LC00233

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2010

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION - LEVY AND ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL TAXES

Introduced By: Representatives Gemma, Ucci, Fox, Williams, and Trillo

Date Introduced: January 20, 2010

Referred To: House Municipal Government

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Sections 44-5-1, 44-5-12, 44-5-15, 44-5-16, 44-5-17, 44-5-26 and 44-5-30

2 of the General Laws in Chapter 44-5 entitled "Levy and Assessment of Local Taxes" are hereby

amended to read as follows:

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44-5-1. Powers of city or town electors to levy -- Date of assessment of valuations. --

5 The electors of any city or town qualified to vote on any proposition to impose a tax or for the

expenditure of money, when legally assembled, may levy a tax for the purposes authorized by

7 law, on the ratable property of the city or town, either in a sum certain, or in a sum not less than a

8 certain sum and not more than a certain sum. The tax is apportioned upon the assessed valuations

as determined by the assessors of the city or town as of December 31 in each year at 12:00 A.M.

midnight, the date being known as the date of assessment of city or town valuations.

44-5-12. Assessment at full and fair cash value. -- (a) All real property subject to

12 taxation shall be assessed at its full and fair cash value as of the last preceding revaluation,

statistical revaluation, or update thereto, or at a uniform percentage of its value thereof, not to

exceed one hundred percent (100%), with such value to be determined by the assessors in each

town or city; provided, that: There shall be no adjustment to an assessment because of an

16 <u>increase or decrease in such value as a result of market forces in years when there is no</u>

17 revaluation, statistical revaluation or update thereto. It is further provided that:

18 (1) Any residential property encumbered by a covenant recorded in the land records in

favor of a governmental unit or Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation

restricting either or both the rents that may be charged or the incomes of the occupants shall be assessed and taxed in accordance with section 44-5-13.11;

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- 3 (2) In assessing real estate which is classified as farm land, forest, or open space land in accordance with chapter 27 of this title the assessors shall consider no factors in determining the 5 full and fair cash value of the real estate other than those which relate to that use without regard to neighborhood land use of a more intensive nature;
 - (3) Warwick. The city council of the city of Warwick is authorized to provide, by ordinance, that the owner of any dwelling of one to three (3) family units in the city of Warwick who makes any improvements or additions on his or her principal place of residence in the amount up to fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), as may be determined by the tax assessor of the city of Warwick, is exempt from reassessment of property taxes on the improvement or addition until the next general citywide reevaluation of property values by the tax assessor. For the purposes of this section, "residence" is defined as voting address. This exemption does not apply to any commercial structure. The property owner shall supply all necessary plans to the building official for the improvements or addition and shall pay all requisite building and other permitting fees as now are required by law; and
 - (4) Central Falls. The city council of the city of Central Falls is authorized to provide, by ordinance, that the owner of any dwelling of one to eight (8) units who makes any improvements or additions to his or her residential or rental property in an amount not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) as determined by the tax assessor of the city of Central Falls is exempt from reassessment of property taxes on the improvement or addition until the next general citywide reevaluation of property values by the tax assessor. The property owner shall supply all necessary plans to the building official for the improvements or additions and shall pay all requisite building and other permitting fees as are now required by law.
 - (5) Tangible property shall be assessed according to the asset classification table as defined in section 44-5-12.1.
 - (b) Municipalities shall make available to every land owner whose property is taxed under the provisions of this section a document which may be signed before a notary public containing language to the effect that they are aware of the additional taxes imposed by the provisions of section 44-5-39 in the event that they use land classified as farm, forest, or open space land for another purpose.
 - (c) Pursuant to the provisions of section 44-3-29.1, all wholesale and retail inventory subject to taxation is assessed at its full and fair cash value, or at a uniform percentage of its value, not to exceed one hundred percent (100%), for fiscal year 1999, by the assessors in each

town and city. Once the fiscal year 1999 value of the inventory has been assessed, this value shall not increase. The phase-out rate schedule established in section 44-3-29.1(d) applies to this fixed value in each year of the phase-out.

