MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995

Legislative Document

No. 399

H.P. 295

House of Representatives, February 6, 1995

An Act to Implement the Recommendations of the Commission to Study the Statutory Procedures for Local Property Tax Abatement Appeals.

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative NICKERSON of Turner. Cosponsored by Representatives: JOYNER of Hollis, LIBBY of Buxton.

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Deputy Chief of t		rds;				
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Executive Directo	r, Main	e Land U	Jse Regula	tion Cor	mmissio	on;
Chair, Maine Unem	ploymen	t Insura	ance Commi	ssion;		
Child Welfare Ser	vices O	mbudsman	1;			
Director of the M	aine Dr	ug Enfor	cement Ag	ency; a	nd	
Executive Dire Commission : and	ctor,	Maine	Science	and	Tech	nology
Chair of the Stat	e Board	of Prop	erty Tax	Review.		
Sec. 2. 36 MRSA Pt. B, §165, is furthe				by PL 1	.989, d	503,
1. Organization, Review, as established shall-consist consist for terms of 3 year shall-be are 1/3 of membership for 2 year acancies on the board the unexpired term. It is a sessors and public chair and secretary. The members of the board terms of the board te	by Tites of 15 of	tle 5, s the formembership 1/3 of must be pership tate b tate b cretary tion of board	ection 12 cs appoin initial p for on the memb filled f shall mus rokers, coard sha need not standing ver taxa prior to	004-B, s ted by appoint e year, ership or the t be equencinee 11 annu be cho g commition ma	the Goments, 1/3 for 3 remain ually cors, nally eosen frettee coatters	tion 6, overnor which of the years ander of divided retired lect are on the of the shall
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3-A. Filing. Petitions for appeal and all other papers required or permitted to be filed with the board must be filed with the secretary of the beard State Board of Property Tax Review. Filing with the secretary may be accomplished by delivery to the office of the board or by mail addressed to the secretary of the board. The board shall establish a fee schedule that sets the amount to remit with a petition for appeal. All papers to be filed that are transmitted by the United States Postal Service are deemed filed on the day the papers are deposited in the mail as provided in section 153.

Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §271, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, 14 §8, is amended to read:

5. Hearings. Upon receipt of an appeal, the chairman chair of the board shall determine whether the appeal is within the jurisdiction of the board. If the board does not have jurisdictional authority to hear the appeal, the chair shall notify all parties within 10 days of making the determination. If the board does have jurisdiction regarding the appeal, the chair shall select from the list of board members 5 persons to hear the appeal and shall notify all parties of the time and place of the hearing. The selection of members for an appeal hearing shall must be based upon availability, geographic convenience and area of expertise. Three of the 5 members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §273, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §8, is amended to read:

§273. Nonresidential property exceeding \$1,000,000

If the owner of nonresidential property with an equalized municipal valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater appeals to the State Board of Property Tax Review as provided in sections 843 and 844, the state board shall hold a hearing de novo. For purposes of this section, "nonresidential property" means any property, excluding unimproved land, that is used primarily for commercial, industrial or business purposes.

Sec. 6. 36 MRSA §843, as amended by PL 1993, c. 395, §12, is further amended to read:

§843. Appeals

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1. Municipalities. If a municipality has adopted a board of assessment review and the assessors or the municipal officers refuse to make the abatement asked for, the applicant may apply in writing to the board of assessment review within 60 days after

notice of the decision from which the appeal is being taken or after the application is deemed to-have-been denied, and, if the board thinks the applicant is over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the board thinks proper. the board of assessment review refuses to make the abatement asked for, or fails to give written notice of their decision within 60 days from the date of filing of the application, the application is deemed denied and the applicant may appeal to the county commissioners within 60 days after the notice of the decision from which the appeal is being taken or within 60 days after the application is deemed denied. If the county commissioners determine the applicant is over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the commissioners think proper. If the applicant fails in the appeal, the commissioners shall allow costs to the municipality, taxed as in a civil action in the Superior Court, and issue a warrant of distress against the applicant for collection of the amount due the municipality. The commissioners may require the assessor or municipal clerk to produce the valuation by which the assessment was made or a copy of the valuation. Except with regard to nonresidential property with an equalized municipal value valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater, either party may appeal from the decision of the beard-of-assessment-review county commissioners directly to the Superior Court, accordance with Rule 80B of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure. If the beard-ef-assessment-review-fails county commissioners fail to give written notice of its their decision within 60 days of the date the application is filed, unless the applicant agrees in writing to further delay, the application is deemed denied and the applicant may appeal to the Superior Court as if there had been a written denial er-the-applicant-may-appeal-te-the-State Board-of-Property-Tax-Review.

