2021 -- S 0115

LC000382

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2021

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION -- LEVY AND ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL TAXES

Introduced By: Senators Seveney, Coyne, Murray, and DiPalma

Date Introduced: January 26, 2021

Referred To: Senate Housing & Municipal Government

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Sections 44-5-1, 44-5-12, 44-5-13 and 44-5-30 of the General Laws in

Chapter 44-5 entitled "Levy and Assessment of Local Taxes" are hereby amended to read as

follows:

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44-5-1. Powers of city or town electors to levy -- Date of assessment of valuations.

The electors of any city or town qualified to vote on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money, when legally assembled, may levy a tax for the purposes authorized by law, on the ratable property of the city or town, either in a sum certain, or in a sum not less than a certain sum and not more than a certain sum. The tax is apportioned upon the assessed valuations

9 <u>pursuant to § 44-5-12</u> as determined by the assessors of the city or town as of December 31 in each

year at 12:00 A.M. midnight, the date being known as the date of assessment of city or town

valuations.

44-5-12. Assessment at full and fair cash value.

(a) All real property subject to taxation shall be assessed at its full and fair cash value, <u>as</u>

of December 31 in the year of the last update or revaluation, or at a uniform percentage of its value

thereof, not to exceed one hundred percent (100%), to be determined by the assessors in each town
or city; provided, that:

(1) Any residential property encumbered by a covenant recorded in the land records in favor of a governmental unit or Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation restricting either or both the rents that may be charged or the incomes of the occupants shall be assessed and

taxed in accordance with § 44-5-13.11;

- (2) In assessing real estate that is classified as farm land, forest, or open space land in accordance with chapter 27 of this title, the assessors shall consider no factors in determining the full and fair cash value of the real estate other than those that relate to that use without regard to neighborhood land use of a more intensive nature;
- (3) Warwick. The city council of the city of Warwick is authorized to provide, by ordinance, that the owner of any dwelling of one to three (3) family units in the city of Warwick who makes any improvements or additions on his or her principal place of residence in the amount up to fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), as may be determined by the tax assessor of the city of Warwick, is exempt from reassessment of property taxes on the improvement or addition until the next general citywide reevaluation of property values by the tax assessor. For the purposes of this section, "residence" is defined as voting address. This exemption does not apply to any commercial structure. The property owner shall supply all necessary plans to the building official for the improvements or addition and shall pay all requisite building and other permitting fees as now are required by law; and
- (4) Central Falls. The city council of the city of Central Falls is authorized to provide, by ordinance, that the owner of any dwelling of one to eight (8) units who makes any improvements or additions to his or her residential or rental property in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), as determined by the tax assessor of the city of Central Falls, is exempt from reassessment of property taxes on the improvement or addition until the next general citywide reevaluation of property values by the tax assessor. The property owner shall supply all necessary plans to the building official for the improvements or additions and shall pay all requisite building and other permitting fees as are now required by law.
- (5) Tangible property shall be assessed according to the asset classification table as defined in § 44-5-12.1.
- (6) Provided, however, that, for taxes levied after December 31, 2015, new construction on development property is exempt from the assessment of taxes under this chapter at the full and fair cash value of the improvements, as long as:
- (i) An owner of development property files an affidavit claiming the exemption with the local tax assessor by December 31 each year; and
- (ii) The assessor shall then determine if the real property on which new construction is located is development property. If the real property is development property, the assessor shall exempt the new construction located on that development property from the collection of taxes on improvements, until such time as the real property no longer qualifies as development property, as

defined herein.

For the purposes of this section, "development property" means: (A) Real property on which a single-family residential dwelling or residential condominium is situated and said single-family residential dwelling or residential condominium unit is not occupied, has never been occupied, is not under contract, and is on the market for sale; or (B) Improvements and/or rehabilitation of single-family residential dwellings or residential condominiums that the owner of such development property purchased out of a foreclosure sale, auction, or from a bank, and which property is not occupied. Such property described in § 44-5-12(a)(6)(ii) shall continue to be taxed at the assessed value at the time of purchase until such time as such property is sold or occupied and no longer qualifies as development property. As to residential condominiums, this exemption shall not affect taxes on the common areas and facilities as set forth in § 34-36-27. In no circumstance shall such designation as development property extend beyond two (2) tax years and a qualification as a development property shall only apply to property that applies for, or receives, construction permits after July 1, 2015. Further, the exemptions set forth in this section shall not apply to land.

The exemptions set forth in this subsection (a)(6) for development property shall expire as of December 31, 2021.

- (b) Municipalities shall make available to every land owner whose property is taxed under the provisions of this section a document that may be signed before a notary public containing language to the effect that they are aware of the additional taxes imposed by the provisions of § 44-5-39 in the event that they use land classified as farm, forest, or open space land for another purpose.
- (c) Pursuant to the provisions of § 44-3-29.1, all wholesale and retail inventory subject to taxation is assessed at its full and fair cash value, or at a uniform percentage of its value, not to exceed one hundred percent (100%), for fiscal year 1999, by the assessors in each town and city. Once the fiscal year 1999 value of the inventory has been assessed, this value shall not increase. The phase-out rate schedule established in § 44-3-29.1(d) applies to this fixed value in each year of the phase out.

44-5-13. Assessment and apportionment according to law -- Date of assessment.

The assessors shall assess all valuation and apportion any tax levy on the inhabitants of the city or town and the ratable property in the city or town according to law, and the assessed valuation of the ratable property is made as of the date of assessment provided in § 44-5-1 and shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 44-5-12; except that personal property consisting of stocks in trade and materials used in manufacture, which include raw materials, fuel, goods in process of manufacture, and completed products, except those which are specifically exempt by statute, are

estimated at the average of the personalty kept on hand or located in the taxing district during the twelve (12) months ending with the date of assessment, or the average of any portion of the twelve

(12) months when the business has not been carried on or located in the taxing district for a year.

44-5-30. Judgment on petition where taxpayer has filed account.

If the taxpayer has given in an account, and if on the trial of the petition, either with or without a jury, it appears that the taxpayer's real estate, tangible personal property, or intangible personal property has been assessed, if assessment has been made at full and fair cash value, at a value in excess of its full and fair cash value, or if assessment has purportedly been made at a uniform percentage of full and fair cash value, at a percentage in excess of the uniform percentage, in excess of the provisions of § 44-5-12 or if it appears that the tax assessed is illegal in whole or in part, the court shall give judgment that the sum by which the taxpayer has been so overtaxed, or illegally taxed, with his or her costs, be deducted from his or her tax; but if the taxpayer's tax be paid, whether before or after the filing of the petition, then the court shall give judgment for the petitioner for the sum by which he or she has been so overtaxed, or illegally taxed, plus the amount of any penalty paid on the tax, with interest from the date on which the tax and penalty were paid and costs, which judgment shall be paid to the petitioner by the city or town treasurer out of the treasury. If, however, on the trial of the petition, it appears that the taxpayer has fraudulently concealed or omitted any property from his or her account, or if it appears that the assessors have not assessed either the taxpayer's real estate or his or her tangible personal property or his or her intangible personal property at a value in excess of its full and fair cash value, if assessment has been made at full and fair cash value, or if assessment has purportedly been made at a uniform percentage of full and fair cash value, at a percentage in excess of the uniform percentage the provisions of § 44-5-12, and that the taxpayer has not been illegally taxed, the assessors shall have judgment and execution for their costs.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION -- LEVY AND ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL TAXES

This act would authorize tax assessors in the cities and towns to use the last statutory update
or revaluation as the assessed valuation upon which to levy taxes regarding their real property.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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