#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST Compiled by the NJ State Law Library

NJSA: 54:4-8.57 et al

(Homestead Rebate Act)

LAWS OF: 1990

CHAPTER: 61

Bill No:

A 3607/3609

Sponsor(s):

Bryant and others

Date Introduced: May 24, 1990

Committee: Assembly: Appropriations

Senate:

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Amended during passage:

No

Assembly Committee Substitute

enacted.

Date of Passage:

Assembly:

June 19, 1990

Senate:

June 20, 1990

Date of Approval: July 12, 1990

Following statements are attached if available:

Sponsor statement:

Yes

Committee Statement: Assembly: Yes

Senate:

Νo

Fiscal Note:

No

Veto Message:

No

Message on signing:

No

Following were printed:

Reports:

No

Hearings:

No

KBG/SI.J

## ASSEMBLY, No. 3607

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### INTRODUCED MAY 24, 1990

#### By Assemblymen JACOBSON and ROBERTS

AN ACT concerning property tax relief for homesteads, amending P.L.1981, c.239, supplementing Title 54 of the Revised Statutes, Title 54A of the New Jersey Statutes and repealing parts of the statutory law.

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

- 1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act of 1990."
  - 2. (New section) As used in this act:

"Condominium" means the form of real property ownership provided for under the "Condominium Act," P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-1 et seq.);

"Continuing care retirement community" means a residential facility primarily for retired persons where lodging and nursing, medical or other health related services at the same or another location are provided as continuing care to an individual pursuant to an agreement effective for the life of the individual or for a period greater than one year, including mutually terminable contracts, and in consideration of the payment of an entrance fee with or without other periodic charges;

"Cooperative" means a housing corporation or association which entitles the holder of a share or membership interest thereof to possess and occupy for dwelling purposes a house, apartment, manufactured or mobile home or other unit of housing owned or leased by the corporation or association, or to lease or purchase a unit of housing constructed or to be constructed by the corporation or association;

"Director" means the Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury;

"Dwelling house" means any residential property assessed as real property which consists of not more than four units, of which not more than one may be used for commercial purposes, but shall not include a unit in a condominium, cooperative, horizontal property regime or mutual housing corporation;

"Homestead" means:

a. (1) a dwelling house and the land on which that dwelling house is located which constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is owned and used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

- (2) a dwelling house situated on land owned by a person other than the claimant which constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is owned and used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;
- (3) a condominium unit or a unit in a horizontal property regime which constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is owned and used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;
- (4) for purposes of this definition as provided in this subsection, in addition to the generally accepted meaning of owned or ownership, a homestead shall be deemed to be owned by a person if that person is a tenant for life or a tenant under a lease for 99 years or more and is entitled to and actually takes possession of the homestead under an executory contract for the sale thereof or under an agreement with a lending institution which holds title as security for a loan, or is a resident of a continuing care retirement community pursuant to a contract for continuing care for the life of that person which requires the resident to bear, separately from any other charges, the proportionate share of property taxes attributable to the unit that the resident occupies;
- b. a unit in a cooperative or mutual housing corporation which constitutes the place of domicile of a residential shareholder or lessee therein, or of a lessee, or shareholder who is not a residential shareholder therein, and which is used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence; and
- c. a unit of residential rental property which unit constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;

"Horizontal property regime" means the form of real property ownership provided for under the "Horizontal Property Act," P.L.1963, c.168 (C.46:8A-1 et seq.);

"Gross income" means all New Jersey gross income required to be reported pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., other than income excludable from the gross income tax return, but before reduction thereof by any applicable exemptions, deductions and credits, received during the taxable year by the owner or residential shareholder in, or lessee of, a homestead;

"Mutual housing corporation" means a corporation not-for-profit, incorporated under the laws of this State on a mutual or cooperative basis within the scope of section 607 of the Lanham Act (National Defense Housing), Pub. L. 849, 76th Congress (42 U.S.C.§1521 et seq.), as amended, which acquired a National Defense Housing Project pursuant to that act;

"Principal residence" means a homestead actually and continually occupied by a claimant as the claimant's permanent residence, as distinguished from a vacation home, property owned and rented or offered for rent by the claimant, and other

secondary real property holdings;

"Rent constituting property taxes" means 18% of the rent paid by the claimant during the tax year on a unit of residential rental property which constitutes the claimant's homestead;

"Resident" means an individual:

- a. who is domiciled in this State, unless he maintains no permanent place of abode in this State, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate no more than 30 days of the tax year in this State; or
- b. who is not domiciled in this State but maintains a permanent place of abode in this State and spends in the aggregate more than 183 days of the tax year in this State, unless the individual is in the Armed Forces of the United States;

"Residential rental property" means:

- a. any building or structure or complex of buildings or structures in which dwelling units are rented or leased or offered for rental or lease for residential purposes;
- b. a rooming house, hotel or motel, if the rooms constituting the homestead are equipped with kitchen and bathroom facilities; and
- c. any building or structure or complex of buildings or structures constructed under the following sections of the National Housing Act (Pub.L.73-479) as amended and supplemented: section 202, Housing Act of 1959 (Pub.L.86-372) and as subsequently amended, section 231, Housing Act of 1959;

"Residential shareholder in a cooperative or mutual housing corporation" means a tenant or holder of a membership interest in that cooperative or corporation, whose residential unit therein constitutes the place of his domicile and his principal residence, and who may deduct real property taxes on his federal tax return pursuant to section 216 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C.§216; and

"Tax year" means the calendar year in which property taxes are due and payable.

- 3. (New section) a. A resident of this State, other than a resident whose homestead is a residential rental property, shall be allowed a rebate for the tax year equal to the amount by which property taxes paid by the claimant in that tax year on the claimant's homestead exceed 5% of the claimant's gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500 (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), provided that:
- (1) in the case of a married couple filing a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or an individual filing a return who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year;
- (2) in the case of an unmarried individual who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$35,000 for that year;

- (3) in the case of a married individual filing a separate New Jersey gross income tax return, if the spouse of the claimant maintains the same homestead as the claimant and also files a separate gross income tax return in this State, the combined gross income of both spouses does not exceed \$70,000, but in no event shall the rebate claimed under this subsection exceed one-half of the amount of the rebate allowable had the spouses filed a joint return and rebate application; and
- (4) in the case of a married individual filing a separate gross income tax return and maintaining a homestead apart from that individual's spouse, gross income does not exceed \$35,000.
- b. A rebate shall be allowed pursuant to this section in relation to the amount of the property taxes actually paid by or allocable to a resident property taxpayer who is a claimant on more than one homestead, but the aggregate amount of the property taxes claimed shall not exceed the total of the proportionate amounts of property taxes assessed and levied against or allocable to each homestead for the portion of the tax year the claimant occupied it as the claimant's principal residence.
- c. If title to a homestead is held by more than one individual as joint tenants or tenants in common, each individual shall be allowed a rebate pursuant to this section only in relation to the individual's proportionate share of the property taxes assessed and levied against the homestead. The individual's proportionate share of the property taxes paid on that homestead shall be equal to the share of that individual's interest in the title. Title may be presumed to be held in equal shares among all co-owners, but if the conveyance under which the title is held provides for unequal interests therein, a claimant's share of the property taxes paid on that homestead shall be in proportion to the claimant's interest in the title.
- d. If the homestead of a claimant is a residential property consisting of more than one unit, that claimant shall be allowed a rebate only in relation to the proportionate share of the property taxes assessed and levied against the residential unit occupied by that claimant, as determined by the local tax assessor.
- 4. (New section) a. A resident of this State whose homestead is a unit of residential rental property, shall be allowed a rebate for the tax year equal to the amount by which the claimant's rent constituting property taxes in that tax year exceeds 5% of the claimant's gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500 (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), provided that:
- (1) in the case of a married couple filing a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or an individual filing a return who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year;
- (2) in the case of an unmarried individual who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross

income does not exceed \$35,000 for that year;

