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2026 Edition

Collection of Delinquent Property Taxes in Connecticut

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

Table of Contents

Collection of Delinquent Property Taxes in Connecticut	1
Introduction.....	3
Section 1: Foreclosure of Tax Liens.....	4
Figure 1: Foreclosure of Tax Lien (Form)	10
Section 2: Summary Foreclosure of Tax Liens	11
Section 3: Collection Action	14
Section 4: Tax Warrants.....	18
Section 5: Alias Tax Warrants	20
Table 1: Receiver of Rents.....	23
Section 6: Motor Vehicle Property Taxes.....	24

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Treated Elsewhere:

- [Municipal Tax Sales \(Extra-Judicial\)](#)

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References to online legal research databases refer to in-library use of these databases. Remote access is not available.

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Introduction

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

- "Section 12-181 . . . authorizes one of several methods available to a municipality to collect delinquent property taxes. Other methods authorized by the General Statutes include levy (General Statutes §§ 12-155 through 12-159), tax warrants (General Statutes § 12-135), a collection action (General Statutes § 12-161), and a summary foreclosure not requiring commencement of a judicial proceeding (General Statutes § 12-182 et seq.)." [Middletown v. P & G Enterprises Ltd. Partnership](#), 45 Conn. Supp. 435, 439, 718 A.2d 90, 92 (1998).
- "If the property tax on real estate is not timely paid, a lien arises on such property by operation of law for a period of one year commencing on October 1, or other assessment date of the municipality, in the year previous to that in which the tax or the first installment thereof became due. General Statutes § 12-172. The tax collector may 'continue' the lien by filing a certificate in the office of the town clerk. General Statutes § 12-173; see also General Statutes § 12-175. The tax collector may bring an action in the name of the municipality to foreclose tax liens. General Statutes § 12-181; see also General Statutes § 12-182 (in rem action for summary foreclosure of tax lien on real estate where fair market value thereof is less than the tax liens and other encumbrances so liened and is not more than \$20,000).

In addition, a tax collector may obtain a tax warrant from a proper officer 'and the collector in person may demand and collect taxes in any part of the state on a proper warrant.' General Statutes § 12-135; see also General Statutes §§ 12-132 (form of tax warrant), 12-162 (alias tax warrant). 'If any person fails to pay any tax, the collector . . . may levy for such tax on any goods and chattels of such person and post and sell them in the manner provided in case of executions, he may enforce by levy and sale any lien upon real estate for such taxes or he may levy upon and sell such interest of such person in any real estate as exists at the date of the levy.' General Statutes § 12-155.

Moreover, General Statutes § 12-161 provides that taxes may be recovered by the municipality in a civil action for the recovery of a debt.

The statutory method for collection of unpaid real estate taxes with which this case is concerned is the public auction, or 'tax sale,' pursuant to General Statutes § 12-157, as amended by Public Act No. 95-228 § 3. Unlike a statutory tax foreclosure; General Statutes §§ 12-181, 12-182; or a civil action in debt to collect the tax; General Statutes § 12-161; a public auction of real estate pursuant to General Statutes § 12-157 is entirely extra-judicial."

[Pace Motor Lines, Inc. v. Biagiarelli](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield at Bridgeport, No. 318117S (June 24, 1996) (17 Conn L. Rptr 77) (1996 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1656) (1996 WL 383398).

Section 1: Foreclosure of Tax Liens

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to the foreclosure of tax liens under Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-181](#) (2025).

DEFINITION:

- “The tax collector of any municipality may bring suit for the foreclosure of tax liens in the name of the municipality by which the tax was laid, and all municipalities having tax liens upon the same piece of real estate may join in one complaint for the foreclosure of the same, in which case the amount of the largest unpaid tax shall determine the jurisdiction of the court.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-181](#) (2025).
- “If all municipalities having tax liens upon the same piece of real estate do not join in a foreclosure action, any party to such action may petition the court to cite in any or all of such municipalities as may be omitted, and the court shall order such municipality or municipalities to appear in such action and be joined in one complaint. The court in which action is commenced shall continue to have jurisdiction thereof and may dispose of such action in the same manner as if all the municipalities had commenced action by joining in one complaint. If one or more municipalities having one or more tax liens upon the same piece of property are not joined in one action, each of such municipalities shall have the right to petition the court to be made a party plaintiff to such action and have its claims determined in the same action, in which case the same court shall continue to have jurisdiction of the action and shall have the same rights to dispose of such action as if all municipalities had originally joined in the complaint.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-181](#) (2025).
- “The court having jurisdiction under the provisions of this section may limit the time for redemption, order the sale of the real estate, determine the relative amount of the undivided interest of each municipality in real estate obtained by absolute foreclosure if two or more municipalities are parties to one foreclosure action or pass such other decree as it judges to be equitable. If one or more municipalities foreclose one or more tax liens on real estate and acquire absolute title thereto and if any other municipality having one or more tax liens upon such real estate at the time such foreclosure title becomes absolute has not, either as plaintiff or defendant, been made a party thereto, the tax liens of each of such other municipalities shall not be thereby invalidated or jeopardized.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-181](#) (2025).
- “Such lien, unless otherwise specially provided by law . . . shall take precedence of all transfers and encumbrances

in any manner affecting such interest in such item, or any part of it.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-172](#) (2025).

- “. . .[A]ny tax lien upon private property which has been recorded in the land records of any town for more than fifteen years from the due date of the tax shall be invalid, and such property shall be free from the encumbrance of such lien, unless an action of foreclosure has been commenced during such period of fifteen years and a notice of lis pendens filed for record, and the tax collector shall, if no such notice has been filed, upon the request of any interested person, discharge such lien of record by filing a discharge of lien in the office of the town clerk, and the town clerk shall record a discharge of lien in the land records.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-175](#) (2025).

STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2025).
[Chapter 204](#). Local Levy and Collection of Taxes
§ 12-144b. Application of tax payments.
§ 12-145. Notice to pay taxes. Rate of interest when delinquent. Waiver.
§ 12-146. Delinquent tax or installment. Interest. Waiver of interest.
[Chapter 205](#). Municipal Tax Liens
§ 12-181. Foreclosure of tax liens.
§ 12-182a. Action to foreclose certain tax liens privileged.
§ 12-193. Costs and fees to be taxed.
Reimbursement to taxpayer where error by tax assessor or tax collector.
§ 12-195. Removal of taxes and assessments on real estate acquired by a municipality.
§ 12-195h. Assignment of liens securing unpaid taxes on real property.

