

2014 -- H 7289

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2014

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A N A C T

RELATING TO TAXATION - PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

Introduced By: Representative K. Joseph Shekarchi

Date Introduced: January 30, 2014

Referred To: House Finance

(by request)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 44-33-3 of the General Laws in Chapter 44-33 entitled "Property  
2 Tax Relief" is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 **44-33-3. Definitions.** -- As used in this chapter:

4 (1) "Claimant" means a homeowner or renter, who has filed a claim under this chapter  
5 and was domiciled in this state for the entire calendar year for which he or she files a claim for  
6 relief under this chapter. In the case of claim for rent constituting property taxes accrued, the  
7 claimant shall have rented property during the preceding year for which he or she files for relief  
8 under this chapter. Claimant shall not mean or include any person claimed as a dependent by any  
9 taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code of the United States, 26 U.S.C. section 1 et seq. When  
10 two (2) individuals of a household are able to meet the qualifications for a claimant, they may  
11 determine between themselves as to who the claimant is. If they are unable to agree, the matter is  
12 referred to the tax administrator and his or her decision is final. If a homestead is occupied by two  
13 (2) or more individuals, and more than one individual is able to qualify as a claimant, and some or  
14 all of the qualified individuals are not related, the individuals may determine among themselves  
15 as to who the claimant is. If they are unable to agree, the matter is referred to the tax  
16 administrator, and his or her decision is final.

17 (2) "Disabled" means those persons who are receiving a social security disability benefit.

18 (3) "Gross rent" means rental paid in cash or its equivalent solely for the right of  
19 occupancy of a homestead, exclusive of charges for any utilities, services, furniture, furnishings,

1 or personal property appliances furnished by the landlord as a part of the rental agreement. If the  
2 landlord and tenant have not dealt with each other at arm's length, and the tax administrator is  
3 satisfied that the gross rent charged was excessive, he or she may adjust the gross rent to a  
4 reasonable amount for purposes of this chapter. "Gross rent" includes the rental of space paid to a  
5 landlord for parking of a mobile home, or docking or mooring a houseboat, exclusive of any  
6 charges for utilities, services, furniture, furnishings, or personal appliances furnished by the  
7 landlord as a part of the rental. Twenty percent (20%) of the annual gross rental plus the space  
8 rental fees paid during the year are the annual "property taxes accrued."

9 (4) "Homestead" means the dwelling, whether owned or rented, and so much of the land  
10 surrounding it, not exceeding one acre, as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a  
11 home, and may consist of a part of the multi-dwelling or multi-purpose building and a part of the  
12 land upon which it is built ("owned" includes a vendee in possession under a land contract and  
13 one or more joint tenants or tenants in common). It does not include personal property such as  
14 furniture, furnishings, or appliances, but a mobile home or a houseboat may be a homestead.

15 (5) "Household" means one or more persons occupying a dwelling unit and living as a  
16 single nonprofit housekeeping unit. "Household" shall not include bona fide lessees, tenants, or  
17 roomers, and boarders on contract.

18 (6) "Household income" means all income received by all persons of a household in a  
19 calendar year while members of the household.

20 (7) "Income" means the sum of federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal  
21 Revenue Code of the United States, 26 U.S.C. section 1 et seq., and all non-taxable income  
22 including, but not limited to, the amount of capital gains excluded from adjusted gross income,  
23 alimony, support money, non-taxable strike benefits, cash public assistance and relief (not  
24 including relief granted under this chapter), the ~~gross~~ net amount of any pension or annuity  
25 (including Railroad Retirement Act (see 45 U.S.C. section 231 et seq.) benefits, all payments  
26 received under the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. section 301 et seq., state unemployment  
27 insurance laws, and veterans' disability pensions (see 38 U.S.C. section 301 et seq.), non-taxable  
28 interest received from the federal government or any of its instrumentalities, workers'  
29 compensation, and the gross amount of "loss of time" insurance. It shall not include gifts from  
30 nongovernmental sources, or surplus foods or other relief in kind supplied by a public or private  
31 agency. For the purpose of this chapter, the calculation of "income" shall not include any  
32 deductions for rental losses, business losses, capital losses, exclusion for foreign income, and any  
33 losses received from pass-through entities.

34 (8) "Property taxes accrued" means property taxes (exclusive of special assessments,

1 delinquent interest, and charges for service) levied on a claimant's homestead in this state in 1977  
2 or any calendar year thereafter. If a homestead is owned by two (2) or more persons or entities as  
3 joint tenants or tenants in common, and one or more persons or entities are not a member of  
4 claimant's household, "property taxes accrued" is that part of property taxes levied on the  
5 homestead which reflects the ownership percentage of the claimant and his or her household. For  
6 purposes of this subdivision, property taxes are "levied" when the tax roll is certified by the city  
7 or town assessor. When a homestead is sold during the calendar year of the levy, the "property  
8 taxes accrued" for the seller and buyer is the amount of the tax levy prorated to each in the  
9 closing agreement pertaining to the sale of the homestead or, if not provided for in the closing  
10 agreement, the tax levy is prorated between seller and buyer based upon the delivery date of the  
11 deed of conveyance. When a household owns and occupies two (2) or more homesteads in the  
12 same calendar year, "property taxes accrued" is the sum of the prorated taxes attributable to the  
13 household for each of the homesteads. If the household owns and occupies the homestead for the  
14 part of the calendar year and rents a household for part of the calendar year, it may include both  
15 the proration of taxes on the homestead owned and "rent constituting property taxes accrued"  
16 with respect to the months the homestead is rented, in computing the amount of the claim. All  
17 prorations are made on the basis of the gross tax levy after all exemptions. If a homestead is an  
18 integral part of a larger unit such as a farm, or a multi-purpose or multi-dwelling building,  
19 property taxes accrued is that percentage of the total property taxes accrued as the value of the  
20 homestead is of the total value. For the purposes of this subdivision, "unit" refers to the parcel of  
21 property covered by a single tax statement of which the homestead is a part.

22 (9) "Rent constituting property taxes accrued" means twenty percent (20%) of the gross  
23 rent actually paid in cash or its equivalent in any calendar year by a claimant and his or her  
24 household solely for the right of occupancy of their Rhode Island homestead in the calendar year,  
25 and which rent constitutes the basis, in the succeeding calendar year, of a claim for relief under  
26 this chapter by the claimant, but shall not include any part of the rent paid for occupancy of  
27 premises which are legally exempt from the payment of property taxes.

28 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and shall apply retroactively.

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EXPLANATION  
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
OF  
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1           This act would exempt the amount of any original contributions to a pension or annuity  
2 (including Railroad Retirement Act (see 45 U.S.C. 231 et seq.) benefits from income for the  
3 purpose of determining eligibility for property tax relief.

4           This act would take effect upon passage and would apply retroactively.

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