REFERENCE TITLE: Provate Code

State of Arizona Senate Thirtieth Legislature Second Regular Session S.81 10.3

by Rotter Introduced by

Introduced by

AN ACT

RELATING TO DECEDENTS' ESTATES, GUARDIANSHIPS, PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS AND
TRUSTS; REPEALING TITLE 14, CHAPTER 1, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 1, CHAPTER
3, CHAPTER 4 EXCEPT SECTION 14-898, CHAPTER 5 EXCEPT SECTION 14-511,
CHAPTER 6 EXCEPT SECTION 14-898, CHAPTER 7, ARTICLES 1 THROUGH 6 AND
SECTIONS 14-1110 THROUGH 14-1114 AND CHAPTER 8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; ANENDING ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING A NEW TITLE 14;
AMENDING SECTIONS 6-267, 6-508, 12-1224, 12-1251 AND 12-2101, ARIZONA
REVISED STATUTES; TRANSFERRING TITLE 14, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 2, ARIZONA
REVISED STATUTES, FOR PLACEMENT IN THE NEW TITLE 14, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE
8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; TRANSFERRING TITLE 14, CHAPTER 7, ARTICLES
7, 8 AND 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, FOR PLACEMENT IN THE NEW
TITLE 14, CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; TRANSFERRING
SECTION 14-511, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, FOR PLACEMENT IN THE NEW
TITLE 14, CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 12, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; TRANSFERRING
SECTION 14-511, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, FOR PLACEMENT IN THE NEW
TITLE 14, CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 12, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; TRANSFERRING
SECTION 14-898, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, FOR PLACEMENT IN TITLE 36,
CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AND REPEALING SECTIONS
6-268, 6-431 AND 12-504, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Purpose

The legislature intends by this act to provide for a substantial revision of the laws relating to decedents' estates, guardienships, protective proceedings and trusts to become effective January 1, 1973.

Sec. 2. Repeal

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Title 14, chapter 1, chapter 2 article 1, chapter 3, chapter 4

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except section 14-477, chapter 5 except section 14-511, chapter 6
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     except section 14-898, chapter 7 articles 1 through 6 and sections
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     14-1110 through 14-1114, and chapter 8, Arizona Revised Statutes, are
     repealed.
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           Sec. 3. Arizona Revised Statutes, are amended by adding a new
     title 14.
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                                 TITLE 14.
               DECEDENTS' ESTATES, GUARDIANSHIPS, PROTECTIVE
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                          PROCEEDINGS AND TRUSTS
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                                 CHAPTER 1.
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                    GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEFINITIONS AND
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                      PROBATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS
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                      ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
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           14-1101, (Blank)
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           14-1102. Purposes; rule of construction
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           A. THIS TITLE SHALL BE LIBERALLY CONSTRUED AND APPLIED TO
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     PROMOTE ITS UNDERLYING PURPOSES AND POLICIES.
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           B. THE UNDERLYING PURPOSES AND POLICIES OF THIS TITLE ARE:
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           1. TO SIMPLIFY AND CLARIFY THE LAW CONCERNING THE AFFAIRS OF
     DECEDENTS, MISSING PERSONS, PROTECTED PERSONS, MINORS AND INCAPACITATED
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     PERSONS.
           2. TO DISCOVER AND MAKE EFFECTIVE THE INTENT OF A DECEDENT IN
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     DISTRIBUTION OF HIS PROPERTY.
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           3. TO PROMOTE A SPEEDY AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM FOR LIQUIDATING
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     THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT AND MAKING DISTRIBUTION TO ITS SUCCESSORS.
           4. TO FACILITATE USE AND ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN TRUSTS.
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           5. TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW AMONG THE VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS.
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           14-1103. Supplementary general principles of law applicable
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           UNLESS DISPLACED BY THE PARTICULAR PROVISIONS OF THIS TITLE, THE
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     PRINCIPLES OF LAW AND EQUITY SUPPLEMENT ITS PROVISIONS.
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           14-1104, (Blank)
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           14-1105. (Blank)
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           14-1106. Effect of fraud and evasion
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IF FRAUD HAS BEEN PERPETRATED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PROCEEDING OR IN ANY STATEMENT FILED UNDER THIS TITLE OR IF FRAUD IS USED TO AVOID OR CIRCUMVENT THE PROVISIONS OR PURPOSES OF THIS TITLE, ANY PERSON INJURED THEREBY MAY OBTAIN APPROPRIATE RELIEF AGAINST THE PERPETRATOR OF THE FRAUD INCLUDING RESTITUTION FROM ANY PERSON, OTHER THAN A BONA FIDE PURCHASER, BENEFITING FROM THE FRAUD, WHETHER INNOCENT OR NOT. ANY PROCEEDING MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF THE FRAUD, BUT NO PROCEEDING MAY BE BROUGHT AGAINST ONE NOT A PERPETRATOR OF THE FRAUD LATER THAN FIVE YEARS AFTER THE TIME OF COMMISSION OF THE FRAUD. THIS SECTION HAS NO BEARING ON REMEDIES RELATING TO FRAUD PRACTICED ON A DECEDENT DURING HIS LIFETIME WHICH AFFECTS THE SUCCESSION OF HIS ESTATE.

14-1107. Evidence as to death or status

 IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER THIS TITLE THE RULES OF EVIDENCE IN COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION INCLUDING ANY RELATING TO SIMULTANEOUS DEATHS, ARE APPLICABLE UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DISPLACED BY THIS TITLE. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING RULES RELATING TO DETERMINATION OF DEATH AND STATUS ARE APPLICABLE:

- 1. A CERTIFIED OR AUTHENTICATED COPY OF A DEATH CERTIFICATE
 PURPORTING TO BE ISSUED BY AN OFFICIAL OR AGENCY OF THE PLACE WHERE THE
 DEATH PURPORTEDLY OCCURRED IS PRIMA FACIE PROOF OF THE FACT, PLACE,
 DATE AND TIME OF DEATH AND THE IDENTITY OF THE DECEDENT.
- 2. A CERTIFIED OR AUTHENTICATED COPY OF ANY RECORD OR REPORT OF A GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN, THAT A PERSON IS MISSING, DETAINED, DEAD OR ALIVE IS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE STATUS AND OF THE DATES, CIRCUMSTANCES AND PLACES DISCLOSED BY THE RECORD OR REPORT.
- 3. A PERSON WHO IS ABSENT FOR A CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, DURING WHICH HE HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM AND WHOSE ABSENCE IS NOT SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED AFTER DILIGENT SEARCH OR INQUIRY IS PRESUMED TO BE DEAD. HIS DEATH IS PRESUMED TO HAVE OCCURRED AT THE END OF THE PERIOD UNLESS THERE IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR DETERMINING THAT DEATH OCCURRED EARLIER.

14-1108. Acts by holder of general power

FOR THE PURPOSE OF GRANTING CONSENT OR APPROVAL WITH REGARD TO THE ACTS OR ACCOUNTS OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR TRUSTEE, INCLUDING RELIEF FROM LIABILITY OR PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO POST BOND, TO REGISTER A TRUST OR TO PERFORM OTHER DUTIES, AND FOR PURPOSES OF CONSENTING TO MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION OF A TRUST OR TO DEVIATION FROM ITS TERMS, THE SOLE HOLDER OR ALL CO-HOLDERS OF A PRESENTLY EXERCISABLE GENERAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT, INCLUDING ONE IN THE FORM OF A POWER OF AMENDMENT OR REVOCATION, ARE DEEMED TO ACT FOR BENEFICIARIES TO THE EXTENT THEIR INTERESTS, AS OBJECTS, TAKERS IN DEFAULT OR OTHERWISE, ARE SUBJECT TO THE POWER.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

14-1201. General definitions

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SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS CONTAINED IN THE SUBSEQUENT CHAPTERS WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC CHAPTERS OR ARTICLES AND UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES, IN THIS TITLE:

- 1. "APPLICATION" MEANS A WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE REGISTRAR FOR AN ORDER OF INFORMAL PROBATE OR APPOINTMENT 'MOER ARTICLE 3 OF CHAPTER 3.
- 2. "BENEFICIARY", AS IT RELATES TO TRUST BENEFICIARIES, IN-CLUDES A PERSON WHO HAS ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE INTEREST, VESTED OR CONTINGENT, AND ALSO INCLUDES THE OWNER OF AN INTEREST BY ASSIGN-MENT OR OTHER TRANSFER AND AS IT RELATES TO A CHARITABLE TRUST, IN-CLUDES ANY PERSON ENTITLED TO ENFORCE THE TRUST.
- 3. "CHILD" INCLUDES ANY INDIVIDUAL ENTITLED TO TAKE AS A CHILD UNDER THIS TITLE BY INTESTATE SUCCESSION FROM THE PARENT WHOSE RELATIONSHIP IS INVOLVED AND EXCLUDES ANY PERSON WHO IS ONLY A STEPCHILD, A FOSTER CHILD. A GRANDCHILD OR ANY MORE REMOTE DESCENDANT.
- 4. "CLAIMS", IN RESPECT TO ESTATES OF DECEDENTS AND PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDE LIABILITIES OF THE DECEDENT OR PROTECTED PERSON WHETHER ARISING IN CONTRACT, IN TORT OR OTHERWISE, AND LIABILITIES OF THE ESTATE WHICH ARISE AT OR AFTER THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT OR AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR, INCLUDING FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE "ERM DOES NOT INCLUDE ESTATE

OR INHERITANCE TAXES, DEMANDS OR DISPUTES REGARDING TITLE OF A DE-CEDENT OR PROTECTED PERSON TO SPECIFIC ASSETS ALLEGED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE ESTATE.

- 5. "COMMUNITY PROPERTY" IS THAT PROPERTY OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE WHICH IS ACQUIRED DURING MARRIAGE AS COMMUNITY PROPERTY AS DEFINED IN SECTION 25-211.
- 6. "CONSERVATOR" MEANS A PERSON WHO IS APPOINTED BY A COURT TO MANAGE THE ESTATE OF A PROTECTED PERSON.
- 7. "COURT" MEANS THE SUPERIOR COURT OR DIVISION HAVING JURIS-DICTION IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF DECEDENTS.
- 8. "DEVISE", WHEN USED AS A NOUN, MEANS A TESTAMENTARY DIS-POSITION OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY AND WHEN USED AS A VERB, MEANS TO DISPOSE OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY BY WILL.
- 9. "DEVISEE" MEANS ANY PERSON DESIGNATED IN A WILL TO RECEIVE A DEVISE. IN THE CASE OF A DEVISE TO AN EXISTING TRUST OR TRUSTEE, OR TO A TRUSTEE ON TRUST DESCRIBED BY WILL, THE TRUST OR TRUSTEE IS THE DEVISEE AND THE BENEFICIARIES ARE NOT DEVISEES.
- 10. "DISABILITY" MEANS CAUSE FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-5401, PARAGRAPH 1.
- 11. "DISTRIBUTEE" MEANS ANY PERSON WHO HAS RECEIVED PROPERTY OF A DECEDENT FROM HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OTHER THAN AS A CREDITOR OR PURCHASER. A TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEE IS A DISTRIBUTEE ONLY TO THE EXTENT OF DISTRIBUTED ASSETS OR INCREMENT THERETO REMAINING IN HIS HANDS. A BENEFICIARY OF A TESTAMENTARY TRUST TO WHOM THE TRUSTEE HAS DISTRIBUTED PROPERTY RECEIVED FROM A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS A DISTRIBUTEE OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- 12. "ESTATE" MEANS ALL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE DECEDENT, TRUST OR OTHER PERSON WHOSE AFFAIRS ARE SUBJECT TO THIS TITLE AS ORIGINALLY CONSTITUTED AND AS IT EXISTS FROM TIME TO TIME DURING ADMINISTRATION. IN THE CASE OF A HUSBAND OR WIFE, THE ESTATE INCLUDES ONLY THE SEPARATE PROPERTY AND THE SHARE OF THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE DECEDENT OR PERSON WHOSE AFFAIRS ARE SUBJECT TO THIS TITLE.
 - 13. "EXEMPT PROPERTY" MEANS THAT PROPERTY OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE

WHICH IS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-2402.

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- 14. "FIDUCIARY" INCLUDES PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, GUARDIAN, CONSERVATOR AND TRUSTEE.
- 15. "FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE" MEANS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ANOTHER JURISDICTION.
- 16. "FORMAL PROCEEDINGS" MEAN THOSE CONDUCTED BEFORE A JUDGE WITH NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS.
- 17. "GUARDIAN" MEANS A PERSON WHO HAS QUALIFIED AS A GUARDIAN OF A MINOR OR INCAPACITATED PERSON PURSUANT TO TESTAMENTARY OR COURT APPOINTMENT, BUT EXCLUDES ONE WHO IS MERELY A GUARDIAN AD LITEM.
- 18. "HEIRS" MEAN THOSE PERSONS, INCLUDING THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, WHO ARE ENTITLED UNDER THE STATUTES OF INTESTATE SUCCESSION TO THE PROPERTY OF A DECEDENT.
 - 19. "INCAPACITATED PERSON" IS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-5101.
- 20. "INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS" MEAN THOSE CONDUCTED WITHOUT

 NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS BY AN OFFICER OF THE COURT ACTING AS A

 REGISTRAR FOR PROBATE OF A WILL OR APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- 21. "INTERESTED PERSON" INCLUDES HEIRS, DEVISEES, CHILDREN,
 SPOUSES, CREDITORS, BENEFICIARIES AND ANY OTHERS HAVING A PROPERTY
 RIGHT IN OR CLAIM AGAINST A TRUST ESTATE OR THE ESTATE OF A DECEDENT,
 WARD OR PROTECTED PERSON WHICH MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE PROCEEDING.
 IT ALSO INCLUDES PERSONS HAVING PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT AS PERSONAL
 REPRESENTATIVE, AND OTHER FIDUCIARIES REPRESENTING INTERESTED PERSONS.
- 24 REPRESENTATIVE, AND OTHER FIDUCIARIES REPRESENTING INTERESTED PERSONS.
 25 THE MEANING AS IT RELATES TO PARTICULAR PERSONS MAY VARY FROM TIME TO
- 25 THE REALING AS IN KELANES TO PARTICULAR PERSONS MAY WART PRUM TIME TO
- TIME AND MUST BE DETERMINED ACCORDING TO THE PARTICULAR PURPOSES OF.
 AND MATTER INVOLVED IN. ANY PROCEEDING.
- 28 22. "ISSUE" OF A PERSON MEANS ALL HIS LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF
 29 ALL GENERATIONS, WITH THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENT AND CHILD AT EACH
 30 GENERATION BEING DETERMINED BY THE DEFINITIONS OF CHILD AND PARENT
 31 CONTAINED IN THIS TITLE.
 - 23. "LEASE" INCLUDES AN OIL, GAS OR OTHER MINERAL LEASE.
- 33 24. "LETTERS" INCLUDE LETTERS TESTAMENTARY, LETTERS OF GUARD-34 IANSHIP, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND LETTERS OF CONSERVATORSHIP.

- 25. "MINOR" MEANS A PERSON DEFINED AS SUCH IN SECTION 1-215.
- 2 26. "MORTGAGE" MEANS ANY CONVEYANCE, AGREEMENT OR ARRANGEMENT
 3 IN WHICH PROPERTY IS USED AS SECURITY.

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- 27. "NONRESIDENT DECEDENT" MEANS A DECEDENT WHO WAS DOMICILED IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.
- 28. "ORGANIZATION" INCLUDES A CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT OR GOVERN-MENTAL SUBDIVISION OR AGENCY, BUSINESS TRUST, ESTATE, TRUST, PARTNER-SHIP OR ASSOCIATION, TWO OR MORE PERSONS HAVING A JOINT OR COMMON INTEREST OR ANY OTHER LEGAL ENTITY.
- 29. "PARENT" INCLUDES ANY PERSON ENTITLED TO TAKE, OR WHO WOULD BE ENTITLED TO TAKE IF THE CHILD DIED WITHOUT A WILL, AS A PARENT UNDER THIS TITLE BY INTESTATE SUCCESSION FROM THE CHILD WHOSE RELATIONSHIP IS IN QUESTION AND EXCLUDES ANY PERSON WHO IS ONLY A STEPPARENT, FOSTER PARENT OR GRANDPARENT.
- 15 30. "PERSON" MEANS AN INDIVIDUAL, A CORPORATION, AN ORGANIZATION
 16 OR OTHER LEGAL ENTITY.
- 31. "PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE" INCLUDES EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,
 SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR AND PERSONS
 HO PERFORM SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME FUNCTION UNDER THE LAW GOVERNING
 THEIR STATUS. "GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE" EXCLUDES SPECIAL
 ADMINISTRATOR.
- 22 32. "PETITION" MEANS A WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE COURT FOR AN ORDER 23 AFTER NOTICE.
 - 33. "PROCEEDING" INCLUDES ACTION AT LAW AND SUIT IN EQUITY.
- 25 34. "PROPERTY" INCLUDES BOTH REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OR ANY 26 INTEREST THEREIN AND MEANS ANYTHING THAT MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF OWNER-27 SHIP.
- 28 35. "PROTECTED PERSON" IS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-5101.
- 29 36. "PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING" IS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-5101.
- 30 37. "REGISTRAR" REFERS TO THE OFFICIAL OF THE COURT DESIGNATED
- 31 TO PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRAR AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-1307.
- 32 38. "SECURITY" INCLUDES ANY NOTE, STOCK, TREASURY STOCK, BOND,
 33 DEBENTURE. EVIDENCE OF INDEBTEDNESS. CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST OR

PARTICIPATION IN AN OIL. GAS OR MINING TITLE OR LEASE OR IN PAYMENTS 1 2 OUT OF PRODUCTION UNDER SUCH A TITLE OR LEASE. COLLATERAL TRUST CER-TIFICATE. TRANSFERABLE SHARE. WOTING TRUST CERTIFICATE OR, IN GENERAL. ANY INTEREST OR INSTRUMENT COMMONLY KNOWN AS A SECURITY. OR ANY CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION, ANY TEMPORARY OR INTERIM 5 CERTIFICATE, RECEIPT OR CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FOR, OR ANY WARRANT 6 OR RIGHT TO SUBSCRIBE TO OR PURCHASE ANY OF THE FOREGOING. 7

39. "SEPARATE PROPERTY" IS THAT PROPERTY OF A HUSBAND OR WIFE WHICH IS HIS OR HER SEPARATE PROPERTY AS DEFINED IN SECTION 25-213.

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- 40. "SETTLEMENT", IN REFERENCE TO A DECEDENT'S ESTATE, INCLUDES THE FULL PROCESS OF ADMINISTRATION, DISTRIBUTION AND CLOSING.
- 41. "SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR" MEANS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AS DESCRIBED BY SECTIONS 14-3614 THROUGH 14-3618.
- 42. "STATE" INCLUDES ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO AND ANY TERRITORY OR POSSESSION SUBJECT TO THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES.
- 43. "SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE" MEANS A PERSONAL REPRE-SENTATIVE, OTHER THAN A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR, WHO IS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED A PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- 20 44. "SUCCESSORS" MEAN THOSE PERSONS, OTHER THAN CREDITORS, WHO 21 ARE ENTITLED TO PROPERTY OF A DECEDENT UNDER HIS WILL OR THIS TITLE.
- 22 45. "SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION" REFERS TO THE PROCEEDINGS 23 DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 5.
 - 46. "TESTACY PROCEEDING" MEANS A PROCEEDING TO ESTABLISH A WILL OR DETERMINE INTESTACY.
 - 47. "TRUST" INCLUDES ANY EXPRESS TRUST, PRIVATE OR CHARITABLE. WITH ADDITIONS THERETO, WHEREVER AND HOWEVER CREATED. IT ALSO INCLUDES A TRUST CREATED OR DETERMINED BY JUDGMENT OR DECREE UNDER WHICH THE TRUST IS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN THE MANNER OF AN EXPRESS TRUST. "TRUST" EXCLUDES OTHER CONSTRUCTIVE TRUSTS, AND IT EXCLUDES RESULTING TRUSTS. CONSERVATORSHIPS, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, TRUST ACCOUNTS AS DEFINED IN CHAPTER 6, CUSTODIAL ARRANGEMENTS PURSUENT TO TITLE 44, CHAPTER 12.1,

- COMMON TRUST FUNDS, VOTING TRUSTS, SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, LIQUIDATION 1 2 TRUSTS AND TRUSTS FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF PAYING DEBTS. DIVIDENDS. 3 INTEREST. SALARIES, WAGES, PROFITS, PENSIONS OR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS OF ANY KIND, AND ANY ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH A PERSON IS NOMINEE OR 5 ESCROWEE FOR ANOTHER. 48. "TRUSTEE" INCLUDES AN ORIGINAL, ADDITIONAL OR SUCCESSOR 7 TRUSTEE, WHETHER OR NOT APPOINTED OR CONFIRMED BY COURT. 49. "WARD" IS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-5101. 8 9 50. "WILL" INCLUDES CODICIL AND ANY TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENT WHICH
- MERELY APPOINTS AN EXECUTOR OR REVOKES OR REVISES ANOTHER WILL. 10 11
 - ARTICLE 3. SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND COURTS
 - 14-1301. Territorial application

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- EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS TITLE, THE TITLE APPLIES TO:
- 1. THE AFFAIRS AND ESTATES OF DECEDENTS, MISSING PERSONS AND PERSONS TO BE PROTECTED, DOMICILED IN THIS STATE.
- 16 2. THE PROPERTY OF NONRESIDENTS LOCATED IN THIS STATE OR PROPERTY 17 COMING INTO THE CONTROL OF A FIDUCIARY WHO IS SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF THIS STATE. 18
- 3. INCAPACITATED PERSONS AND MINORS IN THIS STATE. 19
 - 4. SURVIVORSHIP AND RELATED ACCOUNTS IN THIS STATE.
- 5. TRUSTS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATION IN THIS STATE. 21
- THIS TITLE DOES NOT APPLY TO PROPERTY OF INDIANS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION 22 23 OF THEIR TRIBAL COURTS OR TO LANDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE UNITED STATES FOR INDIANS. 24
- 25 14-1302. Subject matter jurisdiction
- 26 A. TO THE FULL EXTENT PERMITTED BY THE CONSTITUTION. THE COURT 27 HAS JURISDICTION OVER ALL SUBJECT MATTER RELATING TO:
- 1. ESTATES OF DECEDENTS, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS AND 28 29 DETERMINATION OF HEIRS AND SUCCESSORS OF DECEDENTS, AND ESTATES OF 30 PROTECTED PERSONS.
- 2. PROTECTION OF MINORS AND INCAPACITATED PERSONS. 31
- 3. TRUSTS. 32

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33 B. THE COURT HAS FULL POWER TO MAKE ORDERS, JUDGMENTS AND DECREES AND TAKE ALL OTHER ACTION NECESSARY AND PROPER TO ADMINISTER JUSTICE IN THE MATTERS WHICH COME BEFORE IT.

14-1303. Venue; multiple proceedings; transfer

- A. WHERE A PROCEEDING UNDER THIS TITLE COULD BE MAINTAINED IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE IN THIS STATE, THE COURT IN WHICH THE PROCEEDING IS FIRST COMMENCED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO PROCEED.
- B. IF PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING THE SAME ESTATE, PROTECTED PERSON, WARD OR TRUST ARE COMMENCED IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTY OF THIS STATE, THE COURT IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE PROCEEDING WAS FIRST COMMENCED SHALL CONTINUE TO HEAR THE MATTER, AND THE OTHER COURTS SHALL HOLD THE MATTER IN ABEYANCE UNTIL THE QUESTION OF VENUE IS DECIDED, AND IF THE RULING COURT DETERMINES THAT VENUE IS PROPERLY IN ANOTHER COUNTY, IT SHALL TRANSFER THE PROCEEDING TO THE OTHER COUNTY.
- C. IF A COURT FINDS THAT IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE A PROCEEDING OR A FILE SHOULD BE LOCATED IN ANOTHER COUNTY OF THIS STATE, THE COURT MAKING THE FINDING MAY TRANSFER THE PROCEEDING OR FILE TO THE OTHER COUNTY.

14-1304. Practice in court

 UNLESS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED TO THE CONTRARY IN THIS TITLE OR UNLESS INCONSISTENT WITH ITS PROVISIONS, THE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE INCLUDING THE RULES CONCERNING VACATION OF ORDERS AND APPELLATE REVIEW GOVERN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THIS TITLE.

14-1305. Records and certified copies

THE CLERK OF THE COURT SHALL KEEP A RECORD FOR EACH DECEDENT, MARD, PROTECTED PERSON OR TRUST INVOLVED IN ANY DOCUMENT WHICH MAY BE FILED WITH THE COURT UNDER THIS TITLE INCLUDING PETITIONS AND APPLICATIONS, DEMANDS FOR NOTICES OR BONDS, TRUST REGISTRATIONS AND OF ANY ORDERS OR RESPONSES RELATING THERETO BY THE REGISTRAR OR COURT, AND ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A SYSTEM FOR INDEXING, FILING OR RECORDING WHICH IS SUFFICIENT TO ENABLE USERS OF THE RECORDS TO OBTAIN ADEQUATE INFORMATION. UPON PAYMENT OF THE FEES REQUIRED BY LAW THE CLERK MUST ISSUE CERTIFIED COPIES OF ANY PROBATED WILLS, LETTERS ISSUED TO PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, OR ANY OTHER RECORD OR PAPER FILED OR RECORDED.

CERTIFICATES RELATING TO PROBATED WILLS MUST INDICATE WHETHER THE DECEDENT WAS DOMICILED IN THIS STATE AND WHETHER THE PROBATE WAS FORMAL OR INFORMAL. CERTIFICATES RELATING TO LETTERS MUST SHOW THE DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

14-1306. Jury trial

- A. IF DULY DEMANDED, A PARTY IS ENTITLED TO TRIAL BY JURY IN A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING AND ANY PROCEEDING IN WHICH ANY CONTROVERTED QUESTION OF FACT ARISES AS TO WHICH ANY PARTY HAS A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.
- B. IF THERE IS NO RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY UNDER SUBSECTION A OR THE RIGHT IS WAIVED, THE COURT IN ITS DISCRETION MAY CALL A JURY TO DECIDE ANY ISSUE OF FACT, IN WHICH CASE THE VERDICT IS ADVISORY ONLY.

14-1307. Registrar; powers

THE ACTS AND ORDERS WHICH THIS TITLE SPECIFIES AS PERFORMABLE BY THE REGISTRAR SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE CLERK OF THE COURT, A COURT COMMISSIONER OR EITHER AT THE SELECTION OF THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE COUNTY DESIGNATED BY THE COURT BY A WRITTEN ORDER FILED AND RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT.

14-1308, (Blank)

14-1309. (Blank)

14-1310. Oath or affirmation on filed documents

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED IN THIS TITLE OR BY RULE, EACH DOCUMENT FILED WITH THE COURT UNDER THIS TITLE INCLUDING APPLICATIONS, PETITIONS AND DEMANDS FOR NOTICE, SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE AN OATH, AFFIRMATION OR STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT ITS REPRESENTATIONS ARE TRUE AS FAR AS THE PERSON EXECUTING OR FILING IT KNOWS OR IS INFORMED. EACH DOCUMENT FILED WITH THE COURT UNDER THIS TITLE IS MATERIAL AND MAY SUBJECT THE PERSON EXECUTING OR FILING SUCH DOCUMENT TO PENALTIES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 13, CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 30, RELATING TO PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

ARTICLE 4. NOTICE, PARTIES AND REPRESENTATION

IN ESTATE LITIGATION AND OTHER MATTERS

14-1401. Notice; method and time of giving

- A. IF NOTICE OF A HEARING ON ANY PETITION IS REQUIRED AND EXCEPT FOR SPECIFIC NOTICE REQUIREMENTS AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED, THE PETITIONER SHALL CAUSE NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF HEARING OF ANY PETITION TO BE GIVEN TO ANY INTERESTED PERSON OR HIS ATTORNEY IF HE HAS APPEARED BY ATTORNEY OR REQUESTED THAT NOTICE BE SENT TO HIS ATTORNEY. NOTICE SHALL BE GIVEN:
- 1. BY MAILING A COPY THEREOF AT LEAST FOURTEEN DAYS BEFORE THE TIME SET FOR THE HEARING BY CERTIFIED, REGISTERED OR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE PERSON BEING HOTIFIED AT THE POST OFFICE ADDRESS GIVEN IN HIS DEMAND FOR NOTICE, IF ANY, OR AT HIS OFFICE OR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, IF KNOWN.
- 2. BY DELIVERING A COPY THEREOF TO THE PERSON BEING NOTIFIED PERSONALLY AT LEAST FOURTEEN DAYS BEFORE THE TIME SET FOR THE HEARING.
- 3. IF THE ADDRESS, OR IDENTITY OF ANY PERSON IS NOT KNOWN AND CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED WITH REASONABLE DILIGENCE, BY PUBLISHING AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, A COPY THEREOF IN A NEWSPAPER HAVING GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE HEARING IS TO BE HELD, THE LAST PUBLICATION OF WHICH IS TO BE AT LEAST TEN DAYS BEFORE THE TIME SET FOR THE HEARING.
- B. THE COURT FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN MAY PROVIDE FOR A DIFFERENT METHOD OR TIME OF GIVING NOTICE FOR ANY HEARING.
- C. PROOF OF THE GIVING OF NOTICE SHALL BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE HEARING AND FILED IN THE PROCEEDING.

14-1402. Notice; waiver

A PERSON, INCLUDING A GUARDIAN AD LITEM, CONSERVATOR OR OTHER FIDUCIARY, MAY WAIVE NOTICE BY A WRITING SIGNED BY HIM OR HIS ATTORNEY AND FILED IN THE PROCEEDING.

14-1403. Pleadings; when parties bound by others;

notice

IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING TRUSTS OR ESTATES OF DECEDENTS.
MINORS, PROTECTED PERSONS OR INCAPACITATED PERSONS, AND IN JUDICIALLY
SUPERVISED SETTLEMENTS, THE FOLLOWING APPLY:

1. INTERESTS TO BE AFFECTED SHALL BE DESCRIBED IN PLEADINGS WHICH GIVE REASONABLE INFORMATION TO OWNERS BY NAME OR CLASS, BY REFERENCE TO THE INSTRUMENT CREATING THE INTERESTS OR IN OTHER APPROPRIATE MANNER.

- 2. PERSONS ARE BOUND BY ORDERS BINDING OTHERS IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:
- (a) ORDERS BINDING THE SOLE HOLDER OR ALL CO-HOLDERS OF A POWER OF REVCCATION OR A PRESENTLY EXERCISABLE GENERAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT, INCLUDING ONE IN THE FORM OF A POWER OF AMENDMENT, BIND OTHER PERSONS TO THE EXTENT THEIR INTERESTS, AS OBJECTS, TAKERS IN DEFAULT OR OTHERWISE, ARE SUBJECT TO THE POWER.
- (b) TO THE EXTENT THERE IS NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN THEM OR AMONG PERSONS REPRESENTED:
- (1) ORDERS BINDING A CONSERVATOR BIND THE PERSON WHOSE ESTATE HE CONTROLS.
 - (11) ORDERS BINDING A GUARDIAN BIND THE WARD IF NO CONSERVATOR OF HIS ESTATE HAS BEEN APPOINTED.
 - (111) ORDERS BINDING A TRUSTEE BIND BENEFICIARIES OF THE TRUST IN PROCEEDINGS TO PROBATE A WILL ESTABLISHING OR ADDING TO A TRUST. TO REVIEW THE ACTS OR ACCOUNTS OF A PRIOR FIDUCIARY AND IN PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING CREDITORS OR OTHER THIRD PARTIES.
- (iv) ORDERS BINDING A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BIND PERSONS
 INTERESTED IN THE UNDISTRIBUTED ASSETS OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE IN
 ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS BY OR AGAINST THE ESTATE.
- 25 IF THERE IS NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND NO CONSERVATOR OR GUARDIAN HAS 26 BEEN APPOINTED, A PARENT MAY REPRESENT HIS MINOR CHILD.
 - (c) AN UNBORN OR UNASCERTAINED PERSON WHO IS NOT OTHERWISE REPRESENTED IS BOUND BY AN ORDER TO THE EXTENT HIS INTEREST IS ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED BY ANOTHER PARTY HAVING A SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDING.
 - 3. NOTICE IS REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS:
- 32 (a) NOTICE AS PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 12-1401 SHALL BE GIVEN TO 33 EVERY INTLRESTED PERSON OR TO ONE WHO CAN BIND AN INTERESTED PERSON

AS DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 2, SUBDIVISION (a) OR (b) OF THIS SECTION. NOTICE MAY BE GIVEN BOTH TO A PERSON AND TO ANOTHER WHO MAY BIND HIM.

- (b) NOTICE IS GIVEN TO UNBORN OR UNASCERTAINED PERSONS WHO ARE NOT REPRESENTED UNDER PARAGRAPH 2, SUBDIVISION (a) OR (b) OF THIS SECTION, BY GIVING NOTICE TO ALL KNOWN PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS IN THE PROCEEDINGS ARE SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL TO THOSE OF THE UNBORN OR UNASCERTAINED PERSONS.
- 4. AT ANY POINT IN A PROCEEDING, A COURT MAY APPOINT A GUARDIAN AD LITEM TO REPRESENT THE INTEREST OF A MINOR, AN INCAPACITATED, UNBORN OR UNASCERTAINED PERSON, OR A PERSON WHOSE IDENTITY OR ADDRESS IS UNKNOWN, IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT REPRESENTATION OF THE INTEREST OTHERWISE WOULD BE INADEQUATE. IF NOT PRECLUDED BY CONFLICT OF INTERESTS, A GUARDIAN AD LITEM MAY BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT SEVERAL PERSONS OR INTERESTS. THE COURT SHALL SET OUT ITS REASONS FOR APPOINTING A GUARDIAN AD LITEM AS A PART OF THE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDING.

CHAPTER 2.

INTESTATE SUCCESSION AND WILLS ARTICLE 1. INTESTATE SUCCESSION

14-2101. Intestate estate

ANY PART OF THE ESTATE OF A DECEDENT NOT EFFECTIVELY DISPOSED OF BY HIS WILL PASSES TO HIS HEIRS AS PRESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF THIS TITLE.

14-2102. Intestate share of surviving spouse

THE INTESTATE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, AS TO BOTH SEPARATE PROPERTY AND THE ONE-HALF OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY WHICH BELONGS TO DE-CEDENT, IS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING ISSUE, OR IF THERE ARE SURVIVING ISSUE ALL OF WHOM ARE ISSUE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE ALSO, THE ENTIRE INTESTATE ESTATE.
- 2. IF THERE ARE SURVIVING ISSUE ONE OR MORE OF WHOM ARE NOT ISSUE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, AN AMOUNT WHICH IS ONE-HALF OF THE SUM OF THE DECEDENT'S SEPARATE PROPERTY AND THE TOTAL COMMUNITY PROPERTY. INCLUDING THE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, EXCEPT PROPERTY DISPOSED OF BY WILL.

14-2103. Share of heirs other than surviving spouse

THE PART OF THE INTESTATE ESTATE NOT PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE UNDER SECTION 14-2102, OR THE ENTIRE INTESTATE ESTATE IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING SPOUSE, PASSES AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. TO THE ISSUE OF THE DECEDENT. IF THE ISSUE ARE ALL OF THE SAME DEGREE OF KINSHIP TO THE DECEDENT THEY TAKE EQUALLY, BUT IF OF UNEQUAL DEGREE. THEN THOSE OF MORE REMOTE DEGREE TAVE BY REPRESENTA-TION.
- 2. IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING ISSUE, TO HIS PARENT OR PARENTS EQUALLY.
- 3. IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING ISSUE OR PARENT, TO THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND THE ISSUE OF EACH DECEASED BROTHER OR SISTER BY REP-RESENTATION. IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING BROTHER OR SISTER. THE ISSUE OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS TAKE EQUALLY IF THEY ARE ALL OF THE SAME DEGREE OF KINSHIP TO THE DECEDENT, BUT IF OF UNEQUAL DEGREE THEN THOSE OF MORE REMOTE DEGREE TAKE BY REPRESENTATION.
- 4. IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING ISSUE, PARENT OR ISSUE OF A PARENT. BUT THE DECEDENT IS SURVIVED BY ONE OR MORE GRANDPARENTS OR ISSUE OF GRANDPARENTS, HALF OF THE ESTATE PASSES TO THE PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS IF BOTH SURVIVE, OR TO THE SURVIVING PATERNAL GRANDPARENT, OR TO THE ISSUE OF THE PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS IF BOTH ARE DECEASED. THE ISSUE TAKING EQUALLY IF THEY ARE ALL OF THE SAME DEGREE OF KINSHIP TO THE DECEDENT, BUT IF OF UNEQUAL DEGREE THOSE OF MORE REMOTE DEGREE TAKE BY REPRESENTATION AND THE OTHER HALF PASSES TO THE MATERNAL RELATIVES IN THE SAME MANNER. IF THERE BE NO SURVIVING GRANDPARENT OR ISSUE OF GRANDPARENT ON EITHER THE PATERNAL OR THE MATERNAL SIDE. THE ENTIRE ESTATE PASSES TO THE RELATIVES ON THE OTHER SIDE IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE HALF.

14-2104. Requirement that heir survive decedent

for one hundred twenty hours

ANY PERSON WHO FAILS TO SURVIVE THE DECEDENT BY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS IS DEEMED TO HAVE PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE AL-LOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY AND INTESTATE SUCCESSION.

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AND THE DECEDENT'S HEIRS ARE DETERMINED ACCORDINGLY. IF THE TIME OF DEATH OF THE DECEDENT OR OF THE PERSON WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE AN HEIR, OR THE TIMES OF DEATH OF BOTH, CANNOT BE DETERMINED, AND IT CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED THAT THE PERSON WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE AN HEIR HAS SURVIYED THE DECEDENT BY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS, IT IS DEEMED THAT THE PERSON FAILED TO SURVIVE FOR THE REQUIRED PERIOD. THIS SECTION IS NOT TO BE APPLIED WHERE ITS APPLICATION WOULD RESULT IN A TAKING OF INTESTATE ESTATE BY THE STATE UNDER SECTION 14-2105.

14-2105. No taker

IF THERE IS NO TAKER UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER, THE INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES TO THE STATE.

14-2106. Representation

IF REPRESENTATION IS CALLED FOR BY THIS TITLE, THE ESTATE IS DIVIDED INTO AS MANY SHARES AS THERE ARE SURVIVING HEIRS IN THE NEAR-EST DEGREE OF KINSHIP AND DECEASED PERSONS IN THE SAME DEGREE WHO LEFT ISSUE WHO SURVIVE THE DECEDENT, EACH SURVIVING HEIR IN THE NEAR-EST DEGREE RECEIVING ONE SHARE AND THE SHARE OF EACH DECEASED PERSON IN THE SAME DEGREE BEING DIVIDED AMONG HIS ISSUE IN THE SAME MANNER.

14-2107. Kindred of half blood

RELATIVES OF THE HALF BLOOD INHERIT THE SAME SHARE THEY WOULD INHERIT IF THEY WERE OF THE WHOLE BLOOD.

14-2108. Afterborn heirs

RELATIVES OF THE DECEDENT CONCEIVED BEFORE HIS DEATH BUT BORN THEREAFTER INHERIT AS IF THEY HAD BEEN BORN IN THE LIFETIME OF THE DECEDENT.

14-2109. Meaning of child and related terms

- IF, FOR PURPOSES OF INTESTATE SUCCESSION, A RELATIONSHIP OF PARENT AND CHILD MUST BE ESTABLISHED TO DETERMINE SUCCESSION BY, THROUGH OR FROM A PERSON:
- 1. AN ADOPTED PERSON IS THE CHILD OF AN ADOPTING PARENT AND
 NOT OF THE NATURAL PARENTS EXCEPT THAT ADOPTION OF A CHILD BY THE
 SPOUSE OF A NATURAL PARENT HAS NO EFFECT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
 THE CHILD AND THAT NATURAL PARENT.

- 2. IN CASES NOT COVERED BY PARAGRAPH 1, A PERSON BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK IS A CHILD OF THE MOTHER. THAT PERSON IS ALSO A CHILD OF THE FATHER, IF EITHER:
- (a) THE NATURAL PARENTS PARTICIPATED IN A MARRIAGE CEREMONY BEFORE OR AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD, EVEN THOUGH THE ATTEMPTED MARRIAGE IS VOID.
- (b) THE PATERNITY IS ESTABLISHED BY AN ADJUDICATION BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE FATHER OR IS ESTABLISHED THEREAFTER BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING PROOF, EXCEPT THAT THE PATERNITY ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS SUBDIVISION IS INEFFECTIVE TO QUALIFY THE FATHER OR HIS KINDRED TO INHERIT FROM OR THROUGH THE CHILD UNLESS THE FATHER HAS OPENLY TREATED THE CHILD AS HIS, AND HAS NOT REFUSED TO SUPPORT THE CHILD.

14-2110. Advancements

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IF A PERSON DIES INTESTATE AS TO ALL HIS ESTATE, PROPERTY WHICH HE GAVE IN HIS LIFETIME TO AN HEIR IS TREATED AS AN ADVANCEMENT AGAINST THE LATTER'S SHARE OF THE ESTATE ONLY IF DECLARED IN A CONTEMPORANEOUS WRITING BY THE DECEDENT OR ACKNOWLEDGED IN WRITING BY THE HEIR TO BE AN ADVANCEMENT. FOR THIS PURPOSE THE PROPERTY ADVANCED IS VALUED AS OF THE TIME THE HEIR CAME INTO POSSESSION OR ENJOYMENT OF THE PROPERTY OR AS OF THE TIME OF DEATH OF THE DECEDENT, WHICHEVER FIRST OCCURS. IF THE RECIPIENT OF THE PROPERTY FAILS TO SURVIVE THE DECEDENT, THE PROPERTY IS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN COMPUTING THE INTESTATE SHARE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE RECIPIENT'S ISSUE, UNLESS THE DECLARATION OR ACKNOWLEDGMENT PROVIDES OTHERWISE.

14-2111. Debts to decedent

A DEBT OWED TO THE DECEDENT IS NOT CHARGED AGAINST THE INTESTATE SHARE OF ANY PERSON EXCEPT THE DEBTOR. IF THE DEBTOR FAILS TO SURVIVE THE DECEDENT, THE DEBT IS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN COMPUTING THE INTESTATE SHARE OF THE DEBTOR'S ISSUE.

14-2112. Alterage

NO PERSON IS DISQUALIFIED TO TAKE AS AN HEIR BECAUSE HE OR A PERSON THROUGH WHOM HE CLAIMS IS OR HAS BEEN AN ALIEN.

ARTICLE 2. ELECTIVE SHARE OF SURVIVING SPOUSE IN QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY

14-2201. Right to elective share

- A. WHEN A MARRIED PERSON DOMICILED IN THIS STATE DIES, HIS SUR-VIVING SPOUSE HAS THE RIGHT TO AN ELECTIVE SHARE OF ONE-HALF OF HIS NET QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY, SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS STATED IN THIS CHAPTER. QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY MEANS:
- 1. THAT SEPARATE PROPERTY OF THE DECEDENT ACQUIRED BY HIM WHILE DOMICILED IN ANOTHER STATE AND ACQUIRED UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY OF THE DECEDENT AND HIS SURVIVING SPOUSE HAD THE DECEDENT BEEN DOMICILED IN THIS STATE AT THE TIME.
- 2. ANY SEPARATE PROPERTY OF THE DECEDENT, WHENEVER AND WHEREVER ACQUIRED, WHICH IS ACQUIRED AS A PRODUCT OF, IN EXCHANGE FOR, OR WITH THE PROCEEDS OF, THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH 1.
- B. IF A MARRIED PERSON NOT DOMICILED IN THIS STATE DIES, THE RIGHT, IF ANY, OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE TO TAKE AN ELECTIVE SHARE IN PROPERTY IN THIS STATE IS GOVERNED BY THE LAW OF THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE AT DEATH, BUT THE RIGHT DOES NOT EXTEND TO ANY COMMUNITY PROPERTY OF THE DECEDENT AND THE SPOUSE LOCATED IN THIS STATE.

14-2202. Quasi-community property subject to

elective share

- A. THE FOLLOWING QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY OF A DECEDENT, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-2201, SHALL BE INCLUDED IN DETERMINING THE ELECTIVE SHARE OF HIS SURVIVING SPOUSE:
- 1. THE VALUE OF ALL QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY IN THE ESTATE, REDUCED BY THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY, OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ALLOCATED TO THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY, THE QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY, AND THE OTHER SEPARATE PROPERTY IN THE ESTATE ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE VALUES AS CLAIMS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION, ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE.

