

Chapter 1 : What does a county assessor do? | HowStuffWorks

In some jurisdictions, an assessor is a judge's or magistrate's assistant. This is the historical meaning of this word. In common law jurisdictions, assessors are usually non-lawyers who sit together with a judge to provide either expert advice (such as on maritime matters) or guidance on local practices.

Corresponding to this, Judicial structure in the Chinese broad sense does not only refer to courts, but also to procuratorates and public security organs. Thirdly, judgments and orders of the court of the second instance shall be seen as final decisions of the case. Within each court, there are usually several divisions, such as civil, economic, criminal, administrative and enforcement divisions. A court has one president and several vice-presidents, a division has one chief and several associate chiefs. Each court also has a judicial committee that is composed of the presidents, division chiefs and experienced judges. The members of the committee are appointed by the standing committee of the courts at the corresponding level. The judicial committee is the most authoritative body in a court, which is responsible for discussing important or difficult cases, making directions concerning other judicial matters and reviewing and summing up judicial experiences. Its direction shall be followed by judges and collegial panels. Collegial panels are the basic units in each court. They are not permanent bodies but organized to adjudicate individual cases. A collegial panel is composed of three to seven judges, the number of which must be odd. Simple civil cases, economic cases, minor criminal cases and cases that are otherwise provided for in law can be tried by a single judge. Cases of second trial are heard by a collegial panel of three to five judges. The president judge of the panel is appointed by the president of the court or the division chief. The trial process is the crucial part of adjudication and is greatly influenced by the civil law jurisdiction in which the judge is the dominant party in conducting a trial. Recently, "the reform of adjudication format" has tried to bring an adversarial pattern into the Chinese adjudication process. The revised Criminal Procedure Law will also further the reform. According to law, each case shall have at most two trials, which means that litigants to a case and their legal representatives who challenge the judgments made by a local court in the trial of first instance have the right to appeal the case to the next higher level court only once. Once an appeal is filed, the next higher court must try the case again. The judgment of the second trial shall be final and cannot be appealed. However, the parties to litigation may challenge the final decision or the effective decision through the trial supervision procedure. They may appeal to the appellate court or the higher court. After reviewing the complaint, the president may ask the judicial committee to make a decision to accept or reject the appeal. Under no circumstances does the re-trial initiated by trial supervision procedure suspend the enforcement of the effective judgment that is challenged. The word "court" is of pivotal importance and, according to the authoritative explanation, means that the individual judges do not have the judicial power but the courts where the judges perform their duties do. The collegial panels are the trial units not the individual judges and the judgments by the collegial panels are made in the name of the courts. Therefore, the independence power of adjudication is vested in courts and not in judges. Based on this explanation, presidents and division chief may have a legitimate right to review and suggest changes in draft judgments prepared by collegial panels. This practice constitutes an internal interference with the independent adjudication of collegial panels and, strictly speaking, has no direct legal grounds except for the judicial committees. If a case is considered complicated or important, the final decision may be concluded by the judicial committee of a court rather than the designated collegial panel. His term of office is five years and he may serve for no more than two consecutive terms. The NPC standing committee appoints or dismisses vice-presidents, head and associate heads of divisions, and judges. It may have such other divisions, as it deems necessary. Generally, it has jurisdiction over the following cases: This was not previously defined in the Constitutional Law. However, the legislation does require guidance in order to fill gaps and to solve conflicts and some vagueness among the laws so that effective enforcement can be carried out by the judicial branch. In practice, a tribunal of this nature is often set up in big town or townships where there is a concentrated population. The Special Courts The special courts include military courts, railway courts and maritime courts. The military court that is established within the PLA is in charge of hearing criminal cases

involving servicemen. This is a relatively closed system. The railway and transport court deals with criminal cases and economic disputes relating to railways and transportation. These courts have jurisdiction over maritime cases and maritime trade cases of the first instance, including any other disputes of this category taking place between Chinese and foreign citizens, organizations, and enterprises. Nevertheless, they have no jurisdiction over criminal cases and other civil cases belonging to the ordinary courts.

Chapter 2 : Jefferson County Assessor Office

In April , the NPC Standing Committee (NPCSC) passed a decision authorizing the Supreme People's Court (SPC) to conduct pilot programs to reform the people's assessor system in 50 courtsâ€”at both basic and intermediate levelâ€”in ten listed provinces.

