

S 1		L.D. 1752
2	Date: 2/14/22 (Filing N	10. S-4/17)
3	HEALTH COVERAGE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SER	VICES
4	Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Sen	ate.
5	STATE OF MAINE	
6	SENATE	
7	130TH LEGISLATURE	
8	SECOND REGULAR SESSION	
9 10	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " A " to S.P. 611, L.D. 1752, "An Act Insurance Coverage for a Beneficiary on a Transfer on Death Deed"	To Provide
11	Amend the bill by striking out all of section 1 and inserting the following:	
12	'Sec. 1. 24-A MRSA §3049-A is enacted to read:	
13	<u>§3049-A. Transfer on death deed; provision and cancellation of property in the second second</u>	nsurance
14 15	<b>1. Definitions.</b> As used in this section, unless the context otherwise in following terms have the following meanings.	dicates, the
16 17	A. "Designated beneficiary" has the same meaning as in Title 18-C, sec subsection 2.	<u>tion 6-402,</u>
18	B. "Insurable interest" has the same meaning as in section 2406, subsection	<u>n 2.</u>
19	C. "Policy" means an insurance contract subject to this subchapter.	
20 21	D. "Transfer on death deed" has the same meaning as in Title 18-C, sect subsection 6.	tion 6-402,
22	E. "Transferor" has the same meaning as in Title 18-C, section 6-402, subs	ection 7.
23 24 25 26	2. Policy to include designated beneficiary. Notwithstanding any provis to the contrary, when an insured property passes to a designated beneficiary unde on death deed, any policy covering the insured property must extend to the beneficiary, except as provided in this section.	r a transfer
27 28 29 30 31 32	3. Cancellation. Upon receiving a notice of death affidavit under Title 18. 6-414, the insurer may cancel a policy extended pursuant to this section as if the been in effect for less than 90 days, as provided in section 3049. If the insure receive a notice of death affidavit within 30 days after the transferor's death, the deemed to have been cancelled as of the transferor's death without any further the insurer.	policy had er does not e policy is caction by
33 34	<u>4. Coverage extended.</u> The coverage extension under this section applies respect to the premises and property of the transferor.	only with

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5. Proof demanded; policy conditions. Before making any claim payments to a party claiming rights under this section as a designated beneficiary, the insurer may ask for proof that the party is a designated beneficiary under a properly recorded transfer on death deed and that the party has filed a notice of death affidavit under Title 18-C, section 6-414. The designated beneficiary shall comply with the conditions of the policy.

6. Insurable interest; multiple beneficiaries. A designated beneficiary is not entitled to recover under a policy extended as provided in this section in an amount that would exceed the designated beneficiary's insurable interest at the time of loss or damage. If the transfer on death deed has designated multiple beneficiaries, nothing in this section requires the insurer to pay an amount for loss or damage to the premises and property that exceeds the amount that would be owed to the transferor if the transferor were living at the time of loss or damage.'

Amend the bill by relettering or renumbering any nonconsecutive Part letter or section number to read consecutively.

## SUMMARY

This amendment replaces the substance of the bill. The amendment requires a property insurance insurer to extend coverage for a limited time to a designated beneficiary named on a transfer on death deed when the transferor dies. It provides that the insurer, upon receiving a notice of death affidavit, may cancel the contract as if it had been in effect for less than 90 days as provided in current law and provides that the policy automatically cancels as of the transferor's death if the insurer has not received a notice of death affidavit within 30 days after the transferor's death. The amendment also limits coverage to the property transferred, requires the beneficiary to comply with the policy conditions, allows the insurer to request proof of the transferee's status as a designated beneficiary and, if there are multiple designated beneficiaries, limits the insurer's liability to what it would have owed the transferor at the time of loss or damage.

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