MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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SECOND REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

No. 2204

S.P. 848

In Senate, February 5, 1988

Approved for Introduction by a Majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 26.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and

ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BRANNIGAN of Cumberland.

Cosponsored by Representative CONLEY of Portland,
Representative THISTLE of Dover-Foxcroft, Representative COTE
of Auburn.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT

AN ACT to Protect Elderly, Infirm Persons from Improvident Transfer of Title to Property.

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

7 33 MRSA c. 20 is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 20

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§1021. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

- 1. Elderly person. "Elderly person" means a person who is 60 years of age or older.
- 8 2. Impaired. "Impaired" means physically or 9 mentally impaired.
- 10 3. Independent counsel. "Independent counsel"
 11 means an attorney retained by the elderly, impaired
 12 person to represent only that person's interests in
 13 the transfer.
- 14 4. Less than full consideration. "Less than full consideration," with respect to a transfer of property, means the transferee pays less than fair market value for the property or the transfer is supported by past consideration.
- 19 5. Major transfer of personal property or money.
 20 "Major transfer of personal property or money" means a
 21 transfer of money or items of personal property which
 22 represent 10% or more of the elderly, impaired
 23 person's estate.
- 6. Physically or mentally impaired. "Physically or mentally impaired," with respect to an elderly person, means that person is significantly limited in mobility, vision, hearing, emotional or mental functioning, or ability to read or write, or is suffering or recovering from a major illness or facing or recovering from major surgery.

§1022. Undue influence

1. Presumption. In any transfer of real estate or major transfer of personal property or money for less than full consideration by an elderly person who is physically or mentally impaired to a person with whom the elderly, impaired person has a confidential or fiduciary relationship, it shall be presumed that the transfer was the result of undue influence, unless

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)	1	the elderly, impaired person was represented in the
- 1	2	the elderly, impaired person was represented in the transfer by independent counsel. Where the elderly,
Transport .	3	impaired person successfully raises the presumption of
	4	undue influence by a preponderance of the evidence and
	5	where the transferee fails to rebut the presumption,
· \.	6	the elderly impaired person shall be entitled to
ų.	7	the elderly, impaired person shall be entitled to avoid the transfer and shall be entitled to the relief
_//	8	set forth in section 1024.
	0	set forth in section 1024.
	9	 Confidential or fiduciary relationship. For
	10	the purpose of this section, the transfer of property
	11	shall be considered to have been made in the context
	12	of a confidential or fiduciary relationship if the
	13	transferee had a close relationship with the elderly,
	14	of a confidential or fiduciary relationship if the transferee had a close relationship with the elderly, impaired person prior to the transfer. Confidential
	15	or fiduciary relationships include the following:
	16	A. A family relationship between the elderly,
	17	impaired person and the transferee, including
	18	relationships by marriage and adoption;
	19	B. A fiduciary relationship between the elderly,
	20	impaired person and the transferee, such as with a
	21	guardian, conservator, trustee, accountant,
	22	broker, banker or financial advisor;
	22	brokery banker of financial advisor,
	23	C. A relationship between an elderly, impaired
	24	norsen and a physician nurse or other medical er
	25	<pre>person and a physician, nurse or other medical or health care provider;</pre>
	23	nearth care provider;
	26	D N malationalin between the alderly immained
		D. A relationship between the elderly, impaired
	27	person and a psychologist, social worker or
	28	counselor;
	••	
	29	E. A relationship between the elderly, impaired
	30	person and an attorney;
	31	F. A relationship between the elderly, impaired
	32	person and a priest, minister, rabbi or spiritual
	33	advisor;
	34	G. A relationship between the elderly impaired
	35	person and a person who provides care or services
	36	to that person whether or not care or services are
	37	paid for by the elderly person;
		Far

- H. A relationship between an elderly, impaired person and a friend or neighbor; or
- I. A relationship between an elderly, impaired person and a person sharing the same living quarters.
- 6 When any of the these relationships exist and when a transfer is made to a corporation or organization primarily on account of the membership, ownership or employment interest of the fiduciary or confidente, a fiduciary or confidential relationship with the corporation or organization shall be deemed to exist.
- 12 §1023. Transfers based on mistakes of fact or law
- When an elderly, impaired person transfers real estate or makes a major transfer of personal property or money for less than full consideration based on the mistaken belief that such a transfer was necessary in order to become or remain eligible for Medicaid or other public assistance, the elderly, impaired person is entitled to avoid the transfer and is entitled to the relief set forth in section 1024.
- 21 §1024. Relief available

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23 the result of undue influence or was based on a mistake of fact or law, it shall grant appropriate relief enabling the elderly, impaired person to avoid the transfer, including the rescission or reformation 24 25 26 27 of a deed or other instrument, the imposition of a constructive trust on property or an order enjoining use of or entry on property or commanding the return 28 29 30 that undue property. When the court finds 31 influence or mistake of law or fact is a good and valid defense to a transferee's suit on a contract to 32 33 transfer the property, the court shall refuse 34 enforce the transfer.

When a court finds that a transfer of property was

§1025. Other common law and statutory causes of action and relief still available

Nothing	in	this o	chapter	may	be	constr	ued	to
abrogate any								
or equity							ns	are
entitled und	er oth	er laws	s or a	common	law	•		

STATEMENT OF FACT

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appropriate.

6 are persuaded to Many elderly persons 7 improvident transfers of property, generally to close family members, but also to professionals with whom 8 9 they consult, friends and caregivers, neighbors 10 private organizations. At the time the transfer was made, it may have appeared to have been a means of qualifying for Medicaid or satisfying a need for 11 12 13 lifelong care. It often turns out that none of these goals are met and that the elderly individual is left without any security with which to face old age. The 14 15 16 results are often tragic and the transfers do nothing 17 more than provide a windfall to persons in close 18 relationships with the elderly person.

This bill clarifies the grounds for avoidance of the transfer whenever the elderly grantor was in a compromised position at the time of the transfer and was not represented by counsel when the transfer was made. By the terms of the bill, an elderly transferor is in a compromised position when the transferor is 60

years of age or older, is physically or mentally 26 impaired and has transferred property for less than 27 consideration. The court is provided broad authority to grant rescission or reformation of the 28 29 deed or other instrument or grant other relief

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