MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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FI	RST REGULAR SESSION
ONE HUNDRE	D AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
Legislative Document	No. 1103
H.P. 853	House of Representatives, March 8, 1983
Rule 24.	artment of Business Regulation pursuant to Joint littee on Business Legislation. Sent up for concur-
Presented by Representativ	EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk e Thompson of So. Portland. ative Telow of Lewiston, Senator Bustin of Ken-MacBride of Presque Isle.
	STATE OF MAINE
	THE YEAR OF OUR LORD HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE
	Prevent Abuses in Certain Installment Contracts.
Be it enacted by the follows:	he People of the State of Maine as
Sec. 1. 14 M c. 544, §38, is am	RSA §6203-F, as enacted by PL 1967, ended to read:
§6203-F. Foreclos for sale	ure of bond for deed and contracts of real estate
for the sale of redeed, and a land little 33, chapter the terms of subscripes or assigns muchaser in said the	ser of real estate under a contract al estate, including a bond for a installment contract created under 3, shall be in default of any of that contract, the seller, his ay foreclose the rights of the purcontract by any of the means prohe foreclosure of mortgages, except

that the redemption period shall be 60 90 days. 1 Within the redemption period, the purchaser, or a person claiming under him, may apply to any Justice 2 3 4 of the Supreme Judicial Court or Superior Court for 5 an extension of time to redeem, and after such notice 6 the court may order, for good cause shown, the 7 court may extend the redemption period to a of one year. An extension order shall not be binding 8 against any person without actual notice thereof 9 unless, within said 60-day the 90-day period, a writ-10 notice describing the land, identifying the 11 12 instrument under which foreclosure proceedings have been brought, and setting forth the fact that appli-13 14 cation for extension of the redemption period has been made, is recorded in the registry of deeds in the county in which the land is located. This section 15 16 17 shall not be construed to extend the life of options 18 with an ascertainable time of termination. The remedy 19 afforded by this section supplements other legal 20 remedies which may be available to the seller, except that the redemption period provided by this section 21 shall apply whenever the seller seeks possession of 22 the property subject to an installment land contract created under Title 33, chapter 8. 23 24

Sec. 2. 33 MRSA c. 8 is enacted to read:

26 CHAPTER 8

LAND INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS

28 §481. Definitions

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As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.

- 1. Down payment. "Down payment" means the payment made by the purchaser to the vendor on account of the purchase price at or before the time of the execution of a land installment contract.
- 2. Land installment contract. "Land installment contract" means an agreement under which the vendor agrees to sell an interest in property to the purchaser and the purchaser agrees to pay the purchase price in 5 or more subsequent payments exclusive of

- the down payment, if any, and the vendor retains title to the property as security for the purchaser's 2 3 obligation under the agreement. Land installment contracts do not include option contracts for the 4 purchase of real property or purchase and sale agree-5 6 ments entered into with the good faith expectation of 7 separate transaction in which a 3rd party or the seller agrees to finance the purchase price in a sin-8 9 gle installment.
- 10 3. Property. "Property" means improved real 11 property located in this State, sold to be occupied 12 as a dwelling.
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 4. Purchaser. "Purchaser" means an individual
 14 who purchases property subject to a land installment
 15 contract, or any legal successor in interest to him,
 16 regardless of whether the individual has entered into
 17 an agreement as to extension, default or refund.
- 18 5. Vendor. "Vendor" means a person who makes a 19 sale of property by means of a land installment con-20 tract or his successor in interest.
- 21 §482. Minimum contents of land installment contract; 22 right to cancel; duty of vendor to record; 23 formalities
- 1. Contents. A land installment contract shall be executed in duplicate and a copy of the contract shall be provided to the vendor and the purchaser.

 The contract shall contain at least the following provisions:
- A. The full names and post office addresses of all the parties to the contract;
- B. The date the contract is signed by each party;
- 32 C. A legal description of the property conveyed;
- D. The sales price of the property conveyed;
- 34 E. Any charges or fees for services included in the contract separate from the sales price;
- F. The amount of the purchaser's down payment;

1 G. The principal balance owed by the purchaser which is the sum of the amounts described in paragraphs D and E, less the amount described in paragraph F;