2. THE VALUE OF QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY TRANSFERRED BY THE DECEDENT AT ANY TIME DURING MARRIAGE, TO OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, TO THE EXTENT THAT THE DECEDENT DID NOT RECEIVE ADEQUATE AND FULL CONSIDERATION IN MONEY OR MONEY'S WORTH FOR THE TRANSFER, IF THE TRANSFER IS OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES:

- (a) ANY TRANFER UNDER WHICH THE DECEDENT RETAINED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH THE POSSESSION OR ENJOYMENT OF, OR RIGHT TO INCOME FROM, THE PROPERTY.
- (b) ANY TRANSFER TO THE EXTENT THAT THE DECEDENT RETAINED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH A POWER, EITHER ALONE OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, TO REVOKE OR TO CONSUME, INVADE OR DISPOSE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR HIS OWN BENEFIT.
- (c) ANY TRANSFER WHEREBY PROPERTY IS HELD AT THE TIME OF DECE-DENT'S DEATH BY DECEDENT AND ANOTHER WITH RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP.
- (d) ANY TRANSFER MADE WITHIN TWO YEARS OF DEATH OF THE DECEDENT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE AGGREGATE TRANSFERS TO ANY ONE DONEE IN EITHER OF THE YEARS EXCEED THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

 ANY TRANSFER IS EXCLUDED IF MADE WITH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OR JOINDER OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE. PROPERTY IS VALUED AS OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH EXCEPT THAT PROPERTY GIVEN IRREVOCABLY TO A DONEE DURING LIFE-TIME OF THE DECEDENT IS VALUED AS OF THE DATE THE DONEE CAME INTO POSSESSION OR ENJOYMENT IF THAT OCCURS FIRST. NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION SHALL CAUSE ANY LIFE INSURANCE, ACCIDENT INSURANCE, JOINT ANNUITY OR PENSION PAYABLE TO A PERSON OTHER THAN THE SURVIVING SPOUSE TO BE INCLUDED IN DETERMINING THE ELECTIVE SHARE.
- B. THERE SHALL BE DEDUCTED FROM THE ELECTIVE SHARE THE VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AT THE DECEDENT'S DEATH TO THE EXTENT THE PROPERTY IS DERIVED FROM THE DECEDENT OUT OF THE DECEDENT'S SEPARATE PROPERTY AND THE DECEDENT'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY, WITHOUT A FULL CONSIDERATION IN MONEY OR MONEY'S WORTH FURNISHED BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OUT OF SEPARATE PROPERTY OR THE SURVIVING SPOUSE'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY, AND ONE-HALF OF

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AT THE DECEDENT'S DEATH TO THE EXTENT THE PROPERTY IS DERIVED FROM THE DECEDENT OUT OF QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY WITHOUT SUCH A CONSIDERATION. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION:

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- (a) PROPERTY DERIVED FROM THE DECEDENT INCLUDES. BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO. PROPERTY PASSING BY TESTATE OR INTESTATE SUCCESSION OR BY INTER VIVOS GIFT. PROPERTY PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE BY RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP, ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE IN A TRUST CREATED BY THE DECEDENT DURING HIS LIFETIME. ANY PROPERTY APPOINTED TO THE SPOUSE BY THE DECEDENT'S EXERCISE OF A GENERAL OR SPECIAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT ALSO EXERCISABLE IN FAVOR OF OTHERS THAN THE SPOUSE, ANY PROCEEDS OF INSURANCE, INCLUDING ACCIDENTAL DEATH BENEFITS. ON THE LIFE OF THE DECEDENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO PREMIUMS PAID BY HIM. ANY LUMP SUM IMMEDIATELY PAYABLE AND THE COMMUTED VALUE OF THE PROCEEDS OF ANNUITY CONTRACTS UNDER WHICH THE DECEDENT WAS THE PRIMARY ANNUITANT ATTRIBUTABLE TO PREMIUMS PAID BY HIM. AND THE COMMUTED VALUE OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DEATH UNDER ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PENSION, DISABILITY COMPENSATION. DEATH BENEFIT OR RETIREMENT PLAN, EXCLUSIVE OF THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM. BY REASON OF SERVICE PERFORMED OR DISABILITIES IN-CURRED BY THE DECEDENT. PREMIUMS PAID BY THE DECEDENT'S EMPLOYER. HIS PARTNER, A PARTNERSHIP OF WHICH HE WAS A MEMBER, OR HIS CREDITORS. ARE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE DECEDENT.
- (b) PROPERTY OWNED BY THE SPOUSE AT THE DECEDENT'S DEATH IS VALUED AS OF THE DATE OF DEATH. INCOME EARNED BY INCLUDED PROPERTY PRIOR TO THE DECEDENT'S DEATH IS NOT TREATED AS PROPERTY DERIVED FROM THE DECEDENT.
- (c) PROPERTY OWNED BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AS OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH IS PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM THE DECEDENT EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SURVIVING SPOUSE ESTABLISHES THAT IT WAS DERIVED FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.
- 14-2203. Right of election personal to surviving spouse
 THE RIGHT OF ELECTION OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE MAY BE EXERCISED

ONLY DURING HIS LIFETIME BY HIM. IN THE CASE OF A PROTECTED PERSON, THE RIGHT OF ELECTION MAY BE EXERCISED ONLY BY ORDER OF THE COURT IN WHICH PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS AS TO HIS PROPERTY ARE PENDING, AFTER FINDING THAT EXERCISE IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR THE PROTECTED PERSON DURING HIS PROBABLE LIFE EXPECTANCY.

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14-2204. Waiver of right to elect and of other rights

THE RIGHT OF ELECTION OF A SURVIVING SPOUSE AND THE RIGHTS OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE TO ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE, OR ANY OF THEM, MAY BE WAIVED, WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY, BEFORE OR AFTER MARRIAGE, BY A WRITTEN CONTRACT, AGREEMENT OR WAIVER SIGNED BY THE PARTY WAIVING AFTER FAIR DISCLOSURE. UNLESS IT PROVIDES TO THE CONTRARY, A WAIVER OF ALL RIGHTS IN THE PROPERTY OR ESTATE OF A PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE SPOUSE OR A COMPLETE PROPERTY SETTLEMENT ENTERED INTO AFTER OR IN ANTICIPATION OF SEPARATION OR DIVORCE IS A WAIVER OF ALL RIGHTS TO ELECTIVE SHARE, ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE BY EACH SPOUSE IN THE PROPERTY OF THE OTHER AND A RENUNCIATION BY EACH OF ALL BENEFITS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE PASS TO HIM FROM THE OTHER BY INTESTATE SUCCESSION OR BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS OF ANY WILL EXECUTED BEFORE THE WAIVER OR PROPERTY SETTLEMENT.

14-2205. Proceeding for elective share; time limit

- A. THE SURVIVINC SPOUSE MAY ELECT TO TAKE HIS ELECTIVE SHARE BY FILING IN THE COURT AND MAILING OR DELIVERING TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE A PETITION FOR THE ELECTIVE SHARE WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF NOTICE TO CREDITORS FOR FILING CLAIMS WHICH AROSE BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT. THE COURT MAY EXTEND THE TIME FOR ELECTION AS IT SEES FIT FOR CAUSE SHOWN BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE BEFORE THE TIME FOR ELECTION HAS EXPIRED.
- B. THE SURVIVING SPOUSE SHALL GIVE NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE SET FOR HEARING TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE AND TO THE DISTRIBUTEES AND RECIPIENTS OF PORTIONS OF QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY WHOSE INTERESTS WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE TAKING OF THE ELECTIVE SHARE.
 - C. THE SURVIVING SPOUSE MAY WITHDRAW HIS DEMAND FOR AN ELECTIVE

SHARE AT ANY TIME BEFORE ENTRY OF A FINAL DETERMINATION BY THE COURT D. AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING, THE COURT SHALL DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF THE ELECTIVE SHARE AND SHALL ORDER ITS PAYMENT FROM THE ASSETS OF THE ESTATE OR BY CONTRIBUTION AS APPEARS APPROPRIATE UNDER SECTION 14-2207. IF IT APPEARS THAT QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY INCLUDED IN DETERMINING THE ELECTIVE SHARE HAS NOT COME INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE COURT NEVERTHELESS SHALL FIX THE LIABILITY OF ANY PERSON WHO HAS ANY INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY OR WHO HAS POSSESSION THEREOF, WHETHER AS TRUSTEE OR OTHERWISE. THE PROCEEDING MAY BE MAINTAINED AGAINST FEWER THAN ALL PERSONS AGAINST WHOM RELIEF COULD BE SOUGHT, BUT NO PERSON IS SUBJECT TO CONTRIBUTION IN ANY GREATER AMOUNT THAN HE WOULD HAVE BEEN IF RELIEF HAD BEEN SECURED AGAINST ALL PERSONS SUBJECT TO CONTRIBUTION.

E. THE ORDER OR JUDGMENT OF THE COURT MAY BE ENFORCED AS NECES-SARY IN SUIT FOR CONTRIBUTION OR PAYMENT IN OTHER COURTS OF THIS STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

14-2206. Effect of election on benefits by will or statute

- A. THE SURVIVING SPOUSE'S ELECTION OF HIS ELECTIVE SHARE DOES NOT AFFECT THE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECEDENT'S WILL OR INTESTATE SUCCESSION UNLESS THE SURVIVING SPOUSE ALSO EXPRESSLY RENOUNCES IN THE PETITION FOR AN ELECTIVE SHARE THE BENEFIT OF ALL OR ANY OF THE PROVISIONS. IF ANY PROVISION IS SO RENOUNCED, THE PROPERTY OR OTHER BENEFIT WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE PASSED TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE THEREUNDER IS TREATED, SUBJECT TO CONTRIBUTION UNDER SECTION 14-2207, SUBSECTION B, AS IF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE HAD PREDECEASED THE TESTATOR.
- B. A SURVIVING SPOUSE IS ENTITLED TO ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOME-STEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE WHETHER OR NOT HE ELECTS TO TAKE AN ELECTIVE SHARE AND WHETHER OR NOT HE RENOUNCES THE BENEFITS CONFERRED UPON HIM BY THE WILL EXCEPT THAT, IF IT CLEARLY APPEARS FROM THE WILL THAT A PROVISION THEREIN MADE FOR THE SURVIVING SPOUSE WAS INTENDED TO BE IN LIEU OF THESE RIGHTS, HE IS NOT SO ENTITLED IF HE DOES NOT RENOUNCE THE PROVISION SO MADE FOR HIM IN THE WILL.

14-2207. Charging spouse with gifts received; liability of others for balance of elective share

- A. IN THE PROCEEDING FOR AN ELECTIVE SHARE, PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-2202, SUBSECTION B, WHICH PASSES OR HAS PASSED TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN RENOUNCED, IS APPLIED FIRST TO SATISFY THE ELECTIVE SHARE.
- B. REMAINING QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY INCLUDED IN COMPUTING THE ELECTIVE SHARE UNDER SECTION 14-2202, SUBSECTION A, IS SO APPLIED THAT LIABILITY FOR THE BALANCE OF THE ELECTIVE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE IS EQUITABLY APPORTIONED AMONG THE RECIPIENTS OF THE PROPERTY IN PROPORTION TO THE VALUE OF THEIR INTERESTS THEREIN.
- C. ONLY ORIGINAL TRANSFEREES FROM, OR APPOINTEES OF, THE DECEDENT AND THEIR DONEES, TO THE EXTENT THE DONEES HAVE THE PROPERTY OR ITS PROCEEDS, ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE UP THE ELECTIVE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE. A PERSON LIABLE TO CONTRIBUTION MAY CHOOSE TO GIVE UP THE PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO HIM OR TO PAY ITS VALUE AS OF THE TIME IT IS CONSIDERED IN COMPUTING THE ELECTIVE SHARE.

ARTICLE 3. SPOUSE AND CHILDREN UNPROVIDED FOR IN WILLS

14-2301. Omitted spouse

- A. IF A TESTATOR FAILS TO PROVIDE BY WILL FOR HIS SURVIVING SPOUSE WHO MARRIED THE TESTATOR AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL, THE OMITTED SPOUSE SHALL RECEIVE THE SAME SHARE OF THE ESTATE HE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED IF THE DECEDENT LEFT NO WILL UNLESS IT APPEARS FROM THE WILL THAT THE OMISSION WAS INTENTIONAL OR THE TESTATOR PROVIDED FOR THE SPOUSE BY TRANSFER OUTSIDE THE WILL AND THE INTENT THAT THE TRANSFER BE IN LIEU OF A TESTAMENTARY PROVISION IS SHOWN BY STATEMENTS OF THE TESTATOR OR FROM THE AMOUNT OF THE TRANSFER OR OTHER EVIDENCE.
- B. IN SATISFYING A SHARE PROVIDED BY THIS SECTION, THE DEVISES MADE BY THE WILL ABATE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3902.

14-2302. Pretermitted children

A. IF A TESTATOR FAILS TO PROVIDE IN HIS WILL FOR ANY OF HIS CHILDREN BORN OR ADOPTED AFTER THE EXECUTION OF HIS WILL, THE OMITTED

CHILD RECEIVES A SHARE IN THE ESTATE EQUAL IN VALUE TO THAT WHICH HE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED IF THE TESTATOR HAD DIED INTESTATE UNLESS:

- 1. IT APPEARS FROM THE WILL THAT THE OMISSION WAS INTENTIONAL.
- 2. WHEN THE WILL WAS EXECUTED THE TESTATOR HAD ONE OR MORE CHILDREN AND DEVISED SUBSTANTIALLY ALL HIS ESTATE TO THE OTHER PARENT OF THE OMITTED CHILD.
- 3. THE TESTATOR PROVIDED FOR THE CHILD BY TRANSFER OUTSIDE THE WILL AND THE INTENT THAT THE TRANSFER BE IN LIEU OF A TESTAMENTARY PROVISION IS SHOWN BY STATEMENTS OF THE TESTATOR OR FROM THE AMOUNT OF THE TRANSFER OR OTHER EVIDENCE.
- B. IF AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION OF THE WILL THE TESTATOR FAILS TO PROVIDE IN HIS WILL FOR A LIVING CHILD SOLELY BECAUSE HE BELIEVES THE CHILD TO BE DEAD, THE CHILD RECEIVES A SHARE IN THE ESTATE EQUAL IN VALUE TO THAT WHICH HE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED IF THE TESTATOR HAD DIED INTESTATE.
- C. IN SATISFYING A SHARE PROVIDED BY THIS SECTION, THE DEVISES MADE BY THE WILL ABATE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3902.

ARTICLE 4. EXEMPT PROPERTY AND ALLOWANCES

14-2401. Allowance in lieu of homestead

A SURVIVING SPOUSE OF A DECEDENT WHO WAS DOMICILED IN THIS STATE IS ENTITLED TO AN ALLOWANCE OF SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS. IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING SPOUSE, EACH DEPENDENT CHILD OF THE DECEDENT IS ENTITLED TO AN ALLOWANCE OF SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF THE DECEDENT. THE ALLOWANCE PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION IS IN LIEU OF ANY HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION THE DECEDENT MAY HAVE HAD DURING LIFETIME UNDER SECTION 33-1101. THE ALLOWANCE PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION IS EXEMPT FROM AND HAS PRIORITY OVER ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE EXCEPT EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE ALLOWANCE IS IN ADDITION TO ANY SHARE PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR CHILD EITHER BY INTESTATE SUCCESSION, OR BY THE WILL OF THE DECEDENT UNLESS THE WILL PROVIDES OTHERWISE, OR BY WAY OF ELECTIVE SHARE.

14-2402. Exempt property

IN ADDITION TO THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD THE SURVIVING

SPOUSE OF A DECEDENT WHO WAS DOMICILED IN THIS STATE IS ENTITLED FROM 1 THE ESTATE TO VALUE NOT EXCEEDING THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS 2 3 IN EXCESS OF ANY SECURITY INTERESTS THEREIN IN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. AUTOMOBILES, FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES AND PERSONAL EFFECTS. IF THERE 5 IS NO SURVIVING SPOUSE. MINOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF THE DECEDENT ARE 6 ENTITLED JOINTLY TO THE SAME VALUE. IF ENCUMBERED CHATTELS ARE 7 SELECTED AND IF THE VALUE IN EXCESS OF SECURITY INTERESTS. PLUS THAT 8 OF OTHER EXEMPT PROPERTY, IS LESS THAN THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED 9 DOLLARS, OR IF THERE IS NOT THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH 10 OF EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE ESTATE, THE SPOUSE OR CHILDREN ARE ENTITLED 11 TO OTHER ASSETS OF THE ESTATE, IF ANY, TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO MAKE 12 UP THE THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR VALUE. RIGHTS TO EXEMPT 13 PROPERTY AND ASSETS NEEDED TO MAKE UP A DEFICIENCY OF EXEMPT PROPERTY 14 HAVE PRIORITY OVER ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE, EXCEPT THAT THE RIGHT TO ANY ASSETS TO MAKE UP A DEFICIENCY OF EXEMPT PROPERTY SHALL 15 16 ABATE AS NECESSARY TO PERMIT PRIOR PAYMENT OF HOMESTEAD ALLOWANCE AND 17 FAMILY ALLOWANCE. THESE RIGHTS ARE IN ADDITION TO ANY BENEFIT OR 18 SHARE PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR CHILDREN BY INTESTATE SUCCES-19 SION, OR BY THE WILL OF THE DECEDENT UNLESS THE WILL PROVIDES OTHER-20 WISE OR BY WAY OF ELECTIVE SHARE.

14-2403. Family allowance

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A. IN ADDITION TO THE RIGHT TO THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPT PROPERTY, IF THE DECEDENT WAS DOMICILED IN THIS STATE, THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AND MINOR CHILDREN WHOM THE DECEDENT WAS OBLIGATED TO SUPPORT AND CHILDREN WHO WERE IN FACT BEING SUPPORTED BY HIM ARE ENTITLED TO A REASONABLE ALLOWANCE IN MONEY OUT OF THE ESTATE FOR THEIR MAINTENANCE DURING THE PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION, WHICH ALLOWANCE MAY NOT CONTINUE FOR LONGER THAN ONE YEAR IF THE ESTATE IS INADEQUATE TO DISCHARGE ALLOWED CLAIMS. THE ALLOWANCE MAY BE PAID AS A LUMP SUM OR IN PERIODIC INSTALLMENTS. IT IS PAYABLE TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, FOR THE USE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE AND MINOR AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN. IF THE SPOUSE IS NOT LIVING THE ALLOWANCE IS PAYABLE TO THE CHILDREN OR PERSONS HAVING THEIR CARE AND CUSTODY. IN CASE ANY MINOR CHILD OR

DEPENDENT CHILD IS NOT LIVING WITH THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, THE ALLOWANCE MAY BE MADE PARTIALLY TO THE CHILD OR HIS GUARDIAN OR OTHER PERSON HAVING HIS CARE AND CUSTODY, AND PARTIALLY TO THE SPOUSE, AS THEIR NEEDS MAY APPEAR. THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE IS EXEMPT FROM AND HAS PRIORITY OVER ALL CLAIMS BUT NOT OVER THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD.

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B. THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE IS NOT CHARGEABLE AGAINST ANY BENEFIT OR SHARE PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR CHILDREN EITHER BY INTESTATE SUCCESSION, OR BY THE WILL OF THE DECEDENT UNLESS THE WILL PROVIDES OTHERWISE OR BY WAY OF ELECTIVE SHARE. THE DEATH OF ANY PERSON ENTITLED TO FAMILY ALLOWANCE TERMINATES HIS RIGHT TO ALLOWANCES NOT PAID.

14-2404. Source, determination and documentation

IF THE ESTATE IS OTHERWISE SUFFICIENT, PROPERTY SPECIFICALLY DEVISED SHALL NOT BE USED TO SATISFY RIGHTS TO THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPT PROPERTY. SUBJECT TO THIS RESTRICTION, THE SURVIVING SPOUSE. THE GUARDIANS OF THE MINOR CHILDREN OR CHILDREN WHO ARE ADULTS MAY SELECT PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE AS THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPT PROPERTY. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY MAKE THESE SELECTIONS IF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE. THE CHILDREN OR THE GUARDIANS OF THE MINOR CHILDREN ARE UNABLE OR FAIL TO DO SO WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME OR IF THERE ARE NO GUARDIANS OF THE MINOR CHILDREN. THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, THE EXEMPT PROPERTY, AND THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF SEPARATE PROPERTY OR THE DECEDENT'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY EXECUTE AN INSTRUMENT OR DEED OF DISTRIBUTION TO ESTABLISH THE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY TAKEN AS THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD OR EXEMPT PROP-ERTY. HE MAY DETERMINE THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE IN A LUMP SUM NOT EX-CEEDING SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS OR PERIODIC INSTALLMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH FOR ONE YEAR, AND MAY DISBURSE FUNDS OF THE ESTATE IN PAYMENT OF THE FAMILY ALLOWANCE AND ANY PART OF THE ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD PAYABLE IN CASH. THE PERSONAL REPRESEN-TATIVE OR ANY INTERESTED PERSON AGGRIEVED BY ANY SELECTION, DETERMINATION. PAYMENT, PROPOSED PAYMENT OR FAILURE TO ACT UNDER THIS SECTION MAY

PETITION THE COURT FOR APPROPRIATE RELIEF, WHICH RELIEF MAY PROVIDE

1 A FAMILY ALLOWANCE LARGER OR SMALLER THAN THAT WHICH THE PERSCNAL REP-2 RESENTATIVE DETERMINED OR COULD HAVE DETERMINED. ARTICLE 5. WILLS 3 14-2501. Who may make a will ANY PERSON EIGHTEEN OR MORE YEARS OF AGE WHO IS OF SOUND MIND 5 6 MAY MAKE A WILL. 14-2502. Execution 7 EXCEPT AS PROVIDED FOR HOLOGRAPHIC WILLS, WRITINGS WITHIN 8 SECTION 14-2513 AND WILLS WITHIN SECTION 14-2506, EVERY WILL SHALL BE IN WRITING SIGNED BY THE TESTATOR OR IN THE TESTATOR'S NAME BY 10 SOME OTHER PERSON IN THE TESTATOR'S PRESENCE AND BY HIS DIRECTION. 11 AND SHALL BE SIGNED BY AT LEAST TWO PERSONS EACH OF WHOM WITNESSED. 12 EITHER THE SIGNING OR THE TESTATOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SIGNATURE 13 OR OF THE WILL. 14 15 14-2503. Holographic will 16 A WILL WHICH DOES NOT COMPLY WITH SECTION 14-2502 IS VALID AS 17 A HOLOGRAPHIC WILL. WHETHER OR NOT WITNESSED, IF THE SIGNATURE AND 18 THE MATERIAL PROVISIONS ARE IN THE HANDWRITING OF THE TESTATOR. 14-2504. Self-proved will 19 AN ATTESTED WILL MAY AT THE TIME OF ITS EXECUTION OR AT ANY 20 21 SUBSECUENT DATE BE MADE SELF-PROVED, BY THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT THEREOF BY 22 THE TESTATOR AND THE AFFIDAVITS OF THE WITNESSES. EACH MADE BEFORE AN OFFICER AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER OATHS UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS STATE 23 AND EVIDENCED BY THE OFFICER'S CERTIFICATE, UNDER OFFICIAL SEAL, AT-25 TACHED OR ANNEXED TO THE WILL IN FORM AND CONTENT SUBSTANTIALLY AS 26 FOLLOWS: THE STATE OF 27 COUNTY OF ____ 28 WE, _____, AND _____, THE TESTATOR AND THE 29 WITNESSES, RESPECTIVELY, WHOSE NAMES ARE SIGNED TO THE ATTACHED OR 30 FOREGOING INSTRUMENT, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN, DO HEREBY DECLARE TO 31 THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORITY THAT THE TESTATOR SIGNED AND EXECUTED THE 32 33 INSTRUMENT AS HIS LAST WILL AND THAT HE HAD SIGNED WILLINGLY OR

			AT HE EXECUTED IT AS HIS FREE
AND	AND VOLUNTARY ACT FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN EXPRESSED, AND THAT EACH OF THE WITNESSES, IN THE PRESENCE AND HEARING OF THE TESTATOR, SIGNED THE WILL AS WITNESS AND THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE THE TESTATOR WAS AT THAT TIME EIGHTEEN OR MORE YEARS OF AGE, OF SOUND MIND AND UNDER		
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	14-2505. Who !		
	_	GENERALLY COMPETENT	TO BE A WITNESS MAY ACT AS A
#I	THESS TO A WILL.		
	B. A WILL OR ANY PROVISION THEREOF IS NOT INVALID BECAUSE THE		
WI	WILL IS SIGNED BY AN INTERESTED WITNESS.		
	14-2506. Choice of law as to execution		
	A WRITTEN WILL IS VALID IF EXECUTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION		
14	14-2502 OR SECTION 14-2503 OR IF ITS EXECUTION COMPLIES WITH THE LAW		
AT	AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION OF THE PLACE WHERE THE WILL IS EXECUTED, OR		
OF	OF THE LAW OF THE PLACE WHERE AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION OR AT THE TIME		
OF	OF DEATH THE TESTATOR IS DOMICILED, HAS A PLACE OF ABODE OR IS A		
NA	TIONAL.		
	14-2507. Revocation by writing or by act		
	A AB ANN	PART THEREOF IS REVO	PTA NY FITHEA.

1. A SUBSEQUENT WILL WHICH REVOKES THE PRIOR WILL OR PART EXPRESSLY OR BY INCONSISTENCY.

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2. BEING BURNED, TORN, CANCELED, OBLITERATED OR DESTROYED, WITH THE INTENT AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVOKING IT BY THE TESTATOR OR BY ANOTHER PERSON IN HIS PRESENCE AND BY HIS DIRECTION.

14-2508. Revocation by divorce; no revocation by other changes of circumstances

IF AFTER EXECUTING A WILL THE TESTATOR IS DIVORCED OR HIS MARRIAGE ANNULLED. THE DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT REVOKES ANY DISPOSITION OR APPOINTMENT OF PROPERTY MADE BY THE WILL TO THE FORMER SPOUSE. ANY PROVISION CONFERRING A GENERAL OR SPECIAL POWER OF APPOINTMENT ON THE FORMER SPOUSE, AND ANY NUMINATION OF THE FORMER SPOUSE AS EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, CONSERVATOR OR GUARDIAN, UNLESS THE HILL EXPRESSLY PROVIDES OTHERWISE. PROPERTY PREVENTED FROM PASSING TO A FORMER SPOUSE BECAUSE OF REVOCATION BY DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT PASSES AS IF THE FORMER SPOUSE FAILED TO SURVIVE THE DECEDENT, AND OTHER PROVISIONS CONFERRING SOME POWER OR OFFICE ON THE FORMER SPOUSE ARE INTERPRETED AS IF THE SPOUSE FAILED TO SURVIVE THE DECEDENT. IF PROVISIONS ARE REVOKED SOLELY BY THIS SECTION. THEY ARE REVIVED BY TESTATOR'S REMARRIAGE TO THE FORMER SPOUSE. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT MEANS ANY DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT WHICH WOULD EXCLUDE THE SPOUSE AS A SURVIVING SPOUSE WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 14-2802, SUBSECTION B. A DECREE OF SEPARATION WHICH DOES NOT TERMINATE THE STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IS NOT A DIVORCE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION. NO CHANGE OF CIRCUM-STANCES OTHER THAN AS DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION REVOKES A WILL OR ANY PART THEREOF.

14-2509. Revival of revoked will

A. IF A SECOND WILL WHICH, HAD IT REMAINED EFFECTIVE AT DEATH, WOULD HAVE REVOKED THE FIRST WILL IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IS THEREAFTER REVOKED BY ACTS UNDER SECTION 14-2507, THE FIRST WILL IS REVOKED IN WHOLE OR IN PART UNLESS IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE REVOCATION OF THE SECOND WILL OR FROM TESTATOR'S CONTEMPORARY OR SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS THAT HE INTENDED THE FIRST WILL TO TAKE EFFECT AS EXECUTED.

B. IF A SECOND WILL WHICH, HAD IT REMAINED EFFECTIVE AT DEATH, WOULD HAVE REVOKED THE FIRST WILL IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IS THEREAFTER REVOKED BY A THIRD WILL, THE FIRST WILL IS REVOKED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT IT APPEARS FROM THE TERMS OF THE THIRD WILL THAT THE TESTATOR INTENDED THE FIRST WILL TO TAKE EFFECT.

14-2510. Incorporation by reference

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ANY WRITING IN EXISTENCE WHEN A WILL IS EXECUTED MAY BE INCOR-PORATED BY REFERENCE IF THE LANGUAGE OF THE WILL MANIFESTS THIS INTENT AND DESCRIBES THE WRITING SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT ITS IDENTIFICATION.

14-2511. Testamentary additions to trusts

A DEVISE OR BEQUEST. THE VALIDITY OF WHICH IS DETERMINABLE BY THE LAW OF THIS STATE, MAY BE MADE BY A WILL TO THE TRUSTEE OF A TRUST, REGARDLESS OF THE EXISTENCE, SIZE OR CHARACTER OF THE CORPUS OF THE TRUST AND INCLUDING A FUNDED OR UNFUNDED LIFE INSURANCE TRUST. ALTHOUGH THE TRUSTOR HAS RESERVED ANY OR ALL RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP OF THE INSURANCE CONTRACTS, ESTABLISHED OR TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE TESTATOR, THE TESTATOR AND SOME OTHER PERSON OR SOME OTHER PERSON IF 17 18 THE TRUST IS IDENTIFIED IN THE TESTATOR'S WILL AND ITS TERMS ARE SET 19 FORTH IN A WRITTEN INSTRUMENT OTHER THAN A WILL EXECUTED BEFORE OR 20 CONCURRENTLY WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE TESTATOR'S WILL OR IN THE 21 VALID LAST WILL OF A PERSON WHO HAS PREDECEASED THE TESTATOR. THE 22 DEVISE IS NOT INVALID BECAUSE THE TRUST IS AMENDABLE OR REVOCABLE. OR 23 BECAUSE THE TRUST WAS AMENDED AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL OR AFTER 24 THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR. UNLESS THE TESTATOR'S WILL PROVIDES OTHER-25 WISE. THE PROPERTY SO DEVISED:

- 1. IS NOT DEEMED TO BE HELD UNDER A TESTAMENTARY TRUST OF THE TESTATOR BUT BECOMES A PART OF THE TRUST TO WHICH IT IS GIVEN.
- SHALL BE ADMINISTERED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSTRUMENT OR WILL SETTING FORTH THE TERMS OF THE TRUST, INCLUDING ANY AMENDMENTS THERETO MADE BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER MADE BEFORE OR AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE TESTATOR'S WILL. AND, IF THE TESTATOR'S WILL SO PROVIDES, INCLUDING ANY AMENDMENTS TO THE TRUST MADE AFTER THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR.

A REVOCATION OR TERMINATION OF THE TRUST BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE TESTATOR CAUSES THE DEVISE TO LAPSE.

14-2512. Events of independent significance

A WILL MAY DISPOSE OF PROPERTY BY REFERENCE TO ACTS AND EVENTS WHICH HAVE SIGNIFICANCE APART FROM THEIR EFFECT UPON THE DISPOSITIONS MADE BY THE WILL, WHETHER THEY OCCUR BEFORE OR AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL OR BEFORE OR AFTER THE TESTATOR'S DEATH. THE EXECUTION OR REVOCATION OF A WILL OF ANOTHER PERSON IS SUCH AN EVENT.

14-2513. <u>Separate writing identifying bequest of</u> tangible property

WHETHER OR NOT THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO HOLOGRAPHIC WILLS APPLY, A WILL MAY REFER TO A WRITTEN STATEMENT OR LIST TO DISPOSE OF ITEMS OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY DISPOSED OF BY THE WILL, OTHER THAN MONEY, EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS, DOCUMENTS OF TITLE AND SECURITIES, AND PROPERTY USED IN TRADE OR BUSINESS. TO BE ADMISSIBLE UNDER THIS SECTION AS EVIDENCE OF THE INTENDED DISPOSITION, THE WRITING MUST EITHER BE IN THE HANDWRITING OF THE TESTATOR OR BE SIGNED BY HIM AND MUST DESCRIBE THE ITEMS AND THE DEVISEES WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY. THE WRITING MAY BE REFERRED TO AS ONE:

- 1. IN EXISTENCE AT THE TIME OF THE TESTATOR'S DEATH.
- 2. PREPARED BEFORE OR AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL.
- 3. ALTERED BY THE TESTATOR AFTER ITS PREPARATION.
- 4. WHICH HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE APART FROM ITS EFFECT UPON THE DISPOSITIONS MADE BY THE WILL.

ARTICLE 6. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

14-2601. Requirement that devisee survive

testator by one hundred twenty hours

A. A DEVISEE WHO DOES NOT SURVIVE THE TESTATOR BY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS IS TREATED AS IF HE PREDECEASED THE TESTATOR, UNLESS THE WILL OF DECEDENT CONTAINS SOME LANGUAGE DEALING EXPLICITLY WITH \$1-MULTANEOUS DEATHS OR DEATHS IN A COMMON DISASTER, OR REQUIRING THAT THE DEVISEE SURVIVE THE TESTATOR OR SURVIVE THE TESTATOR FOR A STATED PERIOD IN ORDER TO TAKE UNDER THE WILL.

B. IF THE TIME OF DEATH OF THE TESTATOR, THE DEVISEE OR BOTH CANNOT BE DETERMINED AND IT CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED THAT THE DEVISEE HAS SURVIVED THE TESTATOR BY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS, IT IS DEEMED THAT THE DEVISEE HAS FAILED TO SURVIVE FOR THE REQUIRED PERIOD.

14-2602. Choice of law as to meaning and effect

of wills

 THE MEANING AND LEGAL EFFECT OF A DISPOSITION IN A WILL SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE LOCAL LAW OF A PARTICULAR STATE SELECTED BY THE TESTATOR IN HIS INSTRUMENT UNLESS THE APPLICATION OF THAT LAW IS CONTRAR. TO THE PUBLIC POLICY OF THIS STATE OTHERWISE APPLICABLE TO THE DISPOSITION.

14-2603. Rules of construction and intention

THE INTENTION OF A TESTATOR AS EXPRESSED IN HIS WILL CONTROLS THE LEGAL EFFECT OF HIS DISPOSITIONS. THE RULES OF CONSTRUCTION EXPRESSED IN THE SUCCEEDING SECTIONS OF THIS ARTICLE APPLY UNLESS A CONTRARY INTENTION IS INDICATED BY THE WILL.

14-2604. Construction that will passes all property: after-acquired property

A WILL IS CONSTRUED TO PASS ALL PROPERTY WHICH THE TESTATOR OWNS AT HIS DEATH INCLUDING PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL.

14-2605. Anti-lapse; deceased devisee; class gifts

IF A DEVISEE WHO IS A GRANDPARENT OR A LINEAL DESCENDANT OF A GRANDPARENT OF THE TESTATOR IS DEAD AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION OF THE WILL, FAILS TO SURVIVE THE TESTATOR, OR IS TREATED AS IF HE PREDECEASED THE TESTATOR, THE ISSUE OF THE DECEASED DEVISEE WHO SURVIVE THE TESTATOR BY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS TAKE IN PLACE OF THE DECEASED DEVISEE AND IF THEY ARE ALL OF THE SAME DEGREE OF KINSHIP TO THE DEVISEE THEY TAKE EQUALLY, BUT IF OF UNEQUAL DEGREE THEN THOSE OF MORE REMOTE DEGREE TAKE BY REPRESENTATION. ONE WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN A DEVISEE UNDER A CLASS GIFT IF HE HAD SURVIVED THE TESTATOR IS TREATED AS A DEVISEE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION WHETHER HIS DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE OR AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL.

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14-2606. Failure of testamentary provision

- A. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-2605 IF A DEVISE OTHER THAN A RESIDUARY DEVISE FAILS FOR ANY REASON, IT BECOMES A PART OF THE RESIDUE.
- B. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-2605 IF THE RESIDUE IS DEVISED TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS AND THE SHARE OF ONE OF THE RESIDUARY DEVISEES FAILS FOR ANY REASON, HIS SHARE PASSES TO THE OTHER RESIDUARY DEVISEE, OR TO OTHER RESIDUARY DEVISEES IN PROPORTION TO THEIR INTERESTS IN THE RESIDUE.

14-2607. Change in securities; accessions; nonademption

- A. IF THE TESTATOR INTENDED A SPECIFIC DEVISE OF CERTAIN SECURITIES RATHER THAN THE EQUIVALENT VALUE THEREOF, THE SPECIFIC DEVISEE IS ENTITLED ONLY TO:
- 1. AS MUCH OF THE DEVISED SECURITIES AS IS A PART OF THE ESTATE AT TIME OF THE TESTATOR'S DEATH.
- 2. ANY ADDITIONAL OR OTHER SECURITIES OF THE SAME ENTITY OWNED BY THE TESTATOR BY REASON OF ACTION INITIATED BY THE ENTITY EXCLUDING ANY ACQUIRED BY EXERCISE OF PURCHASE OPTIONS.
- 3. SECURITIES OF ANOTHER ENTITY OWNED BY THE TESTATOR AS A RESULT OF A MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, REORGANIZATION OR OTHER SIMILAR ACTION INITIATED BY THE ENTITY.
- 4. ANY ADDITIONAL SECURITIES OF THE ENTITY OWNED BY THE TESTATOR AS A RESULT OF A PLAN OF REINVESTMENT IF IT IS A REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANY.
- B. DISTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO DEATH WITH RESPECT TO A SPECIFICALLY DEVISED SECURITY NOT PROVIDED FOR IN SUBSECTION A ARE NOT PART OF THE SPECIFIC DEVISE.

14-2608. Nonademption of specific devises in certain cases; sale by conservator; unpaid proceeds

of sale, condemnation or insurance

A. IF SPECIFICALLY DEVISED PROPERTY IS SOLD BY A CONSERVATOR, OR

IF A CONDEMNATION AMARD OR INSURANCE PROCEEDS ARE PAID TO A CONSERVATOR

AS A RESULT OF CONDEMNATION, FIRE OR CASUALTY, THE SPECIFIC DEVISEE HAS

THE RIGHT TO A GENERAL PECUNIARY DEVISE EQUAL TO THE NET SALE PRICE,
THE CONDEMNATION AWARD OR THE INSURANCE PROCEEDS. THIS SUBSECTION

DOES NOT APPLY IF SUBSEQUENT TO THE SALE, CONDEMNATION OR CASUALTY,
IT IS ADJUDICATED THAT THE DISABILITY OF THE TESTATOR HAS CEASED AND
THE TESTATOR SURVIVES THE ADJUDICATION BY ONE YEAR. THE RIGHT OF THE
SPECIFIC DEVISEE UNDER THIS SUBSECTION IS REDUCED BY ANY RIGHT HE HAS
UNDER SUBSECTION B.

- B. A SPECIFIC DEVISEE HAS THE RIGHT TO THE REMAINING SPECIFICALLY DEVISED PROPERTY AND:
- 1. ANY BALANCE OF THE PURCHASE PRICE, TOGETHER WITH ANY SECURITY INTEREST, OWING FROM A PURCHASER TO THE TESTATOR AT DEATH BY REASON OF SALE OF THE PROPERTY.
- 2. ANY AMOUNT OF A CONDEMNATION AWARD FOR THE TAKING OF THE PROPERTY UNPAID AT DEATH.
- 3. ANY PROCEEDS UNPAID AT DEATH ON FIRE OR CASUALTY INSURANCE ON THE PROPERTY.
- 4. PROPERTY OWNED BY TESTATOR AT HIS DEATH AS A RESULT OF FORECLOSURE, OR OBTAINED IN LIEU OF FORECLOSURE, OF THE SECURITY FOR A SPECIFICALLY DEVISED OBLIGATION.

14-2609. Non-exoneration

A SPECIFIC DEVISE PASSES SUBJECT TO ANY SECURITY INTEREST EXIST-ING AT THE DATE OF DEATH, WITHOUT RIGHT OF EXOMERATION, REGARDLESS OF A GENERAL DIRECTIVE IN THE WILL TO PAY DEBTS.

14-2610. Exercise of power of appointment

A GENERAL RESIDUARY CLAUSE IN A WILL, OR A WILL MAKING GENERAL DISPOSITION OF ALL OF THE TESTATOR'S PROPERTY, DOES NOT EXERCISE A POWER OF APPOINTMENT HELD BY THE TESTATOR UNLESS SPECIFIC REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE POWER OR THERE IS SOME OTHER INDICATION OF INTENTION TO INCLUDE THE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO THE POWER.

14-2611. Construction of generic terms to accord

with relationships as defined for

intestate succession

HALFBLOODS, ADOPTED PERSONS AND PERSONS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK ARE

INCLUDED IN CLASS GIFT TERMINOLOGY AND TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP IN ACCOR-1 DANCE WITH RULES FOR DETERMINING RELATIONSHIPS FOR PURPOSES OF INTESTATE 2 SUCCESSION, BUT A PERSON BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK IS TREATED AS THE CHILD 3 OF THE FATHER ONLY IF THE FATHER HAS OPENLY TREATED THE CHILD AS HIS AND HAS NOT REFUSED TO SUPPORT THE CHILD. 14-2612. Ademption by satisfaction 7 PROPERTY WHICH A TESTATOR GAVE IN HIS LIFETIME TO A PERSON IS TREATED AS A SATISFACTION OF A DEVISE TO THAT PERSON IN WHOLE OR IN 8 Q PART. ONLY IF THE WILL PROVIDES FOR DEDUCTION OF THE LIFETIME GIFT. 10 THE TESTATOR DECLARES IN A CONTEMPORANEOUS WRITING THAT THE GIFT IS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM THE DEVISE OR IS IN SATISFACTION OF THE DEVISE. 11 OR THE DEVISEE ACKNOWLEDGES IN WRITING THAT THE GIFT IS IN SATISFAC-12 TION. FOR PURPOSE OF PARTIAL SATISFACTION, PROPERTY GIVEN DURING 13 LIFETIME IS VALUED AS OF THE TIME THE DEVISEE CAME INTO POSSESSION 14 OR ENJOYMENT OF THE PROPERTY OR AS OF THE TIME OF DEATH OF THE 15 TESTATOR, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST. 16 ARTICLE 7. CONTRACTUAL 17 18 ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO DEATH 19 14-2701. Contracts concerning succession 20 A CONTRACT TO MAKE A WILL OR DEVISE, OR NOT TO REVOKE A WILL OR 21 DEVISE, OR TO DIE INTESTATE, IF EXECUTED AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF 22 THIS TITLE. CAN BE ESTABLISHED ONLY BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING: 23 1. PROVISIONS OF A WILL STATING MATERIAL PROVISIONS OF THE 24 CONTRACT. 25 2. AN EXPRESS REFERENCE IN A WILL TO A CONTRACT AND EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE PROVING THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT. 26 27 3. A WRITING SIGNED BY THE DECEDENT EVIDENCING THE CONTRACT. THE EXECUTION OF A JOINT WILL OR MUTUAL WILLS DOES NOT CREATE A PRE-28 SUMPTION OF A CONTRACT NOT TO REVOKE THE WILL OR WILLS. 29 ARTICLE 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS 30 31 14-2801. Renunciation of succession

32 33 A. A PERSON, OR HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WHO IS AN HEIR.

DEVISE, PERSON SUCCEEDING TO A RENOUNCED INTEREST, BENEFICIARY UNDER

A TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENT OR PERSON DESIGNATED TO TAKE PURSUANT TO A

POWER OF APPOINTMENT EXERCISED BY A TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENT MAY RE
NOUNCE IN WHOLE OR IN PART THE SUCCESSION TO ANY PROPERTY OR INTEREST

THEREIN BY FILING A WRITTEN INSTRUMENT WITHIN THE TIME AND AT THE PLACE

HEREINAFTER PROVIDED. THE INSTRUMENT SHALL:

- 1. DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY OR PART THEREOF OR INTEREST THEREIN RENOUNCED.
 - 2. BE SIGNED BY THE PERSON RENOUNCING.

- 3. DECLARE THE RENUNCIATION AND THE EXTENT THEREOF.
- B. THE WRITING SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION A MUST BE FILED WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT OR THE DONEE OF THE POWER, OR IF THE TAKER OF THE PROPERTY IS NOT THEN FINALLY ASCERTAINED NOT LATER THAN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE EVENT BY WHICH THE TAKER OR THE INTEREST IS FINALLY ASCERTAINED. THE WRITING MUST BE FILED IN THE COURT OF THE COUNTY WHERE PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE ARE PENDING, OR WHERE THEY WOULD BE PENDING IF COMMENCED. A COPY OF THE WRITING ALSO SHALL BE MAILED TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT.
- C. UNLESS THE DECEDENT OR DONEE OF THE POWER HAS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY HIS WILL, THE INTEREST REMOUNCED AND ANY FUTURE INTEREST WHICH IS TO TAKE EFFECT IN POSSESSION OR ENJOYMENT AT OR AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE INTEREST REMOUNCED, PASSES AS IF THE PERSON REMOUNCING HAD PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT, OR IF THE PERSON REMOUNCING IS ONE DESIGNATED TO TAKE PURSUANT TO A POWER OF APPOINTMENT EXERCISED BY A TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENT, AS IF THE PERSON REMOUNCING HAD PREDECEASED THE DONEE OF THE POWER. IN EVERY CASE THE REMUNCIATION RELATES BACK FOR ALL PURPOSES TO THE DATE OF DEATH OF THE DECEDENT OR THE DONEE, AS THE CASE MAY BE.
- D. ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
- ASSIGNMENT, CONVEYANCE, ENCUMBRANCE, PLEDGE OR TRANSFER OF PROPERTY THEREIN OR ANY CONTRACT THEREFOR;
- written waiver of the right to renounce or any acceptance
 of property by an Heir, devisee, person succeeding to a renounced

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- 3. SALE OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY PURSUANT TO JUDICIAL PROCESS;
- MADE BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE PERIOD IN WHICH HE IS PERMITTED TO RENOUNCE. BARS THE RIGHT TO RENOUNCE AS TO THE PROPERTY.
- E. THE RIGHT TO RENOUNCE GRANTED BY THIS SECTION EXISTS IR-RESPECTIVE OF ANY LIMITATION ON THE INTEREST OF THE PERSON RENOUNCING IN THE NATURE OF A SPENDTHRIFT PROVISION OR SIMILAR RESTRICTION.
- F. THIS SECTION DOES NOT ABRIDGE THE RIGHT OF ANY PERSON TO ASSIGN. CONVEY, RELEASE OR RENOUNCE ANY PROPERTY ARISING UNDER ANY OTHER SECTION OF THIS TITLE OR OTHER STATUTE.
- G. ANY INTEREST IN PROPERTY WHICH EXISTS ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION, BUT WHICH HAS NOT THEN BECOME INDEFEASIBLY FIXED BOTH IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY, OR THE TAKER OF WHICH HAS NOT THEN BECOME FINALLY ASCERTAINED, MAY BE RENOUNCED AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION AS PROVIDED HEREIN. AN INTEREST WHICH HAS ARISEN PRIOR TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION IN ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE PERSON RENOUNCING IS NOT DESTROYED OR DIMINISHED BY ANY ACTION OF THE PERSON RENOUNCING TAKEN UNDER THIS SECTION.

