GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

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S SENATE BILL 778

Short Title:	Amends Probate/Trusts/Wills Choice of Law.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Barringer, Daniel, and Randleman (Primary Sponsors).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate	

May 31, 2018

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT (I) TO REQUIRE THAT, IN A LIVING PROBATE PROCEEDING, THE ORIGINAL WILL BE INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE RATHER THAN BEING ATTACHED TO THE INITIAL PETITION, (II) TO PERMIT THE USE OF "MINOR" OR "18+" OR "ADULT" IN PLACE OF THE ACTUAL AGE OF AN HEIR OR DEVISEE IN AN APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION OR LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, (III) TO ADJUST THIS STATE'S STATUTES DEALING WITH OUT-OF-STATE WILLS RECOGNIZED IN THIS STATE ON THE BASIS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW OF THE STATE OF EXECUTION IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE TESTATOR BE PHYSICALLY PRESENT IN THAT STATE AT THE TIME OF THE WILL'S EXECUTION, (IV) TO PROVIDE FOR NOTICE THAT TENANCY BY THE ENTIRETIES PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO A TENANCY BY THE ENTIRETIES TRUST REMAINS IMMUNE TO THE CLAIMS OF ONE SPOUSE'S INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS AND TO SPECIFY THAT A PERSON ENTERING INTO A TRANSACTION INVOLVING THE PROPERTY MAY OBTAIN CONFIRMATION FROM THE TRUSTEE THAT THE PROPERTY CONTINUES TO QUALIFY FOR THIS IMMUNITY, AND (V) TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE AFFECTED STATUTES AND TO THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIFORM POWER OF ATTORNEY ACT, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 28A-2B-1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 28A-2B-1. Establishment before death that a will or codicil is valid.

- (a) Any petitioner who is a resident of North Carolina and who has executed a will or codicil may file a petition seeking a judicial declaration that the will or codicil is valid.
- (b) The petition shall be filed with the clerk of superior court and the matter shall proceed as a contested estate proceeding governed by Article 2 of Chapter 28A of the General Statutes. At the hearing before the clerk of superior court, the petitioner shall produce the <u>original will or codicil and any other</u> evidence necessary to establish that the will or codicil would be admitted to probate if the petitioner were deceased.

If an interested party contests the validity of the will or codicil, that person shall file a written challenge to the will or codicil before the hearing or make an objection to the validity of the will or codicil at the hearing. Upon the filing of a challenge or the raising of an issue contesting the validity of the will or codicil, the clerk shall transfer the cause to the superior court. The matter shall be heard as if it were a caveat proceeding, and the court shall make a determination as to the validity of the will or codicil and enter judgment accordingly.



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deceased, the clerk of superior court shall enter an order adjudging the will or codicil to be valid."

SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 28A-2B-3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 28A-2B-3. Contents of petition for will validity.

(b) The petitioner shall file the original a copy of the will or codicil with the petition. petition and tender the original will or codicil at the hearing as provided in G.S. 28A-2B-1(b). If an order is entered declaring the will or codicil to be valid, the court shall affix a certificate of validity to the will or codicil."

If no interested party contests the validity of the will or codicil and if the clerk of superior

court determines that the will or codicil would be admitted to probate if the petitioner were

SECTION 2. G.S. 28A-6-1(a) reads as rewritten:

- The application for letters of administration or letters testamentary shall be in the form "(a) of an affidavit sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths, signed by the applicant or the applicant's attorney, which may be supported by other proof under oath in writing, all of which shall be recorded and filed by the clerk of superior court, and shall allege all the following facts:
 - (1) The name, and to the extent known, the domicile and the date and place of death of the decedent; decedent.
 - The legal residence and mailing address of the applicant; applicant. (2)
 - The names, ages ages, and mailing addresses of the decedent's heirs and (3) devisees, including the names and mailing addresses of the guardians of those having court-appointed guardians, so far as all of these facts are known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained; ascertained. It is sufficient to allege "minor" for the age of an heir or devisee under the age of eighteen and "18+" or "adult" for the age of an heir or devisee who is eighteen years of age or older.
 - (4) That the applicant is the person entitled to apply for letters, or that the applicant applies after persons having prior right to apply are shown to have renounced under Article 5 of this Chapter, or that the applicant applies subject to the provisions of G.S. 28A-6-2(1), and that the applicant is not disqualified under G.S. 28A-4-2.
 - The nature and probable value of the decedent's property, both real and (5) personal, and the location of such property, so far as all of these facts are known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained; and ascertained.
 - If the decedent was not domiciled in this State at the time of the decedent's (6) death, a schedule of the decedent's property located in this State, and the name and mailing address of the decedent's domiciliary personal representative, or if there is none, whether a proceeding to appoint one is pending."

SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 31-11.6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 31-11.6. How attested wills may be made self-proved.

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(d) Any will executed in another state-recognized as valid under G.S. 31-46(1) or (2) and shown by the propounder to have been made self-proved under the laws of that state-the jurisdiction in which the testator was physically present at the time of execution or the place where the testator was domiciled at the time of execution or at the time of death shall be considered as self-proved.

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SECTION 3.(b) G.S. 31-46 reads as rewritten:

"§ 31-46. Validity of will; which laws govern.

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A will is valid if it meets the requirements of the applicable provisions of law in effect in this State either at the time of its execution or at the time of the death of the testator, or if (i) its any of the following apply:

- The will's execution complies complied with the law of the place where it is (1) executed jurisdiction in which the testator was physically present at the time of execution; (ii) its execution.
- Its execution complies complied with the law of the place where the testator (2) is was domiciled at the time of execution or at the time of death; or (iii) it
- It is a military testamentary instrument executed in accordance with the (3) provisions of 10 U.S.C. § 1044d or any successor or replacement statute."

SECTION 4.(a) G.S. 39-13.7(a) reads as rewritten:

Any real property held by a husband and wife as a tenancy by the entireties and "(a) conveyed to (i) (i) to a joint trust or (ii) in equal shares to two separate trusts; trusts shall no longer be held by the husband and wife as tenants by the entirety and shall be disposed of by the terms of the trust or trusts, but, subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the real property shall have the same immunity from the claims of the separate creditors of the husband and wife as would exist if the spouses had continued to hold the property as tenants by the entireties."

SECTION 4.(b) G.S. 39-13.7 is amended by adding two new subsections to read:

- Notice that the real property held in trust receives immunity from the claims of "(f) separate creditors may be given in a statement in the conveyance of the tenancy by the entireties real property to the trust that the real property is held under this section and that, as of the date of the conveyance, the requirements of subsection (b) of this section are met.
- A person entering into a transaction involving real property held in trust under this (g) section may request confirmation from the trustee whether the requirements of this section providing immunity from the claims of separate creditors are met at the time of the transaction."

SECTION 5. G.S. 32C-1-116 reads as rewritten:

"§ 32C-1-116. Judicial relief.

- The clerks of superior court of this State shall have original jurisdiction of proceedings under this Chapter. Except as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection, the clerk of superior court's jurisdiction is exclusive. The following proceedings are included:
 - (2) To terminate a power of attorney or to limit, suspend, suspend or terminate the authority of an agent where a guardian of the estate or a general guardian has been appointed.
- Without otherwise limiting the jurisdiction of the superior court division of the (b) General Court of Justice, the clerk of superior court shall not have jurisdiction under this subsection over the following actions:
 - To modify or amend a power of attorney instrument. (1)
 - (2) By or against creditors or debtors of an agent or principal.
 - (3) Involving claims for monetary damages, including claims for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, and negligence.
 - To set aside a power of attorney based on undue influence or lack of capacity. (4)
 - For the recovery of property transferred or conveyed by an agent on behalf of (5) a principal with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the principal's creditors.
- Proceedings brought under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be (c) commenced as prescribed for in in, and shall be conducted in accordance with, estate proceedings under G.S. 28A-2-6 and may be brought by the following persons:
 - The principal or the agent. (1)

- (2) A general guardian, guardian of the principal's estate, or guardian of the principal's person.
- (3) The personal representative of the estate of a deceased principal.
- (4) A person authorized to make health care decisions for the principal.
- (5) Any other interested person, including a person asked to accept a power of attorney.