COURT RULES:

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the [Connecticut Law Journal](#) and posted [online](#).

- Conn. Practice Book (2026).
[Chapter 10](#). Pleadings
§ 10-69. —Foreclosure complaint; Pleading encumbrances
§ 10-70. —Foreclosure of municipal liens

PUBLIC ACTS:

- [Public Act No. 24-90](#), § 1 “An Act Concerning the Waiver of Interest on Certain Delinquent Property Tax Payments”

FORMS:

- 3 Connecticut Practice Series, *Connecticut Civil Practice Forms*, 5th ed., by Daniel A. Morris, Thomson West, 2025, (Also available on Westlaw).

§ 57:18 Tax lien foreclosure

CASES:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- [Town of Stratford v. LeBlanc](#), 175 Conn. App. 362, 365 (footnote 4), 167 A.3d 1015, 1018 (2017). "The defendant also contends that the trial court lacked in rem jurisdiction over the properties because the plaintiff was unable to prove the element of its tax foreclosure actions in Practice Book § 10-70 (a) (4) as a result of his \$40,000 payment to the plaintiff in 2013. Section 10-70 (a) (4) provides that a plaintiff seeking to foreclose a tax lien must allege and prove that no portion of the tax assessment in question has been paid. In the present case, insurance proceeds from the fire were placed in escrow for partial payment of taxes while the cases were pending in the trial court."
- [American Tax Funding, LLC v. Basher](#), 147 Conn. App. 493, 498, 83 A.3d 691, 693-694 (2014). "The court found that the defendant had conceded that taxes were owed the city, but that he believed that the payments he made would be applied in equal portions to each year's deficiency. The defendant had provided no document to support his belief. The court quoted language from § 12-144b that provides '[e]ach tax payment made to a municipality for taxes due on any specific property shall be applied by the municipality toward payment of the oldest outstanding tax levied on such property with the interest thereon....'"
- [Connecticut Tax Liens 1, LLC v. Lee](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford at Hartford, No. HHD-CV12-6031406-S (August 19, 2013) (56 Conn. L. Rptr. 692) (2013 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1857) (2013 WL 4779615). ". . . a private party holding a municipal tax lien acquires the special powers and privileges of a municipality holding tax lien in regards to the holder's priority and precedence over competing liens and the right to collect certain fees and costs associated with enforcing the lien, but has the same rights and privileges as any other private lien holder when it comes to enforcing the lien. Accordingly, the court concludes that the plaintiff in this case is not entitled to the appointment of a receiver of rents pursuant to the provisions of Connecticut General Statutes § 12-163a."
- [Touchstone Development Associates, LLC v. Town of Haddam](#), Superior Court, Judicial District of Middlesex at Middletown, No. MMX-CV-12-6007605-S (July 8, 2013) (56 Conn. L. Rptr. 420) (2013 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1495) (2013 WL 3871355). "The provisions of § 12-175 provide for the 'continuance' of the tax lien for up to fifteen (15) years, however they do not provide for a collection or enforcement mechanism. If a lien is not continued, it would lapse after two years from the date the taxes first

become due and the town loses its priority rights and the right to foreclose. See General Statutes §§ 12-172 and 12-181.”

- Venture Capital v. Cipriano, Superior Court, Judicial District of Waterbury at Waterbury, No. UWY-CV-09-5014515 (June 9, 2010) (2010 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1535) (2010 WL 2821768). “The dispositive issue in this case is whether a municipal tax lien assigned to a private entity or individual pursuant to § 12-195h enjoys priority over a subsequently accruing municipal tax lien on the same property.” (p. 1)

“. . . [t]he court concludes that the Connecticut law clearly requires that municipal tax liens be afforded priority by date of accrual and that plaintiff’s liens enjoy priority over the subsequently accruing liens still held by the City.” (p. 2)

- Voluntown v. Rytman, 21 Conn. App. 275, 283-284, 573 A. 2d 336, 340 (1990). “In his motion to set aside the default, the defendant first challenged the amount of the assessment and claimed that the amount was wrongfully or excessively assessed. This claim was untimely and would not have been a good defense to the foreclosure. . .

The defendant then alleged a second defense to the foreclosure, namely, that the plaintiff did not come into the proceeding with clean hands when it requested that the value of the property be the lower present market value for the purpose of strict foreclosure yet it taxed the property at the higher assessed value. This too is not a good defense.”

WEST KEY NUMBERS:

- *Taxation*
2730-2749. Lien and Priority.
2922-2938. Proceedings for Judgment Against Real Property.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

Encyclopedias and ALRs are available in print at some law library locations and accessible online at all law library locations.

Online databases are available for in-library use. Remote access is not available.

- 72 *Am Jur 2d* State and Local Taxation, Thomson West, 2023 (Also available on Westlaw).
LIII. Tax Liens
A. General Principles
§ 721. Nature and purpose
§ 722. Statutory basis
§ 723. Construction of statutes; requirement of strict adherence
§ 724. Extent of property to which lien attaches
§ 725. – For personal property taxes
§ 726. Time of attachment
§ 727. Notice and recording
§ 728. For excise taxes
§ 729. Effect of sale or transfer of property

§ 730. State's power to extinguish or impair
B. Enforcement and Discharge

§ 731. Enforcement and discharge of state or
local tax lien, generally

§ 732. Time limitations

§ 733. Necessary parties

§ 734. Notice or process

LIV. Priority of Tax Liens

§ 735. General rule of first priority

§ 736. Constitutionality of legislation setting
priorities

§ 737. Necessity for express provision granting
priority

§ 738. Perfection to obtain priority

§ 739. Liens for personal property taxes over
interests in real property

§ 740. Over liens of special assessment

§ 741. Between liens of different tax units

§ 742. Between government units and
purchasers of tax liens

§ 743. Between liens for various taxes

**TEXTS &
TREATISES:**

Each of our law libraries own the Connecticut treatises cited. You can [contact](#) us or visit our [catalog](#) to determine which of our law libraries own the other treatises cited or to search for more treatises.

References to online databases refer to in-library use of these databases. Remote access is not available.

- 3 Connecticut Practice Series, *Connecticut Civil Practice Forms*, 4th ed., by Daniel A. Morris, Thomson West, 2025, (Also available on Westlaw).

