

**FISCAL YEAR 2020 ABATEMENT APPLICATIONS ARE DUE BY
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2020, 7:00 P.M.**

To retrieve an abatement application form, [CLICK HERE](#).

To access assessing information, [CLICK HERE](#).

**TOWN OF BELMONT
ASSESSORS' OFFICE**

617-993-2630

www.belmont-ma.gov

Homer Municipal Building, 1st Floor
19 Moore Street, Belmont, MA 02478

Hours: Mon 8am-7pm, Tues-Thurs 8am-4pm, Fri 8am-12pm

INTRODUCTION

As 2019 draws to a close and the town prepares to send out its actual tax bills for Fiscal Year 2020, several questions may arise from concerned taxpayers that need to be addressed. At this time of year, after the valuation adjustments have been made, questions center on abatements and filing for relief. In any mass appraisal, errors appear that affect the value, whether it is an error in measuring the property, or the inclusion of something that does not exist, or a misstatement of locational or area attributes. Massachusetts General Law allows the taxpayer a vehicle through which they can contest an assessed value on a specific parcel. The following is a description of the abatement process, when to file, and what to do to insure that an abatement is more likely to be granted.

THE BASICS – VALUATION

Most people feel that it is the change in value that affects their taxes when in fact it is not the case. In actuality, values on homes could double, triple or quadruple and, if the overall budget for the community stayed the same, the individual taxes on each property would remain the same. It is the town's need to raise money to provide services to the taxpayers that establishes the burden on the entire town, and the estimated market value on the individual homes that allocates that burden to the individual taxpayer.

The assessed value of a property rests strongly on two principles, that of market value and equitability.

Market value is defined as the value that a property would most likely bring in an open market, with proper exposure, a buyer and seller who are knowledgeable and operating in their own best interest, and with considerations made that are terms of cash or its equivalent. Market value is estimated by three approaches to value: sales comparison, cost and income. The sales comparison approach relies on the sales of similar properties and relates best to the valuation of residential homes and single unit commercial properties that would normally be owner occupied. The income approach relies

on the conversion of market rent to an indication of value. This approach to value works best on multi-tenanted commercial and residential buildings such as 6+ unit apartment buildings and larger office and retail buildings. The cost approach relies on the anticipated cost to build, less allocations for physical depreciation, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence. It is most accurate when the improvements to the parcel being valued are new.

Equitability is also a strong component of municipal valuation or assessing. In order to be taxed fairly, homes must be valued in a similar fashion. For example, it would be inappropriate for a town to value an 8-room colonial on a 5,000 square foot size lot at \$650,000 and value a similar colonial next door for \$850,000. Such disparities fly in the face of reason and tend to make taxpayers extremely upset!

WHY SHOULD A TAXPAYER FILE?

A taxpayer should file for an abatement only if he or she has a reason to file. Good reasons are: inaccurately measured improvements; additions that do not exist; amenities, such as pools and sheds that have been removed or were never built; a lack of equitability in valuation. Bad reasons (or unacceptable reasons) for filing: not being pleased with the value estimate, being unhappy that the values have increased, displeasure with the tax rate, an inability to afford paying taxes. Remember: properties are valued as of the previous January 1st (January 1, 2019, for FY2020), and the assessed values reflect the market that existed at that time.

INVESTIGATION IS AN IMPORTANT FIRST STEP!

People who feel that they are being unfairly valued should investigate to see if there is some reason for their concern. Look at the assessed values of similar homes in the area. Comparability is extremely important if a lot is improved, such as, with a cape; for instance, the values of other similar capes in the area should be investigated. Values of ranches would be inappropriate when valuing a cape because it is impossible to know how the value of a ranch relates to the value of a cape.

Ask for a copy of your property record card and check the data on the card (or go on line, see next paragraph). If disparities exist, contact the Assessing Administrator and schedule an appointment to have the property viewed. There are approximately 8,000 parcels in town. Each property record card has over 100 fields where data is either entered or repeated. As careful as researchers and data entry people are, mistakes are made that affect value. It is up to the taxpayer to check the accuracy of this information and file for an abatement if it is appropriate. It should be noted that not all fields affect value and that, if an error is found, the accuracy of the entire card will need to be rechecked by a member of the Assessors' Office.