...

(e) Nothing in this section shall affect affects the right of a person to file an action in the Superior Court Division of the General Court of Justice for declaratory relief under Article 26 of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes.

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SECTION 6.(a) G.S. 32C-1-109(c) reads as rewritten:

- "(c) If a power of attorney becomes effective upon the principal's incapacity and the principal has not authorized a person to determine whether the principal is incapacitated, or the person authorized is unable or unwilling to make the determination, the power of attorney becomes effective upon a determination in a writing or other record in one of the following manners:
 - (1) After a personal examination of the principal, by two individuals who are either a physician, a licensed psychologist, or both, that the principal is incapacitated within the meaning of G.S. 32C-1-102(5)a.G.S. 32C-1-102(6)a.
 - (2) By an attorney-at-law, a judge, or an appropriate governmental official that the principal is incapacitated within the meaning of G.S. 32C-1-102(5)b.G.S. 32C-1-102(6)b.

Notwithstanding the subsequent capacity of the principal to manage property or business affairs, a power of attorney which becomes effective under this subsection shall remain effective until its termination pursuant to G.S. 32C-1-110(a) or the agent's authority terminates pursuant to G.S. 32C-1-110(b)."

SECTION 6.(b) G.S. 32C-1-116(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) Upon motion by the principal, the clerk of superior court shall dismiss a petition filed under subsection (a) of this section, unless the clerk of superior court determines the principal is incapacitated within the meaning of G.S. 32C-1-102(5).G.S. 32C-1-102(6)."

SECTION 7. G.S. 32C-1-110 reads as rewritten:

"§ 32C-1-110. Termination of power of attorney.attorney or agent's authority.

...

(d) Termination of an agent's authority or of a power of attorney is not effective as to the agent or another person that, without actual knowledge of the termination, acts in good faith under the power of attorney. An act so performed, unless otherwise invalid or unenforceable, binds the principal and the principal's successors in interest.

...

- (f) The execution of a power of attorney does not revoke a power of attorney previously executed by the principal unless the subsequent power of attorney provides that the previous power of attorney is revoked or that all other powers of attorney are revoked. If the previous power of attorney has been registered in an office of the register of deeds in this State, it shall be revoked pursuant to subdivision (g)(1) of this section.
 - (g) A principal <u>may revokerevokes</u> a power of attorney in one of the following manners:
 - (1) If the power of attorney has been registered in an office of the register of deeds in this State, it shall be revoked by registration in that office by of an instrument of revocation revocation, including a subsequent power of attorney that provides that the previous power of attorney is revoked or all other powers of attorney are revoked, executed and acknowledged by the principal while the principal is not incapacitated with proof of service on the agent in the

manner prescribed for service under Rule 5 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure. If the power of attorney has not been registered in an office of the register of (2) deeds in this State, it may shall be revoked by one of the following methods: A subsequent written revocatory document document, including a subsequent power of attorney that provides that the previous power of attorney is revoked or all other powers of attorney are revoked, executed and acknowledged while not incapacitated.

b. Being burnt, torn, canceled, obliterated, or destroyed, with the intent and for the purpose of revoking it, by the principal or by another person in the principal's presence and at the principal's direction, while the principal is not incapacitated.

(h) A guardian of the principal's estate or general guardian terminates a power of attorney that has been registered in an office of the register of deeds in this State by registering in that office an instrument of revocation executed and acknowledged by such guardian and with proof of service on the agent in the manner prescribed for service under Rule 5 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure."

SECTION 8. G.S. 32C-1-112 reads as rewritten:

"§ 32C-1-112. Reimbursement and compensation of agent.

