MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	SECOND REGULAR SESSION		
	ONE HUNDRED AND '	TWELFTH LEGISLATURE	
Legislativ	ve Document		No. 168
H.P. 1185	Hou	se of Representatives, Dece	ember 18, 19
pursuant t Recei	oved for introduction by a to Joint Rule 26. ved by the Clerk of the Ho hittee on Taxation and 1,60	use on December 18, 1985.	Referred to
		EDWIN H	. PERT, Cle
	by Representative Macombonsored by Representative I		
	STATE	OF MAINE	
		R OF OUR LORD ED AND EIGHTY-SIX	
А	Local Governments Status of Tax L	rovision of Notice Certain State and and to Clarify the iens on Condemned perty.	
Be it e	nacted by the Peop	le of the State of	Maine a
Sec to read	. 1. 23 MRSA §15	4, 3rd ¶ from end i	s amende
state sewer a brance notice registe of sai erty t	case there is a mo or local propert and drain assessmen covering any of sa of condemnation ared or certified material descriptions as assessment, material or other encursary.	y tax assessment, t and charge or oth id that land, a cop shall be sent for ail to the holder of x lien, state or lo unicipal sewer ar	municipa ner encum by of the thwith b of recor ocal prop nd drai

fice, abode or address as set forth in said the
record.

Sec. 2. 23 MRSA §162 is enacted to read:

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§162. Tax liens on property acquired for highway purposes

There shall be a lien pursuant to Title 36, section 552, to secure the payment of all taxes legally assessed on property acquired by the Department of Transportation on behalf of the State in the exercise of the department's authority to acquire property for highways pursuant to this subchapter that are unpaid at the time title in the acquired property is transferred to the State.

STATEMENT OF FACT

When the Department of Transportation takes property for highway purposes through condemnation proceedings, it must provide notice of condemnation to municipalities that have filed tax liens against the property that is to be taken. There is no requirement that the department provide notice to municipalities which have assessments outstanding against the property that is to be condemned. Municipalities have no notice of impending condemnation of property upon which taxes and assessments are owed if no lien has been filed, so collection of assessments in these instances is hampered. Section 1 of this bill requires the department to send a copy of the notice of condemnation to the State and to municipalities when assessments of property taxes and assessments and charges for sewers and drains made by these governmental entities are outstanding.

Condemnation proceedings present another problem for municipalities in collecting property taxes and sewer and drain assessments. Municipalities typically have 2 routes for recovery of taxes. Prior to the filing of a lien on the property, the municipality may bring suit against the person who owned the property at the time of assessment or it may file a tax lien on the property between 12 and 18 months after

assessment. Where the property is transferred after assessment but before filing of a lien, the municipality may file suit against the person who owned the property at the time of assessment or may place a lien on the property against the subsequent owner.

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Department of Transportation policy limits municipalities to only one of the 2 methods for recovery of unpaid taxes on state-acquired property. The department currently pays outstanding taxes on condemned property only if a recorded tax lien exists at the time the State acquires title. Since tax liens are placed on property between 12 and 18 months after assessment, this policy permits the department to escape liability for current year unpaid taxes when it acquires property with unpaid assessments during the year following assessment. The department contends that no tax lien may be filed against the State as a subsequent owner, so that if a municipality wishes to recover taxes assessed against the prior owner, but unpaid by that prior owner, its only recourse is the prior owner. The department's position effectively limits municipalities to only one route for recovery of taxes when no lien exists at the time condemnation, that is, suit against the person who owned the property at the time of assessment.

Section 2 of this bill authorizes tax liens, pursuant to Title 36, section 552, to be filed against the State so that municipalities may also use the tax lien process to recover taxes assessed against the condemned property that were unpaid at the time of condemnation. In this way, municipalities will have the same options in recovering unpaid assessments when the department condemns property in the middle of the tax year as they now have when land is transferred between private persons in the middle of the tax year.

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