SESSION 1999

HOUSE BILL 955

Short Title: Riparian Buffers Tax-Exempt.

(Public)

Sponsors: Representative Creech.

Referred to: Finance.

April 8, 1999

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED			
AN ACT TO EXEMPT FROM PROPERTY TAX RESTRICTED RIPARIAN			
BUFFERS AND TO REIMBURSE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE			
RESULTING REVENUE LOSS.			
Whereas, owners of riparian land may be required to dedicate part of their land as a			
riparian buffer, the use of which is restricted; and			
Whereas, land maintained as a restricted riparian buffer has little economic value to the			
owner; and			
Whereas, because the land has little economic value if it is required to be maintained as a			
riparian buffer, the owner should not have to pay property taxes on it; Now, therefore,			
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:			
Section 1. G.S. 105-275 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:			
"(12a) <u>Restricted riparian buffers. – A restricted riparian buffer is real</u>			
property that the Environmental Management Commission requires			
to be maintained in established, undisturbed forest vegetation to			
serve as a riparian buffer."			
Section 2. Article 12 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes is amended by			
adding a new section to read:			
"§ 105-275.3. Reimbursement of localities for exclusion of restricted riparian			
buffers.			

1

1	(a) On September 1 of each year, the tax collector of each county and the tax
2	collector of each city must provide the Secretary of Revenue a list containing the name
3	and address of each person who qualifies for that year for exclusion of restricted riparian
4	buffers under G.S. 105-275. The list must contain for each name the total appraised
5	value of property excluded, the tax rate the property is subject to, and the product
6	obtained by multiplying these two numbers. Each list must be accompanied by an
7	affidavit attesting to its accuracy and be on a form prescribed by the Secretary of
8	Revenue.
9	(b) The Secretary of Revenue may, for cause, grant an extension for the
10	submission of a list required by this section.
11	(c) Before May 31 of each year, the Secretary of Revenue must distribute to the
12	county or city an amount equal to the total for the entire list provided pursuant to
13	subsection (a) of this section of the product obtained by multiplying the value of excluded
14	property for each taxpayer times the applicable tax rate.
15	(d) Any funds received by any county or city pursuant to this section because the
16	county or city was collecting taxes for another unit of government or special district must
17	be credited to the funds of that other unit or district in accordance with regulations issued
18	by the Local Government Commission.
19	(e) In order to pay for the reimbursement under this section and the cost to the
20	Department of Revenue of administering the reimbursement, the Secretary of Revenue
21	must draw from the Clean Water Management Trust Fund established in Article 13A of
22	Chapter 113 of the General Statutes an amount equal to the reimbursement and the cost
23	of administration. If sufficient funds are not available in the Clean Water Management
24	Trust Fund, the Secretary must draw the remainder from income tax collections received
25	under Part 1 of Article 4 of this Chapter."
26	Section 3. G.S. 113-145.3 reads as rewritten:
27	"§ 113-145.3. Clean Water Management Trust Fund: established.
28	(a) Fund Established. – There is established a Clean Water Management Trust
29	Fund in the State Treasurer's Office that shall be used to finance projects to clean up or
30	prevent surface water pollution in accordance with this Article.
31	(b) Fund Earnings, Assets, and Balances. – The State Treasurer shall hold the
32	Fund separate and apart from all other moneys, funds, and accounts. Investment earnings
33	credited to the assets of the Fund shall become part of the Fund. Any balance remaining
34	in the Fund at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward in the Fund for the next
35	succeeding fiscal year. Payments-The Secretary of Revenue may draw funds from the
36	Fund as provided in G.S. 105-275.3. All other payments from the Fund shall be made on
37	the warrant of the Chair of the Board of Trustees.
38	(c) Fund Purposes. – Moneys from the Fund may be used for any of the following
39	purposes:
40	(1) To acquire land for riparian buffers for the purposes of providing
41	environmental protection for surface waters and urban drinking
42	water supplies and establishing a network of riparian greenways for
43	environmental, educational, and recreational uses.

