What happens if I don't pay?

Six months after the tax sale, the tax sale purchaser (buyer) can go to the Circuit Court in the jurisdiction where the property is located and file a complaint to "Foreclose the Right to Redeem." At this point, in order to get your house back (redeem it), you must pay:

- The total cost of the lien paid at the tax sale plus interest;
- All current taxes with any interest or penalties;
- Title search fee;
- Reasonable attorneys' fees;
- Court costs and other expenses.

If the Court signs an order foreclosing the right to redeem, you as the homeowner no longer can pay to redeem your house.

What should I do if a tax sale has been filed in court?

- Get legal advice right away.
- Bring all your bills and documents with you when you meet with a lawyer.
- Talk to a lawyer about filing bankruptcy.
- Find out how much you owe the City or County (the redemption amount).
- Talk to your mortgage company about how much you owe for the tax sale.
- Try to negotiate with the tax sale purchaser.
- Go to court to challenge how much you owe.

What happens if I don't do anything after the court case is filed?

If the buyer followed the rules, then the Court will sign an order to "Foreclose the Right to Redeem." The City or County can make a new deed for the buyer, and the buyer can become the new owner. After that, the buyer can evict you and you will no longer have the right to pay to stay in the house.

How can I avoid a tax sale?

- · Always open your mail.
- Pay your water bill, property tax bill, and other local government fees related to your house, on time.
- Check with the City or County to see when tax sales are scheduled and whether you owe money.
- Contact the State Department of Assessments and Taxation to find out if you are eligible for a homeowner's property tax credit, which could help you avoid paying your unpaid tax bill:

301 W. Preston Street 8th Floor Baltimore, MD 21201 (410) 767-1184 dat.maryland.gov

Where can I get help?

Contact the Maryland Legal Aid office that services the city or county where you live (see reverse side). www.mdlab.org

Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Services (410) 451-4068 or (800) 510-0050

www.mvls.org

Lawyer Referral Service

Contact the Maryland State Bar Association at 1-800-492-1964 or www.msba.org/public/referral.asp

For Baltimore City Residents Only

If you live in Baltimore City and you own the home that you live in (owner-occupied) and your property is designated as your principal residence by the Department of Assessments and Taxation, then the tax purchaser cannot file a complaint to "Foreclose the Right to Redeem" for 9 months from the date of the tax sale auction (applies to tax sales that occurred after **July 1, 2015**).

Owner-occupied properties cannot be sold at a tax sale if the total amount of taxes, including interest and penalties, is less than \$750.

If you are the owner of the owner-occupied real property, which is your principal residence, you have the right to send a request to redeem to the tax sale purchaser.

- The request must be sent in writing by first class, certified mail, return receipt requested, with the postmark of the United States Postal Service. Within 10 days of delivery, the tax sale purchaser must return the information, by the same method, with the amount of the redemption through the date of the owner's request. The payoff is valid for 30 days from the date sent.
- If the tax sale purchaser received such a request, they cannot file a lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City to foreclose the right to redeem until the later of 20 days after the request is received by the tax sale purchaser or their representative; 10 days after the tax sale purchaser or their representative sends the payoff amount; or after 9 months from sale.
- If an owner sends more than two requests, then the restrictions on foreclosing the right to redeem will not apply to the third request. In other words, the owner cannot continue to request amounts and not pay the amount.

Tax sales can be a very complicated process. If you are facing tax sale, you should seek legal help immediately.



Tax Sale

Allegany/Garrett

(301) 777-7474

(866) 389-5243

2024 West Street

(410) 972-2700

(800) 666-8330

(410) 480-1057

Baltimore City

Suite 204

Suite 204

2nd Floor

138 Baltimore Street

Cumberland, MD 21502

Anne Arundel/Howard

Annapolis, MD 21401

3451 Court House Drive

Ellicott City, MD 21043

500 E. Lexington Street

Baltimore, MD 21202

Telephone Intake:

(410) 951-7750

866-635-2948

Business Line:

(410) 951-7777

(800) 999-8904

(410) 427-1800

(877) 878-5920

Bel Air, MD 21014

Lower Eastern Shore

Dorchester, Somerset,

Wicomico, Worcester

Salisbury, MD 21801

Midwestern Maryland

22 S. Market Street

Frederick, MD 21701

Carroll, Frederick, Washington

201 E. Main Street

(410) 546-5511

(800) 444-4099

(301) 694-7414

(800) 679-8813

Suite 11

(410) 836-8202

(800) 444-9529

Cecil/Harford

Suite 305 Towson, MD 21204

Baltimore County

215 Washington Avenue

103 S. Hickory Avenue

Maryland Legal Aid: Who We Are

This brochure was prepared by Maryland Legal Aid, a non-profit organization dedicated to providing free, high-quality legal advocacy to protect and advance human rights for individuals, families, and communities.

Know your rights

This brochure contains general information about your rights, but is not meant to be legal advice. While every effort is made to keep this information up to date, the law sometimes changes. If you want information about your specific situation, or if you have a pending legal case, you should contact Maryland Legal Aid or another legal resource.

About Tax Sales

The official name for a tax sale is a "tax lien certificate sale." If you owe money to the local government for real property taxes, fees for alley or sidewalk paving, environmental fines, or other violations related to real property, you could be facing a tax sale.

The tax sale takes place at an auction. The "tax sale purchaser" (buyer) gets a "tax lien purchaser immediately gets the deed to your house. The only way that this can happen is if

My house was sold at tax sale, now what?

The City or County will send you a notice 60 days after the tax sale of your house. You have the you don't respond to the City or County notice, the tax sale purchaser must send you a notice as early as four months later, and the purchaser must send you a second notice no earlier than one week after the first notice was sent.

How do I pay to get my house back?

You must pay the total cost of the lien paid at the tax sale, plus interest, to get your house back (redeem). You also have to pay all current taxes with any interest or penalties.

How does a tax sale work?

certificate." This does not mean that the tax sale the buyer files a lawsuit in a county Circuit Court.

right to "redeem" (pay) to get your house back. If

Montgomery County

600 Jefferson Plaza Suite 430 Rockville, MD 20852 (240) 314-0373 (855) 880-9487

Prince George's County

8401 Corporate Drive Suite 200 Landover, MD 20785 (301) 560-2100 (888) 215-5316 (301) 560-2100

Southern Maryland

Calvert, Charles, St. Marv's 15045 Burnt Store Road 3rd Floor Hughesville, MD 20637 (301) 932-6661 (877) 310-1810

Upper Eastern Shore

Caroline, Kent, Oueen Anne's, Talbot 106 N. Washington Street Suite 101 Easton, MD 21601 (410) 763-9676 (800) 477-2543

STATEWIDE PROGRAMS & **RESOURCES**

Community Lawyering Initiative (443) 451-2805

Farmworker Program (800) 444-4099 Foreclosure

Legal Assistance Project (888) 213-3320 **Long-Term Care Assistance Project**

(866) 635-2948 **Maryland Senior Legal** Helpline

(866) 635-2948 Veterans' Hotline

(443) 863-4040 TTY Users: Call Maryland Relay, Dial 7-1-1

TTY Users: Call Maryland Relay, Dial 7-1-1

Visit www.peoples-law.org for self-help

Protecting Your House From Tax Sale



legal information and community resources.

For more information visit www.mdlab.org.









