2022

RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATION SCHEDULES

And Registered Vehicle Uniform Fees



UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION PROPERTY TAX DIVISION

Utah State Tax Commission Property Tax Division

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedules And Registered Vehicle Uniform Fees

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Utah State Tax Commission Property Tax Division

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UTAH STATE TAX COMMISSION PROPERTY TAX DIVISION

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedules

The Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedules presented herein are contained in Administrative Rule **884-24P-33**. These schedules are to be used to establish taxable value for personal property in the **2022** assessment year. When local property values are not reflected by these schedules, assessors may establish market value using other acceptable appraisal methods. If such deviations affect an entire class or type of personal property, a written report documenting the schedule changes must be presented to the Tax Commission for approval prior to their use per Tax Commission Administrative Rule **884-24P-33**.

METHODOLOGY

These valuation schedules and guides are reviewed and updated annually by the Property Tax Division. Analysis of new market data forms the basis for revision or updating the schedules. They are developed utilizing the following approaches:

Schedules for Classes 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 20, 25, and 27 are subject to an ad valorem tax and use the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Class Life or an economic life developed from other research to establish average economic life which is trended to replacement cost new using the Marshal & Swift Personal Property Cost Index. Class 28, Non Capitalized Personal Property Schedule was established by statue.

Schedules for registered motor vehicles and recreational vehicles, subject to a Uniform Fee reflect a percent good for each model year. The percent good is developed from samples of vehicle sales data from valuation appraisal guides published by national publishers such as N.A.D.A. or Price Digest. The calculation of used retail sales prices reported in the appraisal guides as a percentage of the retail price new (M.S.R.P.) or list prices establishes a percent good schedule. The classes using this methodology include: Class 6, Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks, Class 17 Vessels 31 feet in length and longer, and Class 21, Commercial Trailers. The Class 13, Heavy Equipment schedule is also developed using this methodology.

Vehicles subject to "age based" uniform fees are set by the Utah State Legislature include: Class 9, Off-Highway Recreational Vehicles; Class 9a, Street Legal ATVs; Class 9b, Snowmobiles; Class 11, Street Motorcycles; Class 14, Motor Homes, Class 17, Vessels below 31 feet in length; Class 18, Travel Trailers; Class 18a, Tent Trailers and Truck Campers; Class 21a, Other (Noncommercial) Trailers; Class 22, Passenger Vehicles; Class 22a, Small Motor Vehicles and Class 26, Personal watercraft.

APPLYING THE RECOMMENDED SCHEDULES

Taxable value for classes subject to an ad valorem tax are calculated by applying the acquisition cost against the percent good factor of the year acquired.

Taxable value for motor vehicles and recreational vehicles subject to uniform fees are calculated by multiplying the model year cost new by the percent good factor of the appropriate schedule. Cost new is determined by:

- a. documented actual cost of a new vehicle;
- b. recognized publications that provide a vehicle cost new;
- c. documenting the actual cost of a used vehicle and dividing that purchase price by the percent good factor for the applicable model year.

TABLE 1

2022 Personal Property Percent Good Valuation Schedules by Class

					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	EQ					ation			100 1	,,		
	SHORT LIFE PROPERTY	COMPUTER INTEGRATED	SHORT LIFE EQUIPMT	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	HEAVY & MED DUTY TRUCKS	MACHINERY & EQ and MEDICAL & DENTAL	RAIL CARS	COMPUTER HARDWARE	HEAVY EQUIPMENT	SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	LONG LIFE PROPERTY	YACHTS & HOUSEBOATS	OIL & GAS EQUIPMENT	COMMERCIAL TRAILERS	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	AIRCRAFT TOOLING	NON-CAPITIZATION
YR	1	2	3	5	6	8	10	12	13	15	16	17	20	21	24	25	28
2022					90%			NC		NC		90%		95%	NC		NC
2021	76%	96%	90%	96%	85%	97%	97%	62%	61%	47%	97%	72%	97%	80%	94%	90%	75%
2020	44%	86%	74%	88%	79%	92%	95%	46%	59%	34%	96%	69%	89%	77%	88%	74%	50%
2019	11%	74%	55%	78%	74%	83%	89%	21%	56%	24%	94%	67%	84%	74%	82%	56%	25%
2018		62%	37%	67%	68%	75%	82%	9%	54%	15%	89%	65%	76%	71%	77%	38%	0%
2017		51%	18%	58%	62%	67%	77%	7%	52%	6%	86%	62%	68%	67%	71%	20%	0%
2016		40%		47%	56%	59%	71%		50%		83%	60%	63%	64%	65%	4%	
2015		26%		35%	50%	49%	63%		48%		77%	58%	57%	61%	59%		
2014		13%		24%	44%	40%	57%		46%		73%	55%	48%	57%	54%		
2013				13%	39%	31%	50%		43%		65%	53%	42%	54%	48%		
2012					33%	22%	44%		41%		64%	51%	35%	51%	42%		
2011					27%	12%	37%		39%		59%	48%	28%	48%	36%		
2010					21%		30%		37%		58%	46%	20%	46%	30%		
2009					15%		21%		35%		54%	44%	11%	43%			
2008							10%		33%		47%	41%		40%			
2007											40%	39%		37%			
2006											32%	37%		35%			
2005											24%	34%					
2004											16%	32%					
2003											8%	30%					
2002												27%					
2001												25%					

