MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995

Legislative Document

No. 582

H.P. 425

House of Representatives, February 17, 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 NADEAU of Saco.

Cosponsored by Representatives: DiPIETRO of South Portland, DORE of Auburn, GREEN of Monmouth, KONTOS of Windham, MURPHY of Berwick, SIMONEAU of Thomaston, SPEAR of Nobleboro, TRUE of Fryeburg, Senators: CAREY of Kennebec, FERGUSON of Oxford, RUHLIN of Penobscot.

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 2 MRSA §6, sub-§5, as repealed and replaced by PL
4	1993, c. 410, Pt. L, §1, is amended to read:
6	5. Range 86. The salaries of the following state officials and employees are within salary range 86:
8	Director of Labor Standards;
10	Deputy Chief of the State Police;
12	State Archivist;
14	Director of Maine Geological Survey;
16	Executive Director, Maine Land Use Regulation Commission;
18	Chair, Maine Unemployment Insurance Commission;
20	Child Welfare Services Ombudsman;
22	Director of the Maine Drug Enforcement Agency; and
24	Executive Director, Maine Science and Technology
26	Commission+; and
28	Executive Director of the State Board of Property Tax Review.
30	Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §271, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 503, Pt. B, §165, is further amended to read:
32	 Organization; meetings. The State Board of Property Tax
34	Review, as established by Title 5, section 12004-B, subsection 6,
36	shall-consist consists of 15 members appointed by the Governor for terms of 3 years, except for initial appointments, which
38	shall—be <u>are</u> 1/3 of the membership for one year, 1/3 of the membership for 2 years and 1/3 of the membership for 3 years.
40	Vacancies on the board shall-be are filled for the remainder of the unexpired term. The membership shall must be equally divided
42	among attorneys, real estate brokers, engineers, retired assessors and public members. The board shall annually elect a
44	chair and, in the absence of an executive director, a secretary. The secretary need not be chosen from the members of the board.
46	The joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over taxation matters shall review the makeup of the board prior to June 30, 1995 to determine whether the number of

members should be reduced.

Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §271, sub-§2-A is enacted to read:

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- 2-A. Executive director; powers and duties. The Executive Director of the State Board of Property Tax Review is appointed by the board to serve at the pleasure of the board. The appointee must be experienced in the field of taxation, assessing or law and shall perform all duties designated by law and otherwise assigned by the board. The executive director shall serve as secretary of the board and shall maintain a record of all proceedings before the board. A board member may not serve as the executive director. The executive director shall notify all parties in writing within 10 days of any decision made by the executive director. Either party may appeal to the board a decision of the executive director or a decision pursuant to section 271, subsection 5 relating to jurisdictional issues within 30 days after receiving written notice of that decision. The board members assigned to the case pursuant to section 271, subsection 5 shall hear these appeals.
- The salary of the executive director is established by the board within salary range 86 and may be adjusted by the board within the salary review procedures established in Title 2, section 6.
 - Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §271, sub-§3-A, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 395, §10, is amended to read:

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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 board. 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 filing fee schedule that is prorated according to the total assets of the appellant. The fee may not be lower than \$100 or higher than \$2,000. 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.

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- Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §271, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §8, is amended to read:
- 5. Hearings. Upon receipt of an appeal, the chairman chair of the board and the executive director, or the chair alone in the absence of an executive director, 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 executive director or the chair shall notify all parties in writing within 10 days of making the determination. If the board does have jurisdiction over the appeal or if either party appeals the determination that the board lacks jurisdiction, the chair

shall select from the list of board members 5 persons to hear the appeal or jurisdictional issue and shall notify all parties of the time and place of the hearing. The selection of members for an appeal hearing shall-be or appeal of a jurisdictional issue is based upon availability, geographic convenience and area of expertise. Three of the 5 members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 6. 36 MRSA §273, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §8, is amended to read:

§273. Nonresidential property of \$1,000,000 or greater

If--the--owner--ef With regard to appeals relating to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater appeals to-the-State Beard--ef--Property--Tax--Review either separately or in the aggregate, as provided in sections 843 and 844, the state board shall hold a hearing de novo. For the purposes of this section, "nonresidential property" means property that is used primarily for commercial, industrial or business purposes, excluding unimproved land that is not associated with a commercial, industrial or business use.