- (a) If the terms of the power of attorney specify the amount or the way the compensation is to be determined, the agent is entitled to the compensation as specified.
- (b) If the terms of the power of attorney do not specify the amount or the way the compensation is to be determined, and the principal thereafter becomes incapacitated, then subsequent to the principal's incapacity the agent is entitled to receive reasonable compensation as determined by the clerk of superior court in accordance with G.S. 32-59.
- (c) Unless the power of attorney otherwise provides, an agent is entitled <u>upon request to</u> the clerk of superior court pursuant to G.S. 32-59 to be reimbursed for expenses properly incurred on behalf of the principal."

SECTION 9.(a) G.S. 32C-1-114 reads as rewritten:

"§ 32C-1-114. Agent's duties.

. . .

(b) Except as otherwise provided in the power of attorney, an agent that has accepted appointment has no affirmative duty to exercise the powers or to continue to exercise the powers granted to the agent by the power of attorney, but if the agent exercises any of the granted powers, the agent shall, in the exercise of such powers, do all of the following:

(1) Act loyally for the principal's benefit.

(7) Account to the principal or a person designated by the principal in the power of attorney.

(h) Except as otherwise provided in the power of attorney, an agent is not required to disclose receipts, disbursements, or transactions conducted on behalf of the principal unless ordered by a court or requested by the <u>principal, principal or a person designated by the principal in the power of attorney,</u> a guardian of the estate, general guardian, or, upon the death of the principal, by the personal representative or successor in interest of the principal's estate."

SECTION 9.(b) G.S. 32C-3-301 reads as rewritten:

"§ 32C-3-301. Statutory form power of attorney.

As a nonexclusive method to grant a power of attorney, a document substantially in the following form may be used to create a statutory form power of attorney that has the meaning and effect prescribed by this Chapter:

"NORTH CAROLINA

General Assembly Of North Carolina Session 2017 STATUTORY SHORT FORM POWER OF ATTORNEY 1 2 NOTICE: THE POWERS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT ARE BROAD AND 3 SWEEPING. THEY ARE DEFINED IN CHAPTER 32C OF THE NORTH CAROLINA 4 GENERAL STATUTES, WHICH EXPRESSLY PERMITS THE USE OF ANY OTHER OR 5 DIFFERENT FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY DESIRED BY THE PARTIES 6 CONCERNED. 7 8 IMPORTANT INFORMATION 9 10 This power of attorney authorizes another person (your agent) to make decisions concerning your 11 property for you (the principal). Your agent will be able to make decisions and act with respect 12 to your property (including your money) whether or not you are able to act for yourself. The 13 meaning of authority over subjects listed on this form is explained in the North Carolina Uniform 14 Power of Attorney Act. 15 16 This power of attorney does not authorize the agent to make health care decisions for you. 17 18 . . . 19 20 "IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR AGENT 21 22 Agent's Duties 23 24 25 26 Unless the Additional Provisions and Exclusions in this power of attorney state otherwise, you 27 must also: 28 29 (1) Act loyally for the principal's benefit; 30 31 (5) Cooperate with any person that has authority to make health care decisions for the 32 principal to do what you know the principal reasonably expects, or if you do not 33 know the principal's expectations, to act in the principal's best interest; interest; 34 and 35 Attempt to preserve the principal's estate plan if you know the plan and preserving (6) 36 the plan is consistent with the principal's best interest; and interest. 37 (7) Account to the principal (or a person designated by the principal (if any)) in the 38 Additional Provisions and Exclusions. 39 40" 41 **SECTION 10.** G.S. 32C-4-403 reads as rewritten: 42 "§ 32C-4-403. Effect on existing powers of attorney. 43 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the following apply on January 1, 2018. This Chapter applies to a power of attorney created before, on, or after January 44 45 46

- - 1, 2018, unless there is clear indication of a contrary intent in the terms of a power of attorney or unless application of a particular provision of this Chapter would substantially impair rights of a party.
 - This Chapter applies to a judicial proceeding concerning a power of attorney (2) commenced on or after January 1, 2018.
 - This Chapter applies to a judicial proceeding concerning a power of attorney (3) commenced before January 1, 2018, unless the court finds that application of