- H. The amount and due date of each installment payment and the total number of installment payments;
- 8 <u>I. The interest rate on the unpaid balance and</u>
 9 the method of determining the interest rate;
- J. A conspicuous statement of any encumbrances against the property, including a statement of any pending order of any public agency or other matters of public record affecting the property;
- 14 K. A statement which explains that the contract
 15 is not a mortgage and that the purchaser does not
 16 obtain title to the property until the purchase
 17 price is paid in full;
 - L. A statement by the vendor which warrants that at the time of the execution of the contract any dwelling subject to the installment land contract is fit for human habitation as that term is used in Title 14, section 6021, and that the vendor and purchaser have the rights and duties of a landlord and tenant, respectively, as provided in Title 14, section 6021, to enforce the warranty of habitability, except that this paragraph shall apply only when the purchaser intends to use the property as his primary residence;
 - M. A provision that the vendor provide evidence of title by copy of deed, or otherwise, at the time of the execution of the agreement and, if the vendor is not prepared to deliver a full warranty deed on completion of the contract, a description of the deed the vendor will deliver on completion;
 - N. A provision that, if the vendor defaults on any mortgage on the property, the purchaser may pay on the mortgage and receive credit on the land installment contract;

O. A requirement that the purchaser shall be responsible for the payment of taxes, assessments and other charges against the property from the date of the contract unless agreed to the contrary;

- P. A provision that the purchaser has the right to accelerate or prepay any installment payments without penalty, unless agreed to the contrary; and
- Q. A clear and conspicuous provision above the place for the signature of the purchaser which acknowledges receipt by the purchaser of a copy of the land installment contract signed by the vendor.
- 2. Mortgages on land installment contract property. No vendor may, at the time of execution of the contract, hold a mortgage on property sold by a land installment contract in an amount greater than the balance due under the contract, except a mortgage which covers real property in addition to the property which is the subject of the contract where the vendor has made written disclosure to the purchaser of the amount of the mortgage and the release price, if any, attributable to the property which is the subject of the contract.
- No vendor may, subsequent to the execution of the contract, place a mortgage on the property in an amount greater than the balance due on the contract without the consent of the purchaser.
 - 3. Recordation. Within 20 days after the contract has been signed by both the vendor and the purchaser, the vendor shall cause a copy of the contract or a memorandum of the contract to be recorded at the purchaser's expense in the registry of deeds in the county where the property sold under the contract is located. If a memorandum of the contract is recorded, it shall be entitled "Memorandum of a Land Installment Contract" and shall contain, as a minimum, the names of the parties, the signatures of the parties, a description of the property and applicable time periods. A person other than a vendor and purchaser may rely on the recorded materials in deter-

- 1 mining whether the requirements of this section have
 2 been met.
 - 4. Formalities. A land installment contract shall conform to the formalities required by law for the execution of deeds and mortgages.
 - 5. Other disclosures. Disclosures made by the vendor pursuant to Title 9-A, Article VIII, Truth in Lending, shall be deemed to comply with subsection 1, paragraphs D to I.
 - §483. Default; notice of right to cure

- 1. When notice required. In any action by the vendor which seeks to regain possession of the property subject to a land installment contract, whether by means of contractual remedies or foreclosure methods allowed by Title 14, section 6203-F, the vendor shall give a written notice to the purchaser which describes the default, the action necessary by the purchaser to cure the default and a period of not less than 30 days in which the purchaser can cure the default and resume paying under the contract as though no default has occurred. A notice which substantially conforms to Title 9-A, section 5-110 conforms with this section.
- 2. Receipt of notice. The notice shall be served by the vendor or his successor in interest by handing a written copy of the notice to the purchaser in person, by leaving it at his usual place of abode or at the property which is the subject of the contract or by registered or certified mail by mailing to the last known address of the purchaser.
- §484. When foreclosure required; other remedies by vendor not prohibited
- 1. When foreclosure required. If the purchaser of a land installment contract has paid in accordance with the terms of the contract for a period of 5 years or more from the date of the first payment or has paid toward the purchase price a total sum equal to or in excess of 20%, the vendor may recover possession of his property only by use of a proceeding for foreclosure as provided in Title 14, chapter 713,

- and subject to the right of redemption of Title 14, section 6203-F. This action may be commenced only after expiration of the time periods described in section 483. In such an action the proceeds of sale, if any, shall be distributed as provided in Title 14, section 6204-A or 6324, as applicable.
- 2. Other remedies. A proceeding under Title 14, chapter 713, does not prevent the vendor or purchaser from commencing a quiet title action to establish the validity of a claim, nor does it prevent the vendor from bringing any other action based on the contract which does not seek possession of the property subject to the land installment contract.

