# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 114th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION - 1989

Legislative Document

No. 1360

H.P. 982

House of Representatives, April 26, 1989

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative NADEAU of Saco.
Cosponsored by Representative GWADOSKY of Fairfield, Representative CARROLL of Gray and Representative TARDY of Palmyra.

### STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE

An Act Creating a Homestead Tax Exemption for Maine Residents.



3 36 MRSA c. 105, sub-c. IV-A is enacted to read:  SUBCHAPTER IV-A  HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS  \$671. Definitions  1. As used in this subchapter, unless the context of indicates, the following terms have the following meanings  1. Permanent residence. "Permanent residence" means place where a person has a true, fixed and permanent principal establishment to which, whenever absent, the peach the intention of returning. A person may have only one presidence at a time, and once a permanent residence established in a foreign state or country, it is presentinue until the person shows that a change has occurred established in a foreign state or country, it is presentinue until the person shows that a change has occurred 2. Permanent resident. "Permanent resident" means who has established a permanent residence as defisible and owned as a homestead. "Rea used and owned as a homestead" means real property portion of that real property used for commercial purposes \$672. Permanent residency; factual determination by massessor  Intention to establish a permanent residence in the is a factual determination to be made, in the first inst the municipal assessor. Although any one factor conclusive of the establishment or nonestablishment of presidence, the following are relevant factors that considered by the municipal assessor in making a determination to the intent of a person claiming a homestead exemplestablish a permanent residence in this State:	
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1. Formal declarations. Formal declarations	of the
43 applicant;	
45 <u>2. Informal statements. Informal statements</u> <pre>applicant;</pre>	of the
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3. Place of employment. The place of employment applicant;	of the

1	<ol> <li>Previous permanent residency. The previous permanent</li> </ol>
	residency by the applicant in a state other than Maine or in
3	another country and the date non-Maine residency was terminated;
5	5. Voter registration. The place where the applicant is
7	registered to vote;
	6. Driver's license. The place of issuance of a driver's
9	license to the applicant;
11	7. License tag. The place of issuance of a license tag on
	any motor vehicle owned by the applicant;
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15	8. Federal income tax returns. The address as listed on federal income tax returns filed by the applicant; or
17	O Waine intermible tow naturns. The previous filing of
	9. Maine intangible tax returns. The previous filing of Maine intangible tax returns by the applicant.
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21	§673. Exemption of homesteads
<b>.</b> T	1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the
23	context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the
	following meanings.
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	A. "Cooperative apartment corporation" means a corporation,
27	whether for profit or nonprofit, organized for the purpose
	of owning, maintaining and operating an apartment building
9	or apartment buildings to be occupied by its stockholders or
	members.
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	B. "Tenant-stockholder or member" means an individual who
3	is entitled, solely by reason of that individual's ownership
E	of stock or membership in a cooperative apartment
5	corporation, to occupy for dwelling purposes an apartment in
7	a building owned by that corporation. A corporation leasing land for a term of 98 years or more for the purpose of
•	maintaining and operating a cooperative apartment on that
9	land shall be considered the owner for purposes of this
_	exemption.
1	<u> </u>
_	2. Amount of exemption. Every person who has the legal
3	title or beneficial title in equity to real property in this
	State and who resides on that real property, and in good faith
5	makes the same that person's permanent residence or the permanent
	residence of another or others legally or naturally dependent
7	upon that person, is entitled to an exemption from all taxation,
	except for assessments for special benefits of 20% of assessed
9	valuation up to the assessed valuation of \$100,000 on the
	residence and contiguous real property. The title may be held
1	jointly or in common with others, and the exemption may be
	apportioned among the owners that reside on the property, to the

- extent of their respective interests; but no exemption of more than 20% of the first \$100,000 of assessed value may be allowed to any one person or on any one dwelling house, except that an exemption up to 20% of the first \$100,000 of assessed value may be allowed on each apartment occupied by a tenant-stockholder or member of a cooperative apartment corporation and on each condominium parcel occupied by its owner; nor shall the amount of the exemption allowed any person exceed the proportionate assessed valuation based on the interest owned by that person.
- 3. Applicability. The exemption provided in this section applies only to those parcels classified and assessed as owner-occupied residential property or only to the portion of property classified and assessed as owner-occupied residential property.
- 17 <u>4. Exemptions in addition to other exemptions. The exemptions provided in subchapter IV, sections 653 and 654, shall</u>
  19 <u>be in addition to the homestead exemption.</u>

### §674. Forms

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The Bureau of Taxation shall furnish to the municipal assessor of each municipality a sufficient number of printed forms to be filed by taxpayers claiming to be entitled to the exemption and shall prescribe the content of those forms by rule.