Hong Kong and Macau have separate court systems due to their historical status as British and Portuguese colonies, respectively. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Most of their functions were handled by other party or government organs. The world was able to see an early example of this reinstated system in action in the showcase trial of the Gang of Four and six other members of the " Lin-Jiang clique " from November to January see the Four Modernizations. The trial, which was publicized to show that China had restored a legal system that made all citizens equal before the law , actually appeared to many foreign observers to be more a political than a legal exercise. Nevertheless, it was intended to show that China was committed to restoring a judicial system. The Ministry of Justice , abolished in , was re-established under the legal reforms to administer the newly restored judicial system. With the support of local judicial departments and bureaus, the ministry was charged with supervising personnel management, training, and funding for the courts and associated organizations and was given responsibility for overseeing legal research and exchanges with foreign judicial bodies. Most trials are administered by a collegial bench made up of one to three judges and three to five assessors. Trials are conducted by the inquisitorial system , in which both judges and assessors play an active part in the questioning of all witnesses. This contrasts with the adversarial system , in which the judge is meant to be an impartial referee between two contending attorneys. After the judge and assessors rule on a case, they pass sentence. An aggrieved party can appeal to the next higher court. The adjudication committees are charged with reviewing major cases to find errors in determination of facts or application of law and to determine if a chief judge should withdraw from a case. If a case is submitted to the adjudication committee, the court is bound by its decision. Located in Beijing , it has jurisdiction over all lower and special courts, for which it serves as the ultimate appellate court. These courts hear cases of counter-revolutionary activity, plundering , bribery , sabotage , or indifference to duty that result in severe damage to military facilities, work place, or government property or threaten the safety of soldiers or workers. Military courts make up the largest group of special courts and try all treason and espionage cases. Special military courts were first established in to protect the special interests of all commanders, political commissars, and soldiers, but they ceased to function during the Cultural Revolution â€” Military courts and procuratorates were reinstated in October , and open military trials resumed in December of that year. Many of its provisions define the legal status of economic entities and the property rights they exercise. The code clearly stipulated that private ownership of the means of production is protected by law and may not be seized or interfered with by any person or organization. It also recognizes partnerships and wholly foreign-owned or joint-venture enterprises.

Chapter 3 : Camden County Assessor's Office in Camdenton Missouri

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

Monday - Friday 8 a. Wednesday General Information Property taxes are local taxes. Local officials value your property, set your tax rates, and collect your taxes. State law governs how this process works. The property tax is an ad valorem tax. Ad valorem is a Latin phrase which means according to value. The tax is based on the value of the property. There are four main parts to the property tax system. The appraisal district values property, administers exemptions, and maintains current ownership information on the appraisal records. The appraisal review board is a panel made up of people from the local community. They are independent from the appraisal district. They settle any disagreements between the appraisal district and the property owner about the valuation of the property. The governing bodies of the taxing units, such as the city councils, school boards, or county commissioners decide the annual budgets and set the tax rates. This determines the total amount of taxes to be paid. The tax office calculates the levy, mails the statements, collects the taxes and distributes the tax revenue to the taxing units. Property taxes are determined by what a property is used for on January 1, market conditions at the time and ownership of property on that date. A tax lien attaches to property on January 1 to secure payment of taxes for the year. Property taxes are a major source of funding for local services. They help pay for public schools, community health services, fire and police protection, streets, roads, flood control projects, and many other services. All property is taxable unless state or federal law exempts all or part of the value. Total exemptions may be granted for public properties or those owned by qualifying organizations such as churches, schools, or charitable organizations. Homestead, over sixty-five, and disabled veterans exemptions are examples of partial exemptions, which reduce the taxable value on qualifying property. Once the refund request is received, the processing time is six to eight weeks. Property Tax recalculated refunds, Homestead Exemptions, Over 65, etc. By law, these refunds will be mailed no later than sixty days from the date we receive the change from the Central Appraisal District. To obtain an overpayment refund, complete and sign the Application for Tax Refund.

