

LD2008340

HOUSE BILL NO. 2105

Offered January 23, 1995

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-3916 and 58.1-3958 of the Code of Virginia, relating to collection of local taxes.

Patron—May

Referred to Committee on Finance

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**1. That §§ 58.1-3916 and 58.1-3958 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 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 which shall not exceed twenty percent of the delinquent tax bill upon nonpayment. Attorney's fees shall be added only if such delinquency is collected by action at law or suit in equity.

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.

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 ten 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 ten 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 ten percent of the tax past due on such property or the sum of ten dollars, whichever is the greater; provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of tax due. No penalty for failure to file a return shall be greater than ten percent of the tax assessable on such return or ten dollars, whichever is greater; provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax assessable. The assessment of such penalty shall not be deemed a defense to any criminal prosecution for failing to make return of taxable property as may be required by law or ordinance. Penalty for failure to file an application or return may be assessed on the day after such return or application is due; penalty for failure to pay any tax may be assessed on the day after the first installment is due. Any such penalty when so assessed shall become a part of the tax.

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

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

Penalty and interest for failure to file a return or to pay a tax shall not be imposed if such failure was not the fault of the taxpayer, or was the fault of the commissioner of revenue or the treasurer, as the case may be. The failure to file a return or to pay a tax due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment on the date the return or tax is due shall be presumptive proof of lack of fault on the taxpayer's part, provided the return is filed or the taxes are paid within thirty days of the due date; however, this provision shall not apply if there is a committee, legal guardian or other fiduciary handling the individual's affairs. The treasurer shall make determinations of fault relating exclusively to failure to pay a tax, and the commissioner of the revenue shall make determinations of fault relating

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60 exclusively to failure to file a return. In jurisdictions not having a treasurer or commissioner of the
61 revenue, the governing body may delegate to the appropriate local tax officials the responsibility to
62 make the determination of fault.

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

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

71 § 58.1-3958. Payment of administrative costs, etc.

72 The governing body of any county, city or town may impose on delinquent taxpayers a fee to cover
73 the administrative costs and reasonable attorney's or collection agency's fees which shall not exceed
74 twenty percent of the delinquent tax bill associated with the collection of delinquent taxes. Such
75 administrative costs shall be in addition to all penalties and interest, and shall not exceed twenty dollars
76 for taxes collected subsequent to the filing of a warrant or other appropriate legal document but prior to
77 judgment, and twenty-five dollars for taxes collected subsequent to judgment. Attorney's fees shall be
78 added only if such delinquency is collected by action at law or suit in equity.

79 No tax assessment or tax bill shall be deemed delinquent and subject to the collection procedures
80 prescribed herein during the pendency of any administrative appeal under § 58.1-3980, so long as the
81 appeal is filed within 90 days of the date of the assessment, and for 30 days after the date of the final
82 determination of the appeal.