44-5-15. Notice of assessors' meetings -- Notice by taxpayer of intent to bring in account Statement of income and expenses required for certain income producing real property - Notice of assessors' meetings -- Notice by taxpayer of intent to bring in account for tangible personal property. – (a) On or before January 31 of every year when there is a revaluation, statistical revaluation or update using assessed values as of the immediately preceding December 31: (1) every owner of income producing residential real estate of six (6) units or more; and (2) Every owner of commercial, industrial or mixed use real estate shall submit to the tax assessor in the city or town where said real estate is located, a statement of rental income and related expenses for said real estate. Said statement of income and expenses shall cover the most recent twelve (12) month period preceding said December 31 date; provided, however, if such a statement of income and expenses is not yet available for said most recent twelve (12) month period, the statement of income and expenses covering the next most recent twelve (12) month period preceding said December 31 date shall be provided on or before January 31. The tax assessor in each city or town or at the tax assessor's direction, the company performing a revaluation, statistical revaluation or update, shall provide notice to taxpayers of the requirement to submit said statement of income and expenses on or before January 31. Said statements of income and expenses shall not be deemed public records under chapter 38-2 "Access to Public Records".

(b) Before assessing any valuations of tangible personal property, the assessors of all the cities and towns shall cause printed notices of the time and place of their respective meetings to be posted in four (4) public places in their respective city or town, for three (3) weeks next preceding the time of their meeting, and shall advertise in a newspaper with a statewide circulation jointly, at least once a week for the same space of time. The cost of said advertisement shall be shared equally among all of the cities and towns. The notices require every person and body corporate liable to taxation to bring in to the assessors at the time they may prescribe a true and exact account of all the ratable estate tangible personal property owned or possessed by that person or body, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of the real estate as of December 31 in the year of the last update or revaluation and personal estate tangible personal property as of December 31 of the tax year, together with the additional information that may be prescribed by the assessors relative to the ratable estate tangible personal property as may be contained in any corporation or inheritance tax return filed with the state by the person within the

year preceding the date of assessment next prior to the bringing in of the account. If any person or body corporate liable to taxation files with the assessors, on or before January 31 next following the date of assessment, a written notice of that person's or that body's intention to bring in an account, the person or body corporate may bring in to the assessors the account at any time between March 1 and March 15 next following the date of assessment. The notice of intention to bring in an account is deemed to have been filed with the assessors if the notice is sent to them by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, postmarked before 12:00 A.M. midnight of the last day on which the notice may be filed. The account is deemed to be brought in to the assessors if the account is sent to them by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, postmarked before 12:00 A.M. midnight of the last day on which accounts may be brought in pursuant to the provisions of this section. In case any person or body corporate fails to file any intention, that person or that body is deemed to have waived that person's or that body's right to file the account. All matters contained within the account filing are available for review only by assessment related personnel.

Effect on proration. -- (a) Every person bringing in any account shall make oath before some notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths in the place where the oath is administered that the account by that person exhibited contains, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all the ratable estate tangible personal property owned or possessed by him or her; and whoever neglects or refuses to bring in the account, if overtaxed, shall have no remedy therefor, except as provided in sections 44-4-14, 44-4-15, 44-5-26 -- 44-5-31, and 44-9-19 -- 44-9-24. In case a taxpayer is, because of illness or absence from the state, unable to make the required oath to his or her account within the time prescribed by law, the taxpayer may, in writing, appoint an agent to make oath to his or her account within the time prescribed by the assessors, and the agent shall at the time of making the oath append his or her written appointment to the account, and for all purposes in connection with the account the taxpayer is deemed to have personally made the oath.

44-5-16. Oath to account brought in -- Remedies after failure to bring in account --

(b) No taxpayer shall be denied a right of review by means of the procedure described in this chapter: (1) of any assessment on his or her real tangible personal property by reason of any claimed inadequacies, inaccuracies, or omissions in his or her listing of tangible personal property; (2) nor in the case of his or her personal property by reason of any claimed inadequacies, inaccuracies, or omissions in his or her listing of real property; (3) nor in the case of real or personal property by reason of any claimed inadequacies, inaccuracies, or omissions, which are not substantial, in his or her listing of real or personal property, respectively.

(c) Notwithstanding section 44-4-24, tangible personal property introduced into or removed from any town or city during a calendar year shall be assessed as though the property was situated in the city or town for the entire calendar year unless the taxpayer has filed an account as provided in this section specifying the date on which the property was introduced or removed.

