MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(N	ew Draft of (S.P. 597, New Title)	L.D. 1719)	
	SECOND	REGULAR SE	SSION	
ONE	HUNDRED AN	D ELEVENTH	LEGISLATURE	:
Legislative Do	cument			No. 24
S.P 905			In Senate	, April 3, 19
	l presented by S Senator Trafton	of Androscog	n of Cumberland gin, Senator Conl ortland.	
		JOY J. O	BRIEN, Secretary	of the Sen
	STA	TE OF MAIN	IE	
N	IN THE	YEAR OF OU DRED AND E		
	N ACT to Pr Sale of Tax			
Be it enact follows:	ed by the P	eople of t	the State of	Maine a
Sec. 1. read:	36 MRSA	§§949 an	d 950 are e	nacted t
§949. Disp	osition of	surplus		
1. Def section 950 the time th	, "record o	wner" mear	es of this se as the record red title.	ection ar lowner a

A. Any municipality having acquired title to real estate by failure to redeem a tax collector's deed or by foreclosure of a tax lien mortgage, whether for real estate taxes or for a special tax authorized by law to be assessed and collected in the same manner as municipal real property taxes are collected, shall, upon sale of the property, remit any surplus remaining after the taxes, interest and any costs, including, but not limited to, reasonable expenses of sale, notice and publication costs, reasonable expenses of locating the owner, and reasonable attorney fees, have been deducted from the proceeds, together with a written account of those deductions to the record owner.

- B. The municipality shall also retain 20% of any surplus, calculated after the deductions in paragraph A have been taken, resulting from a sale pursuant to this subsection.
- C. If the municipality is unable to locate the record owner within 18 months of the sale, having made a good faith effort to locate him, the municipality may retain all the surplus. It is prima facie evidence of a good faith effort to locate the record owner if the municipality has complied with the provisions of section 950.
- 3. Determination of damages when property retained. If any municipality determines to retain any property, damages shall be determined as follows.
 - A. If any municipality, having acquired title to real estate by failure to redeem a tax collector's deed or by foreclosure of a tax lien mortgage, whether for real estate taxes or for a special tax authorized by law to be assessed and collected in the same manner as municipal real property taxes are collected, determines to retain possession of that real estate by vote of the legislative body or intends to retain possession of that real estate, the municipality shall remit any damages, less the amount of delinquent taxes, interest and any costs, including, but not limited to, the cost of estimating damages, notice and publication costs, reasonable expenses

- of locating the owner, and reasonable attorney 2 fees, together with a written account of those 3 deductions to the record owner. Damages shall be 4 estimated in the same manner as provided by statute for land taken by municipal officers under 5 6 Title 23, section 3029. The municipality may take into consideration the marketability of the 7 8 title obtained by means of a tax deed or tax lien mortgage process. It is prima facie evidence that a municipality intends to retain the real 9 10 estate if it has not made a good faith effort 11 12 sell the real estate within any 18-month period 13 after foreclosure.
- B. The municipality shall also retain 20% of the damages, calculated after the deductions in paragraph A have been taken.
 - C. This subsection does not apply as long as the municipality allows possession of the property by the record owner or his lessee or licensee. This subsection applies to that property when the record owner or his lessee or licensee is no longer allowed possession of the property.
 - D. This subsection does not apply if the municipality is unable to locate the record owner within 18 months of its intent to retain possession of the real estate. It is prima facie evidence of a good faith effort to locate the record owner if the municipality has attempted to notify the record owner, by personal notice, posting and publication, in the same manner as provided for notice of sale in section 950.
- 32 4. Applicability. This section applies only to 33 foreclosures of tax liens or redemption of a tax col-34 lector's deed placed on record after the effective 35 date of this section.
- 36 §950. Notice of sale

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Any municipality offering to sell or otherwise dispose of real estate acquired under this Article shall provide notice of that sale as follows.

- 1 <u>1. Notice to record owner. The municipality</u>
 2 shall give notice to the record owner by delivering
 3 the notice in person, by leaving the notice at the
 4 last and usual place of abode or by sending the no5 tice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to
 6 his last known address not less than 10 days prior to
 7 the date of the sale.
 - 2. Posting. The municipality shall post notices in the same manner and same places that warrants for municipal meetings are required to be posted at least 6 weeks prior to the date of the sale.
- 3. Publication. The municipality shall cause notices to be published in a newspaper published and printed in the county where the real estate is located, if any, or, if none, in the state paper once a week for 3 successive weeks beginning at least 6 weeks prior to the date of the sale.
- The notice required by this section shall state the description of the real property sufficient to identify it with reasonable certainty, the name or names of the record owner or owners, a statement that this is tax-acquired property and the date, place and method of the sale.
- 24 Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §1283, 5th ¶, as amended by PL 1967, c. 271, §8, is repealed.
- 26 Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §1283-A is enacted to read:
- 27 §1283-A. Disposition of surplus

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- 1. Definition. For purposes of this section and Title 38, "record owner" means the record owner at the time the State acquired title.
- 31 <u>2. Disposition of surplus upon sale of proper-</u>
 32 <u>ty. Upon sale of any property the surplus shall be</u>
 33 disposed of as follows.
 - A. When the State Tax Assessor has sold real estate pursuant to section 1283, he shall remit any surplus remaining after the taxes, interest and any cost, including, but not limited to, reasonable expenses of sale, which have been deducted

1 <u>from the proceeds, together with a written ac-</u> 2 count thereof to the record owner.

