

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2022 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
First Reader

Senate Bill 301  
Finance

(Senator Feldman, *et al.*)

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Private Passenger Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance – Enhanced Underinsured  
Motorist Coverage – Opt-Out Option

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This bill requires a person who obtains a private passenger motor vehicle insurance policy, at the time the policy is purchased, to opt out of obtaining enhanced underinsured motorist (EUIM) coverage through a waiver process instead of opting in to EUIM coverage under current law. The bill makes a series of conforming changes related to the purchase, renewal, and maintenance of EUIM coverage. The bill applies to each policy of private passenger motor vehicle insurance issued, sold, or delivered in the State on or after July 1, 2023.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** Minimal special fund revenue increase for the Maryland Insurance Administration (MIA) from the \$125 rate and form filing fee in FY 2023. MIA can review the filings and meet the bill's other requirements using existing budgeted resources. Potential minimal increase in general fund revenues from the premium tax, as discussed below.

**Maryland Automobile Insurance Fund (MAIF) Effect:** MAIF advises that the bill is not anticipated to materially affect its operations or finances.

**Local Effect:** The bill does not directly affect local government operations or finances.

**Small Business Effect:** Minimal.

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## Analysis

**Bill Summary/Current Law:** Maryland law requires an owner of a motor vehicle that is required to be registered in the State to maintain insurance for the vehicle during the registration period. The security required must provide at least the payment of claims:

- for bodily injury or death arising from an accident of up to \$30,000 for any one person and up to \$60,000 for any two or more persons;
- for property of others damaged or destroyed in an accident of up to \$15,000;
- unless waived or exempt under Chapters 425 and 426 of 2016, for personal injury protection coverage of \$2,500 per person; and
- for uninsured motorist (UIM) or EUIM coverage under Chapters 20 and 815 of 2017 (unless waived, the amount equals the amount of liability coverage provided under the policy; if waived, the amount equals the minimum required insurance for liability coverage).

Under current law, an insurer must *offer* EUIM coverage when an insurance policy is purchased, and the insured must choose to obtain the EUIM coverage. If the insured does not do so, then the policy must contain UIM coverage. Essentially, an insured must opt in to EUIM coverage under current law.

Conversely, under the bill, an insurer must *provide* EUIM coverage to an insured when an insurance policy is purchased; to obtain UIM coverage instead, the insured must make an affirmative written statement waiving the EUIM coverage. Essentially, an insured must opt out of EUIM coverage using the process established under the bill. A waiver made under the bill is not effective unless, before the waiver, the insurer provides a written notice of the nature, extent, benefit, and cost of the level of the EUIM coverage being waived. The waiver must be made on a form that the Insurance Commissioner requires, meet specified criteria, and include specified information. If the first named insured does not make an affirmative written statement waiving EUIM coverage, the insurer must provide EUIM coverage for the policy.

**State Revenues:** Title 6 of the Insurance Article imposes a 2% premium tax on each authorized insurance company, surplus lines broker, or unauthorized insurance company that sells, or an individual who independently procures, any type of insurance coverage upon a risk that is located in the State. Revenues accrue to the general fund.

By requiring private passenger automobile insurance policyholders to opt out rather than opt in to EUIM coverage, the bill may result in additional EUIM policies being issued and fewer UIM policies being issued. As EUIM coverage is more expensive than UIM coverage due to the higher limits of liability discussed below, total premiums paid in the

State (and corresponding premium tax revenues) may increase. Even so, any such revenue is anticipated to be minimal.

**Additional Comments:** EUIM coverage differs from UIM coverage as UIM coverage does not pay unless the limits of liability under all valid and collectible liability insurance policies are less than the UIM coverage. Conversely, EUIM coverage pays in addition to the limits of liability under all other valid and collectible liability insurance policies. EUIM is more expensive than UIM due to the increased benefits it may provide.

The following example illustrates the difference in the total amount a driver may recover if the driver has UIM coverage or EUIM coverage. Under both types of coverage, a driver may only receive up to the total amount of the driver's injuries. In the example, Driver A (the at-fault driver) hits Driver B's vehicle, which causes Driver B to have \$80,000 in injuries. Driver A only has \$30,000 in liability coverage, while Driver B has \$50,000 in either UIM or EUIM coverage. In this circumstance, Driver B receives the following payments from Driver A's liability coverage and Driver B's own coverage.

**Driver B: UIM Coverage**

- \$30,000 from the at-fault driver's liability coverage
- \$20,000 from Driver B's own UIM coverage (reflecting \$50,000 of own coverage – \$30,000 from at-fault driver)

**Total Recovered by Driver B: \$50,000**  
**(Cannot receive, in total, more than the limit of any policy)**

**Driver B: EUIM Coverage**

- \$30,000 from the at-fault driver's liability coverage
- \$50,000 from Driver B's own EUIM coverage (paid up to the limit of own coverage)

**Total Recovered by Driver B: \$80,000**  
**(May use full amount of own coverage to cover injuries sustained)**

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**Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Designated Cross File:** HB 266 (Delegate Crosby) - Economic Matters.

**Information Source(s):** Maryland Insurance Administration; Maryland Automobile Insurance Fund; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - January 25, 2022  
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Analysis by: Richard L. Duncan

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510