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- a provision of this Chapter would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of the judicial proceeding or prejudice the rights of a party, in which case that the particular provision of this Chapter does not apply and the superseded law applies.
- (4) A rule of construction or presumption provided by this Chapter Chapter, including the rule of G.S. 32C-1-104 regarding durability of a power of attorney, applies to powers of attorney executed before January 1, 2018. unless there is a clear indication of a contrary intent in the terms of a power of attorney or unless the application of the rule of construction or presumption would substantially impair rights of a party created under North Carolina law in effect prior to January 1, 2018, in which case the rule of construction or presumption does not apply and the superseded rule of construction or presumption applies.
- If a right is acquired, extinguished, or banned upon the expiration of a prescribed period that commenced under law of this State other than this Chapter before January 1, 2018, that statute continues to apply to the right even if it has been repealed or superseded.
- References to prior statutes and in powers of attorney, whether executed on or after the adoption of this Chapter shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provisions this Chapter unless application of the rule of construction would substantially impair substantial rights of a party.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Chapter, the powers conferred by former G.S. 32A-2 shall apply to a Statutory Short Form Power of Attorney that was created in accordance with former G.S. 32A-1 prior to January 1, 2018."

SECTION 11.(a) G.S. 90-21.13(c) reads as rewritten:

- The following persons, in the order indicated, are authorized to consent to medical "(c) treatment on behalf of a patient who is comatose or otherwise lacks capacity to make or communicate health care decisions:
 - (1) A guardian of the patient's person, or a general guardian with powers over the patient's person, appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 35A of the General Statutes; provided that, if the patient has a health care agent appointed pursuant to a valid health care power of attorney, the health care agent shall have the right to exercise the authority to the extent granted in the health care power of attorney and to the extent provided in G.S. 32A-19(a) unless the Clerk has suspended the authority of that health care agent in accordance with G.S. 35A-1208(a).
 - A health care agent appointed pursuant to a valid health care power of (2) attorney, to the extent of the authority granted.
 - An agent, with powers to make health care decisions for the patient, appointed (3) by the patient pursuant to Chapter 32C of the General Statutes, patient, to the extent of the authority granted.
 - The patient's spouse. (4)
 - A majority of the patient's reasonably available parents and children who are (5) at least 18 years of age.
 - A majority of the patient's reasonably available siblings who are at least 18 (6) years of age.
 - (7) An individual who has an established relationship with the patient, who is acting in good faith on behalf of the patient, and who can reliably convey the patient's wishes."

SECTION 11.(b) G.S. 90-322(b) reads as rewritten:

If a person's condition has been determined to meet the conditions set forth in subsection (a) of this section and no instrument has been executed as provided in G.S. 90-321,

then life-prolonging measures may be withheld or discontinued upon the direction and under the supervision of the attending physician with the concurrence of the following persons, in the order indicated:

- (1) A guardian of the patient's person, or a general guardian with powers over the patient's person, appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 35A of the General Statutes; provided that, if the patient has a health care agent appointed pursuant to a valid health care power of attorney, the health care agent shall have the right to exercise the authority to the extent granted in the health care power of attorney and to the extent provided in G.S. 32A-19(b) unless the Clerk has suspended the authority of that health care agent in accordance with G.S. 35A-1208(a).
- (2) A health care agent appointed pursuant to a valid health care power of attorney, to the extent of the authority granted.
- (3) An agent, with powers to make health care decisions for the patient, appointed by the patient pursuant to Chapter 32C of the General Statutes, patient, to the extent of the authority granted.
- (4) The patient's spouse.
- (5) A majority of the patient's reasonably available parents and children who are at least 18 years of age.
- (6) A majority of the patient's reasonably available siblings who are at least 18 years of age.
- (7) An individual who has an established relationship with the patient, who is acting in good faith on behalf of the patient, and who can reliably convey the patient's wishes.

If none of the above is reasonably available then at the discretion of the attending physician the life-prolonging measures may be withheld or discontinued upon the direction and under the supervision of the attending physician."

SECTION 12. The Revisor of Statutes shall cause to be printed, as annotations to the published General Statutes, all explanatory comments of the drafters of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, as the Revisor may deem appropriate.

SECTION 13. This act is effective when it becomes law.