CLASS 1 ~ Short Life Property

Examples of Property Include:

Barricades / Warning Signs

Patterns, Jigs & Dies

Pots & Pans, Utensils

Canned Computer Software

Motion Picture Prints

Library Materials / Books

Motel & Hotel Linen

Pallets

Silverware

Uniforms

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 1 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	76%
2020 - 2nd Year	44%
2019 - 3rd Year	11%
and prior	

Class 1, Short Life Property is Defined as:

Short life property which is fungible in that it is difficult to determine which items are retired from service by age group. Such property is highly susceptible to breakage, loss, rapid wear and tear or subject to extreme obsolescence.

Rental Video Tapes & DVD's:

Rental DVD's, video tapes and CD's are to be valued at \$15.00 per unit for the first year and \$3.00 per unit thereafter.

Computer Software Costs:

A Licensee of canned computer software shall use one of the following substitutes for acquisition cost of the canned computer software if no acquisition cost is stated:

- 1. the retail price of the canned computer software;
- 2. If a retail price is unavailable and the license is a non-renewable single year agreement, use the total sum of expected payment during that 12-month period; or
- 3. If the licensing agreement is renewable or is a multiple year agreement, use the present value of all expected licensing fees paid pursuant to the agreement.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 2 ~ Computer Integrated Machinery

Examples of Property (Which may meet the definition below):

Cat Scanners
Computer Integrated Fabrication Machinery
Computer Integrated Manufacturing Machinery
Computer Driven Mills

Computerized Machine Lathes

Computerized Assembly Machinery Other Computer Integrated MF Machinery High Tech Medical & Dental Equipment Mammography Units MRI Equipment

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 2 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	96%
2020 - 2nd Year	86%
2019 - 3rd Year	74%
2018 - 4th Year	62%
2017 - 5th Year	51%
2016 - 6th Year	40%
2015 - 7th Year	26%
2014 - 8th Year	13%
and prior	

Class 2 Computer Integrated Machinery is Defined as:

- 1. Machinery and computer sold as a single unit. If the machine and computer are purchased as separate units, the machine must be valued as Class 8 property and the computer as Class 12 property.
- 2. Machinery which cannot operate without the computer and the computer cannot perform functions outside the machine
- 3. Machinery able to perform multiple functions and is controlled by a programmable central processing unit.
- 4. The total cost of the machine and computer combined is depreciated as a unit for income tax purposes.
- 5. The capabilities of the machine cannot be expanded by substituting a more complex computer for the original.

CLASS 3 ~ Short Life Trade Fixtures

Examples of Property Include:

Drones

Photo Processing Equip. & Cameras Alarm Systems Automotive Emissions Testing Equip. Rent-to-Own Merchandise Auto Engine Analysis Equip. **Reservation Terminals Bank ATM Machines** Pneumatic Tube Systems (Banks) Cash Registers - Manual **Small Equipment Rentals** Drive-up Windows (Banks) **Shopping Carts** Microwave Communications Equipment Telephone Equipment & Systems Music, Stereo and Sound Systems Vending Machines Office Machines Video Game Machines **CATV Head Ends** CATV Connections/Distribution Eq.

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 3 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	90%
2020 - 2nd Year	74%
2019 - 3rd Year	55%
2018 - 4th Year	37%
2017 - 5th Year	18%
and prior	

Class 3, Short Life Trade Fixtures are Defined as:

Trade fixtures such as electronic equipment and office machines subject to rapid functional obsolescence, economic obsolescence or severe wear and tear.

Refer to Class 12 for computer and data processing equipment.

CLASS 5 ~ Long Life Trade Fixtures

Examples of Property Include:

Furniture Buildings, Mobile Type Musical Instruments Bars & Sinks Booths, Tables & Chairs Movable Partitions Beauty / Barber Shop Fixtures Stands Cabinets & Shelves Motel / Hotel Beds & Furniture Cashier's Islands Signs, Mechanical & Electrical **Check Out Counters** Billboards with LED components Displays, Cases & Racks **Tanning Booths** Water Slides Office Furniture (except Office Mach.) Auditorium and Theater Seats Above Ground Fiber Optic/Coaxial Cable Under Ground Coaxial Cable Buildings, Mobile Type

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 5 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	96%
2020 - 2nd Year	88%
2019 - 3rd Year	78%
2018 - 4th Year	67%
2017 - 5th Year	58%
2016 - 6th Year	47%
2015 - 7th Year	35%
2014 - 8th Year	24%
2013 - 9th Year	13%
and prior	

Class 5, Long Life Trade Fixtures are Defined as:

Non mechanical trade fixtures such as furniture and shelving subject to functional obsolescence due to style and design changes and items subject to light wear and tear.

