### [First Reprint]

## ASSEMBLY, No. 862

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

### 219th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2020 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman NICHOLAS CHIARAVALLOTI

**District 31 (Hudson)** 

Assemblyman ROBERT J. KARABINCHAK

**District 18 (Middlesex)** 

**Senator JOSEPH PENNACCHIO** 

**District 26 (Essex, Morris and Passaic)** 

**Senator NELLIE POU** 

District 35 (Bergen and Passaic)

**Co-Sponsored by:** 

Assemblyman Freiman and Senator O'Scanlon

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Permits municipalities to refund excess property taxes paid by a taxpayer who wins an assessment appeal as a property tax credit.

#### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As amended by the General Assembly on June 21, 2021.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/20/2021)

1 **AN ACT** concerning real property assessment appeals and amending P.L.1975, c.361 and P.L.1983, c.137.

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**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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- 1. Section 2 of P.L.1975, c.361 (C.54:3-27.2) is amended to read as follows:
- 9 2. Except as required in paragraph (2) of subsection a. of section 2 10 of P.L.1983, c.137 (C.54:4-134), in the event that a taxpayer is successful in an appeal from an assessment on real property, the 11 12 respective taxing district shall refund any excess taxes paid, together 13 with interest thereon from the date of payment at a rate of five percent per annum or one percentage point above the prime rate assessed for 14 15 each month or fraction thereof, compounded annually at the end of 16 each year, from the date the tax originally was due or paid, whichever 17 date is later, until the date of actual payment, whichever interest rate is 18 lesser, less any amount of taxes, interest, and penalties, which may be 19 applied against delinquencies pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1983, c.137 20 (C.54:4-134), in substantially equal payment periods and substantially equal payment amounts within three years of the date of final 21 22 judgment in the case of nonresidential real property; provided, 23 however, that if the dollar amount of the refund does not exceed 24 \$100,000, the amount shall be repaid within 60 days of the final 25 judgment. In the case of residential real property, the refund shall be paid within 60 days of the date of final judgment; except that a 26 27 municipality may refund the amount owed to the taxpayer as a credit <sup>1</sup>, 28 including any interest that accumulates until the excess is fully 29 returned, against the balance of property taxes that become due and 30 payable on the parcel of real property immediately following the 31 county board of taxation's decision, or the Tax Court judgment, as 32 appropriate <sup>1</sup>. If the excess has not been fully refunded to the taxpayer 33 after three years, then the remaining excess shall immediately be 34 refunded<sup>1</sup>.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude Local Finance Board approval for any municipality that has ended the previous budget year with a deficit in operations caused, whether in whole or in part, by obligations created from tax appeals to issue notes pursuant to section 3 of P.L.2011, c.224 (C.40A:4-89).

"Prime rate" means "prime rate" as that term is defined by R.S.54:48-2.

42 (cf: P.L.2019, c.230, s.1)

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2. Section 2 of P.L.1983, c.137 (C.54:4-134) is amended to read as follows:

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Assembly floor amendments adopted June 21, 2021.

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2. a. (1) Whenever the owner of real property shall be entitled, pursuant to a determination of a county board of taxation or a judgment of the tax court, to a refund of all or any portion of the property taxes paid against the property in any given year, and any property taxes, water or sewer payments, or parking or payroll taxes imposed or to be collected by the municipality against that property or the owner or owners of that property are delinquent at the time of the determination or judgment, the governing body of the municipality constituting the taxing district in which the property is located may apply the refund, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, including any accrued interest, against the delinquency.

(2) In addition to the application of a refund against a delinquency as set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection, a refund from an appeal on the assessment of a property that was a constituent part of an industrial site or complex that is currently vacant or underutilized, and that is subject to any federal or State court order, or administrative action or order, for environmental remediation, shall be deposited by the taxing district with the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, to be used to ensure Once the industrial site has been required site remediation. remediated, any remaining refund amounts shall be returned by the commissioner to the taxpayer within 30 days after completion of the site remediation. Any monies not returned within 30 days shall be paid, with interest, from the date of completion of the site remediation, at a rate of 5% per annum. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any property for which a remediation trust fund has been established pursuant to the provisions of section 25 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-3).

b. If the total amount of the refund is equal to or exceeds the total amount of the delinquency, the lien against the property for unpaid taxes shall be extinguished, and the balance, if any, remaining after the application of the refund against the delinquency shall be forwarded to the owner not later than 60 days after the date of the determination of the county board of taxation or the tax court judgment, as the case may be; except that a municipality may refund the amount owed to the taxpayer as a credit <sup>1</sup>, including any interest that accumulates until the excess is fully returned, against the balance of property taxes that become due and payable on the parcel of real property immediately following the county board of taxation's decision, or the Tax Court judgment, as appropriate <sup>1</sup>. If the excess has not been fully refunded to the taxpayer after three years, then the remaining excess shall <u>immediately be refunded</u><sup>1</sup>. If the total amount of the delinquency exceeds the total amount of the refund, the balance of the delinquency remaining shall remain a lien against the property.

(cf: P.L.2012, c.19, s.2)

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3. This act shall take effect immediately.