

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-3231, 58.1-3234 and 58.1-3237 of the Code of Virginia, relating to special assessments for land preservation.

[H 2754]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 58.1-3231, 58.1-3234 and 58.1-3237 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 58.1-3231. Authority of counties, cities and towns to adopt ordinances; general reassessment following adoption of ordinance.

Any county, city or town which has adopted a land-use plan may adopt an ordinance to provide for the use value assessment and taxation, in accord with the provisions of this article, of real estate classified in § 58.1-3230. The local governing body pursuant to § 58.1-3237.1 may provide in the ordinance that property located in specified zoning districts shall not be eligible for special assessment as provided in this article. The provisions of this article shall not be applicable in any county, city or town for any year unless such an ordinance is adopted by the governing body thereof not later than June 30 of the year previous to the year when such taxes are first assessed and levied under this article, or December 31 of such year for localities which have adopted a fiscal year assessment date of July 1, under Chapter 30 (§ 58.1-3000 *et seq.*) of this subtitle. The provisions of this article also shall not apply to the assessment of any real estate assessable pursuant to law by a central state agency.

Land used in agricultural and forestal production within an agricultural district, a forestal district or an agricultural and forestal district that has been established under ~~§ 15.1-1506~~ Chapter 43 (§ 15.2-4300 *et seq.*) of Title 15.2, shall be eligible for the use value assessment and taxation whether or not a local land-use plan or local ordinance pursuant to this section has been adopted.

Such ordinance shall provide for the assessment and taxation in accordance with the provisions of this article of any or all of the four classes of real estate set forth in § 58.1-3230.

In addition to but not to replace any other requirements of a land-use plan such ordinance may provide that the special assessment and taxation be established on a sliding scale which establishes a lower tax rate for property held for longer periods of time within the classes of real estate set forth in § 58.1-3230. Any such sliding scale shall be set forth in the ordinance.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing body of any county, city or town shall be authorized to direct a general reassessment of real estate in the year following adoption of an ordinance pursuant to this article.

§ 58.1-3234. Application by property owners for assessment, etc., under ordinance; continuation of assessment, etc.

Property owners must submit an application for taxation on the basis of a use assessment to the local assessing officer:

1. At least sixty days preceding the tax year for which such taxation is sought; or
2. In any year in which a general reassessment is being made, the property owner may submit such application until thirty days have elapsed after his notice of increase in assessment is mailed in accordance with § 58.1-3330, or sixty days preceding the tax year, whichever is later; or

3. In any locality which has adopted a fiscal tax year under Chapter 30 (§ 58.1-3000 *et seq.*) of this Subtitle III, but continues to assess as of January 1, such application must be submitted for any year at least sixty days preceding the effective date of the assessment for such year.

The governing body, by ordinance, may permit applications to be filed within no more than sixty days after the filing deadline specified herein, upon the payment of a late filing fee to be established by the governing body. An individual who is owner of an undivided interest in a parcel may apply on behalf of himself and the other owners of such parcel upon submitting an affidavit that such other owners are minors or cannot be located. An application shall be submitted whenever the use or acreage of such land previously approved changes; however, no application fee may be required when a change in acreage occurs solely as a result of a conveyance necessitated by governmental action or condemnation of a portion of any land previously approved for taxation on the basis of use assessment. The governing body of any county, city or town may, however, require any such property owner to revalidate annually with such locality, on or before the date on which the last installment of property tax prior to the effective date of the assessment is due, on forms prepared by the locality, any applications previously approved. Each locality which has adopted an ordinance hereunder may provide for the

57 imposition of a revalidation fee every sixth year. Such revalidation fee shall not, however, exceed the
 58 application fee currently charged by the locality. The governing body may also provide for late filing of
 59 revalidation forms on or before the effective date of the assessment, on payment of a late filing fee.
 60 Forms shall be prepared by the State Tax Commissioner and supplied to the locality for use of the
 61 applicants and applications shall be submitted on such forms. An application fee may be required to
 62 accompany all such applications.

63 In the event of a material misstatement of facts in the application or a material change in such facts
 64 prior to the date of assessment, such application for taxation based on use assessment granted thereunder
 65 shall be void and the tax for such year extended on the basis of value determined under § 58.1-3236 D.
 66 Except as provided by local ordinance, no application for assessment based on use shall be accepted or
 67 approved if, at the time the application is filed, the tax on the land affected is delinquent. Upon the
 68 payment of all delinquent taxes, including penalties and interest, the application shall be treated in
 69 accordance with the provisions of this section.

70 Continuation of valuation, assessment and taxation under an ordinance adopted pursuant to this
 71 article shall depend on continuance of the real estate in a qualifying use, continued payment of taxes as
 72 referred to in § 58.1-3235, and compliance with the other requirements of this article and the ordinance
 73 and not upon continuance in the same owner of title to the land.

74 *In the event that the locality provides for a sliding scale under an ordinance, the property owner and*
 75 *the locality shall execute a written agreement which sets forth the period of time that the property shall*
 76 *remain within the classes of real estate set forth in § 58.1-3230. The term of the written agreement shall*
 77 *be for a period not exceeding twenty years, and the instrument shall be recorded in the office of the*
 78 *clerk of the circuit court for the locality in which the subject property is located.*

79 § 58.1-3237. Change in use or zoning of real estate assessed under ordinance; roll-back taxes.