CLASS 6 ~ Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks

Examples of Property Include:

Heavy Duty Trucks Medium Duty Trucks Crane Vehicles Concrete Pump Trucks Trucks with Well Boring Rigs

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 6 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Model Year	of Cost New
2022 New	90%
2021 - 1st Year	85%
2020 - 2nd Year	79%
2019 - 3rd Year	74%
2018 - 4th Year	68%
2017 - 5th Year	62%
2016 - 6th Year	56%
2015 - 7th Year	50%
2014 - 8th Year	44%
2013 - 9th Year	39%
2012 - 10th Year	33%
2011 - 11th Year	27%
2010 - 12th Year	21%
2009 - 13th Year	15%
and prior	

Taxable value is calculated by multiplying the model year percent good factor by cost new.

The following methods are used to determine cost new of Class 6 vehicles (Heavy & Medium Duty Trucks):

- **a.** documenting the actual cost of the the vehicle when purchased new,
- **b.** determining the manufacturer's suggested retail price from a recognized publication then apply 75% to the M.S.R.P.
- **c.** documenting the actual cost used of the vehicle and dividing that purchase price by the percent good factor for the applicable model year.
- d. for state assessed vehicles, the value of attached equipment is included.

The Uniform Fee for Class 6 is 1.5% of taxable value.

The 2022 model year percent good applies to 2022 models purchased in 2021.

Heavy and medium duty trucks, have a residual value of \$1,750.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 8 ~ Machinery & Equipment and Medical & Dental Equipment

Examples of Property Include:

Machinery & Equipment

Amusement Rides

Auto Service & Repair Equipment

Bakery Equipment Bottling Equipment Cannery Equipment Distillery Equipment

Food Preparation Equipment

Fork Lifts (battery & propane powered)

Golf Carts Incinerators

Laundry & Dry Cleaning Equipment

Machine Shop Equipment

Manufacturing & Processing Machinery

Merchandise Pickup Towers

Meat Packing Equipment

Overhead Cranes

Packaging Equipment Printing Equipment

Refrigeration Equipment

Ski Lift Machinery

Stationary Backup Generators

Wood Milling Equipment

Medical & Dental Equipment formerly Class 7

Medical Equipment / Instruments Dental Equipment / Instruments

Exam Tables & Chairs Hospital Equipment

Lensometers Mesoptometers Microscopes Optical Equipment

Sterilizes

X-Ray Machines

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 8 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	97%
2020 - 2nd Year	92%
2019 - 3rd Year	83%
2018 - 4th Year	75%
2017 - 5th Year	67%
2016 - 6th Year	59%
2015 - 7th Year	49%
2014 - 8th Year	40%
2013 - 9th Year	31%
2012 - 10th Year	22%
2011 - 11th Year	12%
and prior	

Class 8 Machinery & Equipment and Medical & Dental Equipment is Defined as:

Machinery & Equipment and Medical & Dental equipment used in production or processing industries having an economic life of 12 years or more but subject to functional and economic obsolescence as technologically advanced and more efficient machinery becomes available.

The following oil refinery pollution control equipment mandated by the EPA (Clean Air Act) shall receive an additional 50% economic obsolescence deduction from the value calculated using Table 8: VGO (Vacuum Gas Oil) Reactor, HDS (Diesel Hydroheater) Reactor, VGO Compressor, VGO Furnace VGO & HDS High Pressure Exchangers

CLASS 9 ~ Off-Highway Recreational

Class 9 Property Includes:

All Terrain Off-Highway Vehicles (ATV)
Dirt & Trail Motorcycles
Dune Buggies
Enduro Motorcycles
Other Off-Highway Recreational Vehicles

Quadrunners Moto Cross (MX) Motorcycles Racing Motorcycles

Age Based Fees for Class 9 Property:

. ,		Uniform State Wide
Age of Off-Highway Vehicle	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less than 3 years	2022 - 2020	\$18
3 or more years but less than 6 years	2019 - 2017	\$14
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$12
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$8
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$4

CLASS 9a ~ Street Legal ATV

Class 9 Property Includes:

ATV VEHICLES

Age Based Fees for Class 9a Property:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Street Legal ATV Vehicle	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less than 3 years	2022 - 2020	\$38
3 or more years but less than 6 years	2019 - 2017	\$28
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$20
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$14
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$4

CLASS 9b ~ Snowmobiles

Class 9b Property Includes: SNOWMOBILES

Age Based Fees for Class 9b Property:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Snowmobiles	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less than 3 years	2022 - 2020	\$45
3 or more years but less than 6 years	2019 - 2017	\$35
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$30
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$20
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$10

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 10 ~ Railroad Cars

Class 10 Property Includes all types of Railroad Cars.

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 10 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	97%
2020 - 2nd Year	95%
2019 - 3rd Year	89%
2018 - 4th Year	82%
2017 - 5th Year	77%
2016 - 6th Year	71%
2015 - 7th Year	63%
2014 - 8th Year	57%
2013 - 9th Year	50%
2012 - 10th Year	44%
2011 - 11th Year	37%
2010 - 12th Year	30%
2009 - 13th Year	21%
2008 - 14th Year	10%
and prior	

Class 10, Railroad Cars are Defined as:

All types of railroad cars subject to functional and economic obsolescence due to the developing technology of the shipping industry. Heavy wear and tear is also a factor in valuing this class of property.

