MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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126th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2013

Legislative Document

No. 719

H.P. 491

House of Representatives, February 26, 2013

An Act To Ensure Access to Information in the Property Tax Abatement and Appeals Process

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Macfarland MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative JOHNSON of Greenville.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §842, as amended by PL 2001, c. 396, §16, is further amended to read:

§842. Notice of decision

The assessors or municipal officers shall give to any person applying to them for an abatement of taxes notice in writing of their decision upon the application within 10 days after they take final action thereon. If the application for abatement is denied, the notice of the decision must state the reason for the denial. The notice of decision must state that the applicant has 60 days from the date the notice is received to appeal the decision. It must also identify the board or agency designated by law to hear the appeal. If the assessors or municipal officers, before whom an application in writing for the abatement of a tax is pending, fail to give written notice of their decision within 60 days from the date of filing of the application, the application is deemed to have been denied, and the applicant may appeal as provided in sections 843 and 844 approved, unless the applicant has in writing consented to further delay. Denial in this manner is final action for the purposes of notification under this section but failure to send notice of decision does not affect the applicant's right of appeal. This section does not apply to applications for abatement made under section 841, subsection 2.

- **Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §843, sub-§§1 and 1-A,** as amended by PL 1995, c. 262, §4, are further amended to read:
- 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. If the board of assessment review does not grant the abatement requested by the applicant, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. Except with regard to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal valuation of \$1,000,000 or greater either separately or in the aggregate, 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 to be approved.
- **1-A.** Nonresidential property of \$1,000,000 or greater. With regard to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal valuation of \$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

approved, as provided in subsections 1 and 2. The board shall hold a hearing de novo. If the board thinks that the applicant is over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as the board thinks proper. If the board of assessment review does not grant the abatement requested by the applicant, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. 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.

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- **Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §843, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2001, c. 396, §17, is further amended to read:
- 2. Primary assessing areas. If a primary assessing area has adopted a board of assessment review and the assessors or 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 overassessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the board thinks proper. If the board of assessment review does not grant the abatement requested by the applicant, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. Except with regard to nonresidential property or properties with an equalized municipal valuation of \$1,000,000 or greater, either separately or in the aggregate, either party may appeal the decision of the board of assessment review directly to the Superior Court, in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. If the 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 to be approved.
- **Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§1,** as amended by PL 2001, c. 396, §18, is further amended to read:
- Except when the Municipalities without board of assessment review. municipality or primary assessing area has adopted a board of assessment review, 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. If the commissioners think that the applicant is over-assessed, the applicant is granted such reasonable abatement as the commissioners think proper. If the commissioners do not grant the abatement requested by the applicant, the commissioners shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. If the applicant has paid the tax, the applicant 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 for collection of the amount 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 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 to be approved.

- **Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §844, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 548, §13, is further amended to read:
- 2. Nonresidential property of \$1,000,000 or greater. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the applicant may appeal the decision of the assessors or the municipal officers on a request for abatement with respect to nonresidential property or properties having an equalized municipal valuation of \$1,000,000 or greater, either separately or in the aggregate, 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 of Property Tax Review determines that the applicant is over-assessed, it shall grant such reasonable abatement as it determines proper. If the State Board of Property Tax Review does not grant the abatement requested by the applicant, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. 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. 6. 36 MRSA §844-M, sub-§5,** as enacted by PL 1995, c. 262, §9, is amended to read:
- **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. If the board does not grant the abatement requested by the applicant, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. 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.
- **Sec. 7. 36 MRSA §844-N, sub-§5,** as enacted by PL 1995, c. 262, §9, is amended to read:
- **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. If the board does not grant the abatement requested by the

applicant, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for not fully granting the request. Notice of a decision must be mailed or hand delivered to all parties and the municipal officers or the executive committee, where applicable, within 10 days of the board's decision.

5 SUMMARY

This bill provides that a property taxpayer applying for or appealing an abatement of property taxes is entitled to notice in writing stating the reason the applicant's request was not fully granted. The bill also provides that if a decision on a request for abatement is not made within the required time period the request is deemed to be approved.