14-2802. Effect of divorce, annulment and decree of separation

- A. A PERSON WHO IS DIVORCED FROM THE DECEDENT OR WHOSE MAR-RIAGE TO THE DECEDENT HAS BEEN ANNULLED IS NOT A SURVIVING SPOUSE UNLESS, BY VIRTUE OF A SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE, HE IS MARRIED TO THE DECEDENT AT THE TIME OF DEATH. A DECREE OF SEPARATION WHICH DOES NOT TERMINATE THE STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IS NOT A DIVORCE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION.
- B. FOR PURPOSES OF ARTICLES 1, 2, 3 AND 4 OF THIS CHAPTER, A SURVIVING SPOUSE DOES NOT INCLUDE:
- 1. A PERSON WHO OBTAINS OR CONSENTS TO A FINAL DECREE OR JUDG-MENT OF DIVORCE FROM THE DECEDENT OR AN ANNULMENT OF THEIR MARRIAGE, WHICH DECREE OR JUDGMENT IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS VALID IN THIS STATE,

UNLESS THEY SUBSEQUENTLY PARTICIPATE IN A MARRIAGE CEREMONY PURPORTING TO MARRY EACH TO THE OTHER, OR SUBSEQUENTLY LIVE TOGETHER AS MAN AND WIFE.

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- 2. A PERSON WHO, FOLLOWING A DECREE OR JUDGMENT OF DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT OBTAINED BY THE DECEDENT. PARTICIPATES IN A MARRIAGE CERE-MONY WITH A THIRD PERSON.
- 3. A PERSON WHO WAS A PARTY TO A VALID PROCEEDING CONCLUDED BY AN ORDER PURPORTING TO TERMINATE ALL MARITAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

14-2803. Effect of homicide on intestate succession. wills, joint assets, life insurance and

beneficiary designations

- A. A SPOUSE, HEIR OR DEVISEE WHO FELONIOUSLY AND INTENTIONALLY KILLS THE DECEDENT IS NOT ENTITLED TO ANY BENEFITS UNDER THE WILL OR UNDER THIS CHAPTER. AND THE ESTATE OF DECEDENT PASSES AS IF THE KILLER HAD PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT. PROPERTY APPOINTED BY THE WILL OF THE DECEDENT TO OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE KILLER PASSES AS IF THE KILLER HAD PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT.
- B. ANY JOINT TENANT WHO FELONIOUSLY AND INTENTIONALLY KILLS ANOTHER JOINT TENANT THEREBY EFFECTS A SEVERANCE OF THE INTEREST OF THE DECEDENT SO THAT THE SHARE OF THE DECEDENT PASSES AS HIS PROPERTY AND THE KILLER HAS NO RIGHTS BY SURVIVORSHIP. THIS PROVISION APPLIES 22 TO JOINT TENANCIES IN REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, JOINT ACCOUNTS IN 23 BANKS, SAYINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, CREDIT UNIONS AND OTHER INSTI-24 TUTIONS, AND ANY OTHER FORM OF CO-OWNERSHIP WITH SURVIVORSHIP INCI-25 DENTS.
 - C. A NAMED BENEFICIARY OF A BOND. LIFE INSURANCE POLICY OR OTHER CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENT WHO FELONIOUSLY AND INTENTIONALLY KILLS THE PRINICIPAL OBLIGEE OR THE PERSON UPON WHOSE LIFE THE POLICY IS ISSUED IS NOT ENTITLED TO ANY BENEFIT UNDER THE BOND. POLICY OR OTHER CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENT, AND IT BECOMES PAYABLE AS THOUGH THE KILLER HAD PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT.
- 32 D. ANY OTHER ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY OR INTEREST BY THE KILLER 33 SHALL BE TREATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS SECTION.

E. A FINAL JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION OF FELONIOUS AND INTENTIONAL KILLING IS CONCLUSIVE FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION. IN THE ABSENCE OF A CONVICTION OF FELONIOUS AND INTENTIONAL KILLING THE COURT MAY DETERMINE BY A PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE WHETHER THE KILLING WAS FELONIOUS AND INTENTIONAL FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION.

F. THIS SECTION DOES NOT AFFECT THE RIGHTS OF ANY PERSON WHO, BEFORE RIGHTS UNDER THIS SECTION HAVE BEEN ADJUDICATED, PURCHASES FROM THE KILLER FOR VALUE AND WITHOUT NOTICE PROPERTY WHICH THE KILLER WOULD HAVE ACQUIRED EXCEPT FOR THIS SECTION, BUT THE KILLER IS LIABLE FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE PROCEEDS OR THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. ANY INSURANCE COMPANY, BANK, OR OTHER OBLIGOR MAKING PAYMENT ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF ITS POLICY OR OBLIGATION IS NOT LIABLE BY REASON OF THIS SECTION UNLESS PRIOR TO PAYMENT IT HAS RECEIVED AT ITS HOME OFFICE OR PRINCIPAL ADDRESS WRITTEN NOTICE OF A CLAIM UNDER THIS SECTION.

ARTICLE 9. CUSTODY AND DEPOSIT OF WILLS 14-2901. Deposit of will with court in testator's lifetime

A WILL MAY BE DEPOSITED BY THE TESTATOR OR HIS AGENT WITH ANY COURT FOR SAFEKEEPING, UNDER RULES OF THE COURT. THE WILL SHALL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. DURING THE TESTATOR'S LIFETINE A DEPOSITED WILL SHALL BE DELIVERED ONLY TO HIM OR TO A PERSON AUTHORIZED IN WRITING SIGNED BY HIM TO RECEIVE THE WILL. A CONSERVATOR MAY BE ALLOWED TO EXAMINE A DEPOSITED WILL OF A PROTECTED TESTATOR UNDER PROCEDURES DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN THE CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER OF THE DOCUMENT TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, AND TO ASSURE THAT IT WILL BE RESEALED AND LEFT ON DEPOSIT AFTER THE EXAMINATION. UPON BEING INFORMED OF THE TESTATOR'S DEATH, THE COURT SHALL NOTIFY ANY PERSON DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE THE WILL AND DELIVER IT TO HIM ON REQUEST, OR THE COURT MAY DELIVER THE WILL TO THE APPROPRIATE COURT.

14-2902. Duty of custodian of will; liability
AFTER THE DEATH OF A TESTATOR AND ON REQUEST OF 'N INTERESTED

PERSON, ANY PERSON HAVING CUSTODY OF A WILL OF THE TESTATOR SHALL

DELIVER IT WITH REASONABLE PROMPTNESS TO A PERSON ABLE TO SECURE ITS PROBATE AND IF NONE IS KNOWN, TO AN APPROPRIATE COURT. ANY PERSON WHO WILFULLY FAILS TO DELIVER A WILL IS LIABLE TO ANY PERSON AGGRIEVED FOR THE DAMAGES WHICH MAY BE SUSTAINED BY THE FAILURE. ANY PERSON WHO WILFULLY REFUSES OR FAILS TO DELIVER A WILL AFTER BEING ORDERED BY THE COURT IN A PROCEEDING BROUGHT FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPELLING DELIVERY IS SUBJECT TO PENALTY FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

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PROBATE OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

14-3101. Devolution of estate at death; administration on deaths of husband and wife

A. THE POWER OF A PERSON TO LEAVE PROPERTY BY WILL. AND THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS, DEVISEES AND HEIRS TO HIS PROPERTY ARE SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS TITLE TO FACILITATE THE PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES. UPON THE DEATH OF A PERSON. HIS SEPARATE PROPERTY AND HIS SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY DEVOLVES TO THE PERSONS TO WHOM THE PROPERTY IS DEVISED BY HIS LAST WILL. OR TO THOSE INDICATED AS SUBSTITUTES FOR THEM IN CASES INVOLV-ING LAPSE, RENUNCIATION OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING THE DEVOLU-TION OF TESTATE ESTATES, OR IN THE ABSENCE OF TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION TO HIS HEIRS. OR TO THOSE INDICATED AS SUBSTITUTES FOR THEM IN CASES INVOLVING RENUNCIATION OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING THE DEVOLUTION OF INTESTATE ESTATES. THE DEVOLUTION OF SEPARATE PROPERTY AND DECE-DENT'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO RIGHTS TO THE ALLOW-ANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE, TO THE ELECTIVE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, TO RIGHTS OF CREDITORS AND TO ADMINISTRATION AS PROVIDED IN THIS TITLE. IN ADDITION, THE SURVIVING SPOUSE'S SHARE OF THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATION UNTIL THE TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS HAS EXPIRED. AND THEREAFTER ONLY TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO PAY COMMUNITY CLAIMS.

B. IF A HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH DIE, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF ONE OF THEIR ESTATES IS NOT COMPLETED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE OTHER, THEIR ESTATES MAY BE COMBINED IN A SINGLE

ADMINISTRATION WITH THE SAME PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IF FEASIBLE.

IF THEIR ESTATES DEVOLVE AS IF EACH SPOUSE SURVIVED THE OTHER BECAUSE

OF APPLICATION OF SECTION 14-2804, SECTION 14-2104 OR SECTION 14
2601, AND THEIR ESTATES ARE NOT COMBINED, HALF OF THEIR COMMUNITY

PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATION IN EACH ESTATE AND COMMUNITY

CLAIMS WILL BE CHARGED RATABLY TO EACH HALF OF THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY.

14-3102. Necessity of order of probate for will

 EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3971, TO BE EFFECTIVE TO PROVE THE TRANSFER OF ANY PROPERTY OR TO NOMINATE AN EXECUTOR, A WILL MUST BE DECLARED TO BE VALID BY AN ORDER OF INFORMAL PROBATE BY THE REGISTRAR, OR AN ADJUDICATION OF PROBATE BY THE COURT, EXCEPT THAT A DULY EXECUTED AND UNREVOKED WILL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN PROBATED MAY BE ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE OF A DEVISE IF:

- 1. NO COURT PROCEEDING CONCERNING THE SUCCESSION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE HAS OCCURRED.
- 2. EITHER THE DEVISEE OR HIS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS POSSESSED THE PROPERTY DEVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILL, OR THE PROPERTY DEVISED WAS NOT POSSESSED OR CLAIMED BY ANYONE BY VIRTUE OF THE DECEDENT'S TITLE DURING THE TIME PERIOD FOR TESTACY PROCEEDINGS.

14-3103. Necessity of appointment for administration
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN CHAPTER 4, TO ACQUIRE THE POWERS
AND UNDERTAKE THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF A DECEDENT, A PERSON MUST BE APPOINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT OR
REGISTRAR, QUALIFY AND BE ISSUED LETTERS. ADMINISTRATION OF AN ESTATE IS COMMENCED BY THE ISSUANCE OF LETTERS.

14-3104. Claims against decedent; necessity of administration

NO PROCEEDING TO ENFORCE A CLAIM AGAINST THE ESTATE OF A DECEDENT OR HIS SUCCESSORS MAY BE REVIVED OR COMMENCED BEFORE THE APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. AFTER THE APPOINTMENT AND UNTIL DISTRIBUTION, ALL PROCEEDINGS AND ACTIONS TO ENFORCE A CLAIM AGAINST THE ESTATE ARE GOVERNED BY THE PROCEDURE PRESCRIBED BY THIS CHAPTER. AFTER DISTRIBUTION

A CREDITOR WHOSE CLAIM HAS NOT BEEN BARRED MAY RECOVER FROM THE DIS-1 TRIBUTEES AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3934 OR FROM A FORMER PERSONAL 2 3 REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3935. THIS SECTION HAS NO APPLICATION TO A PROCEEDING BY A SECURED CREDITOR OF THE DECEDENT TO ENFORCE HIS RIGHT TO HIS SECURITY EXCEPT AS TO 5 ANY DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT WHICH MIGHT BE SOUGHT THEREIN. 14-3105. Proceedings affecting devolution and 7 8 administration; jurisdiction of subject matter 9 PERSONS INTERESTED IN DECEDENTS' ESTATES MAY APPLY TO THE REGISTRAR 10 FOR DETERMINATION IN THE INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS PROVIDED IN THIS CHAPTER. 11 AND MAY PETITION THE COURT FOR ORDERS IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS WITHIN THE 12 COURT'S JURISDICTION INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THOSE DESCRIBED IN 13 THIS ARTICLE. THE COURT MAY HEAR AND DETERMINE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS IN-14 VOLVING ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DECEDENTS' ESTATES AFTER 15 NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS IN CONFORMITY WITH SECTION 14-1401. PER-16 17 SONS NOTIFIED ARE BOUND THOUGH LESS THAN ALL INTERESTED PERSONS MAY HAVE BEEN GIVEN NOTICE. 18 14-3106. (Brank) 19 20 14-3107. Scope of proceedings; proceedings 21 independent; exception UNLESS SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 5 IS 22 INVOLVED: 23 1. EACH PROCEEDING BEFORE THE COURT OR REGISTRAR IS INDEPENDENT 24 25 OF ANY OTHER PROCEEDING INVOLVING THE SAME ESTATE. 2. PETITIONS FOR FORMAL ORDERS OF THE COURT MAY COMBINE VARIOUS 26 REQUESTS FOR RELIEF IN A SINGLE PROCEEDING IF THE ORDERS SOUGHT MAY BE 27 FINALLY GRANTED WITHOUT DELAY. EXCEPT AS REQUIRED FOR PROCEEDINGS 28 WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED BY OTHER SECTIONS OF THIS CHAPTER. 29 NO PETITION IS DEFECTIVE BECAUSE IT FAILS TO EMBRACE ALL MATTERS 30 31 WHICH MIGHT THEN BE THE SUBJECT OF A FINAL ORDER.

WILL MAY BE COMBINED WITH PROCEEDINGS FOR APPOINTMENT OF PERSONAL

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REPRESENTATIVES.

3. PROCEEDINGS FOR PROBATE OF WILL'S OR ADJUDICATIONS OF NO

4. A PROCEEDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS CONCLUDED BY AN ORDER MAKING OR DECLINING THE APPOINTMENT.

14-3108. Probate, testacy and appointment

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proceedings; ultimate time limit

NO INFORMAL PROBATE OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING OR FORMAL TESTACY
OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING, OTHER THAN A PROCEEDING TO PROBATE A WILL
PREVIOUSLY PROBATED AT THE TESTATOR'S DOMICILE AND APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO AN ESTATE IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A FRIOR APPOINTMENT, MAY BE COMMENCED MORE THAN THREE YEARS AFTER THE DECEDENT'S
DEATH, EXCEPT:

- 1. IF A PREVIOUS PROCEEDING WAS DISMISSED BECAUSE OF DOUBT ABOUT THE FACT OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH, APPROPRIATE PROBATE, APPOINTMENT OR TESTACY PROCEEDINGS MAY BE MAINTAINED AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER UPON A FINDING THAT THE DECEDENT'S DEATH OCCURRED PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF THE PREVIOUS PROCEEDING AND THE APPLICANT OR PETITIONER HAS NOT DELAYED UNDULY IN INITIATING THE SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDING.
- 2. APPROPRIATE PROBATE, APPOINTMENT OR TESTACY PROCEEDINGS MAY BE MAINTAINED IN RELATION TO THE ESTATE OF AN ABSENT, DISAPPEARED OR MISSING PERSON FOR WHOSE ESTATE A CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN APPOINTED, AT ANY TIME WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER THE CONSERVATOR BECOMES ABLE TO ESTABLISH THE DEATH OF THE PROTECTED PERSON.
- 3. A PROCEEDING TO CONTEST AN INFORMALLY PROBATED WILL AND TO SECURE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSON WITH LEGAL PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE EVENT THE CONTEST IS SUCCESSFUL, MAY BE COMMENCED WITHIN THE LATER OF TWELVE MONTHS FROM THE INFORMAL PROBATE OR THREE YEARS FROM THE DECEDENT'S DEATH.
- 27 THESE LIMITATIONS DO NOT APPLY TO PROCEEDINGS TO CONSTRUE PROBATED
- 28 WILLS OR DETERMINE HEIRS OF AN INTESTATE. IN CASES UNDER PARAGRAPH
- 29 1 OR 2, THE DATE ON WHICH A TESTACY OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING IS PROP-
- 30 ERLY COMMENCED SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE THE DATE OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH
- 3) FOR PURPOSES OF OTHER LIMITATIONS PROVISIONS OF THIS TITLE WHICH
- 32 RELATE TO THE DATE OF DEATH.

14-3109. Statutes of limitation on decedent's cause of action

UPON THE DEATH OF A PERSON IN WHOSE FAVOR THERE IS A CAUSE OF ACTION WHICH HAS NOT BEEN BARRED AS OF THE DATE OF HIS DEATH, THE

ACTION WHICH HAS NOT BEEN BARRED AS OF THE DATE OF HIS DEATH, THE LIMITATION OF THE ACTION CEASES TO RUN UNTIL A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS APPOINTED OR UNTIL TWELVE MONTHS AFTER THE DEATH, WHICHEVER FIRST OCCURS, BUT SHALL NOT BAR SUCH ACTION SOONER THAN FOUR MONTHS AFTER DEATH EVEN IF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS APPOINTED EARLIER.

ARTICLE 2. VENUE FOR PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION;

PRIORITY TO ADMINISTER; DEMAND FOR NOTICE

14-3201. <u>Venue for first and subsequent estate proceedings</u>;

location of property

- A. VENUE FOR THE FIRST INFORMAL OR FORMAL TESTACY OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS AFTER A DECEDENT'S DEATH IS:
- 1. IN THE COUNTY WHERE THE DECEDENT HAD HIS DOMICILE AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.
- 2. IF THE DECEDENT WAS NOT DOMICILED IN THIS STATE, IN ANY COUNTY WHERE PROPERTY OF THE DECEDENT WAS LOCATED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.
- B. VENUE FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IS IN THE PLACE WHERE THE INITIAL PROCEEDING OCCURRED, UNLESS THE INITIAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-1303 OR SUBSECTION C OF THIS SECTION.
- C. IF THE FIRST PROCEEDING WAS INFORMAL, ON APPLICATION OF AN INTERESIED PERSON AND AFTER NOTICE TO THE PROPONENT IN THE FIRST PROCEEDING, THE COURT, UPON FINDING THAT VENUE IS ELSEWHERE, MAY TRANSFER THE PROCEEDING AND THE FILE TO THE OTHER COURT.
- D. FOR THE PURPOSE OF AIDING DETERMINATIONS CONCERNING LOCATION OF ASSETS WHICH MAY BE RELEVANT IN CASES INVOLVING NON-DOMICILIARIES, A DEBT, OTHER THAN ONE EVIDENCED BY INVESTMENT OR COMMERCIAL PAPER OR OTHER INSTRUMENT IN FAVOR OF A NON-DOMICILIARY, IS LOCATED WHERE THE DEBTOR RESIDES OR, IF THE DEBTOR IS A PERSON OTHER THAN AN INDIVIDUAL.

AT THE PLACE WHERE IT HAS ITS PRINCIPAL OFFICE. COMMERCIAL PAPER, IN-VESTMENT PAPER AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ARE LOCATED WHERE THE INSTRUMENT 2 IS. AN INTEREST IN PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST IS LOCATED WHERE THE TRUSTEE MAY BE SUED. 5 14-3202. Appointment or testacy proceedings; conflicting claim of domicile in 7 another state IF CONFLICTING CLAIMS AS TO THE DOMICILE OF A DECEDENT ARE MADE IN A FORMAL TESTACY OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING COMMENCED IN THIS STATE. 9 AND IN A TESTACY OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING AFTER NOTICE PENDING AT 10 11 THE SAME TIME IN ANOTHER STATE, THE COURT OF THIS STATE MUST STAY, DISMISS OR PERMIT SUITABLE AMENDMENT IN, THE PROCEEDING HERE UNLESS IT 12 13 IS DETERMINED THAT THE LOCAL PROCEEDING WAS COMMENCED BEFORE THE PRO-CEEDING ELSEWHERE. THE DETERMINATION OF DOMICILE IN THE PROCEEDING 14 15 FIRST COMMENCED MUST BE ACCEPTED AS DETERMINATIVE IN THE PROCEEDING 16 IN THIS STATE. 17 14-3203. Priority among persons seeking appointment 18 as personal representative 19 A. WHETHER THE PROCEEDINGS ARE FORMAL OR INFORMAL, PERSONS 20 WHO ARE NOT DISQUALIFIED HAVE PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE FOL-LOWING ORDER: 21 1. THE PERSON WITH PRIORITY AS DETERMINED BY A PROBATED WILL 22 23 INCLUDING A PERSON NOMINATED BY A POWER CONFERRED IN A WILL. 2. THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OF THE DECEDENT WHO IS A DEVISEE OF 24 THE DECEDENT. 25 3. OTHER DEVISEES OF THE DECEDENT. 26 4. THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OF THE DECEDENT. 27 5. OTHER HEIRS OF THE DECEDENT. 28 6. FORTY-FIVE DAYS AFTER THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT, ANY CREDITOR. 29 B. AN OBJECTION TO AN APPOINTMENT CAN BE MADE ONLY IN FORMAL 30 PROCEEDINGS. IN CASE OF OBJECTION THE PRIORITIES STATED IN SUBSECTION 31

A APPLY EXCEPT THAT:

1. IF THE ESTATE APPEARS TO BE MORE THAN ADEQUATE TO MEET EXEMPTIONS AND COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION BUT INADEQUATE TO DISCHARGE ANTICIPATED UNSECURED CLAIMS, THE COURT, ON PETITION OF CREDITORS, MAY APPOINT ANY QUALIFIED PERSON.

- 2. IN CASE OF OBJECTION TO APPOINTMENT OF A PERSON OTHER THAN ONE WHOSE PRIORITY IS DETERMINED BY WILL BY AN HEIR OR DEVISEE APPEARING TO HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN THE ESTATE, THE COURT MAY APPOINT A PERSON WHO IS ACCEPTABLE TO HEIRS AND DEVISEES WHOSE INTERESTS IN THE ESTATE APPEAR TO BE WORTH IN TOTAL MORE THAN HALF OF THE PROBABLE DISTRIBUTABLE VALUE, OR, IN DEFAULT OF THIS ACCORD ANY SUITABLE PERSON.
- C. A PERSON ENTITLED TO LETTERS UNDER PARAGRAPHS 2 THROUGH 5 OF SUBSECTION A AND A PERSON AGED EIGHTEEN AND OVER WHO WOULD BE ENTITLED TO LETTERS BUT FOR HIS AGE, MAY NOMINATE A QUALIFIED PERSON TO ACT AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. ANY PERSON AGED EIGHTEEN AND OVER MAY RENOUNCE HIS RIGHT TO NOMINATE OR TO AN APPOINTMENT BY APPROPRIATE WRITING FILED WITH THE COURT. WHEN TWO OR MORE PERSONS SHARE A PRIORITY, THOSE OF THEM WHO DO NOT RENOUNCE MUST CONCUR IN NOMINATING ANOTHER TO ACT FOR THEM, OR IN APPLYING FOR APPOINTMENT.
- D. CONSERVATORS OF THE ESTATES OF PROTECTED PERSONS, OR IF THERE IS NO CONSERVATOR, ANY GUARDIAN EXCEPT A GUARDIAN AD LITEM OF A MINOR OR INCAPACITATED PERSON, MAY EXERCISE THE SAME RIGHT TO NOMINATE, TO OBJECT TO ANOTHER'S APPOINTMENT, OR TO PARTICIPATE IN DETERMINING THE PREFERENCE OF A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE HEIRS AND DEVISEES THAT THE PROTECTED PERSON OR WARD WOULD HAVE IF QUALIFIED FOR APPOINTMENT.
- E. APPOINTMENT OF ONE WHO DOES NOT HAVE PRIORITY, INCLUDING PRIORITY RESULTING FROM RENUNCIATION OR NOMINATION DETERMINED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, MAY BE MADE ONLY IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS. BEFORE APPOINTING ONE WITHOUT PRIORITY, THE COURT MUST DETERMINE THAT THOSE HAVING PRIORITY, ALTHOUGH GIVEN NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDINGS, HAVE FAILED TO REQUEST APPOINTMENT OR TO NOMINATE AMOTHER FOR APPOINTMENT, AND THAT ADMINISTRATION IS NECESSARY.
- F. NO PERSON IS QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
 33 WHO IS:

1 1. UNDER THE AGE OF MAJORITY AS DEFINED IN SECTION 1-215. 2 2. A PERSON WHOM THE COURT FINDS UNSUITABLE IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS. 3 G. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED BY A COURT OF THE DECE-DENT'S DOMICILE HAS PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHER PERSONS EXCEPT WHERE THE 5 DECEDENT'S WILL NOMINATES DIFFERENT PERSONS TO BE PERSONAL REPRESEN-6 TATIVE IN THIS STATE AND IN THE STATE OF DOMICILE. THE DOMICILIARY 7 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY NOMINATE ANOTHER, WHO SHALL HAVE THE SAME Я PRIORITY AS THE DOMICILIARY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 9 H. THIS SECTION GOVERNS PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR 10 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BUT DOES NOT APPLY TO THE SELECTION OF A 11 SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR. 12 14-3204. Demand for notice of order or filing 13 concerning decedent's estate 14 ANY PERSON DESIRING NOTICE OF ANY ORDER OR FILING PERTAINING TO 15 A DECEDENT'S ESTATE IN WHICH HE HAS A FINANCIAL OR PROPERTY INTEREST. 16 MAY FILE A DEMAND FOR NOTICE WITH THE COURT AT ANY TIME AFTER THE 17 DEATH OF THE DECEDENT STATING THE NAME OF THE DECEDENT. THE NATURE OF 18 HIS INTEREST IN THE ESTATE AND THE DEMANDANT'S ADDRESS OR THAT OF 19 HIS ATTORNEY. THE CLERK SHALL MAIL A COPY OF THE DEMAND TO THE PER-20 SONAL REPRESENTATIVE IF ONE HAS BEEN APPOINTED. AFTER FILING OF A 21 DEMAND, NO ORDER OR FILING TO WHICH THE DEMAND RELATES SHALL BE MADE 22 OR ACCEPTED WITHOUT NOTICE AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-1401 TO THE 23 DEMANDANT OR HIS ATTORNEY. THE VALIDITY OF AN ORDER WHICH IS ISSUED 24 OR FILING WHICH IS ACCEPTED WITHOUT COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUIREMENT 25 SHALL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE ERROR, BUT THE PETITIONER RECEIVING THE 26 ORDER OR THE PERSON MAKING THE FILING MAY BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGE 27 CAUSED BY THE ABSENCE OF NOTICE. THE REQUIREMENT OF NOTICE ARISING 28 FROM A DEMAND UNDER THIS PROVISION MAY BE WAIVED IN WRITING BY THE 29 DEMANDANT AND SHALL CEASE UPON THE TERMINATION OF HIS INTEREST IN THE 30

ARTICLE 3. INFORMAL PROBATE AND APPOINTMENT

PROCEEDINGS

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14-3301. <u>Informal probate or appointment proceedings</u>; application; contents

APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMAL PROBATE OR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT SHALL BE DIRECTED TO THE REGISTRAR, AND VERIFIED BY THE APPLICANT TO BE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AS TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- 1. EVERY APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL OR FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, OTHER THAN A SPECIAL, ANCILLARY OR SUCCESSOR REPRESENTATIVE SHALL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING:
 - (a) A STATEMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE APPLICANT.
- (b) THE NAME, DATE OF DEATH OF THE DECEDENT, HIS AGE, THE COUNTY AND STATE OF HIS DOMICILE AT THE TIME OF DEATH, THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE SPOUSE, CHILDREN, HEIRS AND DEVISEES AND THE AGES OF ANY WHO ARE MINORS SO FAR AS KNOWN OR ASCERTAINABLE WITH REASONABLE DILIGENCE BY THE APPLICANT.
- (c) IF THE DECEDENT WAS NOT DOMICILED IN THE STATE AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, A STATEMENT SHOWING VENUE.
- (d) A STATEMENT IDENTIFYING AND INDICATING THE ADDRESS OF ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT APPOINTED IN THIS STATE OR ELSEWHERE WHOSE APPOINTMENT HAS NOT BEEN TERMINATED.
- (e) A STATEMENT INDICATING WHETHER THE APPLICANT HAS RECEIVED A DEMAND FOR NOTICE, OR IS AWARE OF ANY DEMAND FOR NOTICE OF ANY PROBATE OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING CONCERNING THE DECEDENT THAT MAY HAVE BEEN FILED IN THIS STATE OR ELSEWHERE.
- Z. AN APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL SHALL STATE THE FOLLOWING IN ADDITION TO THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS SECTION:
- (a) THAT THE ORIGINAL OF THE DECEDENT'S LAST WILL IS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COURT, OR ACCOMPANIES THE APPLICATION, OR THAT AN AUTHENTICATED COPY OF A WILL PROBATED IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION ACCOMPANIES THE APPLICATION.

(b) THAT THE APPLICANT, TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, BELIEVES THE WILL TO HAVE BEEN VALIDLY EXECUTED.

- (c) THAT AFTER THE EXERCISE OF REASONABLE DILIGENCE, THE APPLICANT IS UNAMARE OF ANY INSTRUMENT REVOKING THE WILL, AND THAT THE APPLICANT BELIEVES THAT THE INSTRUMENT WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THE APPLICATION IS THE DECEDENT'S LAST WILL.
- (d) THAT THE TIME LIMIT FOR INFORMAL PROBATE AS PROVIDED IN THIS CHAPTER HAS NOT EXPIRED EITHER BECAUSE THREE YEARS OR LESS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE DECEDENT'S DEATH, OR, IF MORE THAN THREE YEARS FROM DEATH HAVE PASSED, THAT CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-3108 AUTHORIZING TARDY PROBATE HAVE OCCURRED.
- 3. AN APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO ADMINISTER AN ESTATE UNDER A WILL SHALL DESCRIBE THE WILL BY DATE OF EXECUTION AND STATE THE TIME AND PLACE OF PROBATE OR THE PENDING APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR PROBATE. THE APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT SHALL ADOPT THE STATEMENTS IN THE APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR PROBATE AND STATE THE NAME, ADDRESS AND PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSON WHOSE APPOINTMENT IS SOUGHT.
- 4. AN APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR IN INTESTACY SHALL STATE IN ADDITION TO THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS SECTION:
- (a) THAT AFTER THE EXERCISE OF REASONABLE DILIGENCE, THE APPLICANT IS UNAMARE OF ANY UNREYOKED TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENT RELATING TO PROPERTY HAVING A SITUS IN THIS STATE UNDER SECTION 14-1301, OR, A STATEMENT WHY ANY SUCH INSTRUMENT OF WHICH HE MAY BE AWARE IS NOT BEING PROBATED.
- (b) THE PRIORITY OF THE PERSON WHOSE APPOINTMENT IS SOUGHT AND THE NAMES OF ANY OTHER PERSONS SHAVING A PRIOR OR EQUAL RIGHT TO THE APPOINTMENT UNDER SECTION 14-3203.
- 5. AN APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
 TO SUCCEED A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED UNDER A DIFFERENT
 TESTACY STATUS SHALL REFER TO THE ORDER IN THE MOST RECENT TESTACY
 PROCEEDING, STATE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF BOTH THE PERSON WHOSE APPOINTMENT IS SOUGHT AND OF THE PERSON WHOSE APPOINTMENT WILL BE TERMINATED

1 IF THE APPLICATION IS GRANTED, AND DESCRIBE THE PRIORITY OF THE APPLI-2 CANT.

6. AN APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO SUCCEED A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS TENDERED A RESIGNATION AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3610, SUBSECTION C, OR WHOSE APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN TERMINATED BY DEATH, APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR REMOVAL, SHALL ADOPT THE STATEMENTS IN THE APPLICATION OR PETITION WHICH LED TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSON BEING SUCCEEDED EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY CHANGED OR CORRECTED, STATE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON WHO SEEKS APPOINTMENT AS SUCCESSOR AND DESCRIBE THE PRIORITY OF THE APPLICANT.

14-3302. Informal probate; duty of registrar;

effect of informal probate

UPON RECEIPT OF AN APPLICATION REQUESTING INFORMAL PROBATE OF A

WILL, THE REGISTRAR, UPON MAKING THE FINDINGS REQUIRED BY SECTION 14-3303

SHALL ISSUE A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF INFORMAL PROBATE IF AT LEAST ONE

HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE DECEDENT'S DEATH. INFORMAL

PROBATE IS CONCLUSIVE AS TO ALL PERSONS UNTIL SUPERSEDED BY AN ORDER IN

A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING. NO DEFECT IN THE APPLICATION OR PROCEDURE

RELATING THERETO WHICH LEADS TO INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL RENDERS THE

PROBATE VOID.

14-3303. Informal probate; proof and findings required

- 22 A. IN AN INFORMAL PROCEEDING FOR ORIGINAL PROBATE OF A WILL, THE 23 REGISTRAR SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER:
- 24 1. THE APPLICATION IS COMPLETE.

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- 25 2. THE APPLICANT HAS MADE OATH OR AFFIRMATION THAT THE STATEMENTS
 26 CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND
 27 BELIEF.
- 28 3. THE APPLICANT APPEARS FROM THE APPLICATION TO BE AN INTER-29 ESTED PERSON AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-1201, PARAGRAPH 20.
- 30 4. ON THE BASIS OF THE STATEMENTS IN THE APPLICATION, VENUE IS 31 PROPER.
- AN ORIGINAL, DULY EXECUTED AND APPARENTLY UNREVOKED WILL IS
 IN THE REGISTRAR'S POSSESSION.

6. ANY NOTICE REQUIRED BY SECTION 14-3204 HAS BEEN GIVEN AND THAT THE APPLICATION IS NOT WITHIN SECTION 14-3304.

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- 7. IT APPEARS FROM THE APPLICATION THAT THE TIME LIMIT FOR ORIGINAL PROBATE HAS NOT EXPIRED.
- B. THE APPLICATION SHALL BE DENIED IF IT INDICATES THAT A
 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS BEEN APPOINTED IN ANOTHER COUNTY OF THIS
 STATE OR EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION D OF THIS SECTION, IF IT
 APPEARS THAT THIS OR ANOTHER WILL OF THE DECEDENT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT
 OF A PREVIOUS PROBATE ORDER.
 - C. A WILL WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE THE REQUIRED SIGNATURES AND WHICH CONTAINS AN ATTESTATION CLAUSE SHOWING THAT REQUIREMENTS OF EXECUTION UNDER SECTION 14-2502, 14-2503 OR 14-2506 HAVE BEEN MET SHALL BE PROBATED WITHOUT FURTHER PROOF. IN OTHER CASES, THE REGISTRAR MAY ASSUME EXECUTION IF THE WILL APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN PROPERLY EXECUTED, OR HE MAY ACCEPT A SWORN STATEMENT OR AFFIDAVIT OF ANY PERSON HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXECUTION, WHETHER OR NOT THE PERSON WAS A WITNESS TO THE WILL.
 - D. INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL WHICH HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY PROBATED ELSEWHERE MAY BE GRANTED AT ANY TIME UPON WRITTEN APPLICATION BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON, TOGETHER WITH DEPOSIT OF AN AUTHENTICATED COPY OF THE WILL AND OF THE STATEMENT PROBATING IT FROM THE OFFICE OR COURT WHERE IT WAS FIRST PROBATED.
 - E. A WILL FROM A PLACE WHICH DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR PROBATE OF A WILL AFTER DEATH AND WHICH IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROBATE UNDER SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION, MAY BE PROBATED IN THIS STATE UPON RECEIPT BY THE REGISTRAR OF A DULY AUTHENTICATED COPY OF THE WILL AND A DULY AUTHENTICATED CERTIFICATE OF ITS LEGAL CUSTODIAN THAT THE COPY FILED IS A TRUE COPY AND THAT THE WILL HAS BECOME OPERATIVE UNDER THE LAW OF THE OTHER PLACE.

14-3304. <u>Informal probate; unavailable in certain cases</u>

APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMAL PROBATE WHICH RELATE TO ONE OR MORE OF
A KNOWN SERIES OF TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENTS, OTHER THAN WILLS AND THEIR
CODICILS, THE LATEST OF WHICH DOES NOT EXPRESSLY REVOKE THE EARLIER

SHALL BE DECLINED. 1 2 14-3305. Informal probate; registrar not satisfied 3 IF THE REGISTRAR IS NOT SATISFIED THAT A WILL IS ENTITLED TO BE PROBATED IN INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTIONS 14-3303 AND 14-3304 OR ANY OTHER REASON, HE MAY DECLINE THE APPLICATION. A DECLINATION OF INFORMAL PROBATE IS NOT AN ADJUDICATION AND DOES NOT PRECLUDE FORMAL PROBATE PROCEEDINGS. 14-3306. Informal probate; notice requirements 8 THE MOVING PARTY MUST GIVE NOTICE AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 9 10 14-1401 OF HIS APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL PROBATE: 1. TO ANY PERSON DEMANDING IT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-3204. 11 TO ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT WHOSE APPOINT— 12 MENT HAS NOT BEEN TERMINATED. 13 14 NO OTHER NOTICE OF INFORMAL PROBATE IS REQUIRED. 15 14-3307. Informal appointment proceedings; delay in order; duty of registrar; effect 16 of appointment 17 A. UPON RECEIPT OF AN APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT OF 18 19 A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE CTHER THAN A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR AS PRO-VIDED IN SECTION 14-3614. IF AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED TWENTY HOURS HAVE 20 ELAPSED SINCE THE DECEDENT'S DEATH, THE REGISTRAR, AFTER MAKING THE 21 FINDINGS REQUIRED BY SECTION 14-3308, SHALL APPOINT THE APPLICANT 22 SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE, EXCEPT THAT IF THE DECEDENT 23 WAS A NONRESIDENT THE REGISTRAR SHALL DELAY THE ORDER OF APPOINTMENT 24 25 UNTIL THIRTY DAYS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE DEATH UNLESS THE PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE APPOINTED AT THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE IS THE APPLICANT OR 26 THE DECEDENT'S WILL DIRECTS THAT HIS ESTATE BE SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF 27 THIS STATE. 28 B. THE STATUS OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE POWERS AND 29 DUTIES PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE ARE FULLY ESTABLISHED BY INFORMAL 30 APPOINTMENT. AN APPOINTMENT, AND THE OFFICE OF PERSONAL REPRESENTA-31 TIVE CREATED THEREBY. IS SUBJECT TO TERMINATION AS PROVIDED IN SEC-32 33 TIONS 14-3608 THROUGH 14-3612, BUT IS NOT SUBJECT TO RETROACTIVE

VACATION.

1	14-3308. <u>Informal appointment proceedings; proof</u>
2	and findings required
3	A. IN INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS, THE REGISTRAR MUST
4	DETERMINE WHETHER:
5	1. THE APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL
6	REPRESENTATIVE IS COMPLETE.
7	2. THE APPLICANT HAS MADE OATH OR AFFIRMATION THAT THE STATE
8	MENTS CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF HIS
9	KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.
10	3. THE APPLICANT APPEARS FROM THE APPLICATION TO BE AN INTER
11	ESTED PERSON AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-1201, PARAGRAPH 20.
12	4. ON THE BASIS OF THE STATEMENTS IN THE APPLICATION, VENUE
13	IS PROPER.
14	5. ANY WILL TO WHICH THE REQUESTED APPOINTMENT RELATES HAS
15	BEEN FORMALLY OR INFORMALLY PROBATED, EXCEPT THIS REQUIREMENT DOES
16	NOT APPLY TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR.
17	6. ANY NOTICE REQUIRED BY SECTION 14-3204 HAS BEEN GIVEN.
18	7. FROM THE STATEMENTS IN THE APPLICATION, THE PERSON WHOSE
19	APPOINTMENT IS SOUGHT HAS PRIORITY ENTITLING HIM TO THE APPOINTMENT
26	B. UNLESS SECTION 14-3612 CONTROLS, THE APPLICATION MUST BE
21	DENIED IF IT INDICATES:
22	1. THAT A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS NOT FILED A WRITTE
23	STATEMENT OF RESIGNATION AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3610, SUBSECTION
24	HAS BEEN APPOINTED IN THIS OR ANOTHER COUNTY OF THIS STATE.
25	2. THAT THE DECEDENT WAS NOT DOMICILED IN THIS STATE, THAT
26	A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHOSE APPOINTMENT HAS NOT BEEN TERMINATED
27	HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY A COURT IN THE STATE OF DOMICILE AND THAT
28	THE APPLICANT IS NOT THE DOMICILIARY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HIS
29	NOMINEE.
30	3. THAT OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SECTION HAVE NOT BEEN MET
31	14-3309. Informal appointment proceedings;

IF THE REGISTRAR IS NOT SATISFIED THAT A REQUESTED INFORMAL

registrar not satisfied

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APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHOULD BE MADE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTIONS 14-3307 AND 14-3308. OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON, HE MAY DECLINE THE APPLICATION. A DECLINATION OF INFORMAL APPOINTMENT IS NOT AN ADJUDICATION AND DOES NOT PRECLUDE APPOINTMENT IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS. 14-3310. Informal appointment proceedings; notice 7 requirements THE MOVING PARTY MUST GIVE NOTICE AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 8 9 14-1401 OF HIS INTENTION TO SEEK AN APPOINTMENT INFORMALLY: 10 TO ANY PERSON DEMANDING IT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-3204. 2. TO ANY PERSON HAVING A PRIOR OR EQUAL RIGHT TO APPOINT-11 MENT NOT WAIVED IN WRITING AND FILED WITH THE COURT. 12 NO OTHER NOTICE OF AN INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING IS REQUIRED. 13 14 14-3311. Informal appointment unavailable in certain cases IF AN APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT INDICATES THE EXIS-15 TENCE OF A POSSIBLE UNREVOKED TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENT WHICH MAY RELATE 16 TO PROPERTY SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF THIS STATE, AND WHICH IS NOT FILED 17 18 FOR PROBATE IN THIS COURT. THE REGISTRAR SHALL DECLINE THE APPLICATION. ARTICLE 4. FORMAL TESTACY AND APPOINTMENT 19 **PROCEEDINGS** 20 21 14-3401. Formal testacy proceedings; nature; when commenced A. A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING IS LITIGATION TO DETERMINE 22 23 WHETHER A DECEDENT LEFT A VALID WILL. A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING MAY BE COMMENCED BY AN INTERESTED PERSON FILING A PETITION AS DE-24 25 SCRIBED IN SECTION 14-3402, SUBSECTION A IN WHICH HE REQUESTS THAT THE COURT, AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING, ENTER AN ORDER PROBATING A WILL. 26 OR A PETITION TO SET ASIDE AN INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL OR TO PRE-27 28 VENT INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF A PENDING APPLICATION, OR A PETITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 14-3402, SUB-29 SECTION B FOR AN ORDER THAT THE DECEDENT DIED INTESTATE. 30 B. A PETITION MAY SEEK FORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL WITHOUT REGARD 31 TO WHETHER THE SAME OR A CONFLICTING WILL HAS BEEN INFORMALLY PROBATED. 32 A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING MAY INVOLVE A REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF 33 A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

C. DURING THE PENDENCY OF A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING, THE REGISTRAR SHALL NOT ACT UPON ANY APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL PROBATE OF ANY WILL OF THE DECEDENT OR ANY APPLICATION FOR INFORMAL APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT.

D. UNLESS A PETITION IN A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING ALSO REQUESTS CONFIRMATION OF THE PREVIOUS INFORMAL APPOINTMENT, A PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF A FORMAL PROBATE PROCEEDING, MUST REFRAIN FROM EXERCISING HIS POWER TO MAKE ANY FURTHER DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE DURING THE PENDENCY OF THE FORMAL PROCEEDING. A PETITIONER WHO SEEKS THE APPOINTMENT OF A DIFFERENT PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN A FORMAL PROCEEDING ALSO MAY REQUEST AN ORDER RESTRAINING THE ACTING PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM EXERCISING ANY OF THE POWERS OF HIS OFFICE AND REQUESTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR. IN THE ABSENCE OF A REQUEST OR IF THE REQUEST IS DENIED, THE COMMENCEMENT OF A FORMAL PROCEEDING HAS NO EFFECT ON THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OTHER THAN THOSE RELATING TO DISTRIBUTION.

14-3402. Formal testacy or appointment proceedings; petition; contents

- A. PETITIONS FOR FORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL, OR FOR ADJUDICATION OF INTESTACY WITH OR WITHOUT REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, MUST BE DIRECTED TO THE COURT, REQUEST A JUDICIAL ORDER AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING AND CONTAIN FURTHER STATEMENTS AS INDICATED IN THIS SECTION. A PETITION FOR FORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL:
- 1. REQUESTS AN ORDER AS TO THE TESTACY OF THE DECEDENT IN RELATION TO A PARTICULAR INSTRUMENT WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN INFORMALLY PROBATED AND DETERMINING THE HEIRS.
- 2. CONTAINS THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED FOR INFORMAL APPLICATIONS AS STATED IN PARAGRAPH 1, SECTION 14-3301 AND THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY SUBDIVISIONS (b) AND (c), PARAGRAPH 2 OF SECTION 14-3301.
- 32 3. STATES WHETHER THE ORIGINAL OF THE LAST WILL OF THE DECE-33 DENT IS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COURT OR ACCOMPANIES THE PETITION.