CLASS 11 ~ Street Motorcycles

Class 11 Property Includes: Street Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds

Age Based Fees for Class 11 Property:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Street Motorcycles	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$95
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$70
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$50
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$35
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$10

CLASS 12 ~ Computer Hardware

Examples of Property Include:

Mainframe Computers LAN Systems

Personal Computers
Cad / Cam Systems
Data Processing Equipment
Data Processing Peripherals

POS Systems - Non Manual Thermal Printers Copiers & Copy, Fax, Scanner, Printer Combination Machines

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 12 property for the 2022 assessment year:

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	62%
2020 - 2nd Year	46%
2019 - 3rd Year	21%
2018 - 4th Year	9%
2017 - 5th Year	7%
and prior	

Class 12, Computer Hardware is Defined as:

Data processing equipment, main frame computers, LAN systems, personal computers and computer peripherals subject to rapid functional and economic obsolescence.

CLASS 13 ~ Heavy Equipment

Examples of Property Include:

Construction Equipment Cranes, Construction Compaction Equipment Backhoes Graders Excavators **Batch Plants** Loaders Log Skidders & Loaders Portable Generators

Mining Equipment Pavers

Portable Conveyors **Pavement Sweepers**

Quarrying Equipment **Snow Cats**

Scrapers

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 13 property for the 2022 assessment year:

Percent Good
of Acquisition Cost
61%
59%
56 %
54 %
52 %
50%
48%
46%
43%
41%
39%
37%
35%
33%

Percent Good

2022 model year equipment purchased in 2021 is valued at 100 percent of acquisition cost

Class 13, Heavy Equipment is Defined as:

Mobile machinery used in the construction, forestry and quarry industries as well as equipment used in the processing of construction materials; i.e., cement and asphalt.

CLASS 14 ~ Motor Homes

Class 14 Property Includes all types of Motor Homes

Age Based Fees for Class 24, Motor Homes:

,		Uniform State Wide
Age of Motor Homes	<u>Model Years</u>	Age Based Fee
Less than 3 years	2022 - 2020	\$690
3 or more years but less than 6 years	2019 - 2017	\$540
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$425
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$315
12 or more years but less than 15 years	2010 - 2008	\$180
15 or more years	2007 & Older	\$90

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for : CLASS 15 ~ Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment

Examples of Property Include:

Clean Room Equipment	Photo Mask and Wafer Manufacturing Equipment
Crystal Growing Equipment	Semiconductor Chemical and Gas Systems
Deionized Water Systems	Semiconductor Electrical Systems
Encapsulation Equipment	Semiconductor Test Equipment

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 15 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	47%
2020 - 2nd Year	34%
2019 - 3rd Year	24%
2018 - 4th Year	15%
2017 - 5th Year	6%
and prior	

Class 15, Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment is Defined as:

Equipment used exclusively in the production of semiconductor products.

The Semiconductor Manufacturing industry is subject to significant economic and functional obsolescence due to rapidly changing technology and economic conditions.

CLASS 16 ~ Long Life Property

Examples of Property Include:

Buried Cable Billboards (excluding LED component)

Grain Elevators, Non Farm **Broadcast and Cell Towers**

Underground Fiber Optic Cable

Solar Panels/All Electric Generating Eq.

Bulk Storage Tanks, Underground & Surface

Oil and Gas Gathering Systems

Sign Towers

Ski Lift & Tram Towers

Storage and Shipping Containers

Truck Scales

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 16 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	97%
2020 - 2nd Year	96%
2019 - 3rd Year	94%
2018 - 4th Year	89%
2017 - 5th Year	86%
2016 - 6th Year	83%
2015 - 7th Year	77%
2014 - 8th Year	73%
2013 - 9th Year	65%
2012 - 10th Year	64%
2011 - 11th Year	59%
2010 - 12th Year	58%
2009 - 13th Year	54 %
2008 - 14th Year	47%
2007 - 15th Year	40%
2006 - 16th Year	32%
2005 - 17th Year	24%
2004 - 18th Year	16%
2003 - 19th Year	8%
and prior	

Class 16, Long Life Property is Defined as:

Property having a long physical life, subject to little obsolescence.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 17 ~ Vessels 31 Feet In Length & Longer

Examples of Property Include:

Yachts Houseboats Sloops

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 17 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Model Year	of Cost New
2022 New	90%
2021 - 1st Year	72%
2020 - 2nd Year	69%
2019 - 3rd Year	67%
2018 - 4th Year	65%
2017 - 5th Year	62%
2016 - 6th Year	60%
2015 - 7th Year	58%
2014 - 8th Year	55%
2013 - 9th Year	53%
2012 - 10th Year	51%
2011 - 11th Year	48%
2010 - 12th Year	46%
2009 - 13th Year	44%
2008 - 14th Year	41%
2007 - 15th Year	39%
2006 - 16th Year	37%
2005 - 17th Year	34%
2004 - 18th Year	32%
2003 - 19th Year	30%
2002 - 20th Year	27%
2001 - 21st Year	25%
and prior	

Taxable value is calculated by multiplying the model year percent good factor by the cost new.