- (3) in the case of a married individual filing a separate New Jersey gross income tax return, if the spouse of the claimant maintains the same homestead as the claimant and also files a separate gross income tax return in this State, the combined gross income of both spouses does not exceed \$70,000, but in no event shall the rebate claimed under this subsection exceed one-half of the amount of the rebate allowable had the spouses filed a joint return and rebate application; and
- (4) in the case of a married individual filing a separate gross income tax return and maintaining a homestead apart from that individual's spouse, gross income does not exceed \$35,000.
- b. If more than one resident, other than a husband and wife, qualify for a rebate by reason of their having occupied the same unit of residential rental property as their homestead, it shall be presumed that each claimant shall be allowed a rebate pursuant to this section only in relation to the individual's proportionate share of the total rent constituting property taxes paid by that claimant which rebate shall be in proportion to the percentage that the total rent paid by that claimant bears to the total rent paid by all tenants of the same unit. For the purposes of a rebate claimed by an individual subject to this subsection, the names and social security numbers of each co-tenant shall be reported by the claimant and the total rent paid shall be presumed to be paid in equal parts among all co-tenants.
- c. If a claimant for a rebate based upon rent constituting property taxes pursuant to this section has no other homestead in this State other than a unit of residential rental property, and that claimant was not a resident of this State for the full tax year, but paid rent for the full tax year for one or more units of residential rental property in this State, the claimant's total rebate otherwise calculated shall be prorated in the proportion which the number of days the claimant occupied residential rental property in this State as a homestead during the tax year bears to 365 days.
- 5. (New section) A resident of this State for the full tax year for which a rebate is claimed, whose homestead has been other than a unit of residential rental property for a part of the tax year and has been a unit of residential rental property for the remainder of that year, shall be allowed a rebate for that tax year equal to the amount by which the sum of the actual property taxes paid by the claimant and the rent constituting property taxes paid by the claimant in that tax year exceeds 5% of the claimant's gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500 (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), provided that:
- a. in the case of a married couple filing a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or an individual filing a return who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that

year;

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- b. in the case of an unmarried individual who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$35,000 for that year;
- c. in the case of a married individual filing a separate New Jersey gross income tax return, if the spouse of the claimant maintains the same homestead as the claimant and also files a separate gross income tax return in this State, the combined gross income of both spouses does not exceed \$70,000, but in no event shall the rebate claimed under this subsection exceed one-half of the amount of the rebate allowable had the spouses filed a joint return and rebate application; and
- d. in the case of a married individual filing a separate gross income tax return and maintaining a homestead apart from that individual's spouse, gross income does not exceed \$35,000.
- 6. (New section) a. No rebate shall be allowed pursuant to this act except upon annual written application therefor, in a manner and on a form prescribed by the director. The director may require a claimant to attach to the rebate application a copy of the appropriate property tax bill or proof of rent paid for the prior tax year. The director may require such other verification of eligibility for a rebate as the director may deem necessary. The application form shall be submitted (1) as part of the claimant's gross income tax return filed pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., or, (2) on any other form and at any time as the director shall prescribe if (a) the claimant is not required to file a gross income tax return or (b) the claimant has filed an application for extension of time to file the claimant's gross income tax return. The director shall, for good cause shown extend the time of any applicant to file a claim for a rebate for a reasonable period, and in such case, the application shall be processed and payment of a rebate made in accordance with the procedures established in the case of applications timely filed. The director may require sworn applications. In the event that the director waives requirement of sworn applications, all declarations by claimants shall be considered as if made under oath and claimants, as to false declarations, shall be subject to the penalties as provided by law for perjury.
- b. Upon approval of rebate applications by the director, the director shall prepare lists of persons entitled to a rebate, together with the respective amounts due each claimant and shall forward such list, on or before September 1, and on or before September 30 with respect to rebate applications submitted pursuant to (b) of subparagraph 2 of subsection a. of this section, to the State Treasurer, the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting and any other officials as the director deems appropriate. The director may inspect the records in the office of the tax collector of a municipality with respect to claims for

rebates.

- c. If a rebate application contains a claim for a rebate that is incorrectly determined by the claimant or is based upon incorrect or insufficient information from which the director is to approve the claim, the director may determine the eligibility of the claimant for a rebate and the correct amount of a rebate to be paid to that claimant from such other information as may be available to the director. In addition, the director may adjust the amount of any rebate to which a claimant may be entitled by any part of the amount of any previous rebate erroneously claimed by and paid to that claimant.
- d. In the case of a claimant whose homestead is a unit in a cooperative, mutual housing corporation or continuing care retirement community, the application shall include the name and address of the location of the property and the amount of real property taxes attributed to the cooperative, mutual housing residential unit or continuing care retirement community residential unit, as shall be indicated in an official notice which shall be furnished by the cooperative, mutual housing corporation or continuing care retirement community for the same year.
- e. A rebate shall be allowed pursuant to this act for a claimant whose ownership of an interest in a homestead is satisfied by the holding of the beneficial interest if legal title thereto or share therein is held by another for the benefit of the claimant.
- 7. (New section) The State Treasurer annually on or before October 30, upon certification of the director and upon warrant of the State Comptroller, shall pay and distribute the amount of the rebate claimed for the prior tax year to each claimant whose rebate is approved by the director.
- 8. (New section) a. The tax collector of each municipality shall, on or before July 1 of each year, furnish the director with a list of property taxpayers in the district delinquent for taxes due and payable for the year immediately preceding and the amounts of such delinquencies. The collector shall report on such list the name and social security number of each owner to whom a delinquency is attributable together with the amount of such delinquency so identified. No rebate payment under this act shall be made to a property owner while that property owner's delinquency remains, provided however that for the purposes of this act, property which is on appeal and for which the statutory percentage of the tax as provided in R.S.54:3-27 has been paid shall not be regarded as delinquent.
- b. If a property tax delinquency remains for the preceding tax year on July 1, the director shall ascertain the amount of the rebate required to be withheld because of such delinquency in each municipality in the State, and shall certify such amounts to the State Treasurer as soon thereafter as may be practicable.
- c. On or before November 15, the director shall notify each rebate claimant whose rebate has been withheld because of

delinquency that the amount of the rebate to which the claimant otherwise would have been entitled has been sent to the tax collector in the municipality to be credited against the claimant's delinquency.

- d. Upon certification by the director as to the amount of rebates required to be withheld because of delinquency in the several municipalities, the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Comptroller, shall pay such amount on or before October 30 to the tax collector in each municipality.
- e. The tax collector in each municipality shall credit the tax delinquency of each property taxpayer who appears on the delinquency list set forth in subsection a. of this section in the amount that otherwise would have been returned to the property taxpayer as a rebate. In the event that the amount so credited exceeds the amount of delinquency, the tax collector may return the difference to the taxpayer or credit such amount to the subsequent property tax bill.
- f. In the case of delinquency in the payment of property taxes by a cooperative, mutual housing corporation or continuing care retirement community, a rebate that may be due an individual resident shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the tax collector of the municipality. The tax collector shall credit the property owner with such payment and the property owner shall, in turn, credit the individual unit owner to the extent of the rebate. The tax collector shall notify the property owner of the amount to be credited.
- 9. (New section) The director is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) and to prescribe forms to administer the provisions of this act.
- 10. (New section) The property tax rebate authorized under this act shall not be subject to garnishment, attachment, execution or other legal process, except as provided in section 1 of P.L.1981, c.239 (C.54A:9-8.1) or except for an income withholding order issued pursuant to P.L.1981, c.417 (C.2A:17-56.7 et seq.), nor shall the payment thereof be anticipated.
- 11. Section 1 of P.L.1981, c.239 (C.54A:9-8.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. Whenever any taxpayer or homeowner shall be entitled to any refund of taxes pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax" (N.J.S. 54A:1-1 et seq.) or a [homestead rebate pursuant to P.L.1976, c.72 (C.54:4-3.80 et seq.)] homestead property tax rebate pursuant to P.L..., c... (C....)(now pending before the Legislature as this bill), and at the same time the taxpayer or homeowner shall be indebted to any agency or institution of State Government or for child support under Title IV-A, Title IV-D, or Title IV-E of the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.§601 et seq.), the Department of the Treasury shall apply or cause to be

applied the refund or rebate, or both, or so much of either or both 1 as shall be necessary, to satisfy the indebtedness. Child support 2 3 indebtedness shall take precedence over all other indebtedness. 4 The Department of the Treasury shall retain a percentage of the proceeds of any collection setoff as shall be necessary to provide 5 6 for any expenses of the collection effort. 7

(cf: P.L.1985, c.278, s.12)

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- 12. (New section) a. A claimant aggrieved by the disapproval of a claim for a rebate or a determination of the amount of a rebate by the director, may, within 30 days after notification of such decision indicating the reason therefor, appeal therefrom to the tax court in accordance with the provisions of the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, R.S.54:48-1 et seq. The tax court shall render its judgment within 90 days from the date the appeal is filed.
- b. The appeal provided by this section shall be the exclusive remedy available to a claimant for review of a decision of the director in respect of the denial of or determination of the amount of a rebate.
- 13. (New section) a. A resident taxpayer who is entitled to a rebate in an amount of \$35 or less pursuant to the "Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act of 1990," P.L...., c.... (C......) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), in lieu of application for and payment of a rebate pursuant to the procedures established in that act, shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., in the amount of that rebate, which credit shall be applied against the taxpayer's gross income tax liability for the taxable year.
- b. A husband and wife maintaining the same homestead and electing to file separate income tax returns pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., shall each be entitled to one-half of the credit for which they may be jointly eligible pursuant to subsection a. of this section.
- c. The amount by which the credit reduces the tax liability below zero shall be considered an overpayment of tax and shall be refunded. To the extent that a claimant for a credit under this section does not have tax liability against which to apply any part of the amount of the credit, any unused amount of the credit shall be considered an overpayment of tax and shall be refunded. Such refunds shall be paid in the same manner as other refunds under the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq.
- d. If a resident of this State who is not required to file a gross income tax return is eligible for a rebate in an amount of \$35 or less, the claimant shall file a claim for the payment of the rebate on or before the date upon which a gross income tax return would otherwise be due, upon such form as the director shall prescribe. The rebate shall be considered an overpayment of tax and shall be

refunded in the same manner as other refunds under the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et. seq.