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- 1-A. Nonresidential property exceeding \$1,000,000. With regard to nonresidential property with an equalized municipal valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater, either party may appeal the decision of the local board of assessment review to the State Board of Property Tax Review within 60 days after notice of the decision from which the appeal is taken or after the application is deemed te-be denied. The board shall hold a hearing de novo. If the board thinks that the owner is over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board thinks proper. For purposes of this subsection, "nonresidential property" means any property, excluding unimproved land, that is used primarily for commercial, industrial or business purposes.
- 2. Primary assessing areas. If a primary assessing area has adopted a board of assessment review and the chief assessor, municipal officer or the State Tax Assessor refuses to make the

abatement asked for, the applicant may apply in writing to the State -- Board - of -- Property - Tax -- Review board of assessment review 2 within 60 days after notice of the decision from which the appeal is being taken or after the application is deemed te-have-been 4 denied, and, if the board thinks the applicant is over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the board 6 thinks proper. The decision of the State Board of Property Tax Review--is-deemed--final-agency-action-by-that--board-under--the 8 Maine-Administrative-Procedure-Aet. If the board of assessment 10 review refuses to make the allotment asked for or fails to give written notice of its decision within 60 days of the date the application was filed, the application is deemed denied and the 12 applicant may appeal to the county commissioners within 60 days 14 after the notice of the decision from which the appeal is being taken or within 60 days after the application is deemed denied. 16 If the county commissioners determine the applicant is over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement 1.8 as the commissioners think proper. If the applicant fails in the appeal, the commissioners shall allow costs to the municipality, 20 taxed as in a civil action in the Superior Court, and issue a warrant of distress against the applicant for collection of the 22 amount due the municipality. The commissioners may require the assessor or municipal clerk to produce the valuation by which the 24 assessment was made or a copy of the valuation. Except with regard to nonresidential property with an equalized municipal 26 valuation of \$1,000,000 or greater, either party may appeal the decision of the board of assessment review directly to the 2.8 Superior Court, in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. If the board of assessment review fails to 30 give written notice of its decision within 60 days of the date the application was filed, unless the applicant agrees in writing to further delay, the application is deemed denied and the 32 applicant may appeal to the Superior Court as if there has been a 34 written denial.

3. Notice of decision. Any agency to which an appeal is made under this section is subject to the provisions for notice of decision in section 842.

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4. Payment requirements for taxpayers. A taxpayer must pay an amount of current taxes equal to the amount of taxes paid in the next preceding tax year or the amount of taxes in the current tax year not in dispute, whichever is greater, by the due date in order to enter an appeal under this section or to continue prosecution of an appeal pending under this section. If an appeal is in process upon expiration of a due date for payment of taxes in a particular municipality, without the appropriate amount of taxes having been paid, the appeal process must be suspended until the appropriate amount of taxes, together with any accrued interest and costs, has been paid. This section

applies to any property tax year beginning on or after April 1, 1993.

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Sec. 7. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1993, c. 395, §13, is further amended to read:

Municipalities without board of assessment review. Except when the municipality or primary assessing area has adopted a board of assessment review er-has-been-designated-as-a primary -- assessing -- area, if the assessors or the municipal officers refuse to make the abatement asked for, the applicant may apply to the county commissioners within 60 days after notice of the decisions from which the appeal is being taken or within 60 days after the application is deemed to have been denied. determine commissioners think that the applicant over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the commissioners think determine proper. If the applicant has paid the tax, the applicant must be reimbursed out of the municipal treasury, with costs in either case. If the applicant fails, the commissioners shall allow costs to the municipality, taxed as in a civil action in the Superior Court, and issue their warrant of distress against the applicant for collection of such amount as may be due the municipality. The commissioners may require the assessors or municipal clerk to produce the valuation by which the assessment was made or a copy of it. Either Except with regard to nonresidential property with an equalized municipal valuation of \$1,000,000 or greater, either party may appeal from the decision of the county commissioners to the Superior Court, in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. If the county commissioners fail to give written notice of their decision within 60 days of the date the application is filed, unless the applicant agrees in writing to further delay, the application is deemed denied and the applicant may appeal to the Superior Court as if there had been a written denial er-the-applicant-may-appeal-to-the-State-Board-of-Property Tax-Review.

