0.000063).

SB 20 Property Tax Amendments

Sen. Curtis S. Bramble

(Multiple effective dates)

- Retrospective to Jan. 1, 2022, excludes a property owner from the requirement to file the primary residential declaration if: the property is in a class four, five or six county; and the owner is using a P.O. box or rural route box in the same county. Allows owners of residences whose primary residential exemption status is redetermined for failure to file the declaration, to appeal the redetermination until September 15 or 45 days after the valuation notice is provided. Increases the rate of the multicounty assessing and collecting levy to 0.000015.

- Beginning Jan. 1, 2023, clarifies the formula for calculating an energy supplier's fee in lieu of property tax to include any subsequent sale, resale or layoff of capacity to an energy supplier whose tangible personal property is not exempt from property tax under the Utah Constitution. Requires an interlocal entity that owns an electric generation and transmission facility to annually report on or before March 1 to the Tax Commission information about sales of electricity to energy suppliers and public agencies. Defines the terms "public utility" and "telecommunications service provider" for purposes of property taxation. Prohibits the Tax Commission from assessing property owned by a telecommunications service provider. Creates a process for the Multicounty Appraisal Trust to value personal property of a telecommunications service provider before forwarding the information to county assessors for assessment. Modifies the definition of "centrally assessed benchmark value" for purposes of property tax new growth by excluding a change in centrally assessed value resulting from a change in the method of apportioning the value prescribed by the Legislature, a court or the Tax Commission in an administrative rule or administrative order.

SB 25 Property Tax Deferral Amendments Sen. Lincoln Fillmore

(Retrospective to Jan. 1, 2022)

- Defines “eligible owner” to mean an owner of a single-family residence: who is 75 years old or older during the year in which the deferral application is made; whose household income does not exceed 200 percent of the maximum income for purposes of the homeowner’s credit; and whose household liquid resources do not exceed 20 times the amount of property taxes levied on the owner’s residence in the previous calendar year.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2022, authorizes a county to grant an eligible owner a deferral of property tax on a qualified residence.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2025, requires a county to grant an eligible owner a deferral of property tax on a qualified residence. Requires that for a residence to be qualified for deferral, on January 1 of the year in which the deferral application is made, the residence must: be the eligible owner’s primary residence; and be owned by the qualified owner for a continuous 20 years or not have a fair market value greater than 100 percent of the median property value within the county. Specifies that a residence in a trust is still eligible for deferral and transference to the trust does not preclude the 20-year ownership criteria. Requires that the holder of a mortgage or trust deed on the property give written approval of the deferral of property taxes. Subjects deferred property taxes to interest at a rate equal to 50 percent of the rate applied to delinquent property taxes. Directs the Tax Commission to administer an \$8 million fund to reimburse counties for deferrals granted for taxes assessed between Jan. 1, 2022, and Dec. 31, 2026. Requires counties to repay reimbursement amounts when the deferral ends and the taxes are redeemed. Directs the Tax Commission to deposit repaid amounts into the General Fund.

SB 39 Mobile Workforce Income Tax Amendments

Sen. Curtis S. Bramble

(Effective for a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2023)

- Excludes a nonresident individual’s wages from being considered Utah source income if for the taxable year: the nonresident individual has no other Utah source income; the nonresident individual is present in Utah to perform employment duties for 20 or fewer days; and the nonresident individual’s state of residence does not impose an individual income tax or provides Utah residents a substantially similar exclusion. Provides that this exclusion does not apply to a professional athlete, professional entertainer or performer, a person of prominence who performs services on a per event basis, a real property construction service provider, a key employee under IRC Section 416(i), and an employee of a non-corporate employer who would be defined as a key employee under IRC 416(i) if the term “employee” were substituted for “officer” and the individual is one of the employer’s 50 highest paid employees. Exempts an employer from withholding any amount from the wages of a nonresident individual for Utah income tax if the nonresident individual is not present in the state for more than 20 days to perform employment duties for the employer. Provides that an employer may not be subject to a penalty for failure to withhold solely as a result of miscalculating the number of days an individual was present in the state if the employer relied on: a regularly maintained time and attendance system; or certain time, attendance and travel information provided by the employee. Clarifies that an exemption from the employer’s obligation to withhold from the employee’s wages is not an exclusion for the employee from the obligation to pay Utah income tax.

SB 48 Income Tax Modifications Sen. Daniel McCay

(Effective March 23, 2022)

- Clarifies that when a nonrefundable corporate or individual income tax credit expires or is repealed, a taxpayer may still exhaust any qualified carry-forward of the credit. Modifies the phrase that must be printed in the individual income tax return and instruction booklet from “all state income tax dollars fund education” to “all state income tax dollars support education, children and individuals with disabilities.” Effective for a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2021, specifies that for a Utah income tax return filed jointly, if the nonrefundable retirement tax credit is claimed on the return neither the nonrefundable tax credit for social security benefits nor the nonrefundable tax credit for military retirement can be claimed on the same joint filed return.