14. The following are repealed:

P.L.1976, c.72 (C.54:4-3.80 through 54:4-3.94);

Section 6 of P.L.1977, c.242 (C.54:4-3.80a);

Sections 13 and 14 of P.L.1977, c.17 (C.54:4-3.89a and C.54:4-3.92a);

N. J.S. 54A: 4-3; and

Sections 1 through 14 of P.L.1985, c.304 (C.54A:3A-1

through 54A:3A-14).

15. Sections 1 through 13 of this act and this section shall take effect January 1 next following enactment and shall first apply to annual rebates payable pursuant to this act on or before October 30 next following the effective date. Section 14 shall take effect immediately and the repeal of the several provisions of statutory law provided in that section shall first apply to homestead tax relief deductions and credits, tenant credits and homestead rebates applied for, claimed or payable after the effective date of that section; provided however that the repeal of those provisions shall not affect the right of a taxpayer to obtain a credit or refund for any overpayment as a result of the failure to properly claim or otherwise calculate a homestead tax relief deduction or credit or tenant credit prior to the effective date of that section, and shall not affect the right of a claimant to obtain a homestead rebate as a result of the failure to properly claim or otherwise appeal the denial of a homestead rebate prior to the effective date of that section.

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#### **STATEMENT**

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This bill provides individual property tax relief to homeowners and residential tenants in New Jersey.

The "Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act of 1990" effectively caps an individual's property tax payment at an amount equal to 5% of that individual's income. The cap would apply to all married taxpayers and heads of households whose New Jersey gross income is less than \$70,000 and single taxpayers whose gross income is less than \$35,000.

Under the provisions of the bill, a homeowner would be required to pay property taxes and would apply for a payment from the State for the amount that the individual's property taxes exceeded 5% of the individual's gross income. A residential tenant would also be eligible for a payment; 18% of rent would be considered payment for property taxes.

A property taxpayer would file for the payment when filing a New Jersey gross income tax return. Payments would be made to most taxpayers in October, although those entitled to less than a \$35 benefit would calculate their benefit as a credit on the gross income tax return. The maximum homestead benefit is \$500.

This program will replace the current homestead rebate program and the homestead tax relief deduction and homestead tenant credit under the gross income tax. Eligible senior citizens and disabled persons will still qualify to receive the additional \$250 property tax deduction allowed under current law. Revenues to fund this new rebate program will come from changes in the State's gross income tax. This program will take effect in 1991.

This program will provide more than \$400 million in individual property tax relief in the first year. The program will grow each year in relation to the statewide growth in personal income. While total property tax relief benefits will increase each year, the growth in the program will not outpace the state's ability to pay for the program.

This program will help equalize the uneven burden of property taxation throughout the State. It will decrease the negative impact now felt by homeowners who improve their property and will reduce some of the burden of local property tax revaluations.

#### LOCAL TAXATION

The "Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act of 1990."

## ASSEMBLY, No. 3609

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### INTRODUCED MAY 24, 1990

#### By Assemblyman BRYANT

1	AN ACT increasing gross income tax rates within certain
2	additional taxable income brackets, establishing separate tax
3	rate tables for certain filing categories, increasing the
4	exemption for dependents and amending various sections of
5	Title 54A of the New Jersey Statutes.
6	
7	BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the
8	State of New Jersey:
9	1. N.J.S.54A:2-1 is amended to read as follows:
.0	54A:2-1. Imposition of tax. There is hereby imposed a tax for
1	each taxable year (which shall be the same as the taxable year
2	for federal income tax purposes) on the New Jersey gross income
.3	as herein defined of every individual, estate or trust (other than a
4	charitable trust or a trust forming part of a pension or
15	profit-sharing plan), subject to the deductions, limitations and
16	modifications hereinafter provided, determined in accordance
١7	with the following [table] tables with respect to [the taxpayer's]
18	taxpayers' taxable income:
19	a. For married individuals filing a joint return and individuals
20	filing as head of household or as surviving spouse for federal
21	income tax purposes:
22	
23	If the taxable income is:  The tax is:
24	Not over \$20,000.00 2% of taxable income
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26	Over \$20,000.00 but not
27	over \$50,000.00 \$400.00 plus 2.5% of the
28	excess over \$20,000.00
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30	Over \$50,000.00 <u>but not</u>
31	over \$70,000.00 \$1,150.00 plus 3.5% of the
32	excess over \$50,000.00
33	0 \$70,000,00 but not
34	Over \$70,000.00 but not
35	over \$80,000.00
36	excess over \$70,000.00
37	Over \$80,000.00 but not
38	over \$150,000.00 but not over \$150,000.00 \$2,350.00 plus 6.5% of the
39 40	excess over \$80,000.00
40	00,000,000

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1	Over \$150,000.00 \$6,900.00 plus 7.0% of the
2	excess over \$150,000.00
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4	b. For married individuals filing separately, unmarried
5	individuals other than individuals filing as head of household or as
6	a surviving spouse for federal income tax purposes, and estates
7	and trusts:
8	If the taughle image in.
9	If the taxable income is:  Not even \$20,000,000
10 11	Not over \$20,000.00
12	Over \$20,000,00 but not
13	Over \$20,000.00 but not over \$35,000.00\$400.00 plus 2.5% of the
14	
15	<u>excess over \$20,000.00</u>
16	Over \$35,000.00 but not
17	over \$40,000.00 but not over \$40,000.00 \$775.00 plus 5.0% of the
18	excess over \$35,000.00
19	<u>excess over \$55,000.00</u>
20	Over \$40,000.00 but not
21	over \$75,000.00 \$1,025.00 plus 6.5% of the
22	excess over \$40,000.00
23	<u> </u>
24	Over \$75,000.00 \$3,300.00 plus 7.0% of the
25	excess over \$75,000.00
26	
27	c. For the purposes of this section, an individual who would be
28	eligible to file as a head of household for federal income tax
29	purposes but for the fact that such taxpayer is a nonresident
30	alien, shall determine tax pursuant to subsection a. of this section.
31	(cf: P.L.1982, c.229, s.1)
32	2. N.J.S.54A:3-1 is amended to read as follows:
33	54A:3-1. Personal exemptions and deductions. Each taxpayer
34	shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions against his
35	gross income as follows:
36	(a) Taxpayer. Each taxpayer shall be allowed a personal
37	exemption of \$1,000.00 which may be taken as a deduction from
38	his New Jersey gross income.
39	(b) Additional exemptions. In addition to the personal
40	exemptions allowed in (a), the following additional personal
41	exemptions shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income:
42	1. For the taxpayer's spouse who does not file separately -
43	\$1,000.00.
44	2. For each dependent who qualifies as a dependent of the
45	taxpayer during the taxable year for federal income tax purposes
46	[\$1,000.00 plus, for each dependent child attending on a
47	full-time basis an elementary or secondary educational
48	institution not deriving its primary support from public moneys -
49	\$1,000.00] <u>\$1,500.00</u> .

- 3. Taxpayer 65 years of age or over at the close of the taxable
  year \$1,000.00.
  - 4. Taxpayer's spouse 65 years of age or over at the close of the taxable year \$1,000.00.
    - 5. Blind or disabled taxpayer \$1,000.00.
    - 6. Blind or disabled spouse \$1,000.00.
  - (c) Special Rule. The personal exemption allowed under this section shall be limited to that percentage which the total number of months within a taxpayer's taxable year under this act bears to 12. For this purpose 15 days or more shall constitute a month.
  - (d) Nonresidents. A nonresident taxpayer shall be allowed the same deduction for personal exemptions as a resident taxpayer. However, if (1) the nonresident's gross income which is subject to tax under this act is exceeded by (2) his gross income which he would be required to report under this act if he were a resident by more than \$100.00, his deduction for personal exemptions shall be limited by the percentage which (1) is to (2).
  - (cf: N.J.S.54A:3-1)

- 3. N.J.S.54A:2-4 is amended to read as follows:
- 54A:2-4. Minimum taxable income. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, a taxpayer filing as an unmarried individual, an estate or trust, a taxpayer determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, or a married couple filing a joint return, with a gross income of \$3,000.00 or less (\$1,500.00 or less in the case of a married person filing separately), shall not be subject to tax under this act. In the case of a nonresident, gross income shall mean gross income which such nonresident would have reported if he had been a resident.
- (cf: N. J.S.54A:2-4)
  - 4. N.J.S.54A:8-3.1 is amended to read as follows:
  - 54A:8-3.1. Persons required to file a. On or before the filing date prescribed in section 1 of this chapter (C.54A:8-1), an income tax return shall be made and filed by or for [every] an individual, whether filing as unmarried or determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, an estate or trust, having a gross income in excess of \$3,000.00, [or more] and by or for a married couple filing a joint return and having joint gross income in excess of \$3,000.00 (\$1,500.00 or more in the case of a married person filing separately).
  - b. If the income tax liability of husband and wife is determined on a separate return for federal income tax purposes, they shall each also file a separate return for New Jersey income tax purposes and their income tax liabilities under this act shall be separate.
  - c. If the income tax liabilities of husband and wife are determined on a joint return for federal income tax purposes, they shall also file a joint return for New Jersey income tax purposes and their tax liabilities under this act shall be joint and several.