B. IF THE ORIGINAL WILL IS NEITHER IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COURT NOR ACCOMPANIES THE PETITION AND NO AUTHENTICATED COPY OF A WILL PROBATED IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION ACCOMPANIES THE PETITION, THE PETITION ALSO MUST STATE THE CONTENTS OF THE WILL, AND INDICATE THAT IT IS LOST, DESTROYED OR OTHERWISE UNAVAILABLE.

C. A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF INTESTACY AND APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR IN INTESTACY MUST REQUEST A JUDICIAL FINDING AND ORDER THAT THE DECEDENT LEFT NO WILL AND DETERMINING THE HEIRS, CONTAIN THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY PARAGRAPHS 1 AND 4 OF SECTION 14-3301 AND INDICATE WHETHER SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION IS SOUGHT. A PETITION MAY REQUEST AN ORDER DETERMINING INTESTACY AND HEIRS WITHOUT REQUESTING THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR, IN WHICH CASE, THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY SUBDIVISION (b), PARAGRAPH 4, SECTION 14-3301 MAY BE OMITTED.

14-3403. Formal testacy proceeding; notice of hearing on petition

A. UPON COMMENCEMENT OF A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING, THE COURT SHALL FIX A TIME AND PLACE OF HEARING. NOTICE SHALL BE GIVEN IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-1401 BY THE PETITIONER TO THE PERSONS SPECIFIED IN THIS SECTION AND TO ANY ADDITIONAL PERSON WHO HAS FILED A DEMAND FOR NOTICE UNDER SECTION 14-3204. NOTICE SHALL BE GIVEN TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS: THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, CHILDREN AND OTHER HEIRS OF THE DECEDENT, THE DEVISEES AND EXECUTORS NAMED IN ANY WILL THAT IS BEING, OR HAS BEEN, PROBATED, OR OFFERED FOR INFORMAL OR FORMAL PROBATE IN THE COUNTY, OR THAT IS KNOWN BY THE PETITIONER TO HAVE BEEN PROBATED, OR OFFERED FOR INFORMAL OR FORMAL PROBATE ELSEWHERE, AND ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT WHOSE APPOINTMENT HAS NOT BEEN TERMINATED. NOTICE MAY BE GIVEN TO OTHER PERSONS. IN ADDITION, THE PETITIONER SHALL GIVE NOTICE BY PUBLICATION TO ALL UNKNOWN PERSONS AND TO ALL KNOWN PERSONS WHOSE ADDRESSES ARE UNKNOWN WHO HAVE ANY INTEREST IN THE MATTERS BEING LITIGATED.

32 B. IF IT APPEARS BY THE PETITION OR OTHERWISE THAT THE FACT OF 33 THE DEATH OF THE ALLEGED DECEDENT MAY BE IN DOUBT, OR ON THE WRITTEN DEMAND OF ANY INTERESTED PERSON, A COPY OF THE NOTICE OF THE HEARING ON THE PETITION SHALL BE SENT BY REGISTERED MAIL TO THE ALLEGED DECEDENT AT HIS LAST KNOWN ADDRESS. THE COURT SHALL DIRECT THE PETITIONER TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF, OR MAKE AND REPORT BACK CONCERNING, A REASONABLY DILIGENT SEARCH FOR THE ALLEGED DECEDENT IN ANY MANNER THAT MAY SEEM ADVISABLE, INCLUDING ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

- BY INSERTING IN ONE OR MORE SUITABLE PERIODICALS A NOTICE REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM ANY PERSON HAVING PHOWLEDGE OF THE WHERE-ABOUTS OF THE ALLEGED DECEDENT.
- 2. BY NOTIFYING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ALLEGED DECEDENT.
- 3. BY ENGAGING THE SERVICES OF AN INVESTIGATOR. THE COSTS OF ANY SEARCH SO DIRECTED SHALL BE PAID BY THE PETITIONER IF THERE IS NO ADMINISTRATION OR BY THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT IN CASE THERE IS ADMINISTRATION.

14-3404. Formal Lestacy proceedings; written objections to probate

ANY PARTY TO A FORMAL PROCEEDING WHO OPPOSES THE PROBATE OF A WILL FOR ANY REASON SHALL STATE IN HIS PLEADINGS HIS OBJECTIONS TO PROBATE OF THE WILL.

14-3405. Formal testacy proceedings; uncontested cases; hearings and proof

IF A PETITION IN A TESTACY PROCEEDING IS UNOPPOSED, THE COURT MAY ORDER PROBATE OR INTESTACY ON THE STRENGTH OF THE PLEADINGS IF SATISFIED THAT THE CONDITIONS OF SECTION 14-3409 HAVE BEEN MET, OR CONDUCT A HEARING IN OPEN COURT AND REQUIRE PROOF OF THE MATTERS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THE ORDER SOUGHT. IF EVIDENCE CONCERNING EXECUTION OF THE WILL IS NECESSARY, THE AFFIDAVIT OR TESTIMONY OF ONE OF ANY ATTESTING WITNESSES TO THE INSTRUMENT IS SUFFICIENT. IF THE AFFIDAVIT OR TESTIMONY OF AN ATTESTING WITNESS IS NOT AVAILABLE, EXECUTION OF THE WILL MAY BE PROVED BY OTHER EVIDENCE OR AFFIDAVIT.

14-3406. Formal testacy proceedings; contested cases; testimony of attesting witnesses

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- A. IF EVIDENCE CONCERNING EXECUTION OF AN ATTESTED WILL WHICH IS NOT SELF-PROVED IS NECESSARY IN CONTESTED CASES, THE TESTIMONY OF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ATTESTING WITNESSES, IF WITHIN THE STATE COMPETENT AND ABLE TO TESTIFY, IS REQUIRED. DUE EXECUTION OF AN ATTESTED OR UNATTESTED WILL MAY BE PROVED BY OTHER EVIDENCE.
- B. IF THE WILL IS SELF-PROVED, COMPLIANCE WITH SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXECUTION IS CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF EXECUTION ARE PRESUMED SUBJECT TO REBUTTAL WITHOUT THE TESTIMONY OF ANY WITNESS UPON FILING THE WILL AND THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AFFIDAVITS ANNEXED OR ATTACHED THERETO, UNLESS THERE IS PROOF OF FRAUD OR FORGERY AFFECTING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR AFFIDAVIT.

14-3407. Formal testacy proceedings; burdens in contested cases

IN CONTESTED CASES. PETITIONERS WHO SEEK TO ESTABLISH INTESTACY 16 HAVE THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING PRIMA FACIE PROOF OF DEATH, VENUE AND 17 HEIRSHIP. PROPONENTS OF A WILL HAVE THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING PRIMA 18 19 FACIE PROOF OF DUE EXECUTION IN ALL CASES. AND IF THEY ARE ALSO PETI-TIONERS, PRIMA FACIE PROOF OF DEATH AND VENUE. CONTESTANTS OF A WILL 20 HAVE THE BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING LACK OF TESTAMENTARY INTENT OR CAPA-21 CITY, UNDUE INFLUENCE, FRAUD, DURESS, MISTAKE OR REVOCATION. PARTIES 22 HAVE THE ULTIMATE BURDEN OF PERSUASION AS TO MATTERS WITH RESPECT TO 23 24 WHICH THEY HAVE THE INITIAL BURDEN OF PROOF. IF A WILL IS OPPOSED BY THE PETITION FOR PROBATE OF A LATER WILL REVOKING THE FORMER. IT 25 SHALL BE DETERMINED FIRST WHETHER THE LATER WILL IS ENTITLED TO PRO-26 BATE. AND IF A WILL IS OPPOSED BY A PETITION FOR A DECLARATION OF 27 INTESTACY, IT SHALL BE DETERMINED FIRST WHETHER THE WILL IS ENTITLED 28 29 TO PROBATE.

14-3408. Formal testacy proceedings; will construction; effect of final order in another jurisdiction

A FINAL ORDER OF A COURT OF ANOTHER STATE DETERMINING TESTACY,
THE VALIDITY OR CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL, MADE IN A PROCEEDING INVOLVING

NOTICE TO AND AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTEST BY ALL INTERESTED PERSONS MUST BE ACCEPTED AS DETERMINATIVE BY THE COURTS OF THIS STATE IF IT INCLUDES, OR IS BASED UPON A FINDING THAT THE DECEDENT WAS DOMICILED AT HIS DEATH IN THE STATE WHERE THE ORDER WAS MADE.

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14-3409. Formal testacy proceedings; order; foreign will

AFTER THE TIME REQUIRED FOR ANY NOTICE HAS EXPIRED, UPON PROOF 6 7 OF NOTICE, AND AFTER ANY HEARING THAT MAY BE NECESSARY, IF THE COURT FINDS THAT THE TESTATOR IS DEAD, VENUE IS PROPER AND THAT THE PROCEED-ING WAS COMMENCED WITHIN THE LIMITATION PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-3108. IT SHALL DETERMINE THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE AT DEATH, HIS HEIRS AND HIS 10 11 STATE OF TESTACY. ANY WILL FOUND TO BE VALID AND UNREVOKED SHALL BE FORMALLY PROBATED. TERMINATION OF ANY PREVIOUS INFORMAL APPOINTMENT 12 13 OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WHICH MAY BE APPROPRIATE IN VIEW OF THE RELIEF REQUESTED AND FINDINGS, IS GOVERNED BY SECTION 14-3612. THE 15 PETITION SHALL BE DISMISSED OR APPROPRIATE AMENDMENT ALLOWED IF THE COURT IS NOT SATISFIED THAT THE ALLEGED DECEDENT IS DEAD. A WILL 16 FROM A PLACE WHICH DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR PROBATE OF A WILL AFTER 17 18 DEATH, MAY BE PROVED FOR PROBATE IN THIS STATE BY A DULY AUTHENTICATED CERTIFICATE OF ITS LEGAL CUSTODIAN THAT THE COPY INTRODUCED IS A TRUE COPY AND THAT THE WILL HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER THE LAW OF THE OTHER 20 21 PLACE.

14-3410. Formal testacy proceedings; probate of more than one instrument

IF TWO OR MORE INSTRUMENTS ARE OFFERED FOR PROBATE BEFORE A FINAL ORDER IS ENTERED IN A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING, MORE THAN ONE INSTRUMENT MAY BE PROBATED IF NEITHER EXPRESSLY REVOKES THE OTHER OR CONTAINS PROVISIONS WHICH WORK A TOTAL REVOCATION BY IMPLICATION. IF MORE THAN ONE INSTRUMENT IS PROBATED. THE ORDER SHALL INDICATE WHAT PROVISIONS CONTROL IN RESPECT TO THE NOMINATION OF AN EXECUTOR, IF ANY. THE ORDER MAY, BUT NEED NOT, INDICATE HOW ANY PROVISIONS OF A PARTICULAR INSTRUMENT ARE AFFECTED BY THE OTHER INSTRUMENT. AFTER A FINAL ORDER IN A TESTACY PROCEEDING HAS BEEN ENTERED, NO PETITION 32 FOR PROBATE OF ANY OTHER INSTRUMENT OF THE DECEDENT MAY BE ENTERTAINED. EXCEPT INCIDENT TO A PETITION TO VACATE OR MODIFY A PREVIOUS PROBATE ORDER AND SUBJECT TO THE TIME LIMITS OF SECTION 14-3412.

14-3411. Formal testacy proceedings; partial intestacy

IF IT BECOMES EVIDENT IN THE COURSE OF A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEED-ING THAT, THOUGH ONE OR MORE INSTRUMENTS ARE ENTITLED TO BE PROBATED, THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE IS OR MAY BE PARTIALLY INTESTATE, THE COURT SHALL ENTER AN ORDER TO THAT EFFECT.

14-3412. <u>Formal testacy proceedings; effect of order;</u> vacation

- A. SUBJECT TO APPEAL AND SUBJECT TO VACATION AS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION AND IN SECTION 14-3413, A FORMAL TESTACY ORDER UNDER SECTIONS 14-3409 THROUGH 14-3411, INCLUDING AN ORDER THAT THE DECEDENT LEFT NO VALID WILL AND DETERMINING HEIRS, IS FINAL AS TO ALL PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO ALL ISSUES CONCERNING THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE THAT THE COURT CONSIDERED OR MIGHT HAVE CONSIDERED INCIDENT TO ITS RENDITION RELEVANT TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE DECEDENT LEFT A VALID WILL, AND TO THE DETERMINATION OF HEIRS, EXCEPT THAT:
- 1. THE COURT SHALL ENTERTAIN A PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OR VACATION OF ITS ORDER AND PROBATE OF ANOTHER WILL OF THE DECEDENT IF IT IS SHOWN THAT THE PROPONENTS OF THE LATER-OFFERED WILL WERE UNAWARE OF ITS EXISTENCE AT THE TIME OF THE EARLIER PROCEEDING OR WERE UNAWARE OF THE EARLIER PROCEEDING AND WERE GIVEN NO NOTICE THEREOF. EXCEPT BY PUBLICATION.
- 2. IF INTESTACY OF ALL OR PART OF THE ESTATE HAS BEEN ORDERED, THE DETERMINATION OF HEIRS OF THE DECEDENT MAY BE RECONSIDERED IF IT IS SHOWN THAT ONE OR MORE PERSONS WERE OMITTED FROM THE DETERMINATION AND IT IS ALSO SHOWN THAT THE PERSONS WERE UNAWARE OF THEIR RELATION—SHIP TO THE DECEDENT, WERE UNAWARE OF HIS DEATH OR WERE GIVEN NO NOTICE OF ANY PROCEEDING CONCERNING HIS ESTATE, EXCEPT BY PUBLICATION.
- 3. A PETITION FOR VACATION UNDER EITHER PARAGRAPH 1 OR 2 OF THIS SUBSECTION MUST BE FILED PRIOR TO THE EARLIER OF THE FOLLOWING TIME LIMITS:

(a) IF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS BEEN APPOINTED FOR THE ESTATE, THE TIME OF ENTRY OF ANY ORDER APPROVING FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE, OR, IF THE ESTATE IS CLOSED BY STATEMENT, SIX MONTHS AFTER THE FILING OF THE CLOSING STATEMENT.

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- (b) WHETHER OR NOT A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS BEEN APPOINTED FOR THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT. THE TIME PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-3108 WHEN IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO INITIATE AN ORIGINAL PROCEEDING TO PROBATE A WILL OF THE DECEDENT.
- (c) TWELVE MONTHS AFTER THE ENTRY OF THE ORDER SOUGHT TO BE VACATED.
- 4. THE ORDER ORIGINALLY RENDERED IN THE TESTACY PROCEEDING MAY 12 BE MODIFIED OR VACATED. IF APPROPRIATE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. BY THE ORDER OF PROBATE OF THE LATER-OFFERED WILL OR THE ORDER REDETERMINING HEIRS.
 - 5. THE FINDING OF THE FACT OF DEATH IS CONCLUSIVE AS TO THE ALLEGED DECEDENT ONLY IF NOTICE OF THE HEARING ON THE PETITION IN THE FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING WAS SENT BY REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE ALLEGED DECEDENT AT HIS LAST KNOWN ADDRESS AND THE COURT FINDS THAT A SEARCH UNDER SECTION 14-3403, SUBSECTION B WAS MADE.
 - 8. IF THE ALLEGED DECEDENT IS NOT DEAD, EVEN IF NOTICE WAS SENT AND SEARCH WAS MADE. HE MAY RECOVER ESTATE ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. IN ADDITION TO ANY REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO THE ALLEGED DECEDENT BY REASON OF ANY FRAUD OR INTENTIONAL WRONGDOING, THE ALLEGED DECEDENT MAY RECOVER ANY ESTATE OR ITS PROCEEDS FROM DISTRIBUTEES THAT IS IN THEIR HANDS. OR THE VALUE OF DISTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY THEM, TO THE EXTENT THAT ANY RECOVERY FROM DISTRIBUTEES IS EQUITABLE IN VIEW OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

14-3413. Formal testacy proceedings; vacation

of order for other cause

FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, AN ORDER IN A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING MAY BE MODIFIED OR VACATED WITHIN THE TIME ALLOWED FOR APPEAL.

14-3414. Formal proceedings concerning appointment

of personal representative

A. A FORMAL PROCEEDING FOR ADJUDICATION REGARDING THE PRIORITY OR QUALIFICATION OF ONE WHO IS AN APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, OR OF ONE WHO PREVIOUSLY HAS BEEN APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS. IF AN ISSUE CONCERNING THE TESTACY OF THE DECEDENT IS OR MAY BE INVOLVED, IS GOVERNED BY SECTION 14-3402. AS WELL AS BY THIS SECTION. IN OTHER CASES, THE PETITION SHALL CONTAIN OR ADOPT THE STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY SECTION 14-3301. PARAGRAPH 1 AND DESCRIBE THE QUESTION RELATING TO PRIORITY OR QUALIFI-CATION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHICH IS TO BE RESOLVED. IF THE PROCEEDING PRECEDES ANY APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IT SHALL STAY ANY PENDING INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS AS WELL AS ANY COMMENCED THEREAFTER. IF THE PROCEEDING IS COMMENCED AFTER APPOINT-MENT. THE PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE THEREOF, SHALL REFRAIN FROM EXERCISING ANY POWER OF ADMINIS-TRATION EXCEPT AS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE ESTATE OR UNLESS THE COURT ORDERS OTHERWISE.

B. AFTER NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS, INCLUDING ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE AS SUCCESSORS UNDER THE APPLICABLE ASSUMPTION CONCERNING TESTACY, ANY PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND ANY PERSON HAVING OR CLAIMING PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE COURT SHALL DETERMINE WHO IS ENTITLED TO APPOINTMENT UNDER SECTION 14-3203, MAKE A PROPER APPOINTMENT AND, IF APPROPRIATE, TERMINATE ANY PRIOR APPOINTMENT FOUND TO HAVE BEEN IMPROPER AS PROVIDED IN CASES OF REMOVAL UNDER SECTION 14-3611.

ARTICLE 5. SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION

14-3501. Supervised administration; nature of proceeding supervised administration is a single in Rem proceeding to secure complete administration and settlement of a decedent's estate under the continuing authority of the court which extends until entry of an order approving distribution of the estate and discharging the personal representative or other order terminating the proceeding. A supervised personal representative is responsible to the court, as well as to the

INTERESTED PARTIES. AND IS SUBJECT TO DIRECTIONS CONCERNING THE ESTATE MADE BY THE COURT ON ITS OWN MOTION OR ON THE MOTION OF ANY INTERESTED PARTY. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS ARTICLE. OR AS OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE COURT, A SUPERVISED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS THE SAME DUTIES AND POWERS AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHO IS NOT SUPER-VISED.

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14-3502. Supervised administration; petition; order

A PETITION FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION MAY BE FILED BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON OR BY A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AT ANY TIME OR THE PRAYER FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION MAY BE JOINED WITH A PETITION IN A TESTACY OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDING. IF THE TESTACY OF THE DECEDENT AND THE PRIORITY AND QUALIFICATION OF ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAVE NOT BEEN ADJUDICATED PREVIOUSLY, THE PETITION FOR SUPERVISED ADMINIS-TRATION SHALL INCLUDE THE MATTERS REQUIRED OF A PETITION IN A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING AND THE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES APPLI-CABLE TO A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING APPLY. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY AD-JUDICATED, THE COURT SHALL ADJUDICATE THE TESTACY OF THE DECEDENT AND QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PRIORITY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN ANY CASE INVOLVING A REQUEST FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION, EVEN THOUGH THE REQUEST FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION MAY BE DENIED. AFTER NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS. THE COURT SHALL ORDER SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE:

- 1. IF THE DECEDENT'S WILL DIRECTS SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION, IT SHALL BE ORDERED UNLESS THE COURT FINDS THAT CIRCUMSTANCES BEARING ON THE NEED FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION HAVE CHANGED SINCE THE EXECUTION OF THE WILL AND THAT THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION.
- 2. IF THE DECEDENT'S WILL DIRECTS UNSUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION. SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION SHALL BE ORDERED ONLY UPON A FINDING THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE.
- 3. IN OTHER CASES IF THE COURT FINDS THAT SUPERVISED ADMINIS-TRATION IS NECESSARY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

14-3503. Supervised administration; effect on other proceedings

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A. THE PENDENCY OF A PROCEEDING FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE STAYS ACTION ON ANY INFORMAL APPLICATION THEN PENDING OR THEREAFTER FILED.

- B. IF A WILL HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY PROBATED IN INFORMAL PROCEED-INGS, THE EFFECT OF THE FILING OF A PETITION FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRA-TION IS AS PROVIDED FOR FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS BY SECTION 14-3401.
- C. AFTER HE HAS RECEIVED NOTICE OF THE FILING OF A PETITION FOR SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED PREVIOUSLY SHALL NOT EXERCISE HIS POWER TO DISTRIBUTE ANY ESTATE. THE FILING OF THE PETITION DOES NOT AFFECT HIS OTHER POWERS AND DUTIES UNLESS THE COURT RESTRICTS THE EXERCISE OF ANY OF THEM PENDING FULL HEARING ON THE PETITION.

14-3504. <u>Supervised administration; powers</u> of personal representative

UNLESS RESTRICTED BY THE COURT, A SUPERVISED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS, WITHOUT INTERIM ORDERS APPROVING EXERCISE OF A POWER, ALL POWERS OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THIS TITLE, BUT HE SHALL NOT EXERCISE HIS POWER TO MAKE ANY DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE WITHOUT PRIOR ORDER OF THE COURT. ANY OTHER RESTRICTION ON THE POWER OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHICH MAY BE ORDERED BY THE COURT MUST BE ENDORSED ON HIS LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT AND, UNLESS SO ENDORSED, IS INEFFECTIVE AS TO PERSONS DEALING IN GOOD FAITH WITH THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

14-3505. Supervised administration; interim orders;

distribution and closing orders

UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE COURT, SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION IS TERMINATED BY ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH TIME RESTRICTIONS, NOTICES AND CONTENTS OF ORDERS PRESCRIBED FOR PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 14-3931. INTERIM ORDERS APPROVING OR DIRECTING PARTIAL DISTRIBUTIONS OR GRANTING OTHER RELIEF MAY BE ISSUED BY THE COURT AT ANY TIME DURING THE PENDENCY OF A SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR ANY INTERESTED PERSON.

ARTICLE 6. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; APPOINTMENT, CONTROL AND TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY

2 PRIOR TO RECEIVING LETTERS. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL 3 QUALIFY BY FILING WITH THE APPOINTING COURT ANY REQUIRED BOND AND A STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE. 5 14-3602. Acceptance of appointment; consent to ĥ jurisdiction 7 BY ACCEPTING APPOINTMENT, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SUBMITS PER-8 SONALLY TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN ANY PROCEEDING RELATING TO 9 THE ESTATE THAT MAY BE INSTITUTED BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON. NOTICE 10 OF ANY PROCEEDING SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 11 OR MAILED TO HIM BY ORDINARY FIRST CLASS MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS AS LISTED 12 IN THE APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OR AS THEREAFTER REPORTED TO THE COURT AND TO HIS ADDRESS AS THEN KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER. 13 14 14-3603. Bond not required without court order, exceptions NO BOND IS REQUIRED OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN 15 INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS, EXCEPT: 16 17 1. UPON THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR. 18 2. IF AN EXECUTOR OR OTHER PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS APPOINTED 19 TO ADMINISTER AN ESTATE UNDER A WILL CONTAINING AN EXPRESS REQUIREMENT 20 OF BOND. 21 3. IF BOND IS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 14-3605. BOND MAY BE REQUIRED BY COURT ORDER AT THE TIME OF APPOINTMENT OF A 22 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN ANY FORMAL PROCEEDING EXCEPT 23 24 THAT BOND IS NOT REQUIRED OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS IF THE WILL RELIEVES THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 25 26 OF BOND, UNLESS BOND HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY AN INTERESTED PARTY AND 27 THE COURT IS SATISFIED THAT IT IS DESIRABLE. BOND REQUIRED BY ANY 28 WILL MAY BE DISPENSED WITH IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS UPON DETERMINATION BY THE COURT THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY. NO BOND IS REQUIRED OF ANY 29

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OF HIS DUTIES.

14-3601. Qualification

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHO, PURSUANT TO STATUTE, HAS DEPOSITED CASH OR COLLATERAL WITH AN AGENCY OF THIS STATE TO SECURE PERFORMANCE

1 14-3604. Bond amount; security; procedure; reduction 2 IF BOND IS REQUIRED AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILL OR ORDER DO NOT SPECIFY THE AMOUNT, UNLESS STATED IN HIS APPLICATION OR PETITION. 3 4 THE PERSON QUALIFYING SHALL FILE A STATEMENT UNDER OATH WITH THE 5 REGISTRAR INDICATING HIS BEST ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT AND OF THE INCOME EXPECTED FROM THE PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE DURING THE NEXT YEAR, AND HE SHALL EXECUTE AND FILE A 7 8 BOND WITH THE REGISTRAR, OR GIVE OTHER SUITABLE SECURITY, IN AN AMOUNT NOT LESS THAN THE ESTIMATE. THE REGISTRAR SHALL DETERMINE THAT THE 9 10 BOND IS DULY EXECUTED BY A CORPORATE SURETY. OR ONE OR MORE INDIVIDUAL SURETIES WHOSE PERFORMANCE IS SECURED BY PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. 11 MORTGAGE ON REAL PROPERTY OR OTHER ADEQUATE SECURITY. THE REGISTRAR 12 NAY PERMIT THE AMOUNT OF THE BOND TO BE REDUCED BY THE VALUE OF ASSETS 13 14 OF THE ESTATE DEPOSITED WITH A DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. AS DE-15 FINED IN SECTION 14-6106. IN A MANNER THAT PREVENTS THEIR UNAUTHORIZED 16 DISPOSITION. ON PETITION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR ANOTHER INTERESTED PERSON THE COURT MAY EXCUSE A REQUIREMENT OF BOND. INCREASE 17 OR REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF THE BOND, RELEASE SURETIES, OR PERMIT THE 18 19 SUBSTITUTION OF ANOTHER BOND WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT SURETIES. 20 14-3605. Demand for bond by interested person 21 ANY PERSON APPARENTLY HAVING AN INTEREST IN THE ESTATE WORTH IN EXCESS OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, OR ANY CREDITOR HAVING A CLAIM IN EX-22 23 CESS OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, MAY MAKE A WRITTEN DEMAND THAT A PER-SONAL REPRESENTATIVE GIVE BOND. THE DEMAND MUST BE FILED WITH THE 24 REGISTRAR AND A COPY MAILED TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. IF APPOINT-25 MENT AND QUALIFICATION HAVE OCCURRED. THEREUPON, BOND IS REQUIRED, 26 BUT THE REQUIREMENT CEASES IF THE PERSON DEMANDING BOND CEASES TO BE 27 28 INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE, OR IF BOND IS EXCUSED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3603 OR 14-3604. AFTER HE HAS RECEIVED NOTICE AND UNTIL THE FILING 29 OF THE BOND OR CESSATION OF THE REQUIREMENT OF BOND, THE PERSONAL REP-30 RESENTATIVE SHALL REFRAIN FROM EXERCISING ANY POWERS OF HIS OFFICE 31 EXCEPT AS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE ESTATE. FAILURE OF THE PERSONAL 32 33 REPRESENTATIVE TO MEET A REQUIREMENT OF BONJ BY GIVING SUITABLE BOND

WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE IS CAUSE FOR HIS REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

14-3606. Terms and conditions of bonds

- A. THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS APPLY TO ANY BOND REQUIRED BY THIS ARTICLE.
- 1. BONDS SHALL NAME THE STATE AS OBLIGEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE AND SHALL BE CONDITIONED UPON THE FAITHFUL DISCHARGE BY THE FIDUCIARY OF ALL DUTIES ACCORDING TO LAW.
- 2. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY THE TERMS OF THE APPROVED BOND, SURETIES ARE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE WITH THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND WITH EACH OTHER. THE ADDRESS OF SURETIES SHALL BE STATED IN THE BOND.
 - 3. BY EXECUTING AN APPROVED BOND OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE SURETY CONSENTS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE PROBATE COURT WHICH ISSUED LETTERS TO THE PRIMARY OBLIGOR IN ANY PROCEEDINGS PERTAINING TO THE FIDUCIARY DUTIES OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND NAMING THE SURETY AS A PARTY. NOTICE OF ANY PROCEEDING SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SURETY OR MAILED TO HIM BY REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS AS LISTED WITH THE COURT WHERE THE BOND IS FILED AND TO HIS ADDRESS AS THEN KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER.
 - 4. ON PETITION OF A SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, ANY
 OTHER PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SAME DECEDENT, OR ANY INTERESTED
 PERSON, A PROCEEDING IN THE COURT MAY BE INITIATED AGAINST A SURETY
 FOR BREACH OF THE OBLIGATION OF THE BOND OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
 - 5. THE BOND OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS NOT VOID AFTER THE FIRST RECOVERY BUT MAY BE PROCEEDED AGAINST FROM TIME TO TIME UNTIL THE WHOLE PENALTY IS EXHAUSTED.
- B. NO ACTION OR PROCEEDING MAY BE COMMENCED AGAINST THE SURETY ON ANY MATTER AS TO WHICH AN ACTION OR PROCEEDING AGAINST THE PRIMARY OBLIGOR IS BARRED BY ADJUDICATION OR LIMITATION.
- 32 14-3607. Order restraining personal representative
 - A. ON PETITION OF ANY PERSON WHO APPEARS TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN

THE ESTATE, THE COURT BY TEMPORARY ORDER MAY RESTRAIN A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM PERFORMING SPECIFIED ACTS OF ADMINISTRATION, DISBURSEMENT OR DISTRIBUTION, OR EXERCISE OF ANY POWERS OR DISCHARGE OF ANY
DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE, OR MAKE ANY OTHER ORDER TO SECURE PROPER PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY, IF IT APPEARS TO THE COURT THAT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OTHERWISE MAY TAKE SOME ACTION WHICH WOULD JEOPARDIZE UNREASONABLY THE INTEREST OF THE APPLICANT OR OF SOME OTHER INTERESTED PERB SON. PERSONS WITH WHOM THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY TRANSACT

B. THE MATTER SHALL BE SET FOR HEARING WITHIN TEN DAYS UNLESS THE PARTIES OTHERWISE AGREE. NOTICE AS THE COURT DIRECTS SHALL BE GIVEN TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND HIS ATTORNEY OF RECORD, IF ANY, AND TO ANY OTHER PARTIES NAMED DEFENDANT IN THE PETITION.

14-3608. <u>Termination of appointment; general</u>

BUSINESS MAY BE MADE PARTIES.

TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OCCURS AS INDICATED IN SECTIONS 14-3609 THROUGH 14-3612. TERMINATION ENDS THE RIGHT AND POWER PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AS CONFERRED BY THIS TITLE OR ANY WILL, EXCEPT THAT A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO DISTRIBUTION OR UNTIL RESTRAINED OR ENJOINED BY COURT ORDER, MAY PERFORM ACTS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ESTATE AND MAY DELIVER THE ASSETS TO A SUCCESSOR REPRESENTATIVE. TERMINATION DOES NOT DISCHARGE A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM LIABILITY FOR TRANSACTIONS OR OMISSIONS OCCURRING BEFORE TERMINATION, OR RELIEVE HIM OF THE DUTY TO PRESERVE ASSETS SUBJECT TO HIS CONTROL, TO ACCOUNT THEREFOR AND TO DELIVER THE ASSETS. TERMINATION DOES NOT AFFECT THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OVER THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, BUT TERMINATES HIS AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT THE ESTATE IN ANY PENDING OR FUTURE PROCEEDING.

14-3609. Termination of appointment; death or disability
THE DEATH OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR THE APPOINTMENT OF A
CONSERVATOR FOR THE ESTATE OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, TERMINATES
HIS APPOINTMENT. UNTIL APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF A SUCCESSOR
OR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO REPLACE THE DECEASED OR PROTECTED REPRESENTATIVE, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ESTATE OF THE DECEASED OR PROTECTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IF ANY, HAS THE DUTY TO PROTECT THE

1 ESTATE POSSESSED AND BEING ADMINISTERED BY HIS DECEDENT OR WARD AT THE
2 TIME HIS APPOINTMENT TERMINATES, HAS THE POWER TO PERFORM ACTS NECESSARY
3 FOR PROTECTION AND SHALL ACCOUNT FOR AND DELIVER THE ESTATE ASSETS TO
4 A SUCCESSOR OR SPECIAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE UPON HIS APPOINTMENT AND
5 QUALIFICATION.

14-3610. Termination of appointment; voluntary

- A. AN APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TERMINATES AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3933, ONE YEAR AFTER THE FILING OF A CLOSING STATEMENT.
- B. AN ORDER CLOSING AN ESTATE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3932 OR 14-3933 TERMINATES AN APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- C. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY RESIGN HIS POSITION BY FILING A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF RESIGNATION WITH THE REGISTRAR AFTER HE HAS GIVEN AT LEAST FIFTEEN DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE PERSONS KNOWN TO BE INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE. IF NO ONE APPLIES OR PETITIONS FOR APPOINT-MENT OF A SUCCESSOR REPRESENTATIVE WITHIN THE TIME INDICATED IN THE NOTICE. THE FILED STATEMENT OF RESIGNATION IS INEFFECTIVE AS A TER-MINATION OF APPOINTMENT AND IN ANY EVENT IS EFFECTIVE ONLY UPON THE APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF A SUCCESSOR REPRESENTATIVE AND DELIVERY OF THE ASSETS TO HIM.

14-3511. <u>Termination of appointment by removal;</u> cause; procedure

A. A PERSON INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE MAY PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR CAUSE AT ANY TIME. UPON FILING OF THE PETITION, THE COURT SHALL FIX A TIME AND PLACE FOR HEARING. NOTICE SHALL BE GIVEN BY THE PETITIONER TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AND TO OTHER PERSONS AS THE COURT MAY ORDER. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE ORDERED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3607, AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL NOT ACT EXCEPT TO ACCOUNT, TO CORRECT MALADMINISTRATION OR PRESERVE THE ESTATE. IF REMOVAL IS ORDERED, THE COURT ALSO SHALL DIRECT BY ORDER THE DISPOSITION OF THE ASSETS REMAINING IN THE NAME OF, OR UNDER THE CONTROL OF, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BEING REMOVED.

B. CAUSE FOR REMOVAL EXISTS:

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MAY BE.

- 1. WHEN REMOVAL WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE ESTATE.
- IF IT IS SHOWN THAT A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR THE PERSON
 SEEKING HIS APPOINTMENT INTENTIONALLY MISREPRESENTED MATERIAL FACTS IN
 THE PROCEEDINGS LEADING TO HIS APPOINTMENT.
- 3. IF IT IS SHOWN THAT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS DISRE-GARDED AN ORDER OF THE COURT, HAS BECOME INCAPABLE OF DISCHARGING THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE, HAS MISMANAGED THE ESTATE OR FAILED TO PERFORM ANY DUTY PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE.
- UNLESS THE DECEDENT'S WILL DIRECTS OTHERWISE, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
 APPOINTED AT THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE, INCIDENT TO SECURING APPOINTMENT
 OF HIMSELF OR HIS NOMINEE AS ANCILLARY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, MAY
 OBTAIN REMOVAL OF ANOTHER WHO WAS APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
 IN THIS STATE TO ADMINISTER LOCAL ASSETS.

15 14-3612. Termination of appointment; change of testacy status 16 EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE ORDERED IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS, THE PROBATE OF A WILL SUBSEQUENT TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 17 18 IN INTESTACY OR UNDER A WILL WHICH IS SUPERSEDED BY FORMAL PROBATE OF 19 ANOTHER WILL. OR THE VACATION OF AN INFORMAL PROBATE OF A WILL SUBSE-QUENT TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE THEREUNDER. 20 DOES NOT TERMINATE THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 21 ALTHOUGH HIS POWERS MAY BE REDUCED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3401. 22 23 TERMINATION OCCURS UPON APPOINTMENT IN INFORMAL OR FORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS OF A PERSON ENTITLED TO APPOINTMENT UNDER THE LATER ASSUMP-24 TION CONCERNING TESTACY. IF NO REQUEST FOR NEW APPOINTMENT IS MADE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER EXPIRATION OF TIME FOR APPEAL FROM THE ORDER 26 IN FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS. OR FROM THE INFORMAL PROBATE. CHANGING 27 28 THE ASSUMPTION CONCERNING TESTACY. THE PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE UPON REQUEST MAY BE APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 29

14-3613. Successor personal representative

ARTICLES 3 AND 4 OF THIS CHAPTE GOVERN PROCEEDINGS FOR APPOINTMEST OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO SUCCEED ONE WHOSE APPOINTMENT HAS

UNDER THE SUBSEQUENTLY PROBATED WILL. OR AS IN INTESTACY AS THE CASE

BEEN TERMINATED. AFTER APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION. A SUCCESSOR 1 2 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED IN ALL ACTIONS AND PROCEED-3 INGS TO WHICH THE FORMER PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WAS A PARTY. AND NO 4 NOTICE. PROCESS OR CLAIM WHICH WAS GIVEN OR SERVED UPON THE FORMER PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE NEED BE GIVEN TO OR SERVED UPON THE SUCCESSOR IN ORDER TO PRESERVE ANY POSITION OR RIGHT THE PERSON GIVING THE NOTICE 7 OR FILING THE CLAIM MAY THEREBY HAVE OBTAINED OR PRESERVED WITH REFERENCE 8 TO THE FORMER PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE ORDERED BY 9 THE COURT. THE SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS THE POWERS AND 10 DUTIES IN RESPECT TO THE CONTINUED ADMINISTRATION WHICH THE FORMER PER-11 SONAL REPRESENTATIVE WOULD HAVE HAD IF HIS APPOINTMENT HAD NOT BEEN

14-3614. Special administrator; appointment

A SPECIAL ADMINISTER MAY BE APPOINTED:

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31 32 TERMINATED.

- 1. INFORMALLY BY THE REGISTRAR ON THE APPLICATION OF ANY INTER-ESTED PERSON WHEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE ESTATE OF A DECEDENT PRIOR TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR IF A PRIOR APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN TERMINATED AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3609.
- 2. IN A FORMAL PROCEEDING BY ORDER OF THE COURT ON THE PETITION OF ANY INTERESTED PERSON AND FINDING, AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING, THAT APPOINTMENT IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE ESTATE OR TO SECURE ITS PROPER ADMINISTRATION INCLUDING ITS ADMINISTRATION IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE A GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE CANNOT OR SHOULD NOT ACT. IF IT APPEARS TO THE COURT THAT AN EMERGENCY EXISTS, APPOINTMENT MAY BE ORDERED WITHOUT NOTICE.

14-3615. Special administrator; who may be appointed

- A. IF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR IS TO BE APPOINTED PENDING THE PROBATE OF A WILL WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF A PENDING APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR PROBATE, THE PERSON NAMED EXECUTOR IN THE WILL SHALL BE APPOINTED IF AVAILABLE, AND QUALIFIED.
- B. IN OTHER CASES, ANY PROPER PERSON MAY BE APPOINTED SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

14-3616. Special administrator; appointed informally; powers and duties

A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED BY THE REGISTRAR IN INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-3614, PARAGRAPH 1 HAS THE DUTY TO COLLECT AND MANAGE THE ASSETS OF THE ESTATE, TO PRESERVE THEM, TO ACCOUNT THEREFOR AND TO DELIVER THEM TO THE GENERAL PERSONAL REPRE-7 SENTATIVE UPON HIS QUALIFICATION. THE SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR HAS THE POWER OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE UNDER THIS TITLE NECESSARY TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES.

14-3617. Special administrator; formal proceedings;

power and duties

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A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT IN ANY FORMAL PROCEEDING HAS THE POWER OF A GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE EXCEPT AS LIMITED IN THE APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES AS PRESCRIBED IN THE ORDER. THE APPOINTMENT MAY BE FOR A SPECIFIED TIME. TO PERFORM PARTIC-ULAR ACTS OR ON OTHER TERMS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT.

14-3618. Termination of appointment; special administrator

THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR TERMINATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE ORDER OF APPOINTMENT OR ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. IN OTHER CASES, THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR IS SUBJECT TO TERMINATION AS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 14-3608 THROUGH 14-3611.

ARTICLE 7. DUTIES AND POWERS OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES

14-3701. Time of accrual of duties and powers

THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE COMPRENCE UPON HIS APPOINTMENT. THE POWERS OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE RELATE BACK IN TIME TO GIVE ACTS BY THE PERSON APPOINTED WHICH ARE BENEFICIAL TO THE ESTATE OCCURRING PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT THE SAME EFFECT AS THOSE OC-CURRING THEREAFTER. PRIOR TO APPOINTMENT. A PERSON NAMED EXECUTOR IN A WILL MAY CARRY OUT WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DECEDENT RELATING TO HIS BODY, FUNERAL AND BURIAL ARRANGEMENTS. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY RATIFY AND ACCEPT ACTS ON BEHALF OF THE ESTATE DONE BY OTHERS WHERE THE ACTS WOULD HAVE BEEN PROPER FOR A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

14-3702. Priority among different letters

A PERSON TO WHOM GENERAL LETTERS ARE ISSUED FIRST HAS EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY UNDER THE LETTERS UNTIL HIS APPOINTMENT IS TERMINATED OR MODIFIED. IF, THROUGH ERROR, GENERAL LETTERS ARE AFTERWARDS ISSUED TO ANOTHER, THE FIRST APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE MAY RECOVER ANY PROPERTY OF THE LETTER IN THE HANDS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SUBSEQUENTLY APPOINTED, BUT THE ACTS OF THE LATTER DONE IN GOOD FAITH BEFORE NOTICE OF THE FIRST LETTERS ARE NOT VOID FOR WANT OF VALIDITY OF APPOINTMENT.

14-3703. General duties; relation and liability to persons interested in estate; standing to sue

- A. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS A FIDUCIARY WHO SHALL OBSERVE THE STANDARDS OF CARE APPLICABLE TO TRUSTEES AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-7302. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS UNDER A DUTY TO SETTLE AND DISTRIBUTE THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF ANY PROBATED AND EFFECTIVE WILL AND THIS TITLE, AND AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AND EFFICIENTLY AS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE ESTATE. HE SHALL USE THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED UPON HIM BY THIS TITLE, THE TERMS OF THE WILL, IF ANY, AND ANY ORDER IN PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH HE IS PARTY FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF SUCCESSORS TO THE ESTATE.
- B. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL NOT BE SURCHARGED FOR ACTS OF ADMINISTRATION OR DISTRIBUTION IF THE CONDUCT IN QUESTION WAS AUTHORIZED AT THE TIME. SUBJECT TO OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF ADMINISTRATION, AN INFORMALLY PROBATED WILL IS AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER AND DISTRIBUTE THE ESTATE ACCORDING TO ITS TERMS. AN ORDER OF APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WHETHER ISSUED IN INFORMAL OR FORMAL PROCEEDINGS, IS AUTHORITY TO DISTRIBUTE APPARENTLY INTESTATE ASSETS TO THE HEIRS OF THE DECEDENT IF, AT THE TIME OF DISTRIBUTION, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS NOT AWARE OF A PENDING TESTACY PROCEEDING, A PROCEEDING TO VACATE AN ORDER ENTERED IN AN EARLIER TESTACY PROCEEDING, A FORMAL PROCEEDING QUESTIONING HIS APPOINTMENT OR FITNESS TO CONTINUE, OR A SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION PROCEEDING. NOTHING IN THIS SECTION AFFECTS THE DUTY OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO ADMINISTER AND DISTRIBUTE THE ESTATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF CLAIMANTS, THE SURVIVING

SPOUSE, ANY MINOR AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND ANY PRETERMITTED CHILD OF THE DECEDENT AS DESCRIBED ELSEWHERE IN THIS TITLE.

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17 18 C. EXCEPT AS TO PROCEEDINGS WHICH DO NOT SURVIVE THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF A DECEDENT DOMICILED IN THIS STATE AT HIS DEATH HAS THE SAME STANDING TO SUE AND BE SUED IN THE COURTS OF THIS STATE AND THE COURTS OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION AS HIS DECEDENT HAD IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO DEATH.

14-3704. Personal representative to proceed without court order; exception

A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL PROCEED EXPEDITIOUSLY WITH THE SETTLEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE AND, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR ORDERED IN REGARD TO A SUPERVISED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, DO SO WITHOUT ADJUDICATION, ORDER OR DIRECTION OF THE COURT, BUT HE MAY INVOKE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT, IN PROCEEDINGS AUTHORIZED BY THIS TITLE, TO RESOLVE QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ESTATE OR ITS ADMINISTRATION.