Chapter 4 : Property Records

Some courts found the random selection of people's assessors time-consuming and to take too much efforts (which is understandable in the light of the courts' rapidly rising caseloads and a shrinking judicial workforce);

Enter your keywords You are here Other Methods of Proof: Experiments in Australian Courts. In some respects assessors perform a similar role to expert witnesses, but there are important differences between the two. Expert witnesses are selected and called by a party, and are subject to cross-examination. Assessors are appointed by the court, and are not subject to cross-examination. They are not decision makers but act in an advisory capacity to the judge or other tribunal of fact, and the parties are usually precluded from calling expert evidence on a matter where assessors have been appointed to advise on that matter. Assessors are used rarely in common law jurisdictions although they may play a role in a number of specialist areas, perhaps the best known being admiralty. They are required in all cases punishable by death or more than five years imprisonment in Western Samoa. In fact courts in Australia have at times used Aboriginal assessors. Thus in Western Australia between to there was provision for Courts of Native Affairs to be convened on an ad hoc basis to try natives for offences committed against another native. The court was empowered to call to its assistance the head man of the tribe to which the accused belonged, and could take into account in mitigation of punishment any tribal custom which was an element of the offence. These practices go beyond the use of assessors for evidentiary purposes, and are an attempt to incorporate Aboriginal decision-making structures within the lower court system, or even to delegate limited law and order powers to local groups. They are accordingly dealt with in Part VI of this Report, in the context of local justice mechanisms. The Committee proposed an Office of Customary Law Adviser to report to a court hearing criminal charges with Aboriginal customary law elements. The report would include information such as the following: A general description of the communities involved. The kinship relations of the defendant, and those otherwise concerned with the case. An account of obligations binding the defendant in relation to the alleged offence, and the probable conduct of the defendant in a purely traditional context. The NSW Land and Environment Court, established in , is unique among Australian courts in having extensive provision for assessors, who conduct preliminary inquiries and may make decisions themselves in certain matters, and in some other matters sit with and advise the judge. In the case of the first 3 of these, the Court is required to sit with 2 assessors, appointed under s 12 2 g of the Land and Environment Court Act NSW as persons not necessarily Aborigines with: The Land Claim Experience. The practice of the Aboriginal Land Commissioner in appointing a consultant anthropologist in respect of each claim commenced in the first claim [] and has been followed since. The consultant anthropologist has a responsibility to advise the Land Commissioner on the interpretation of the anthropological evidence, and has in some cases cross-examined anthropological witnesses. However what is appropriate for a wide-ranging hearing such as a land claim will not necessarily be appropriate in adversarial judicial proceedings. The use of assessors developed from the need to inform non-native magistrates and judges about local conditions and customary laws or traditions. The system varies from country to country because of differences in legislation, case law and judicial practice but the following summary is typical. Residents aged between, say, twenty-one and sixty who can speak and understand English are liable to serve as assessors unless disqualified or exempted Lists of eligible assessors are prepared by district officials and from these lists the Chief Justice or the Registrar of the Supreme Court selects assessors to serve at specified sittings of the Court. Those chosen are summoned to attend the sittings and the presiding judge then selects several of them " usually three " to sit with him for each trial. The assessors finally accepted sit with the judge, hear all the evidence " asking questions of witnesses if they wish " and the judge then sums up the evidence to them, relating it to the relevant law and asks each assessor for his opinion on any matter pertaining to native custom and on the general issue of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Each assessor then gives his opinion individually in open court and states the reasons on which his opinion is based. In most jurisdictions these opinions are advisory only. The judge does not have to accept them. He alone finally decides what the verdict of the court should be. The system has certain obvious advantages. Firstly, it helps the judge. It gives