- d. If either husband or wife is a resident and the other is a nonresident, they shall file separate tax returns under this act on such single or separate forms as may be required by the director in which event their tax liabilities shall be separate unless both elect to determine their joint taxable income as if both were residents, in which event their liabilities shall be joint and several.
- e. The return for any deceased individual shall be made and filed by his fiduciary or other person charged with his property.
- f. The return for an individual who is unable to make a return by reason of minority or other disability shall be made and filed by his fiduciary or other person charged with the care of his person or property (other than a receiver in possession of only a part of his property), or by his duly authorized agent.
- g. Any tax under this act, and any increase, interest or penalty thereon, shall, from the time it is due and payable, be a personal debt of the person liable to pay the same, to the State of New Jersey.

(cf: N.J.S.54A:8-3.1)

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5. N.J.S.54A:6-10 is amended to read as follows:

54A:6-10. Pensions and annuities Gross income shall not include that part of any amount received as an annuity under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract which bears the same ratio to such amount as the investment in the contract as of the annuity starting date bears to the expected return under the contract as of such date. Where (1) part of the consideration for an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract is contributed by the employer, and (2) during the 3-year period beginning on the date on which an amount is first received under the contract as an annuity, the aggregate amount receivable by the employee under the terms of the contract is equal to or greater than the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee, then all amounts received as an annuity under the contract shall be excluded from gross income until there has been so excluded an amount equal to the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee.

In addition to that part of any amount received as an annuity which is excludable from gross income as herein provided, gross income shall not include payments of up to \$10,000.00 for a married couple filing jointly, \$5,000.00 for a married person filing separately, or \$7,500.00 for an individual filing as a single taxpayer or an individual determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, which are received as an annuity, endowment or life insurance contract, or payments of any such amounts which are received as pension, disability, or retirement benefits, under any public or private plan, whether the consideration therefor is contributed by the employee or employer or both, by any person who is 62 years of age or older or who, by virtue of disability, is or would be eligible to receive payments under the federal Social Security Act.

Gross income shall not include any amount received under any public or private plan by reason of a permanent and total disability.

Gross income shall not include distributions from an employees' trust described in section 401(a) of the [1954] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Code"), which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Code if the distribution, except the portion representing the employees' contributions, is rolled over in accordance with section 402(a)(5) or section 403(a)(4) of the Code. The distribution shall be paid in one or more installments which constitute a lump-sum distribution within the meaning of section 402(e)(4)(A) (determined without reference to subsection (e)(4)(B)), or be on account of a termination of a plan of which the trust is a part or, in the case of a profit-sharing or stock bonus plan, a complete discontinuance of contributions under such plan. (cf: P.L.1979, c.79, s.1)

- 6. Section 3 of P.L.1977, c.273 (C.54A:6-15) is amended to read as follows:
- 3. Other retirement income a. Gross income shall not include income of up to \$10,000.00 for a married couple filing jointly, \$5,000.00 for a married person filing separately, or \$7,500.00 for an individual filing as a single taxpayer or an individual determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, when received in any tax year by a person aged 62 years or older who received no income in excess of \$3,000.00 from one or more of the sources enumerated in subsections a., b. and k. of N.J.S.54A:5-1, provided, however, that the total exclusion under this subsection and that allowable under N.J.S.54A:6-10 shall not exceed the amounts of the exclusions set forth in this subsection.
- b. In addition to the exclusion provided under N.J.S.54A:6-10 and subsection a. of this section, gross income shall not include income of up to \$6,000.00 for a married couple filing jointly or an individual determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, or \$3,000.00 for a single person or a married person filing separately, who is not covered under N.J.S.54A:6-2 or N.J.S.54A:6-3, but who would be eligible in any year to receive payments under either section if he or she were covered thereby. (cf: P.L.1977, c.273, s.3)
- 7. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 1991.

#### **STATEMENT**

This bill further graduates the rates for the New Jersey gross income tax in order to make those rates more consistent with taxpayers' ability to pay.

The bill provides for marginal rates graduated from the current

2% for income under \$20,000 to 7% for income over \$75,000 for single filers and over \$150,000 for taxpayers who are married or single heads of households. Specifically, the rates would be set as follows:

6	SINGLES AND MARRIED FILING SEPA	RATELY
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8	Not over \$20,000	2.0%
9	Over \$20,000 but not over \$35,000	2.5%
10	Over \$35,000 but not over \$40,000	5.0%
11	Over \$40,000 but not over \$75,000	6.5%
12	Over \$75,000	7.0%
13		
14		
15	MARRIED AND SINGLE HEADS OF HOUS	EHOLDS
16		
17	Not over \$20,000	2.0%
18	Over \$20,000 but not over \$50,000	2.5%
19	Over \$50,000 but not over \$70,000	3.5%
20	Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000	5.0%
21	Over \$80,000 but not over \$150,000	6.5%

Over \$150,000

 This bill also increases the deduction for children and other dependents from the current \$1,000 to \$1,500 per dependent. The bill also includes a technical change in the original language of the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act" to remove an inoperative special exemption for parents of private school students that was declared unconstitutional by the federal courts in <u>Public Funds for Public Schools of New Jersey</u> v. <u>Byrne</u>, 590 F.2d 514 (3rd Cir. 1979), aff'd 442 <u>U.S.</u> 907 (1980).

7.0%

The new gross income tax rates will go into effect on January 1, 1991. This measure will raise approximately \$1.25 billion which will be used to fund programs which provide permanent property tax reform. These programs include a new school aid formula, an individual property tax relief program and a municipal and county tax relief program.

#### STATE TAXATION

 Increases gross income tax rates within new income brackets, establishes separate tax rate tables for filing categories and increases the dependent exemption to \$1,500.

#### ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

# ASSEMBLY, Nos. 3607 and 3609

#### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 14, 1990

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably an Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill Nos. 3607 and 3609.

The Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill Nos. 3607 and 3609 provides individual property tax relief to homeowners and residential tenants in New Jersey through a revised homestead rebate program and increases gross income tax rates with separate rate schedules designated by filing status, in order to make that tax more consistent with taxpayers' ability to pay.

Sections 1 through 10 of the substitute, designated the "Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act of 1990," effectively cap an eligible State resident's annual property tax payments at an amount equal to 5% of the resident's gross income. This program will apply to the forms of home ownership that qualify for the current homestead rebate program, administered pursuant to P.L.1976, c.72 (C.54:4-3.80 et seq.). The revised rebate program will also apply to residential rental tenants.

Minimum rebates are preserved for most of the State's homeowners and tenants without regard to whether their property taxes exceed five percent of their gross income. A minimum rebate of \$150 will be available for homeowners with gross income of \$70,000 or less and \$100 for homeowners with gross income over \$70,000 but not over \$100,000. A minimum rebate of \$65 will be available for tenants with gross income of \$70,000 or less and \$35 for tenants with gross income over \$70,000 but not over \$100,000. Additionally, residents may obtain rebate payments based upon the amount by which their property taxes, or 18% of rent for tenants, exceed 5% of their gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500. Rebates up to \$500, based upon this excess property tax burden, will apply to married taxpayers filing joint tax returns, heads of households and those paying gross income tax as surviving spouses if their New Jersey gross income is \$70,000 or less and to single taxpayers and married taxpayers filing separate tax returns if their individual gross income is \$35,000 or less.

Under the provisions of the substitute, a homeowner meeting the appropriate income criteria will apply for a rebate payment from the State for the amount that the individual's property taxes exceed 5% of the individual's gross income or the minimum rebate. A residential tenant will also be eligible for a rebate payment based

upon 18% of rent being considered as payment of property taxes, or the minimum rebate. Rebate applications, based on the preceding year's property taxes or rent payments considered as property taxes, and gross income, will be made with New Jersey gross income tax returns and payments of rebates will be made to most taxpayers before November following the filing of the applications and tax returns. Homeowners and tenants not required to file gross income tax returns may complete separate rebate applications.