Sec. 7. 36 MRSA §471-A is enacted to read:

§471-A. Board of assessment review

The legislative body of a primary assessing area consisting of only one municipality may establish a primary assessing area board of assessment review. The executive committee of a primary assessing area consisting of more than one municipality may establish a primary assessing area board of assessment review. The primary assessing area board of assessment review has the powers and duties of a municipal board of assessment review, including those provided under section 844-N.

Sec. 8. 36 MRSA §843, as amended by PL 1993, c. 395, §12, is further amended to read:

§843. Appeals

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. Except with regard to nonresidential property or properties with

an equalized municipal value <u>valuation</u> of \$500,000 <u>\$1,000,000</u> or greater <u>either separately or in the aggregate</u>, either party may appeal from the decision of the board of assessment review directly to the Superior Court, in accordance with Rule 80B of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure. If the board of assessment review fails to give written notice of its 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 Superior Court as if there had been a written denial <u>er-the-applicant-may-appeal-to-the State-Beard-ef-Preperty-Tax-Review</u>.

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- Nonresidential property of \$1,000,000 or greater. With regard to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater either separately or in the aggregate, either party may appeal the decision of the local board of assessment review or the primary assessing area 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 to be denied. The As provided in subsections 1 and 2, the board shall hold a hearing de novo. If the board thinks that the owner applicant is over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board thinks proper. For the purposes of this section, "nonresidential property" means property that is used primarily for commercial, industrial or business purposes excluding unimproved land that is not associated with a commercial, industrial or business use.
- 30 Primary assessing areas. If a primary assessing area has adopted a board of assessment review and the chief assessor, 32 municipal officer or the State Tax Assessor refuses to make the abatement asked for, the applicant may apply in writing to the State-Board-ef-Property-Tax-Review board of assessment review 34 within 60 days after notice of the decision from which the appeal 36 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 38 thinks proper. The-decision-of-the-State-Board-of-Property-Tax 40 Review--is-deemed--final-agency-action-by-that--board-under--the Maine--Administrative--Precedure--Act-Except with regard to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal 42 valuation of \$1,000,000 or greater, either separately or in the 44 aggregate, either party may appeal the decision of the board of assessment review directly to the Superior Court, in accordance 46 with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. If the board of assessment review fails to give written notice of its decision 48 within 60 days of the date the application was filed, unless the applicant agrees in writing to further delay, the application is 50 deemed denied and the applicant may appeal to the Superior Court as if there had been a 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. This section does not apply to property with a valuation of less than \$500,000.

Sec. 9. 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 or, with respect to a primary assessing area, the chief assessor, municipal officer or State Tax Assessor refuses 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. If the commissioners think that the applicant is over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the commissioners think proper. If the applicant has paid the tax, the applicant must-be is 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 collection of such the amount as--may---be The commissioners may require the assessors or municipality. municipal clerk to produce the valuation by which the assessment Either party may appeal from the was made or a copy of it. 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-Beard-of-Property-Tax-Review.

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Sec. 10. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§1-A is enacted to read:

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- 1-A. County board of assessment review. The county commissioners in a county 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. 11. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §18, is amended to read:

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- 2. Nonresidential property of \$1,000,000 greater. or Notwithstanding subsection 1, the -- ewner -- ef with regard to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal valuation of \$500,000 \$1,000,000 or greater either separately or in the aggregate, either party may choose to appeal the decision of the assessors or the municipal efficials officers 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 that the ewner applicant over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board thinks proper. For the purposes of this subsection, "nonresidential property" means property that is used primarily for commercial, industrial or business purposes, excluding unimproved land that is not associated with a commercial, industrial or business use.
- Sec. 12. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 242, §2, is amended to read:

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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. This section does not apply to property with a valuation of less than \$500,000.