§ 57:18 – Commentary following form

- 1 *Connecticut Foreclosures: An Attorney's Manual of Practice and Procedure*, 14th ed., by Denis R. Caron and Geoffrey K. Milne, Connecticut Law Tribune, 2024.

Chapter 3. Commencement of Suit

§ 3-8:4. Foreclosure of Municipal Tax Liens

§ 3-8:4.1. After-Accruing Taxes

§ 3-8:4.2. Tax Foreclosure Cannot Extinguish
Easements

§ 3-8:4.3. Errors in Property Description

§ 3-8:4.4. Prior Practice Book (1978) Form
704.32

§ 3-8:4.5. Assignment of Municipal Tax Liens

- 1 Connecticut Practice Series, *Connecticut Superior Court Civil Rules*, by Wesley W. Horton et al., 2024-2025 ed., Thomson West (Also available on Westlaw).

Authors' comments following §§ 10-69 and 10-70

- 2 *Dupont on Connecticut Civil Practice*, by Ralph Dupont, 2025-2026 ed., LexisNexis.

Chapter 23. Miscellaneous Remedies and Procedures
Forms

- *Home Foreclosures*, 2nd ed., by Geoff Walsh et al., National Consumer Law Center, 2023.

Chapter 16. Tax Liens and Tax Foreclosures

§ 16.1. An Overview of the Process
§ 16.2. Real Property Taxation Process
§ 16.3. Preventing Property Tax Foreclosures
§ 16.4. Redemption Following Sale
§ 16.5. Fraud by Tax Sale Speculators
§ 16.6. Private Collection and Enforcement of Tax
Liens
§ 16.7. Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)
Tax Assessments

- 16 *The Law of Municipal Corporations*, 3d ed. rev., by Eugene McQuillin, Thomson West, 2013, with 2025 supplement (Also available on Westlaw).
Chapter 44. Taxation
XIV. Tax Liens
§§ 44:193-44:198. Foreclosure
- *Local Government in Connecticut*, 3rd ed., by Frank B. Connolly, Wesleyan University Press, 2013.
Chapter 10 – Where Does the Money Come From?
Property Tax, p. 67

Figure 1: Foreclosure of Tax Lien (Form)

Form 704.32, Foreclosure of Tax Lien, 2 Conn. Practice Book (1997)

Foreclosure of Tax Lien

Use separate Count for each Lien

1. The defendant (*name of owner*) on (*assessment date*) was the record owner of real estate situated in the plaintiff town bounded and described as follows:

(Insert description)

2. Thereafter, a tax in the amount of \$ _____ was duly and properly assessed upon this property, and on _____ the (first installment of the) tax became due and payable, and the tax is a lien on this property.

3. No part of the tax has been paid.

[*or*]

3. The sum of \$ _____ has been paid on the tax, leaving due thereon the sum of \$ _____.

(If lien has been continued by certificate, add:)

4. On (*date*) the plaintiff duly and properly filed and caused to be recorded in the land records of the plaintiff town a certificate of lien for the tax with interest fees and charges thereon.

5. (*List all encumbrances of record, if any, as required by Sec. 143 [now 10-69] of rules.*)

6. The defendant (*name of present owner*) now owns these premises and is in possession thereof.

The plaintiff claims

1. A foreclosure of the lien.
2. Possession of the premises.

Section 2: Summary Foreclosure of Tax Liens

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to the foreclosure of tax liens under Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-182](#) et seq. (2025).

DEFINITION:

- “In addition to other remedies provided by law, the tax collector of any municipality may bring in its name an action in the nature of an action in rem to foreclose a tax lien or liens on real estate the fair market value of which, in his judgment, is less than the total of the amounts due upon the tax liens and other encumbrances upon the property so liened and is not more than one hundred thousand dollars with respect to any one parcel. No judgment shall be rendered in such proceeding for the recovery of a personal judgment against the owner of the property subject to such lien or liens or any person having an interest therein.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-182](#) (2025).

STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2025).
[Chapter 205](#). Municipal Tax Liens
 - § 12-182. Summary foreclosure of tax liens.
 - § 12-183. Form of petition for summary foreclosure.
 - § 12-184. Appointment of appraisers.
 - § 12-185. Withdrawal of property from scope of proceeding.
 - § 12-186. Publication and notice.
 - § 12-187. Filing of a bona fide defense.
 - § 12-188. Presumption of validity.
 - § 12-189. Right of redemption. Title to vest upon failure to redeem. Certificate of redemption.
 - § 12-190. Return of tax collector.
 - § 12-191. Final judgment. Certificate of foreclosure.
 - § 12-192. Joint foreclosure by two or more municipalities. Costs and fees to be shared.
 - § 12-193. Costs and fees to be taxed. Reimbursement to taxpayer where error by tax assessor or tax collector.
 - § 12-194. Entry fee.
 - § 12-195. Removal of taxes and assessments on real estate acquired by a municipality.

COURT RULES:

Amendments to the Practice Book (Court Rules) are published in the [Connecticut Law Journal](#) and posted [online](#).

- Conn. Practice Book (2026).
[Chapter 10](#). Pleadings
 - § 10-69. —Foreclosure complaint; Pleading encumbrances
 - § 10-70. —Foreclosure of municipal liens

FORMS:

- Form of petition for summary foreclosure. Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-183](#) (2025).
- Publication and notice. Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-186](#) (2025).
- Final judgment. Certificate of foreclosure. Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-191](#) (2025).

CASES:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- TLOA Acquisitions, LLC-Series 1 v. BM Holding II, LLC, Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford at Hartford, No. HHDCV176082584 (April 28, 2020) (2020 Conn. Super. LEXIS 603) (2020 WL 3429052). “. . . municipalities seeking summary foreclosure of tax liens on properties valued at less than \$100,000, follow the procedures set forth in General Statutes § 12-183. This statute does not require a metes and bounds description, but merely a ‘description sufficient to identify each parcel affected by any such tax lien ... [and] a known street address ...’ General Statutes § 12-183(a). The language of this statute suggests that the standard for property descriptions in municipal tax foreclosures is more liberal than other conveyances of title, which should be more complete and accurate so as to avoid easement or other property line disputes.”
- Bridgeport v. List of 41 Parcels, Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield at Bridgeport, No. CV-06-5004804-S (October 24, 2008) (2008 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2701) (2008 WL 4856509). “A summary tax lien foreclosure proceeding is, by its very nature and statutory purpose, summary. Therefore, it is somewhat more peremptory than a regular foreclosure action. It is an abridged procedure instituted by counsel for a municipal tax collector by way of filing a petition on behalf of the municipality in the superior court, pursuant to General Statutes § 12-183, rather than a complaint. That statute provides that as to each property sought to be foreclosed, the petition must include, ‘if known, the address of the owner or owners of such parcel as they appear on the most recent assessment list of the taxing district wherein such property is located.’ General Statutes § 12-183. As more fully discussed, *infra*, the plaintiff listed the wrong address for the defendant, both in its petition describing the Property to the court, as well as in its notice to the defendants. The statute’s summary nature, and the power of the government to take private property pursuant to it, makes strict adherence to its procedural safeguards even more critical.”

