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**HOUSE BILL NO. 290**

Offered January 11, 2012

Prefiled January 10, 2012

*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-3916 and 58.1-3918 of the Code of Virginia, relating to local taxes; interest on refunds and delinquent taxes.*

Patrons—Sherwood and Crockett-Stark

Referred to Committee on Finance

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That §§ 58.1-3916 and 58.1-3918 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 58.1-3916. Counties, cities and towns may provide dates for filing returns, set penalties, interest, etc.

Notwithstanding provisions contained in §§ 58.1-3518, 58.1-3900, 58.1-3913, 58.1-3915, and 58.1-3918, the governing body of any county, city, or town may provide by ordinance the time for filing local license applications and annual returns of taxable tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital. The governing body may also by ordinance establish due dates for the payment of local taxes; may provide that payment be made in a single installment or in two equal installments; may offer options, which may include coupon books and payroll deductions, which allow the taxpayer to determine whether to pay the tangible personal property tax through monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, or semiannual installments or in a lump sum, provided such taxes are paid in full by the final due date; may provide by ordinance penalties for failure to file such applications and returns and for nonpayment in time; may provide for payment of interest on delinquent taxes; and may provide for the recovery of reasonable attorney's or collection agency's fees actually contracted for, not to exceed 20 percent of the delinquent taxes and other charges so collected. A locality that provides for payment of interest on delinquent taxes shall provide for interest at the same rate on overpayments due to erroneously assessed taxes to be paid to the taxpayer, provided that no interest shall be required to be paid on such refund if (i) the amount of the refund is \$10 or less or, (ii) the refund is the result of proration pursuant to § 58.1-3516, or (iii) the erroneous assessment is based on erroneous information submitted by the taxpayer to the assessing official. A court that finds that an overpayment of local taxes has been made in an action brought pursuant to § 58.1-3984 shall award interest at the appropriate rate, notwithstanding the failure of the locality to conform its ordinance to the requirements of this section.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, the local governing body shall allow an automatic extension on real property taxes imposed upon a primary residence and personal property taxes imposed upon a qualifying vehicle, as defined in § 58.1-3523, owed by members of the armed services of the United States deployed outside of the United States. Such extension shall end and the taxes shall be due 90 days following the completion of such member's deployment. For purposes of this section, "the armed services of the United States" includes active duty service with the regular Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or other reserve component.

No tax assessment or tax bill shall be deemed delinquent and subject to the collection procedures prescribed herein during the pendency of any administrative appeal under § 58.1-3980, so long as the appeal is filed within 90 days of the date of the assessment, and for 30 days after the date of the final determination of the appeal, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude the assessment or refund, following the final determination of such appeal, of such interest as otherwise may be provided by general law as to that portion of a tax bill that has remained unpaid or was overpaid during the pendency of such appeal and is determined in such appeal to be properly due and owing.

Interest may commence not earlier than the first day following the day such taxes are due by ordinance to be filed, at a rate not to exceed 10 percent per year. The governing body may impose interest at a rate not to exceed the rate of interest established pursuant to § 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or 10 percent annually, whichever is greater, for the second and subsequent years of delinquency. No penalty for failure to pay a tax or installment shall exceed (i) 10 percent of the tax past due on such property; (ii) in the case of delinquent tangible personal property tax more than 30 days past due on property classified pursuant to subdivision A 15, A 16, or A 20 of § 58.1-3506, which remains unpaid after 10 days' written notice sent by United States mail to the taxpayer of the intention to impose a penalty pursuant hereto, the penalty shall not exceed an amount equal to the difference between the tax due and owing with respect to such property and the tax that would have been due and owing if the property in question had been classified as general tangible personal property pursuant to § 58.1-3503; (iii) in the case of delinquent tangible personal property tax more than 30 days past due, 25

59 percent of the tax past due on such tangible personal property; (iv) in the case of delinquent remittance  
60 of excise taxes on meals, lodging, or admissions collected from consumers, 10 percent for the first  
61 month the taxes are past due, and five percent for each month thereafter, up to a maximum of 25  
62 percent of the taxes collected but not remitted; or (v) \$10, whichever is greater, provided, however, that  
63 the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax assessable. No penalty for failure to file a  
64 return shall be greater than 10 percent of the tax assessable on such return or \$10, whichever is greater,  
65 provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax assessable. The  
66 assessment of such penalty shall not be deemed a defense to any criminal prosecution for failing to  
67 make return of taxable property as may be required by law or ordinance. Penalty for failure to file an  
68 application or return may be assessed on the day after such return or application is due; penalty for  
69 failure to pay any tax may be assessed on the day after the first installment is due. Any such penalty  
70 when so assessed shall become a part of the tax.

