



122nd MAINE LEGISLATURE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2006

Legislative DocumentNo. 1857H.P. 1297House of Representatives, January 3, 2006

An Act To Clarify Municipal Valuations of Resort Property

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

Received by the Clerk of the House on December 28, 2005. Referred to the Committee on Taxation pursuant to Joint Rule 308.2 and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 401.

Millicent M. Mac Jailand

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative DUPLESSIE of Westbrook.

Cosponsored by Representatives: CLOUGH of Scarborough, KOFFMAN of Bar Harbor, Senators: COURTNEY of York, DAMON of Hancock, MAYO of Sagadahoc, PERRY of Penobscot.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

2 Sec. 1. 33 MRSA §593, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1987, c. 358, 4 §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 6 2. Time-share estates taxed proportionately as residential condominium units. Each time-share estate constitutes for all 8 purposes a separate estate in real property, except that a municipality shall assess property tax only on the real property 10 value of the time-share estate. For this purpose, a municipality shall assess property tax on each unit in which time-share 12 estates have been created in the same manner as if it were a residential condominium unit owned by a single taxpayer. The 14 managing entity shall divide the tax assessment proportionately among the individual time-share estates based on the method by 16 which costs are allocated to them under the project instrument. Each time-share owner shall pay the real estate tax assessed 18 against that owner's time-share estate. No later than January 31st of each year, the managing entity shall certify to the tax 20 collector of the municipality in which the time-share property is located the names and addresses of the time-share owners, the units to which their time-share estates pertain and their 22 respective percentages for sharing in the payment of the taxes 24 assessed against the time-share property. Sec. 2. 33 MRSA §593, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1991, c. 197, 26 §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 28 4. Receipt of tax bills: collection of money for taxes. Each municipality shall deliver to the managing entity of a 30 time-share property the bills for taxes assessed against units in which time-share estates have been created. The managing entity 32 shall act as agent on behalf of the time-share owners for the 34 purposes of receiving the tax bills and collecting money for taxes from those owners. The managing entity shall maintain an escrow account and pay the taxes as provided in subsection 5. 36

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Sec. 3. 33 MRSA §593, sub-§5, as amended by PL 2003, c. 229, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

5. Escrow account. The managing entity shall maintain an
escrow account with a financial institution licensed by the State and deposit any money collected for taxes in the escrow account
within 10 days after collection. The escrow account must be established in the names of both the managing entity and the municipality in which the time-share property is located. A withdrawal may not be made from the escrow account without the written agreement of the municipality.

Prior to the delinquency date established by the municipality in which the time-share property is located, the managing entity 2 shall pay to the municipal tax collector all money deposited in 4 the escrow account for the purpose of tax payment. If the amount paid from the escrow account is not sufficient to discharge all 6 taxes and tax-related costs, due and owing, the managing entity shall provide the municipality with a list identifying the time-share owners who have not fully paid their tax obligations. 8 The municipal tax collector may then proceed to collect the taxes 10 against those time-share owners and their estates as allowed by the lien procedure described in Title 36, sections 942, 942-A and 12 943.

14 Sec. 4. Application. This Act applies to taxes assessed based on the status of property on or after April 1, 2006.

SUMMARY

20 This bill clarifies and simplifies the assessment and collection of real estate taxes on time-share estates. The bill provides that, although each time-share estate constitutes a separate estate in real property, tax assessments of time-share estates must be based on the real estate value of the unit of which the time-share estates are a part and must be calculated in the same manner as if the unit were a residential condominium unit owned by a single taxpayer. The tax obligation is then divided proportionately among the time-share owners based on the instruments governing the time-share property.

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This bill also requires municipalities to bill the managing 32 entity of the time-share property as agent for the time-share owners for tax assessments on their time-share estates. The 34 managing entity must collect the taxes paid by the time-share owners and place the money into an escrow account. The money in 36 the account is then paid to the municipality. The managing entity is required to certify to the municipality the names of 38 time-share owners who fail to pay their real estate taxes. The municipality may place a tax lien on the time-share estate of any 40 delinquent time-share owner.