The following methods are used to determine cost new of Class 17 Vessels (Boats) 31 feet in length & longer:

- 1. documenting the M.S.R.P. listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book / web site, or
- **2.** for boats not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book but listed in the N.A.D.A. Marine Appraisal Guide, divide the N.A.D.A. average value by the percent good factor, or
- **3.** for boats not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book or in the N.A.D.A. Marine Appraisal Guide, documenting the actual cost for the property; or
- **4.** for boats not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book or in the N.A.D.A. Marine Appraisal Guide, and for which no documented acquisition cost is available:
 - a. the manufacturer's suggested retail price for a comparable boat; or
 - b. the cost new established for that boat by a documented valuation source.

The Uniform Fee for Class 17 is 1.5% of taxable value

The 2022 model year percent good applies to 2022 models purchased in 2021.

Vessels (Boats) over 31 feet in length have a residual taxable value of \$1000.

CLASS 17 ~ Vessels less than 31 Feet In Length

[Class 17a] - Uniform Statewide Fee of \$10 applies to all Vessels less than 15 feet in length regardless of age. A Uniform Statewide fee of \$10 applies to all canoes, jon boats, utility boats regardless of length or age.

[Class 17b] - Age Based Fees for Vessels 15 feet or more in length but less than 19 feet (except boat types listed for 17a or 17f):

Age of Vessel	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$150
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$110
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$80
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$65
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$25

[Class 17c] - Age Based Fees for Vessels 19 feet or more in length but less than 23 feet (except boat types listed for 17a or 17g):

Age of Vessel	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$275
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$220
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$175
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$120
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$50

[Class 17d] - Age Based Fees for Vessels 23 feet or more in length but less than 27 feet (except boat types listed for 17a or 17h):

Age of Vessel	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$400
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$310
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$240
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$180
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$100

[Class 17e] - Age Based Fees for Vessels 27 feet or more in length but less than 31 feet (except boats types listed for 17a or 17i):

Age of Vessel	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$700
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$500
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$350
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$250
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$120

The following boat types; pontoon (not houseboat), sailboat, collapsible or inflatable vessel, use these uniform statewide fees:

[Class 17f] - Uniform Fee for 15 ft. in length but less than 19 ft.: \$15.

[Class 17g] - Uniform Fee for 19 ft. in length but less than 23 ft.: \$25.

[Class 17h] - Uniform Fee for 23 ft. but less than 27 ft.: \$40.

[Class 17i] - Uniform Fee for 27 ft. but less than 31 ft.: \$75.

CLASS 18 ~ Travel Trailers

Class 18 Property Includes bumper pull travel trailers and 5th wheel travel trailers.

Age Based Fees for Class 18, Travel Trailers:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Travel Trailer	<u>Model Years</u>	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$175
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$135
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$90
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$65
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$20

2022 Age Based Fees for:

CLASS 18a ~ Tent Trailers and Truck Campers

Age Based Fees for Class 18a, Tent Trailers and Truck Campers:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Tent Trailer / Truck Camper	Model Years	Age Based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$70
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$50
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$35
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$25
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$10

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 20 ~ Petroleum, Natural Gas Exploration & Production Equipment

Examples of Property Include:

Oil & Gas Exploration Equipment Equipment Sheds
Distillation Equipment Free Water Knockouts
Wellhead Assemblies Scrubbers

Holding & Storage Facilities Petroleum Pumping Units

Prill Pigs

Manifelds / Hondors

Drill Rigs Manifolds / Headers
Re-injection Equipment Recycle / Recirculating Pumps

Compressors Radio Telemetry Units (RTU)
Metering Devices Support & Control Equipment
Heater - Treaters Separator-Dehydrators

Fractionation and Catalytic Cracking Equipment Well Site Generators, Transformers & Power Lines

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 20 property for the 2022 assessment year:

Percent Good
of Acquisition Cost
97%
89%
84%
76%
68%
63%
57%
48%
42%
35%
28%
20%
11%

Class 20, Petroleum and Gas Exploration and Production Equipment is Defined as:

Equipment used in the petroleum and gas exploration and production industry, subject to significant functional and economic obsolescence due to the volatile nature of the petroleum industry.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 21 ~ Commercial Trailers

Examples of Property Include:

Commercial Trailers (all types)

Commercial Livestock Trailers

Dry Van Trailers

Dump Trailers (all Types)

Commercial Flatbed Trailers

Lowboy Equipment Trailers

Grain Hopper Trailers

Refrigerated Van Trailers

Tank Trailers

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 21 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
<u>Model Year</u>	of Cost New
2022 New	95%
2021 - 1st Year	80%
2020 - 2nd Year	77%
2019 - 3rd Year	74%
2018 - 4th Year	71%
2017 - 5th Year	67%
2016 - 6th Year	64%
2015 - 7th Year	61%
2014 - 8th Year	57%
2013 - 9th Year	54%
2012 - 10th Year	51%
2011 - 11th Year	48%
2010 - 12th Year	46%
2009 - 13th Year	43%
2008 - 14th Year	40%
2007 - 15th Year	37%
2006 - 16th Year	35%
and prior	

Taxable value is calculated by multiplying the model year percent good factor by the cost new.