This program will replace the current homestead rebate program, homestead tax relief deduction and homestead tenant credit under the gross income tax which are repealed by the substitute. Eligible senior citizens and disabled persons will still qualify to receive the additional \$250 property tax deduction allowed under current law.

The program will take effect with rebates applied for and paid in 1991.

The substitute further graduates the rates for the gross income tax. It provides for marginal rates graduated from the current 2% for income under \$20,000 to 7% for income over \$75,000 for single filers and over \$150,000 for taxpayers who are married, single heads of households or file as surviving spouses for federal tax purposes. Specifically, the rates would be set as follows:

#### SINGLES AND MARRIED FILING SEPARATELY

Not over \$20,000	2.0%
Over \$20,000 but not over \$35,000	2.5%
Over \$35,000 but not over \$40,000	5.0%
Over \$40,000 but not over \$75,000	6.5%
Over \$75,000	7.0%

## MARRIED FILING JOINTLY/SURVIVING SPOUSES AND HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Not over \$20,000	2.0%
Over \$20,000 but not over \$50,000	2.5%
Over \$50,000 but not over \$70,000	3.5%
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000	5.0%
Over \$80,000 but not over \$150,000	6.5%
Over \$150,000	7.0%

This substitute increases the deduction for children and other dependents from the current \$1,000 to \$1,500 per dependent. The substitute also includes a technical change in the original language of the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act" to remove an inoperative special exemption for parents of private school students that was declared unconstitutional by the federal courts

in <u>Public Funds for Public Schools of New Jersey</u> v. <u>Byrne</u>. 590 <u>F.2d</u> 514 (3rd Cir. 1979), aff'd 442 <u>U.S.</u> 907 (1980).

The pension and other retirement income exclusions of up to \$7.500 provided to eligible single taxpayers are extended to those eligible taxpayers filing as heads of households and surviving spouses.

The new gross income tax rates will go into effect on January 1, 1991.

#### FISCAL IMPACT

This revised rebate program is estimated to provide more than \$596 million in individual property tax relief in the first year. The program is expected to increase each year in relation to the Statewide growth in personal income. While total property tax rebate payments will increase each year, the growth in the program is not expected to outpace the State's ability to pay for the program from revenues generated from the gross income tax.

The income tax portion of this measure is estimated to raise approximately \$1.25 billion to fund programs which provide permanent property tax reform. These programs include a new school aid formula, an individual property tax relief program and a municipal and county tax relief program.

#### ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ASSEMBLY, Nos. 3607 and 3609

#### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED JUNE 14, 1990

Sponsored by Assemblymen BRYANT, WATSON and ROBERTS

AN ACT concerning the gross income tax and property tax relief for individuals, amending P.L.1981, c.239, P.L.1977, c.273. N. J.S. 54A:2-1, 54A:8-3.1, 54A:2-4, 54A:3-1, 54A:6-10. supplementing Title 54 of the Revised Statutes and repealing various parts of the statutory law.

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

- 1. (New section) Sections 1 through 10 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the "Homestead Property Tax Rebate Act of 1990.
  - 2. (New section) As used in sections 2 through 10 of this act:

"Condominium" means the form of real property ownership provided for under the "Condominium Act," P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-1 et seq.);

"Continuing care retirement community" means a residential facility primarily for retired persons where lodging and nursing. medical or other health related services at the same or another location are provided as continuing care to an individual pursuant to an agreement effective for the life of the individual or for a period greater than one year, including mutually terminable contracts, and in consideration of the payment of an entrance fee with or without other periodic charges;

"Cooperative" means a housing corporation or association which entitles the holder of a share or membership interest thereof to possess and occupy for dwelling purposes a house. apartment, manufactured or mobile home or other unit of housing owned or leased by the corporation or association, or to lease or purchase a unit of housing constructed or to be constructed by the corporation or association:

"Director" means the Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury;

"Dwelling house" means any residential property assessed as real property which consists of not more than four units, of which not more than one may be used for commercial purposes, but shall not include a unit in a condominium, cooperative, horizontal property regime or mutual housing corporation;

"Homestead" means:

a. (1) a dwelling house and the land on which that dwelling

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

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house is located which constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is owned and used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;

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- (2) a dwelling house situated on land owned by a person other than the claimant which constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is owned and used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;
- (3) a condominium unit or a unit in a horizontal property regime which constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is owned and used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence:
- (4) for purposes of this definition as provided in this subsection, in addition to the generally accepted meaning of owned or ownership, a homestead shall be deemed to be owned by a person if that person is a tenant for life or a tenant under a lease for 99 years or more and is entitled to and actually takes possession of the homestead under an executory contract for the sale thereof or under an agreement with a lending institution which holds title as security for a loan, or is a resident of a continuing care retirement community pursuant to a contract for continuing care for the life of that person which requires the resident to bear, separately from any other charges, the proportionate share of property taxes attributable to the unit that the resident occupies;
- b. a unit in a cooperative or mutual housing corporation which constitutes the place of domicile of a residential shareholder or lessee therein, or of a lessee, or shareholder who is not a residential shareholder therein, and which is used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence; and
- c. a unit of residential rental property which unit constitutes the place of the claimant's domicile and is used by the claimant as the claimant's principal residence;

"Horizontal property regime" means the form of real property ownership provided for under the "Horizontal Property Act," P.L.1963, c.168 (C.46:8A-1 et seq.);

"Gross income" means all New Jersey gross income required to be reported pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., other than income excludable from the gross income tax return, but before reduction thereof by any applicable exemptions, deductions and credits, received during the taxable year by the owner or residential shareholder in, or lessee of, a homestead;

"Mutual housing corporation" means a corporation not-for-profit, incorporated under the laws of this State on a mutual or cooperative basis within the scope of section 607 of the Lanham Act (National Defense Housing), Pub.L.849, 76th Congress (42 U.S.C. §1521 et seq.), as amended, which acquired a National Defense Housing Project pursuant to that act;

"Principal residence" means a homestead actually and continually occupied by a claimant as the claimant's permanent residence, as distinguished from a vacation home, property owned and rented or offered for rent by the claimant, and other secondary real property holdings:

"Rent constituting property taxes" means 18% of the rent paid by the claimant during the tax year on a unit of residential rental property which constitutes the claimant's homestead:

'Resident" means an individual:

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- a. who is domiciled in this State, unless he maintains no permanent place of abode in this State, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate no more than 30 days of the tax year in this State; or
- b. who is not domiciled in this State but maintains a permanent place of abode in this State and spends in the aggregate more than 183 days of the tax year in this State, unless the individual is in the Armed Forces of the United States;

"Residential rental property" means:

- a. any building or structure or complex of buildings or structures in which dwelling units are rented or leased or offered for rental or lease for residential purposes;
- b. a rooming house, hotel or motel, if the rooms constituting the homestead are equipped with kitchen and bathroom facilities; and
- c. any building or structure or complex of buildings or structures constructed under the following sections of the National Housing Act (Pub.L.73-479) as amended and supplemented: section 202, Housing Act of 1959 (Pub.L.86-372) and as subsequently amended, section 231, Housing Act of 1959:

"Residential shareholder in a cooperative or mutual housing corporation" means a tenant or holder of a membership interest in that cooperative or corporation, whose residential unit therein constitutes the tenant or holder's domicile and principal residence, and who may deduct real property taxes for purposes of federal income tax pursuant to section 216 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. §216; and

"Tax year" means the calendar year in which property taxes are due and payable.

- 3. (New section) a. Except for a resident of this State who is allowed a rebate pursuant to subsection b. of this section which exceeds the minimum rebate provided for in this subsection, or who is allowed a rebate pursuant to section 4 or 5 of this act, a resident of this State shall be allowed:
- (1) a minimum rebate of \$150 for property taxes paid on one homestead for the tax year if the claimant's gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year; or
- (2) a minimum rebate of \$100 for property taxes paid on one homestead for the tax year if the claimant's gross income

exceeds \$70,000 but does not exceed \$100,000 for that year.

