

Pickens County Assessors' Office

Your Guide to the 2019 Reassessment Program

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Reassessment

The Reassessment Program Act 208:



Act 208, as passed by the General Assembly in 1975, provides that all real property will be valued at its current fair market value (the price a property would sell for in the open real estate market). Act 208 also provides for the classification of all real property for assessment purposes and provides that all real property be assessed at one time.

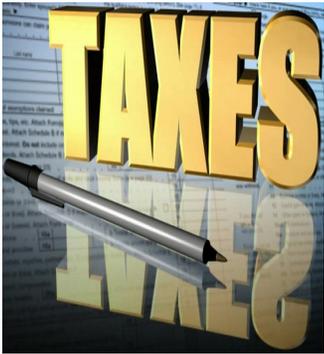
The last six reassessment programs for Pickens County were implemented for tax years 1980,1990,1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. As with the first six programs, the new 2019 reassessment is part of a continuing reassessment program designed to equalize property values, redistributing the tax on real property on a more equitable basis.

The 2019 Reassessment Program in Pickens County:

In 1999, the legislature passed Code of Laws of South Carolina 12-43-217(a), “Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, once every fifth year each county of the State shall appraise and equalize those properties under its jurisdiction. Property valuation must be complete at the end of December of the fourth year and the county or State shall notify taxpayer of any change in value or classification if the change is \$1,000 or more.”

A. WHY IS CURRENT FAIR MARKET VALUE SO IMPORTANT?

The market value of property will continue to change. Unfortunately, property values do not all change at the same rate; some increase or decrease at a faster rate due to location, desirability of the neighborhood or property, age and physical condition, etc. The key word in the reassessment program is accuracy. Taxes cannot be levied fairly unless the true value of each property is known. Correct assessments are not possible unless correct appraisals of property are made in light of present value, not what it was worth in past years. This is the most important function of a continuing assessment equalization system.



B. WILL MY TAXES INCREASE BECAUSE OF REASSESSMENT?

Some property will notice a decrease in taxes, some will stay the same and some will pay more taxes. Reassessment is not created to raise taxes, it is intended to distribute the taxes collected more fairly among all property owners. Because there have been five-years since the last reassessment – of which most of those values were based on sales from 2012 and 2013, property values are likely to increase. Unless a property is badly in need of repair, it is unusual for property a value to go down from the 2014 reassessment. Because of the increase in values during reassessment, state law requires that local government reduce the millage rate (i.e.. tax rate or levy) to what is called a "rollback millage."

C. STATE LAW PROVIDES ROLLBACK MILLAGE

Code of Laws of S.C. 12-37-251(E): "In the year of reassessment the millage rate for all real and personal property must not exceed the rollback millage, except that the rollback millage may be increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index for the year immediately preceding the year of reassessment."

Rollback millage is calculated by dividing the prior year property tax revenue by the adjusted total assessed value applicable in the year the values derived from a county wide equalization and reassessment program are implemented. The amount of assessed value must be adjusted by deducting assessments added for property or improvements not previously taxed for new construction, and for renovation of existing structures.

D. APPRAISAL/ASSESSMENT SYSTEM WILL CONTINUE TO BE UPDATED

The county-wide reassessment program is scheduled to be updated every five years. The 2019 values will remain as is (no changes) until the next countywide reassessment program unless there is:

1. an assessable transfer of interest (ATI) which requires the removal of a 15% cap,
2. an addition or renovation to the property which increases the value,
3. an addition or removal of a property-tax exemption,
4. a value decrease due to a property appeal and data correction,
5. an omitted improvement added to the tax roll,
6. a change in use of the property,
7. Changes by the Assessor as required by law. See SC Real Property Reform Act of 2006. To read this act in its entirety, you can refer to 12-37-(3110-3170) of the South Carolina Code of Law. <http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t12c037.php>

The South Carolina Real Property Valuation Reform Act of 2006

A. The South Carolina Real Property Valuation Reform Act of 2006

- Exempts legal residence from school operating millage.
- Reimburses school districts for the tax revenue exempted.
- Increases state sales tax by 1%.
- Reduces state sales tax on unprepared food to 0% effective 11/1/07.
- Caps county and school millage by CPI and population growth.
- Caps increases in taxable value of all property to 15% during the five year reassessment cycle.
- This act also creates what is called an **Assessable Transfer of Interest (ATI)**. An ATI is defined as a transfer of an existing interest in real property that subjects the real property to appraisal. For purposes of this definition, an existing interest in real property includes life estate interests. SC Code of Law Section 12-37-3150(A). See below for additional information on ATI's.

