GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1989

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SENATE BILL 1363* Second Edition Engrossed 6/4/90

Short Title: Property Tax Appeals/Technical Changes.	(Public)
Sponsors: Senators Winner, Guy, Kincaid, Rauch, Staton; and Simpson.	
Referred to: Finance.	

May 23, 1990

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MODIFY THE TIME ALLOWED FOR FILING CERTAIN PROPERTY

TAX APPEALS AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE PROPERTY TAX STATUTES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 105-290(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Time Limits for Appeals. A notice of appeal from an order of a board of equalization and review shall be filed with the Property Tax Commission within 30 days after the board of equalization and review has mailed a notice of its decision to the property owner. A notice of appeal from an order of a board of commissioners concerning the listing, appraisal, or assessment of property shall be filed with the Property Tax Commission within 30 days after the board of county commissioners enters the order. A notice of appeal from an order of a board of county commissioners, other than an order adopting a uniform schedule of values, or from a board of equalization and review shall be filed with the Property Tax Commission within 30 days after the date the board mailed a notice of its decision to the property owner. A notice of appeal from an order adopting a schedule of values shall be filed within the time set in subsection (c)."

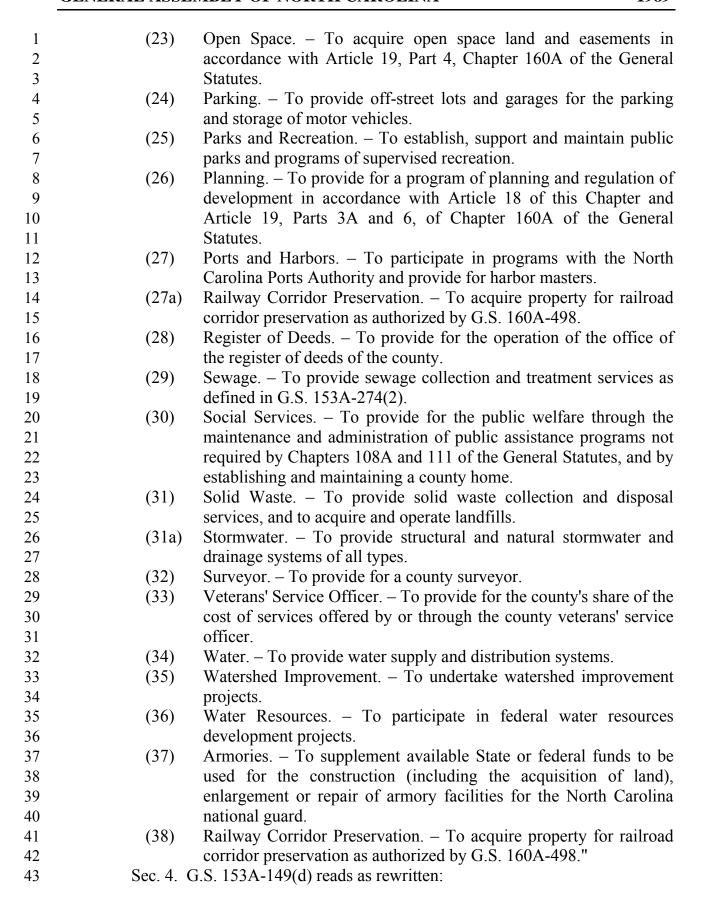
Sec. 2. G.S. 105-290(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) What Constitutes Filing. A notice of appeal is considered to be filed with the Property Tax Commission when it is received in the office of the Commission. A notice of appeal submitted to the Property Tax Commission by a means other than United States mail is considered to be filed on the date it is received in the office of the

Commission. A notice of appeal submitted to the Property Tax Commission by United States mail is considered to be filed on the date shown on the postmark stamped by the United States Postal Service. If an appeal submitted by United States mail is not postmarked or the postmark does not show the date of mailing, the appeal is considered to be filed on the date it is received in the office of the Commission. A property owner who files an appeal with the Commission has the burden of proving that the appeal is timely."