SB 51 Transportation Amendments
Sen. Wayne A. Harper
(Multiple effective dates)

- Effective March 23, 2022, allows the Tax Commission to delay the expiration of vehicle registrations in circumstances where materials for registration decals are temporarily unavailable.
- Effective May 4, 2022, requires that the Utah Attorney General provide prosecution of the provisions of Title 41, Chapter 3, Motor Vehicle Business Regulation Act. Exempts the historical support special group license plate from reflectivity and allows vintage vehicles 1980 and older to display the historical support special group license plate instead of a vintage vehicle special group license plate if the division has the materials and manufacturing capabilities to produce the historical support special group license plate in small quantities. Exempts vintage vehicles 1980 and older that display the historical support special group license plate from the donation requirement to the State Historical Society. Removes the requirement that a vintage vehicle display a front license plate.
- Effective Jan. 1, 2023, at the time of registration, requires a vintage vehicle that has a model year of 1981 or newer to: provide proof of an emissions inspection; or provide proof of vehicle insurance that is a type specific to a collector vehicle.
- Increases the registration fee by 50 cents on a vintage vehicle that has a model year of 1981 or newer. Allows the Tax Commission to use 50 cents of the increased registration fee to cover the costs to administer the vintage vehicle registration program.

SB 59 Tax Amendments
Sen. Daniel McCay
(Retrospective to a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2022)

- Decreases the individual, corporate franchise and income tax rate from 4.95 percent to 4.85 percent. Expands the qualification for the social security benefits tax credit by increasing the income based phase-out thresholds for each filing status. Enacts an apportionable nonrefundable state earned income tax credit (EITC) equal to 15 percent of the federal EITC that the claimant is entitled to claim for the current taxable year.

SB 62 Special Needs Opportunity Scholarship Program Amendments
Sen. Lincoln Fillmore
(Retrospective to a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2022)

- Modifies the carry-over provisions of the individual and corporate tax credits for donation to a special needs opportunity scholarship program to authorize a one year carry-back in addition to the existing three year carry-forward.

SB 64 Identification for Vehicle Registration Amendments
Sen. Gene Davis
(Effective May 4, 2022)

- Provides that any valid government-issued identification qualifies as acceptable identification for purposes of a new Utah motor vehicle registration. Previously, a new Utah registration required that the applicant show proof of a valid driver license if the vehicle was not sold by a vehicle dealer.

SB 76 Targeted Business Income Tax Credit Amendments
Sen. Daniel McCay
(Effective May 4, 2022)

- Sunsets the refundable targeted business income tax credit such that it may only be claimed for a taxable year beginning before Jan. 1, 2023.

SB 81 Affordable Housing Tax Amendments
Sen. Jani Iwamoto
(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)

- Requires a county assessor to use the income capitalization approach to determine fair market value (FMV), if the county assessor finds that the income capitalization approach is a valid indicator of the specific property's FMV. Directs a county assessor using the income capitalization approach to calculate the property's net operating income using the reduced rent amounts that result from the low-income housing covenant, and during the lease-up period, account for rent loss due to vacancy and lease-up costs. Requires a county assessor to send a form approved by the Tax Commission to each owner of real property subject to a low-income housing covenant.

SB 90 Tax Administration Amendments

Sen. Wayne A. Harper

(Effective May 4, 2022)

- Clarifies that the parties to an administrative garnishment order issued by the Tax Commission must file any motions to enforce the administrative garnishment order in district court. Changes each instance of the term “remote seller” to “voluntary seller” for purposes of the Utah Sales and Use Tax Act to harmonize Utah code with the usage of these terms under the Streamlined Sales Tax Agreement.

SB 93 Business Tax Amendments

Sen. Lincoln Fillmore

(Multiple effective dates)

- Beginning July 1, 2022, exempts from sales and use tax consumable tangible personal property (TPP) if consumed in the performance of specified taxable services. A specified taxable service is limited to a telecommunications service, an admission or user fee, a repair or renovation of tangible personal property, an assisted cleaning or washing service of tangible personal property, a short term rental accommodation, and a laundry or dry cleaning service. To qualify for the exemption: the consumption of the TPP by the service provider, must be essential to providing the specified taxable service; the service provider must actually consume the TPP in the performance of a specified taxable service; and the TPP must be consumed in providing the service to one or more customers to the point where the TPP disappears or cannot be used for any other purpose.
- Beginning Jan. 1, 2023, defines “supply” for purposes of business tangible personal property taxation and exempts supplies from property tax.

SB 106 Electrical Facility Sales Tax Exemption

Sen. Don L. Ipson

(Effective July 1, 2022)

- Enacts a sales and use tax exemption for amounts paid or charged in connection with the construction, operation, maintenance, repair or replacement of facilities owned by a distribution electrical cooperative or a wholesale electrical cooperative.