14-3705. <u>Duty of personal representative; information to</u> heirs and devisees

NOT LATER THAN TEN DAYS AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT EVERY PERSONAL REP-19 20 RESENTATIVE, EXCEPT ANY SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR, SHALL GIVE INFORMATION 21 OF HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE HEIRS AND DEVISEES, INCLUDING, IF THERE HAS BEEN NO FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING AND IF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 22 MAS APPOINTED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE DECEDENT DIED INTESTATE. THE 23 DEVISES IN ANY WILL MENTIONED IN THE APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. THE INFORMATION SHALL BE DELIVERED OR SENT 25 BY ORDINARY MAIL TO EACH OF THE HEIRS AND DEVISEES WHOSE ADDRESS IS 26 REASONABLY AVAILABLE TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. THE DUTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO REQUIRE INFORMATION TO PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN ADJUDICATED IN 28 29 A PRIOR FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING TO HAVE NO INTEREST IN THE ESTATE. 30 THE INFORMATION SHALL INCLUDE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE, INDICATE THAT IT IS BEING SENT TO PERSONS WHO HAVE OR MAY 31 HAVE SOME INTEREST IN THE ESTATE BEING ADMINISTERED. INDICATE WHETHER 32 BOND HAS BEEN FILED. AND DESCRIBE THE WURT WHERE PAPERS RELATING TO

THE ESTATE ARE ON FILE. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE'S FAILURE TO GIVE THIS INFORMATION IS A BREACH OF HIS DUTY TO THE PERSONS CONCERNED BUT DOES NOT AFFECT THE VALIDITY OF HIS APPOINTMENT, HIS POWERS OR OTHER DUTIES. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY INFORM OTHER PERSONS OF HIS APPOINTMENT BY DELIVERY OR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS MAIL.

14-3706. Duty of personal representative; inventory and appraisement

WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WHO IS NOT A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR OR A SUCCESSOR TO ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED THIS DUTY, SHALL PREPARE AND FILE OR MAIL AN INVENTORY OF PROPERTY OWNED BY THE DECEDENT AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, LISTING IT WITH REASONABLE DETAIL, AND INDICATING AS TO EACH LISTED ITEM, ITS FAIR MARKET VALUE AS OF THE DATE OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH, ITS NATURE AS COMMUNITY OR SEPARATE PROPERTY AND THE TYPE AND AMOUNT OF ANY ENCUMBRANCE THAT MAY EXIST WITH REFERENCE TO ANY ITEM. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL SEND A COPY OF THE INVENTORY TO INTERESTED PERSONS WHO REQUEST IT, OR HE MAY FILE THE ORIGINAL OF THE INVENTORY WITH THE COURT.

14-3707. Employment of appraisers

THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY EMPLOY A QUALIFIED AND DISINTERESTED APPRAISER TO ASSIST HIM IN ASCERTAINING THE FAIR MARKET VALUE AS OF THE DATE OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH OF ANY ASSET THE VALUE OF WHICH MAY BE SUBJECT TO REASONABLE DOUBT. DIFFERENT PERSONS MAY BE EMPLOYED TO APPRAISE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE ESTATE. THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ANY APPRAISER SHALL BE INDICATED ON THE INVENTORY WITH THE ITEM OR ITEMS HE APPRAISED.

14-3708. <u>Duty of personal representative; supplementary inventory</u>

IF ANY PROPERTY NOT INCLUDED IN THE ORIGINAL INVENTORY COMES TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR IF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE LEARNS THAT THE VALUE OR DESCRIPTION INDICATED IN THE ORIGINAL INVENTORY FOR ANY ITEM IS ERRONEOUS OR MISLEADING, HE SHALL MAKE A SUPPLEMENTARY INVENTORY OR APPRAISEMENT SHOWING THE MARKET VALUE AS OF

THE DATE OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH OF THE NEW ITEM OR THE REVISED MARKET VALUE OR DESCRIPTIONS, AND THE APPRAISERS OR OTHER DATA RELIED UPON, IF ANY, AND FILE IT WITH THE COURT IF THE ORIGINAL INVENTORY WAS FILED, OR FURNISH COPIES THEREOF OR INFORMATION THEREOF TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE NEW INFORMATION.

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6 14-3709. Duty of personal representative; possession of estate 7 EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY A DECEDENT'S WILL, EVERY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS A RIGHT TO, AND SHALL TAKE POSSESSION OR CONTROL OF. 8 THE DECEDENT'S PROPERTY, EXCEPT THAT ANY REAL PROPERTY OR TANGIBLE PER-9 SONAL PROPERTY MAY BE LEFT WITH OR SURRENDERED TO THE PERSON PRESUM-10 TIVELY ENTITLED THERETO UNLESS OR UNTIL. IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE PERSONAL 11 REPRESENTATIVE. POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY BY HIM WILL BE NECESSARY FOR 12 PURPOSES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE REQUEST BY A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 13 FOR DELIVERY OF ANY PROPERTY POSSESSED BY AN HEIR OR DEVISEE IS CON-14 CLUSIVE EVIDENCE, IN ANY ACTION AGAINST THE HEIR OR DEVISEE FOR POS-SESSION THEREOF. THAT THE POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY BY THE PERSONAL 16 REPRESENTATIVE IS NECESSARY FOR PURPOSES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE 17 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL PAY TAXES ON. AND TAKE ALL STEPS REASON-18 ABLY NECESSARY FOR THE MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF, THE 19 ESTATE IN HIS POSSESSION. HE MAY MAINTAIN AN ACTION TO RECOVER POSSES-20 21 SION OF PROPERTY OR TO DETERMINE THE TITLE THERETO.

14-3710. Power to avoid transfers; action to set aside fraudulent conveyances

A. THE PROPERTY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF UNSECURED DEBTS OF A DECEDENT INCLUDES ALL PROPERTY TRANSFERRED BY HIM BY ANY MEANS WHICH IS IN LAW YOLD OR VOLDABLE AS AGAINST HIS CREDITORS AND SUBJECT TO PRIOR LIENS. THE RIGHT TO RECOVER THIS PROPERTY, SO FAR AS NECESSARY FOR THE PAYMENT OF UNSECURED DEBTS OF THE DECEDENT, IS EXCLUSIVELY IN THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

8. WHEN THERE IS A DEFICIENCY OF ASSETS IN CUSTODY OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, AND DECEDENT IN HIS LIFETIME HAS CONVEYED OR TRANS-FERRED PROPERTY, OR ANY RIGHTS OR INTERESTS THEREIN, WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD CREDITORS, OR TO AVOID A RIGHT, DEBT OR DUTY OF ANY PERSON, OR

THE DATE OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH OF THE NEW ITEM OR THE REVISED MARKET VALUE OR DESCRIPTIONS, AND THE APPRAISERS OR OTHER DATA RELIED UPON, IF ANY, AND FILE IT WITH THE COURT IF THE ORIGINAL INVENTORY WAS FILED, OR FURNISH COPIES THEREOF OR INFORMATION THEREOF TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE NEW INFORMATION.

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14-3709. Duty of personal representative; possession of estate EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY A DECEDENT'S WILL. EVERY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS A RIGHT TO, AND SHALL TAKE POSSESSION OR CONTROL OF. THE DECEDENT'S PROPERTY. EXCEPT THAT ANY REAL PROPERTY OR TANGIBLE PER-SONAL PROPERTY MAY BE LEFT WITH OR SURRENDERED TO THE PERSON PRESUM-TIVELY ENTITLED THERETO UNLESS OR UNTIL. IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY BY HIM WILL BE NECESSARY FOR PURPOSES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE REQUEST BY A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR DELIVERY OF ANY PROPERTY POSSESSED BY AN HEIR OR DEVISEE IS CON-CLUSIVE EVIDENCE. IN ANY ACTION AGAINST THE HEIR OR DEVISEE FOR POS-SESSION THEREOF. THAT THE POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS NECESSARY FOR PURPOSES OF ADMINISTRATION. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL PAY TAXES ON. AND TAKE ALL STEPS REASON-ABLY NECESSARY FOR THE MANAGEMENT. PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF, THE ESTATE IN HIS POSSESSION. HE MAY MAINTAIN AN ACTION TO RECOVER PCSSES-SION OF PROPERTY OR TO DETERMINE THE TITLE THERETO.

14-3710. Power to avoid transfers; action to set aside fraudulent conveyances

- A. THE PROPERTY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF UNSECURED DEBTS OF A DECEDENT INCLUDES ALL PROPERTY TRANSFERRED BY HIM BY ANY MEANS WHICH IS IN LAW VOID OR VOIDABLE AS AGAINST HIS CREDITORS AND SUBJECT TO PRIOR LIENS. THE RIGHT TO RECOVER THIS PROPERTY, SO FAR AS NECESSARY FOR THE PAYMENT OF UNSECURED DEBTS OF THE DECEDENT, IS EXCLUSIVELY IN THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- B. WHEN THERE IS A DEFICIENCY OF ASSETS IN CUSTODY OF AN EXECUTOR
 OR ADMINISTRATOR, AND DECEDENT IN HIS LIFETIME HAS CONVEYED OR TRANSFERRED PROPERTY, OR ANY RIGHTS OR INTERESTS THEREIN, WITH INTENT TO DETRAUD CREDITORS, OR TO AVOID A RIGHT, DEBT OR DUTY OF ANY PERSON, OR

HAS CONVEYED OR TRANSFERRED THE PROPERTY SO THAT THE CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER BY LAW IS VOID AS AGAINST CREDITORS, THE EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR
SHALL COMMENCE AND PROSECUTE AN ACTION FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CREDITORS, AND SHALL RECOVER PROPERTY WHICH HAS
BEEN SO CONVEYED OR TRANSFERRED, WHATEVER MAY HAVE BEEN THE MANNER OF
THE CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER.

- C. THE EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR IS NOT BOUND TO BRING THE ACTION UNLESS THE CREDITORS PAY SUCH PART OF THE COSTS AND EXPENSES OF THE ACTION, OR GIVE SUCH SURETY TO THE EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR THEREFOR AS THE COURT ON APPLICATION BY THE CREDITORS MAY DIRECT.
- D. THE PROPERTY RECOVERED SHALL BE SUBJECT TO PAYMENT OF THE
 DEBTS OF DECEDENT AS OTHER PROPERTY IN CUSTODY OF THE EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

14-3711. Powers of personal representatives; in general until termination of his appointment a personal representative has the same power over the title to property of the estate that an absolute owner would have, in trust homever, for the benefit of the creditors and others interested in the estate. This power may be exercised without notice, hearing or order of court.

14-3712. <u>Improper exercise of power; breach of fiduciary duty</u>
IF THE EXERCISE OF POWER CONCERNING THE ESTATE IS IMPROPER, THE
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS LIABLE TO INTERESTED PERSONS FOR DAMAGE OR
LOSS RESULTING FROM BREACH OF HIS FIDUCIARY DUTY TO THE SAME EXTENT AS
A TRUSTEE OF AN EXPRESS TRUST. THE RIGHTS OF PURCHASERS AND OTHERS
DEALING WITH A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL BE DETERMINED AS PROVIDED
IN SECTIONS 14-3713 AND 14-3714.

14-37i3. Sale, encumbrance or transaction involving conflict of interest; voidable; exceptions

ANY SALE OR ENCUMBRANCE TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, HIS SPOUSE, AGENT OR ATTORNEY, OR ANY CORPORATION OR TRUST IN WHICH HE HAS A SUB-STANTIAL BENEFICIAL INTEREST, OR ANY TRANSACTION WHICH IS AFFECTED BY A SUBSTANTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST ON THE PART OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IS VOIDABLE BY ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE EXCEPT ONE

1. THE WILL OR A CONTRACT ENTERED INTO BY THE DECEDENT EXPRESSLY 2 3 AUTHORIZED THE TRANSACTION. 4 2. THE TRANSACTION IS APPROVED BY THE COURT AFTER NOTICE TO 5 INTERESTED PERSONS. 6 14-3714. Persons dealing with personal representative; 7 protection A PERSON WHO IN GOOD FAITH EITHER ASSISTS OR DEALS WITH ANOTHER q PERSON ACTING AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, ON THE BASIS OF A COPY OF LETTERS CERTIFIED BY OR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COURT OR AN OFFICER 10 THEREOF WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF THE TRANSACTION. IS PROTECTED AS IF THE 11 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE PROPERLY EXERCISED HIS POWER AND EVEN THOUGH 12 THE AUTHORITY OF THAT PERSON AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS BEEN TERMI-NATED. THE FACT THAT A PERSON KNOWINGLY DEALS WITH ONE WHO PURPORTS 14 TO ACT AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE DOES NOT ALONE REQUIRE THE PERSON TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXISTENCE OF A POWER. THE PROPRIETY OF ITS EXERCISE. OR THE CURRENT AUTHORITY OF THE PURPORTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 17 EXCEPT FOR RESTRICTIONS ON POWERS OF SUPERVISED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES WHICH ARE ENDORSED ON LETTERS AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3504, NO PRO-VISION IN ANY WILL OR ORDER OF COURT PURPORTING TO LIMIT THE POWER OF 20 A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS EFFECTIVE EXCEPT AS TO PERSONS WITH ACTUAL 21 22 KNOWLEDGE THEREOF. A PERSON IS NOT BOUND TO SEE TO THE PROPER APPLI-CATION OF ESTATE ASSETS PAID OR DELIVERED TO A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. THE PROTECTION HERE EXPRESSED EXTENDS TO INSTANCES IN WHICH SOME PRO-CEDURAL IRREGULARITY OR JURISDICTIONAL DEFECT OCCURRED IN PROCEEDINGS 25 LEADING TO THE ISSUANCE OF LETTERS, INCLUDING A CASE IN WHICH THE 27 ALLEGED DECEDENT IS FOUND TO BE ALIVE. THE PROTECTION HERE EXPRESSED IS NOT BY SUBSTITUTION FOR THAT PROVIDED BY COMPARABLE PROVISIONS OF 28 THE LAWS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND LAWS SIMPLIFYING 29 TRANSFERS OF SECURITIES BY FIDUCIARIES. 30 31 14-3715. Transactions authorized for personal representatives; 32 exceptions 33 EXCEPT AS RESTRICTED OR OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY THE WILL OR BY AN

WHO HAS CONSENTED AFTER FAIR DISCLOSURE, UNLESS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

ORDER IN A FORMAL PROCEEDING AND SUBJECT TO THE PRIORITIES STATED IN SECTION 14-3902, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, ACTING REASONABLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INTERESTED PERSONS, MAY PROPERLY:

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- 1. RETAIN ASSETS OWNED BY THE DECEDENT PENDING DISTRIBUTION OR LIQUIDATION INCLUDING THOSE IN WHICH THE REPRESENTATIVE IS PERSONALLY INTERESTED OR WHICH ARE OTHERWISE IMPROPER FOR TRUST INVESTMENT.
 - 2. RECEIVE ASSETS FROM FIDUCIARIES OR OTHER SOURCES.
- 3. PERFORM, COMPROMISE OR REFUSE PERFORMANCE OF THE DECEDENT'S CONTRACTS THAT CONTINUE AS OBLIGATIONS OF THE ESTATE, AS HE MAY DETERMINE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. IN PERFORMING ENFORCEABLE CONTRACTS BY THE DECEDENT TO CONVEY OR LEASE LAND, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AMONG OTHER POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION. MAY EITHER:
- (a) EXECUTE AND DELIVER A DEED OF CONVEYANCE FOR CASH PAYMENT OF ALL SUMS REMAINING DUE OR THE PURCHASER'S NOTE FOR THE SUM REMAINING DUE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE OR DEED OF TRUST ON THE LAND.
- (b) DELIVER A DEED IN ESCROW WITH DIRECTIONS THAT THE PROCEEDS, WHEN PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESCROW AGREEMENT, BE PAID TO THE SUCCESSORS OF THE DECEDENT, AS DESIGNATED IN THE ESCROW AGREEMENT.
- 4. SATISFY WRITTEN CHARITABLE PLEDGES OF THE DECEDENT IRRESPEC-TIVE OF WHETHER THE PLEDGES CONSTITUTED BINDING OBLIGATIONS OF THE DE-CEDENT OR WERE PROPERLY PRESENTED AS CLAIMS, IF IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE THE DECEDENT WOULD HAVE WANTED THE PLEDGES COMPLETED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 5. IF FUNDS ARE NOT NEEDED TO MEET DEBTS AND EXPENSES CURRENTLY PAYABLE AND ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISTRIBUTABLE, DEPOSIT OR INVEST LIQUID ASSETS OF THE ESTATE, INCLUDING MONIES RECEIVED FROM THE SALE OF OTHER ASSETS, IN FEDERALLY INSURED INTEREST-BEARING ACCOUNTS, READILY MARKETABLE SECURED LOAN ARRANGEMENTS OR OTHER PRUDENT INVESTMENTS WHICH WOULD BE REASONABLE FOR USE BY TRUSTEES GENERALLY.
- 6. ACQUIRE OR DISPOSE OF AN ASSET, INCLUDING LAND IN THIS OR ANOTHER STATE, FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT AND AT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE AND
 MANAGE, DEVELOP, IMPROVE, EXCHANGE, PARTITION, CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF
 OR ABANDON AN ESTATE ASSET.

- 7. MAKE ORDINARY OR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS IN
 BUILDINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES, DEMOLISH ANY IMPROVEMENTS, RAZE EXISTING
 OR ERECT NEW PARTY WALLS OR BUILDINGS.
- 8. SUBDIVIDE, DEVELOP OR DEDICATE LAND TO PUBLIC USE, MAKE OR

 5 OBTAIN THE VACATION OF PLATS AND ADJUST BOUNDARIES, ADJUST DIFFERENCES

 6 IN VALUATION ON EXCHANGE OR PARTITION BY GIVING OR RECEIVING CONSIDER
 7 ATIONS OR DEDICATE EASEMENTS TO PUBLIC USE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.
- 9. ENTER FOR ANY PURPOSE INTO A LEASE AS LESSOR OR LESSEE, WITH OR WITHOUT OPTION TO PURCHASE OR RENEW, FOR A TERM WITHIN OR EXTENDING BEYOND THE PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION.
- 10. ENTER INTO A LEASE OR ARRANGEMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND REMOVAL
 12 OF MINERALS OR OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES OR ENTER INTO A POOLING OR UNIT13 IZATION AGREEMENT.
- 11. ABANDON PROPERTY WHEN, IN THE OPINION OF THE PERSONAL REPRE-15 SENTATIVE, IT IS VALUELESS, IS SO ENCUMBERED, OR IS IN CONDITION THAT 16 IT IS OF NO BENEFIT TO THE ESTATE.
- 17 12. VOTE STOCKS OR OTHER SECURITIES IN PERSON OR BY GENERAL OR 18 LIMITED PROXY.
- 19 13. PAY CALLS, ASSESSMENTS, AND OTHER SUMS CHARGEABLE OR ACCRUING
 20 AGAINST OR ON ACCOUNT OF SECURITIES, UNLESS BARRED BY THE PROVISIONS
 21 RELATING TO CLAIMS.
- 14. HOLD A SECURITY IN THE NAME OF A NOMINEE OR IN OTHER FORM
 WITHOUT DISCLOSURE OF THE INTEREST OF THE ESTATE BUT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS LIABLE FOR ANY ACT OF THE NOMINEE IN CONNECTION WITH
 THE SECURITY SO HELD.
- 15. INSURE THE ASSETS OF THE ESTATE AGAINST DAMAGE, LOSS AND LIABILITY AND HIMSELF AGAINST LIABILITY AS TO THIRD PERSONS.
- 16. BORROW MONEY WITH OR WITHOUT SECURITY TO BE REPAID FROM THE
 29 ESTATE ASSETS OR OTHERWISE, AND ADVANCE MONEY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
 30 THE ESTATE.
- 17. EFFECT A FAIR AND REASONABLE COMPROMISE WITH ANY DEBTOR OR
 32 OBLIGOR, OR EXTEND, RENEW OR IN ANY MANNER MODIFY THE TERMS OF ANY OBLI33 GATION OWING TO THE ESTATE. IF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS A

MORTGAGE, PLEDGE OR OTHER LIEN UPON PROPERTY OF ANOTHER PERSON, HE MAY, IN LIEU OF FORECLOSURE, ACCEPT A CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER OF ENCUMBERED ASSETS FROM THE OWNER THEREOF IN SATISFACTION OF THE INDEBTEDNESS SECURED BY LIEN.

- 18. PAY TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, COMPENSATION OF THE PERSONAL REPRE-SENTATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE.
- 19. SELL OR EXERCISE STOCK SUBSCRIPTION OR CONVERSION RIGHTS, AND CONSENT, DIRECTLY OR THROUGH A COMMITTEE OR OTHER AGENT, TO THE RE-ORGANIZATION, CONSOLIDATION, MERGER, DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION OF A CORPORATION OR OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.
- 20. ALLOCATE ITEMS OF INCOME OR EXPENSE TO EITHER ESTATE INCOME OR PRINCIPAL, AS PERMITTED OR PROVIDED BY LAW.
- 21. EMPLOY PERSONS, INCLUDING ATTORNEYS, AUDITORS, INVESTMENT ADVISORS OR AGENTS, EVEN IF THEY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, TO ADVISE OR ASSIST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES, ACT WITHOUT INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION UPON THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS AND INSTEAT OF ACTING PERSONALLY, EMPLOY ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO PERFORM ANY ACT OF ADMINISTRATION, WHETHER OR NOT DISCRETIONARY.
- 22. PROSECUTE OR DEFEND CLAIMS, OR PROCEEDINGS IN ANY JURISDIC-TION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ESTATE AND OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES.
- 23. SELL, MORTGAGE OR LEASE ANY REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE OR ANY INTEREST THEREIN FOR CASH, CREDIT OR FOR PART CASH AND PART CREDIT, AND WITH OR WITHOUT SECURITY FOR UNPAID BALANCES.
- 24. CONTINUE ANY UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS OR VENTURE IN WHICH THE DECEDENT WAS ENGAGED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH:
- (a) IN THE SAME BUSINESS FORM FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN FOUR MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF APPOINTMENT OF A GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IF CONTINUATION IS A REASONABLE MEANS OF PRESERVING THE VALUE OF THE BUSINESS INCLUDING GOODWILL.
 - (b) IN THE SAME BUSINESS FORM FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PERIOD OF TIME

THAT MAY BE APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE COURT IN A FORMAL PROCEEDING TO WHICH THE PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE ARE PARTIES.

- (c) THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION IF THE BUSINESS IS INCORPORATED BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND IF NONE OF THE PROBABLE DISTRIBUTEES OF THE BUSINESS WHO ARE COMPETENT ADULTS OBJECT TO ITS INCORPORATION AND RETENTION IN THE ESTATE.
- 25. INCORPORATE ANY BUSINESS OR VENTURE IN WHICH THE DECEDENT WAS ENGAGED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.
 - 26. PROVIDE FOR EXONERATION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM PERSONAL LIABILITY IN ANY CONTRACT ENTERED INTO ON BEHALF OF THE ESTATE.
- 27. SATISFY AND SETTLE CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTE THE ESTATE AS PRO-VIDED IN THIS TITLE.

14-3716. Powers and duties of successor personal representative

A SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS THE SAME POWER AND DUTY AS THE ORIGINAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO COMPLETE THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE, AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT HE SHALL NOT EXERCISE ANY POWER EXPRESSLY MADE PERSONAL TO THE EXECUTOR NAMED IN THE WILL.

14-3717. Co-representatives; when joint action required

IF TWO OR MORE PERSONS ARE APPOINTED CO-REPRESENTATIVES AND UNLESS THE WILL PROVIDES OTHERWISE, THE CONCURRENCE OF ALL IS REQUIRED
ON ALL ACTS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE
ESTATE. THIS RESTRICTION DOES NOT APPLY WHEN ANY CO-REPRESENTATIVE
RECEIVES AND RECEIPTS FOR PROPERTY DUE THE ESTATE, WHEN THE CONCURRENCE
OF ALL CANNOT READILY BE OBTAINED IN THE TIME REASONABLY AVAILABLE FOR
EMERGENCY ACTION NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE ESTATE, OR WHEN A CO-REPRESENTATIVE HAS BEEN DELEGATED TO ACT FOR THE OTHERS. PERSONS DEALING
WITH A CO-REPRESENTATIVE IF ACTUALLY UNAMARE THAT ANOTHER HAS BEEN
APPOINTED TO SERVE WITH HIM OR IF ADVISED BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
WITH WHOM THEY DEAL THAT HE HAS AUTHORITY TO ACT ALONE FOR ANY OF THE

REASONS MENTIONED HEREIN. ARE AS FULLY PROTECTED AS IF THE PERSON WITH

WHOM THEY DEALT HAD BEEN THE SOLE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

14-3718. Powers of surviving personal representative 1 UNLESS THE TERMS OF THE WILL OTHERWISE PROVIDE. EVERY POWER 2 EXERCISABLE BY PERSONAL CO-REPRESENTATIVES MAY BE EXERCISED BY THE ONE 3 OR MORE REMAINING AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF ONE OR MORE IS TERMINATED. AND IF ONE OF TWO OR MORE NOMINATED AS CO-EXECUTORS IS NOT APPOINTED. THOSE APPOINTED MAY EXERCISE ALL THE POWERS INCIDENT TO THE OFFICE. 14-3719. Compensation of personal representative 7 A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS ENTITLED TO REASONABLE COMPENSATION 8 FOR HIS SERVICES. IN DETERMINING THE REASONABLENESS OF COMPENSATION IN AN ESTATE INVOLVING COMMUNITY PROPERTY ONLY THE DECEDENT'S SHARE 10 OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY SHALL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. IF A WILL PRO-11 VIDES FOR COMPENSATION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THERE IS NO 12 CONTRACT WITH THE DECEDENT REGARDING COMPENSATION, HE MAY RENOUNCE 13 14 THE PROVISION BEFORE QUALIFYING AND BE ENTITLED TO REASONABLE COMPEN-SATION. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ALSO MAY RENOUNCE HIS RIGHT TO ALL 15 OR ANY PART OF THE COMPENSATION. A WRITTEN RENUNCIATION OF FEE MAY 16 BE FILED WITH THE COURT. 17 14-3720. Expenses in estate litigation 18 IF ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR PERSON NOMINATED AS PERSONAL 19 REPRESENTATIVE DEFENDS OR PROSECUTES ANY PROCEEDING IN GOOD FAITH. 20 WHETHER SUCCESSFUL OR NOT HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE FROM THE ESTATE 21 HIS NECESSARY EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS INCLUDING REASONABLE ATTORNEYS' 22 23 FEES INCURRED. 14-3721. Proceedings for review of employment of 24 agents and compensation of personal 25 representatives and employees of 26 27 es tate 28 AFTER NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS OR ON PETITION OF AN IN-TERESTED PERSON OR ON APPROPRIATE MOTION IF ADMINISTRATION IS SUPER-29 VISED. THE PROPRIETY OF EMPLOYMENT OF ANY PERSON BY A PERSONAL REPRE-30 SENTATIVE INCLUDING ANY ATTORNEY. AUDITOR, INVESTMENT ADVISOR OR OTHER 31

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SPECIALIZED AGENT OR ASSISTANT. THE REASONABLENESS OF THE COMPENSATION

OF ANY PERSON SO EMPLOYED, OR THE REASONABLENESS OF THE COMPENSATION

DETERMINED BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR HIS OWN SERVICES, MAY BE REVIEWED BY THE COURT. ANY PERSON WHO HAS RECEIVED EXCESSIVE COMPENSATION FROM AN ESTATE FOR SERVICES RENDERED MAY BE ORDERED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE REFUNDS.

ARTICLE 8. CREDITORS' CLAIMS

14-3801. Notice to creditors

UNLESS NOTICE HAS ALREADY BEEN GIVEN UNDER THIS SECTION, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE UPON HIS APPOINTMENT SHALL PUBLISH A NOTICE ONCE A WEEK FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE WEEKS IN A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY ANNOUNCING HIS APPOINTMENT AND ADDRESS AND NOTIFYING CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE TO PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE NOTICE OR BE FOREVER BARRED.

14-3802. Statutes of limitations

UNLESS AN ESTATE IS INSOLVENT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE CONSENT OF ALL SUCCESSORS, MAY WAIVE ANY DEFENSE OF LIMITATIONS AVAILABLE TO THE ESTATE. IF THE DEFENSE IS NOT WAIVED, NO CLAIM WHICH WAS BARRED BY ANY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AT THE TIME OF THE DECEDENT'S DEATH SHALL BE ALLOWED OR PAID. THE RUNNING OF ANY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS MEASURED FROM SOME OTHER EVENT THAN DEATH AND ADVERTISEMENT FOR CLAIMS AGAINST A DECEDENT IS SUSPENDED DURING THE FOUR MONTHS FOLLOWING THE DECEDENT'S DEATH BUT RESUMES THEREAFTER AS TO CLAIMS NOT BARRED PURSUANT TO THE SECTIONS WHICH FOLLOW. FOR PURPOSES OF ANY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, THE PROPER PRESENTATION OF A CLAIM UNDER SECTION 14–3804 IS EQUIVALENT TO COMMENCEMENT OF A PROCEEDING ON THE CLAIM.

14-3803. Limitations on presentation of claims

A. ALL CLAIMS AGAINST A DECEDENT'S ESTATE WHICH AROSE BEFORE THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT, INCLUDING CLAIMS OF THE STATE AND ANY SUBDIVISION THEREOF, WHETHER DUE OR TO BECOME DUE, ABSOLUTE OR CUNTINGENT, LIQUIDATED OR UNLIQUIDATED, FOUNDED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHER LEGAL BASIS, IF NOT BARRED EARLIER BY OTHER STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, ARE BARRED AGAINST THE ESTATE, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE HEIRS AND DEVISEES OF THE DECEDENT, UNLESS PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF NOTICE TO CREDITORS IF NOTICE IS GIVEN IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 14-3801, EXCEPT CLAIMS BARRED BY THE NONCLAIM STATUTE AT THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE BEFORE THE FIRST PUBLICATION FOR CLAIMS IN THIS STATE ARE ALSO BARRED IN THIS STATE.
- 2. WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DEATH, IF NOTICE
 TO CREDITORS HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED.
- B. ALL CLAIMS OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES AGAINST A

 DECEDENT'S ESTATE WHICH ARISE AT OR AFTER THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT,

 INCLUDING CLAIMS OF THE STATE AND ANY SUBDIVISION THEREOF, WHETHER

 DUE OR TO BECOME DUE, ABSOLUTE OR CONTINGENT, LIQUIDATED OR UNLIQUIDATED, FOUNDED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHER LEGAL BASIS, ARE BARRED

 AGAINST THE ESTATE, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE HEIRS AND

 DEVISEES OF THE DECEDENT, UNLESS PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:
- 15 1. A CLAIM BASED ON A CONTRACT WITH THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE,
 16 WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER PERFORMANCE BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
 17 IS DUE.
 - 2. ANY OTHER CLAIM, WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER IT ARISES.
 - C. NOTHING IN THIS SECTION AFFECTS OR PREVENTS:

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- 1. ANY PROCEEDING TO ENFORCE ANY MORTGAGE, PLEDGE OR OTHER LIEN UPON PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE.
- 22 2. TO THE LIMITS OF THE INSURANCE PROTECTION ONLY, ANY PROCEED-23 ING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY OF THE DECEDENT OR THE PERSONAL REPRESENTA-24 TIVE FOR WHICH HE IS PROTECTED BY LIABILITY INSURANCE.
 - 14-3804. Manner of presentation of claims
 - CLAIMS AGAINST A DECEDENT'S ESTATE MAY BE PRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:
- 1. THE CLAIMANT MAY DELIVER OR MAIL TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CLAIM INDICATING ITS BASIS, THE
 NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CLAIMANT AND THE AMOUNT CLAIMED, OR MAY FILE
 A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CLAIM, IN THE FORM PRESCRIBED BY RULE, WITH
 THE CLERK OF THE COURT. THE CLAIM IS DEEMED PRESENTED ON THE FIRST
- 32 TO OCCUR OF RECEIPT OF THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF CLAIM BY THE PERSONAL
- 33 REPRESENTATIVE, OR THE FILING OF THE CLAIM WITH THE COURT. IF A CLAIM

- 1 IS NOT YET DUE, THE DATE WHEN IT WILL BECOME DUE SHALL BE STATED. IF
 2 THE CLAIM IS CONTINGENT OR UNLIQUIDATED, THE NATURE OF THE UNCERTAINTY
 3 SHALL BE STATED. IF THE CLAIM IS SECURED, THE SECURITY SHALL BE DE4 SCRIBED. FAILURE TO DESCRIBE CORRECTLY THE SECURITY, THE NATURE OF
 5 ANY UNCERTAINTY, AND THE DUE DATE OF A CLAIM NOT YET DUE DOES NOT
 6 INVALIDATE THE PRESENTATION MADE.
- 2. THE CLAIMANT MAY COMMENCE A PROCEEDING AGAINST THE PERSONAL

 REPRESENTATIVE IN ANY COURT WHERE THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY BE

 SUBJECTED TO JURISDICTION, TO OBTAIN PAYMENT OF HIS CLAIM AGAINST THE

 ESTATE, BUT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROCEEDING MUST OCCUR WITHIN THE

 TIME LIMITED FOR PRESENTING THE CLAIM. NO PRESENTATION OF CLAIM IS

 REQUIRED IN REGARD TO MATTERS CLAIMED IN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DE
 CEDENT WHICH WERE PENDING AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.
- 3. IF A CLAIM IS PRESENTED UNDER PARAGRAPH 1. NO PROCEEDING 14 THEREON MAY BE COMMENCED MORE THAN SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE PERSONAL 15 16 REPRESENTATIVE HAS MAILED A NOTICE OF DISALLOWANCE, BUT, IN THE CASE 17 OF A CLAIM WHICH IS NOT PRESENTLY DUE OR WHICH IS CONTINGENT OR UN-LIQUIDATED. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY CONSENT TO AN EXTENSION 18 OF THE SIXTY DAY PERIOD, OR TO AVOID INJUSTICE THE COURT, ON PETITION, 19 MAY ORDER AN EXTENSION OF THE SIXTY DAY PERIOD, EXCEPT NO EXTENSION 20 MAY RUN BEYOND THE APPLICABLE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. 21

14-3805. Classification of claims

- A. IF THE APPLICABLE ASSETS OF THE ESTATE ARE INSUFFICIENT TO
 PAY ALL CLAIMS IN FULL, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL MAKE PAYMENT IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
 - COSTS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.
- 27 2. REASONABLE FUNERAL EXPENSES AND REASONABLE AND NECESSARY
 28 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES OF THE LAST ILLNESS OF THE DECEDENT,
 29 INCLUDING COMPENSATION OF PERSONS ATTENDING HIM.
- 30 3. DEBTS AND TAXES WITH PREFERENCE UNDER FEDERAL LAW OR THE 31 LAWS OF THIS STATE.
- 4. ALL OTHER CLAIMS.

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33 B. NO PREFERENCE SHALL BE GIVEN IN THE PAYMENT OF ANY CLAIM

OVER ANY OTHER CLAIM OF THE SAME CLASS AND A CLAIM DUE AND PAYABLE SHALL NOT BE ENTITLED TO A PREFERENCE OVER CLAIMS NOT DUE.

14-3806. Allowance of claims

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- A. AS TO CLAIMS PRESENTED IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-3804 WITHIN THE TIME LIMIT PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-3803. THE PER-SONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY MAIL A NOTICE TO ANY CLAIMANT STATING THAT THE CLAIM HAS BEEN DISALLOWED. IF. AFTER ALLOWING OR DISALLOWING A CLAIM. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE CHANGES HIS DECISION CONCERNING THE CLAIM. HE SHALL NOTIFY THE CLAIMANT. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY NOT CHANGE A DISALLOWANCE OF A CLAIM AFTER THE TIME FOR THE CLAIMANT TO FILE A PETITION FOR ALLOWANCE OR TO COMMENCE A PROCEEDING ON THE CLAIM HAS RUN AND THE CLAIM HAS BEEN BARRED. EVERY CLAIM WHICH IS DISALLOWED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS BARRED SO FAR AS NOT ALLOWED UNLESS THE CLAIMANT FILES A PETITION FOR ALLOWANCE IN THE COURT OR COMMENCES A PROCEEDING AGAINST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE NOT LATER THAN SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE MAILING OF THE NOTICE OF DISALLOWANCE OR PARTIAL ALLOWANCE IF THE NOTICE WARNS THE CLAIMANT OF THE IMPENDING BAR. FAILURE OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO MAIL NOTICE TO A CLAIMANT OF ACTION ON HIS CLAIM FOR SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE TIME FOR ORIGINAL PRE-SENTATION OF THE CLAIM HAS EXPIRED HAS THE EFFECT OF A NOTICE OF AL-LOWANCE.
- B. UPON THE PETITION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR OF A CLAIMANT IN A PROCEEDING FOR THE PURPOSE, THE COURT MAY ALLOW IN WHOLE OR IN PART ANY CLAIM OR CLAIMS PRESENTED TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT IN DUE TIME AND NOT BARRED BY SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION. NOTICE IN THIS PROCEEDING SHALL BE GIVEN TO THE CLAIMANT, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THOSE OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT BY ORDER ENTERED AT THE TIME THE PROCEEDING IS COMMENCED.
- 30 C. A JUDGMENT IN A PROCEEDING IN ANOTHER COURT AGAINST A PER-31 SONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO ENFORCE A CLAIM AGAINST A DECEDENT'S ESTATE 32 IS AN ALLOWANCE OF THE CLAIM.
- D. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN ANY JUDGMEN: IN ANOTHER COURT
 ENTERED AGAINST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, ALLOWED CLAIMS BEAR

INTEREST AT THE LEGAL RATE FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE TIME FOR ORIGINAL PRESENTATION OF THE CLAIM HAS EXPIRED UNLESS BASED ON A CONTRACT MAKING A PROVISION FOR INTEREST, IN WHICH CASE THEY BEAR INTEREST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT PROVISION.

14-3807. Payment of claims

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- A. UPON THE EXPIRATION OF FOUR MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THE 6 7 FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE NOTICE TO CREDITORS. THE PERSONAL REPRESEN-8 TATIVE SHALL PROCEED TO PAY THE CLAIMS ALLOWED AGAINST THE ESTATE IN 9 THE ORDER OF PRIORITY PRESCRIBED, AFTER MAKING PROVISION FOR HOMESTEAD. FAMILY AND SUPPORT ALLOWANCES. FOR CLAIMS ALREADY PRESENTED WHICH HAVE 10 11 NOT YET BEEN ALLOWED OR WHOSE ALLOWANCE HAS BEEN APPEALED. AND FOR 12 UNBARRED CLAIMS WHICH MAY YET BE PRESENTED, INCLUDING COSTS AND EX-PENSES OF ADMINISTRATION. BY PETITION TO THE COURT IN A PROCEEDING 13 FOR THE PURPOSE. OR BY APPROPRIATE MOTION IF THE ADMINISTRATION IS 14 SUPERVISED. A CLAIMANT WHOSE CLAIM HAS BEEN ALLOWED BUT NOT PAID AS 15 PROVIDED HEREIN MAY SECURE AN ORDER DIRECTING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTA-16 TIVE TO PAY THE CLAIM TO THE EXTENT THAT FUNDS OF THE ESTATE ARE 17 18 AVAILABLE FOR THE PAYMENT.
- B. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AT ANY TIME MAY PAY ANY JUST
 CLAIM WHICH HAS NOT BEEN BARRED, WITH OR WITHOUT FORMAL PRESENTATION,
 BUT HE IS PERSONALLY LIABLE TO ANY OTHER CLAIMANT WHOSE CLAIM IS
 ALLOWED AND WHO IS INJURED BY SUCH PAYMENT IF:
 - 1. THE PAYMENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME LIMIT STATED IN SUBSECTION A AND THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FAILED TO REQUIRE THE PAYEE TO GIVE ADEQUATE SECURITY FOR THE REFUND OF ANY OF THE PAYMENT NECESSARY TO PAY OTHER CLAIMANTS.
 - 2. THE PAYMENT WAS MADE, DUE TO THE NEGLIGENCE OR WILFUL FAULT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IN SUCH MANNER AS TO DEPRIVE THE INJURED CLAIMANT OF HIS PRIORITY.

14-3808. Individual liability of personal representative

A. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT, A PERSONAL REPRE32 SENTATIVE IS NOT INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE ON A CONTRACT PROPERLY ENTERED
33 INTO IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE

ESTATE UNLESS HE FAILS TO REVEAL HIS REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY AND IDENTIFY THE ESTATE IN THE CONTRACT.

- B. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE FOR OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF THE ESTATE OR FOR TORTS COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE ONLY IF HE IS PERSONALLY AT FAULT.
- C. CLAIMS BASED ON CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY A PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, ON OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF THE ESTATE OR ON TORTS COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF ESTATE ADMINISTRATION MAY BE ASSERTED AGAINST THE ESTATE BY PROCEED-ING AGAINST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, WHETHER OR NOT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE THEREFOR.
- D. ISSUES OF LIABILITY AS BETWEEN THE ESTATE AND THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUALLY MAY BE DETERMINED IN A PROCEEDING FOR ACCOUNTING, SURCHARGE OR INDEMNIFICATION OR OTHER APPROPRIATE PROCEEDING.

14-3809. Secured claims

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PAYMENT OF A SECURED CLAIM IS UPON THE BASIS OF THE AMOUNT ALLOWED IF THE CREDITOR SURRENDERS HIS SECURITY, OTHERWISE PAYMENT IS UPON THE BASIS OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. IF THE CREDITOR EXHAUSTS HIS SECURITY BEFORE RECEIVING PAY-MENT, UNLESS PRECLUDED BY OTHER LAW, UPON THE AMOUNT OF THE CLAIM ALLOWED LESS THE FAIR VALUE OF THE SECURITY.
- 2. IF THE CREDITOR DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXHAUST HIS SECURITY OR HAS NOT DONE SO, UPON THE AMOUNT OF THE CLAIM ALLOWED LESS THE VALUE OF THE SECURITY DETERMINED BY CONVERTING IT INTO MONEY ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO WHICH THE SECURITY WAS DELIVERED TO THE CREDITOR, OR BY THE CREDITOR AND PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BY AGREEMENT, ARBITRATION, COMPROMISE OR LITIGATION.

14-3810. Claims not due and contingent or unliquidated claims

A. IF A CLAIM WHICH WILL BECOME DUE AT A FUTURE TIME OR A CONTINGENT OR UNLIQUIDATED CLAIM BECOMES DUE OR CERTAIN BEFORE THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE, AND IF THE CLAIM HAS BEEN ALLOWED OR ESTABLISHED BY A PROCEEDING, IT IS PAID IN THE SAME MANNER AS PRESENTLY DUE AND ABSOLUTE CLAIMS OF THE SAME CLASS.

- B. IN OTHER CASES THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR, ON PETITION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR THE CLAIMANT IN A SPECIAL PROCEEDING FOR THE PURPOSE. THE COURT MAY PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT AS FOLLOWS:
- 1. IF THE CLAIMANT CONSENTS, HE MAY BE PAID THE PRESENT OR AGREED VALUE OF THE CLAIM, TAKING ANY UNCERTAINTY INTO ACCOUNT.
- 2. ARRANGEMENT FOR FUTURE PAYMENT, OR POSSIBLE PAYMENT, ON THE HAPPENING OF THE CONTINGENCY OR ON LIQUIDATION MAY BE MADE BY CREATING A TRUST, GIVING A MORTGAGE, OBTAINING A BOND OR SECURITY FROM A DISTRIBUTEE, OR OTHERWISE.

14-3811. Counterclaims

 IN ALLOWING A CLAIM THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY DEDUCT ANY COUNTERCLAIM WHICH THE ESTATE HAS AGAINST THE CLAIMANT. IN DETERMINING A CLAIM AGAINST AN ESTATE A COURT SHALL REDUCE THE AMOUNT ALLOWED BY THE AMOUNT OF ANY COUNTERCLAIMS AND, IF THE COUNTERCLAIMS EXCEED THE CLAIM, RENDER A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CLAIMANT IN THE AMOUNT OF THE EXCESS. A COUNTERCLAIM, LIQUIDATED OR UNLIQUIDATED, MAY ARISE FROM A TRANSACTION OTHER THAN THAT UPON WHICH THE CLAIM IS BASED. A COUNTERCLAIM MAY GIVE RISE TO RELIEF EXCEEDING IN AMOUNT OR DIFFERENT IN KIND FROM THAT SOUGHT IN THE CLAIM.

14-3812. Execution and levies prohibited

NO EXECUTION MAY ISSUE UPON NOR MAY ANY LEVY BE MADE AGAINST ANY PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE UNDER ANY JUDGMENT AGAINST A DECEDENT OR A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, BUT THIS SECTION SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO PREVENT THE ENFORCEMENT OF MORTGAGES, PLEDGES OR LIENS UPON REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY IN AN APPROPRIATE PROCEEDING.

14-3813. Compromise of claims

WHEN A CLAIM AGAINST THE ESTATE HAS BEEN PRESENTED IN ANY MANNER, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY, IF IT APPEARS FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ESTATE, COMPROMISE THE CLAIM, WHETHER DUE OR NOT DUE, ABSOLUTE OR CONTINGENT, LIQUIDATED OR UNLIQUIDATED.

14-3814. Encumbered assets

IF ANY ASSETS OF THE ESTATE ARE ENCUMBERED BY MORTGAGE, PLEDGE, LIEN OR OTHER SECURITY INTEREST, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY PAY THE ENCUMBRANCE OR ANY PART THEREOF, RENEW OR EXTEND ANY OBLIGATION SECURED BY THE ENCUMBRANCE OR CONVEY OR TRANSFER THE ASSETS TO THE CREDITOR IN SATISFACTION OF HIS LIEN, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WHETHER OR NOT THE HOLDER OF THE ENCUMBRANCE HAS FILED A CLAIM, IF IT APPEARS TO BE FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ESTATE. PAYMENT OF AN ENCUMBRANCE DOES NOT INCREASE THE SHARE OF THE DISTRIBUTEE ENTITLED TO THE ENCUMBERED ASSETS UNLESS THE DISTRIBUTEE IS ENTITLED TO EXONERATION.