2 property for the purpose of protecting and conserving surface waters and urban drinking water supplies. 3 (3) To coordinate with other public programs involved with lands adjoining water bodies to gain the most public benefit while protecting and improving water quality. 7 (4) To restore previously degraded lands to reestablish their ability to protect water quality. 7 (4) To restore previously degraded lands to reestablish their ability to protect water quality. 9 (5) To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. 18 (6) To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. 24 (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. 25 (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. 26 (10) <	1	(2)	To acquire conservation easements or other interests in real
4(3)To coordinate with other public programs involved with lands adjoining water bodies to gain the most public benefit while protecting and improving water quality.7(4)To restore previously degraded lands to resetablish their ability to protect water quality.9(5)To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275.5.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percen			1
5adjoining water bodies to gain the most public benefit while protecting and improving water quality.7(4)To restore previously degraded lands to reestablish their ability to protect water quality.9(5)To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
6protecting and improving water quality.7(4)To restore previously degraded lands to reestablish their ability to protect water quality.9(5)To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution.26(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent		(3)	
7(4)To restore previously degraded lands to reestablish their ability to protect water quality.9(5)To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.23(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.24(7)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution.26(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
 protect water quality. (5) To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. (6) To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275. 3for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			
9(5)To repair failing waste treatment systems if: (i) an application has10first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water11Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied12during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy13for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the14repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Op		(4)	
10first been submitted to receive a loan or grant from the Clean Water11Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied12during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy13for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the14repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
11Revolving Loan and Grant Fund and the application was denied12during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy13for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the14repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent		(5)	
12during the latest review cycle; (ii) the repair is a reasonable remedy13for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the14repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			•
13for resolving an existing waste treatment problem; and (iii) the14repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			•
14repair is not for the purpose of expanding the system to15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
15accommodate future anticipated growth of a community. Priority16shall be given to economically distressed units of local17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
16shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution.260To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
17government.18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
18(6)To repair and eliminate failing septic tank systems, to eliminate19illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
 illegal drainage connections, and to expand waste treatment systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			•
20systems if the system is being expanded as a remedy to eliminate21failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority22shall be given to economically distressed units of local23government.24(7)To improve stormwater controls and management practices.25(8)To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water26pollution.27(9)To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff.28(10)To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by29reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent		(6)	
 failing septic tank systems or illegal drainage connections. Priority shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			
 shall be given to economically distressed units of local government. (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			
 government. (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			
 (7) To improve stormwater controls and management practices. (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			
 (8) To facilitate planning that targets reductions in surface water pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 		(7)	e
 pollution. (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			· · · ·
 (9) To fund operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff. (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 		(0)	
 (10) To encourage the establishment of restricted riparian buffers by reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 		(9)	
 reimbursing local governments under G.S. 105-275.3 for their loss of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property tax base under G.S. 105-275. (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			
30of tax revenue due to exclusion of these buffers from the property31tax base under G.S. 105-275.32(d)Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent		<u>(10)</u>	
 31 <u>tax base under G.S. 105-275.</u> 32 (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent 			· · ·
32 (d) Limit on Operating and Administrative Expenses. – No more than two percent			
		(d) Limit on (
34 thousand dollars (\$850,000), whichever is less, may be used each fiscal year for			• • • •
35 administrative and operating expenses of the Board of Trustees and its staff."			
36 Section 4. G.S. $105-282.1(a)(3)$ reads as rewritten:		-	
37 "(3) After an owner of property entitled to exemption under G.S. 105-			
38 278.3, 105-278.4, 105-278.5, 105-278.6, 105-278.7, or 105-278.8	38		
39 or exclusion under G.S. 105-275(3), (7), (8), (12), (12a), (17)	39		
40 through (19), (21) or (39), G.S. 105-277.1, or G.S. 105-278 has	40		
41 applied for exemption or exclusion and the exemption or exclusion	41		applied for exemption or exclusion and the exemption or exclusion
42 has been approved, the owner is not required to file an application	42		has been approved, the owner is not required to file an application

1		in subsequent years except in the following circumstances: unless
2		either of the following occurs:
3	a.	New or additional property is acquired or improvements are
4		added or removed, necessitating a change in the valuation of the
5		property; or <u>property.</u>
6	b.	There is a change in the use of the property or the qualifications
7		or eligibility of the taxpayer necessitating a review of the
8		exemption or exclusion."
9	Section 5.	This act is effective for taxes imposed for taxable years beginning
10	on or after July 1, 200	00.