him the benefit of expert advice on matters relating to local custom. It should assist him in setting the evidence in its social context when the crime alleged stems, as many do, from land disputes, fear of sorcery or the inexorable rule of the payback. It may be particularly helpful when defences such as provocation, mistake of fact and self-defence are raised. It involves the local people significantly in the judicial process at the highest level. In relation to native assessors the question whether the advice of native assessors should be given to the judge in private or in open court was considered by the Privy Council in *Mahlikilili Dhalarnari v R*. Their Lordships cannot accept this contention. It operates, and no doubt is intended to operate, as a safeguard to natives accused of crime, and a guarantee to the native population that their own customs and habits of life are not misunderstood. From this point of view the importance of publicity is manifest. Apart from other difficulties with such a procedure, it could in important respects convert the appeal into a rehearing of material which the parties had had no previous opportunity to deal with or refute. Other concerns and questions have been raised with respect to assessors, both generally and in the present context. While it has been held that expert evidence cannot be called on matters falling within the special skill or experience of a nautical assessor, [] the African practice has been to call witnesses with expertise on native custom and to ask assessors to determine the weight to give to it. However, as has already been pointed out, this is a difficult distinction to draw. The administrative and other difficulties in setting up an assessor system must also be considered. These include the method of choosing suitable assessors, maintaining lists of assessors to ensure that an assessor will always be available when needed by the court, and the costs of an assessor system, including travelling and other costs. But the fundamental objection to assessors is that the appointment of an assessor offends against the principle of allowing cross-examination wherever possible. Accordingly the tendency in Australia is to reject assessors in general legal procedure. Assessors and the Proof of Aboriginal Customary Laws. While the assessor system has a long and apparently successful history in Africa and elsewhere, there are a number of objections to adopting it as a specific method of proving Aboriginal customary laws. In Chapter 28, different Aboriginal ways of resolving disputes based on kin responsibilities and obligations are discussed. In such disputes, different persons not directly involved will be called upon to play different roles. In small communities all members will have varying degrees of involvement, and all will have some interest in the outcome. This would make it difficult, if not impossible, for a court to appoint an assessor who might be regarded as objective or uninterested assuming that this is to remain a prerequisite. Even if this is not regarded as a bar, an individual from the community may be very reluctant to express views about a matter in a public forum. A case in point was *R v Isobel Phillips*, in which 4 Aboriginal women were permitted to give evidence jointly. The taking of group evidence in this manner is to be preferred to the use of assessors. Outside Assessors as Customary Law Experts. Such a person may be able to express some general views, but would not be likely to have detailed knowledge of the circumstances surrounding a particular offence. The characteristics of most Aboriginal disputes would mean that maintaining a formal list from which the court could select an assessor as needed would not be workable. This problem could perhaps be overcome if the community had some collective responsibility for selecting an assessor or assessors to assist the court. But the modalities of selection would present problems [] existing bodies such as community councils would not necessarily be appropriate nominating bodies, and it would be cumbersome and ineffective to establish special bodies for such a limited purpose. If on the other hand the aim was to select an anthropologist, or a social scientist from another discipline, with relevant experience, there is no clear indication that such experience and insight can not be applied through the ordinary adversary process. The kind of information which the court requires would, in most cases at least, be accessible in the ordinary way, with the aid of the evidentiary reforms suggested in this Part. Perhaps the greatest difficulty occurs in relation to sentencing, where the range and scope of relevant information is considerably greater than in most areas of substantive law. It needs to be stressed again that the question here is the limited one of how best to provide information to a court dealing with a customary law issue. It is not the broader issue whether Aboriginal groups should exercise autonomy over matters of local law and order. There has been little or no demand for Aboriginal assessors to be appointed, and it is suggested that the information which a court is likely to need is not of a kind usually provided by assessors. The system of assessors also has the potential for an unnecessary intrusion into the

operation of Aboriginal customary laws. It is preferable that there be greater reliance on Aboriginal evidence, including group evidence, and on expert evidence. For these reasons a formal system of assessors is not recommended.

Chapter 5 : Duties, powers and responsibilities of Assessors of the People's Courts

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 6 : Assessors | ALRC

Assessor: Assessor, in law, a person called upon by the courts to give legal advice and assistance and in many instances to act as surrogate. The term is also used in the United States to designate an official who evaluates property for the purposes of taxation.

Chapter 7 : CHINA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The people's assessors who serve on the people's courts of a raion or city are elected for a two-year term at general meetings of production and service workers and peasants at their places of work or residence.

Chapter 8 : Washoe County Assessor

Assessors shall fulfil the tasks assigned by the Chief Justice of the People's Court where they have been elected or designated to serve as Assessors (Article 32 of the Ordinance on Judges and Assessors of the People's Courts).

Chapter 9 : Assessor | law | blog.quintoapp.com

At the highest level is the Supreme People's Court (SPC) in Beijing, the premier appellate forum of the land, which supervises the administration of justice by all subordinate "local" and "special" people's courts. It is the court of last resort for the whole People's Republic of China except for Macau and Hong Kong.