The following methods are used to determine cost new of Class 21 Commercial Trailers:

- a. documenting the actual cost of the the vehicle when purchased new,
- **b.** documenting the manufacturer's suggested retail price from a recognized publication.
- **c.** documenting the actual cost used of the vehicle and dividing that purchase price by the percent good factor for the applicable model year.
- d. for state assessed vehicles, the value of attached equipment is included.

The Uniform Fee for Class 21 is 1.5% of taxable value
The 2022 model year percent good applies to 2022 models purchased in 2021.
Commercial trailers have a minimum residual value of \$1000.

CLASS 21a ~ Other Trailers (Non Commercial)

Examples of Property Include:

Trailers used for other than commercial purpose

Cargo Utility Trailers Horse & Stock Trailers

Flatbed Utility Trailers Boat Trailers

Age Based Fees for Class 21a, Other (Non Commercial) Trailers:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Other Trailer	Model Years	Age based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$30
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$25
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$20
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$15
Twelve or More Years:	2010 & Older	\$10

2022 Age Based Fees for:

CLASS 22 ~ Passenger Vehicles

Class 22 Property Includes: Passenger Cars, Utility Passenger Vehicles (SUV'S), Vans and Light Duty Trucks

Age Based Fees for Class 22, Passenger Vehicles:

,		Uniform State Wide
Age of Vehicle	Model Years	Age based Fee
Less than 3 Years:	2022 - 2020	\$150
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$110
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$80
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$50
Twelve or More Years:	2010 & Older	\$10

2022 Age Based Fees for:

CLASS 22a ~ Small Motor Vehicles

Class 22a Property Includes: Motor Vehicles having 5 or less horsepower, and or 150 or less cu. centimeter displacement.

Age Based Fees for Class 22a Small Motor Vehicles:

		Uniform State Wide
Age of Vehicle	Model Years	Age based Fee
Less than 3 Years:	2022 - 2020	\$25
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$15
6 or more vears	2016 & Older	\$10

Utah State Tax Commission 2022 Uniform Fees for :

CLASS 23 ~ Aircraft

Class 23 includes aircraft requiring FAA registration and having a valid airworthiness certificate.

Uniform Fees:

Currently Civil and Commercial aircraft are subject to a \$25 Uniform Fee paid to the Tax Commission upon registration or registration renewal.

The fee is distributed to the county in which the aircraft is based.*

Registration Fees:

A registration fee of .4% (.004) of the average wholesale value as listed in the Aircraft Bluebook Price Digest (fall edition) shall be paid to the Tax Commission upon registration or registration renewal.**

^{*} Refer to Section 59-2-404 (1) (b) of the Utah Code Ann.

^{**}Refer to Section 72-10-110 of the Uniform Aeronautical Regulatory Act.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 24 ~ Leasehold Improvements on Tax Exempt Real Property

Class 24 Schedule is used only when leasehold improvements are installed when the underlying real property is owned by an entity exempt from proper tax under Utah Code Section 59-2-1101. See Tax Commission Administrative Rule R884-24P-32 (C).

Leasehold Improvements are defined as improvements to tax exempt real property installed by a tentant

Such improvements may include:

Walls & Partitions

Plumbing Rough-in & Fixtures

Floor Coverings (Except Carpet)

Store Fronts

Electrical Wiring & Fixtures

Ceilings, Suspended or Acoustical

Heating and Cooling Systems

Iron or Millwork Trims

Other Leasehold Improvements

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 24 Property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of	of Acquisition and
<u>Installation</u>	Installation Cost
2021 - 1st Year	94%
2020 - 2nd Year	88%
2019 - 3rd Year	82%
2018 - 4th Year	77%
2017 - 5th Year	71%
2016 - 6th Year	65%
2015 - 7th Year	59%
2014 - 8th Year	54%
2013 - 9th Year	48%
2012 - 10th Year	42%
2011 - 11th Year	36%
2010 - 12th Year	30%
and prior	

Repair, maintenance and painting of existing improvements are not leasehold improvements. Fixtures which may be removed without damage to the building or the fixture should be reported as Class 5, Furniture and Trade Fixtures.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 25 ~ Aircraft Parts Manufacturing Tools and Dies

Examples of Property include:

Aircraft Parts Manufacturing Jigs and Dies Aircraft Parts Molds Aircraft Component Patterns

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 25 Property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	90%
2020 - 2nd Year	74%
2019 - 3rd Year	56%
2018 - 4th Year	38%
2017 - 5th Year	20%
2016 - 6th Year	4%
and prior	

Aircraft Parts Manufacturing Tools and Dies Production Equipment is Defined as:

Equipment and fixtures used exclusively to manufacture aircraft parts and components. Equipment which could be used for other purposes do not qualify for Class 25

Property in this class is generally subject to rapid physical, functional and economic obsolescence due to rapid technological and economic shifts in the aircraft parts manufacturing industry.