Assessing information is available on the [Assessors page of the Town's website, www.belmont-ma.gov](#), or you can [CLICK HERE](#). The same information available on the property record card, or on the computer available to the public in the office, is on the website.

Check the sales of comparable properties in the area. It is extremely important to research only sales of truly comparable homes during the period being considered. FY2020 values are based on sales that occurred during calendar year 2018. Often the sales of the filing taxpayer's home, if it occurred during the appropriate time frame, can be used as support for a change in value. It must be an arms-length transaction (not between relatives, between divisions of the same corporation, or a distressed sale) and reflect normal market tendencies. **It is important to remember that a party filing for an abatement on a property that has sold recently for an amount in excess of the present assessment will have an extraordinarily hard time convincing the Board of Assessors that the property is unfairly valued.**

FILING FOR AN ABATEMENT – DEADLINE

For FY2020, abatement requests are due by **Monday, February 3, 2020, 7:00 p.m.** **All abatements filed after this date will be denied without consideration.**

FILING THE FORM

The Assessors' Office has abatement applications available upon request. Abatement forms can be mailed through a telephone request or a request made in writing. The abatement application is also available on line from the Assessors page of the Town's website, or you can [CLICK HERE](#). The correct filing form is STATE TAX FORM 128, **REVISED 12/2000**, Titled: APPLICATION FOR ABATEMENT OF REAL/PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX. This is a four-page form and must be filled out completely. The form is self-explanatory. Always supply your request and your opinion of the market value of your property with the data that supports your opinion. **The burden of proof for an abatement is on the taxpayer.** The more support supplied to the Assessors' Office with the application, the more likely that an application will be considered. **Abatement requests that are filled out without the support are often denied with little or no consideration.** Supporting information should be filed with an abatement application, and, if it is not, the application should contain a statement that supporting data will be supplied within a specific time frame and that support should be submitted **no later than 30 days after the initial filing of the application.**

TIME FRAME(S)

All applications for abatement must be acted upon within three months (12 weeks) after the date that the application is filed, unless the Board of Assessors and the taxpayer agree to an extension in writing. All requests that

are not acted upon within three months and are not extended are “deemed denied”. All applications that are deemed denied will receive written notification within ten days of being deemed denied. Deemed denied is another way of saying assumed to be denied without comment. **It is extremely important for a person filing for an abatement to note the date and time when the abatement is filed and contact the Assessors’ Office if notification of a decision on the abatement is not received within the three month (12 weeks) time frame from the date of filing.**

If the Board of Assessors feels that more information is needed to process the abatement request, under Clause 61A in Chapter 59, the Board has the right to make that request in writing to the taxpayer. All requests under 61A must be responded to within thirty days. A lack of a timely response can compromise the application or any subsequent rights to appeal.

THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

If a request is denied, or if the taxpayer is not satisfied with the abatement granted, taxpayers can appeal to the Appellate Tax Board. All filings must be made within three months of the date of denial of the abatement application or notification of deemed denial. The Appellate Tax Board is operated like a court of law with a hearing officer and sworn testimony. Taxpayers (the appellants) must present a convincing case before the hearing officer with the support of their value conclusions.

CONCLUSION

Abatements afford taxpayers the ability to voice their concerns regarding the value of their property, if they have a strong conviction that they are being unfairly burdened and can adequately prove their position. The abatement process is necessary to insure that homes are being valued fairly and that no one is being unfairly taxed. It is the intention of the Board of Assessors to listen to and resolve all reasonable requests that are well supported and documented.

The Board of Assessors

Robert P. Reardon, CAE, *Chairman*

Charles R. Laverty, III, Esq., *Vice Chairman*

Martin B. Millane, Jr., *Secretary*

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