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FIRST REGULAR SESSION - 1989

Legislative Document

No. 745

H.P. 548

House of Representatives, March 9, 1989

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

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EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative CONLEY of Portland.

STATE OF MAINE

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

An Act to Clarify the Provisions of the Act to Protect Elderly, Infirm Persons from Improvident Transfers of Title to Property.



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

Sec. 1. 33 MRSA §1021, sub-§6 is enacted to read:

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- <u>6. Transfer. "Transfer" does not include testamentary</u> transfers, which are outside the scope of this chapter.
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Sec. 2. 33 MRSA 1023, sub-1023, as enacted by PL 1987, c. 699, 1, are amended to read:

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1. Civil action. A civil action may be brought to obtain relief under this chapter <u>by an elderly dependent person or that person's legal representative</u>.

15 2. Relief available; protected transfers. When a court 1.10 finds that a transfer of property was the result of undue 17 influence, it shall grant appropriate relief enabling the elderly dependent person to avoid the transfer, including the rescission 19 or reformation of a deed or other instrument, the imposition of a constructive trust on property or an order enjoining use of or 21 entry on property or commanding the return of property. When the court finds that undue influence is a good and valid defense to a 23 transferee's suit on a contract to transfer the property, the court shall refuse to enforce the transfer.

- No relief obtained or granted under this section may in any way
 affect or limit the rights right, title and interest of good faith purchasers, mortgagees, holders of security interests or
 other 3rd parties who obtain an interest in the transferred property for value after its transfer from the elderly dependent
 person. No relief obtained or granted under this section may affect any mortgage deed to the extent of value given by the
 mortgagee.
 - Sec. 3. 33 MRSA §1025 is enacted to read:

Sec. 4. Application.

37 <u>§1025. Title practices</u>

39 This chapter does not require that language showing compliance with this chapter be included in a deed and does not 41 require that evidence of compliance with this chapter be recorded in the registry of deeds. Any attempt to record such evidence is 43 void and has no effect on title.

property that occur on or after the effective date of this Act.

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This Act applies only to transfers of

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill amends the laws to protect elderly, infirm persons from improvident transfers of title to property. The purpose of this bill is to clarify the application of the law with respect to certain transfers, to identify which individuals have standing to bring suit and to define what impact the law has on standards for certifying title.

11 First, the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 33, section 1021, subsection 6, is added to the law to exclude from the law all testamentary transfers, since such transfers are already covered by the Probate Code and case law.

Second, Title 33, section 1023, subsection 1, clarifies that only an elderly dependent person may bring suit under this law. This change makes it clear that the 3rd parties, such as relatives who stand to inherit from an elderly dependent person, have no standing to sue. It also allows legal representatives of an elderly dependent person, such as a guardian, conservator, guardian ad litem or agent under a power of attorney, to bring suit on behalf of the elderly dependent person.

Third, Title 33, section 1023, subsection 2, clarifies the 25 protection afforded good faith purchasers, mortgagees, holders of security interests and other 3rd parties who obtain an interest 27 in the transferred property for value after its transfer from an 29 elderly dependent person. As the law currently reads, the rights of such 3rd parties are not affected or limited by relief 31 obtained or granted under the law. It replaces the word rights with the words title and interest. It enables title examiners to certify title without having to determine whether previous 33 transfers of the same property took place under the circumstances defined in the law. 35

Finally, the proposed addition of Title 33, section 1025,
 makes it clear that the law does not require title examiners to
 follow new title practices.

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