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(d) Each city or town having a year of taxable ownership that measures length of ownership over the calendar year beginning immediately after the date of assessment shall adjust its year of taxable ownership so that it has a year of taxable ownership that measures length of ownership over the calendar year ending on the date of assessment.

44-5-17. Assessment of property covered by account. -- If any person brings in an account as provided in section 44-5-15 subsection 44-5-15(b), the assessors shall nevertheless assess the person's ratable estate tangible personal property at what they deem its full and fair cash value, or a uniform percentage of its value as defined in section 44-5-12.

44-5-26. Petition in superior court for relief from assessment. -- (a) Any person aggrieved on any ground whatsoever by any assessment of taxes against him or her in any city or town, or any tenant or group of tenants, of real estate paying rent therefrom, and under obligation to pay more than one-half of the taxes thereon, may within ninety (90) days from the date the first tax payment is due on or before November 15 of the year the first tax payment is due, file an appeal in the local office of tax assessment; provided, if the person to whom a tax on real estate is assessed chooses to file an appeal, the appeal filed by a tenant or group of tenants will be void. For the purposes of this section, the tenant(s) has the burden of proving financial responsibility to pay more than one-half (1/2) of the taxes. The assessor has forty five (45) days until December 31st of that year to review the appeal appeals, render a decision decisions and notify the taxpayer taxpayers of the decision decisions. The taxpayer, if still aggrieved after the decision by the tax assessor, may appeal the decision of the tax assessor to the local tax board of review, or in the event that the assessor does not render a decision by December 31, the taxpayer may appeal to the local tax board of review. at the expiration of the forty five (45) day period. Appeals Provided, however, appeals to the local tax board of review are to be filed not more than thirty (30) days after the assessor renders a decision and notifies the taxpayer thereof, or if the assessor does not render a decision by December 31 within forty five (45) days of the filing of the appeal, not more later than ninety (90) days after the expiration of the forty five (45) day period January 31st of the next year. The local tax board of review shall, within ninety (90) days of the filing of the appeal, hear the appeal and thereafter render a decision within thirty (30) days of the date that of the close of the hearing. was held. Provided, that a city or town may request and receive an extension from

1	the director of the Rhode Island department of revenue.						
2	(b) Appeals to the local office of tax assessment are to be on an application form which						
3	has been approved by the department of revenue. In the event of an appeal to the local tax board						
4	of review, the taxpayer or the local office of tax assessment, upon at the request by the taxpayer,						
5	shall forward the application form to the local tax board of review- within the time period set						
6	forth in this section; provided, however, said application must include applicants' opinion of						
7	value, fair market value, class and assessed value of said property as of December 31 of the year						
8	of the last update or revaluation for real estate and as of December 31 of the tax year for personal						
9	estate. The application shall be in the following form:						
10	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND						
11	FISCAL YEAR						
12							
13	Name of City or Town						
14	APPLICATION FOR APPEAL OF PROPERTY TAX						
15	For appeals to the tax assessor, this form must be filed with the local office of tax						
16	assessment within ninety (90) days from the date the first tax payment is due. For appeals to the						
17	local tax board of review, this form must be filed with the local tax board of review not more than						
18	thirty (30) days after the assessor renders a decision, or if the assessor does not render a decision						
19	within forty five (45) days of the filing of the appeal, not more than ninety (90) days after the						
20	expiration of the forty five (45) day period.						
21	1. TAXPAYER INFORMATION:						
22	A. Name(s) of Assessed Owner						
23	B. Name(s) and Status of Applicant (if other than Assessed Owner):						
24	Subsequent Owner (Acquired Title After December 31 on						
25	20) Administrator/Executor Lessee Mortgagee						
26	Other Specify						
27	C. Mailing Address and Telephone No.:() Address Tel. No. Para.						
28	D. Previous Assessed Value						
29	E. New Assessed Value						
30	2. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION:						
31	Complete using information as it appears on tax bill.						
32	A. Tax Bill Account No.:						
33	Assessed Valuation Annual Tax						
34	B. Location:						