SB 109 Towing Amendments

Sen. Michael K. McKell

(Effective Oct. 15, 2022)

- Directs the DMV to determine the model year of an impounded vehicle as of the date of impound based on the VIN assigned by the division or if a VIN has not been assigned by the division, the VIN assigned by the manufacturer.
- Requires the division to issue a certificate of sale for an impounded vehicle to the tow truck motor carrier in possession of the vehicle if: the vehicle is 8 years old or older; the vehicle is not recovered by the owner or lienholder within 30 days of the original notice of impound; and the tow truck motor carrier submits a request to the division for a certificate of sale.
- Specifies that if the division issues a release for an impounded vehicle that is 8 years old or older and the owner fails to take possession of the vehicle within 20 days of the date of the original notice, the division shall re-notify the owner if the tow truck motor carrier notifies the division that the vehicle has not been recovered.
- Requires the division to sell, by public auction, an impounded vehicle if: the vehicle is 7 years old or newer; and the vehicle is not recovered by the owner or lienholder within 60 days of the original notice of impound.
- Specifies that if the division issues a release for an impounded vehicle that is 7 years old or newer and the owner fails to take possession of the vehicle within 45 days of the date of the original notice, the division shall re-notify the owner if the tow truck motor carrier notifies the division that the vehicle has not been recovered.
- Provides that the impound report must be filed with the division before noon of the next business day after the vehicle is impounded, instead of immediately, but does not allow the tow truck motor carrier to begin charging removal or storage fees until the report is filed with the division.
- Requires the Tax Commission to make rules establishing the proper format and information required on the impound report.
- Allows an impound yard to begin charging an after-hours release fee if the tow was in response to a peace officer dispatch, a DMV call or an owner-consented tow.

SB 140 Housing and Transit Reinvestment Zone Amendments

Sen. Wayne A. Harper

(Effective May 4, 2022)

- Defines “base taxable value,” “incremental value,” “project area new growth” and “tax increment” for property tax purposes within a housing and transit reinvestment zone.
- Clarifies that any authorized transfer of sales and use tax revenue to the housing and transit reinvestment zone will begin on the first day of a calendar quarter.

SB 147 Utah Communications Authority Amendments
Sen. Wayne A. Harper
(Effective July 1, 2022)

- Beginning on Jan. 1, 2025, decreases the prepaid wireless 911 service charge from 3.7 percent to 3.13 percent.
- Beginning on Jan. 1, 2025, increases the 911 emergency service charge from 71 cents per month to 73 cents per month for each access line. Beginning on Jan. 1, 2025, decreases the radio network charge from 52 cents per month to 27 cents per month for each access line and then repeals the radio network charge on July 1, 2033. For the period of Jan. 1, 2025, through July 1, 2033, the distribution of fees collected from the prepaid wireless 911 service charge shall be distributed: 58.4 percent to the public safety answering point, 20 percent to the Unified Statewide 911 Emergency Service Account, and 21.6 percent to the Utah Statewide Radio System Restricted Account. After July 1, 2033, the distribution of fees collected from the prepaid wireless 911 service charge shall be distributed: 79.49 percent to the public safety answering point and 25.51 percent to the Unified Statewide 911 Emergency Service Account.

SB 174 Pollution Control Equipment Tax Amendments
Sen. Evan J. Vickers
(Effective Jan. 1, 2023)

- Defines “pollution control equipment” for purposes of property taxation. Enacts a depreciation schedule for pollution control equipment based on the IRS depreciation schedules, which reduces the percent good to 6 percent after five years from the date of acquisition. Provides a taxpayer the ability to appeal the valuation determined under the depreciation schedule and request a deviation for a specific item if necessary to reach fair market value. Authorizes a county assessor to deviate from the depreciation schedule upon a showing by verifiable data that a deviation is necessary to reach fair market value.

SB 200 Revisions to Property Tax
Sen. Wayne A. Harper
(Effective Jan. 1, 2022)

- Requires a business to include the business’s NAICS code when filing a signed statement related to the business’s taxable personal property. Modifies the contents of a property tax notice related to a property tax increase of the state basic or multicounty assessing and collecting levy.
- Requires a county assessor to notify a taxpayer when the taxpayer qualifies for an exemption from the requirement to file a signed personal property statement.

SB 211 Income Tax Fund Amendments
Sen. Jerry W. Stevenson
(Effective March 24, 2022)

- Changes the name of the “Education Fund” to the “Income Tax Fund.”

SB 250 Mineral Exploration Tax Credit
Sen. David P. Hinkins
(Retrospective to a taxable year beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2022)

- Allows a person engaged in the business of mining to claim a nonrefundable tax credit against the person’s severance tax liability for the cost of certain mineral exploration activities. Limits the tax credit to the lesser of the amount stated on the certificate issued by the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) or 30 percent of the taxpayer’s severance tax liability. Authorizes an eligible claimant to assign a tax credit certificate to another person upon written notice to DOGM. Requires DOGM to issue a new tax credit certificate to the assignee. Authorizes a taxpayer to carry-forward any unused amount of the tax credit for up to 15 years.

Tax Commission Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2021-2022

Editor

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Contact

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