Sec. 8. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§1-A is enacted to read:

- 1-A. County board of assessment review. The county commissioners may establish a county board of assessment review to hear all appeals to the county commissioners. The board has the powers and duties of a municipal board of assessment review, including those provided under section 844-M.
- Sec. 9. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §18, is amended to read:
- 2. Nonresidential property exceeding \$1,000,000.

 Netwithstanding-subsection-l,-the-owner-of With regard to

nonresidential property with an equalized municipal valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater, either party may choose to appeal the decision of the assessors or the municipal efficies with regard to a request for abatement to the State Board of Property Tax Review within 60 days after notice of the decision from which the appeal is taken or after the application is deemed to be denied. If the state board thinks determines that the owner is over-assessed, it the state board shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board thinks determines proper. For purposes of this subsection, "nonresidential property" means any property, excluding unimproved land, that is used primarily for commercial, industrial or business purposes.

Sec. 10. 36 MRSA §844-M is enacted to read:

§844-M. County board of assessment review

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- 1. Organization. A county board of assessment review, as authorized by section 844, subsection 1-A, consists of 5 or 7 members who serve staggered terms of at least 3 but no more than 5 years. The members are appointed by the county commissioners. The county commissioners also determine the number of members. The terms must be determined by rule of the board. The board shall elect annually a chair and a secretary from among its members. A county official or the spouse of a county official may not be a member or an associate member of the board. A question of whether a particular issue involves a conflict of interest sufficient to disqualify a member from voting on that issue must be decided by a majority vote of the members, excluding the member who is being challenged. The county commissioners may dismiss a member of the board for cause before the member's term expires.
- 2. Meetings; records. The chair shall call meetings of the board as required and when requested by a majority of the board members or by the county commissioners. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum. The chair presides at the meetings of the board and is the official spokesperson of the board. The secretary shall maintain a permanent record of the board meetings, the correspondence of the board and any other required records of proceedings brought before the board. The records maintained or prepared by the secretary must be filed in the county commissioners' office and must be open to public inspection in accordance with Title 1, chapter 13.
- 3. Hearing. The board shall adopt rules to establish the procedure for the conduct of a hearing, except that the chair may waive any rule upon good cause.

- 4. Evidence. The board shall receive oral or documentary
 evidence and provide for, as a matter of policy, the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence. Each party may present its case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, submit rebuttal evidence and conduct cross-examination required for a full disclosure of the facts.
 - 5. Testimony: public record: notice. Any transcript or tape recording of testimony prepared by the board and the exhibits, with all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, constitute the public record. Decisions become part of the record and must include a statement of findings and conclusions with the reasons for those findings and conclusions upon the material issues of fact, law or discretion presented and the appropriate order, relief or denial of relief. Notice of a decision must be mailed or hand delivered to all parties and the county commissioners within 10 days of the board's decision.
 - 6. Appeals. A party may appeal the decision of the county board of assessment review to the Superior Court in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. If the county board of assessment review fails to give written notice of its decision within 60 days of the date the application was filed, unless the applicant agrees in writing to further delay, the application is deemed denied and the applicant may appeal to the Superior Court as if there had been a written denial.
- 7. Costs. All costs incurred by the county board of assessment review are divided among the parties involved in a particular case.
 - Sec. 11. 36 MRSA §850, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §19, is repealed.
 - Sec. 12. Application. This Act applies to appeals based on assessments made for any property tax year beginning on or after April 1, 1995.

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This bill revises the abatement process and eliminates appeals to the State Board of Property Tax Review for appeals that are denied by a local board of assessment review or the county commissioners and allows the county commissioners to establish a county board of assessment review.