B. WHEN TO REVALUE PROPERTY BASED ON AN ATI-

For property tax years beginning after 2006, the fair market value of real property is its fair market value applicable for the later of:

1. The base year as defined in 12-37-3140. For purposes of determining a “base year” fair market value pursuant to this section, the fair market value of real property is its appraised value applicable for property tax year 2007.
2. December thirty-first of the year in which an assessable transfer of interest has occurred.
3. As it may be adjusted as determined in a countywide reassessment program conducted pursuant to Section 12-43-217, but limited to increases in such value provided in 12-37-3140(B)

C. Limits in a Reassessment Year-

Section 12-37-3140(B) of the South Carolina code of law limits reassessment increases in taxable value to 15% within a 5 year period.

However, under section 12-37-3130(1) additions and improvements are exempt from the 15% taxable value cap and will be added at the current market value. Some common additions and improvements are:

1. new construction
2. reconstruction
3. major additions to the boundaries of the property or a structure on the property
4. remodeling
5. renovation and rehabilitation including installation

Additions or improvements do not include minor construction or ongoing maintenance and repair of existing structures

The repair or reconstruction of a structure damaged or destroyed by a disaster, to include, but not limited to, construction defects, defective materials, fire, wind, hail, flood, and acts of God, is not an addition or improvement to the extent that the structure as repaired or reconstructed, is similar in size, utility, and function of the structure damaged or destroyed, and the rebuilding or reconstruction is begun within eight years after determination of the damage or destruction.

Construction of facilities in a home that makes the home handicapped accessible is not an addition or improvement if the utility and function of the structure remains unchanged

Reassessment tables should be used to value all new houses built and additions and improvements for the reassessment period. Exception: if new construction is combined with an ATI in the same year, the assessor will use FMV as of December 31 of that year.

Classification of Real Property

The County Assessor is charged by South Carolina Law (Act 208 of 1975 as amended) with classifying real property for assessment purposes. All property appraised by the Pickens County Assessor has been classified into four categories depending on whether application has been made for either legal residence and/or agricultural use value. Below, you will find a brief explanation as to the meaning of each of the four classes and the appropriate assessment ratio associated with each class.

1. LEGAL RESIDENCE-

Legal Residence refers to the special 4% assessment ratio for owner occupied homes. This results in a tax savings of more than one-third of the tax bill compared to the 6% ratio if application for the special assessment is not made. Here is a link to an on-line application.

<http://www.pickensassessor.org/forms/legalresidence/>



A. Definition of Legal Residence:

For property tax purposes the term "Legal Residence" shall mean the permanent home or dwelling place owned by a person and occupied by the owner thereof and where he or she is domiciled. However, the same shall not include a residence maintained principally for vacation or recreational purposes.

B. Qualification Requirement for Legal Residence:

To qualify for the special property tax assessment ratio allowed by this item, the owner-occupant must have actually owned and occupied the residence as his legal residence and been domiciled at that address for some period during the applicable tax year and remain in that status at the time of filing the application required by this item.

The owner must have title (deed or will) or bond for title recorded in the Register of Deeds Office or have an equity interest (Contract for Sale); and the property must be occupied by the owner as his legal residence. The property can include not more than five acres contiguous thereto and be owned totally or in part in fee or by life estate, but shall not include any portion which is not owned and occupied for residential purposes.

Taxpayers who qualify for legal residence also qualify for additional relief as provided in the Property Tax Reform Act of 2006. This relief is applied to 100% school operating portion of the millage.

C. When to File for Legal Residence:

The owner of the property or the owner's agent must apply for the four percent assessment ratio before the first penalty date for the payment of taxes for the tax year for which the owner first claims eligibility. Example: for tax year 2019... file between January 1, 2019 and January 15, 2020.

When filing for the special assessment as legal residence (4% ratio), it is important to note that Section 12-43-220(c)(2)(iv) of the SC Code of Law states:

“In addition to the certification, the burden of proof for eligibility for the four percent assessment ratio is on the owner-occupant and the applicant must provide proof the assessor requires including, but not limited to:
(A) a copy of the owner-occupant's most recently filed South Carolina individual income tax return;
(B) copies of South Carolina motor vehicle registrations for all motor vehicles registered in the name of the owner-occupant;
(C) other proof required by the assessor necessary to determine eligibility for the assessment ratio allowed by this item.”