1	Description:
2	No. Street Zip Real Estate Parcel Identification:
3	Map Block Parcel Type Tangible Personal
4	C. Date Property Acquired: Purchase Price: Total cost of any improvements
5	What is the amount of fire insurance on building:
6	3. REASON(S) REDUCTION SOUGHT:
7	Check reason(s) reduction is warranted and briefly explain why it applies. Continue
8	explanation on attachment if necessary. Overvaluation, Incorrect Usage Classification
9	Disproportionate Assessment.
10	Other Specify: Applicant's Opinion of Value \$ Fair Market Value Class Assessed Value
11	(as of December 31 in the year of the last update or revaluation for real estate and as of December
12	31 of the tax year for personal estate;)
13	Explanation Have you filed a true and exact account this year with the City Assessor as
14	required by law?
15	Comparable Properties that support your claim:
16	Address Sale Price Sales Date Property Type Assessed value
17	4. SIGNATURES; SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
18	DATE SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT DATE
19	Name of Preparer Address Tel. No.
20	TAXPAYER INFORMATION ABOUT APPEAL PROCEDURE
21	REASONS FOR AN APPEAL.
22	It is the intent of the general assembly to ensure that all taxpayers in Rhode Island are
23	treated equitably. Ensuring that taxpayers are treated fairly begins where cities and towns meet
24	defined standards related to performing property values. All properties should be assessed in a
25	uniform manner, and properties of equal value should be assessed the same.
26	TO DISPUTE YOUR VALUATION OR ASSESSMENT OR CORRECT ANY OTHER
27	BILLING PROBLEM OR ERROR THAT CAUSED YOUR TAX BILL TO BE HIGHER
28	THAN IT SHOULD BE, YOU MUST APPEAL WITHIN NINETY (90) DAYS FROM THE
29	DATE THE FIRST TAX PAYMENT IS DUE.
30	You may appeal your assessment if your property is: (1) OVERVALUED (assessed value
31	is more than the fair market value as of December 31 in the year of the last update or revaluation
32	for real estate and as of December 31 of the tax year for personal estate for any reason, including
33	clerical and data processing errors; (2) disproportionately assessed in comparison with other
34	properties; (3) classified incorrectly as residential, commercial, industrial or open space, farm or

forest; (4) illegal tax partially or fully exempt; (5) modified from its condition from the time of the last update or revaluation. WHO MAY FILE AN APPLICATION: You may file an application if you are (1) the assessed or subsequent (acquiring title after December 31) owner of the property; (2) the owner's administrator or executor; (3) a tenant or group of tenants of real estate paying rent therefrom, and under obligations to pay more than one half (1/2) of the taxes thereon; (4) a person owning or having an interest in or possession of the property; or (5) a mortgagee if the assessed owner has not applied. In some cases, you must pay all or a portion of the tax before you can file. WHEN AND WHERE APPLICATION MUST BE FILED. Your application must be filed with the local office of tax assessment within NINETY (90) days from the date the first tax payment is due. THESE DEADLINES CANNOT BE EXTENDED OR WAIVED BY THE ASSESSOR FOR ANY REASON. IF YOUR APPLICATION IS NOT FILED ON TIME, YOU LOSE ALL RIGHTS TO AN ABATEMENT AND THE ASSESSOR CANNOT BY LAW GRANT YOU ONE. AN APPLICATION IS FILED WHEN RECEIVED BY THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE. PAYMENT OF TAX. Filing an application does not stay the collection of your taxes. In some cases, you must pay the tax when due to appeal the assessors disposition of your application. Failure to pay the tax assessed when due may also subject you to interest charges and collection action. To avoid any loss of rights or additional charges, you should pay the tax as assessed. If an abatement is granted and you have already paid the entire year's tax as abated, you will receive a refund of any overpayment.

FILING AN ACCOUNT.

Rhode Island General Laws Section 44-5-15 requires the annual filing of a true and exact account of all ratable estate owned or possessed by every person and corporate body. The time to file is between December 31, and January 31, of intention to submit declaration by March 15. Failure to file a true and full account, within the prescribed time, eliminates the right to appeal to the superior court, subject to the exceptions provided in Rhode Island General Laws Section 44-5-26(b). No amended returns will be accepted after March 15th. Such notice of your intention must be sent by certified mail, postage prepaid, postmark no later than 12 o'clock midnight of the last day, January 31. No extensions beyond March 15th can be granted. The form for filing such account may be obtained from the city or town assessor.

ASSESSOR'S DISPOSITION.