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- B. If the State is unable to locate the record owner within 2 years of the sale, having made a good faith effort to locate him, the surplus shall be credited to the General Fund.
- 3. Determination of damages when property is retained. The State, having acquired title to property pursuant to this subchapter, shall remit any damages, less the amount of deliquent taxes, interests and any costs, including, but not limited to, the cost of estimating damages, to the record owner at the time the State acquired title. Damages shall be estimated in the same manner as provided by statute for land taken by municipal officers under Title 23, section 3029. The State may take into consideration the marketability of titles obtained by means of a tax lien process. It is prima facie evidence that the State intends to retain the real estate, if it has not made a good faith effort to sell the real estate within any 18-month period after foreclosure.
- 4. Applicability. This section shall apply only to foreclosure of a state mortgage, as provided in section 1282, placed on record on or after the effective date of this section.
- 26 Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §§1208-A and 1208-B are enacted 27 to read:
- 28 §1208-A. Disposition of proceeds of foreclosure by sewer districts or sanitary districts
- 30 1. Definition. For purposes of this section, 31 "record owner" means the record owner at the time the 32 sewer district or sanitary district acquired title.
- 33 2. Disposition of surplus upon sale of real 34 property. Upon sale of real property, any surplus 35 shall be disposed of as follows.
- A. Any sewer district or sanitary district having foreclosed on any property pursuant to this subchapter shall be required to remit any surplus remaining after the amount of delinquent rates,

toll, rents or other charges and any costs associated with the foreclosure of the property have been deducted from the proceeds of the foreclosure sale to the record owner.

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- B. The sewer district or sanitary district shall also retain 20% of any surplus, calculated after the deductions in paragraph A have been taken, resulting from a sale pursuant to this subsection.
- C. If the district is unable to locate the record owner within 18 months of the sale, having made a good faith effort to locate him, the district may retain all the surplus. It is prima facie evidence of a good faith effort to locate the record owner if the district has complied with the provision of section 1208-B.
- 3. Determination of damages when property retained. When any property is retained, damages shall be determined as follows.
 - If any sewer district or sanitary district, having acquired title to property pursuant to this subchapter, determines to retain possession of that property by vote of the district or intends to retain possession of that property, the district shall remit any damages, less the amount of delinquent rates, tolls, rents or charges and any costs, including, but not limited to, the cost of estimating damages, to the record owner. Damages shall be estimated in the same manner as provided by statute for land taken by municipal officers under Title 23, section 3029. The sewer district or sanitary district may take into consideration the marketability of title obtained by means of a tax deed or tax lien mortgage process. It is prima facie evidence that a municipality intends to retain the real estate if it has not made a good faith effort to sell the real estate within any 18-month period after foreclosure.
 - B. The sewer district or sanitary district shall also retain 20% of the damages, calculated after the deductions in paragraph A have been taken.

- C. This subsection shall not apply as long as the sewer district or sanitary district allows possession of the property by the record owner or his lessee or licensee. This subsection shall apply to that property when the record owner or his lessee or licensee is no longer allowed possession of the property.
 - D. This subsection shall not apply if the district is unable to locate the record owner within 18 months of its intent to retain possession of the property. It is prima facie evidence of a good faith effort to locate the record owner if the district has attempted to notify the record owner, by personal notice, posting and publication, in the same manner as provided notice of sale in section 1208-B.
- 17 4. Applicability. This section shall apply only
 18 to foreclosures of sewer district and sanitary dis19 trict liens placed on record after the effective date
 20 of this section.

§1208-B. Notice of sale

- Any sewer district or sanitary district offering to sell or otherwise dispose of real estate acquired under this subchapter, shall provide for notice of that sale as follows.
- 1. Notice to record owner. The district shall give notice to the record owner by delivering the notice in person, by leaving the notice at his last and usual place of abode, or by sending the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to his last known address, not less than 10 days prior to the date of the sale.
- 2. Posting. The district shall post notices in the municipality where the property lies in the same manner and same places that warrants for municipal meetings in that municipality are required to be posted at least 6 weeks prior to the date of the sale.
 - 3. Publication. The district shall cause notice to be published in a newspaper published and printed

in the county where the real estate is located, if
any, or, if none, in the state paper, once a week for
successive weeks beginning at least 6 weeks prior
to the date of the sale.

The notice required by this section shall state the description of the real property sufficient to identify it with reasonable certainty, the name or names of the record owner or owners, a statement that this is tax-acquired property acquired for delinquent payment of rates, tolls, rents or other charges.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this new draft is to require that the State, any municipality or any sewer or sanitary district that forecloses on real estate for delinquent taxes or sewer fees be required to remit to the previous property owner any surplus proceeds from sale after taxes, costs or fees and costs plus any other costs, including cost of sale have been deducted.

The municipality, or the district may also retain 20% of the surplus from the sale. Current law already requires banks or other mortgages who foreclose to remit any excess proceeds from a foreclosure sale for the mortgagor after the underlying mortgage and cost of foreclosure have been paid.

In case the State, municipality, sewer or sanitary district decides to retain the property, the value of the property is determined in the same manner as eminent domain by a municipality. Any surplus from these damages, after taxes, costs or fees and costs, is remitted to the previous property owner. In addition, the municipality or the district may retain 20% of the surplus.

The new draft also provides notice provisions for the previous owner for the sale or if the municipality decides to retain the property.

If a municipality or district allows the owner to retain possession, the new draft does not apply and no remittance of the surplus is necessary until the

1 2	municipality or district actually obtains possession of the property.
3 4	Finally, this new draft only affects foreclosures after the effective date of this Act.
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