

the extent of covering any loss of revenue in case it may have determined upon the exemption or partial exemption of certain classes or sub-classes of property under said section, or may have determined upon any special or limited rates of town taxation thereon.

See footnote to sec. 1.

For What Period and as of What Date Taxes Are Levied.

1929, ch. 226, sec. 28.

28. (a) All ordinary state taxes shall be levied for the calendar year.

(b) Except taxes required to be levied upon assessments made by the State Tax Commission, all ordinary county and city taxes shall be levied for the same period as now prescribed by local law, and all ordinary state, county and city taxes shall be levied as of the same date of finality as now prescribed by local law; provided (1) that any county or city which under existing law levies taxes for a taxable year other than the calendar year may by resolution of the county commissioners, or by ordinance or resolution of the legislative department of the city, elect to adopt the calendar year as its taxable year, and thereafter all state and county taxes in each county so electing and all city taxes in such city shall be levied for the calendar year and as of the first day of January of such year as the date of finality, and (2) that any county or city changing from the levying of taxes for a taxable year other than the calendar year to the levying of taxes for the calendar year, as hereinabove authorized, may, in the discretion of the County Commissioners or of the legislative department of such city, make a fractional levy of county or city taxes for the period intervening between the end of the last taxable year and the beginning of the next calendar year, and if it elects to make such fractional levy, such fractional levy may either be collected separately or added to the levy for the next succeeding calendar year, and all taxes levied separately under this proviso for a fraction of the year shall be levied as of a date of finality three months prior to the beginning of such fractional period, and (3) that any county or city which under existing law levies its taxes for the calendar year, but as of a date of finality other than the first day of January of such year, may by resolution of its county commissioners or by ordinance or resolution of the legislative department of the city elect to adopt the first day of January of such calendar year as the date of finality, and (4) any county or city which under existing law levies its taxes for the calendar year, but as of a date of finality other than the first day of January of such year, and also other than the first day of October of the last preceding year, may by resolution of its county commissioners, or by ordinance or resolution of the legislative department of the city, elect to adopt the first day of October of the preceding year as the date of finality for the next taxable calendar years, and any county or city which has so elected may subsequently under proviso (3) of this section elect to adopt the first day of January of the taxable year as the date of finality for subsequent taxable years.