Upon applying for a reduction in assessment, you may be asked to provide the assessor with further written information about the property and to permit them to inspect it. Failure to provide the information or permit an inspection within thirty (30) days of the request may result in the loss of your appeal rights.

1	APPEAL.
2	The assessor shall have forty five (45) days to review the appeal, render a decision and
3	notify the taxpayer of the decision. The taxpayer, if still aggrieved, may appeal the decision of the
4	tax assessor to the local tax board of review, or in the event that the assessor does not render a
5	decision, the taxpayer may appeal to the local tax board of review at the expiration of the forty
6	five (45) day period. Appeals to the local tax board of review shall be filed not more than thirty
7	(30) days after the assessor renders a decision and notifies the taxpayer, or if the assessor does not
8	render a decision within forty-five (45) days of the filing of the appeal, not more than ninety (90)
9	days after the expiration of the forty five (45) day period.
10	-DISPOSITION OF APPLICATION (ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY)
11	GRANTED Assessed Value
12	Date Sent Abated Value
13	Date Returned
14	DENIED Adjusted Value
15	Assessed Tax
16	On Site Inspection
17	DEEMED DENIED Abated Tax
18	Date Adjusted Tax
19	By Date Voted/Deemed Denied Tax Board of Review Date
20	Change Certificate No.
21	-Any person still aggrieved on any ground whatsoever by an assessment of taxes against
22	him or her in any city or town may, within thirty (30) days of the tax board of review decision
23	notice, file a petition in the superior court for the county in which the city or town lies for relief
24	from the assessment, to which petition the assessors of taxes of the city or town in office at the
25	time the petition is filed shall be made parties respondent, and the clerk shall thereupon issue a
26	citation substantially in the following form:
27	THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
28	To the sheriffs of several counties, or to their deputies, Greetings: We command you to
29	summon the assessors of taxes of the town of : to wit, of
30	(if to be found in your precinct) to answer the complaint of of
31	on the return day hereof (said return day being the day of
32	A.D. 20) in the superior court to be holden at the county courthouse
33	in as by petition filed in court is fully set forth; and to show cause why said
34	petition should not be granted. Hereof fail not, and make true return of this writ with your doings

thereon.

2 Witness, the seal of our superior court, at _____ this ____ day of 3 _____ in the year _____ . Clerk.

(c) Provided, that in case the If person has not filed an a required account, or filed an appeal first within the local tax board of review, that person shall not have the benefit of the remedy provided in this section and and/or in sections 44-5-27 -- 44-5-31, unless: (1) that person's real estate has been assessed at a value in excess of the value at which it was assessed on the last preceding assessment day, whether then owned by that person or not, and has been assessed, if assessment has been made at full and fair cash value, at a value in excess of its full and fair cash value, or, if assessment has purportedly been made at a uniform percentage of full and fair cash value, at a percentage in excess of the uniform percentage; or (2) the tax assessed is illegal in whole or in part; and that person's remedy is limited to a review of the assessment on the real estate or to relief with respect to the illegal tax, as the case may be.

(d) The assessor for any city or town may request and receive from the director of the Rhode Island department of revenue one or more ninety (90) day global extensions of time (i.e. extensions which include all such appeals pending before the local tax board of review) to the December 31 date referenced in subsection (a) above. All such extensions shall be in writing and posted on the department of revenue's website.

(e) In the event that the local tax board of review does not hear a matter within ninety (90) days of the filing of the appeal or, after the close of the hearing does not render a written decision within thirty (30) days of the date of the close of the hearing and there is no global extension in effect, the city or town may request and receive from the director of the Rhode Island department of revenue one or more extension of time to either hear the matter and/or render a decision. The local board of review shall notify the taxpayer in the event the director of the department of revenue grants a city or town's request for an extension to hear the taxpayer's appeal and/or render a decision thereon. Nothing herein shall prevent the local tax board of review and the taxpayer from mutually agreeing to an extension of time for the matter to be heard and/or decision rendered.

(f) Any person still aggrieved on any ground whatsoever by an assessment of taxes against him or her in any city or town may file, within thirty (30) days of the tax board of review's written decision and noticed thereof, or in the event that the board has not either held a hearing or not issued a decision within the above referenced time frames and has not sought and received an extension of time from the director of the Rhode Island department of revenue to do so, a petition in a superior court for the county in which the city or town lies for relief from the assessment.