Once an initial application for legal residence has been qualified, no further application is necessary while the property continues to meet the eligibility requirements of this item. In any year that you change legal residence to another property, a new application must be filed on the new legal residence during the filing period. The owner shall notify the assessor of any change in use within six months of the change.

One change in the law that occurred for tax years 2012 forward was how the special assessment as legal residence is granted on ownership interests that are less than 100%. Here is how Section 12-43-220(c)(8) reads:

“(8)(i) For ownership interests in residential property created by deed if the interest in the property has not already transferred by operation of law, when the individual claiming the special four percent assessment ratio allowed by this item has an ownership interest in the residence that is less than fifty percent ownership in fee simple, then the value of the residence allowed the special four percent assessment ratio is a percentage of that value equal to the individual's ownership interest in the residence, but not less than the amount provided pursuant to subitem (4) of this item. This subitem (8) does not apply in the case of a residence otherwise eligible for the special four percent assessment ratio when occupied jointly by a married couple or which remains occupied by a spouse legally separated from a spouse who has abandoned the residence. If the special four percent assessment ratio allowed by this item applies to only a fraction of the value of residence, then the exemption allowed pursuant to Section 12-37-220(B)(47) applies only to value attributable to the taxpayer's ownership interest.

(ii) Notwithstanding subitem (i), for ownership interests in residential property created by deed if the interest in the property has not already transferred by operation of law, an applicant may qualify for the four percent assessment ratio on the entire value of the property if the applicant:

- (A) owns at least a twenty-five percent interest in the subject property with immediate family members;*
- (B) is not a member of a household currently receiving the four percent assessment ratio on another property; and*
- (C) otherwise qualifies for the four percent assessment ratio.”*

2. AGRICULTURAL USE VALUE

Agricultural Use Value refers to the appraised value assigned to those acreage tracts of land that qualified based on bona fide agricultural use of the property. Here is a link to an on-line application. [Agricultural Use Classification Form](#)

A. Requirements for Agricultural Real Property, 12-43-232:

1. If the tract is used to grow timber, the tract must be five acres or more. Tracts of timberland of less than five acres which are contiguous to or are under the same management system as a tract of timberland which meets the minimum acreage requirement are treated as part of the qualifying tract. Tracts of timberland of less than five acres are eligible to be agricultural real property when they are owned in combination with other tracts of non-timberland agricultural real property that qualify as agricultural real property. For the purposes of this item, tracts of timberland must be devoted actively to growing trees for commercial use.
2. For tracts not used to grow timber as provided in item (1) of this section, the tract must be ten acres or more. Non timberland tracts of less than ten acres which are contiguous to other such tracts which, when added together, meet the minimum acreage requirements, are treated as a qualifying tract. For purposes of this item (2) only, contiguous tracts include tracts with identical owners of record separated by a dedicated highway, street, or road or separated by any other public way.
3. Non-timberland tracts not meeting the acreage requirement of item (2) qualify as agricultural real property if the person making the application required pursuant to Section 12-43-220(d)(3) earned at least one thousand dollars of gross farm income for at least three of the five taxable years preceding the year of the application.



The assessor may require the applicant(s) to give written authorization consistent with privacy laws allowing the assessor to verify farm income from the Department of Revenue or the Internal Revenue Service and (ii) to provide the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) farm identification number of the tract and allow verification with the ASCS Office.

B. Qualification Requirements for Agricultural Use Value:

Agricultural real property which is actually used for such purposes shall be taxed on an assessment equal to:

1. Four percent of its fair market value for such agricultural purposes for owners or lessees who are individuals or partnerships and certain corporations which do not:
 - (i) have more than ten shareholders
 - (ii) have as a shareholder a person (other than an estate) who is not an individual
 - (iii) have a nonresident alien as a shareholder
 - (iv) have more than one class of stock

2. Six percent of its fair market value for such agricultural purposes for owners or lessees who are corporations, except for certain corporations specified in (A) above. (South Carolina Code 12-43-220(d)(1)).

C. When to File for Agricultural Use Value:

The owner of the property or the owner's agent must apply for the special valuation based on agricultural use before the first penalty date for the payment of taxes for the tax year for which the owner first claims eligibility. Example: For tax year 2019, file between January 1, 2019 and January 16, 2020.

Once an initial application for agricultural use value has been qualified, no further application is necessary while the property continues to meet the eligibility requirements of this item. In any year that the ownership changes, a new application must be filed by the new owner during the filing period. The owner shall notify the assessor of any change in use within six months of the change.

