1	SENATE BILL NO. 1305
2	AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
3	(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Local Government
4	on)
5	(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator McPike)
6	A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-3237 and 58.1-3285 of the Code of Virginia, relating to local taxes;
7	zoning; assessments; ordinances.
8	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:
9	1. That §§ 58.1-3237 and 58.1-3285 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:
10	§ 58.1-3237. Change in use or zoning of real estate assessed under ordinance; roll-back taxes.
11	A. 1. When real estate qualifies for assessment and taxation on the basis of use under an ordinance
12	adopted pursuant to this article, and the use by which it qualified changes to a nonqualifying use, or, except
13	as provided by ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection G, the zoning of the real estate is changed to a more
14	intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent, it shall be subject to additional taxes, hereinafter
15	referred to as roll-back taxes. Such additional taxes shall only be assessed against that portion of such real
16	estate which no longer qualifies for assessment and taxation on the basis of use or zoning. Liability for
17	roll-back taxes shall attach and be paid to the treasurer only if the amount of tax due exceeds ten dollars.
18	2. A change to the zoning of real estate pursuant to this section shall only be effective following (i) the
19	approval of the relevant modification in the zoning classification of real estate; (ii) the exhaustion of the
20	period within which a challenge or appeal to such modification may be made; (iii) if pending, the final
21	determination of any challenge or appeal to such modification that is made within such period; or (iv) the
22	sale of the subject property.
23	B. In localities which have not adopted a sliding scale ordinance, the roll-back tax shall be equal to the
24	sum of the deferred tax for each of the five most recent complete tax years including simple interest on such
25	roll-back taxes at a rate set by the governing body, no greater than the rate applicable to delinquent taxes in
26	such locality pursuant to § 58.1-3916 for each of the tax years. The deferred tax for each year shall be equal
27	to the difference between the tax levied and the tax that would have been levied based on the fair market
28	value assessment of the real estate for that year. In addition the taxes for the current year shall be extended on
29	the basis of fair market value which may be accomplished by means of a supplemental assessment based
30	upon the difference between the use value and the fair market value.

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31 C. In localities which have adopted a sliding scale ordinance, the roll-back tax shall be equal to the sum of the deferred tax from the effective date of the written agreement including simple interest on such roll-back 32 33 taxes at a rate set by the governing body, which shall not be greater than the rate applicable to delinquent taxes in such locality pursuant to § 58.1-3916, for each of the tax years. The deferred tax for each year shall 34 35 be equal to the difference between the tax levied and the tax that would have been levied based on the fair 36 market value assessment of the real estate for that year and based on the highest tax rate applicable to the real 37 estate for that year, had it not been subject to special assessment. In addition the taxes for the current year 38 shall be extended on the basis of fair market value which may be accomplished by means of a supplemental assessment based upon the difference between the use value and the fair market value and based on the 39 40 highest tax rate applicable to the real estate for that year.

41 D. Liability to the roll-back taxes shall attach when a change in use occurs, or, except as provided by 42 ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection G, a change in zoning of the real estate to a more intensive use at 43 the request of the owner or his agent occurs. Liability to the roll-back taxes shall not attach when a change in 44 ownership of the title takes place if the new owner does not rezone the real estate to a more intensive use, 45 unless otherwise provided by ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection G, and continues the real estate in the use for which it is classified under the conditions prescribed in this article and in the ordinance. The owner of 46 47 any real estate which has been zoned to more intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent as 48 provided in subsection E, or otherwise subject to or liable for roll-back taxes, shall, within sixty days following such change in use or zoning, report such change to the commissioner of the revenue or other 49 50 assessing officer on such forms as may be prescribed. The commissioner shall forthwith determine and assess 51 the roll-back tax, which shall be assessed against and paid by the owner of the property at the time the change 52 in use which no longer qualifies occurs, or at the time of the zoning of the real estate to a more intensive use 53 at the request of the owner or his agent occurs, and shall be paid to the treasurer within thirty days of the 54 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 55 56 in accordance with §§ 58.1-3915 and 58.1-3916.

