## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1. Lien. There shall be a lien to secure the		of a									

- 1 property as defined in section 601, provided that in 2 the inventory and valuation upon which the assessment 3 is made there shall be a description of the personal 4 property taxed which meets the requirements of Title 11, section 9-402. When perfected, the lien shall take precedence over all other claims on the personal 5 6 7 property and shall continue in force until the taxes 8 are paid, or until the lien is otherwise terminated 9 by law.
- 2. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- A. "Collateral" means property which is the subject of the lien.
- B. "Costs" includes, but is not limited to, filing charges, interest, administrative expenses and legal fees incurred by a municipality in perfecting and enforcing the lien authorized in this section.
- 20 <u>C. "Default" means the failure to pay personal</u> 21 <u>property taxes when due.</u>
- D. "Debtor" means taxpayer.
- E. "Goods" means goods as defined in Title 11, section 9-105, subsection (1), paragraph (h).
- 25 F. "Obligations" means amount of tax, accrued 26 interest and costs claimed to be due the munici-27 pality by the lien.
- 28 G. "Person" means any individual, trust, part-29 nership, association, company or corporation.
- 30 H. "Proceeds" means proceeds as defined in Title 31 11, section 9-306.
- I. "Purchase money security interest" means purchase money security interest as defined in Title 11, section 9-107.
- 35 J. "Secured party" means municipality.

- The definitions set out in this subsection shall also apply to Title 11, Article 9, where applicable.
- 3 3. Filing required to perfect lien. If any per-4 sonal property tax, other than a tax on motor vehi-5 cles, airplanes or inventory, due any municipality is not paid within the time established by the municipal 6 officers, the municipality shall have a lien upon the 7 goods which were taxed and which are situated in this 8 State and owned by the taxpayer upon the date of 9 perfection. This lien shall attach upon default and become perfected at the time when notice of the lien 10 11 is filed, pursuant to the filing provisions of Title 12 11, section 9-403, except that the signature of the 13 taxpayer against whose property the lien is claimed 14 15 shall not be required on the notice of lien. If the lien is not perfected within 2 years from the date of 16 assessment, it shall expire. 17
- 18
  4. Notice of lien. Each notice of lien, which
  19 may be a financing statement, shall contain informa20 tion which will identify:
- A. The owner of the property upon which the lien is claimed, if the owner is not the taxpayer;
- B. The residence or business address of the owner;
- 25 <u>C. The taxpayer and his residence or business</u> 26 <u>address;</u>
- D. The property claimed to be subject to the lien;
- E. The amount of tax, accrued interest and costs claimed due the municipality by the lien;
- F. The tax year or years for which the lien is claimed; and
- 33 G. The municipality claiming the lien.
- A copy of the lien shall be mailed to the taxpayer, to the owner, if the owner is not the taxpayer, and to any secured party who has a recorded security interest. Failure to give notice to any secured

1 party who has a perfected security interest shall 2 prevent the lien from taking precedence over that 3 security interest, but shall not otherwise affect the 4 validity of the lien.

- 5. Effective period of lien; limitation period. The lien shall be effective for a period of 10 years from the date of filing, unless discharged as provided in this section. A notice of tax lien shall not be effective if filed more than 2 years from the date of assessment for the taxes claimed to be due.
- 6. Rights and remedies of municipality and tax-payer. A municipality which has filed a notice of tax lien and the taxpayer against whom the lien has been filed shall have the rights and remedies of a secured party and debtor, respectively, as provided for in Title 11, sections 9-501 to 9-507, except that the municipality shall not have the right to propose to retain any property in satisfaction of the obligation, as provided in Title 11, section 9-505. In proceedings to enforce the lien, the municipality shall observe the procedures applicable to a secured party under Title 11, sections 9-501 to 9-507.
- 7. Personal property liens; discharge. If any lien created under this section is discharged, then a certificate of discharge shall promptly be filed by the tax collector of the municipality which originally filed the notice of lien, or by his successor, in the same manner as termination statements are filed under Title 11, section 9-404. The municipal officer who has filed the notice of lien shall file a notice of discharge of the lien in the manner provided in this section, if:
  - A. The taxes for which the lien has been filed are fully paid, together with all interest and costs due thereon;
    - B. A cash bond or surety company bond is furnished to the municipality conditioned upon the payment of the amount liened, together with interest and costs due, within the effective period of the lien as provided in this section; or

C. A final judgment shall be rendered in favor of the taxpayer or others claiming an interest in the liened personal property which determines either that the tax is not owed or that the lien is not valid. If the judgment determines that the tax is partially owed, then the officer who filed the notice of lien or his successor shall, within 10 days of the rendition of the final judgment, file an amended tax lien for the actual amount of tax found to be due, which amended lien shall be effective as to the revised amount of the lien as of the date of the filing of the original notice of tax lien, and the officer, or his successor at the time of the filing of the amended tax lien, shall also file a discharge of the original tax lien.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this bill is to permit municipalities to collect unpaid personal property taxes by means of a lien procedure which is similar to the method used to collect real estate taxes. The proposed procedure is virtually the same as that presently used to perfect security interests under the Uniform Commercial Code.

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