14-3815. Administration in more than one state; duty of personal representative

- A. ALL ASSETS OF ESTATES BEING ADMINISTERED IN THIS STATE ARE SUBJECT TO ALL CLAIMS, ALLOWANCES AND CHARGES EXISTING OR ESTABLISHED AGAINST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHEREVER APPOINTED.
- B. IF THE ESTATE EITHER IN THIS STATE OR AS A MHOLE IS INSUF-FICIENT TO COVER ALL FAMILY EXEMPTIONS AND ALLOWANCES DETERMINED BY THE LAW OF THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE, PRIOR CHARGES AND CLAIMS, AFTER SATISFACTION OF THE EXEMPTIONS, ALLOWANCES AND CHARGES, EACH CLAIMANT WHOSE CLAIM HAS BEEN ALLOWED EITHER IN THIS STATE OR ELSEWHERE IN ADMINISTRATIONS OF WHICH THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS AWARE, IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE PAYMENT OF AN EQUAL PROPORTION OF HIS CLAIM. IF A PREFERENCE OR SECURITY IN REGARD TO A CLAIM IS ALLOWED IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION BUT NOT IN THIS STATE, THE CREDITOR SO BENEFITED IS TO RECEIVE DIVIDENDS FROM LOCAL ASSETS ONLY UPON THE BALANCE OF HIS CLAIM AFTER DEDUCTING THE AMOUNT OF THE BENEFIT.
- C. IN CASE THE FAMILY EXEMPTIONS AND ALLOWANCES, PRIOR CHARGES AND CLAIMS OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE EXCEED THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE PORTIONS OF THE ESTATE BEING ADMINISTERED SEPARATELY AND THIS STATE IS NOT THE STATE OF THE DECEDENT'S LAST DOMICILE, THE CLAIMS ALLOWED IN THIS STATE SHALL BE PAID THEIR PROPORTION IF LOCAL ASSETS ARE ADEQUATE FOR THE PURPOSE, AND THE BALANCE OF LOCAL ASSETS SHALL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE DOMICILIARY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. IF LOCAL ASSETS ARE NOT

SUFFICIENT TO PAY ALL CLAIMS ALLOWED IN THIS STATE THE AMOUNT TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, LOCAL ASSETS SHALL BE MARSHALLED SO THAT EACH CLAIM ALLOWED IN THIS STATE IS PAID ITS PROPORTION AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALL DIVIDENDS ON CLAIMS ALLOWED IN THIS STATE FROM ASSETS IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

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14-3816. Final distribution to domiciliary representative THE ESTATE OF A NONRESIDENT DECEDENT BEING ADMINISTERED BY A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN THIS STATE SHALL, IF THERE IS A PERSONAL REFRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE WILLING TO RECEIVE IT. BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE DOMICILIARY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUCCESSORS OF THE DECEDENT UNLESS:

- 1. BY VIRTUE OF THE DECEDENT'S WILL, IF ANY, AND APPLICABLE CHOICE OF LAW RULES. THE SUCESSORS ARE IDENTIFIED PURSUANT TO THE LOCAL LAW OF THIS STATE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE LOCAL LAW OF THE DECEDENT'S DOMICILE.
- 2. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS STATE, AFTER REASONABLE INQUIRY. IS UNAWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OR IDENTITY OF A DOMICILIARY PER-SONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- 3. THE COURT ORDERS OTHERWISE IN A PROCEEDING FOR A CLOSING ORDER UNDER SECTION 14-3931 OR INCIDENT TO THE CLOSING OF A SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION.

IN OTHER CASES, DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE OF A DECEDENT SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OTHER ARTICLES OF THIS CHAPTER.

ARTICLE 9. SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISTRIBUTION 14-3901. Successors' rights if no administration

IN THE ABSENCE OF ADMINISTRATION, THE HEIRS AND DEVISEES ARE ENTITLED TO THE ESTATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF A PROBATED WILL OR THE LAWS OF INTESTATE SUCCESSION. DEVISEES MAY ESTABLISH TITLE BY THE PROBATED WILL TO DEVISED PROPERTY. PERSONS ENTITLED TO PROPERTY BY HOMESTEAD ALLOWANCE, EXEMPTION OR INTESTACY MAY ESTABLISH TITLE THERETO BY PROOF OF THE DECEDENT'S OWNERSHIP, HIS DEATH AND

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- 32 THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE DECEDENT. SUCCESSORS TAKE SUBJECT TO ALL
- 33 CHARGES INCIDENT TO ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING THE CLAIMS OF CREDITORS

AND ALLOMANCES OF SURVIVING SPOUSE AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND SUBJECT TO THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS RESULTING FROM ABATEMENT, RETAINER, ADVANCE-MENT AND ADEMPTION.

14-3902. Distribution; order in which assets

appropriated; abatement

- A. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION B AND EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHARE OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE WHO ELECTS TO TAKE AN ELECTIVE SHARE, SHARES OF DISTRIBUTEES ABATE, WITHOUT ANY PREFERENCE OR PRICRITY AS BETWEEN REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
 - 1. PROPERTY NOT DISPOSED OF BY THE WILL.
 - 2. RESIDUARY DEVISES.
 - 3. GENERAL DEVISES.
 - 4. SPECIFIC DEVISES.
- FOR PURPOSES OF ABATEMENT, A GENERAL DEVISE CHARGED ON ANY SPECIFIC PROPERTY OR FUND IS A SPECIFIC DEVISE TO THE EXTENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY ON WHICH IT IS CHARGED, AND UPON THE FAILURE OR INSUFFICIENCY OF THE PROPERTY ON WHICH IT IS CHARGED, A GENERAL DEVISE TO THE EXTENT OF THE FAILURE OR INSUFFICIENCY. ABATEMENT WITHIN EACH CLASSIFICATION IS IN PROPORTION TO THE AMOUNTS OF PROPERTY EACH OF THE BENEFICIARIES WOULD HAVE RECEIVED IF FULL DISYRIBUTION OF THE PROPERTY HAD BEEN MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE WILL.
- B. IF THE WILL EXPRESSES AN ORDER OF ABATEMENT, OR IF THE TESTAMENTARY PLAN OR THE EXPRESS OR IMPLIED PURPOSE OF THE DEVISE WOULD BE DEFEATED BY THE ORDER OF ABATEMENT STATED IN SUBSECTION A, THE SHARES OF THE DISTRIBUTEES ABATE AS MAY BE FOUND NECESSARY TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE INTENTION OF THE TESTATOR.
- C. IF AN ESTATE OF A DECEDENT CONSISTS PARTLY OF SEPARATE PROP-ERTY AND PARTLY OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY:
 - 1. COMMUNITY DEBTS SHALL BE CHARGED AGAINST COMMUNITY PROPERTY.
- 2. SEPARATE DEBTS SHALL BE CHARGED AGAINST SEPARATE PROPERTY AND AGAINST THE BALANCE OF DECEDENT'S HALF OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY.
 - 3. EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION SHALL BE CHARGED AGAINST SEPARATE

PROPERTY AND DECEDENT'S HALF OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY IN PROPORTION TO THE RELATIVE VALUE THEREOF, BUT ANY SPECIAL EXPENSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO MANAGEMENT COMMUNITY PROPERTY MAY BE CHARGED AGAINST THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY PROPERTY.

D. IF THE SUBJECT OF A PREFERRED DEVISE IS SOLD OR USED INCIDENT TO ADMINISTRATION, ABATEMENT SHALL BE ACHIEVED BY APPROPRIATE ADJUST-MENTS IN, OR CONTRIBUTION FROM, OTHER INTERESTS IN THE REMAINING ASSETS.

14-3903. Right of retainer

THE AMOUNT OF A NONCONTINGENT INDEBTEDNESS OF A SUCCESSOR TO THE ESTATE IF DUE, OR ITS PRESENT VALUE IF NOT DUE, SHALL BE OFFSET AGAINST THE SUCCESSOR'S INTEREST, BUT THE SUCCESSOR HAS THE BENEFIT OF ANY DEFENSE WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO HIM IN A DIRECT PROCEEDING FOR RECOVERY OF THE DEBT.

14-3904. Interest on general pecuniary devise

UNLESS A CONTRARY INTENTION IS INDICATED BY THE WILL, GENERAL PECUNIARY DEVISES BEAR INTEREST AT THE LEGAL RATE BEGINNING ONE YEAR AFTER THE FIRST APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE UNTIL PAYMENT.

14-3905. Penalty clause for contest

A PROVISION IN A WILL PURPORTING TO PENALIZE ANY INTERESTED PER-SON FOR CONTESTING THE WILL OR INSTITUTING OTHER PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE ESTATE IS UNENFORCEABLE IF PROBABLE CAUSE EXISTS FOR INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS.

14-3906. Distribution in kind; valuation; method

- A. UNLESS A CONTRARY INTENTION IS INDICATED BY THE WILL, THE DISTRIBUTABLE ASSETS OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED IN KIND TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE THROUGH APPLICATION OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:
- 1. A SPECIFIC DEVISEE IS ENTITLED TO DISTRIBUTION OF THE
 THING DEVISED TO HIM, AND A SPOUSE OR CHILD WHO HAS SELECTED PARTICULAR ASSETS OF AN ESTATE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-2402 SHALL RECEIVE
 THE ITEMS SELECTED.
 - 2. ANY ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD OR FAMILY ALLOWANCE OR DEVISE PAYABLE IN MONEY MAY BE SATISFIED BY V/LUE IN KIND IF:

- (a) THE PERSON ENTITLED TO THE PAYMENT HAS NOT DEMANDED PAYMENT IN CASH.
- (b) THE PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED IN KIND IS VALUED AT FAIR MARKET VALUE AS OF THE DATE OF ITS DISTRIBUTION.

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- (c) NO RESIDUARY DEVISEE HAS REQUESTED THAT THE ASSET IN QUESTION REMAIN A PART OF THE RESIDUE OF THE ESTATE.
- 3. FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALUATION UNDER PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS SEC-TION SECURITIES REGULARLY TRADED ON RECOGNIZED EXCHANGES, IF DISTRIBUTED IN KIND, ARE VALUED AT THE PRICE FOR THE LAST SALE OF LIKE SECURITIES TRADED ON THE BUSINESS DAY PRIOR TO DISTRIBUTION, OR IF THERE WAS NO SALE ON THAT DAY, AT THE MEDIAN BETWEEN AMOUNTS BID AND OFFERED AT THE CLOSE OF THAT DAY. ASSETS CONSISTING OF SUMS OWED THE DECEDENT OR THE ESTATE BY SOLVENT DEBTORS AS TO WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN DISPUTE OR DEFENSE ARE VALUED AT THE SUM DUE WITH ACCRUED INTEREST OR DISCOUNTED TO THE DATE OF DISTRIBUTION. FOR ASSETS WHICH DO NOT HAVE READILY ASCERTAINABLE VALUES. A VALUATION AS OF A DATE NOT MORE THAN THIRTY DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF DISTRIBUTION. IF OTHERWISE REASONABLE. CON-TROLS. FOR PURPOSES OF FACILITATING DISTRIBUTION, THE PERSONAL REPRE-SENTATIVE MAY ASCERTAIN THE VALUE OF THE ASSETS AS OF THE TIME OF THE PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION IN ANY REASONABLE WAY, INCLUDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF QUALIFIED APPRAISERS, EVEN IF THE ASSETS MAY HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY APPRAISED.
- 4. THE RESIDUARY ESTATE SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED IN KIND IF THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION AND IT IS PRACTICABLE TO DISTRIBUTE UNDIVIDED INTERESTS. IN OTHER CASES, RESIDUARY PROPERTY MAY BE CONVERTED INTO CASH FOR DISTRIBUTION.
- B. AFTER THE PROBABLE CHARGES AGAINST THE ESTATE ARE KNOWN, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY MAIL OR DELIVER A PROPOSAL FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE A RIGHT TO OBJECT TO THE PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION. THE RIGHT OF ANY DISTRIBUTEE TO OBJECT TO THE PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION ON THE BASIS OF THE KIND OR VALUE OF ASSET HE IS TO RECEIVE, IF NOT WAIVED EARLIER IN WRITING, TERMINATES IF HE FAILS TO OBJECT IN WRITING RECEIVED BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTAT: VE WITHIN THRITY DAYS

AFTER MAILING OR DELIVERY OF THE PROPOSAL.

14-3907. Distribution in kind; evidence

IF DISTRIBUTION IN KIND IS MADE, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL EXECUTE AN INSTRUMENT OR DEED OF DISTRIBUTION ASSIGNING, TRANSFERRING OR RELEASING THE ASSETS TO THE DISTRIBUTEE AS EVIDENCE OF THE DISTRIBUTEE'S TITLE TO THE PROPERTY.

14-3908. Distribution; right or title of distributee

PROOF THAT A DISTRIBUTE HAS RECEIVED AN INSTRUMENT OR DEED OF DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS IN KIND, OR PAYMENT IN DISTRIBUTION FROM A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, IS CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE DISTRIBUTEE HAS SUCCEEDED TO THE INTEREST OF THE ESTATE IN THE DISTRIBUTED ASSETS, AS AGAINST ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE, EXCEPT THAT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY RECOVER THE ASSETS OR THEIR VALUE IF THE DISTRIBUTION WAS IMPROPER.

14-3909. <u>Improper distribution; liability of</u>

distributee

UNLESS THE DISTRIBUTION OR PAYMENT NO LONGER CAN BE QUESTIONED BECAUSE OF ADJUDICATION, ESTOPPEL OR LIMITATION, A DISTRIBUTEE OF PROPERTY OR MONEY IMPROPERLY DISTRIBUTED OR PAID, OR A CLAIMANT WHO WAS IMPROPERLY PAID, IS LIABLE TO RETURN THE PROPERTY IMPROPERLY RECEIVED AND ITS INCOME SINCE DISTRIBUTION IF HE HAS THE PROPERTY. IF SUCH A DISTRIBUTEE DOES NOT HAVE THE PROPERTY, HE IS LIABLE TO RETURN THE VALUE AS OF THE DATE OF DISPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY IMPROPERLY RECEIVED AND ITS INCOME AND GAIN RECEIVED BY HIM.

14-3910. Purchasers from distributees protected

IF PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED IN KIND OR A SECURITY INTEREST THEREIN IS ACQUIRED BY A PURCHASER OR LENDER, FOR VALUE FROM A DISTRIBUTEE WHO HAS RECEIVED AN INSTRUMENT OR DEED OF DISTRIBUTION FROM THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE PURCHASER OR LENDER TAKES TITLE FREE OF ANY CLAIMS OF THE ESTATE AND INCURS NO PERSONAL LIABILITY TO THE ESTATE, WHETHER OR NOT THE DISTRIBUTION WAS PROPER AND WHETHER OR NOT THE AUTHORITY OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WAS TERMINATED PRIOR TO EXECUTION OF THE INSTRUMENT OR DEED. TO BE PROTECTED UNDER THIS

PROVISION, A PURCHASER NEED NOT INQUIRE WHETHER A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ACTED PROPERLY IN MAKING THE DISTRIBUTION IN KIND OR WHETHER THE AUTHORITY OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAD TERMINATED PRIOR TO THE DISTRIBUTION.

14-3911. Partition for purpose of distribution

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WHEN TWO OR MORE HEIRS OR DEVISEES ARE ENTITLED TO DISTRIBUTION OF UNDIVIDED INTERESTS IN ANY REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR ONE OR MORE OF THE HEIRS OR DEVISEES MAY PETITION THE COURT PRIOR TO THE FORMAL OR INFORMAL CLOSING OF THE ESTATE, TO MAKE PARTITION. AFTER NOTICE TO THE INTERESTED HEIRS OR DEVISEES, THE COURT SHALL PARTITION THE PROPERTY IN THE SAME MANNER AS PROVIDED BY THE LAW FOR CIVIL ACTIONS OF PARTITION. THE COURT MAY DIRECT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO SELL ANY PROPERTY WHICH CANNOT BE PARTITIONED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE OWNERS AND WHICH CANNOT CONVENIENTLY BE ALLOTTED TO ANY ONE PARTY.

14-3912. Private agreements among successors to decedent binding on personal representative

SUBJECT TO THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS AND TAXING AUTHORITIES. COMPETENT SUCCESSORS MAY AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES TO ALTER THE INTERESTS. SHARES. OR AMOUNTS TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED UNDER THE WILL OF THE DECEDENT OR UNDER THE LAWS OF INTESTACY. IN ANY WAY THAT THEY PROVIDE IN A WRITTEN CONTRACT EXECUTED BY ALL WHO ARE AFFECTED BY ITS PROVI-SIONS. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL ABIDE BY THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO HIS OBLIGATION TO ADMINISTER THE ESTATE FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, TO PAY ALL TAXES AND COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION, AND TO CARRY OUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF HIS OFFICE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY SUCCESSORS OF THE DECEDENT WHO ARE NOT PARTIES. PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVES OF DECEDENTS' ESTATES ARE NOT REQUIRED TO SEE TO THE PERFORMANCE OF TRUSTS IF THE TRUSTEE THEREOF IS ANOTHER PERSON WHO IS WILLING TO ACCEPT THE TRUST. ACCORDINGLY, TRUSTEES OF A TESTAMEN-TARY TRUST ARE SUCCESSORS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION DOES NOT RELIEVE TRUSTEES OF ANY DUTIES OWED TO BENEFICIARIES OF TRUSTS.

14-3913. Distributions to trustee

- A. BEFORE DISTRIBUTING TO A TRUSTEE, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY REQUIRE THAT THE TRUST BE REGISTERED IF THE STATE IN WHICH IT IS TO BE ADMINISTERED PROVIDES FOR BOTH REGISTRATION AND THAT THE TRUSTEE INFORM THE BENEFICIARIES AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-7303.
- B. IF THE TRUST INSTRUMENT DOES NOT EXCUSE THE TRUSTEE FROM GIVING BOND, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY PETITION THE APPROPRIATE COURT TO REQUIRE THAT THE TRUSTEE POST BOND IF HE APPREHENDS THAT DISTRIBUTION MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE INTERESTS OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT ABLE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES, AND HE MAY WITHHOLD DISTRIBUTION UNTIL THE COURT HAS ACTED.
- C. NO INFERENCE OF NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF THE PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE SHALL BE DRAWN FROM HIS FAILURE TO EXERCISE THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY SUBSECTIONS A AND B OF THIS SECTION.

14-3914. Disposition of unclaimed assets

- A. IF AN HEIR, DEVISEE OR CLAIMANT CANNOT BE FOUND, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL DISTRIBUTE THE SHARE OF THE MISSING PERSON TO HIS CONSERVATOR, IF ANY, OTHERWISE IN CASH TO THE ESTATE TAX COMMISSIONER FOR DEPOSIT INTO THE TREASURY OF THE STATE TO BE CREDITED TO THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.
- B. IF A PERSON LATER APPEARS AND CLAIMS AS THE MISSING PERSON, HE SHALL PROCEED IN THE SAME MANNER AS AN HEIR, DEVISEE OR LEGATEE CLAIMING ESCHEATED PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 12-886 AND JUDGMENT AND PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE IN THE SAME MANNER AS FOR ESCHEATED PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 12-887.

14-3915. Distribution to person under disability

A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY DISCHARGE HIS OBLIGATION TO DIS-TRIBUTE TO ANY PERSON UNDER LEGAL DISABILITY BY DISTRIBUTING TO HIS CONSERVATOR, OR ANY OTHER PERSON AUTHORIZED BY THIS TITLE OR OTHERWISE TO GIVE A VALID RECEIPT AND DISCHARGE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION.

14-3916. (Blank)

ARTICLE 10. CLOSING ESTATES

14-3931. Formal proceedings terminating administration; testate or intestate; order of general

protection

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A. A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR ANY INTERESTED PERSON MAY PETI-TION FOR AN ORDER OF COMPLETE SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY PETITION AT ANY TIME, AND ANY OTHER INTERESTED PERSON MAY PETITION AFTER ONE YEAR FROM THE APPOINTMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE EXCEPT THAT NO PETITION UNDER THIS SECTION MAY BE ENTERTAINED UNTIL THE TIME FOR PRESENTING CLAIMS WHICH AROSE PRIOR TO THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT HAS EXPIRED. THE PETITION MAY REQUEST THE COURT TO DETERMINE TESTACY. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED. TO CONSIDER THE FINAL ACCOUNT OR COMPEL OR APPROVE AN ACCOUNTING AND DISTRIBUTION, TO CONSTRUE ANY WILL OR DETERMINE HEIRS AND ADJUDICATE THE FINAL SETTLEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE. NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS, AND A COPY OF THE FINAL ACCOUNT MUST ALSO BE SENT TO THE DISTRIBUTEES WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED THEREBY. AFTER HEARING THE COURT MAY ENTER AN ORDER OR ORDERS. ON APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS, DETERMINING THE PERSONS ENTITLED TO DISTRIBU-TION OF THE ESTATE, AND, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE, APPROVING SETTLE-MENT AND DIRECTING, APPROVING OR DECREEING DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE AND DISCHARGING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM FURTHER CLAIM OR DEMAND OF ANY INTERESTED PERSON.

B. IF ONE OR MORE HEIRS OR DEVISEES WERE OMITTED AS PARTIES IN, OR WERE NOT GIVEN NOTICE OF, A PREVIOUS FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING, THE COURT, ON PROPER PETITION FOR AN ORDER OF COMPLETE SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE UNDER THIS SECTION, AND AFTER NOTICE TO THE OMITTED OR UNNOTIFIED PERSONS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES DETERMINED TO BE INTERESTED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE PREVIOUS ORDER CONCERNING TESTACY IS CONCLUSIVE AS TO THOSE GIVEN NOTICE OF THE EARLIER PROCEEDING, MAY DETERMINE TESTACY AS IT AFFECTS THE OMITTED PERSONS AND CONFIRM OR ALTER THE PREVIOUS ORDER OF TESTACY AS IT AFFECTS ALL INTERESTED PERSONS AS APPROPRIATE IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW PROOFS. IN THE ABSENCE OF OBJECTION BY AN OMITTED OR "NNOTIFIED PERSON, EVIDENCE

RECEIVED IN THE ORIGINAL TESTACY PROCEEDING SHALL CONSTITUTE PRIMA FACIE PROOF OF DUE EXECUTION OF ANY WILL PREVIOUSLY ADMITTED TO PROBATE, OR OF THE FACT THAT THE DECEDENT LEFT NO VALID WILL IF THE PRIOR PROCEEDINGS DETERMINED THIS FACT.

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14-3932. Formal proceedings terminating testate administration; order construing will without adjudicating testacy

A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ADMINISTERING AN ESTATE UNDER AN INFORMALLY PROBATED WILL OR ANY DEVISEE UNDER AN INFORMALLY PROBATED WILL MAY PETITION FOR AN ORDER OF SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE WHICH WILL NOT ADJUDICATE THE TESTACY STATUS OF THE DECEDENT. THE PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE MAY PETITION AT ANY TIME, AND A DEVISEE MAY PETITION AFTER ONE YEAR. FROM THE APPOINTMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. EXCEPT THAT NO PETITION UNDER THIS SECTION MAY BE ENTERTAINED UNTIL THE TIME FOR PRESENTING CLAIMS WHICH AROSE PRIOR TO THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT HAS EXPIRED. THE PETITION MAY REQUEST THE COURT TO CONSIDER THE FINAL ACCOUNT OR COMPEL OR APPROVE AN ACCOUNTING AND DISTRIBUTION. TO CONSTRUE THE WILL AND ADJUDICATE FINAL SETTLEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE. AFTER NOTICE TO ALL DEVISEES AND THE PERSONAL REPRE-SENTATIVE AND HEARING, THE COURT MAY ENTER AN ORDER OR ORDERS. ON APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS, DETERMINING THE PERSONS ENTITLED TO DISTRIBU-TION OF THE ESTATE UNDER THE WILL, AND, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE, APPROVING SETTLEMENT AND DIRECTING, APPROVING OR DECREEING DISTRIBU-TION OF THE ESTATE AND DISCHARGING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM FURTHER CLAIM OR DEMAND OF ANY DEVISEE WHO IS A PARTY TO THE PROCEED-ING AND THOSE HE REPRESENTS. IF IT APPEARS THAT A PART OF THE ESTATE IS INTESTATE. THE PROCEEDINGS SHALL BE DISMISSED OR AMENDMENTS MADE TO MEET THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 14-3931.

14-3933. Closing estates; by sworn statement of personal representative

A. UNLESS PROHIBITED BY ORDER OF THE COURT AND EXCEPT FOR ESTATES BEING ADMINISTERED IN SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION PROCEEDINGS, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY CLOSE AN ESTATE BY FILING WITH THE COURT NO EARLIER THAN FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE DATF OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT

OF A GENERAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE ESTATE, A VERIFIED STATE-MENT STATING THAT HE, OR A PRIOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHOM HE HAS SUCCEEDED, HAVE:

1. PUBLISHED NOTICE TO CREDITORS AS PROVIDED BY SECTION 14-3801 AND THAT THE FIRST PUBLICATION OCCURRED MORE THAN SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE STATEMENT.

- 2. FULLY ADMINISTERED THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT BY MAKING PAYMENT, SETTLEMENT OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF ALL CLAIMS WHICH WERE PRESENTED, EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION AND ESTATE, INHERITANCE AND OTHER DEATH TAXES, EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED IN THE STATEMENT, AND THAT THE ASSETS OF THE ESTATE HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO THE PERSONS ENTITLED. IF ANY CLAIMS REMAIN UNDISCHARGED, THE STATEMENT SHALL STATE WHETHER THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS DISTRIBUTED THE ESTATE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE LIABILITY WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTEES OR IT SHALL STATE IN DETAIL OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO ACCOMMODATE OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.
- 3. SENT A COPY THEREOF TO ALL DISTRIBUTEES OF THE ESTATE AND TO ALL CREDITORS OR OTHER CLAIMANTS OF WHOM HE IS AWARE WHOSE CLAIMS ARE NEITHER PAID NOT BARRED AND HAS FURNISHED A FULL ACCOUNT IN WRITING OF HIS ADMINISTRATION TO THE DISTRIBUTEES WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED THEREBY.
- B. IF NO PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ARE PENDING IN THE COURT ONE YEAR AFTER THE CLOSING STATEMENT IS FILED. THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TERMINATES.

14-3934. Liability of distributees to claimants

AFTER ASSETS OF AN ESTATE HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED AND SUBJECT TO SECTION 14-3936, AN UNDISCHARGED CLAIM NOT BARRED MAY BE PROSECUTED IN A PROCEEDING AGAINST ONE OR MORE DISTRIBUTEES. NO DISTRIBUTEE SHALL BE LIABLE TO CLAIMANTS FOR AMOUNTS IN EXCESS OF THE VALUE OF HIS DISTRIBUTION AS OF THE TIME OF DISTRIBUTION. AS BETWEEN DISTRIBUTEES, EACH SHALL BEAR THE COST OF SATISFACTION OF UNBARRED CLAIMS AS IF THE CLAIM HAD BEEN SATISFIED IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION. ANY DISTRIBUTEE WHO SHALL HAVE FAILED TO NOTIFY OTHER DISTRIBUTEES OF THE

DEMAND MADE UPON HIM BY THE CLAIMANT IN SUFFICIENT TIME TO PERMIT THEM TO JOIN IN ANY PROCEEDING IN WHICH THE CLAIM WAS ASSERTED AGAINST HIM LOSES HIS RIGHT OF CONTRIBUTION AGAINST OTHER DISTRIBUTEES.

14-3935. Limitations on proceedings against

personal representative

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY BARRED BY ADJUDICATION AND EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THE CLOSING STATEMENT. THE RIGHTS OF SUCCESSORS AND OF CREDITORS WHOSE CHAIMS HAVE NOT OTHERWISE BEEN BARRED AGAINST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY ARE BARRED UNLESS A PROCEEDING TO ASSERT THE SAME IS COMMENCED WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE FILING OF THE CLOSING STATEMENT. THE RIGHTS THUS BARRED DO NOT INCLUDE RIGHTS TO RECOVER FROM A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR FRAUD, MISREPRESENTATION OR INADEQUATE DISCLOSURE RELATED TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE.

14-3936. Limitations on actions and proceedings

against distributees

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY ADJUDICATED IN A FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING OR IN A PROCEEDING SETTLING THE ACCOUNTS OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHERWISE BARRED, THE CLAIM OF ANY CLAIMANT TO RECOVER FROM A DISTRIBUTEE WHO IS LIABLE TO PAY THE CLAIM, AND THE RIGHT OF ANY HEIR OR DEVISEE OR OF A SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ACTING IN THEIR BEHALF, TO RECOVER PROPERTY IMPROPERLY DISTRIBUTED OR THE VALUE THEREOF FROM ANY DISTRIBUTEE IS FOREVER BARRED AT THE LATER OF:

- 1. THREE YEARS AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DEATH.
- 2. ONE YEAR AFTER THE TIME OF DISTRIBUTION THEREOF.
 THIS SECTION DOES NOT BAR AN ACTION TO RECOVER PROPERTY OR VALUE RECEIVED AS THE RESULT OF FRAUD.

14-3937. Certificate discharging liens securing

fiduciary performance

AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT HAS TERMINATED, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE,
HIS SURETIES OR ANY SUCCESSOR OF EITHER, UPON THE FILING OF A VERIFIED
APPLICATION SHOWING, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN BY THE APPLICANT, THAT NO
ACTION CONCERNING THE ESTATE IS PENDING IN ANY COURT, IS ENTITLED TO

RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE FROM THE REGISTRAR THAT THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE APPEARS TO HAVE FULLY ADMINISTERED THE ESTATE IN QUESTION. THE CERTIFICATE EVIDENCES DISCHARGE OF ANY LIEN ON ANY PROPERTY GIVEN TO SECURE THE OBLIGATION OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN LIEU OF BOND OR ANY SURETY, BUT DOES NOT PRECLUDE ACTION AGAINST THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR THE SURETY.

14-3938. Subsequent administration

IF OTHER PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE IS DISCOVERED AFTER AN ESTATE HAS BEEN SETTLED AND THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE DISCHARGED OR AFTER ONE YEAR AFTER A CLOSING STATEMENT HAS BEEN FILED, THE COURT UPON PETITION OF ANY INTERESTED PERSON AND UPON NOTICE AS IT DIRECTS MAY APPOINT THE SAME OR A SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO ADMINISTER THE SUBSEQUENTLY DISCOVERED ESTATE. IF A NEW APPOINTMENT IS MADE, UNLESS THE COURT ORDERS OTHERWISE, THE PROVISIONS OF THIS TITLE APPLY AS APPROPRIATE, BUT NO CLAIM PREVIOUSLY BARRED MAY BE ASSERTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT ADMINISTRATION.

ARTICLE 11. COMPROMISE OF CONTROVERSIES

14-3951. Effect of approval of agreements involving trusts, inalienable interests, or interests of third persons

A COMPROMISE OF ANY CONTROVERSY AS TO ADMISSION TO PROBATE OF ANY INSTRUMENT OFFERED FOR FORMAL PROBATE AS THE WILL OF A DECEDENT. THE CONSTRUCTION, VALIDITY OR EFFECT OF ANY PROBATED WILL, THE RIGHTS OR INTERESTS IN THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT, OF ANY SUCCESSOR, OR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE, IF APPROVED IN A FORMAL PROCEEDING IN THE COURT FOR THAT PURPOSE, IS BINDING ON ALL THE PARTIES THERETO INCLUDING THOSE UNBORN, UNASCERTAINED OR WHO COULD NOT BE LOCATED. AN APPROVED COMPROMISE IS BINDING EVEN THOUGH IT MAY AFFECT A TRUST OR AN INALIENABLE INTEREST. A COMPROMISE DOES NOT IMPAIR THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS OR OF TAXING AUTHORITIES WHO ARE NOT PARTIES TO IT.

14-3952. Procedure for securing court approval

of compromise

THE PROCEDURE FOR SECURING COURT APPROVAL OF A COMPROMISE IS AS

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- 1. THE TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE SHALL BE SET FORTH IN AN AGREE-MENT IN WRITING WHICH SHALL BE EXECUTED BY ALL COMPETENT PERSONS AND PARENTS ACTING FOR ANY MINOR CHILD HAVING BENEFICIAL INTERESTS OR HAVING CLAIMS WHICH WILL OR MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE COMPROMISE. EXE-CUTION IS NOT REQUIRED BY ANY PERSON WHOSE IDENTITY CANNOT BE ASCER-TAINED OR WHOSE WHEREABOUTS IS UNKNOWN AND CANNOT REASONABLY BE AS-CERTAINED.
- 2. ANY INTERESTED PERSON, INCLUDING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR A TRUSTEE. THEN MAY SUBMIT THE AGREEMENT TO THE COURT FOR ITS AP-PROVAL AND FOR EXECUTION BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE TRUSTEE OF EVERY AFFECTED TESTAMENTARY TRUST AND OTHER FIDUCIARIES AND REPRE-SENTATIVES.
- 3. AFTER NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS OR THEIR REPRESENTA-TIVES, INCLUDING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ESTATE AND ALL AFFECTED TRUSTEES OF TRUSTS, THE COURT, IF IT FINDS THAT THE CONTEST OR CONTROVERSY IS IN GOOD FAITH AND THAT THE EFFECT OF THE AGREEMENT UPON THE INTERESTS OF PERSONS REPRESENTED BY FIDUCIARIES OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVES IS JUST AND REASONABLE. SHALL MAKE AN ORDER AFPROVING THE AGREEMENT AND DIRECTING ALL FIDUCIARIES UNDER ITS SUPERVISION TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT. MINOR CHILDREN REPRESENTED ONLY BY THEIR PARENTS MAY BE BOUND ONLY IF THEIR PARENTS JOIN WITH OTHER COMPETENT PERSONS IN EXECUTION OF THE COMPROMISE. UPON THE MAKING OF THE ORDER AND THE EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT, ALL FURTHER DISPOSITION OF THE ESTATE IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

ARTICLE 12. COLLECTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY AFFIDAVIT, SUMMARY ADMINISTRATION

PROCEDURE FOR SMALL ESTATES AND PAYMENT

OF WAGES TO SURVIVING SPOUSE

29

30 14-3971. Collection of personal property by affidavit 31

A. THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE DEATH OF A DECEDENT, ANY PERSON INDEBTED TO THE DECEDENT OR HAVING POSSESSION OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OR AN INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING A DEBT, OBLIGATION, STOCK OR CHOSE IN ACTION

BELONGING TO THE DECEDENT SHALL MAKE PAYMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OR DELIVER THE TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OR AN INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING A DEBT, OBLIGATION, STOCK OR CHOSE IN ACTION TO A PERSON CLAIMING TO BE THE SUCCESSOR OF THE DECEDENT UPON BEING PRESENTED AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE SUCCESSOR STATING THAT:

- 1. THE VALUE OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE, WHEREVER LOCATED, LESS LIENS AND ENCUMBRANCES, DOES NOT EXCEED FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
 - 2. THIRTY DAYS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE DEATH OF THE DECEDENT.
- 3. NO APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS PENDING OR HAS BEEN GRANTED IN ANY JURISDICTION.
- 4. THE CLAIMING SUCCESSOR IS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT OR DELIVERY OF THE PROPERTY.
- B. A TRANSFER AGENT OF ANY SECURITY SHALL CHANGE THE REGISTERED OWNERSHIP ON THE BOOKS OF A CORPORATION FROM THE DECEDENT TO THE SUCCESSOR OR SUCCESSORS UPON THE PRESENTATION OF AN AFFIDAVIT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION A.

14-3972. Effect of affidavit

THE PERSON PAYING, DELIVERING, TRANSFERRING OR ISSUING PERSONAL PROPERTY OR THE EVIDENCE THEREOF PURSUANT TO AFFIDAVIT IS DISCHARGED AND RELEASED TO THE SAME EXTENT AS IF HE DEALT WITH A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT. HE IS NOT REQUIRED TO SEE TO THE APPLICATION OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OR EVIDENCE THEREOF OR TO INQUIRE INTO THE TRUTH OF ANY STATEMENT IN THE AFFIDAVIT. IF ANY PERSON TO WHOM AN AFFIDAVIT IS DELIVERED REFUSES TO PAY, DELIVER, TRANSFER OR ISSUE ANY PERSONAL PROPERTY OR EVIDENCE THEREOF, IT MAY BE RECOVERED OR ITS PAYMENT, DELIVERY, TRANSFER OR ISSUANCE COMPELLED UPON PROOF OF THEIR RIGHT IN A PROCEEDING BROUGHT FOR THE PURPOSE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE PERSONS ENTITLED THERETO. ANY PERSON TO WHOM PAYMENT, DELIVERY, TRANSFER OR ISSUANCE IS MADE IS ANSWERABLE AND ACCOUNTABLE THEREFOR TO ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ESTATE OR TO ANY OTHER PERSON HAVING A SUPERIOR RIGHT.

14-3973. Small estates; summary administrative procedure

IF IT APPEARS FROM THE INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL THAT THE VALUE

OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE, LESS LIENS AND ENCUMBRANCES, DOES NOT EXCEED
ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY, FAMILY ALLOWANCE, COSTS
AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION, REASONABLE FUNERAL EXPENSES, AND REASONABLE AND NECESSARY MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES OF THE LAST ILLNESS
OF THE DECEDENT, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, WITHOUT GIVING NOTICE
TO CREDITORS, MAY IMMEDIATELY DISBURSE AND DISTRIBUTE THE ESTATE TO THE
PERSONS ENTITLED THERETO AND FILE A CLOSING STATEMENT AS PROVIDED IN
SECTION 14-3974.

14-3974. Small estates; closing by sworn statement

of personal representative

- A. UNLESS PROHIBITED BY ORDER OF THE COURT AND EXCEPT FOR ESTATES BEING ADMINISTERED BY SUPERVISED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE MAY CLOSE AN ESTATE ADMINISTERED UNDER THE SUMMARY PROCEDURES OF SECTION 14-3973 BY FILING WITH THE COURT, AT ANY TIME AFTER DISBURSEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE, A VERIFIED STATEMENT STATING THAT:
- 1. TO THE BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE VALUE OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE, LESS LIENS AND ENCUMBRANCES, DID NOT EXCEED ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD, EXEMPT PROPERTY, FAMILY ALLOWANCE, COSTS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION, REASONABLE FUNERAL EXPENSES AND REASONABLE, NECESSARY MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES OF THE LAST ILLAMESS OF THE DECEDENT.
- THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS FULLY ADMINISTERED THE ES-TATE BY DISBURSING AND DISTRIBUTING IT TO THE PERSONS ENTITLED THERETO.
- 3. THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE HAS SENT A COPY OF THE CLOSING STATEMENT TO ALL DISTRIBUTEES OF THE ESTATE AND TO ALL CREDITORS OR OTHER CLAIMANTS OF WHOM HE IS AWARE WHOSE CLAIMS ARE NEITHER PAID NOR BARRED AND HAS FURNISHED A FULL ACCOUNT IN WRITING OF HIS ADMINSTRATION TO THE DISTRIBUTEES WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED.
- B. IF NO ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE ARE PENDING IN THE COURT ONE YEAR AFTER THE CLOSING STATE—DENT IS FILED, THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TERESINATES.

1 C. A CLOSING STATEMENT FILED UNDER THIS SECTION HAS THE SAME 2 EFFECT AS ONE FILED UNDER SECTION 14-3934. CHAPTER 4. FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES: ANCILLARY ADMINISTRATION ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS 14-4101. Definitions IN THIS CHAPTER. UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES: 9 1. "LOCAL ADMINISTRATION" MEANS ADMINISTRATION BY A PERSONAL 10 REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN THIS STATE PURSUANT TO APPOINTMENT PRO-11 CEEDINGS DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER 3. 12 2. "LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE" INCLUDES ANY PERSONAL REP-13 RESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN THIS STATE PURSUANT TO APPOINTMENT PROCEED-14 INGS DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER 3 AND EXCLUDES FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTA-15 TIVES WHO ACQUIRE THE POWER OF A LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE PURSUANT 16 TO SECTION 14-4205. 17 3. "RESIDENT CREDITOR" MEANS A PERSON DOMICILED IN. OR DOING 18 BUSINESS IN THIS STATE, WHO IS, OR COULD BE, A CLAIMANT AGAINST AN 19 ESTATE OF A NONRESIDENT DECEDENT. 20 ARTICLE 2. POWERS OF FOREIGN 21 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES 22 14-4201. Payment of debt and delivery of property 23 to domiciliary foreign personal repre-24 sentative without local administration 25 AT ANY TIME AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF SIXTY DAYS FROM THE DEATH 26 OF A NONRESIDENT DECEDENT, ANY PERSON INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF THE 27 NONRESIDENT DECEDENT OR HAVING POSSESSION OR CONTROL OF PERSONAL 28 PROPERTY, OR OF AN INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING A DEBT, OBLIGATION, STOCK 29 OR CHOSE IN ACTION BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE NONRESIDENT DECEDENT 30 MAY PAY THE DEBT. DELIVER THE PERSONAL PROPERTY, OR THE INSTRUMENT 31 EVIDENCING THE DEBT, OBLIGATION, STOCK OR CHOSE IN ACTION, TO THE 32

DOMICILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NONRESIDENT DECE-

DENT UPON BEING PRESENTED WITH PROOF OF HIS APPOINTMENT AND AN AFFIDAVIT

MADE BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE REPRESENTATIVE STATING: 1 2 1. THE DATE OF THE DEATH OF THE NONRESIDENT DECEDENT. 3 2. THAT NO LOCAL ADMINISTRATION, OR APPLICATION OR PETITION THEREFOR, IS PENDING IN THIS STATE. 5 3. THAT THE DOMICILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT OR DELIVERY. 6 14-4202. Payment or delivery discharges 7 8 PAYMENT OR DELIVERY MADE IN GOOD FAITH ON THE BASIS OF THE PROOF 9 OF AUTHORITY AND AFFIDAVIT RELEASES THE DEBTOR OR PERSON HAVING POS-10 SESSION OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TO THE SAME EXTENT AS IF PAYMENT OR 11 DELIVERY HAD BEEN MADE TO A LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 12 14-4203. Resident creditor notice 13 PAYMENT OR DELIVERY UNDER SECTION 14-4201 MAY NOT BE MADE IF 14 A RESIDENT CREDITOR OF THE NONRESIDENT DECEDENT HAS NOTIFIED THE 15 DEBTOR OF THE NONRESIDENT DECEDENT OR THE PERSON HAVING POSSESSION 16 OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE NONRESIDENT DECEDENT THAT 17 THE DEBT SHOULD NOT BE PAID NOR THE PROPERTY DELIVERED TO THE DOMI-18 CILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 19 14-4204. Proof of authority-bond 20 IF NO LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OR APPLICATION OR PETITION THEREFOR IS PENDING IN THIS STATE, A DOMICILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTA-21 22 TIVE MAY FILE WITH A COURT IN THIS STATE IN A COUNTY IN WHICH PROPERTY 23 BELONGING TO THE DECEDENT IS LOCATED, AUTHENTICATED COPIES OF HIS AP-24 POINTMENT AND OF ANY OFFICIAL BOND HE HAS GIVEN. 25 14-4205. Powers A DOMICILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS COMPLIED 26 27 WITH SECTION 14-4204 MAY EXERCISE AS TO ASSETS IN THIS STATE ALL 28 POWERS OF A LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND MAY MAINTAIN ACTIONS 29 AND PROCEEDINGS IN THIS STATE SUBJECT TO ANY CONDITIONS IMPOSED UPON 30 NONRESIDENT PARTIES GENERALLY. 31 14-4206. Power of representatives in transition

THE POWER OF A DOMICILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE UNDER

SECTION 14-4201 OR SECTION 14-4205 SHALL BE EXERCISED ONLY IF THERE IS

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1	NO ADMINISTRATION OR APPLICATION THEREFOR PENDING IN THIS STATE. AN
2	APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE TER-
3	MINATES THE POWER OF THE FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO ACT UNDER
4	SECTION 14-4205, BUT THE LOCAL COURT MAY ALLOW THE FOREIGN PERSONAL
5	REPRESENTATIVE TO EXERCISE LIMITED POWERS TO PRESERVE THE ESTATE. NO
6	PERSON WHO, BEFORE RECEIVING ACTUAL NOTICE OF A PENDING LOCAL ADMIN-
7	ISTRATION, HAS CHANGED HIS POSITION IN RELIANCE UPON THE POWERS OF A
8	FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SHALL BE PREJUDICED BY REASON OF THE
9	APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR, OR GRANT OF, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. THE
10	LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS SUBJECT TO ALL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS
11	WHICH HAVE ACCRUED BY VIRTUE OF THE EXERCISE OF THE POWERS BY THE
12	FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR HIM IN
13	ANY ACTION OR PROCEEDINGS IN THIS STATE.
14	14-4207. Ancillary and other local administrations;
15	provisions governing
16	IN RESPECT TO A NONRESIDENT DECEDENT, THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER
17	3 OF THIS TITLE GOVERN BOTH:
18	1. PROCEEDINGS, IF ANY, IN A COURT OF THIS STATE FOR PROBATE
19	OF THE WILL, APPOINTMENT, REMOVAL, SUPERVISION AND DISCHARGE OF THE
20	LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, AND ANY OTHER ORDER CONCERNING THE
21	ESTATE.
22	2. THE STATUS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF ANY LOCAL
23	PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND THE RIGHTS OF CLAIMANTS, PURCHASERS,
24	DISTRIBUTEES AND OTHERS IN REGARD TO A LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.
25	ARTICLE 3. JURISDICTION OVER
26	FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES
27	14-4301. Jurisdiction by act of foreign personal
28	representative
29	A FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE SUBMITS HIMSELF TO THE JURIS-
30	DICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE BY:
31	1. FILING AUTHENTICATED COPIES OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS PROVIDED
32	IN SECTION 14-4204.