CLASS 26 ~ Personal Watercraft

Class 26 Property Includes: Personal Watercraft and Jet skis

Personal Watercraft Jet ski

Age Based Fees for Class 26, Property:

Age of Personal Watercraft	Model Years	Uniform State Wide Age based Fee
Less Than 3 Years	2022 - 2020	\$55
3 or more years but less than 6 Years	2019 - 2017	\$45
6 or more years but less than 9 years	2016 - 2014	\$35
9 or more years but less than 12 years	2013 - 2011	\$25
12 or more years	2010 & Older	\$10

CLASS 27 ~ Electrical Power Generating Equipment and Fixtures

Examples of Property Include:

Boiler Plant Equipment Boiler Plant Piping Cooling Towers, Turbogenerator Units Support Electrical Plant Equipment Other Related Plant Equipment and Fixtures

The following schedule is recommended for valuing Class 27 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	97%
2020 - 2nd Year	95%
2019 - 3rd Year	92%
2018 - 4th Year	90%
2017 - 5th Year	87%
2016 - 6th Year	84%
2015 - 7th Year	82%
2014 - 8th Year	79%
2013 - 9th Year	77%
2012 - 10th Year	74%
2011 - 11th Year	71%
2010 - 12th Year	69%
2009 - 13th Year	66%
2008 - 14th Year	64%
2007 - 15th Year	61%
2006 - 16th Year	58%
2005 - 17th Year	56%
2004 - 18th Year	53%
2003 - 19th Year	51%
2002 - 20th Year	48%
2001 - 21st Year	45%
2000 - 22nd Year	43%
1999 - 23rd Year	40%
1998 - 24th Year	38%
1997 - 25th Year	35%
1996 - 26th Year	32%
1995 - 27th Year	30%
1994 - 28th Year	27%
1993 - 29th Year	25%
1992 - 30th Year	22%
1991 - 31st Year	19%
1990 - 32nd Year	17%
1989 - 33rd Year	14%
1988 - 34th Year	12%
1987 - 35th Year	9%
and prior	

Class 27, Electrical Power Generating Equipment and Fixtures are defined as:

Plants designed to generate electrical power using turbogenerators for consumption by a local market.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for :

CLASS 28 ~ Non-Capitalized Personal Property

Class 28 Property Includes:

All Classes of Property as identified above.

The following schedule to be used for valuing Class 28 property for the 2022 assessment year:

	Percent Good
Year of Acquisition	of Acquisition Cost
2021 - 1st Year	75%
2020 - 2nd Year	50%
2019 - 3rd Year	25%
2018 - 4th Year	0%
and prior	

Class 28 Non Capitalized Personal Property is defined as:

An item of non-capitalized personal property having an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or less and assessed by the Class 28 Personal Property Schedule.*

Class 28 user requirements:

- 1. Taxpayer may elect to designate any property.
- 2. Once the taxpayer elects to declare property in Class 28, the election may not be revoked.
- 3. Property designated as Non-Capitalized may not be deleted from the personal property declaration even if sold or disposed of until the final year of the Class 28 Schedule has expired.
- 4. Class 28 Non-Capitalized personal property value may not be appealed.

^{*}See definition of an item of personal property on page 31.

2022 Recommended Personal Property Valuation Schedule for Class 45 Special Qualifying Exempt Primary Residential Rental Personal Property

"Qualifying exempt primary residential rental personal property" means household furnishings, furniture and equipment that: (1) are used exclusively within a dwelling unit that is the primary residence of a tenant; (2) are owned by the owner of the dwelling unit that is the primary residence of a tenant. The exemption does not apply to property used for transient residential use, such as; motels, hotels, time shares, rehabilitation centers or residential property in short term rental pools. Property not used exclusively inside the dwelling unit, such as: club house furniture and fixtures, exercise facilities, pool equipment and furniture do not qualify for the 45% residential exemption.

Three special class codes (Class 45-5, Class 45-8 and Class 45-28) have been developed to assist in valuing the "qualifying exempt primary residential rental personal property". The three special classes were developed using the existing Class 5, Class 8 and Class 28 schedules because the property has similar economic life.

45-5

Acquisition	Percent	Χ	Exemption	II	Percent Good After Allowing
Year	Good		Percent		Residential Exemption
2021	96%	Χ	55%	II	52%
2020	88%	Х	55%		48%
2019	78%	Х	55%	=	43%
2018	67%	Х	55%	=	37%
2017	58%	Х	55%		32%
2016	47%	Х	55%	=	25%
2015	35%	Χ	55%	II	19%
2014	24%	Χ	55%	II	13%
2013	13%	Х	55%	=	7%

45-8

Acquisition	Percent	Χ	Exemption	=	Percent Good After Allowing
Year	Good		Percent		Residential Exemption
2021	97%	Χ	55%	=	53%
2020	92%	Χ	55%	=	51%
2019	83%	Χ	55%	=	47%
2018	75%	Χ	55%	=	41%
2017	67%	Χ	55%	=	37%
2016	59%	Χ	55%	=	32%
2015	49%	Χ	55%	=	26%
2014	40%	Χ	55%	=	22%
2013	31%	Χ	55%	=	17%
2012	22%	Х	55%	=	12%
2011	12%	Χ	55%	=	7%

45-28

Acquisition	Percent	Χ	Exemption	=	Percent Good After Allowing
Year	Good		Percent		Residential Exemption
2021	75%	Χ	55%	=	41%
2020	50%	Х	55%	=	28%
2019	25%	Х	55%	=	14%
2018	0%	Χ	55%	=	0%

Other Taxable Personal Property

Supplies:

Supplies on hand as of January 1st shall be valued and assessed at total cost including freightin. Included are all office supplies, shipping supplies, maintenance supplies, replacement parts, lubricating oils, fuel and consumable items not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Property Leased or Rented from Inventory:

Property held for lease or rent or actually leased or rented from inventory is subject to Ad Valorem Tax. Refer to the appropriate recommended class schedule to determine taxable value. Property held in a combination of direct sales, leases, rental or rent-to own may be exempt inventory for sale until the property is rented or leased.