The assessor of taxes of the city or town in office at the time the petition is filed shall be named as a respondent in said action.

(g) The petition and accompanying summons/citation shall be served upon the assessors in the manner set forth in rule 4 of the Rhode Island rules of civil procedure governing service of process.

(h) A plaintiff may amend a petition filed in the superior court seeking relief from a tax assessment so as to include an appeal of the assessment of the same real estate for tax years subsequent to the tax year which is the subject of said petition but prior to the tax year covered by the next revaluation, statistical revaluation or update. Said taxpayer shall not be required to first file an appeal with either the local tax assessor or local tax board for such tax years prior to amending said petition.

(i) A petitioner may file a single petition for multiple parcels of real estate if those parcels are contiguous and used as an aggregate site.

44-5-30. Judgment on petition where taxpayer has filed account Judgment on petition. -- If the taxpayer has given in an account, and if (a) If on the trial of the petition, either with or without a jury, it appears that the taxpayer's real estate, or tangible personal property, or intangible personal property has been assessed, if assessment has been made at full and fair cash value, at a value in excess of its full and fair cash value, or if assessment has purportedly been made at a uniform percentage of full and fair cash value, at a percentage in excess of the uniform percentage, or if it appears that the tax assessed is illegal in whole or in part, the court shall give judgment that the sum by which the taxpayer has been so overtaxed, or illegally taxed, with his or her costs, be deducted from his or her tax; but if the taxpayer's tax be paid, whether before or after the filing of the petition, then the court shall give judgment for the petitioner for the sum by which he or she has been so overtaxed, or illegally taxed, plus the amount of any penalty paid on the tax, with interest from the date on which the tax and penalty were paid and costs, which judgment shall be paid to the petitioner by the city or town treasurer out of the treasury.

(b) If, however, on the trial of the petition related to personal property, either with or without a jury, it appears that the taxpayer has failed to file a required account or has fraudulently concealed or omitted any tangible personal property from his or her account, or if it appears that the assessors have not assessed either the taxpayer's real estate or his or her tangible personal property or his or her intangible personal property at a value in excess of its full and fair cash value, if assessment has been made at full and fair cash value, or if assessment has purportedly been made at a uniform percentage of full and fair cash value, at a percentage in excess of the uniform percentage, and that the taxpayer has not been illegally taxed, the assessors shall have

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2 SECTION 2. Section 44-5-31 of the General Laws in Chapter 44-5 entitled "Levy and 3

Assessment of Local Taxes" is hereby repealed.

4 44-5-31. Judgment where taxpayer has not filed account. - If the taxpayer has not 5 filed an account, and if on the trial of the petition, either with or without a jury, it appears:

(1) That his or her real estate has been assessed at a value in excess of the value at which it was assessed on the last preceding assessment day, whether then owned by him or her or not, and that the real estate has been assessed, if assessment has been made a full and fair cash value, at a value in excess of its full and fair cash value, or, if assessment has purportedly been made at a uniform percentage of full and fair cash value, at a percentage in excess of the uniform percentage; or

(2) That the tax assessed is illegal in whole or in part, the court shall give judgment that the sum by which the taxpayer has been so overtaxed or illegally taxed, with his or her costs, be deducted from his or her tax; but if the taxpayer's tax is paid, whether before or after the filing of the petition, then the court shall give judgment for the petitioner for the sum by which he or she has been so overtaxed, or illegally taxed, plus the amount of any penalty paid on the tax, with interest from the date on which the tax and penalty were paid, and costs, which judgment shall be paid to the petitioner by the city or town treasurer out of the treasury. Otherwise, the assessors shall have judgment and execution for their costs.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage; provided, however, the provisions thereof shall apply to tax year 2010 (i.e. valuations as of 12/31/2009) and thereafter. This act shall not apply retroactively to appeals of prior assessments whether pending or filed after enactment.

LC00233

EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION – LEVY AND ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL TAXES

This act would make certain technical amendments/clarifications to the statutes related to
the assessment of real property and the timing and process to appeals thereof.

This act would take effect upon passage; provided, however, the provisions thereof would apply to tax year 2010 (i.e. valuations as of 12/31/2009) and thereafter. This act would not apply retroactively to appeals of prior assessments whether pending or filed after enactment.

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