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If a claimant who is eligible for the minimum rebate pursuant to this subsection paid property taxes on homesteads maintained as such in this State for less than the full tax year, the minimum rebate shall be prorated in the proportion which the number of days that the homesteads were maintained during the tax year bears to 365 days. A claim for the minimum rebate pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to any further proportionate reduction as may be required pursuant to subsections d. and e. of this section. A minimum rebate subject to any proportionate reduction shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar. A claim for a minimum rebate based upon a homestead maintained by both spouses shall be determined based upon the combined gross income of both spouses regardless of whether the claimants filed a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or separate New Jersey gross income tax return or separate

- b. Except for a resident of this State who is allowed a rebate pursuant to subsection a. of this section, or who is allowed a rebate pursuant to section 4 or 5 of this act, a resident of this State shall be allowed a rebate for the tax year equal to the amount by which property taxes paid by the claimant in that tax year on the claimant's homestead exceed 5% of the claimant's gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500 (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), provided that:
- (1) in the case of a married couple filing a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or an individual filing a return who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year;
- (2) in the case of an unmarried individual who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$35,000 for that year;
- (3) in the case of a married individual filing a separate New Jersey gross income tax return, if the spouse of the claimant maintains the same homestead as the claimant and also files a separate gross income tax return in this State, the combined gross income of both spouses does not exceed \$70,000, but in no event shall the rebate claimed under this subsection exceed one-half of the amount of the rebate allowable had the spouses filed a joint return and rebate application; and
- (4) in the case of a married individual filing a separate gross income tax return and maintaining a homestead apart from that individual's spouse, gross income does not exceed \$35,000.
- c. A rebate shall be allowed pursuant to subsection b. of this section in relation to the amount of the property taxes actually paid by or allocable to a resident property taxpayer who is a claimant on more than one homestead, but the aggregate amount of the property taxes claimed shall not exceed the total of the

proportionate amounts of property taxes assessed and levied against or allocable to each homestead for the portion of the tax year the claimant occupied it as the claimant's principal residence.

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- d. If title to a homestead is held by more than one individual as joint tenants or tenants in common, each individual shall be allowed a rebate pursuant to this section only in relation to the individual's proportionate share of the property taxes assessed and levied against the homestead. The individual's proportionate share of the property taxes on that homestead shall be equal to the share of that individual's interest in the title. Title may be presumed to be held in equal shares among all co-owners, but if the conveyance under which the title is held provides for unequal interests therein, a claimant's share of the property taxes paid on that homestead shall be in proportion to the claimant's interest in the title.
- e. If the homestead of a claimant is a residential property consisting of more than one unit, that claimant shall be allowed a rebate pursuant to this section only in relation to the proportionate share of the property taxes assessed and levied against the residential unit occupied by that claimant, as determined by the local tax assessor.
- f. Nothing in this section shall preclude a co-owner, other than a husband or wife claiming a rebate on the same homestead, from claiming a minimum rebate pursuant to subsection a. of this section if another co-owner claims a rebate pursuant to subsection b. of this section, provided however, that each such claim shall be separately subject to the provisions of subsections d. and e. of this section.
- 4. (New section) a. Except for a resident of this State who is allowed a rebate pursuant to subsection b. of this section which exceeds the minimum rebate provided for in this subsection, or who is allowed a rebate pursuant to section 3 or 5 of this act, a resident of this State whose homestead is a unit of residential rental property shall be allowed:
- (1) a minimum rebate of \$65 for property taxes paid through rent on the homestead for the tax year if the claimant's gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year; or
- (2) a minimum rebate of \$35 for property taxes paid through rent on the homestead for the tax year if the claimant's gross income exceeds \$70,000 but does not exceed \$100,000 for that year.

If a claimant who is eligible for the minimum rebate pursuant to this subsection paid rent for less than the full tax year on one or more homesteads in this State maintained as such for less than the full tax year, the minimum rebate shall be prorated in the proportion which the number of days that the homestead was maintained during the tax year bears to 365 days. A claim for a

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minimum rebate pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to such further proportionate reduction as may be required pursuant to subsections c. and d. of this section. A minimum rebate subject to any proportionate reduction shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar. A claim for a minimum rebate based upon a homestead maintained by both spouses shall be determined based upon the combined gross income of both spouses regardless of whether the claimants filed a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or separate New Jersey gross income tax returns for the tax year.

- b. Except for a resident of this State who is allowed a rebate pursuant to subsection a. of this section, or who is allowed a rebate pursuant to section 3 or 5 of this act, a resident of this State whose homestead is a unit of residential rental property shall be allowed a rebate for the tax year equal to the amount by which the claimant's rent constituting property taxes in that tax year exceeds 5% of the claimant's gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500 (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), provided that:
- (1) in the case of a married couple filing a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or an individual filing a return who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year;
- (2) in the case of an unmarried individual who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$35,000 for that year;
- (3) in the case of a married individual filing a separate New Jersey gross income tax return, if the spouse of the claimant maintains the same homestead as the claimant and also files a separate gross income tax return in this State, the combined gross income of both spouses does not exceed \$70,000, but in no event shall the rebate claimed under this subsection exceed one-half of the amount of the rebate allowable had the spouses filed a joint return and rebate application; and
- (4) in the case of a married individual filing a separate gross income tax return and maintaining a homestead apart from that individual's spouse, gross income does not exceed \$35,000.
- c. If more than one resident, other than a husband and wife, qualify for a rebate by reason of their having occupied the same unit of residential rental property as their homestead, it shall be presumed that each claimant shall be allowed a rebate pursuant to either subsection a. or subsection b. of this section only in relation to the individual's proportionate share of the total rent constituting property taxes paid by that claimant which rebate shall be in proportion to the percentage that the total rent paid by that claimant bears to the total rent paid by all tenants of the same unit. For the purposes of a rebate claimed by an individual

subject to this subsection, the names and social security numbers of each co-tenant shall be reported by the claimant and the total rent paid shall be presumed to be paid in equal parts among all co-tenants.

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- d. If a claimant for a rebate either pursuant to subsection a. or subsection b. of this section has no other homestead in this State other than a unit of residential rental property, and that claimant was not a resident of this State for the full tax year, but paid rent for the full tax year for one or more units of residential rental property in this State, the claimant's total rebate otherwise calculated pursuant to subsection a. or subsection b. of this section shall be prorated in the proportion which the number of days the claimant occupied residential rental property in this State as a homestead during the tax year bears to 365 days.
- e. Nothing in this section shall preclude a co-tenant, other than a husband or wife claiming a rebate on the same homestead. from claiming a minimum rebate pursuant to subsection a. of this section if another co-tenant claims a rebate pursuant to subsection b. of this section, provided however, that each such claim shall be separately subject to the provisions of subsections c, and d. of this section.
- 5. (New section) a. Except for a resident of this State who is allowed a rebate pursuant to subsection b. of this section which exceeds the minimum rebate provided for in this subsection, or who is allowed a rebate pursuant to section 3 or 4 of this act, a resident of this State for the full tax year for which a rebate is claimed, who has paid property taxes on a homestead other than a unit of residential rental property for a part of the tax year and has paid property taxes through rent on a unit of residential rental property for the remainder of that year, shall be allowed a minimum rebate for that tax year equal to:
- (1) the sum of that portion of \$150 which the number of days that the claimant's homestead was other than a unit of residential rental property bears to 365 days and that portion of \$65 which the number of days that the claimant's homestead was a unit of residential rental property bears to 365 days, if the claimant's gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year; or
- (2) the sum of that portion of \$100 which the number of days that the claimant's homestead was other than a unit of residential rental property bears to 365 days and that portion of \$35 which the number of days that the claimant's homestead was a unit of residential rental property bears to 365 days, if the claimant's gross income exceeds \$70,000 but does not exceed \$100,000 for that year.

A claim for a minimum rebaté pursuant to this subsection shall first be subject to such further proportionate reductions to the respective portions of the sums determined pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (2) hereinabove as may be required pursuant to

subsections d. and e. of section 3 and subsections c. and d. of section 4 of this act. A minimum rebate determined pursuant to this subsection shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar. A claim for a minimum rebate based upon a homestead maintained by both spouses shall be determined based upon the combined gross income of both spouses regardless of whether the claimants filed a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or separate New Jersey gross income tax returns for the tax year.

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- b. Except for a resident of this State who is allowed a rebate pursuant to subsection a. of this section, or who is allowed a rebate pursuant to section 3 or 4 of this act, a resident of this State for the full tax year for which a rebate is claimed, whose homestead has been other than a unit of residential rental property for a part of the tax year and has been a unit of residential rental property for the remainder of that year, shall be allowed a rebate for that tax year equal to the amount by which the sum of the actual property taxes paid by the claimant and the rent constituting property taxes paid by the claimant in that tax year exceeds 5% of the claimant's gross income, up to a maximum rebate of \$500 (rounded to the nearest whole dollar), provided that:
- (1) in the case of a married couple filing a joint New Jersey gross income tax return or an individual filing a return who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$70,000 for that year:
- (2) in the case of an unmarried individual who determines gross income tax pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, gross income does not exceed \$35,000 for that year;
- (3) in the case of a married individual filing a separate New Jersey gross income tax return, if the spouse of the claimant maintains the same homestead as the claimant and also files a separate gross income tax return in this State, the combined gross income of both spouses does not exceed \$70,000, but in no event shall the rebate claimed under this subsection exceed one-half of the amount of the rebate allowable had the spouses filed a joint return and rebate application; and
- (4) in the case of a married individual filing a separate gross income tax return and maintaining a homestead apart from that individual's spouse, gross income does not exceed \$35,000.
- 6. (New section) a. No rebate shall be allowed pursuant to this act except upon annual written application therefor, in a manner and on a form prescribed by the director. The director may require a claimant to attach to the rebate application a copy of the appropriate property tax bill or proof of rent paid for the prior tax year. The director may require such other verification of eligibility for a rebate as the director may deem necessary. The application form shall be submitted (1) as part of the

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claimant's gross income tax return filed pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq., or . (2) on any other form and at any time as the director shall prescribe if (a) the claimant is not required to file a gross income tax return or (b) the claimant has filed an application for extension of time to file the claimant's gross income tax return. The director shall, for good cause shown extend the time of any applicant to file a claim for a rebate for a reasonable period, and in such case. the application shall be processed and payment of a rebate made in accordance with the procedures established in the case of applications timely filed. The director may require sworn In the event that the director waives the applications. requirement of sworn applications, all declarations by claimants shall be considered as if made under oath and claimants, as to false declarations, shall be subject to the penalties as provided by law for perjury.