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 D. Real property zoned to a more

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60 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 61 62 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 63 64 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 65 66 assessed, provided the said roll-back tax is paid on or before October 1, 1992. No real property rezoned to a 67 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 68 69 establishment, continuation, or expansion of a qualifying use. If the property is subsequently rezoned to 70 agricultural, horticultural, or open space, it shall be eligible for consideration for assessment and taxation 71 under this article only after three years have passed since the rezoning was effective.

72 However, the owner of any real property that qualified for assessment and taxation on the basis of use, 73 and whose real property was rezoned to a more intensive use at the owner's request prior to 1980, may be 74 eligible for taxation and assessment under this article provided the owner applies for rezoning to agricultural, 75 horticultural, open-space or forest use. The real property shall be eligible for assessment and taxation on the 76 basis of the qualifying use for the tax year following the effective date of the rezoning. If any such real 77 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-78 79 back taxes when the property is rezoned to a more intensive use. Additionally, the owner shall be subject to a 80 penalty equal to fifty percent of the roll-back taxes due as determined under subsection B of this section.

81 The roll-back taxes and penalty that otherwise would be imposed under this subsection shall not become82 due at the time the zoning is changed if the locality has enacted an ordinance pursuant to subsection G.

F. If real estate annexed by a city and granted use value assessment and taxation becomes subject to rollback 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.

88 G. A locality may enact an ordinance providing that (i) when a change in zoning of real estate to a more

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intensive use at the request of the owner or his agent occurs, roll-back taxes shall not become due solely because the change in zoning is for specific more intensive uses set forth in the ordinance, (ii) such real estate may remain eligible for use value assessment and taxation, in accordance with the provisions of this article, as long as the use by which it qualified does not change to a nonqualifying use, and (iii) no roll-back tax shall become due with respect to the real estate until such time as the use by which it qualified changes to a nonqualifying use.

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## § 58.1-3285. Assessment and reassessment of lots when subdivided or rezoned.

96 A. Whenever a tract of land is subdivided into lots under the provisions of law and plats thereof are recorded, subsequent to any general reassessment of real estate in the city or county in which such real estate 97 98 is situated, each lot in such subdivision shall be assessed and shown separately upon the land books, as 99 required by law. The commissioner of the revenue, in assessing each such lot, shall assess the same at fair 100 market value as of January 1 of the year next succeeding the year in which such plat is recorded, without 101 regard to the value at which such tract of land was assessed as acreage but with regard to other assessments of 102 lots in such city or county. Such assessment shall stand until the next general reassessment of real estate in 103 such city or county. The commissioner of the revenue shall also assess or reassess, as required, any lot, tract, 104 piece or parcel of land which has been rezoned, reclassified or as to which any exception has been made, by 105 the zoning authorities of the county. Further, the commissioner of the revenue shall assess or reassess, as 106 required, any lot, tract, piece or parcel of land upon or to which improvements have been made, such as hard 107 surfacing of streets or roadways, or installation of curbs, gutters, sidewalks and utilities, any one or all of 108 which may add to the fair market value. Such an assessment shall be made with regard to other assessments 109 of lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land in the city or county. To such end the commissioner of the revenue 110 shall be supplied by the city or county with the necessary data and records to indicate any rezoning, 111 reclassification, exception or improvement.

B. The assessment or reassessment required pursuant to subsection A shall only be effective following (i) the approval of a modification in the zoning classification of the subject real estate, an exception to zoning or classification of the subject real estate, or a reclassification of the subject real estate; (ii) the exhaustion of the period within which a challenge or appeal to such approvals may be made; (iii) if pending, the final determination of any challenge or appeal to such approvals that is made within such period; or (iv) the sale of the subject property.

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- 118 2. That for the purposes of this act, changes to the zoning ordinance or amendment thereof refers to
- 119 such ordinances and amendments enacted after December 1, 2023.