TEXTS & TREATISES:

- 3 Connecticut Practice Series, *Connecticut Civil Practice Forms*, 4th ed., by Daniel A. Morris, Thomson West, 2025, (Also available on Westlaw).
§ 57:18 -Commentary following form

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- 1 Connecticut Practice Series, *Connecticut Superior Court Civil Rules*, by Wesley W. Horton et al., 2024-2025 ed., Thomson West (Also available on Westlaw).
Authors' comments following §§ 10-69 and 10-70
- *Encyclopedia of Connecticut Causes of Action*, Daniel J. Krisch and Michael Taylor, Connecticut Law Tribune, 2026.
3S-12. Summary Foreclosure of Tax Liens
- *Home Foreclosures*, 2nd ed., by Geoff Walsh et al., National Consumer Law Center, 2023.
Chapter 16. Tax Liens and Tax Foreclosures
 - § 16.1. An Overview of the Process
 - § 16.2. Real Property Taxation Process
 - § 16.3. Preventing Property Tax Foreclosures
 - § 16.4. Redemption Following Sale
 - § 16.5. Fraud by Tax Sale Speculators
 - § 16.6. Private Collection and Enforcement of Tax Liens
- *Local Government in Connecticut*, 3rd ed., by Frank B. Connolly, Wesleyan University Press, 2013.
Chapter 10 – Where Does the Money Come From?
Property Tax, p. 67

LAW REVIEWS:

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our [law libraries](#).

- Charles D. Ray and Matthew A. Weiner, *Clerical Omissions and Mistakes*, 32 Connecticut Lawyer no. 1 (September/October 2021).
- Adam J. Cohen, *Revisions to Connecticut's Municipal Revenue Collection Statutes*, 24 Connecticut Lawyer no. 2 (September 2013).
- Adam J. Cohen, *Tax (Not Just Another) Collection: Special Considerations for Recovering Unpaid Municipal Taxes*, 18 Connecticut Lawyer no. 7 (April 2008).
- Georgette C. Poindexter, *Selling Municipal Tax Receivables: Economics, Privatization, and Public Policy in an Era of Urban Distress*, 30 Connecticut Law Review 157 (1997).

Section 3: Collection Action

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to a civil collection action by a municipality for recovery of a debt pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-161](#) et seq. (2025).

DEFINITION:

- “All taxes properly assessed shall become a debt due from the person, persons or corporation against whom they are respectively assessed to the town, city, district or community in whose favor they are assessed, and may be, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, recovered by any proper action in the name of the community in whose favor they are assessed.” Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-161](#) (2025).

STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2025).
 - [Chapter 204.](#) Local Levy and Collection of Taxes
 - § 12-144b. Application of tax payments.
 - § 12-161. Collection by suit.
 - § 12-161a. In proceedings by municipality to collect delinquent taxes on personal property, owner shall pay court costs, appraiser’s fees and attorneys’ fees incurred.
 - § 12-163. Jeopardy collection of taxes. Written notice.
 - § 12-164. Tax uncollectible after fifteen years. Interest on improvement liens.
 - § 12-168. Tax collector not personally liable in the absence of negligence or willful misconduct.
 - [Chapter 246.](#) Motor Vehicles
 - § 14-33. Renewal of registration denied for failure to pay motor vehicle property tax or fines for parking violations. Collection of delinquent property tax by commissioner. Issuance of temporary registrations by city, town, borough or other taxing district.

PUBLIC ACTS:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website.

- [Public Act No. 24-1](#), § 1 (June Special Session 2024) “An Act Concerning Motor Vehicle Assessments for Property Taxation, Innovation Banks, the Interest on Certain Tax Underpayments, the Assessment on Insurers, School Building Projects, the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority Charter and Certain State Historic Preservation Officer Procedures.

LEGISLATIVE:

- *Waiving Interest on Delinquent Property Taxes*, Julia Singer Bansal, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2025-R-0151](#) (January 14, 2025).
- *Jeopardy Tax Collections*, Mary M. Janicki, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report,

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each report's publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

CASES:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

[2010-R-0095](#) (February 16, 2010). [See CGS § [12-163](#) for updated statute]

- *State Marshals and Selling Residential Real Estate for Delinquent Taxes*, Christopher Reinhart, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2008-R-0518](#) (September 10, 2008).
- *Property Tax Collection Statute of Limitations*, Judith Lohman, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2008-R-0643](#) (November 20, 2008). [See CGS § [12-146](#) for updated statute]
- Julia Tate Properties, LLC v. Wood Park Development, LLC, Superior Court, Judicial District of New London at New London, No. KNLCV115014345 (July 18, 2013) (56 Conn. L. Rptr. 516) (2013 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1642) (2013 WL 4046696). "Even taking into account the property taxes paid by the plaintiff, it still received the property below the fair market value, per the stipulated facts before the court. Moreover, the plaintiff knew or should have known of the outstanding property taxes before purchasing the mortgage from TD Banknorth, and that knowledge likely contributed to the discounted price that TD Banknorth provided to the plaintiff. Paying the taxes benefitted the plaintiff by protecting its interest in the property, without requiring it to expend more than the market value to obtain the property without the tax lien. To hold otherwise would afford a sort of double recovery to the plaintiff on account of the unpaid taxes, first through the discount and second through this suit. Cf. *In re Bevan*, 327 F.3d 994, 998 (9th Cir. 2003) ('nothing could be more inequitable than allowing' a purchaser of a foreclosed property to get a good buy on the property, in part due to unpaid taxes, and then 'get a windfall at the expense of' the prior owners by recovering from them after paying the taxes to protect its interest in the good buy). It is the plaintiff's burden to prove its detriment, and nothing before the court would support that element of its claim. Therefore, the court concludes that, even if the defendant unjustly received the benefit of having its property taxes paid, it was not to the detriment of the plaintiff."
- Town of Canterbury v. the Church of the Good Word, Superior Court, Judicial District of Windham at Putnam, No. WWMCV096000991S (July 16, 2010) (2010 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1919) (2010 WL 3328061). ". . . a claim of unlawful assessment can be addressed through an appeal from the board of assessors under General Statutes § 12-111 or an application to the court under General Statutes § 12-119 and therefore cannot be raised as a special defense in an action to collect taxes under § 12-161 . . .

