# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 120th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2001

Legislative Document

No. 1238

H.P. 924

House of Representatives, February 28, 2001

Millient M. Mac Failand

An Act to Allow the Filing of a Declaration of Homestead.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND, Clerk

Presented by Representative ANDREWS of York. (By Request)

	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 14 MRSA §4422, sub-§1, ¶D is enacted to read:
4	
6	D. This subsection does not limit the exemption afforded to homestead estates that are registered under Title 33,
8	chapter 14.
	Sec. 2. 14 MRSA §4562 is enacted to read:
10	\$4562. Homesteads
12	34302. Domes cedus
14	Exemptions for registered homestead estates are governed by Title 33, chapter 14.
16	Sec. 3. 33 MRSA c. 14 is enacted to read:
18	CHAPTER 14
20	HOMESTEAD ESTATES
22	§821. Right to acquire
24	A homestead estate may be acquired by a person who owns a
	home, including real property and buildings, as long as the
26	person occupies or intends to occupy the home as a principal
	residence. The owner of the home may be a sole owner, a joint
28	tenant, a tenant by the entirety or a tenant in common.
30	§822. Homestead exemption
32	1. General. Up to \$100,000 of a homestead estate's value
	is exempt from the laws of conveyance, descent, devise,
34	attachment, levy on execution and sale for the payment of debts and legacies.
36	
	2. Elderly or disabled persons. If the holder of a
38	homestead estate is disabled or at least 62 years of age, up to \$200,000 of the homestead estate's value is exempt from the laws
40	of conveyance, descent, devise, attachment, levy on execution and
	sale for the payment of debts and legacies.
42	
	A. For the purposes of this chapter, "disabled person"
44	means a person who has a permanent physical or mental
	impairment that meets the disability requirements for
46	supplemental security income under 42 United States Code,
	Section 1382c(a)(3). An original or certified copy of a
48	disability award letter issued to the person by the United
	States Social Security Administration or a letter signed by
50	a licensed physician, certifying that the person meets the

	disability requirements in 42 United States Code, Section
2	1382c(a)(3), must be recorded or filed with a disabled
4	person's declaration of homestead estate.
	B. Notwithstanding the limitation in section 825, each
6	individual who qualifies for an elderly or disabled person's
U	
	homestead estate may obtain a homestead estate and an
8	exemption of up to \$200,000.
10	C. An elderly or disabled person's homestead estate
	terminates:
10	CATHITHOGES.
12	
	(1) On the sale or transfer of the real property or
14	<u>buildings during the estate holder's lifetime;</u>
16	(2) On the sale or transfer of the estate holder's
10	interest in the real property or buildings during the
18	estate holder's lifetime; and
20	(3) On the death of the estate holder.
22	§823. Exception
24	A homestead estate does not provide exemption from:
26	1. Unpaid taxes. Unpaid taxes;
28	2. Debts contracted before acquisition. Debts contracted
20	
	before the homestead estate was acquired;
30	
	3. Debts contracted for purchase of homestead. Debts
32	contracted for the purchase of the real property or buildings;
34	4. Support of spouse or minor children. A court order to
24	
	pay for the support of a spouse or a minor child; or
36	
	5. Certain rent. Rent for real property on which buildings
38	in the homestead estate stand.
40	§824. Acquiring homestead estate
40	your. Acquiring nomestead estate
4.0	
42	1. Real property. A homestead estate in real property may
	be acquired:
44	
	A. Through a designation contained in the deed by which the
46	
<del>1</del> 0	property is acquired; or
48	
<del>1</del> 0	B. Through a written declaration that is signed by the
*0	B. Through a written declaration that is signed by the estate holder and recorded in the registry of deeds for the

- 2. Buildings. A homestead estate in buildings, including a manufactured home, may be acquired through a written declaration that is signed by the estate holder and filed at the city or town clerk's office in the city or town in which the building is located.
  - 3. Elderly or disabled persons. In order to acquire a homestead estate under subsection 1 or 2, an elderly or disabled person acquiring a homestead estate must also file or record the documentation required in section 822, subsection 2.

4. Previous estates. The acquisition of a new homestead estate by a person discharges all previous homestead estates of that person.

#### §825. Limitations

Only one person may acquire a homestead estate in a particular home for the benefit of that person's family. A homestead estate may be acquired on only one principal residence for the benefit of a family. A family includes a sole owner, a parent with one or more children, a husband and wife and a husband and wife with one or more children.

### §826. Use by spouse or minor child

If a court has determined that a spouse of a holder of a homestead estate is living apart from the holder of a homestead estate for a justifiable cause or if a court has awarded the custody of a minor child of a holder of a homestead estate to a person other than the holder of a homestead estate, the court may grant to the spouse or minor child or both the right to use the homestead estate until further order of the court. If the court order is recorded in the registry of deeds for the county in which the property is located, or filed at the city or town clerk's office in the city or town in which the building is located, the holder of the homestead estate may not dispose of the homestead estate until the court revokes its judgment.

#### §827. Continuance after death

If the holder of a homestead estate dies, the homestead estate continues to exist for the benefit of the holder's surviving spouse and minor children, as long as one of them or a purchaser under section 828 occupies the premises. The homestead estate exists until the youngest surviving unmarried child attains 18 years of age and the surviving spouse remarries or dies.

#### §828. Sale of right

2	1. Right to sell. When the holder of a homestead estate
4	dies, the homestead estate may be sold according to this subsection.
6	A. The surviving spouse and the guardian of the minor
8	children, if the guardian has obtained permission from a court, may join in the sale of the homestead estate.
10	B. If there is no surviving spouse entitled to rights in
12	the homestead estate, the guardian may sell the homestead estate after obtaining permission from a court.
14	C. The surviving spouse may sell the homestead estate if there are no minor children.
16	2 Purchage aighte The numbers is subitled to
18	2. Purchaser's rights. The purchaser is entitled to possess the premises for as long as the surviving spouse or one of the children could have pursuant to section 827 if there had
20	been no sale.
22	3. Proceeds. A court may apportion the proceeds of the sale among the parties.
24	•
26	§829. Termination
28	A homestead estate may be terminated during the life of the holder:
30	1. Deed. Through a deed that conveys the property, is signed by the holder of the estate and does not specifically
32	reserve the homestead estate;
34	2. Written release recorded in registry. Through a written release of the homestead estate that is signed by the holder of
36	the estate and recorded in the registry of deeds for the county in which the property is located; or
38	
40	3. Written release filed. Through a written release of the homestead estate that is signed by the holder of the estate and filed at the city or town clerk's office in the city or town in
42	which the building is located.
44	§830. Continuing rights
46	A homestead estate continues to exist, even if the law under which it was acquired is repealed.
48	manages 20 man dogustod in repositods

2 SUMMARY

This bill creates the homestead estate, which protects a home, including real property and buildings, from attachments and seizures of up to \$100,000, or up to \$200,000 if the estate holder is an elderly or disabled person. The protection does not apply for the following debts: nonpayment of taxes, debts incurred before the homestead estate was acquired, mortgages, rent and court orders for spousal or child support.