Testimony to Senate Finance committee on Jun 16, 2020 on H.954

My name is Chris Miele, Vice President of New England Municipal Resource Center (NEMRC). I began working with this company 22 years ago when Act 60 was first introduced. I was specifically hired to work directly with Listers/Assessors, Clerks, Treasurers, PV&R staff, and Taxpayer Services to implement the requirements of Act 60.

This includes the implementation of the following tasks to the grand list software:

- Adding Homestead and Non homestead grand lists
- > All aspects of processing homestead declarations at the local level
- Processing state payments at the local level
- > Production and design of all tax bills produced through our Grand List software
- > Implementation of TIF (Tax Increment Finance) districts
- > Training Listers, Assessors, Clerks, Treasurers, PV&R Staff, and Taxpayer Services
 - Annual Grand List Seminars
 - Webinars
 - On-site training

In 2019 I helped design the current tax bill (page 3) that further broke apart the Municipal taxes from the Education taxes. At the same time preserving all of the variability that exists within our municipalities. For instance the existing software allows for 1 – 4 due dates, State Payments, Housesite tax information, Village district taxes, Sewer Bond Fees, Special assessment factor fees, variable tax rates, application of tax rates applied to specific due dates, barcodes, Lock box bar codes, the list goes on but it is all contained on 1 sheet of paper produced by the municipality. The important thing to remember, is through all of this variability throughout the municipalities all the tax bills have the same layout. Some may use a pre printed form using various colors, where others use a blank sheet of paper and the software prints all of the graphics and information. But at the end of the day a taxpayer that receives a bill from multiple municipalities will see the information same format.

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State billing and collecting education tax bills: - (Previous state study showed that this was not cost effective)

- o Municipal officials would still do the same amount of work.
 - Maintain the Municipal and Education Grand List, updating names, address changes, valuations, exemptions, etc.
 - o Lose out on revenue stream but still need to produce municipal tax bills
 - Processing Homestead Declarations, Reviewing, and Reporting anomalies to Taxpayer Services.
 - Processing State payments and reporting anomalies to Taxpayer Services.
 - Manage and resolve Taxpayer questions at the local level.
 - Distributing electronic files to escrow companies.
 - Public Records Request
 - State Payments that exceed Total Tax bill. Municipality can apply over payment to other municipal bills such as Utility bills.
 - o Double the materials to produce 2 bills, including labor, postage etc.
 - Partial payment application.
 - Late payments currently the Treasurer can work with a Taxpayer and apply taxes in a fashion that prevents them from incurring more interest on upcoming installments.
 - o Taxpayer will have to add 2 bills together to calculate their Housesite income sensitivity.
 - o Taxpayer will have different due dates for municipal bill and state education bill.
 - What happens when Taxpayer over pays their municipal bill thinking they are paying both bills?
 - Education Tax Rates if delayed will affect local agreement tax rate that appears on municipal tax bill.
 - O How will tax sales be processed?
 - o Municipalities work with Taxpayers to setup payment plans
 - State receives education money in full now
 - Does not have to add more staffing worry about delinquencies -
 - Adding additional staffing costs at state level
 - Training Costs Software Development Billing, Receiving, Delinquent tracking Communication for Taxpayers – Communication for municipalities

How municipalities are paid for maintaining the Grand List and processing Homestead Declarations & State Payments:

Municipalities are reimbursed for maintaining the grand list and processing revised tax bills due to late filed homestead declarations or late state payments. This money is put back into the municipality.

- Keep Late Homestead Declaration fees
 - Option to waive fees all together
 - Waive fees on case by case basis
 - Also can change late file penalty between 1 8%
- .225 of 1% of homestead liability retained by municipality
- o Delinquent tax penalty collected goes back to municipality general fund.
 - Used to reduce municipal tax
 - Pays local official to maintain towns delinquents.

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SAMPLE 4 INSTALLMENT TAX BILL