'[A] taxpayer who has failed to utilize the available statutory remedies [may not] assert, in an action to collect a tax ... that the tax has not been properly assessed.' (Internal quotation marks omitted.) [Redding v. Elfire, LLC](#), 98 Conn. App. 808, 821, 911 A.2d 1141 (2006). The defendant in the present case has sought neither of the available statutory remedies and therefore may not now assert in the present action that the taxes were improperly assessed because the properties were subject to charitable exemptions."

- [Hartford v. Faith Center, Inc.](#), 196 Conn. 487, 493-494, 493 A.2d 883, 887 (1985). "While an action questioning the legality of a tax may be brought independent of a pending collection action if the time period within which the tax may be challenged has not expired, the law does not permit such a claim to interfere with the orderly prosecution of the municipality's suit to collect the tax pursuant to § 12-161. 'The object of that statute was to give a simple remedy for the collection of taxes by an ordinary action and to dispense with prolixity in pleading.' [Waterbury v. Schmitz](#), 58 Conn. 522, 526, 20 A. 606 (1890)."

WEST KEY NUMBERS:

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

Encyclopedias and ALRs are available in print at some law library locations and accessible online at all law library locations.

Online databases are available for in-library use. Remote access is not available.

TEXTS & TREATISES:

You can [contact](#) us or visit our [catalog](#) to determine which of our law libraries own the treatises cited.

References to online databases refer to in-library use of these databases.

- *Taxation*
2835-2870. Summary Remedies and Actions.
- 72 *Am Jur 2d* State and Local Taxation, Thomson West, 2023 (Also available on Westlaw).
LI. Methods of Collection and Enforcement
§§ 706-710. Particular Methods or Remedies.
- 85 *CJS* Taxation, Thomson West, 2022 (Also available on Westlaw).
D. Actions and Proceedings for Enforcement and Collection of Taxes
§§ 1138-1167. Actions for Unpaid Taxes.
- *Encyclopedia of Connecticut Causes of Action*, Daniel J. Krisch and Michael Taylor, Connecticut Law Tribune, 2024.
3M-12. Municipal Taxes Owed—Action for Collection
- 17 *The Law of Municipal Corporations*, 3d ed. rev., by Eugene McQuillin, Thomson West, 2013, with 2025 supplement (Also available on Westlaw).
Chapter 49. Actions by and Against Municipal Corporations in General
§§ 49.69-49:70. Recovery of Payment

LAW REVIEWS:

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our [law libraries](#).

- Charles D. Ray and Matthew A. Weiner, *Clerical Omissions and Mistakes*, 32 Connecticut Lawyer no. 1 (September/October 2021).
- Adam J. Cohen, *Revisions to Connecticut's Municipal Revenue Collection Statutes*, 24 Connecticut Lawyer no. 2 (September 2013).
- Adam J. Cohen, *Tax (Not Just Another) Collection: Special Considerations for Recovering Unpaid Municipal Taxes*, 18 Connecticut Lawyer no. 7 (April 2008).
- Georgette C. Poindexter, *Selling Municipal Tax Receivables: Economics, Privatization, and Public Policy in an Era of Urban Distress*, 30 Connecticut Law Review 157 (1997).

Section 4: Tax Warrants

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to tax warrants by a municipality pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-135](#) (2025).

DEFINITION:

- "Any collector of taxes, and any state marshal or constable authorized by such collector, shall, during their respective terms of office, have authority to collect any taxes and any water or sanitation charges due the municipality served by such collector for which a proper warrant and a proper alias tax warrant, in the case of the deputized officer, have been issued. Such alias tax warrant may be executed by any officer above named in any part of the state, and the collector in person may demand and collect taxes or water or sanitation charges in any part of the state on a proper warrant. Any such state marshal or constable so authorized who executes such an alias tax warrant outside of such state marshal's or constable's precinct shall be entitled to collect from the person owing the tax or the water or sanitation charges the fees allowed by law, except that the minimum total fees shall be five dollars and the maximum total fees shall be fifteen dollars for each alias tax warrant so executed. For the purposes of this subsection, 'water or sanitation charges' means (1) any rates or charges established pursuant to section 7-239, or (2) any charges imposed by a municipality for the collection and disposal of garbage, trash, rubbish, waste material and ashes." Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-135](#)(a) (2025).

STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2025).
[Chapter 204](#). Local Levy and Collection of Taxes
§ 12-132. Form and tax warrant.
§ 12-135. Execution of tax warrant. Collection by successor of collector.
§ 12-157. Method of selling real estate for taxes.

LEGISLATIVE:

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each report's publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- *Jeopardy Tax Collections*, Mary M. Janicki, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2010-R-0095](#) (February 16, 2010). [See CGS § [12-163](#) for updated statute]
- *State Marshals and Selling Residential Real Estate for Delinquent Taxes*, Christopher Reinhart, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2008-R-0518](#) (September 10, 2008).
- *Property Tax Collection Statute of Limitations*, Judith Lohman, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of

Legislative Research Report, [2008-R-0643](#) (November 20, 2008). [See CGS § [12-146](#) for updated statute]

FORMS:

- Form and tax warrant. Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-132](#) (2025).

CASES:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update them to ensure they are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about updating cases.

- [Wilcox v. Madison](#), 106 Conn 223, 230-231, 137 A. 742, 744 (1927). "A tax warrant is in the nature of an execution, but by long custom and usage here and in other jurisdictions, has issued without any previous judicial determination of liability. This method of collecting taxes without recourse to the courts is necessary to the full execution of the powers of the executive department of the State, and is not in violation of the division of powers made by the Constitution."