#### §675. Application

- 1. Filing claims. At the time each taxpayer files claim for a homestead exemption, the municipal assessor shall deliver to the taxpayer a receipt over the municipal assessor's signature, or that of an authorized designee, which shall appropriately identify the property covered in the application, shall bear the date the application is received by the municipal assessor and shall include any serial number or other identifying data desired by the municipal assessor. The possession of the receipt constitutes conclusive proof of the timely filing of the application.
- 41 2. False filing. Any person who knowingly gives false information for the purpose of claiming homestead exemption as provided for in this chapter is guilty of a Class E crime.
- 3. Reapplication. Any municipality may, at the request of the municipal assessor and by majority vote of its governing body, waive the requirement that an annual application be made for exemption for property within the municipality after an initial application is made and exemption granted, except that reapplication shall be required when any property granted an exemption is sold or otherwise disposed of, when the ownership changes in any manner or when the applicant for homestead

1 exemption ceases to use the property as a homestead. In its deliberations on whether to waive the annual application 3 requirement, the governing body shall consider the possibility of fraudulent homestead exemption claims which may occur due to the 5 waiver of the annual application requirement. It is the duty of the owner of any property granted an exemption who is not 7 required to file an annual application to notify the municipal assessor promptly whenever the use of the property changes so as 9 to change the exempt status of the property. Any property owner who fails to notify the municipal assessor shall be subject to 11 the provisions of section 678. This subsection shall apply only to exemptions requested pursuant to this section.

#### §676. Duty of municipal assessor

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The municipal assessor shall examine each claim for exemption filed with the municipal assessor and if the claim is found to be in accordance with law, shall mark the claim approved and make the proper deductions on the tax books.

#### §677. Homestead exemptions; approval; refusal; hearings

23 The municipal assessors of the several municipalities of the State shall, as soon as practicable after April 1st of each 25 current year and on or before July 1st of that year, carefully consider all applications for tax exemptions that have been filed in their respective offices on or before March 1st of that year. 27 If, upon investigation, the municipal assessor finds that the 29 applicant is entitled to the tax exemption applied for under the law, the municipal assessor shall make entries upon the tax rolls 31 of the municipality necessary to allow the exemption to the applicant. If, after due consideration, the municipal assessor 33 finds that the applicant is not entitled under the law to the exemption, the municipal assessor shall immediately make out a 35 notice of disapproval that includes the reasons for disapproval. A copy of the notice shall be served upon the applicant by the 37 municipal assessor either by personal delivery or by registered mail to the post office address given by the applicant, and the 39 municipal assessor shall file the notice with the clerk of the State Board of Property Tax Review. The notice of disapproval of 41 application for the exemption, when filed with the board, constitutes an appeal of the applicant to the board from the decision of the municipal assessor refusing to allow the 43 exemption, and the board shall review the application and 45 evidence presented to the municipal assessor upon which the applicant based the claim for exemption and shall hear the applicant in person or by agent on behalf of the applicant's 47 right to an exemption. The board shall reverse the decision of the municipal assessor and grant the exemption to the applicant 49 if in its judgment the applicant is entitled to the exemption or **51** affirm the decision of the municipal assessor. The action of the board is final unless the applicant, within 15 days from the date

of refusal of the application by the board, files in the District
Court of the county in which the homestead is situated a

proceeding against the municipal assessor for a declaratory
judgment or other appropriate proceeding. The failure of the
taxpayer to appear before the municipal assessor or State Board
of Property Tax Review or to file any paper other than the
application as in section 675 shall not constitute any bar or
defense to further proceedings.

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§678. Lien imposed on property of person claiming exemption although not permanent resident

- 1. Tax lien. When the estate of any person is being probated or administered in another state under an allegation that that person was a resident of that state and the estate of that person contains real property situated in this State upon which a homestead exemption has been allowed pursuant to section 675 for any year or years within 10 years immediately prior to the death of the person, then within 3 years after the death of that person the assessor of the municipality where the real property is located shall, upon knowledge of that fact, record a notice of tax lien against the property among the public records of that municipality and the property shall be subject to the payment of all taxes previously found exempt, plus 15% interest per year, unless the District Court having jurisdiction over the ancillary administration in this State determines that the decedent was a permanent resident of this State during the year or years an exemption was allowed, in which case the lien shall not be filed or, if filed, shall be canceled of record by the municipal assessor of the municipality where the real estate is located.
- 2. Property subject to tax. In addition to subsection 1, upon determination by the municipal assessor that for any year or years within the prior 10 years a person who was not entitled to a homestead exemption was granted a homestead exemption from ad valorem taxes, that person's property that is situated in this State shall be subject to the taxes previously exempted, plus 15% interest per year.
- 41 3. Collection. The collection of taxes provided in this section shall be in the same manner as existing ad valorem taxes
  43 and the procedure for recapturing taxes under this section shall be supplemental to any existing provision under the laws of this
  45 State.
- 47 4. Notice. The lien provided in this section does not attach to the property until the notice of tax lien is filed among the public records of the municipality where the property

1	is located. Prior to the filing of the notice of lien, any
	purchaser for value of the subject property shall take free and
3	clear of the lien.
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7	STATEMENT OF FACT
9	This bill establishes a homestead property tax exemption of 20% of the first \$100,000 of the assessed valuation of a
11	permanent residence. The bill also establishes the application, approval and appeal procedures associated with the tax exemption
13	as well as the remedies available against property owners who claim the exemption without being permanent residents.
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	This bill is modeled after the Florida homestead property
17	tax laws.