- b. Upon approval of rebate applications by the director, the director shall prepare lists of persons entitled to a rebate together with the respective amounts due each claimant and shall forward such list, on or before September 1, and on or before September 30 with respect to rebate applications submitted pursuant to (b) of subparagraph 2 of subsection a. of this section, to the State Treasurer, the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting and any other officials as the director deems appropriate. The director may inspect the records in the office of the tax collector of a municipality with respect to claims for rebates.
- c. If a rebate application contains a claim for a rebate that is incorrectly determined by the claimant or is based upon incorrect or insufficient information from which the director is to approve the claim, the director may determine the eligibility of the claimant for a rebate and the correct amount of a rebate to be paid to that claimant from such other information as may be available to the director. In addition, the director may adjust the amount of any rebate to which a claimant may be entitled by any part of the amount of any previous rebate erroneously claimed by and paid to that claimant.
- d. In the case of a claimant whose homestead is a unit in a cooperative, mutual housing corporation or continuing care retirement community, the application shall include the name and address of the location of the property and the amount of real property taxes attributed to the cooperative, mutual housing residential unit or continuing care retirement community residential unit, as shall be indicated in an official notice which shall be furnished by the cooperative, mutual housing corporation or continuing care retirement community for the same year.
- e. A rebate shall be allowed pursuant to this act for a claimant whose ownership of an interest in a homestead is satisfied by the

holding of the beneficial interest if legal title thereto or share therein is held by another for the benefit of the claimant.

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- 7. (New section) The State Treasurer annually on or before October 31, upon certification of the director and upon warrant of the State Comptroller, shall pay and distribute the amount of the rebate claimed for the prior tax year to each claimant whose rebate is approved by the director.
- 8. (New section) a. The tax collector of each municipality shall, on or before July 1 of each year, furnish the director with a list of property taxpayers in the district delinquent for taxes due and payable for the year immediately preceding and the amounts of such delinquencies. The collector shall report on such list the name, lot and block number on the property tax duplicate as may be applicable, and the address of each owner to whom a delinquency is attributable together with the amount of such delinquency so identified. No rebate payment under this act shall be made to a property owner while that property owner's delinquency remains, provided however that for the purposes of this act, property which is on appeal and for which the statutory percentage of the tax as provided in R.S.54:3-27 has been paid shall not be regarded as delinquent.
- b. If a property tax delinquency remains for the preceding tax year on July 1, the director shall ascertain the amount of the rebate required to be withheld because of such delinquency in each municipality in the State, and shall certify such amounts to the State Treasurer as soon thereafter as may be practicable.
- c. On or before November 15, the director shall notify each rebate claimant whose rebate has been withheld because of delinquency that the amount of the rebate to which the claimant otherwise would have been entitled has been sent to the tax collector in the municipality to be credited against the claimant's delinquency.
- d. Upon certification by the director as to the amount of rebates required to be withheld because of delinquency in the several municipalities, the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Comptroller, shall pay such amount on or before October 30 to the tax collector in each municipality.
- e. The tax collector in each municipality shall credit the tax delinquency of each property taxpayer who appears on the delinquency list set forth in subsection a. of this section in the amount that otherwise would have been returned to the property taxpayer as a rebate. In the event that the amount so credited exceeds the amount of delinquency, the tax collector may return the difference to the taxpayer or credit such amount to the subsequent property tax bill.
- f. In the case of delinquency in the payment of property taxes by a cooperative, mutual housing corporation or continuing care retirement community, a rebate that may be due an individual

resident shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the tax collector of the municipality. The tax collector shall credit the property owner with such payment and the property owner shall, in turn, credit the individual unit owner to the extent of the rebate. The tax collector shall notify the property owner of the amount to be credited.

- 9. (New section) The property tax rebate authorized under this act shall not be subject to garnishment, attachment, execution or other legal process, except as provided in section 1 of P.L.1981, c.239 (C.54A:9-8.1), or except for an income withholding order issued pursuant to P.L.1981, c.417 (C.2A:17-56.7 et seq.), nor shall the payment thereof be anticipated.
- 10. (New section) a. A claimant aggrieved by the disapproval of a claim for a rebate or a determination of the amount of a rebate by the director, may, within 30 days after notification of such decision indicating the reason therefor, appeal therefrom to the tax court in accordance with the provisions of the State Tax Uniform Procedure Law, R.S.54:48-1 et seq. The tax court shall render its judgment within 90 days from the date the appeal is filed.
- b. The appeal provided by this section shall be the exclusive remedy available to a claimant for review of a decision of the director in respect of the denial of or determination of the amount of a rebate.
- 11. Section 1 of P.L.1981, c.239 (C.54A:9-8.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. Whenever any taxpayer or homeowner shall be entitled to any refund of taxes pursuant to the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax" (N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq.) or a [homestead rebate pursuant to P.L.1976, c.72 (C.54:4-3.80 et seq.)] homestead property tax rebate pursuant to P.L..., c... (C....) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), and at the same time the taxpayer or homeowner shall be indebted to any agency or institution of State Government or for child support under Title IV-A, Title IV-D, or Title IV-E of the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. §601 et seq.), the Department of the Treasury shall apply or cause to be applied the refund or rebate, or both, or so much of either or both as shall be necessary, to satisfy the indebtedness. Child support indebtedness shall take precedence over all other indebtedness. The Department of the Treasury shall retain a percentage of the proceeds of any collection setoff as shall be necessary to provide for any expenses of the collection effort.
- (cf: P.L.1985, c.278, s.12)
  - 12. N. J.S.54A:2-1 is amended to read as follows:
  - 54A:2-1. Imposition of tax. There is hereby imposed a tax for each taxable year (which shall be the same as the taxable year for federal income tax purposes) on the New Jersey gross income

1	as herein defined of every individual, estate or trust (other than a
2	charitable trust or a trust forming part of a pension or
3	profit-sharing plan), subject to the deductions, limitations and
4	modifications hereinafter provided, determined in accordance
5	with the following [table] tables with respect to [the taxpayer's]
6	taxpayers' taxable income:
7	a. For married individuals filing a joint return and individuals
8	filing as head of household or as surviving spouse for federal
9	income tax purposes:
10	
11	If the taxable income is:  The tax is:
12	Not over \$20.000.00 2% of taxable income
13	
14	Over \$20,000.00 but not
15	over \$50,000.00 \$400.00 plus 2.5% of the
16	excess over \$20,000.00
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18	Over \$50,000.00 but not
19	over \$70,000.00 \$1,150.00 plus 3.5% of the
20	excess over \$50,000.00
21	
22	Over \$70,000.00 but not
23	over \$80,000.00
24	excess over \$70,000.00
25	<u> </u>
26	Over \$80,000.00 but not
27 .	over \$150,000.00
28	excess over \$80,000.00
29	
3 <b>0</b>	Over \$150,000.00 \$6,900.00 plus 7.0% of the
31	excess over \$150,000.00
32	<u> </u>
3 <b>3</b>	b. For married individuals filing separately, unmarried
34	individuals other than individuals filing as head of household or as
3 <b>5</b>	a surviving spouse for federal income tax purposes, and estates
3 <b>6</b>	and trusts:
3 <i>7</i>	and trusts.
3 <b>8</b>	If the taxable income is:  The tax is:
39	If the taxable income is:  Not over \$20,000.00
40	Not over \$20,000.00 276 of taxable income
	Over \$20,000,00 hut not
41	Over \$20,000.00 but not
42	over \$35,000.00 \$400.00 plus 2.5% of the
43	excess over \$20,000.00
44	Chian \$25 ash as hus mas
45 46	Over \$35,000.00 but not
46	over \$40,000.00 \$775.00 plus 5.0% of the
47	excess over \$35,000.00