WEST KEY NUMBERS:

- *Taxation*
2812. Warrant for collection.

LAW REVIEWS:

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our [law libraries](#).

- Lowell Lee Peterson, *The Levy and Sale of Tax Warrants in Connecticut*, 10 Connecticut Real Estate Law Journal 37 (September/October 1992).
- Lowell Lee Peterson, *The Levy and Sale of Tax Warrants in Connecticut: Clarification*, 10 Connecticut Real Estate Law Journal 67 (November/December 1992).

Section 5: Alias Tax Warrants

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

- Bibliographic resources relating to alias tax warrants by a municipality pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-162](#) (2025)

DEFINITION:

- "Any collector of taxes, in the execution of tax warrants, shall have the same authority as state marshals have in executing the duties of their office, and any constable or other officer authorized to serve any civil process may serve a warrant for the collection of any tax assessed or any water or sanitation charges imposed, and the officer shall have the same authority as the collector concerning taxes or water or sanitation charges committed to such officer for collection." Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-162](#)(a) (2025).
- "Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, upon the nonpayment of any property tax or any water or sanitation charges when due, demand having been made therefor as prescribed by law for the collection of such tax or such water or sanitation charges, an alias tax warrant may be issued by the tax collector...." Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-162](#)(b)(1) (2025).

STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2025).
[Chapter 204.](#) Local Levy and Collection of Taxes
§ 12-135. Execution of tax warrant. Collection by successor of collector.
§ 12-140. Fees, costs and expenses of tax collectors and tax sales.
§ 12-162. Alias tax warrant. Service of warrants upon financial institutions. Request for information

LEGISLATIVE:

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each report's publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- *Jeopardy Tax Collections*, Mary M. Janicki, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2010-R-0095](#) (February 16, 2010). [See CGS § [12-163](#) for updated statute]
- *State Marshals and Selling Residential Real Estate for Delinquent Taxes*, Christopher Reinhart, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2008-R-0518](#) (September 10, 2008).
- *Property Tax Collection Statute of Limitations*, Judith Lohman, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2008-R-0643](#) (November 20, 2008). [See CGS § [12-146](#) for updated statute]

FORMS:

- Alias tax warrant. Conn. Gen. Stat. § [12-162](#)(b)(1) (2025).

CASES:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- O'Brien-Kelley, Ltc v. Goshen, Superior Court, Judicial District of Litchfield at Torrington, LLICV166014194S, (February 27, 2018) (66 Conn. L. Rptr. 88) (2018 Conn. Super. LEXIS 375) (2018 WL 1475725). "Pursuant to the alias tax warrant, the state marshal defendant was 'hereby commanded to collect forthwith' the delinquent taxes. § 12-162(b)(1). Rather than proceed immediately against the plaintiff by levy on the real estate, goods or chattel owned by the taxpayer, garnish the taxpayer's wages, or to seize the taxpayer's funds on deposit in a bank, the state marshal defendant took the less drastic step of sending a demand letter to the plaintiff. The letter made demand for the payment of \$3,997.95, which constituted the tax owed, \$3,476.48, interest and fees, plus an additional 15 percent of said amount (\$521.47) as part of the marshal fees. After receiving the demand letter, the plaintiff made payment to the town in the amount of \$3,476.48. From that amount, the town paid the marshal's fees including the 15 percent fee in accordance with § 12-144b. The state marshal defendant should not be denied his 15 percent fee because he took the less drastic step of first sending the plaintiff a demand letter rather than proceeding directly to attachment of the plaintiff's property, wages and/or bank account. The state marshal defendant was clearly engaged in a lawful collection enforcement effort authorized by the alias tax warrant."
- ATC Partnership v. Town of Windham, 268 Conn. 463, 485, 845 A.2d 389, 403 (2004). "Furthermore, in this context the mere use of an alias tax warrant cannot be construed, in and of itself, as a constructive severance of fixtures from realty. We note that the alias tax warrant statute, § 12-162, authorizes the seizure of not only 'goods and chattels' to satisfy a delinquent tax obligation, but also the seizure of real estate."
- City of Danbury v. Sullivan, Superior Court, Judicial District of Danbury at Danbury, No. 303581 (December 4, 1991) (5 Conn. L. Rptr. 325) (1991 Conn. Super. LEXIS 2791) (1991 WL 269107). "Section 12-162 of the General Statutes authorizes the tax collector to deputize a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or other officer authorized to serve civil process to serve a warrant for the collection of assessed taxes. Under that statute, after demand has been made for payment, the tax collector can issue an alias tax warrant to one of the designated officers, using the form in the statute. It authorizes the officer to collect the tax from the taxpayer, and in default of payment to levy for the unpaid taxes with interest, penalties and charges of the municipality upon the goods, chattels, or real estate of the taxpayer, demand payment from any

bank indebted to the taxpayer or garnishee the wages due from the taxpayer's employer for the amount owed the municipality. The officer serving the warrant is 'entitled to collect from such person [the taxpayer] the fees allowed by law for serving executions issued by any court,' and any officer 'who executes such warrant *and collects any delinquent municipal taxes as a result thereof* shall receive in addition to expenses otherwise allowed' various percentages of the amount collected under the warrant. (Emphasis added.) It is apparent from the terms of the statute that any deputy sheriff who serves an alias tax warrant is required to collect the fees for serving the execution from the taxpayer, not the municipality. To recover the additional fees under the statute the sheriff must execute the warrant and collect delinquent taxes. Merely serving the alias tax warrant on the taxpayer is not enough . . . The delivery of an alias tax warrant to a sheriff does not bar the City or its tax collector from pursuing other methods to collect taxes."

**WEST KEY
NUMBERS:**

- *Taxation*
2812. Warrant for collection.

**ATTORNEY
GENERAL
OPINIONS:**

- "It is our opinion that the statutorily authorized fee to charge for executing such tax warrants is ten percent of the amount of taxes collected, as provided in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 12-162. Any amount charged by a state marshal in excess of the statutorily authorized amount must be reimbursed to the affected taxpayer." Opinions of the Attorney General, No. [04-017](#), Oct. 12, 2004.

LAW REVIEWS:

Public access to law review databases is available on-site at each of our [law libraries](#).