Remember: Failure to file and become qualified means an automatic 6% assessment.

D. ROLLBACK TAXES

When real property which is in agricultural use and is being valued, assessed, and taxed under the provisions of this article, is applied to another use other than agricultural, it shall be subject to additional taxes, hereinafter referred to as roll-back taxes, in the amount equal to the difference, if any, between the taxes payable on the basis of the agricultural use valuation and assessment, and the taxes that would have been paid had the property been taxed at the market value appraisal and 6% assessment ratio. The roll-back can be applied to the property for the current tax year (the year of change in use) and each of the five tax years immediately preceding the year of change in use. (South Carolina Code 12-43-220(d)(4)).

4. HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION-

The homestead exemption is not to be confused with legal residence. The elderly (over age 65), the blind, the disabled, and a surviving spouse may be eligible for a \$50,000 deduction from the Assessor's market value appraisal of their legal residence. The owner's tax bill will show the assessed value reduction amount if the owner has qualified for the homestead exemption. Application must be made between January 1 and July 1 to the Pickens County Auditors Office, 222 McDaniel Ave., B7 Pickens, SC 29671, or call 864-898-5895 for exact qualification requirements.

The web address is <http://www.co.pickens.sc.us/auditor/>



3. PROPERTY APPRAISED BY THE SC DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Properties involving transportation, utilities, manufacturing, and personal property are appraised by the South Carolina Department of Revenue and are assessed as follows:

- Transportation; railroads, airlines, and pipelines real and personal property are assessed at 9.5%
- Utilities real and personal property are assessed at 10.5%.
- Manufacturing real and personal property are assessed at 10.5%.



Notification of Appraisal/Assessment information on property appraised by the South Carolina Department of Revenue is sent to the property owner directly from the Department of Revenue. Information on the appraisal notice described in this brochure is for property appraised by Richland County only and does not include property appraised by the South Carolina Department of Revenue.

All real and personal property appraised in Pickens County, including both property appraised by the County and the South Carolina Department of Revenue are billed through the Pickens County Auditor's Office.

How can a property owner check or challenge the appraisal and/or assessment of his property?



All 68,840 plus appraisals/assessments and related ownership data of real property in Pickens County are computerized. There is a public records room with public computers in the Register of Deeds Office. The public records room is open from 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Monday through Friday.

Most real-property records are available on-line and can be viewed by visiting the Assessors web site:

[Assessor's Website](#)

Under the provision of state law, the property owner may reasonably challenge his appraisal/assessment using the following procedure. (South Carolina Department of Revenue 12-60-2520 as amended).

1. Within ninety (90) days after dated notice of reassessment, the property owner or his agent must file a written objection with the assessor.
2. The assessor will conduct an informal review of all timely-filed appeals.
3. The assessor will notify the property owner of the results of the review by mailing a "Notice of Decision" (NOD) Form.
4. After receiving the Assessor's Notice of Decision (NOD), the property owner may appeal to the Pickens County Board of Assessment Appeals by filing a written protest with the board within 30 days of the "NOD" date.
5. If the property owner is not satisfied with the decision made by the County Board of Assessment Appeals, the owner may appeal to the Administrative Law Court Division within 30 days of the date of the County Board' decision.

In years when there is **NO "Notice of Valuation (NOV) Form required to be mailed:**

- The taxpayer may appeal the fair market value, special use value, the assessment ratio and the property tax assessment of a parcel at any time during the current tax year.
- The appeal must be submitted in writing to the assessor.
- An appeal submitted before the first penalty date applies for the property tax year for which the penalty would apply.
- An appeal submitted on or after the first penalty date applies for the succeeding property tax year.

A Word on Taxes and Fair Assessment



Not every property will experience the same rate of increase or decrease in property value.

Location, type of property, market activity, and the appraised value prior to reassessment – whether above or below the prescribed assessment ratio - all impact the change in value and amount of taxes. In addition, the millage rates set in the future between reassessments to provide revenue needed for local government services will affect the taxes paid by all property owners. The Assessor provides only the information needed by those branches of government which set the tax rate.

Tax bills are prepared in September by the County Auditor and mailed usually by September 30th. Payments are usually available for collection by October 1.



Tax payment dates for real property are:

- Thru January 15 - no penalty
- Thru February 1 - 3% penalty
- Thru March 16 - 10% penalty
- After March 16 - 15% penalty