Sec. 3. G.S. 153A-149(c) reads as rewritten:

- "(c) Each county may levy property taxes for one or more of the purposes listed in this subsection up to an effective a combined rate of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) appraised value of property subject to taxation before the application of any assessment ratio. taxation. To find the actual rate limit for a particular county, divide the effective rate limit of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) by the county assessment ratio. Authorized purposes subject to the rate limitation are:
 - (1) To provide for the general administration of the county through the board of county commissioners, the office of the county manager, the office of the county budget officer, the office of the county finance officer, the office of the county assessor, the office of the county tax collector, the county purchasing agent, and the county attorney, and for all other general administrative costs not allocated to a particular board, commission, office, agency, or activity of the county.
 - (2) Agricultural Extension. To provide for the county's share of the cost of maintaining and administering programs and services offered to agriculture by or through the Agricultural Extension Service or other agencies.
 - (3) Air Pollution. To maintain and administer air pollution control programs.
 - (4) Airports. To establish and maintain airports and related aeronautical facilities.
 - (5) Ambulance Service. To provide ambulance services, rescue squads, and other emergency medical services.
 - (6) Animal Protection and Control. To provide animal protection and control programs.
 - (6a) Arts Programs and Museums. To provide for arts programs and museums as authorized in G.S. 160A-488.
 - (6b) Auditoriums, coliseums, and convention and civic centers. To provide public auditoriums, coliseums, and convention and civic centers.
 - (7) Beach Erosion and Natural Disasters. To provide for shoreline protection, beach erosion control, and flood and hurricane protection.
 - (8) Cemeteries. To provide for cemeteries.
 - (9) Civil Preparedness. To provide for civil preparedness programs.



 "(d) With an approving vote of the people, any county may levy property taxes for any purpose for which the county is authorized by law to appropriate money. Any property tax levy approved by a vote of the people shall not be counted for purposes of the rate limitation imposed in subsection (c).

The county commissioners may call a referendum on approval of a property tax levy. The referendum may be held at the same time as any other referendum or election, but may not be otherwise held within the period of time beginning 30 days before and ending 10 days after any other referendum or election to be held in the county and already validly called or scheduled by law at the time the tax referendum is called. The referendum shall be conducted by the county board of elections. The clerk to the board of commissioners shall publish a notice of the referendum at least twice. The first publication shall be not less than 14 days and the second publication not less than seven days before the last day on which voters may register for the referendum. The notice shall state the date of the referendum, the purpose for which it is being held, and a statement as to the last day for registration for the referendum under the election laws then in effect.

The proposition submitted to the voters shall be substantially in one of the following forms:

- (1) Shall County be authorized to levy annually a property tax at an effective a rate not in excess of cents on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation for the purpose of?
- (2) Shall County be authorized to levy annually a property tax at a rate not in excess of that which will produce \$.......... for the purpose of?
- (3) Shall County be authorized to levy annually a property tax without restriction as to rate or amount for the purpose of?

If a majority of those participating in the referendum approve the proposition, the board of commissioners may proceed to levy annually a property tax within the limitations (if any) described in the proposition.

The board of elections shall canvass the referendum and certify the results to the board of commissioners. The board of commissioners shall then certify and declare the result of the referendum and shall publish a statement of the result once, with the following statement appended: 'Any action or proceeding challenging the regularity or validity of this tax referendum must be begun within 30 days after (date of publication).' The statement of results shall be filed in the clerk's office and inserted in the minutes of the board.

Any action or proceeding in any court challenging the regularity or validity of a tax referendum must be begun within 30 days after the publication of the results of the referendum. After the expiration of this period of limitation, no right of action or defense based upon the invalidity of or any irregularity in the referendum shall be asserted, nor shall the validity of the referendum be open to question in any court upon any ground whatever, except in an action or proceeding begun within the period of limitation prescribed herein.

Except for supplemental school taxes and except for tax referendums on functions not included in subsection (c) of this section, any referendum held before July 1,

1973, on the levy of property taxes is not valid for the purposes of this subsection. Counties in which such referendums have been held may support programs formerly supported by voted property taxes within the general rate limitation set out in subsection (c) at any appropriate level and are not subject to the former voted rate limitation."