80 A. When real estate qualifies for assessment and taxation on the basis of use under an ordinance
 81 adopted pursuant to this article, and the use by which it qualified changes to a nonqualifying use, or the
 82 zoning of the real estate is changed to a more intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent, it
 83 shall be subject to additional taxes, hereinafter referred to as roll-back taxes. Such additional taxes shall
 84 only be assessed against that portion of such real estate which no longer qualifies for assessment and
 85 taxation on the basis of use or zoning. Liability for roll-back taxes shall attach and be paid to the
 86 treasurer only if the amount of tax due exceeds ten dollars.

87 B. *In localities which have not adopted a sliding scale ordinance, the roll-back tax shall be equal to*
 88 *the sum of the deferred tax for each of the five most recent complete tax years including simple interest*
 89 *on such roll-back taxes at a rate set by the governing body, no greater than the rate applicable to*
 90 *delinquent taxes in such locality pursuant to § 58.1-3916 for each of the tax years. The deferred tax for*
 91 *each year shall be equal to the difference between the tax levied and the tax that would have been*
 92 *levied based on the fair market value assessment of the real estate for that year. In addition the taxes for*
 93 *the current year shall be extended on the basis of fair market value which may be accomplished by*
 94 *means of a supplemental assessment based upon the difference between the use value and the fair*
 95 *market value.*

96 C. *In localities which have adopted a sliding scale ordinance, the roll-back tax shall be equal to the*
 97 *sum of the deferred tax from the effective date of the written agreement including simple interest on*
 98 *such roll-back taxes at a rate set by the governing body, which shall not be greater than the rate*
 99 *applicable to delinquent taxes in such locality pursuant to § 58.1-3916, for each of the tax years. The*
 100 *deferred tax for each year shall be equal to the difference between the tax levied and the tax that would*
 101 *have been levied based on the fair market value assessment of the real estate for that year and based on*
 102 *the highest tax rate applicable to the real estate for that year, had it not been subject to special*
 103 *assessment. In addition the taxes for the current year shall be extended on the basis of fair market value*
 104 *which may be accomplished by means of a supplemental assessment based upon the difference between*
 105 *the use value and the fair market value and based on the highest tax rate applicable to the real estate*
 106 *for that year.*

107 C. D. Liability to the roll-back taxes shall attach when a change in use occurs, or a change in zoning
 108 of the real estate to a more intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent occurs. Liability to the
 109 roll-back taxes shall not attach when a change in ownership of the title takes place if the new owner
 110 does not rezone the real estate to a more intensive use and continues the real estate in the use for which
 111 it is classified under the conditions prescribed in this article and in the ordinance. The owner of any real
 112 estate which has been zoned to more intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent as provided
 113 in subsection D E, or otherwise subject to or liable for roll-back taxes, shall, within sixty days following
 114 such change in use or zoning, report such change to the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing
 115 officer on such forms as may be prescribed. The commissioner shall forthwith determine and assess the
 116 roll-back tax, which shall be assessed against and paid by the owner of the property at the time the
 117 change in use which no longer qualifies occurs, or at the time of the zoning of the real estate to a more

intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent occurs, and shall be paid to the treasurer within thirty days of the assessment. If the amount due is not paid by the due date, the treasurer shall impose a penalty and interest on the amount of the roll-back tax, including interest for prior years. Such penalty and interest shall be imposed in accordance with §§ 58.1-3915 and 58.1-3916.

~~D.~~ *E.* Real property zoned to a more intensive use, at the request of the owner or his agent, shall be subject to and liable for the roll-back tax at the time such zoning is changed. The roll-back tax shall be levied and collected from the owner of the real estate in accordance with subsection ~~C~~ *D*. Real property zoned to a more intensive use before July 1, 1988, at the request of the owner or his agent, shall be subject to and liable for the roll-back tax at the time the qualifying use is changed to a nonqualifying use. Real property zoned to a more intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent after July 1, 1988, shall be subject to and liable for the roll-back tax at the time of such zoning. Said roll-back tax, plus interest calculated in accordance with subsection B, shall be levied and collected at the time such property was rezoned. For property rezoned after July 1, 1988, but before July 1, 1992, no penalties or interest, except as provided in subsection B, shall be assessed, provided the said roll-back tax is paid on or before October 1, 1992. No real property rezoned to a more intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent shall be eligible for taxation and assessment under this article, provided that these provisions shall not be applicable to any rezoning which is required for the establishment, continuation, or expansion of a qualifying use. If the property is subsequently rezoned to agricultural, horticultural, or open space, it shall be eligible for consideration for assessment and taxation under this article only after three years have passed since the rezoning was effective.

However, the owner of any real property that qualified for assessment and taxation on the basis of use, and whose real property was rezoned to a more intensive use at the owner's request prior to 1980, may be eligible for taxation and assessment under this article provided the owner applies for rezoning to agricultural, horticultural, open-space or forest use. The real property shall be eligible for assessment and taxation on the basis of the qualifying use for the tax year following the effective date of the rezoning. If any such real property is subsequently rezoned to a more intensive use at the owner's request, within five years from the date the property was initially rezoned to a qualifying use under this section, the owner shall be liable for roll-back taxes when the property is rezoned to a more intensive use. Additionally, the owner shall be subject to a penalty equal to fifty percent of the roll-back taxes due as determined under subsection B of this section.

~~E.~~ *F.* If real estate annexed by a city and granted use value assessment and taxation becomes subject to roll-back taxes, and such real estate likewise has been granted use value assessment and taxation by the county prior to annexation, the city shall collect roll-back taxes and interest for the maximum period allowed under this section and shall return to the county a share of such taxes and interest proportionate to the amount of such period, if any, for which the real estate was situated in the county.