

City of Providence

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

CHAPTER 1988-27

No. 340 **AN ORDINANCE** RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX
CLASSIFICATION FOR THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Approved July 1, 1988

Be it ordained by the City of Providence:

Section 1. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Providence, Rhode Island is hereby amended by adding an article to Chapter 21 to be designated ARTICLE X which reads as follows:

"ARTICLE X. PROPERTY TAX CLASSIFICATION FOR THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

Sec. 21-181. Property Tax Classification.

The City of Providence hereby adopts a system of classification of taxable property in conformity with the provisions of Sections 44-5-20.7 through 44-5-20.9 of the General Laws of Rhode Island effective for taxes assessed as of December 31, 1987.

Sec. 21-182. Property Tax Classification - Apportionment of Taxes.

(a) All ratable property in the City of Providence shall be classified by the assessor as follows:

(i) Class One. All ratable real estate.

(ii) Class Two. All ratable tangible personal property.

(b) Class Two shall also include all motor vehicles and trailers subject to the excise tax created by Chapter 44-34 of the General Laws of Rhode Island.

(c) The valuation of residential real estate shall be reduced by thirty-five (35%) percent.

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(d) Residential real estate is defined as real property used or held for human habitation containing one (1) or more dwelling units including rooming houses and mobile homes with facilities designed and used for living, sleeping, cooking and eating on a nontransient basis. Such property includes accessory land, buildings or improvements incidental to such habitation and used exclusively by the residents of the property or their guests. Such property shall not include a hotel or motel.

(e) Where real property is used or held for more than one (1) purpose, including uses other than residential real estate uses, the assessor shall allocate the percentage of the full and fair cash value of the property devoted to residential real estate uses to residential real estate.

(f) The percentage reduction in valuation of residential real estate shall apply to residential real estate containing six (6) or less dwelling units. In the case of multiple dwellings containing more than six (6) dwelling units, the percentage reduction in valuation shall be applied to the result of dividing the assessed valuation by the number of dwelling units in the multiple dwelling and multiplying the quotient by six (6).

Sec. 21-183. Property Tax Classification - Apportionment of Levies.

The assessor in apportioning the levy of all taxes shall apply different rates of taxation against Class One and Class Two property calculated as follows:

(a) For taxes levied in 1988 upon the assessed valuations as of December 31, 1987 (hereinafter the "revaluation year"), the assessor shall calculate rates of taxation for Class One and Class Two property respectively sufficient to produce taxes in the amount of the total levy, including the excise tax levy of Chapter 44-34, with the rate of tax-

ation for Class Two property in an amount which is two hundred and forty (240%) percent greater than the rate of taxation against Class One property.

(b) In the year next immediately succeeding the revaluation year, the assessor shall (i) apply the respective rates of taxation in effect in the revaluation year against the Class One and Class Two property as assessed for the revaluation year but revised to reflect corrections and adjustments, including changes in assessments arising out of proceedings before the board of tax assessment review or otherwise, and (ii) determine the proportions (expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest one-tenth (1/10) of one (1%) percent of the result produced by Class One and Class Two property respectively. The assessor shall compare such percentage produced by Class Two property with the percentage of the taxes produced in the preceding year by Class Two property and the lower percentage shall be the Class Two percentage. The Class One percentage shall be the difference between the Class Two percentage and one hundred (100%) percent. The assessor shall then determine the rate of taxation for Class One property which shall be an amount sufficient to produce the Class One percentage of the total tax levy, including the excise tax levy of Chapter 44-34, and determine the rate of taxation for Class Two property which shall be an amount sufficient to produce the Class Two proportion of the total tax levy, including the excise tax levy of Chapter 44-34.

(c) In each subsequent year the assessor shall determine the rate of taxation for Class One property which shall be an amount sufficient to produce the Class One percentage of the total tax levy, including the excise tax levy of Chapter 44-34, for the respective year, and shall determine the rate of taxation for Class Two property which shall

be an amount sufficient to produce the Class Two percentage of the total tax levy, including the excise tax levy of Chapter 44-34, for the respective year."

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

IN CITY COUNCIL
JUN 21 1988
FIRST READING
READ AND PASSED

R. M. Mendenover
CLERK

IN CITY
COUNCIL
JUN 23 1988

FINAL READING
READ AND PASSED

Nicholas W. Epton
PRESIDENT

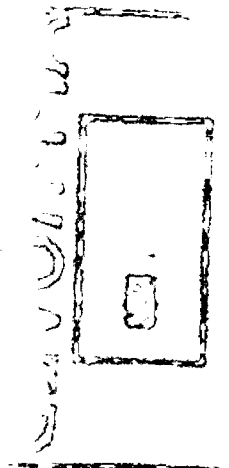
R. M. Mendenover
CLERK

APPROVED
JUL 1 1988
[Signature]
MAYOR

FILED

MAY 27 4 25 PM '88

DEPT. OF CITY CLERK
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



IN CITY COUNCIL
JUN 2 1988
FIRST READING
REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Rose M. Menlove CLERK

*Councilman Glavin, Councilman Dillon,
Councilwoman Synoli (By Request)*