Personal Property Exempt from Property Tax

Merchandise Inventory:

Wares and merchandise held for sale in the ordinary course of business, which constitute the stock-in-trade of any retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer, farmer, or livestock owner, shall be wholly exempted from ad valorem taxes per U.C.A. **59-2-1114**.

Personal Property Exempt under Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1115

Tangible personal property of a taxpayer is exempt from taxation if the property has a total aggregate fair market value for **2022 of \$25,000** or less. Exceptions include registered motor and recreational vehicles or mobile homes.

Refer to Tax Commission Administrative Rule R884-24P-68 for further details.

An item owned by a business and is not critical to the actual business operation of the business, and the acquisition cost of the item is less than \$500.00. Note: the definition of an item of taxable tangilbe personal property on page 32.

Farm Machinery and Equipment:

Tractors, milking equipment, feed handling equipment, harvesters, storage and cooling facilities, choppers, grain drills and planters, tillage tools, scales, combines, spreaders, sprayers, haying equipment and other machinery or equipment used primarily for agricultural purposes are exempt from ad valorem property tax per U.C.A. 59-2-1101(f). The exemption does not include registered motor vehicles, machinery and equipment used in processing of agricultural products, (see Tax Commission Administrative **Rule 884-24P-44**).

Livestock is exempt per U.C.A. 59-2-1112.

Property used for Irrigation Purposes:

Property used for irrigation purposes is exempt from property taxation per U.C.A. **59-2-1111.** The exemption is limited to the property listed in Article XIII, Section 2, Utah Constitution.

Household Furnishings:

Household furnishings, furniture and equipment used exclusively to maintain a home are exempt from property taxation per U.C.A. **59-2-1113**.

Motor Vehicles, Vessels and Recreational Vehicles Held In Inventory:

Vehicles and Vessels subject to a uniform fee, held in inventory, must be listed by VIN or serial number on an affidavit prescribed by the county assessor and submitted no later than January 5th.

Registered Vehicles Exempt from Property Tax and Subject to Uniform Fees

Uniform Fees on Registered Aircraft:

Aircraft required to be registered with the State Tax Commission is subject to a uniform tax of \$25.

Uniform Fees on Registered Motor Vehicles, Vessels and Recreational Vehicles:

Class 6, Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks; Class 21, Commercial Trailers; Class 17 Vessels 31 feet in length and longer are subject to a uniform fee of 1.5% of taxable value. (See Tax Commission Administrative Rule **R884-24P-61**.)

Uniform State-Wide Age Based Fees on Passenger Vehicles and Other Registered Vehicles:

The Utah State Legislature has established "Age Based" Uniform Fees in Sections 59-2-401.1 and 401.2 of the Utah Code Annotated.

The Age Based Uniform Fees apply to: Class 9, Off-Highway Vehicles; Class 9a, Street Legal ATVs; Class 9b, Snowmobiles; Class 11, Street Motorcycles; Class 14, Motor Homes; Class 17, Vessels under 31 feet in length; Class 18, Travel Trailers; Class 18a Tent Trailers and Truck Campers; Class 21a, Other (Non-commercial) Trailers; Class 22, Passenger Vehicles; Class 22a, Small Motor Vehicles and Class 26, Personal Watercraft.

Definitions:

Item of Taxable Tangible Personal Property defined:

An Item of taxable tangible personal property means equipment, machinery, furniture or other tangible personal property that is functioning at its highest and best use for the purpose it was designed and constructed and is generally capable of performing that function without being combined with other items of personal property. An item of taxable tangible personal property is not an individual component part of a piece of machinery or equipment, but item of machinery or equipment as a whole. For example, a fully functioning computer is an item of taxable tangible personal property but the motherboard, hard drive, tower or sound card are not.

Acquisition Cost defined:

Cost of Acquisition must include all costs required to put an item into service. In addition to the cost of the item include the following costs:

- 1. Freight in, includes shipping costs, loading at origin, unloading at destination, crating, skidding and other applicable costs of shipping.
- 2. Installation, engineering, rigging, erection or assembly to include foundations, pilings, utility connections, any other such costs.
- 3. Excise and sales or use taxes.
- 4. Any other costs related to putting personal property into service are to be included in acquisition cost.

Indirect costs such as debugging, licensing fees, permits, insurance or security are not included in the acquisition cost. Refer to Utah Code Ann. **59-2-102.**

Comments or questions regarding these Schedules may be directed to:

Utah State Tax Commission Property Tax Division 210 North 1950 West Salt Lake City, Utah 84134 Phone (801) 297- 3686

Personal Property Schedules and instructions are available on the Property Tax Division Website: https://propertytax.utah.gov/personal/