§485. Purchase money mortgage

- 15 1. Right to demand grant upon execution of mort-16 gage; expenses. If the contract fixes no earlier 17 period, when 20% or more of the original sales price of the property is paid, the purchaser may demand a grant of the premises described in the contract, on 18 19 20 the condition that he execute a purchase money mortgage to the vendor, or to a mortgagee procured by the purchaser. If any mortgage is executed pursuant to 21 22 the purchaser's demand for grant under this section, 23 the purchaser is liable for the usual expenses asso-24 25 ciated with the preparation and recordation of the 26 mortgage.
- 2. Payments. The periodic principal and interest payments required by the mortgage may not exceed the periodic principal and interest payments otherwise required by the land installment contract, except with the consent of the mortgagor. This consent may be evidenced by the execution of a mortgage.
- 33 3. Covenants. The mortgagee may require the usual covenants by the mortgagor for the payment of the mortgage debt, taxes and insurance premiums.
- 4. Deed and mortgage supersedes land installment contract. The deed and mortgage executed under this section shall supersede entirely any land installment contract.

- 5. Applicability. This section shall not be applicable to a vendor who has sold property pursuant to a land installment and in which the property is subject to a mortgage as allowed in section 482, subsection 2.
 - §486. Right of purchaser to enforce this chapter
- If a vendor fails to comply with this chapter, 7 8 the purchaser has the right to seek enforcement in 9 court. If the court finds that the vendor has failed to comply with this chapter, the court shall grant appropriate legal and equitable relief, including, 10 11 12 but not limited to, reformation, rescission, injunc-13 tion and damages, as appropriate, and shall require 14 the vendor to assume all court costs as well as a reasonable attorney's fee for the purchaser's attor-15 16 ney.

17 §487. Waiver

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- 18 1. Void. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the buyer under a land installment contract may not waive or agree to forego rights or benefits under this chapter, and any such waiver or agreement is void and unenforceable.
 - 2. By agreement. Nothing in this chapter may preclude the buyer and the seller from agreeing to terms and conditions more protective of the buyer's rights than the provisions of this chapter.

27 §488. Cumulative rights

The rights and benefits conferred on the buyer under this chapter are cumulative and in addition to all other rights and privileges which the buyer may have under any other law or agreement.

§489. Application

This chapter shall apply to all land installment contracts entered into after the effective date of this chapter, except that sections 483 and 484 shall apply to all contracts, whenever executed, if the default occurs after the effective date of this chapter.

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The purpose of this bill is to provide protection for those who purchase residential property under land installment contract. A land installment contract is not a mortgage. The purchaser does not own the property until all the payments required in the contract are paid in full. A land installment contract has certain attributes of both a sales contract and a lease, but most purchasers view it as another form of mortgage and do not understand the and benefits involved in this alternative method of conveying real estate. Land installment contracts have increased in popularity due to the use "creative financing." It is one form of owner financing which, because it is technically not a avoids the due on sale clause in some bank mortgage, mortgages held by prospective sellers.

No statutory law now exists regarding land installment contracts in this State although at least the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio have these laws.

At present the contract is now written heavily in favor of the vendor. The purchaser has full responsibility for principal, interest, taxes, insurance, plus full responsibility for maintenance, including building code violations, without having title to the property and without the right of offering the property as collateral for a loan from a bank until the final installment payment.

The bill adopts both a disclosure and regulation approach.

Section 1 amends current mortgage foreclosure laws to make it clear that those mortgage provisions apply to land installment contracts as well. Any surplus remaining after a foreclosure sale of property covered by a land installment contract must be treated the same as a mortgage foreclosure, returned to the buyer. Most contracts require the buyer to forfeit any equity in the property if default occurs.

Section 2 proposes a new Title 33, chapter 8, 41 which requires that:

1 Minimum information and disclosures to be con- 2 tained in the land installment contract;
Restrictions on the vendor's (seller's) ability to mortgage the property to others during the period when the consumer is making payments under the contract;
Recording of the land installment contract in the registry of deeds to protect the buyer's position;
The vendor to give a warranty of habitability to the buyer similar to the landlord-tenant law to reflect the lease-like nature of the contract;
The vendor to give a 30-day notice to cure de- fault before seeking possession of the property; and
After the buyer has paid 20% of the contract price, which is equal to the standard down payment, the vendor must offer a traditional mortgage to the buyer.
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