- Lowell Lee Peterson, *The Levy and Sale of Tax Warrants in Connecticut*, 10 Connecticut Real Estate Law Journal 37 (September/October 1992).
- Lowell Lee Peterson, *The Levy and Sale of Tax Warrants in Connecticut: Clarification*, 10 Connecticut Real Estate Law Journal 67 (November/December 1992).

Table 1: Receiver of Rents

Receiver of Rents
<p><u>STATUTES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conn. Gen. Stat. 12-163a (2025).
<p><u>COURT RULES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conn. Practice Book (2026). Chapter 21. Receivers
<p><u>CASES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JJT&M, Inc. v. Town of Oxford, Superior Court, Judicial District of Ansonia-Milford at Milford, No. CV136013721S (January 31, 2014) (57 Conn. L. Rptr. 569) (2014 Conn. Super. LEXIS 213) (2014 WL 783696). “[T]he Supreme Court has noted that a party cannot levy warrants on real estate while the property is subject to a receivership. See <i>Lamkin v. Baldwin & Lamkin Mfg. Co.</i>, 72 Conn. 57, 63, 43 A. 593 (1899).” Town of Canton v. Cadle Properties of Connecticut, Inc., 145 Conn. App. 438, 77 A.3d 144 (2013). “. . . the receiver sought permission to evict the tenant from the property in the event of default, to release the property, and to use all legal processes to collect back rent allegedly due. There is no language in § 12-163a authorizing the court to do anything more than issue a show cause order, hold a show cause hearing, determine whether Cadle owed the town taxes and, if so, the amount due, and to appoint a receiver of rents. Moreover, § 12-163a does not authorize a receiver to do more than collect rents that are to be used first to pay taxes due after the date of the receiver’s appointment and then to pay for electric, gas, telephone, water or heating oil supplied on or after said date. Pursuant to § 12-163a (c), nothing in the statute prevents the town, but not the receiver, from pursuing other actions or remedies it may have against Cadle.” (p. 454, p. 154) <p>“We conclude that the receiver may collect only those rents that are forthcoming on or after the date of the receiver’s appointment, not rents allegedly overdue.” (p. 456, p. 155) (See Town of Canton v. Cadle Properties of Connecticut, Inc., 316 Conn. 851 below.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Canton v. Cadle Properties of Connecticut, Inc., 316 Conn. 851, 863, 114 A3d 1191, 1197-1198 (2015). “The judgment of the Appellate Court is reversed only as to the reversal of trial court’s judgment granting the receiver’s motion for modification allowing the collection of back rent allegedly due and the case is remanded to that court with direction to affirm the trial court’s judgment in that respect; the judgment of the Appellate Court is affirmed in all other respects.”

Section 6: Motor Vehicle Property Taxes

A Guide to Resources in the Law Library

SCOPE:

Bibliographic resources relating to motor vehicle property taxes in Connecticut.

STATUTES:

You can visit your local law library or search the most recent [statutes](#) and [public acts](#) on the Connecticut General Assembly website to confirm that you are using the most up-to-date statutes.

- Conn. Gen. Stat. (2025).
 - [Chapter 203.](#) Property Tax Assessment
 - § 12-43. Property of nonresidents.
 - § 12-63. Rule of valuation. Depreciation schedules.
 - § 12-71(f). Personal property subject to tax. Computer software not subject to tax. Determination of situs of motor vehicles and snowmobiles for tax purposes.
 - § 12-71b. Taxation of motor vehicles not registered on the assessment date. Assessment procedure. Tax due date.
 - § 12-71e. Motor vehicle mill rate.
 - § 12-110. Sessions of board of assessment appeals.
 - § 12-112. Limit of time for appeals.
 - § 12-119. Remedy when property wrongfully assessed.
 - [Chapter 204.](#) Local Levy and Collection of Taxes
 - § 12-122a. Uniform city-wide mill rate for taxation of motor vehicles.
 - § 12-129s. Municipal option to abate taxes on high mileage motor vehicles and hybrid passenger cars.
 - § 12-144a. Payment of tax on motor vehicles.
 - § 12-146. Delinquent tax or installment. Interest. Waiver of interest.
 - § 12-164. Tax uncollectible after fifteen years. Interest on improvement liens.
 - § 12-166. Powers and duties of collector.
 - § 12-169a. Motor vehicle property tax check-off for local scholarship fund.
 - [Chapter 246.](#) Motor Vehicles
 - § 14-33. Renewal of registration denied for failure to pay motor vehicle property tax or fines for parking violations. Collection of delinquent property tax by commissioner. Issuance of temporary registrations by city, town, borough or other taxing district.
 - § 14-163. Commissioner to provide lists of motor vehicle and snowmobile owners to town assessors. Disclosure by assessor or tax collector prohibited.

PUBLIC ACTS:

- [PA 23-204](#), §§ 209, 210, 215 "An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2025, and Making Appropriations Therefor, and Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items Implementing the State Budget."

LEGISLATIVE:

[Office of Legislative Research](#) reports summarize and analyze the law in effect on the date of each report's publication. Current law may be different from what is discussed in the reports.

- *Motor Vehicle Tax Exemption for Active Duty Service Members*, Jessica Schaeffer-Helmecki, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2020-R-0220](#) (September 1, 2020).
- *Update: Evasion of Property Taxes on Motor Vehicles*, Heather Poole, Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2014-R-0285](#) (December 10, 2014).
- *Local Taxes on Leased Cars*, John Rappa Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research Report, [2014-R-0189](#) (July 11, 2014).

CASES:

Once you have identified useful cases, it is important to update the cases before you rely on them. Updating case law means checking to see if the cases are still good law. You can [contact your local law librarian](#) to learn about the tools available to you to update cases.

