

INTRODUCTION

Cities and towns may give property tax exemptions to some individuals as defined by state law. An exemption discharges the taxpayer from the legal obligation to pay all or a part of the tax. Exemptions are found in various clauses of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 59, Section 5 (M.G.L. c. 59, § 5).

Under Clause 41A, seniors may also be able to **delay payment** of their property taxes. A property tax deferral does not discharge the tax obligation like an exemption. Instead, it defers payment until the senior sells the property or passes away. A deferral allows seniors to use resources that would go to pay taxes to defray living expenses instead. Taxpayers who qualify for personal exemptions under other clauses in M.G.L. c. 59, § 5 (for example, for seniors, disabled veterans, blind persons or surviving spouses) may defer all or part of the balance of their reduced taxes.

If you qualify, you must enter into a written tax deferral and recovery agreement with the local assessors. The assessors will record a statement at the Registry of Deeds to continue the lien that exists on your property by law to secure payment of the deferred taxes. Joint owners, remaindermen and mortgagees must give prior written approval.

APPLICATIONS

You must file an application each year with the assessors in the city or town where your property is located. The application is due on April 1, or three months after the actual tax bills are mailed, whichever is later. Filing on time is required. By law, the assessors may not waive this filing deadline, nor act on a late application, for any reason. Filing an application does not entitle you to delay your tax payment.

The Department of Revenue (DOR) has created this fact sheet to provide general information about local property tax deferrals for seniors. It is not designed to address all questions or issues and does not change any provision of the Massachusetts General Laws. **To find out about the specific eligibility and application requirements in your city or town, you must contact your local board of assessors.** The DOR cannot advise you about your eligibility. Property taxes are assessed and collected by cities and towns, not by the DOR. Under state law, only your board of assessors, as the local tax administrator, can decide whether you qualify for a deferral. If you disagree with its decision, you may appeal to the state Appellate Tax Board (or county commissioners if your county's government has not been abolished).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
CONTACT YOUR LOCAL
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE**

774-801-3215

**OR
Department Of Revenue
Division of Local Services
Property Tax Bureau**

617-626-2300

TAXPAYER'S GUIDE TO LOCAL PROPERTY TAX DEFERRALS

FY 2024

**SENIORS
Clause 41A**

Massachusetts Department of Revenue
Division of Local Services
Sean Cronin, Senior Deputy Commissioner

DOCUMENTATION

Your must provide the assessors with whatever information is reasonably required to establish eligibility. This information may include, but is not limited to:

1. Birth certificates.
2. Evidence of ownership, domicile and occupancy.
3. Income tax returns.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

You must satisfy tests relating to age, domicile, ownership, occupancy and annual income. All eligibility requirements must be met as of July 1 of the tax year. (The fiscal year of cities and towns begins July 1 and ends the following June 30.)

AGE You must be 65 or older.

DOMICILE You must have had a domicile in Massachusetts for at least 10 consecutive years before the tax year begins. You must also be domiciled in the property. Your domicile is where your principal and legal home is located, your family, social, civic and economic life is centered and you plan to return whenever you are away. You may have more than one residence, but only one domicile.

OWNERSHIP AND OCCUPANCY

You must have owned and occupied the property, or other real property in Massachusetts, as a domicile for at least 5 years. The years do not have to be consecutive or at the same location.

- 1) You may own the property solely, as a joint owner or as a tenant in common.
- 2) If you hold a life estate in the domicile, you are the owner.
- 3) If your domicile is held in a trust, you are the owner only if:
 - a) You are a trustee or co-trustee of that trust, AND
 - b) You have a sufficient beneficial interest in the domicile.

INCOME LIMITS

Your income (gross receipts) for the previous calendar year cannot exceed \$40,000. If you are married, the combined gross receipts of you and your spouse cannot exceed \$40,000. The gross receipts limit may be increased up to the income limit allowed for the "circuit breaker" state income tax credit for single non-head of household filers, by vote of the legislative body of your city or town.

Gross receipts means income from all sources and is broader than taxable income for federal or state income tax purposes. Ordinary business expenses and losses are deducted but not personal or family expenses.

DEFERRAL AMOUNT

You may defer payment of all or a part of the taxes owed each year so long as (1) you continue to qualify, and (2) the cumulative deferred taxes and accrued interest are not more than 50% of your proportional ownership share of the fair cash value of the property. For example, if you are a joint owner with one other person, the total amount deferred cannot be more than 25% of the property's value.

If you own the property with someone who is not your spouse, the amount you may defer annually is also limited to your proportional ownership share of the year's tax.

Interest on deferred taxes accrues at 8%, or a lower rate voted by the legislative body of your city or town before July 1 of the tax year.

SURVIVING SPOUSE

Your surviving spouse who qualifies may continue to defer taxes but must enter into a new deferral and recovery agreement. Surviving spouses who inherit a property must have occupied it, or other real property in Massachusetts, as a domicile for at least 5 years. Any additional taxes plus interest deferred by your surviving spouse, plus the amounts previously deferred and unpaid, cannot be more than 50% of the spouse's proportional ownership share of the fair cash value of the property.

PAYMENT

The payment of deferred taxes and accrued interest is due when the property is sold or you pass away, unless your surviving spouse continues to defer. As of that date, the interest rate goes up to 16%. If 6 months later, the deferred amount has not been paid, the treasurer may petition the Land Court to foreclose the lien on the property.

APPEALS

Appellate Tax Board - The Appellate Tax Board (ATB) is an independent, quasi-judicial state board that hears taxpayer appeals from local assessors' decisions on property tax abatements and exemptions. If county government has not been abolished, appeals may be made to the county commissioners instead, but assessors may and usually do transfer those appeals to the ATB. ATB decisions may be appealed to the Appeals Court and, ultimately, to the Supreme Judicial Court.

You can obtain the ATB's guide to the property tax appeal process from its website (www.mass.gov/atb) or by calling 617-727-3100.

Appeal of Action of Assessors - You have three months from the date of the assessors' decision on your deferral application to appeal to the ATB. If the application was deemed denied, your appeal must be filed within three months of the deemed denied date. The ATB cannot hear the appeal if it is not filed within the deadline. As a general rule, if the real estate tax on your domicile is over \$5,000, you must also have paid each actual tax installment on time.