Sec. 5. G.S. 153A-149(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) With an approving vote of the people, any county may increase the property tax rate limitation imposed in subsection (c) and may call a referendum for that purpose. The referendum may be held at the same time as any other referendum or election, but may not be otherwise held within the period of time beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after any other referendum or election. The referendum shall be conducted by the county board of elections.

The proposition submitted to the voters shall be substantially in the following form: 'Shall the <u>effective</u> property tax rate limitation applicable to County be increased from on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation to on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation?'

If a majority of those participating in the referendum approve the proposition, the rate limitation imposed in subsection (c) shall be increased for the county."

Sec. 6. G.S. 160A-209(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) With an approving vote of the people, any city may levy property taxes for any purpose for which the city is authorized by its charter or general law to appropriate money. Any property tax levy approved by a vote of the people shall not be counted for purposes of the rate limitation imposed in subsection (d).

The city council may call a referendum on approval of a property tax levy. The referendum may be held at the same time as any other city referendum or city election, but may not be otherwise held (i) on the day of any federal, State, district, or county election already validly called or scheduled by law at the time the tax referendum is called, or (ii) within the period of time beginning 30 days before and ending 10 days after the day of any other city referendum or city election already validly called or scheduled by law at the time the tax referendum is called. The referendum shall be conducted by the same board of elections that conducts regular city elections. A notice of referendum shall be published in accordance with G.S. 163-287. The notice shall state the date of the referendum, the purpose for which it is being held, and a statement as to the last day for registration for the referendum under the election laws then in effect.

The proposition submitted to the voters shall be substantially in one of the following forms:

- (1) Shall the City/Town of be authorized to levy annually a property tax at an effective a rate not in excess of cents on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation for the purpose of?
- 40 (2) Shall the City/Town of be authorized to levy annually a property 41 tax at a rate not in excess of that which will produce \$ for the purpose of 42?
 - (3) Shall the City/Town of be authorized to levy annually a property tax without restriction as to rate or amount for the purpose of?

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 If a majority of those participating in the referendum approve the proposition, the city council may proceed to levy annually a property tax within the limitations (if any) described in the proposition. Unless otherwise provided in the proposition submitted to the voters, a vote on a property tax levy not to exceed a specified rate per one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation is a vote on an effective rate per one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of appraised value of property before the application of any assessment ratio.

The board of elections shall canvass the referendum and certify the results to the city council. The council shall then certify and declare the result of the referendum and shall publish a statement of the result once, with the following statement appended: 'Any action or proceeding challenging the regularity or validity of this tax referendum must be begun within 30 days after (date of publication).' The statement of results shall be filed in the clerk's office and inserted in the minutes of the council.

Any action or proceeding in any court challenging the regularity or validity of a tax referendum must be begun within 30 days after the publication of the results of the referendum. After the expiration of this period of limitation, no right of action or defense based upon the invalidity of or any irregularity in the referendum shall be asserted, nor shall the validity of the referendum be open to question in any court upon any ground whatever, except in an action or proceeding begun within the period of limitation prescribed herein.

Except for tax referendums on functions not included in subsection (c) of this section, any referendum held before July 1, 1973, on the levy of property taxes is not valid for the purposes of this subsection. Cities in which such referendums have been held may support programs formerly supported by voted property taxes within the general rate limitations set out in subsection (d) at any appropriate level and are not subject to the former voted rate limitation."

Sec. 7. G.S. 160A-209(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) With an approving vote of the people, any city may increase the property tax rate limitation imposed in subsection (c) and may call a referendum for that purpose. The referendum may be held at the same time as any other city referendum or election, but may not be otherwise held (i) on the day of any federal, State, district, or county election, or (ii) within the period of time beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the day of any other city referendum or city election. The election shall be conducted by the same board of elections that conducts regular city elections.

The proposition submitted to the voters shall be substantially in the following form: 'Shall the effective—property tax rate limitation applicable to the City/Town of be increased from on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation to on the one hundred dollars (\$100.00) value of property subject to taxation?'

If a majority of those participating in the referendum approve the proposition, the rate limitation imposed in subsection (c) shall be increased for the city."

Sec. 8. This act is effective upon ratification.