- [Alico, LLC v. Somers](#), 348 Conn. 350, 352, 304 A.3d 851, 853 (2023). ("General Statutes § 12-71(f)(1) authorizes Connecticut towns to assess property taxes on any motor vehicles that, in the normal course of operation, most frequently leave from and return to their towns. The sole issue presented by this appeal is whether the dormant commerce clause of the United States constitution precludes the named defendant, the town of Somers (town), from taxing vehicles that are owned by a Massachusetts company and registered in Massachusetts, but leave from and return each day to Somers. The plaintiffs, Alico, LLC (Alico), and Helder Nunes, appeal from the judgment of the trial court denying their request for a judgment declaring that the tax is unconstitutional because it impermissibly subjects the vehicles to double taxation. We affirm the judgment of the trial court.")
- [Black v. Town of West Hartford](#), 205 Conn. App. 749, 762, 261 A.3d 163, 172 (2021). "The plaintiff does not allege that the defendant played a role in assessing his vehicle beyond merely recommending the use of the 'clean retail value' portion of the NADA guides. In other words, the plaintiff does not allege any affirmative conduct by the defendant determining or requiring that his vehicle should be valued in a manner different from any of the other vehicles registered with the town that are included in the NADA guides . . . On the basis of this information, we reasonably can infer that, for the 2018 tax year, municipal assessors used clean retail values to formulate assessments for every vehicle included in the NADA guides. Furthermore, on the basis of the excerpt from the NADA guides' website that the plaintiff provided in the

complaint, we reasonably can infer that the clean retail values of every vehicle are calculated using the same criteria. Thus, accepting as true the plaintiff's allegation that 'clean retail value' is different than 'average retail price,' he is unable to show how his injury is different than that of any other taxpayer whose vehicle is included in the NADA guides. Rather, the personal and legal interest that the plaintiff claims to have in the subject matter is one that is common to all of these taxpayers. Accordingly, we conclude that the plaintiff lacks standing to maintain the action as against the defendant because he has failed to establish classical aggrievement under the first prong of the test."

- [Tirado v. City of Torrington](#), 179 Conn. App. 95, 105-106 179 A.3d 258, 265 (2018). "The court dismissed the plaintiff's case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because the plaintiff failed to exhaust her available administrative remedies prior to filing the action pursuant to § 12-117a, which contemplates that a taxpayer must challenge a municipality's tax assessment to the board of assessment appeals prior to appealing to the Superior Court. See General Statutes § 12-117a. 'It is a settled principle of administrative law that, if an adequate administrative remedy exists, it must be exhausted before the Superior Court will obtain jurisdiction to act in the matter.' (Internal quotation marks omitted.) [Fairchild Heights Residents Assn., Inc. v. Fairchild Heights, Inc.](#), 310 Conn. 797, 808, 82 A.3d 602 (2014); accord [LaCroix v. Board of Education](#), 199 Conn. 70, 83-84, 505 A.2d 1233 (1986). 'In the absence of exhaustion of [an available administrative] remedy, the action must be dismissed.' (Internal quotation marks omitted.) [Piteau v. Board of Education](#), 300 Conn. 667, 678, 15 A.3d 1067 (2011). Because the plaintiff never appealed the defendant's 2004 grand list tax assessment to the defendant's Board of Assessment Appeals, she therefore failed to exhaust her available administrative remedies prior to filing her action. Accordingly, the court properly determined, pursuant to § 12-117a and established precedent, that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction."
- [Wiele v. Board of Assessment Appeals of the City of Bridgeport](#), 119 Conn. App. 544, 552-553, 988 A.2d 889, 895 (2010). "Municipalities are granted fifteen years in which to collect delinquent taxes. General Statutes § 12-164. As the defendant's counsel noted during oral argument, however, municipalities are not required by statute to notify taxpayers individually that taxes are due. Municipalities are only required to publish, at specified intervals, a general notification to the public that taxes are due and payable at a certain date. Therefore, were we to accept the defendant's rigid interpretation of the

limitation in § 12-119, a municipality wishing to assess and collect taxes on property that is not taxable in its jurisdiction would need only wait for one year beyond the date on which it listed the property on its grand list before taking further action to collect the tax in order to evade a § 12-119 action by invoking the special statute of limitations defense. In effect, it would be to the strategic advantage of the municipality to delay collection of an illegally assessed tax beyond a year in order to avoid putting a potential plaintiff on notice that a tax had been illegally assessed against their property. The conclusion that the defendant seeks would lead to a bizarre result whereby it would be possible for the time in which a plaintiff can challenge an illegal tax assessment to begin running and to terminate while the plaintiff is completely unaware that a municipality has taken action adverse to the plaintiff's interests, namely, assessing her personal property for taxation. Such a bizarre result could not have been intended by the legislature."

- Krevis v. Bridgeport, Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield at Bridgeport, No. CV064014350S (July 17, 2007) (43 Conn. L. Rptr. 819) (2007 Conn. Super. LEXIS 1942) (2007 WL 2363125). "The plaintiff's basic claim is that the motor vehicles that he presently owns or previously owned have a tax situs in the town of Trumbull and should be subject to property tax there, not in the city of Bridgeport. The plaintiff, therefore, contends that the city's assessor improperly levied property taxes on the motor vehicles.

Bridgeport filed four special defenses as to both counts. In its first and second special defenses, Bridgeport claims that the plaintiff is precluded from bringing this action pursuant to General Statutes § 12-119 and because he failed to exhaust his administrative remedies by taking an appeal to the Board of Assessment Appeals pursuant to General Statutes § 12-111. In its third and fourth special defenses, Bridgeport claims that the court has no subject matter jurisdiction because the plaintiff failed to take a timely appeal and failed to exhaust his administrative remedies." (p. 1)

"Accordingly, because the court finds that the one-year statute of limitations in § 12-119 is applicable to the facts in this case, barring this action, and because the court finds that the plaintiff has not overcome the statutory presumption that the plaintiff's motor vehicles are sited for tax purposes at the plaintiff's residence in Bridgeport, judgment may enter in favor of Bridgeport on the issue of the location of the situs of the motor vehicles being in Bridgeport for the Grand List of October 1, 2003." (p. 4)

- [Paul Dinto Electrical Contractors, Inc. v. Waterbury](#), 266 Conn. 706, 707-708, 835 A.2d 33, 35 (2003). "The sole issue in this appeal is whether a corporation's motor vehicles are properly assessed for personal property taxes in the town in which the corporation maintains its principal place of business, or in the towns in which the vehicles are actually located, that is, where they are regularly parked or garaged."

ENCYCLOPEDIAS:

- 7A *Am Jur 2d* Automobiles, Thomson West, 2017 (Also available on Westlaw).
 III. Licensing, Taxation, and Registration
 § 66. Power of municipalities or political subdivisions of the state to license or tax vehicles, generally
 § 71. Nature of license fee or tax; distinction from property tax

TEXTS & TREATISES:

- *Local Government in Connecticut*, 3rd ed., by Frank B. Connolly, Wesleyan University Press, 2013.
 Chapter 10 – Where Does the Money Come From?
 Property Tax, p. 67

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References to online databases refer to in-library use of these databases.