- c. For the purposes of this section, an individual who would be eligible to file as a head of household for federal income tax purposes but for the fact that such taxpayer is a nonresident alien, shall determine tax pursuant to subsection a. of this section. (cf. P.L.1982, c.229, s.1)
  - 13. N.J.S.54A:3-1 is amended to read as follows:
- 54A:3-1. Personal exemptions and deductions. Each taxpayer shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions against his gross income as follows:
- (a) Taxpayer. Each taxpayer shall be allowed a personal exemption of \$1,000.00 which may be taken as a deduction from his New Jersey gross income.
- (b) Additional exemptions. In addition to the personal exemptions allowed in (a), the following additional personal exemptions shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income:
- 1. For the taxpayer's spouse who does not file separately \$1,000.00.
- 2. For each dependent who qualifies as a dependent of the taxpayer during the taxable year for federal income tax purposes [\$1,000.00 plus, for each dependent child attending on a full-time basis an elementary or secondary educational institution not deriving its primary support from public moneys \$1,000.00] \$1,500.00.
- 3. Taxpayer 65 years of age or over at the close of the taxable year \$1,000.00.
- 4. Taxpayer's spouse 65 years of age or over at the close of the taxable year \$1,000.00.
  - 5. Blind or disabled taxpayer \$1,000.00.
  - 6. Blind or disabled spouse \$1,000.00.
- (c) Special Rule. The personal exemptions allowed under this section shall be limited to that percentage which the total number of months within a taxpayer's taxable year under this act bears to 12. For this purpose 15 days or more shall constitute a month.
- (d) Nonresidents. A nonresident taxpayer shall be allowed the same deduction for personal exemptions as a resident taxpayer. However, if (1) the nonresident's gross income which is subject to tax under 'this act is exceeded by (2) his gross income which he would be required to report under this act if he were a resident by more than \$100.00, his deduction for personal exemptions shall be limited by the percentage which (1) is to (2).
- 49 (cf: N.J.S.54A:3-1)

14. N.J.S.54A:2-4 is amended to read as follows:

54A:2-4. Minimum taxable income. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, a taxpayer filing as an unmarried individual, an estate or trust, a taxpayer determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1. or a married couple filing a joint return, with a gross income of \$3,000.00 or less (\$1.500.00 or less in the case of a married person filing separately), shall not be subject to tax under this act. In the case of a nonresident, gross income shall mean gross income which such nonresident would have reported if he had been a resident.

(cf: N.J.S.54A:2-4)

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47 48 15. N.J.S.54A:8-3.1 is amended to read as follows:

54A:8-3.1. Persons required to file. a. On or before the filing date prescribed in section 1 of this chapter (C.54A:8-1), an income tax return shall be made and filed by or for [every] an individual. whether filing as unmarried or determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, an estate or trust, having a gross income in excess of \$3,000.00, [or more] and by or for a married couple filing a joint return and having joint gross income in excess of \$3,000.00 (\$1,500.00 or more in the case of a married person filing separately).

b. If the income tax liability of husband and wife is determined on a separate return for federal income tax purposes, they shall each also file a separate return for New Jersey income tax purposes and their income tax liabilities under this act shall be separate.

c. If the income tax liabilities of husband and wife are determined on a joint return for federal income tax purposes. they shall also file a joint return for New Jersey income tax purposes and their tax liabilities under this act shall be joint and several.

- d. If either husband or wife is a resident and the other is a nonresident, they shall file separate tax returns under this act on such single or separate forms as may be required by the director in which event their tax liabilities shall be separate unless both elect to determine their joint taxable income as if both were residents, in which event their liabilities shall be joint and several.
- e. The return for any deceased individual shall be made and filed by his fiduciary or other person charged with his property.
- f. The return for an individual who is unable to make a return by reason of minority or other disability shall be made and filed by his fiduciary or other person charged with the care of his person or property (other than a receiver in possession of only a part of his property), or by his duly authorized agent.
- g. Any tax under this act, and any increase, interest or penalty thereon, shall, from the time it is due and payable, be a personal debt of the person liable to pay the same, to the State of New Jersey.
- 49 (cf: N.J.S.54A:8-3.1)

16. N.J.S.54A:6-10 is amended to read as follows:

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54A:6-10. Pensions and annuities. Gross income shall not include that part of any amount received as an annuity under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract which bears the same ratio to such amount as the investment in the contract as of the annuity starting date bears to the expected return under the contract as of such date. Where (1) part of the consideration for an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract is contributed by the employer, and (2) during the 3-year period beginning on the date on which an amount is first received under the contract as an annuity, the aggregate amount receivable by the employee under the terms of the contract is equal to or greater than the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee, then all amounts received as an annuity under the contract shall be excluded from gross income until there has been so excluded an amount equal to the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee.

In addition to that part of any amount received as an annuity which is excludable from gross income as herein provided, gross income shall not include payments of up to \$10,000.00 for a married couple filing jointly, \$5,000.00 for a married person filing separately, or \$7,500.00 for an individual filing as a single taxpayer or an individual determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, which are received as an annuity, endowment or life insurance contract, or payments of any such amounts which are received as pension, disability, or retirement benefits, under any public or private plan, whether the consideration therefor is contributed by the employee or employer or both, by any person who is 62 years of age or older or who, by virtue of disability, is or would be eligible to receive payments under the federal Social Security Act.

Gross income shall not include any amount received under any public or private plan by reason of a permanent and total disability.

Gross income shall not include distributions from an employees' trust described in section 401(a) of the [1954] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Code"), which is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Code if the distribution, except the portion representing the employees' contributions, is rolled over in accordance with section 402(a)(5) or section 403(a)(4) of the Code. The distribution shall be paid in one or more installments which constitute a lump-sum distribution within the meaning of section 402(e)(4)(A) (determined without reference to subsection (e)(4)(B)), or be on account of a termination of a plan of which the trust is a part or, in the case of a profit-sharing or stock bonus plan, a complete discontinuance of contributions under such plan. (cf: P.L.1979, c.79, s.1)

- 17. Section 3 of P.L.1977. c.273 (C.54A:6-15) is amended to read as follows:
- 3. Other retirement income. a. Gross income shall not include income of up to \$10.000.00 for a married couple filing jointly, \$5.000.00 for a married person filing separately, or \$7.500.00 for an individual filing as a single taxpayer or an individual determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, when received in any tax year by a person aged 62 8 9 years or older who received no income in excess of \$3,000.00 from one or more of the sources enumerated in subsections a., b. 10 and k. of N.J.S.54A:5-1, provided, however, that the total exclusion under this subsection and that allowable under N. J.S.54A:6-10 shall not exceed the amounts of the exclusions set forth in this subsection.
  - b. In addition to the exclusion provided under N.J.S.54A:6-10 and subsection a. of this section, gross income shall not include income of up to \$6,000.00 for a married couple filing jointly or an individual determining tax pursuant to subsection a. of N.J.S.54A:2-1, or \$3,000.00 for a single person or a married person filing separately, who is not covered under N.J.S.54A:6-2 or N.J.S.54A:6-3, but who would be eligible in any year to receive payments under either section if he or she were covered thereby.
- 23 (cf: P.L.1977, c.273, s.3)

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- 18. (New section) The Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) and to prescribe forms to administer the provisions of this act.
  - 19. The following are repealed:
- P.L.1976, c.72 (C.54:4-3.80 through 54:4-3.94);
- Section 6 of P.L.1977, c.242 (C.54:4-3.80a); 31
- 32 Sections 13 and 14 of P.L.1977, c.17 (C.54:4-3.89a and
- C.54:4-3.92a); 33
- 34 N. J.S. 54A:4-3; and
- 35 Sections 1 through 14 of P.L.1985, c.304 (C.54A:3A-1
- 36 through 54A:3A-14);
  - provided however, that the repeal of the several provisions of statutory law provided in this section shall first apply to homestead tax relief deductions and credits, tenant credits and homestead rebates applied for, claimed or payable after the effective date of this section; provided further, however, that the repeal of those provisions shall not affect the right of a taxpayer to obtain a credit or refund for any overpayment as a result of the failure to properly claim or otherwise calculate a homestead tax relief deduction or credit or tenant credit prior to the effective date of this section, and shall not affect the right of a claimant to obtain a homestead rebate as a result of the failure to properly claim or otherwise appeal the denial of a homestead

1	rebate for a tax year prior to the effective date of this section.
2	20. Sections 1 through 17 and section 19 of this act shall take
3	effect January 1, 1991. Sections 18 and 20 shall take effect
4	immediately.
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7	STATE TAXATION
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9	Revises property tax relief laws for homeowners and tenants.
10	increases gross income tax rates, provides separate rate tables
11	for filing categories, and increases dependent exemption to
12	<b>\$1.500</b> .