71 No penalty for failure to pay any tax shall be imposed for any assessment made later than two weeks  
72 prior to the day on which the taxes are due, if such assessment is made thereafter through the fault of a  
73 local official, and if such assessment is paid within two weeks after the notice thereof is mailed.

74 In the event a transfer of real property ownership occurs after January 1 of a tax year and a real  
75 estate tax bill has been mailed pursuant to §§ 58.1-3281 and 58.1-3912, the treasurer or other  
76 appropriate local official designated by ordinance of the local governing body in jurisdictions not having  
77 a treasurer, upon ascertaining that a property transfer has occurred, may invalidate a bill sent to the prior  
78 owner and reissue the bill to the new owner as permitted by § 58.1-3912, and no penalty for failure to  
79 pay any tax for any such assessment shall be imposed if the tax is paid within two weeks after the  
80 notice thereof is mailed.

81 Penalty and interest for failure to file a return or to pay a tax shall not be imposed if such failure  
82 was not the fault of the taxpayer, or was the fault of the commissioner of revenue or the treasurer, as  
83 the case may be. The failure to file a return or to pay a tax due to the death of the taxpayer or a  
84 medically determinable physical or mental impairment on the date the return or tax is due shall be  
85 presumptive proof of lack of fault on the taxpayer's part, provided the return is filed or the taxes are  
86 paid within 30 days of the due date; however, if there is a committee, legal guardian, conservator or  
87 other fiduciary handling the individual's affairs, such return shall be filed or such taxes paid within 120  
88 days after the fiduciary qualifies or begins to act on behalf of the taxpayer. Interest on such taxes shall  
89 accrue until paid in full. Any such fiduciary shall, on behalf of the taxpayer, by the due date, file any  
90 required returns and pay any taxes that come due after the 120-day period. The treasurer shall make  
91 determinations of fault relating exclusively to failure to pay a tax, and the commissioner of the revenue  
92 shall make determinations of fault relating exclusively to failure to file a return. In jurisdictions not  
93 having a treasurer or commissioner of the revenue, the governing body may delegate to the appropriate  
94 local tax officials the responsibility to make the determination of fault.

95 The governing body may further provide by resolution for reasonable extensions of time, not to  
96 exceed 90 days, for the payment of real estate and personal property taxes and for filing returns on  
97 tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, and the business, professional,  
98 and occupational license tax, whenever good cause exists. The official granting such extension shall  
99 keep a record of every such extension. If any taxpayer who has been granted an extension of time for  
100 filing his return fails to file his return within the extended time, his case shall be treated the same as if  
101 no extension had been granted.

102 This section shall be the sole authority for local ordinances setting due dates of local taxes and  
103 penalty and interest thereon, and shall supersede the provisions of any charter or special act.

104 § 58.1-3918. Interest on taxes not paid by following day.

105 Interest at the rate of ~~ten~~ 10 percent per annum from the first day following the day such taxes are  
106 due shall be collected upon the principal and penalties of all taxes then remaining unpaid, which penalty  
107 and interest shall be collected and accounted for by the officers charged with the duty of collecting such  
108 taxes, along with the principal sum thereof. Interest at the same rate shall also be applied and paid to  
109 the taxpayer on overpayments due to erroneously assessed taxes to be paid to the taxpayer, provided that  
110 no interest shall be required to be paid on such refund if (i) the amount of the refund is ~~ten dollars~~ \$10  
111 or less ~~or~~, (ii) the refund is the result of proration pursuant to § 58.1-3516, or (iii) the erroneous  
112 assessment is based on erroneous information submitted by the taxpayer to the assessing official.  
113 Interest for failure to file a return or to pay a tax shall not be imposed on the taxpayer if such failure  
114 was not the fault of the taxpayer, or was the fault of the commissioner of revenue or the treasurer, as  
115 the case may be. But this section shall not apply to local taxes in any county, city or town when the  
116 penalty or interest on such taxes is regulated by ordinance under § 58.1-3916.