



## **119th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1999**

Legislative Document

No. 789

H.P. 568

House of Representatives, January 28, 1999

## An Act to Reduce the Amount of Property Acquired by Municipalities for Nonpayment of Property Tax.

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

W. Mayo

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative GLYNN of South Portland. Cosponsored by Representative GERRY of Auburn.

Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §943-A, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 364, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: S943-A. Wotice of right to apply for abatement or payment plan I. Notice of right to apply. Each notice under sections 942 and 1281 that is sent by a municipality or the State Tax Assessor to a person against whom taxes have been assessed must contain: A. A statement that the person may apply for an abatement of taxes or the establishment of a payment plan if the person can not pay the taxes that have been assessed because of poverty or infirmity:
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of poverty or infirmity;
B. A statement identifying property tax assistance programs
for which the person may be eligible; and
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C. The availability of a payment plan developed by the
taxing authority under subsection 2 and a statement that as
long as the person is making a good faith effort to pay the
delinguent taxes through a payment plan, the taxing
authority will work with the person to prevent foreclosure.
2. Payment plan. Each municipality shall develop a
procedure for establishing with a person against whom taxes are
assessed and who is unable to pay those taxes a payment plan for
delinguent taxes based upon ability to pay. If a payment plan is
set administratively, a person against whom the taxes are
assessed who believes that the plan is unreasonable may appeal to
the municipal officers. The payment plan may include the setoff
against delinguent taxes of amounts owed by the municipality to
the person against whom taxes are assessed. A payment plan may
be assumed by a surviving spouse and may be adjusted according to
the surviving spouse's ability to pay.
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3. Notice to heirs. If a person against whom taxes have been assessed dies while occupying residential property against
which those taxes have been assessed, the municipality shall make
reasonable efforts to notify the heirs within 3 months of the
death of the right to develop a schedule for repayment of
delinguent taxes in a period not to exceed 2 years.
Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §945-A is enacted to read:
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§945-A. Recovery after foreclosure

	1. Notice. A municipality that acquires residential
2	property by foreclosure under this chapter shall notify the
	former owner of the right to repurchase the property through
4	development with the municipality of a plan for repayment of
	taxes, interest and associated costs incurred by the municipality
6	based upon the former owner's ability to pay.

- 8 2. Right of residence. If the former owner or if the former owner dies, the surviving spouse, continues to reside on 10 residential property acquired by foreclosure under this chapter, and is making a good faith effort to repurchase the property 12 through a payment plan arranged with the municipality, the municipality may not sell the property to a 3rd party. A payment 14 plan may be assumed by a surviving spouse and may be adjusted according to the surviving spouse's ability to pay. The payment plan may include the setoff against delinguent taxes of amounts 16 owed by the municipality to the former owner. If the former 18 owner ceases residing on the property, the municipality may sell or otherwise dispose of the property.
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3. Right to repurchase. At any time before sale of the property by the municipality to a 3rd party, the former owner or the former owner's surviving spouse or heirs may repurchase the property by payment of all delinguent taxes, interest and associated costs incurred by the municipality.

4. Recovery of excess gains on sale. If a municipality sells property acquired under this chapter to a 3rd party, the municipality shall pay to the former owner, the former owner's surviving spouse or the former owner's heirs all funds received from the sale after deducting all taxes owed, interest, costs including costs of sale, and any other charges related to the property. If, one year after the death of the former owner, no surviving spouse or heirs have been identified, the municipality may keep all funds received from the sale of the property.

## SUMMARY

40 This bill is intended to reduce the amount of residential property acquired by municipalities for nonpayment of taxes by 42 establishing procedures for the development of payment plans both before and after residential property is acquired by a municipality if the person who is delinquent in payment of taxes 44 or that person's surviving spouse continues to reside on the 46 property. Municipalities are required to establish procedures for payment plans and to notify persons who are delinquent of those procedures and the availability of property tax relief 48 programs. The municipality is permitted to set off against 50 delinquent taxes amounts owed by the municipality to the person

who is delinquent. A former owner or the former owner's
surviving spouse is permitted to buy back the property by payment of delinquent taxes, interest and costs at any time before the
property is sold to a 3rd party. Municipalities that sell tax-acquired property are required to pay the funds received in
excess of delinquent taxes, interest and costs to the former owner or the former owner's surviving spouse or heirs.