§844-M. County board of assessment review

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 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 of the board. Any 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. The chair shall also call meetings of the board when requested to do so by a majority of the board members or by the county commissioners. A majority of the board's members constitutes a quorum. The chair shall preside 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 the records that are required as part of the various proceedings brought before the board. The records maintained or prepared by the secretary must be filed in the county commissioners' office and subject 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; however, the chair may waive any rule upon good cause shown.

- 4. Evidence. The board shall receive oral or documentary evidence and, as a matter of policy, provide for 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 that is required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.
- 5. Testimony: record: notice. The transcript or tape recording of testimony, if such a transcript or tape recording has been prepared by the board, and the exhibits, with all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, constitute the record.

 Decisions become a part of the record and must include a statement of findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis for those findings and conclusions, upon the material

issues of fact, law or discretion presented and the appropriate order, relief or denial of relief. If the board determines that the applicant is over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board determines proper. 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.

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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.

§844-N. Primary assessing area board of assessment review

18 1. Organization. A primary assessing area board of 20 assessment review, as authorized by section 471-A, consists of 5 or 7 members who serve staggered terms of at least 3 but no more 22 than 5 years. The terms must be determined by rule of the board. The board shall elect annually a chair and a secretary 24 from among its members. A municipal officer or the spouse of a municipal officer may not be a member of the board. Any question 26 of whether a particular issue involves a conflict of interest sufficient to disqualify a member from voting on that issue must 28 be decided by a majority vote of the members, excluding the member who is being challenged. The municipal officers or the 30 executive committee, where applicable, 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. The chair shall also call meetings of the board when requested to do so by a majority of the board members or by the municipal officers or the executive committee, where applicable. A majority of the board's members constitutes a quorum. The chair shall preside 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 the records that are required as part of the various proceedings brought before the board. The records maintained or prepared by the secretary must be filed in the primary assessing area board of assessment review office and subject to public inspection in accordance with Title 1, chapter 13.
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 3. Hearing. The board shall adopt rules to establish the procedure for the conduct of a hearing; however, the chair may waive any rule upon good cause shown.

2 4. Evidence. The board shall receive oral or documentary evidence and, as a matter of policy, provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence. Each party may present its case or defense by oral or documentary 6 evidence, submit rebuttal evidence and conduct cross-examination that is required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. 8 5. Testimony: record: notice. The transcript or tape 10 recording of testimony, if such a transcript or tape recording has been prepared by the board, and the exhibits, with all papers 12 and requests filed in the proceeding, constitute the record. Decisions become a part of the record and must include a 14 statement of findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis for those findings and conclusions, upon the material issues of fact, law or discretion presented and the appropriate 16 order, relief or denial of relief. If the board determines that 18 the applicant is over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board determines proper. Notice of a decision must be mailed or hand delivered to all parties and the municipal 20 officers or the executive committee, where applicable, within 10 22 days of the board's decision. Sec. 14. 36 MRSA §850, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 764, §19, is 24 repealed. 26 Sec. 15. Application. This Act applies for any appeal filed that is based on assessments made for any property tax year that 28 begins on or after April 1, 1995. 30 Sec. 16. Appropriation. The following funds are appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act. 32 1995-96 1996-97 34 STATE BOARD OF PROPERTY TAX REVIEW 36 38 (1.0)Positions (1.0)Personal Services \$44,515 \$59,354 40 All Other 10,000 10,000 5,000 Capital Expenditures 42 Provides funds for a new Executive Director position, 44 general operating expenses and computer equipment. 46 48 STATE BOARD OF PROPERTY TAX REVIEW

\$59,515

\$69,354

TOTAL

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill is the result of recommendations of the Commission to Study the Statutory Procedures for Local Property Tax Abatement Appeals, established pursuant to Resolve 1993, chapter 41. This bill establishes the position of Executive Director of the State Board of Property Tax Review, increases the threshold for appeals to the board and redefines who may appeal to the board.

The bill also 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.

The bill allows parties to appeal written decisions of the chair or the executive director of the State Board of Property Tax Review.

The bill exempts taxpayers with property with a valuation of \$500,000 or less from paying an amount equivalent to the previous year's property tax before appealing their tax.

The bill adds a process authorizing the establishment of a primary assessing area board of assessment review and establishes a sliding scale of filing fees based on total assets of the appellant.