2. RECEIVING PAYMENT OF MONEY OR TAKING DELITIZATY OF PERSONAL

PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 14-4201.

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3. DOING ANY ACT AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THIS STATE WHICH WOULD HAVE GIVEN THE STATE JURISDICTION OVER HIM AS AN INDIVIDUAL.

JURISDICTION UNDER PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS SUBSECTION IS LIMITED TO THE MONEY OR VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY COLLECTED.

14-4302. Jurisdiction by act of decedent

IN ADDITION TO JURISDICTION CONFERRED BY SECTION 14-4301, A FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE TO THE SAME EXTENT THAT HIS DECEDENT WAS SUBJECT TO JURISDICTION IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO DEATH.

14-4303. Service on foreign personal representative

- A. SERVICE OF PROCESS MAY BE MADE UPON THE FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BY REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL, ADDRESSED TO HIS LAST REASONABLY ASCERTAINABLE ADDRESS, REQUESTING A RETURN RECEIPT SIGNED BY ADDRESSEE ONLY. NOTICE BY ORDINARY FIRST CLASS MAIL IS SUFFICIENT IF REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL SERVICE TO THE ADDRESSEE IS UNAVAILABLE. SERVICE MAY BE MADE UPON A FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MANNER IN WHICH SERVICE COULD HAVE BEEN MADE UNDER OTHER LAWS OF THIS STATE ON EITHER THE FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HIS DECEDENT IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO DEATH.
- B. IF SERVICE IS MADE UPON A FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION A, HE SHALL BE ALLOWED AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS WITHIN WHICH TO APPEAR OR RESPOND.

ARTICLE 4. JUDGMENTS AND

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

14-4401. Effect of adjudication for or against

personal representative

AN ADJUDICATION RENDERED IN ANY JURISDICTION IN FAVOR OF OR AGAINST ANY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ESTATE IS AS BINDING ON THE LOCAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AS IF HE WERE A PARTY TO THE ADJUDICATION.

1	CHAPTER 5.
2	PROTECTION OF PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY
3	AND THEIR PROPERTY
4	ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
5	14-5101. Definitions and use of terms
6	IN THIS TITLE, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:
7	1. "INCAPACITATED PERSON" MEANS ANY PERSON WHO IS IMPAIRED BY
8	REASON OF MENTAL ILLNESS, MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PHYSICAL ILLNESS OR
9	DISABILITY, ADVANCED AGE, CHRONIC USE OF DRUGS, CHRONIC INTOXICATION
10	OR OTHER CAUSE, EXCEPT MINORITY, TO THE EXTENT THAT HE LACKS SUFFI-
11	CIENT UNDERSTANDING OR CAPACITY TO MAKE OR COMMUNICATE RESPONSIBLE
12	DECISIONS CONCERNING HIS PERSON.
13	2. "PROTECTED PERSON" IS A MINOR OR OTHER PERSON FOR WHOM A
14	CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN APPOINTED OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN
15	MADE.
16	3. "PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING" IS A PROCEEDING UNDER THE PROVISIO
17	OF SECTION 14-5401 TO DETERMINE THAT A PERSON CANNOT EFFECTIVELY MAN
18	AGE OR APPLY HIS ESTATE TO NECESSARY ENDS, EITHER BECAUSE HE LACKS
19	THE ABILITY OR IS OTHERWISE INCONVENIENCED, OR BECAUSE HE IS A MINOR
20	AND TO SECURE ADMINISTRATION OF HIS ESTATE BY A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER
21	APPROPRIATE RELIEF.
22	4. "WARD" IS A PERSON FOR WHOM A GUARDIAN HAS BEEN APPOINTED.
23	A "MINOR WARD" IS A MINOR FOR WHOM A GUARDIAN HAS BEEN APPOINTED
24	SOLELY BECAUSE OF MINORITY.
25	14-5102. Jurisdiction of subject matter;
26	consolidation of proceedings
27	A. THE COURT HAS JURISDICTION OVER PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS AND
28	GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDINGS.
29	B. WHEN BOTH GUARDIANSHIP AND PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS AS TO
30	THE SAME PERSON ARE COMMENCED OR PENDING IN THE SAME COURT, THE PRO-
31	CEEDINGS MAY BE CONSOLIDATED.
32	14-5103. Facility of payment or delivery
33	ANY DEDOOM IMPED A DUTY TO DAY OF DELIVED MONEY OF DEDCOMAL

PROPERTY TO A MINOR MAY PERFORM THIS DUTY. IN AMOUNTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ANNUM, BY PAYING OR DELIVERING THE MONEY OR PROPERTY TO:

- 1. THE MINOR, IF HE HAS ATTAINED THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS OR IS MARRIED.
- 2. ANY PERSON HAVING THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE MINOR WITH WHOM THE MINOR RESIDES.
 - 3. A GUARDIAN OF THE MINOR.

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4. A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION INCIDENT TO A DEPOSIT IN A FEDERALLY INSURED SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THE SOLE NAME OF THE MINOR AND GIVING NOTICE OF THE DEPOSIT TO THE MINOR. THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY IF THE PERSON MAKING PAYMENT OR DELIVERY HAS ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE THAT A CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN APPOINTED OR PRO-CEEDINGS FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OF THE ESTATE OF THE MINOR ARE PENDING. THE PERSONS, OTHER THAN THE MINOR OR ANY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION UNDER PARAGRAPH 4, RECEIVING MONEY OR PROPERTY FOR A MINOR ARE OBLIGATED TO APPLY THE MONEY TO THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF THE MINOR. BUT MAY NOT PAY THEMSELVES EXCEPT BY WAY OF REIMBURSE-MENT FOR OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES NECESSARY FOR THE MINOR'S SUPPORT. ANY EXCESS SUMS SHALL BE PRESERVED FOR FUTURE SUPPORT OF THE MINOR AND ANY BALANCE NOT SO USED AND ANY PROPERTY RECEIVED FOR THE MINOR MUST BE TURNED OVER TO THE MINOR WHEN HE ATTAINS MAJORITY. PERSONS WHO PAY OR DELIVER IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER APPLI-CATION THEREOF.

14-5104. Delegation of powers by parent or quardian

A PARENT OR A GUARDIAN OF A MINOR OR INCAPACITATED PERSON, BY A PROPERLY EXECUTED POWER OF ATTORNEY, MAY DELEGATE TO ANOTHER PERSON, FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS, ANY OF HIS POWERS REGARDING CARE, CUSTODY OR PROPERTY OF THE MINOR CHILD OR WARD, EXCEPT HIS POWER TO CONSENT TO MARRIAGE OR ADOPTION OF A MINOR WARD.

ARTICLE 2. GUARDIANS OF MINORS

14-5201. Status of guardian of minor; general

A PERSON BECOMES A GIARDIAN OF A MINOR BY ACCEPTANCE OF A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT OR UPON APPOINTMENT BY THE COURT. THE GUARDIANSHIP STATUS CONTINUES UNTIL TERMINATED, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE LOCATION FROM TIME TO TIME OF THE GUARDIAN AND MINOR WARD.

14-5202. Testamentary appointment of guardian

of minor

THE PARENT OF A MINOR MAY APPOINT BY WILL A GUARDIAN OF AN UNMARRIED MINOR. SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT OF THE MINOR UNDER SECTION 14-5203, A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE UPON FILING THE GUARDIAN'S ACCEPTANCE IN THE COURT IN WHICH THE WILL IS PROBATED, IF BEFORE ACCEPTANCE, BOTH PARENTS ARE DEAD OR THE SURVIVING PARENT IS ADJUDGED INCAPACITATED. IF BOTH PARENTS ARE DEAD, AN EFFECTIVE APPOINTMENT BY THE PARENT WHO DIED LATER HAS PRIORITY. THIS STATE RECOGNIZES A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT EFFECTED BY FILING THE GUARDIAN'S ACCEPTANCE UNDER A WILL PROBATED IN ANOTHER STATE WHICH IS THE TESTATOR'S DOMICILE.

14-5203. Objection by minor of fourteen or older to testamentary appointment

A MINOR OF FOURTEEN OR MORE YEARS MAY PREVENT AN APPOINTMENT OF HIS TESTAMENTARY GUARDIAN FROM BECOMING EFFECTIVE, OR MAY CAUSE A PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED APPOINTMENT TO TERMINATE, BY FILING WITH THE COURT IN WHICH THE WILL IS PROBATED A WRITTEN OBJECTION TO THE APPOINTMENT BEFORE IT IS ACCEPTED OR WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER ITS ACCEPTANCE. AN OBJECTION MAY BE WITHDRAWN. AN OBJECTION DOES NOT PRECLUDE APPOINTMENT BY THE COURT IN A PROPER PROCEEDING OF THE TESTAMENTARY NOMINEE OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE PERSON.

14-5204. <u>Court appointment of guardian of minor</u>; conditions for appointment

THE COURT MAY APPOINT A GUARDIAN FOR AN UNMARRIED MINOR IF ALL PARENTAL RIGHTS OF CUSTODY HAVE BEEN TERMINATED OR SUSPENDED BY CIRCUMSTANCES OR PRIOR COURT ORDER. A GUARDIAN APPOINTED BY WILL AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-5202 WHOSE APPOINTMENT HAS NOT BEEN PREVENTED OR NULLIFIED UNDER SECTION 14-5203 HAS PRIURITY OVER ANY GUARDIAN

WHO MAY BE APPOINTED BY THE COURT BUT THE COURT MAY PROCEED WITH AN APPOINTMENT UPON A FINDING THAT THE TESTAMENTARY GUARDIAN HAS FAILED TO ACCEPT THE TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER NOTICE OF THE GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDING.

14-5205. Court appointment of guardian of minor;

venue

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THE VENUE FOR GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDINGS FOR A MINOR IS IN THE PLACE WHERE THE MINOR RESIDES OR IS PRESENT.

14-5206. Court appointment of quardian of minor;

qualifications; priority of minor's

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THE COURT MAY APPOINT AS GUARDIAN ANY PERSON WHOSE APPOINTMENT WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE MINOR. THE COURT SHALL APPOINT A PERSON NOMINATED BY THE MINOR, IF THE MINOR IS FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, UNLESS THE COURT FINDS THE APPOINTMENT CONTRARY TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE MINOR.

14-5207. Court appointment of guardian of minor; procedure

- A. NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF HEARING OF A PETITION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN OF A MINOR IS TO BE GIVEN BY THE PETITIONER IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-1401 TO:
 - 1. THE MINOR, IF HE IS FOURTEEN OR MORE YEARS OF AGE.
- 2. THE PERSON WHO HAS HAD THE PRINCIPAL CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE MINOR DURING THE SIXTY DAYS PRECEDING THE DATE OF THE PETITION.
 - 3. ANY LIVING PARENT OF THE MINOR.
- B. UPON HEARING, IF THE COURT FINDS THAT A QUALIFIED PERSON SEEKS APPOINTMENT, VENUE IS PROPER, THE REQUIRED NOTICES HAVE BEEN GIVEN, THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 14-5204 HAVE BEEN MET AND THE WELFARE AND BEST INTERESTS OF THE MINOR WILL BE SERVED BY THE REQUESTED APPOINTMENT, IT SHALL MAKE THE APPOINTMENT. IN OTHER CASES THE COURT MAY DISMISS THE PROCEEDINGS OR MAKE ANY OTHER DISPOSITION OF THE MATTER THAT WILL BEST SERVE THE INTEREST OF THE MINOR.
- 32 C. IF NECESSARY, THE COURT MAY APPOINT A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN, WITH 33 THE STATUS OF AN ORDINARY GUARDIAN OF A MINOR, ETT THE AUTHORITY OF A

TEMPORARY GUARDIAN SHALL NOT LAST LONGER THAN SIX MONTHS.

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D. IF, AT ANY TIME IN THE PROCEEDING, THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE MINOR ARE OR MAY BE INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED, IT MAY APPOINT AN ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT THE MINOR, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE PREFERENCE OF THE MINOR IF THE MINOR IS FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

14-5208. Consent to service by acceptance of appointment; notice

BY ACCEPTING A TESTAMENTARY OR COURT APPOINTMENT AS GUARDIAN, A GUARDIAN SUBMITS PERSONALLY TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN ANY PROCEEDING RELATING TO THE GUARDIANSHIP THAT MAY BE INSTITUTED BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON. NOTICE OF ANY PROCEEDING SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE GUARDIAN, OR MAILED TO HIM BY ORDINARY MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS AS LISTED IN THE COURT RECORDS AND TO HIS ADDRESS AS THEN KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER. LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP MUST INDICATE WHETHER THE GUARDIAN WAS APPOINTED BY WILL OR BY COURT ORDER.

14-5209. Powers and duties of guardian of minor

A GUARDIAN OF A MINOR HAS THE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PARENT WHO HAS NOT BEEN DEPRIVED OF CUSTODY OF HIS UNEMANCIPATED MINOR CHILD, EXCEPT THAT A GUARDIAN IS NOT LEGALLY OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE FROM HIS OWN FUNDS FOR THE WARD AND IS NOT LIABLE TO THIRD PERSONS FOR ACTS OF THE WARD SOLELY BY REASON OF THE GUARDIANSHIP. IN PARTICULAR, AND WITHOUT QUALIFYING THE FOREGOING, A GUARDIAN HAS THE FOLLOWING POWERS AND DUTIES:

- HE MUST TAKE REASONABLE CARE OF HIS WARD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS
 AND COMMENCE PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT OTHER PROP-ERTY OF THE WARD.
- 2. HE MAY RECEIVE MONEY PAYABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE WARD TO THE WARD'S PARENT, GUARDIAN OR CUSTODIAN UNDER THE TERMS OF ANY STATUTORY BENEFIT OR INSURANCE SYSTEM, OR ANY PRIVATE CONTRACT, DEVISE, TRUST, CONSERVATORSHIP OR CUSTODIANSHIP. HE ALSO MAY RECEIVE MONEY OR PROPERTY OF THE WARD PAID OR DELIVERED BY VIRTUE OF SECTION 14-5103. ANY SUMS SO RECEIVED SHALL BE APPLIED TO THE 'ARD'S CURRENT NEEDS FOR

SUPPORT, CARE AND EDUCATION. HE MUST EXERCISE DUE CARE TO CONSERVE ANY EXCESS FOR THE WARD'S FUTURE NEEDS UNLESS A CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN APPOINTED FOR THE ESTATE OF THE WARD, IN WHICH CASE EXCESS SHALL BE PAID OVER AT LEAST ANNUALLY TO THE CONSERVATOR. SUMS SO RECEIVED BY THE GUARDIAN ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR COMPENSATION FOR HIS SERVICES EXCEPT AS APPROVED BY ORDER OF COURT OR AS DETERMINED BY A DULY APPOINTED CONSERVATOR OTHER THAN THE GUARDIAN. A GUARDIAN MAY INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL THE PERFORMANCE BY ANY PERSON OF A DUTY TO SUPPORT THE WARD OR TG PAY SUMS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE WARD.

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- 3. THE GUARDIAN IS EMPOWERED TO FACILITATE THE WARD'S EDUCATION, SOCIAL OR OTHER ACTIVITIES AND TO AUTHORIZE MEDICAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL CARE, TREATMENT OR ADVICE. A GUARDIAN IS NOT LIABLE BY REASON OF THIS CONSENT FOR INJURY TO THE WARD RESULTING FROM THE NEGLIGENCE OR ACTS OF THIRD PERSONS UNLESS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ILLEGAL FOR A PARENT TO HAVE CONSENTED. A GUARDIAN MAY CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OR ADOPTION OF HIS WARD.
- 4. A GUARDIAN MUST REPORT THE CONDITION OF HIS WARD AND OF THE WARD'S ESTATE WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO HIS POSSESSION OR CONTROL, AS ORDERED BY COURT ON PETITION OF ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN THE MINOR'S WELFARE OR AS REQUIRED BY COURT RULE.

14-5210. Termination of appointment of guardian; general

A GUARDIAN'S AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TERMINATES UPON THE DEATH, RESIGNATION OR REMOVAL OF THE GUARDIAN OR UPON THE MINOR'S DEATH, ADOPTION, MARRIAGE OR ATTAINMENT OF MAJORITY, BUT TERMINATION DOES NOT AFFECT HIS LIABILITY FOR PRIOR ACTS, NOR HIS OBLIGATION TO ACCOUNT FOR FUNDS AND ASSETS OF HIS WARD. RESIGNATION OF A GUARDIAN DOES NOT TERMINATE THE GUARDIANSHIP UNTIL IT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE COURT. A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT UNDER AN INFORMALLY PROBATED WILL TERMINATES IF THE WILL IS LATER DENIED PROBATE IN A FORMAL PROCEEDING.

14-5211. Proceedings subsequent to appointment; venue

A. THE COURT WHERE THE WARD RESIDES HAS CONCURRENT JURISDICTION WITH THE COURT WHICH APPOINTED THE GUARDIAN, OR IN WHICH ACCEPTANCE OF A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT WAS FILED, OVER RESIGNATION, REMOVAL, ACCOUNTING

AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE GUARDIANSHIP.

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B. IF THE COURT LOCATED WHERE THE WARD RESIDES IS NOT THE COURT IN WHICH ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT IS FILED, THE COURT IN WHICH PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO APPOINTMENT ARE COMMENCED SHALL IN ALL APPROPRIATE CASES NOTIFY THE OTHER COURT, IN THIS OR ANOTHER STATE, AND AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THAT COURT DETERMINE WHETHER TO RETAIN JURISDICTION OR TRANSFER THE PROCEEDINGS TO THE OTHER COURT, WHICHEVER IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE WARD. A COPY OF ANY ORDER ACCEPTING A RESIGNATION OR REMOVING A GUARDIAN SHALL BE SENT TO THE COURT IN WHICH ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT IS FILED.

14-5212. Resignation or removal proceedings

- A. ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF A WARD OR THE WARD, IF FOURTEEN OR MORE YEARS OF AGE, MAY PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF A GUARDIAN ON THE GROUND THAT REMOVAL WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE WARD. A GUARDIAN MAY PETITION FOR PERMISSION TO RESIGN. A PETITION FOR REMOVAL OR FOR PERMISSION TO RESIGN MAY, BUT NEED NOT, INCLUDE A REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR GUARDIAN.
- B. AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING ON A PETITION FOR REMOVAL OR FOR PERMISSION TO RESIGN, THE COURT MAY TERMINATE THE GUARDIANSHIP AND MAKE ANY FURTHER ORDER THAT MAY BE APPROPRIATE.
- C. IF, AT ANY TIME IN THE PROCEEDING, THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE WARD ARE, OR MAY BE, INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED, IT MAY APPOINT AN ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT THE MINOR, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE PREFERENCE OF THE MINOR IF THE MINOR IS FOURTEEN OR MORE YEARS OF AGE.

ARTICLE 3. GUARDIANS OF INCAPACITATED PERSONS

14-5301. <u>Testamentary appointment of guardian for incapacitated</u> person

A. THE PARENT OF AN INCAPACITATED PERSON MAY BY WILL APPOINT A GUARDIAN OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON. A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT BY A PARENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE WHEN, AFTER HAVING GIVEN SEVEN DAYS PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE OF HIS INTENTION TO DO SO TO THE INCAPACITATED PERSON AND TO THE PERSON HAVING HIS CARE OR TO HIS REAREST ADULT RELATIVE, THE

GUARDIAN FILES ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COURT IN WHICH THE WILL IS INFORMALLY OR FORMALLY PROBATED, IF PRIOR THERETO, BOTH PARENTS ARE DEAD OR THE SURVIVING PARENT IS ADJUDGED INCAPACITATED. IF BOTH PARENTS ARE DEAD, AN EFFECTIVE APPOINTMENT BY THE PARENT WHO DIED LATER HAS PRIORITY UNLESS IT IS TERMINATED BY THE DENIAL OF PROBATE IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

- B. THE SPOUSE OF A MARRIED INCAPACITATED PERSON MAY BY WILL APPOINT A GUARDIAN OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON. THE APPOINTMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE WHEN, AFTER HAVING GIVEN SEVEN DAYS PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE OF HIS INTENTION TO DO SO TO THE INCAPACITATED PERSON AND TO THE PERSON HAVING HIS CARE OR TO HIS NEAREST ADULT RELATIVE, THE GUARDIAN FILES ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COURT IN WHICH THE WILL IS INFORMALLY OR FORMALLY PROBATED. AN EFFECTIVE APPOINTMENT BY A SPOUSE HAS PRIORITY OVER AN APPOINTMENT BY A PARENT UNLESS IT IS TERMINATED BY THE DENIAL OF PROBATE IN FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.
- C. THIS STATE SHALL RECOGNIZE A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT EFFECTED BY FILING ACCEPTANCE UNDER A WILL PROBATED AT THE TESTATOR'S DOMICILE IN ANOTHER STATE.
- D. ON THE FILING WITH THE COURT IN WHICH THE WILL WAS PROBATED OF WRITTEN OBJECTION TO THE APPOINTMENT BY THE PERSON FOR WHOM A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN HAS BEEN MADE, THE APPOINTMENT IS TERMINATED. AN OBJECTION DOES NOT PREVENT APPOINTMENT BY THE COURT IN A PROPER PROCEEDING OF THE TESTAMENTARY NOMINEE OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE PERSON UPON AN ADJUDICATION OF INCAPACITY IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SUCCEEDING SECTIONS OF THIS ARTICLE.

14-5302. Venue

THE VENUE FOR GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDINGS FOR AN INCAPACITATED PERSON IS IN THE PLACE WHERE THE INCAPACITATED PERSON RESIDES OR IS PRESENT. IF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON IS ADMITTED TO AN INSTITUTION PURSUANT TO ORDER OF A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, VENUE IS ALSO IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH THAT COURT SITS.

14-5303. Procedure for court appointment of a quardian of an incapacitated person

A. THE INCAPACITATED PERSON OR ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN HIS WELFARE MAY PETITION FOR A FINDING OF INCAPACITY AND APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

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B. UPON THE FILING OF A PETITION, THE COURT SHALL SET A DATE FOR HEARING ON THE ISSUES OF INCAPACITY AND UNLESS THE ALLEGEDLY INCAPACI-TATED PERSON HAS COUNSEL OF HIS OWN CHOICE. IT SHALL APPOINT AN APPRO-PRIATE OFFICIAL OR ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT HIM IN THE PROCEEDING. WHO SHALL HAVE THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM. THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE INCAPACITATED SHALL BE EXAMINED BY A PHYSICIAN APPOINTED BY THE COURT WHO SHALL SUBMIT HIS REPORT IN WRITING TO THE COURT AND BE INTERVIEWED BY A VISITOR SENT BY THE COURT. THE VISITOR ALSO SHALL INTERVIEW THE PERSON SEEKING APPOINTMENT AS GUARDIAN. AND VISIT THE PRESENT PLACE OF ABODE OF THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE INCAPACITATED AND THE PLACE IT IS PROPOSED THAT HE WILL BE DETAINED OR RESIDE IF THE REQUESTED APPOINTMENT IS MADE AND SUBMIT HIS REPORT IN WRITING TO THE COURT. THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE IN-CAPACITATED IS ENTITLED TO BE PRESENT AT THE HEARING IN PERSON. AND TO SEE OR HEAR ALL EVIDENCE BEARING UPON HIS CONDITION. HE IS ENTITLED TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL, TO PRESENT EVIDENCE, TO CROSS-EXAMINE WIT-NESSES. INCLUDING THE COURT-APPOINTED PHYSICIAN AND THE VISITOR. AND TO TRIAL BY JURY. THE ISSUE MAY BE DETERMINED AT A CLOSED HEARING WITHOUT A JURY IF THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE INCAPACITATED OR HIS COUNSEL SO RE-OUESTS.

14-5304. Findings; order of appointment

THE COURT MAY APPOINT A GUARDIAN AS REQUESTED IF IT IS SATISFIED THAT THE PERSON FOR WHOM A GUARDIAN IS SOUGHT IS INCAPACITATED AND THAT THE APPOINTMENT IS NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE AS A MEANS OF PROVIDING CONTINUING CARE AND SUPERVISION OF THE PERSON OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON. ALTERNATIVELY, THE COURT MAY DISMISS THE PROCEEDING OR ENTER ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE ORDER.

14-5305. Acceptance of appointment; consent to jurisdiction
BY ACCEPTING APPOINTMENT, A GUARDIAN SUBMITS PERSONALLY TO THE
JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN ANY PROCEEDING RELATING TO THE GUARDIANSHIP THAT MAY BE INSTITUTED BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON. NOTICE OF ANY

PROCEEDING SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE GUARDIAN OR MAILED TO HIM BY ORDINARY MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS AS LISTED IN THE COURT RECORDS AND TO HIS ADDRESS AS THEN KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER.

14-5306. Termination of guardianship for incapacitated person the authority and responsibility of a guardian for an incapacitated person terminates upon the death of the guardian or ward, the determination of incapacity of the guardian, or upon removal or resignation as provided in section 14-5307. Testamentary appointment under an informally probated will terminates if the will is later denied probate in a formal proceeding.

14-5307. Removal or resignation of guardian; termination of incapacity

- A. ON PETITION OF THE WARD OR ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN HIS WEL-FARE, THE COURT MAY REMOVE A GUARDIAN AND APPOINT A SUCCESSOR IF IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE WARD. ON PETITION OF THE GUARDIAN, THE COURT MAY ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION AND MAKE ANY OTHER ORDER WHICH MAY BE APPROPRIATE.
- B. AN ORDER ADJUDICATING INCAPACITY MAY SPECIFY A MINIMUM PERIOD, NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR, DURING WHICH NO PETITION FOR AN ADJUDICATION THAT THE WARD IS NO LONGER INCAPACITATED MAY BE FILED WITHOUT SPECIAL LEAVE. SUBJECT TO THIS RESTRICTION, THE WARD OR ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN HIS WELFARE MAY PETITION FOR AN ORDER THAT HE IS NO LONGER INCAPACITATED, AND FOR REMOVAL OR RESIGNATION OF THE GUARDIAN. A REQUEST FOR THIS ORDER MAY BE MADE BY INFORMAL LETTER TO THE COURT OR JUDGE AND ANY PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY INTERFERES WITH TRANSMISSION OF THIS KIND OF REQUEST TO THE COURT OR JUDGE MAY BE ADJUDGED GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.
- C. BEFORE REMOVING A GUARDIAN, ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION OF A GUARDIAN, OR ORDERING THAT A WARD'S INCAPACITY HAS TERMINATED, THE COURT, FOLLOWING THE SAME PROCEDURES TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF THE WARD AS APPLY TO A PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN, MAY SEND A VISITOR TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRESENT GUARDIAN AND TO THE PLACE WHERE THE WARD RESIDES OR IS DETAINED, TO OBSERVE CONDITIONS AND REPORT IN WRITING TO THE COURT.

14-5308. Visitor in quardianship proceeding

A VISITOR IS, WITH RESPECT TO GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDINGS, A PERSON WHO IS TRAINED IN LAW, NURSING OR SOCIAL WORK AND IS AN OFFICER, EMPLOYEE OR SPECIAL APPOINTEE OF THE COURT WITH NO PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

14-5309. Notices in guardianship proceedings

- A. IN A PROCEEDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OR REMOVAL OF A GUARDIAN OF AN INCAPACITATED PERSON OTHER THAN THE APPOINTMENT OF A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN OR TEMPOPARY SUSPENSION OF A GUARDIAN, NOTICE OF HEARING SHALL BE GIVEN TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. THE WARD OR THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE INCAPACITATED AND HIS SPOUSE. PARENTS AND ADULT CHILDREN.
- 2. ANY PERSON WHO IS SERVING AS HIS GUARDIAN, CONSERVATOR OR WHO HAS HIS CARE AND CUSTODY.
- 3. IN CASE NO OTHER PERSON IS NOTIFIED UNDER PARAGRAPH 1 OF THIS SUBSECTION, AT LEAST ONE OF HIS CLOSEST ADULT RELATIVES, IF ANY CAN BE FOUND.
- B. NOTICE SHALL BE SERVED PERSONALLY ON THE ALLEGED INCAPACITATED PERSON, AND HIS SPOUSE AND PARENTS IF THEY CAN BE FOUND WITHIN THE STATE. NOTICE TO THE SPOUSE AND PARENTS, IF THEY CANNOT BE FOUND WITHIN THE STATE, AND TO ALL OTHER PERSONS EXCEPT THE ALLEGED INCAPACITATED PERSON SHALL BE GIVEN AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-1401. WAIVER OF NOTICE BY THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE INCAPACITATED IS NOT EFFECTIVE UNLESS HE ATTENDS THE HEARING OR HIS WAIVER OF NOTICE IS CONFIRMED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VISITOR. REPRESENTATION OF THE ALLEGED INCAPACITATED PERSON BY A GUARDIAN AD LITEM IS NOT NECESSARY.

14-5310. Temporary quardians

IF AN INCAPACITATED PERSON HAS NO GUARDIAN AND AN EMERGENCY EXISTS, THE COURT HAY EXERCISE THE POWER OF A GUARDIAN PENDING NOTICE AND HEARING. IF AN APPOINTED GUARDIAN IS NOT EFFECTIVELY PERFORMING HIS DUTIES AND THE COURT FURTHER FINDS THAT THE WELFARE OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ACTION, IT MAY, WITH OR WITHOUT NOTICE, APPOINT A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN FOR THE INCAPACITATED PERSON FOR A SPECIFIED PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED SIX MONTHS. A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN IS ENTITLED TO THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE WARD AND THE AUTHORITY OF ANY PERMANENT GUARDIAN PREVIOUSLY

APPOINTED BY THE COURT IS SUSPENDED SO LONG AS A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN HAS AUTHORITY. A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN MAY BE REMOVED AT ANY TIME. A TEM-PORARY GUARDIAN SHALL MAKE ANY REPORT THE COURT REQUIRES. IN OTHER RE-SPECTS THE PROVISIONS OF THIS TITLE CONCERNING GUARDIANS APPLY TO TEM-PORARY GUARDIANS.

14-5311. Who may be quardian; priorities

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- A. ANY COMPETENT PERSON OR A SUITABLE INSTITUTION MAY BE APPOINTED GUARDIAN OF AN INCAPACITATED PERSON.
- PERSONS WHO ARE NOT DISQUALIFIED HAVE PRIORITY FOR APPOINT-MENT AS GUARDIAN IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
 - 1. THE SPOUSE OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON.
 - 2. AN ADULT CHILD OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON.
- 3. A PARENT OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON, INCLUDING A PERSON NO-MINATED BY WILL OR OTHER WRITING SIGNED BY A DECEASED PARENT.
- 4. ANY RELATIVE OF THE INCAPACITATED PERSON WITH WHOM HE HAS RESIDED FOR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO THE FILING OF THE PETITION.
- 5. A PERSON NOMINATED BY THE PERSON WHO IS CARING FOR HIM OR PAYING BENEFITS TO HIM.

14-5312. General powers and duties of guardian

- A. A GUARDIAN OF AN INCAPACITATED PERSON HAS THE SAME POWERS. RIGHTS AND DUTIES RESPECTING HIS WARD THAT A PARENT HAS RESPECTING HIS UNEMANCIPATED MINOR CHILD EXCEPT THAT A GUARDIAN IS NOT LIABLE TO THIRD PERSONS FOR ACTS OF THE WARD SOLELY BY REASON OF THE GUARDIANSHIP. IN PARTICULAR, AND WITHOUT QUALIFYING THE FOREGOING, A GUARDIAN HAS THE FOLLOWING POWERS AND DUTIES. EXCEPT AS MODIFIED BY ORDER OF THE COURT:
- 1. TO THE EXTENT THAT IT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF ANY ORDER BY A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION RELATING TO DETENTION OR COMMITMENT OF THE WARD, HE IS ENTITLED TO CUSTODY OF THE PERSON OF HIS WARD AND MAY ESTABLISH THE WARD'S PLACE OF ABODE WITHIN OR WITHOUT THIS STATE.
- 2. IF ENTITLED TO CUSTODY OF HIS WARD HE SHALL MAKE PROVISION FOR 32 THE CARE, COMFORT AND MAINTENANCE OF HIS WARD AND, WHENEVER APPROPRIATE, 33 ARRANGE FOR HIS TRAINING AND EDUCATION. WITHOUT REGARD TO CUSTODIAL

RIGHTS OF THE WARD'S PERSON, HE SHALL TAKE REASONABLE CARE OF HIS WARD'S CLOTHING, FURNITURE, VEHICLES AND OTHER PERSONAL EFFECTS AND COMMENCE PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS IF OTHER PROPERTY OF HIS WARD IS IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

- 3. A GUARDIAN MAY GIVE ANY CONSENTS OR APPROVALS THAT MAY BE NECESSARY TO ENABLE THE WARD TO RECEIVE MEDICAL OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL CARE, COUNSEL, TREATMENT OR SERVICE.
- 4. IF NO CONSERVATOR FOR THE ESTATE OF THE WARD HAS BEEN AP-POINTED, HE MAY:
- (a) INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL ANY PERSON UNDER A DUTY TO SUPPORT THE WARD OR TO PAY SUMS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE WARD TO PERFORM HIS DUTY.
 - (b) RECEIVE MONEY AND TANGIBLE PROPERTY DELIVERABLE TO THE WARD AND APPLY THE MONEY AND PROPERTY FOR SUPPORT, CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE WARD, BUT, HE MAY NOT USE FUNDS FROM HIS WARD'S ESTATE FOR ROOM AND BOARD WHICH HE, HIS SPOUSE, PARENT OR CHILD HAVE FURNISHED THE WARD UNLESS A CHARGE FOR THE SERVICE IS APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE COURT MADE UPON NOTICE TO AT LEAST ONE OF THE NEXT OF KIN OF THE INCOMPETENT WARD, IF NOTICE IS POSSIBLE. HE MUST EXERCISE CARE TO CONSERVE ANY EXCESS FOR THE WARD'S NEEDS.
 - 5. A GUARDIAN IS REQUIRED TO REPORT THE CONDITION OF HIS WARD AND OF THE ESTATE WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO HIS POSSESSION OR CONTROL. AS REQUIRED BY THE COURT OR COURT RULE.
 - 6. IF A CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN APPOINTED, ALL OF THE WARD'S ESTATE RECEIVED BY THE GUARDIAN IN EXCESS OF THOSE FUNDS EXPENDED TO MEET CURRENT EXPENSES FOR SUPPORT, CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE WARD MUST BE PAID TO THE CONSERVATOR FOR MANAGEMENT AS PROVIDED IN THIS CHAPTER AND THE GUARDIAN MUST ACCOUNT TO THE CONSERVATOR FOR FUNDS EXPENDED.
- B. ANY GUARDIAN OF ONE FOR WHOM A CONSERVATOR ALSO HAS BEEN AP30 POINTED SHALL CONTROL THE CUSTODY AND CARE OF THE WARD, AND IS ENTITLED
 31 TO RECEIVE REASONABLE SUMS FOR HIS SERVICES AND FOR ROOM AND BOARD
 32 FURNISHED TO THE WARD AS AGREED UPON BETWEEN HIM AND THE CONSERVATOR IF
 33 THE AMOUNTS AGREED UPON ARE REASONABLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. THE

1 GUARDIAN MAY REQUEST THE CONSERVATOR TO EXPEND THE MARD'S ESTATE BY 2 PAYMENT TO THIRD PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS FOR THE WARD'S CARE AND 3 MAINTENANCE.

14-5313. Proceedings subsequent to appointment; venue

- A. THE COURT WHERE THE WARD RESIDES HAS CONCURRENT JURISDICTION 6 WITH THE COURT WHICH APPOINTED THE GUARDIAN, OR IN WHICH ACCEPTANCE OF A TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT WAS FILED, OVER RESIGNATION, REMOVAL, AC-COUNTING AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE GUARDIANSHIP.
- B. IF THE COURT LOCATED WHERE THE WARD RESIDES IS NOT THE COURT 10 IN WHICH ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT IS FILED, THE COURT IN WHICH PROCEED-INGS SUBSEQUENT TO APPOINTMENT ARE COMMENCED SHALL IN ALL APPROPRIATE 12 CASES NOTIFY THE OTHER COURT, IN THIS OR ANOTHER STATE, AND AFTER CON-13 SULTATION WITH THAT COURT DETERMINE WHETHER TO RETAIN JURISDICTION OR 14 TRANSFER THE PROCEEDINGS TO THE OTHER COURT, WHICHEVER MAY BE IN THE 15 BEST INTEREST OF THE WARD. A COPY OF ANY ORDER ACCEPTING A RESIGNATION 16 OR REMOVING A GUARDIAN SHALL BE SENT TO THE COURT IN WHICH ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT IS FILED. 17

ARTICLE 4. PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY AND MINORS

14-5401. Protective proceedings

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UPON PETITION AND AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ARTICLE. THE COURT MAY APPOINT A CONSERVATOR OR MAKE OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR CAUSE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER MAY BE MADE IN RELATION TO THE ESTATE AND AFFAIRS OF A MINOR IF THE COURT DE-25 26 TERMINES THAT A MINOR OWNS MONEY OR PROPERTY THAT REQUIRES MANAGEMENT 27 OR PROTECTION WHICH CANNOT OTHERWISE BE PROVIDED. HAS OR MAY HAVE BUSI-28 NESS AFFAIRS WHICH MAY BE JEOPARDIZED OR PREVENTED BY HIS MINORITY. OR THAT FUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR HIS SUPPORT AND EDUCATION AND THAT PROTECTION 29 IS NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO OBTAIN OR PROVIDE FUNDS.
- 2. APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER MAY BE 31 MADE IN RELATION TO THE ESTATE AND AFFAIRS OF A PERSON IF THE COURT DE-32 33 TERMINES THAT BOTH:

(a) THE PERSON IS UNABLE TO MANAGE HIS PROPERTY AND AFFAIRS EF-1 FECTIVELY FOR REASONS SUCH AS MENTAL ILLNESS. MENTAL DEFICIENCY. PHY-2 SICAL ILLNESS OR DISABILITY, ADVANCED AGE, CHRONIC USE OF DRUGS, CHRONIC 3 INTOXICATION, CONFINEMENT, DETENTION BY A FOREIGN POWER OR DISAPPEARANCE. (b) THE PERSON HAS PROPERTY WHICH WILL BE WASTED OR DISSIPATED UNLESS PROPER MANAGEMENT IS PROVIDED. OR THAT FUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR THE 6 SUPPORT. CARE AND WELFARE OF THE PERSON OR THOSE ENTITLED TO BE SUP-7 PORTED BY HIM AND THAT PROTECTION IS NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO OBTAIN OR 8 PROVIDE FUNDS. 14-5402. Protective proceedings; jurisdiction of affairs 10 11 of protected persons AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICE IN A PROCEEDING SEEKING THE AP-12 POINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER AND UNTIL TERMINA-13 TION OF THE PROCEEDING. THE COURT IN WHICH THE PETITION IS FILED HAS: 14 1. EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE THE NEED FOR A CONSERVA-15 TOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER UNTIL THE PROCEEDINGS ARE TERMINATED. 16 2. EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE HOW THE ESTATE OF THE 17 PROTECTED PERSON WHICH IS SUBJECT TO THE LAWS OF THIS STATE SHALL BE 18 19 MANAGED, EXPENDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO OR FOR THE USE OF THE PROTECTED PERSON OR ANY OF HIS DEPENDENTS. 20 3. CONCURRENT JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE THE VALIDITY OF CLAIMS 21 AGAINST THE PERSON OR ESTATE OF THE PROTECTED PERSON AND HIS TITLE TO 22 23 ANY PROPERTY OR CLAIM. 24 14-5403. Venue 25 VENUE FOR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THIS ARTICLE IS: 1. IN THE PLACE IN THIS STATE WHERE THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED 26 RESIDES WHETHER OR NOT A GUARDIAN HAS BEEN APPOINTED IN ANOTHER PLACE. 27 28 IF THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED DOES NOT RESIDE IN THIS STATE. IN ANY PLACE WHERE HE HAS PROPERTY. 29 30 14-5404. Original petition for appointment or

A. THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED. ANY PERSON WHO IS INTERESTED

IN HIS ESTATE, AFFAIRS OR WELFARE INCLUDING HIS PARENT, GUARDIAN OR

protective order

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CUSTODIAN. OR ANY PERSON WHO WOULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY LACK OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF HIS PROPERTY AND AFFAIRS MAY PETITION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR FOR OTHER APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE 3 ORDER.

B. THE PETITION SHALL SET FORTH:

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- 1. TO THE EXTENT KNOWN, THE INTEREST OF THE PETITIONER.
- 2. THE NAME, AGE, RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED.
- 3. THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE GUARDIAN, IF ANY, OF THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED.
- 4. THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE NEAREST RELATIVE KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER.
 - 5. A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON TO BE PRO-TECTED WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE THEREOF, INCLUDING ANY COMPENSA-TION. INSURANCE. PENSION OR ALLOWANCE TO WHICH HE IS ENTITLED.
- 6. THE REASON WHY APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PRO-16 TECTIVE ORDER IS NECESSARY. 17
- IF THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR IS REDUESTED. THE PETITION ALSO 18 SHALL SET FORTH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON WHOSE APPOINTMENT 19 IS SOUGHT AND THE BASIS OF HIS PRIORITY FOR APPOINTMENT. 20

14-5405. Notice

- A. ON A PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER 22 23 PROTECTIVE ORDER. THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED AND HIS SPOUSE OR. IF NONE, HIS PARENTS, MUST BE SERVED PERSONALLY WITH NOTICE OF THE 24 PROCEEDING AT LEAST FOURTEEN DAYS BEFORE THE DATE OF HEARING IF THEY 25 CAN BE FOUND WITHIN THE STATE, OR, IF THEY CANNOT BE FOUND WITHIN THE 26 STATE. THEY MUST BE GIVEN NOTICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 14-1401. 27 28 WAIVER BY THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED IS NOT EFFECTIVE UNLESS HE ATTENDS THE HEARING OR, UNLESS MINORITY IS THE REASON FOR THE PROCEEDING. WAIVER IS CONFIRMED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VISITOR. 30
- B. NOTICE OF A PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR 31 32 OTHER INITIAL PROTECTIVE ORDER, AND OF ANY SUBSEQUENT HEARING, MUST BE GIVEN TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS FILED A REGJEST FOR NOTICE UNDER

SECTION 14-5406 AND TO INTERESTED PERSONS AND OTHER PERSONS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION A. OF THIS SECTION, NOTICE SHALL BE GIVEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 14-1401.

14-5406. Protective proceedings; request for notice;

interested person

ANY INTERESTED PERSON WHO DESIRES TO BE NOTIFIED BEFORE ANY ORDER IS MADE IN A PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING MAY FILE WITH THE REGISTRAR A REQUEST FOR NOTICE SUBSEQUENT TO PAYMENT OF ANY FEE REQUIRED BY STATUTE OR COURT RULE. THE CLERK SHALL MAIL A COPY OF THE DEMAND TO THE CONSERVATOR IF ONE HAS BEEN APPOINTED. A REQUEST IS NOT EFFECTIVE UNLESS IT CONTAINS A STATEMENT SHOWING THE INTEREST OF THE PERSON MAKING IT AND HIS ADDRESS, OR THAT OF HIS ATTORNEY, AND IS EFFECTIVE ONLY AS TO MATTERS OCCURRING AFTER THE FILING. ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY PAYING OR PLANNING TO PAY BENEFITS TO THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED IS AN INTERESTED PERSON IN PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

14-5407. Procedure concerning hearing and order

on original petition

A. UPON RECEIPT OF A PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER BECAUSE OF MINORITY, THE COURT SHALL SET A DATE FOR HEARING ON THE MATTERS ALLEGED IN THE PETITION. IF, AT ANY TIME IN THE PROCEEDING, THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE MINOR ARE OR MAY BE INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED, IT MAY APPOINT AN ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT THE MINOR, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE CHOICE OF THE MINOR IF FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER. A LAMYER APPOINTED BY THE COURT TO REPRESENT A MINOR HAS THE POMERS AND DUTIES OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM. AFTER HEARING, UPON FINDING THAT A BASIS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, THE COURT SHALL MAKE AN APPOINTMENT OR OTHER APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE ORDER.

B. UPON RECEIPT OF A PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR REASONS OTHER THAN MINORITY, THE COURT SHALL SET A DATE FOR HEARING.

C. UNLESS THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED HAS COUNSEL OF HIS OWN CHOICE, THE COURT MUST APPOINT A LAWYER TO REPRESENT HIM WHO THEN HAS THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A GUARDIAN AD LITEM. IF THE ALLEGED DISABILITY IS MENTAL ILLNESS, MENTAL DEFICIENCY, PHYSICAL ILLNESS OR DISABILITY, ADVANCED AGE, CHRONIC USE OF DRUGS, OR CHRONIC INTOXICATION, THE COURT MAY DIRECT THAT THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED BE EXAMINED BY A PHYSICIAN DESIGNATED BY THE COURT, PREFERABLY A PHYSICIAN WHO IS NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY INSTITUTION IN WHICH THE PERSON IS A PATIENT OR IS DETAINED. THE COURT MAY SEND A VISITOR TO INTERVIEW THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED. THE VISITOR MAY BE GUARDIAN AD LITEM OR AN OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE OF THE COURT.

