Property Assessing Reform Proposal
Frequently Asked Questions

General Information:

What is Property Assessing Reform?

In its simplest form Property Assessing Reform, P.A. 660, provides a statutory framework to ensure proper assessing in order to guarantee the highest quality assessments for taxpayers as well as local units. The Act defines the requirements for a local unit to be determined to be in substantial compliance with the General Property Tax Act, provides timetables for audits as well as follow up audits and provides a process for bringing a local unit into compliance if they remain non-compliant after a follow up review (also known as the designated assessor).

The Act also mandates training for local unit Boards of Review and allows for local units to combine Boards of Review for efficiency purposes and provides for a village located within two assessing districts may request that the assessment of property be completed within one of the districts.

How does the reform benefit taxpayers, local units, and the state?

By ensuring accurate, uniform, and equitable assessments across the state, reform will significantly reduce the unnecessary costs associated with incorrect assessments. When errors occur, taxpayers, local units, and the state are all negatively impacted—*in fact, the state's interest is substantial, as roughly half the property tax on non-PRE property (the 24 school mills), and roughly a third of all property taxes, is essentially a state revenue source.*

Not only do errors raise the risk of taxpayers being over-assessed and unfairly taxed or local units and the state having their revenues improperly reduced, but they also often generate litigation expense, as the aggrieved party is forced to appeal simply to enforce constitutional and statutory requirements. Further, by reducing faith in the system, errors create a culture of litigation that forces local units to allocate more resources to defending correct assessments. All of these costs are associated with the quality of the initial assessment. As assessment quality increases, these costs to taxpayers, local units, and the state will drop significantly.

The AMAR audits just started—why aren't we giving them time to work?

The AMAR reviews are in the 2nd five year cycle. What those audits have demonstrated is that while certain individual units may face unique challenges with assessing, there are also some systemic deficiencies with our assessing system that need to be addressed. The minimum quality standards are designed to address those systemic deficiencies, which will allow the AMAR audits to work more effectively on addressing challenges faced by individual local units.

Isn't this just county assessing by another name?

No. While participating in county assessing is always an option, local units can continue to do their own assessing or share an assessor of record with another local unit. The only requirement is that every city, township, and county in the state meet certain specified minimum quality standards. The objective is not to move every local unit to county assessing but to ensure accurate, uniform, and equitable assessments across the state that meet statutory and constitutional requirements.

What is an assessing district?

An assessing district is defined in the statute as City, Township, Or Joint Assessing Authority.

Does this force local units to give up their assessing function?

No. With the changes in P.A. 660, there are also consequences if a local unit does not correct assessing deficiencies identified in the AMAR. As with the current AMAR process, the statute provides for an initial AMAR and a corrective action plan to be approved by the STC. The statute then provides for a follow up review to be conducted in accordance with the approved corrective action plan. If after that follow up review, the local unit remains in non-compliance then the local unit has two options: they can employ or contract with a new assessor of record at the Advanced or Master Level or they can contract with the Designated Assessor for the County to serve as their assessor of record.

Does the proposal eliminate all MCAO Assessors?

No.

Local assessing works in my community—why are you asking us to change?

To the extent a local unit is currently meeting the minimum quality standards, no change is necessary. If a local unit is not meeting the standards, they have options, they can employ or contract with a new assessor of record at the Advanced or Master Level or they can contract with the Designated Assessor for the County to serve as their assessor of record.

Designated Assessor

What is a Designated Assessor?

The Designated Assessor is part of a process to ensure that local units are in compliance with the statutory provisions of the AMAR. In other words it is part of a process to make sure that local units are meeting minimum assessing requirements.

As with the current AMAR process, the statute provides for an initial AMAR and a corrective action plan to be approved by the STC. The statute then provides for a follow up review to be conducted in accordance with the approved corrective action plan. If after that follow up

review, the local unit remains in non-compliance then the local unit has two options: they can employ or contract with a new assessor of record at the Advanced or Master Level or they can contract with the Designated Assessor for the County to serve as their assessor of record.

Who are the Designated Assessors?

The statute provides the process for determining who the Designated Assessors are. Each County is required to enter into an interlocal agreement that designates the individual who will serve as the County's Designated Assessor. That interlocal agreement must be approved by the County Board and a majority of the assessing districts in the County. Once the interlocal agreement is approved, it is sent to the State Tax Commission for final approval. The STC will determine if the individual named as the Designated Assessor is capable of ensuring they can achieve and maintain substantial compliance for any local unit that contracts with them.

So, the County will automatically be the Designated Assessor?

While the County can certainly be named the Designated Assessor, it is not an automatic designation as the Designated Assessor is determined by the approved interlocal agreement.

How will locals pay for the Designated Assessor?

The Designated Assessor will serve in place of the local unit's current assessor. It is expected that using the money from that current salary will help offset the costs of the Designated Assessor. Additionally, as previously mentioned, errors raise the risk of taxpayers being over-assessed and unfairly taxed or local units and the state having their revenues improperly reduced, but they also often generate litigation expense, as the aggrieved party is forced to appeal simply to enforce constitutional and statutory requirements.

Boards of Review:

We heard that Boards of Review are now going to be at the County level and no longer in each local unit?

While the statute provides that Boards of Review can be combined across two or more contiguous local units, it does not mandate that Boards of Review be combined or that Boards of Review are moving to the County.

Is it true that training is now mandated for Boards of Review?

P.A. 660 requires that the STC audit to ensure that local units require their Boards of Review to receive training and updates as approved by the STC.

We can't recruit BOR members now, isn't requiring training going to make things worse?

The evolving complexity of the property tax has increased the expertise needed to understand and apply the law. While local boards provide the primary quality control check on assessments, board members do not have to possess any knowledge of property tax law or assessing practices. This combination of increasingly complex responsibilities and no expertise requirement often results in misapplication of the law, increasing taxpayer and local unit litigation costs and reducing faith in the system.

The STC will be working with our partner organizations, specifically Michigan Townships Association to ensure easy access to Board of Review training and we will also provide an online option.

Miscellaneous:

I heard that now Villages have to get their own assessor's is that true?

No. P.A. 660 did make a change to the way Villages are assessed but only in very specific circumstances and if the Village wants to make a change. Specifically the Act indicates that a Village that is located in more than one assessing district, may request the STC to approve that the assessing for the Village be combined with the assessing of property in 1 of the local units, thereby eliminating the need for the Village to be assessed in two different local units and potentially by two different assessors.

When does this all go into effect?

While the majority of the reforms do not go into place until 2022, local units can prepare now and put in place processes and procedures to ensure they are meeting the requirements once they "go live" in 2022.

So what is going to be happening over the next few years until this goes into effect?

There will be a lot going on at both the State and local levels to prepare for the 2022 implementation. First, the Department of Treasury has implemented a website dedicated to assessing reform. This website will be updated with things local units need to know, required forms and key dates. Second, the Department also has a dedicated email address for anyone who has questions regarding the reform. Finally, we are working with our partner organizations on information sessions and training opportunities.

What should local units be doing to prepare?

The most important thing that local units can do now to prepare is to ensure they are meeting the requirements in the current AMAR and if not, that they work to ensure corrections are made to bring them into compliance. Local units should talk to their assessors to ensure they are following the AMAR minimum requirements. Local units can find more information on the AMAR on the STC website under the AMAR tab. This link provides information on

each of the AMAR requirements and the statutory authority or STC policy associated with each requirement.

What is the STC going to be doing?

The STC will be working on issuing guidelines, updating their rules and providing formation on the various components of the reform. This includes development of the audit program, implementation of Board of Review training programs, as well as defining key terms such as substantial compliance.