D. IN ANY CASE WHERE THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION IS OR MAY BE AN INTERESTED PARTY, A CERTIFICATE OF AN AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION THAT THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED HAS BEEN FOUND INCAPABLE OF HANDLING THE BENEFITS PAYABLE ON EXAMINATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION SHALL BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE NECESSITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR.

14-5408. Permissible court orders

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THE COURT HAS THE FOLLOWING POWERS WHICH MAY BE EXERCISED DIRECTLY OR THROUGH A CONSERVATOR IN RESPECT TO THE ESTATE AND AFFAIRS OF PROTECTED PERSONS:

- 1. WHILE A PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER IS PENDING AND AFTER PRELIMINARY HEARING AND NITHOUT NOTICE TO OTHERS. THE COURT HAS POWER TO PRESERVE AND APPLY THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON TO BE PROTECTED AS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR HIS BENEFIT OR THE BENEFIT OF HIS DEPENDENTS.
- 2. AFTER HEARING AND UPON DETERMINING THAT A BASIS FOR AN APPOINTMENT OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER EXISTS WITH RESPECT TO A MINOR WITHOUT OTHER DISABILITY, THE COURT HAS ALL THOSE POWERS OVER THE ESTATE AND AFFAIRS OF THE MINOR WHICH ARE OR MIGHT BE NECESSARY FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE MINOR, HIS FAMILY AND MEMBERS OF HIS HOUSEHOLD.

3. AFTER HEARING AND UPON DETERMINING THAT A BASIS FOR AN APPOINTMENT OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER EXISTS WITH RESPECT TO A PERSON FOR REASONS OTHER THAN MINORITY, THE COURT HAS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PERSON AND MEMBERS OF HIS HOUSEHOLD, ALL THE POWERS OVER HIS ESTATE AND AFFAIRS WHICH HE COULD EXERCISE IF PRESENT AND NOT UNDER DISABILITY, EXCEPT THE POWER TO MAKE A WILL OR TO MAKE GIFTS OTHER THAN THOSE AUTHORIZED BY THIS SECTION.

- 4. THE COURT HAS POWER TO MAKE GIFTS TO SUCH DONEES AND IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS WOULD CONTINUE A PROGRAM OF GIVING ESTABLISHED BY THE PROTECTED PERSON PRIOR TO DISABILITY, IF, AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING. THE COURT IS SATISFIED THAT THE MAKING OF GIFTS IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PROTECTED PERSON AND THAT HE EITHER IS INCAPABLE OF CONSENTING OR HAS CONSENTED TO THE PROPOSED GIFTS.
- 5. AN ORDER MADE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION DETERMINING THAT A BASIS FOR APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OR OTHER PROTECTIVE ORDER EXISTS, HAS NO EFFECT ON THE CAPACITY OF THE PROTECTED PERSON.

14-5409. Protective arrangements and single

transactions authorized

- A. IF IT IS ESTABLISHED IN A PROPER PROCEEDING THAT A BASIS EXISTS AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-5401 FOR AFFECTING THE PROPERTY AND AFFAIRS OF A PERSON THE COURT, WITHOUT APPOINTING A CONSERVATOR, MAY AUTHORIZE, DIRECT OR RATIFY ANY TRANSACTION NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO ACHIEVE ANY SECURITY, SERVICE OR CARE ARRANGEMENT MEETING THE FORESEEABLE NEEDS OF THE PROTECTED PERSON. PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, PAYMENT, DELIVERY, DEPOSIT OR RETENTION OF FUNDS OR PROPERTY, SALE, MORTGAGE, LEASE OR OTHER TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, ENTRY INTO AN ANNUITY CONTRACT, A CONTRACT FOR LIFE CARE, A DEPOSIT CONTRACT, A CONTRACT FOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION, OR ADDITION TO OR ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUITABLE TRUST.
- B. WHEN IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN A PROPER PROCEEDING THAT A
 BASIS EXISTS AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-5401 FOR AFFECTING THE PROPERTY
 AND AFFAIRS OF A PERSON THE COURT, WITHOUT APPOINTING A CONSERVATOR,
 MAY AUTHORIZE, DIRECT OR RATIFY ANY CONTRACT, TRUST C* OTHER TRANSACTION

RELATING TO THE PROTECTED PERSON'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OR INVOLVING HIS ESTATE IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE TRANSACTION IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PROTECTED PERSON.

C. BEFORE APPROVING A PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENT OR OTHER TRANSACTION UNDER THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER THE INTERESTS OF CREDITORS AND DEPENDENTS OF THE PROTECTED PERSON AND, IN VIEW OF HIS DISABILITY, WHETHER THE PROTECTED PERSON NEEDS THE CONTINUING PROTECTION OF A CONSERVATOR. THE COURT MAY APPOINT A SPECIAL CONSERVATOR TO ASSIST IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ANY PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENT OR OTHER TRANSACTION AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS SECTION WHO SHALL HAVE THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY THE ORDER AND SERVE UNTIL DISCHARGED BY ORDER AFTER REPORT TO THE COURT OF ALL MATTERS DONE PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF APPOINTMENT.

14-5410. Who may be appointed conservator; priorities

- A. THE COURT MAY APPOINT AN INDIVIDUAL OR A CORPORATION, WITH GENERAL POWER TO SERVE AS TRUSTEE, AS CONSERVATOR OF THE ESTATE OF A PROTECTED PERSON. THE FOLLOWING ARE ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE ORDER LISTED:
- 1. A CONSERVATOR, GUARDIAN OF PROPERTY OR OTHER LIKE FIDUCIARY APPOINTED OR RECOGNIZED BY THE APPROPRIATE COURT OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE PROTECTED PERSON RESIDES.
- AN INDIVIDUAL OR CORPORATION NOMINATED BY THE PROTECTED PER-SON IF HE IS FOURTEEN OR MORE YEARS OF AGE AND HAS, IN THE OPINION OF THE COURT, SUFFICIENT MENTAL CAPACITY TO MAKE AN INTELLIGENT CHOICE.
 - 3. THE SPOUSE OF THE PROTECTED PERSON.
 - 4. AN ADULT CHILD OF THE PROTECTED PERSON.
- 27 5. A PARENT OF THE PROTECTED PERSON, OR A PERSON NOMINATED BY 28 THE WILL OF A DECEASED PARENT.
- 29 6. ANY RELATIVE OF THE PROTECTED PERSON WITH WHOM HE HAS 30 RESIDED FOR MORE THAN SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO THE FILING OF THE PETITION.
- 7. A PERSON NOMINATED BY THE PERSON WHO IS CARING FOR HIM OR PAYING BENEFITS TO HIM.
 - B. A PERSON IN PRIORITIES 1, 3, 4, 5 OR 6 MAY NOMINATE IN

WRITING A PERSON TO SERVE IN HIS STEAD. WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS HAVING EQUAL PRIORITY, THE COURT IS TO SELECT THE ONE WHO IS BEST QUALIFIED OF THOSE WILLING TO SERVE. THE COURT, FOR GOOD CAUSE, MAY PASS OVER A PERSON HAVING PRIORITY AND APPOINT A PERSON HAVING LESS PRIORITY OR NO PRIORITY.

14-5411. Bond

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- A. THE COURT MAY REQUIRE A CONSERVATOR TO FURNISH A BOND CON-DITIONED UPON FAITHFUL DISCHARGE OF ALL DUTIES OF THE TRUST ACCORDING TO LAW. WITH SURETIES AS IT SHALL SPECIFY. UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED. THE BOND SHALL BE IN THE AMOUNT OF THE AGGREGATE CAPITAL VALUE OF 10 THE PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE IN HIS CONTROL PLUS ONE YEAR'S ESTIMATED 11 INCOME MINUS THE VALUE OF SECURITIES DEPOSITED UNDER ARRANGEMENTS 12 REQUIRING AN ORDER OF THE COURT FOR THEIR REMOVAL AND THE VALUE OF 13 ANY LAND WHICH THE FIDUCIARY, BY EXPRESS LIMITATION OF POWER, LACKS 14 POWER TO SELL OR CONVEY WITHOUT COURT AUTHORIZATION. THE COURT IN 15 16 LIEU OF SURETIES ON A BOND, MAY ACCEPT OTHER SECURITY FOR THE PER-FORMANCE OF THE BOND, INCLUDING A PLEDGE OF SECURITIES OR A MORTGAGE 17 18 OF LAND.
- 19 B. IF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION IS PAYING OR PLANNING TO 20 PAY BENEFITS TO A PERSON TO BE PROTECTED, THE COURT SHALL, UPON THE 21 REQUEST OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, REQUIRE A BOND, PREFERABLY A 22 CORPORATE SURETY BOND, CONDITIONED UPON FAITHFUL DISCHARGE OF ALL 23 DUTIES OF THE TRUST ACCORDING TO LAW, WITH SURETIES IT SHALL SPECIFY.

14-5412. Terms and requirements of bonds

- A. THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS APPLY TO ANY BOND REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 14-5411:
- 27 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY THE TERMS OF THE APPROVED BOND. 28 SURETIES ARE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE WITH THE CONSERVATOR AND WITH EACH OTHER. 29
- 2. BY EXECUTING AN APPROVED BOND OF A CONSERVATOR, THE SURETY 30 31 CONSENTS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT WHICH ISSUED LETTERS TO THE 32 PRIMARY OBLIGOR IN ANY PROCEEDING PERTAINING TO THE FIDUCIARY DUTIES 33 OF THE CONSERVATOR AND NAMING THE SURETY AS A PARTY DEFENDANT. NOTICE

OF ANY PROCEEDING SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SURETY OR MAILED TO HIM BY REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS AS LISTED WITH THE COURT WHERE THE BOND IS FILED AND TO HIS ADDRESS AS THEN KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER.

- 3. ON PETITION OF A SUCCESSOR CONSERVATOR OR ANY INTERESTED PERSON, A PROCEEDING MAY BE INITIATED AGAINST A SURETY FOR BREACH OF THE OBLIGATION OF THE BOND OF THE CONSERVATOR.
- 4. THE BOND OF THE CONSERVATOR IS NOT VOID AFTER THE FIRST RECOVERY BUT MAY BE PROCEEDED AGAINST FROM TIME TO TIME UNTIL THE WHOLE PENALTY IS EXHAUSTED.
- B. NO PROCEEDING MAY BE COMMENCED AGAINST THE SURETY ON ANY MATTER AS TO WHICH AN ACTION OR PROCEEDING AGAINST THE PRIMARY OBLIGOR IS BARRED BY ADJUDICATION OR LIMITATION.

14-5413. Acceptance of appointment; consent to jurisdiction
BY ACCEPTING APPOINTMENT, A CONSERVATOR SUBMITS PERSONALLY TO
THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IN ANY PROCEEDING RELATING TO THE ESTATE
THAT MAY BE INSTITUTED BY ANY INTERESTED PERSON. NOTICE OF ANY PROCEEDING SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE CONSERVATOR, OR MAILED TO HIM BY
REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED MAIL AT HIS ADDRESS AS LISTED IN THE PETITION
FOR APPOINTMENT OR AS THEREAFTER REPORTED TO THE COURT AND TO HIS
ADDRESS AS THEN KNOWN TO THE PETITIONER.

14-5414. Compensation and expenses

IF NOT OTHERWISE COMPENSATED FOR SERVICES RENDERED, ANY VISITOR, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, CONSERVATOR OR SPECIAL CONSERVATOR APPOINTED IN A PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING IS ENTITLED TO REASONABLE COMPENSATION FROM THE ESTATE.

14-5415. Death, resignation or removal of conservator

THE COURT MAY REMOVE A CONSERVATOR FOR GOOD CAUSE, UPON NOTICE
AND HEARING, OR ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF A CONSERVATOR. AFTER HIS
DEATH, RESIGNATION OR REMOVAL THE COURT MAY APPOINT ANOTHER CONSERVATOR.
A CONSERVATOR SO APPOINTED SUCCEEDS TO THE TITLE AND POWERS OF HIS
PREDECESSOR.

14-5416. Petitions for orders subsequent to appointment

- A. ANY PERSON INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF A PERSON FOR WHOM
 A CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN APPOINTED MAY FILE A PETITION IN THE APPOINTING COURT FOR AN ORDER:
- 1. REQUIRING BOND OR SECURITY OR ADDITIONAL BOND OR SECURITY,
 5 OR REDUCING BOND.
 - 2. REQUIRING AN ACCOUNTING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST.
- JIRECTING DISTRIBUTION.

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- 8 4. REMOVING THE CONSERVATOR AND APPOINTING A TEMPORARY OR 9 SUCCESSOR CONSERVATOR.
 - 5. GRANTING OTHER APPROPRIATE RELIEF.
- B. A CONSERVATOR MAY PETITION THE APPOINTING COURT FOR INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING HIS FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY.
- 13 C. UPON NOTICE AND HEARING, THE COURT MAY GIVE APPROPRIATE 14 INSTRUCTIONS OR MAKE ANY APPROPRIATE ORDER.
 - 14-5417. General duty of conservator
- IN THE EXERCISE OF HIS POWERS, A CONSERVATOR IS TO ACT AS A FIDUCIARY AND SHALL OBSERVE THE STANDARDS OF CARE APPLICABLE TO TRUSTEES
 AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-7302.
 - 14-5418. Inventory and records
- WITHIN NINETY DAYS AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT, EVERY CONSERVATOR SHALL 20 21 PREPARE AND FILE WITH THE APPOINTING COURT A COMPLETE INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF THE PROTECTED PERSON TOGETHER WITH HIS OATH OR AFFIRMATION 22 23 THAT IT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE SO FAR AS HE IS INFORMED. THE CON-SERVATOR SHALL PROVIDE A COPY THEREOF TO THE PROTECTED PERSON IF HE CAN 24 BE LOCATED. HAS ATTAINED THE AGE OF FOURTEEN YEARS. AND HAS SUFFICIENT 25 MENTAL CAPACITY TO UNDERSTAND THESE MATTERS, AND TO ANY PARENT OR GUARD-26 IAN WITH WHOM THE PROTECTED PERSON RESIDES. THE CONSERVATOR SHALL KEEP 27 28 SUITABLE RECORDS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AND EXHIBIT THE SAME ON REQUEST
 - OF ANY INTERESTED PERSON. 14-5419. Accounts
- 31 A. EVERY CONSERVATOR MUST ACCOUNT TO THE COURT FOR HIS ADMIN-
- 32 ISTRATION OF THE TRUST UPON HIS RESIGNATION OR REMOVAL, AND AT OTHER
- 33 TIMES AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT. ON TERMINATION OF THE PROTECTED PERSON'S

MINORITY OR DISABILITY, A CONSERVATOR MAY ACCOUNT TO THE COURT. OR HE MAY ACCOUNT TO THE FORMER PROTECTED PERSON OR HIS PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE. SUBJECT TO APPEAL OR VACATION WITHIN THE TIME PERMITTED. AN ORDER. MADE UPON NOTICE AND HEARING. ALLOWING AN INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNT OF A CONSERVATOR, ADJUDICATES AS TO HIS LIABILITIES CONCERNING THE MATTERS CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. AN ORDER, MADE UPON NOTICE AND HEARING, ALLOWING A FINAL ACCOUNT ADJUDICATES AS TO ALL PREVIOUSLY UNSETTLED LIABILITIES OF THE CONSERVATOR TO THE PROTECTED PERSON OR HIS SUCCESSORS RELATING TO THE CONSERVATORSHIP. IN CONNEC-TION WITH ANY ACCOUNT, THE COURT MAY REQUIRE A CONSERVATOR TO SUBMIT TO A PHYSICAL CHECK OF THE ESTATE IN HIS CONTROL. TO BE MADE IN ANY MANNER THE COURT MAY SPECIFY.

B. IN ANY CASE IN WHICH THE ESTATE CONSISTS, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF BENEFITS PAID BY THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION TO THE CONSERVATOR OR HIS PREDECESSOR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PROTECTED PERSON, THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OFFICE WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE AREA IS ENTITLED TO A COPY OF ANY ACCOUNT FILED UNDER CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 4 OF THIS TITLE. EACH YEAR IN WHICH AN ACCOUNT IS NOT FILED WITH THE COURT, THE CONSERVATOR SHALL, IF REQUESTED, SUBMIT AN ACCOUNT TO THE APPROPRIATE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION OFFICE. IF SUCH AN ACCOUNT IS NOT SUBMITTED AS REQUESTED, OR IF IT IS FOUND UNSATISFACTORY BY THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, THE COURT SHALL, UPON RECEIPT OF NOTICE THEREOF, REQUIRE THE CONSERVATOR FORTHWITH TO FILE AN ACCOUNT WITH THE COURT.

14-5420. Conservators; title by appointment

2 THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR VESTS IN HIM TITLE AS TRUSTEE TO ALL PROPERTY OF THE PROTECTED PERSON, PRESENTLY HELD OR THEREAFTER ACQUIRED, INCLUDING TITLE TO ANY PROPERTY PREVIOUSLY HELD FOR THE PROTECTED PERSON BY CUSTODIANS OR ATTORNEYS IN FACT. THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR IS NOT A TRANSFER OR ALIENATION WITHIN THE MEANING OF GENERAL PROVISIONS OF ANY FEDERAL OR STATE STATUTE OR REGULATION, INSURANCE POLICY, PENSION PLAN, CONTRACT, WILL OR TRUST INSTRUMENT, IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS UPON OR PENALTIES FOR TRANSFER OR ALIENATION BY

THE PROTECTED PERSON OF HIS RIGHTS OR INTEREST, BUT THIS SECTION DOES NOT RESTRICT THE ABILITY OF PERSONS TO MAKE SPECIFIC PROVISION BY CONTRACT OR DISPOSITIVE INSTRUMENT RELATING TO A CONSERVATOR.

14-5421. Recording of conservator's letters

LETTERS OF CONSERVATORSHIP ARE EVIDENCE OF TRANSFER OF ALL ASSETS OF A PROTECTED PERSON TO THE CONSERVATOR. AN ORDER TERMINATING A CONSERVATORSHIP IS EVIDENCE OF TRANSFER OF ALL ASSETS OF THE ESTATE FROM THE CONSERVATOR TO THE PROTECTED PERSON, OR HIS SUCCESSORS. SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF GENERAL STATUTES GOVERNING THE FILING OR RECORDATION OF DOCUMENTS OF TITLE TO LAND OR OTHER PROPERTY, LETTERS OF CONSERVATORSHIP AND ORDERS TERMINATING CONSERVATORSHIPS, MAY BE FILED OR RECORDED TO GIVE RECORD NOTICE OF TITLE AS BETWEEN THE CONSERVATOR AND THE PROTECTED PERSON.

14-5422. Sale, encumbrance or transaction involving conflict of interest; voidable; exceptions

ANY SALE OR ENCUMBRANCE TO A CONSERVATOR, HIS SPOUSE, AGENT OR ATTORNEY, OR ANY CORPORATION OR TRUST IN WHICH HE HAS A SUBSTANTIAL BENEFICIAL INTEREST, OR ANY TRANSACTION WHICH IS AFFECTED BY A SUBSTANTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST IS VOIDABLE UNLESS THE TRANSACTION IS APPROVED BY THE COURT AFTER NOTICE TO INTERESTED PERSONS AND OTHERS AS DIRECTED BY THE COURT.

14-5423. Persons dealing with conservators; protection

A PERSON WHO IN GOOD FAITH EITHER ASSISTS OR DEALS WITH ANOTHER PERSON ACTING AS A CONSERVATOR, ON THE BASIS OF A COPY OF LETTERS CERTIFIED BY OR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COURT OR AN OFFICER THEREOF WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF THE TRANSACTION, IS PROTECTED AS IF THE CONSERVATOR PROPERLY EXERCISED HIS POWER AND EVEN THOUGH THE AUTHORITY OF THAT PERSON AS CONSERVATOR HAS BEEN TERMINATED. THE FACT THAT A PERSON KNOWINGLY DEALS WITH ONE WHO PURPORTS TO ACT AS A CONSERVATOR DOES NOT ALONE REQUIRE THE PERSON TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXISTENCE OF A POWER, THE PROPRIETY OF ITS EXERCISE, OR THE CURRENT AUTHORITY OF THE PURPORTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, EXCEPT THAT RESTRICTIONS ON POWERS OF CONSERVATORS WHICH ARE ENDORSED ON LETTERS AS PROVIJED IN SECTION 14-5426

- 1 ARE EFFECTIVE AS TO THIRD PERSONS. A PERSON IS NOT BOUND TO SEE TO
- 2 THE PROPER APPLICATION OF ESTATE ASSETS PAID OR DELIVERED TO A CONSER-
- 3 VATOR. THE PROTECTION HERE EXPRESSED EXTENDS TO INSTANCES IN WHICH
- 4 SOME PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITY OR JURISDICTIONAL DEFECT OCCURRED IN
- 5 PROCEEDINGS LEADING TO THE ISSUANCE OF LETTERS. THE PROTECTION HERE
 - EXPRESSED IS NOT BY SUBSTITUTION FOR THAT PROVIDED BY COMPARABLE PRO-
- 7 VISIONS OF THE LAWS RELATING TO COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND LAWS
- 8 SIMPLIFYING TRANSFERS OF SECURITIES BY FIDUCIARIES.

14-5424. Powers of conservator in administration

- A. A CONSERVATOR HAS ALL THE POWERS CONFERRED HEREIN AND ANY
- 11 ADDITIONAL POWERS CONFERRED BY LAW ON TRUSTEES IN THIS STATE. IN
- 12 ADDITION, A CONSERVATOR OF THE ESTATE OF AN UNMARRIED MINOR UNDER
- 13 THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AS TO WHOM NO ONE HAS PARENTAL RIGHTS,
- 14 HAS THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF A GUARDIAN OF A MINOR DESCRIBED IN SECTION
- 15 14-5209 UNTIL THE MINOR ATTAINS THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN OR MARRIES, BUT
- 16 THE PARENTAL RIGHTS SO CONFERRED ON A CONSERVATOR DO NOT PRECLUDE
- 17 APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN AS PROVIDED BY ARTICLE 2.
- 18 B. A CONSERVATOR HAS POMER WITHOUT COURT AUTHORIZATION OR
- 19 CONFIRMATION, TO INVEST AND REINVEST FUNDS OF THE ESTATE AS WOULD A
- 20 TRUSTEE.

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- 21 C. A CONSERVATOR, ACTING REASONABLY IN EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH
- 22 THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH HE WAS APPOINTED, MAY ACT WITHOUT COURT AUTHO-
- 23 RIZATION OR CONFIRMATION, TO:
- COLLECT, HOLD AND RETAIN ASSETS OF THE ESTATE INCLUDING
- 25 LAND IN ANOTHER STATE, UNTIL, IN HIS JUDGMENT, DISPOSITION OF THE
- 26 ASSETS SHOULD BE MADE, AND THE ASSETS MAY BE RETAINED EVEN THOUGH
 - THEY INCLUDE AN ASSET IN WHICH HE IS PERSONALLY INTERESTED.
- RECEIVE ADDITIONS TO THE ESTATE.
- 29 3. CONTINUE OR PARTICIPATE IN THE OPERATION OF ANY BUSINESS OR
- 30 OTHER ENTERPRISE.
- 31 4. ACQUIRE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN AN ESTATE ASSET IN WHICH
- 32 THE CONSERVATOR, IN ANY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, HOLDS AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
- 33 5. INVEST AND REINVEST ESTATE ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION

B OF THIS SECTION.

- 6. DEPOSIT ESTATE FUNDS IN A BANK INCLUDING A BANK OPERATED BY THE CONSERVATOR.
- 7. ACQUIRE OR DISPOSE OF AN ESTATE ASSET INCLUDING LAND IN ANOTHER STATE FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT, AT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE, AND TO MANAGE, DEVELOP, IMPROVE, EXCHANGE, PARTITION, CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF, OR ABANDON AN ESTATE ASSET FOR A TERM WITHIN OR EXTENDING BEYOND THE TERM OF THE CONSERVATORSHIP IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXERCISE OF ANY POWER VESTED IN THE CONSERVATOR.
- 8. MAKE ORDINARY OR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS IN BUILDINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES, TO DEMOLISH ANY IMPROVEMENTS, TO RAZE EXISTING OR ERECT NEW PARTY WALLS OR BUILDINGS.
- 9. SUBDIVIDE, DEVELOP, OR DEDICATE LAND TO PUBLIC USE, TO MAKE OR OBTAIN THE VACATION OF PLATS AND ADJUST BOUNDARIES, TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES IN VALUATION ON EXCHANGE OR TO PARTITION BY GIVING OR RECEIVING CONSIDERATIONS, AND TO DEDICATE EASEMENTS TO PUBLIC USE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.
- 10. ENTER FOR ANY PURPOSE INTO A LEASE AS LESSOR OR LESSEE WITH OR WITHOUT OPTION TO PURCHASE OR RENEW FOR A TERM WITHIN OR EXTENDING BEYOND THE TERM OF THE CONSERVATORSHIP.
- 11. ENTER INTO A LEASE OR ARRANGEMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND RE-MOVAL OF MINERALS OR OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES OR ENTER INTO A POOLING OR UNITIZATION AGREEMENT.
- 12. GRANT AN OPTION INVOLVING DISPOSITION OF AN ESTATE ASSET, TO TAKE AN OPTION FOR THE ACQUISITION OF ANY ASSET.
 - 13. VOTE A SECURITY, IN PERSON OR BY GENERAL OR LIMITED PROXY.
- 14. PAY CALLS, ASSESSMENTS AND ANY OTHER SUMS CHARGEABLE OR ACCRUING AGAINST OR ON ACCOUNT OF SECURITIES.
- 15. SELL OR EXERCISE STOCK SUBSCRIPTION OR CONVERSION RIGHTS
 TO CONSENT, DIRECTLY OR THROUGH A COMMITTEE OR OTHER AGENT, TO THE
 REDRIGANIZATION, CONSOLIDATION, MERGER, DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION
 OF A CORPORATION OR OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.
 - 16. HOLD A SECURITY IN THE NAME OF A NUMINEE OR IN OTHER FORM

WITHOUT DISCLOSURE OF THE CONSERVATORSHIP SO THAT TITLE TO THE SECURITY MAY PASS BY DELIVERY. BUT THE CONSERVATOR IS LIABLE FOR ANY ACT OF THE NOMINEE IN CONNECTION WITH THE STOCK SO HELD.

- 17. INSURE THE ASSETS OF THE ESTATE AGAINST DAMAGE OR LOSS, AND THE CONSERVATOR AGAINST LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THIRD PERSONS.
- 18. BORROW MONEY TO BE REPAID FROM ESTATE ASSETS OR OTHERWISE TO ADVANCE MONEY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ESTATE OR THE PROTECTED PERSON, AND FOF ALL EXPENSES, LOSSES, AND LIABILITY SUSTAINED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE OR BECAUSE OF THE HOLDING OR OWNERSHIP OF ANY ESTATE ASSETS AND THE CONSERVATOR HAS A LIEN ON THE ESTATE AS AGAINST THE PROTECTED PERSON FOR ADVANCES SO MADE.
- 19. PAY OR CONTEST ANY CLAIM TO SETTLE A CLAIM BY OR AGAINST THE ESTATE OR THE PROTECTED PERSON BY COMPROMISE, ARBITRATION, OR OTHERWISE AND TO RELEASE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, ANY CLAIM BELONGING TO THE ESTATE TO THE EXTENT THAT THE CLAIM IN UNCOLLECTIBLE.
- 20. PAY TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, COMPENSATION OF THE CONSERVATOR AND OTHER EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE COLLECTION, CARE, ADMINISTRATION AND PROTECTION OF THE ESTATE.
- 21. ALLOCATE ITEMS OF INCOME OR EXPENSE TO EITHER ESTATE INCOME
 OR PRINCIPAL, AS PROVIDED BY LAW, INCLUDING CREATION OF RESERVES OUT
 OF INCOME FOR DEPRECIATION, OBSOLESCENCE OR AMORTIZATION, OR FOR DEPLETION IN MINERAL OR TIMBER PROPERTIES.
 - 22. PAY ANY SUM DISTRIBUTABLE TO A PROTECTED PERSON OR A DEPENDENT OF THE PERSON WHO IS A MINOR OR INCOMPETENT, WITHOUT LIABILITY TO THE CONSERVATOR, BY PAYING THE SUM TO THE DISTRIBUTEE OR BY PAYING THE SUM FOR THE USE OF THE DISTRIBUTEE EITHER TO HIS GUARDIAN OR IF NONE, TO A RELATIVE OR OTHER PERSON WITH CUSTODY OF HIS PERSON.
- 28. 23. EMPLOY PERSONS INCLUDING ATTORNEYS, AUDITORS, INVESTMENT
 29. ADVISORS OR AGENTS, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSERVA30. TOR, TO ADVISE OR ASSIST HIM IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS ADMINISTRATIVE
 31. DUTIES TO ACT UPON THEIR RECOMMENDATION WITHOUT INDEPENDENT INVESTIGA32. TION AND INSTEAD OF ACTING PERSONALLY, TO EMPLOY ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO
 33. PERFORM ANY ACT OF ADMINISTRATION, WHETHER OR NOT DISCRETIONARY.

24. PROSECUTE OR DEFEND ACTIONS, CLAIMS OR PROCEEDINGS IN ANY JURISDICTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ESTATE ASSETS AND OF THE CONSERVATOR IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES.

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25. EXECUTE AND DELIVER ALL INSTRUMENTS WHICH WILL ACCOMPLISH OR FACILITATE THE EXERCISE OF THE POWERS VESTED IN THE CONSERVATOR.

14-5425. Distributive duties and powers of conservator

- A. A CONSERVATOR MAY EXPEND OR DISTRIBUTE INCOME OR PRINCIPAL OF
 B THE ESTATE WITHOUT COURT AUTHORIZATION OR CONFIRMATION FOR THE SUPPORT,
 9 EDUCATION, CARE OR BENEFIT OF THE PROTECTED PERSON AND HIS DEPENDENTS
 10 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:
- 11 1. THE CONSERVATOR IS TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE APPROPRIATE STANDARD OF SUPPORT, EDUCATION AND BENEFIT FOR THE PRO-12 13 TECTED PERSON MADE BY A PARENT OR GUARDIAN, IF ANY, HE MAY NOT BE SUR-14 CHARGED FOR SUMS PAID TO PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS ACTUALLY FURNISHING 15 SUPPORT, EDUCATION OR CARE TO THE PROTECTED PERSON PURSUANT TO THE RECOM-16 MENDATIONS OF A PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF THE PROTECTED PERSON UNLESS HE 17 KNOWS THAT THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN IS DERIVING PERSONAL FINANCIAL BENEFIT THEREFROM, INCLUDING RELIEF FROM ANY PERSONAL DUTY OF SUPPORT, OR UNLESS 18 THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CLEARLY NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PRO-19 20 TECTED PERSON.
- 2. THE CONSERVATOR IS TO EXPEND OR DISTRIBUTE SUMS REASONABLY
 22 NECESSARY FOR THE SUPPORT, EDUCATION, CARE OR BENEFIT OF THE PROTECTED
 23 PERSON WITH DUE REGARD TO:
- 24 (a) THE SIZE OF THE ESTATE, THE PROBABLE DURATION OF THE CONSER-25 VATORSHIP AND THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE PROTECTED PERSON. AT SOME FUTURE 26 TIME. MAY BE FULLY ABLE TO MANAGE HIS AFFAIRS AND THE ESTATE WHICH HAS 27 BEEN CONSERVED FOR HIM.
 - (b) THE ACCUSTOMED STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE PROTECTED PERSON AND MEMBERS OF HIS HOUSEHOLD.
- 30 (c) OTHER FUNDS OR SOURCES USED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PROTECTED 31 PERSON.
- 32 3. THE CONSERVATOR MAY EXPEND FUNDS OF THE ESTATE FOR THE SUP-33 PORT OF PERSONS LEGALLY DEPENDENT ON THE "ROTECTED PERSON AND OTHERS WHO

ARE MEMBERS OF THE PROTECTED PERSON'S HOUSEHOLD WHO ARE UNABLE TO SUP-PORT THEMSELVES, AND WHO ARE IN NEED OF SUPPORT. IF BENEFITS ARE BEING PAID BY THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION TO THE CONSERVATOR, SUCH INCOME MAY BE EXPENDED ONLY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PROTECTED PERSON, HIS SPOUSE AND MINOR CHILDREN, EXCEPT UPON PETITION TO AND PRIOR ORDER OF THE COURT AFTER HEARING.

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- 4. FUNDS EXPENDED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION MAY BE PAID BY THE CONSERVATOR TO ANY PERSON, INCLUDING THE PROTECTED PERSON TO REIMBURSE FOR EXPENDITURES WHICH THE CONSERVATOR MIGHT HAVE MADE, OR IN ADVANCE FOR SERVICES TO BE RENDERED TO THE PROTECTED PERSON WHEN IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT THEY WILL BE PERFORMED AND WHERE ADVANCE PAYMENTS ARE CUSTOMARY OR REASONABLY NECESSARY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 8. WHEN A MINOR WHO HAS NOT BEEN ADJUDGED DISABLED UNDER SECTION 14-5401, PARAGRAPH 2, ATTAINS HIS MAJORITY, HIS CONSERVATOR, AFTER MEETING ALL PRIOR CLAIMS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION, SHALL PAY OVER AND DISTRIBUTE ALL FUNDS AND PROPERTIES TO THE FORMER PROTECTED PERSON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- C. WHEN THE CONSERVATOR IS SATISFIED THAT A PROTECTED PERSON'S DISABILITY, OTHER THAN MINORITY, HAS CEASED, THE CONSERVATOR, AFTER MEETING ALL PRIOR CLAIMS AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION, SHALL PAY OVER AND DISTRIBUTE ALL FUNDS AND PROPERTIES TO THE FORMER PROTECTED PERSON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- D. IF A PROTECTED PERSON DIES, THE CONSERVATOR SHALL DELIVER TO 23 THE COURT FOR SAFEKEEPING ANY WILL OF THE DECEASED PROTECTED PERSON WHICH 24 25 MAY HAVE COME INTO HIS POSSESSION. INFORM THE EXECUTOR OR A BENEFICIARY NAMED THEREIN THAT HE HAS DONE SO, AND RETAIN THE ESTATE FOR DELIVERY TO 26 A DULY APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT OR OTHER PERSONS 27 ENTITLED THERETO. IF AFTER FORTY DAYS FROM THE DEATH OF THE PROTECTED 28 PERSON NO OTHER PERSON HAS BEEN APPOINTED PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AND NO 29 APPLICATION OR PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT IS BEFORE THE COURT, THE CONSER-30 VATOR MAY APPLY TO EXERCISE THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A PERSONAL REPRESEN-31 TATIVE SO THAT HE MAY PROCEED TO ADMINISTER AND DISTRIBUTE THE DECEDENT'S 32 ESTATE WITHOUT ADDITIONAL OR FURTHER APPOINTMENT. UPON APPLICATION FOR 33

AN ORDER GRANTING THE POWERS OF A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO A CONSER-1 VATOR, AFTER NOTICE TO ANY PERSON DEMANDING NOTICE UNDER SECTION 14-3204 AND TO ANY PERSON NOMINATED EXECUTOR IN ANY WILL OF WHICH THE AP-3 PLICANT IS AWARE. THE COURT MAY ORDER THE CONFERRAL OF THE POWER UPON 5 DETERMINING THAT THERE IS NO OBJECTION, AND ENDORSE THE LETTERS OF THE CONSERVATOR TO NOTE THAT THE FORMERLY PROTECTED PERSON IS DECEASED AND 6 THAT THE CONSERVATOR HAS ACQUIRED ALL OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A 7 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. THE MAKING AND ENTRY OF AN ORDER UNDER THIS 8 SECTION SHALL HAVE THE EFFLCT OF AN ORDER OF APPOINTMENT OF A PERSONAL 9 REPRESENTATIVE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 14-3308 AND ARTICLES 6 THROUGH 10 10 OF CHAPTER 3 EXCEPT THAT ESTATE IN THE NAME OF THE CONSERVATOR. 11 12 AFTER ADMINISTRATION, MAY BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE DECEDENT'S SUCCESSORS 13 WITHOUT PRIOR RE-TRANSFER TO THE CONSERVATOR AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

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24 25 A. SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS IN SECTION 14-5408, PARAGRAPH 4,
THE COURT MAY CONFER ON A CONSERVATOR AT THE TIME OF APPOINTMENT OR
LATER, IN ADDITION TO THE POWERS CONFERRED ON HIM BY SECTIONS 14-5424
AND 14-5425, ANY POWER WHICH THE COURT ITSELF COULD EXERCISE UNDER
SECTION 14-5408, PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3. THE COURT MAY, AT THE TIME OF APPOINTMENT OR LATER, LIMIT THE POWERS OF A CONSERVATOR OTHERWISE CONFERRED BY SECTIONS 14-5424 AND 14-5425, OR PREVIOUSLY CONFERRED BY THE
COURT, AND MAY AT ANY TIME RELIEVE HIM OF ANY LIMITATION. IF THE COURT
LIMITS ANY POWER CONFERRED ON THE CONSERVATOR BY SECTION 14-5424 OR
14-5425, THE LIMITATION SHALL BE ENDORSED UPON HIS LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT.

B. UPON APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR FOR A PROTECTED SPOUSE. 26 THE COURT MAY DETERMINE WHETHER THE SPOUSE'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROP-27 ERTY SHALL BE MANAGED BY THE CONSERVATOR OR BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE. 28 29 IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY SHALL BE MANAGED BY THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, AND IF THE PROTECTED SPOUSE IS THE HUSBAND, 30 THE WIFE MAY BECOME THE MANAGER OF THE COMMUNITY PROPERTY DURING THE 31 CONSERVATORSHIP AND MAY DISPOSE OF COMMUNITY PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE 32 33 INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

14-5427. Preservation of estate plan

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IN INVESTING THE ESTATE, AND IN SELECTING ASSETS OF THE ESTATE FOR DISTRIBUTION UNDER SECTION 14-5425, SUBSECTIONS A AND B, IN UTI-LIZING POWERS OF REVOCATION OR WITHDRAWAL AVAILABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PROTECTED PERSON. AND EXERCISABLE BY THE CONSERVATOR OR THE COURT. THE CONSERVATOR AND THE COURT SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ANY KNOWN ESTATE PLAN OF THE PROTECTED PERSON. INCLUDING HIS WILL. ANY REVOCABLE TRUST OF WHICH HE IS SETTLOR, AND ANY CONTRACT, TRANSFER OR JOINT OWNERSHIP AR-RANGEMENT WITH PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OR TRANSFER OF BENEFITS OR IN-TERESTS AT HIS DEATH TO ANOTHER OR OTHERS WHICH HE MAY HAVE ORIGINATED. THE CONSERVATOR MAY EXAMINE THE WILL OF THE PROTECTED PERSON.

14-5428. Claims against protected person; enforcement

- A. A CONSERVATOR MUST PAY FROM THE ESTATE ALL JUST CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE AND AGAINST THE PROTECTED PERSON ARISING BEFORE OR AFTER THE CONSERVATORSHIP UPON THEIR PRESENTATION AND ALLOWANCE. A CLAIM MAY BE PRESENTED BY EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:
- 1. THE CLAIMANT MAY DELIVER OR MAIL TO THE CONSERVATOR A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CLAIM INDICATING ITS BASIS, THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CLAIMANT AND THE AMOUNT CLAIMED.
- 2. THE CLAIMANT MAY FILE A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CLAIM, IN THE FORM PRESCRIBED BY RULE. WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT AND DELIVER OR MAIL A COPY OF THE STATEMENT TO THE CONSERVATOR.
- A PRESENTED CLAIM IS ALLOWED IF IT IS NOT DISALLOWED BY WRITTEN STATE-MENT MAILED BY THE CONSERVATOR TO THE CLAIMANT WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER ITS PRESENTATION. THE PRESENTATION OF A CLAIM TOLLS ANY STATUTE OF LIM-ITATION RELATING TO THE CLAIM UNTIL THIRTY DAYS AFTER ITS DISALLOWANCE.
- B. A CLAIMANT WHOSE CLAIM HAS NOT BEEN PAID MAY PETITION THE COURT FOR DETERMINATION OF HIS CLAIM AT ANY TIME BEFORE IT IS BARRED BY THE APPLICABLE STATUTE OF LIMITATION, AND, UPON DUE PROOF, PROCURE AN ORDER FOR ITS ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT FROM THE ESTATE. IF A PROCEEDING IS PENDING AGAINST A PROTECTED PERSON AT THE TIME OF APPOINTMENT OF A 31 CONSERVATOR OR IS INITIATED AGAINST THE PROTECTED PERSON THEREAFTER, THE 3.3 MOVING PARTY MUST GIVE NOTICE OF THE PROCEEDING TO THE CONSERVATOR IF

THE OUTCOME IS TO CONSTITUTE A CLAIM AGAINST THE ESTATE.

C. IF IT APPEARS THAT THE ESTATE IN CONSERVATORSHIP IS LIKELY TO BE EXHAUSTED BEFORE ALL EXISTING CLAIMS ARE PAID, PREFERENCE IS TO BE GIVEN TO PRIOR CLAIMS FOR THE CARE, MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION OF THE PROTECTED PERSON OR HIS DEPENDENTS AND EXISTING CLAIMS FOR EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

14-5429. Individual liability of conservator

- A. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT, A CONSERVATOR IS NOT INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE ON A CONTRACT PROPERLY ENTERED INTO IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE UNLESS HE FAILS TO REVEAL HIS REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY AND IDENTIFY THE ESTATE IN THE CONTRACT.
- B. THE CONSERVATOR IS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE FOR OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE OR FOR TORTS COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE ONLY IF HE IS PERSONALLY AT FAULT.
- C. CLAIMS BASED ON CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY A CONSERVATOR IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, ON OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF THE ESTATE, OR ON TORTS COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATE MAY BE ASSERTED AGAINST THE ESTATE BY PROCEEDING AGAINST THE CONSERVATOR IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, WHETHER OR NOT THE CONSERVATOR IS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE THEREFOR.
- D. ANY QUESTION OF LIABILITY BETWEEN THE ESTATE AND THE CONSER-VATOR INDIVIDUALLY MAY BE DETERMINED IN A PROCEEDING FOR ACCOUNTING. SURCHARGE OR INDEMNIFICATION. OR OTHER APPROPRIATE PROCEEDING OR ACTION.

14-5430. Termination of proceeding

THE PROTECTED PERSON, HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE, THE CONSERVATOR OR ANY OTHER INTERESTED PERSON MAY PETITION THE COURT TO TERMINATE THE CONSERVATORSHIP. A PROTECTED PERSON SEEKING TERMINATION IS ENTITLED TO THE SAME RIGHTS AND PROCEDURES AS IN AN ORIGINAL PROCEEDING FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER. THE COURT, UPON DETERMINING AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING THAT THE MINORITY OR DISABILITY OF THE PROTECTED PERSON HAS CEASED, MAY TERMINATE THE CONSERVATORSHIP. UPON TERMINATION, TITLE TO ASSETS OF THE

ESTATE PASSES TO THE FORMER PROTECTED PERSON OR TO HIS SUCCESSORS SUBJECT TO PROVISION IN THE ORDER FOR EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION OR TO CONVEY-ANCES FROM THE CONSERVATOR TO THE FORMER PROTECTED PERSON OR HIS SUCCESSORS, TO EVIDENCE THE TRANSFER.

14-5431. Payment of debt and delivery of property to foreign conservator without local proceedings

ANY PERSON INDEBTED TO A PROTECTED PERSON, OR HAVING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY OR OF AN INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING A DEBT, STOCK OR CHOSE IN ACTION BELONGING TO A PROTECTED PERSON MAY PAY OR DELIVER TO A CONSERVATOR, GUARDIAN OF THE ESTATE OR OTHER LIKE FIDUCIARY APPOINTED BY A COURT OF THE STATE OR RESIDENCE OF THE PROTECTED PERSON, UPON BEING PRESENTED WITH PROOF OF HIS APPOINTMENT AND AN AFFIDAVIT MADE BY HIM OR ON HIS BEHALF STATING BOTH:

- 1. THAT NO PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING RELATING TO THE PROTECTED PERSON IS PENDING IN THIS STATE.
- THAT THE FOREIGN CONSERVATOR IS ENTITLED TO PAYMENT OR TO RE-CEIVE DELIVERY.

IF THE PERSON TO WHOM THE AFFIDAVIT IS PRESENTED IS NOT AWARE OF ANY PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING PENDING IN THIS STATE, PAYMENT OR DELIVERY IN RESPONSE TO THE DEMAND AND AFFIDAVIT DISCHARGES THE DEBTOR OR POSSESSOR.

ARTICLE 5. POWERS OF ATTORNEY

14-5501. When power of attorney not affected by disability whenever a principal designates another his attorney-in-fact or agent by a power of attorney in writing and the writing contains the words "this power of attorney shall not be affected by disability of the principal," or "this power of attorney shall become effective upon the disability of the principal," or similar words showing the intent of the principal that the authority conferred shall be exercisable notwithstanding his disability, the authority of the attorney-in-fact or agent is exercisable by him as provided in the power on behalf of the principal notwithstanding later disability or incapacity of the principal at law or later uncertainty as to whether the principal is dead or alive. All acts done by the attorney-in-fact or agent pursuant to the power during

ANY PERIOD OF DISABILITY OR INCOMPETENCE OR UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHETHER THE PRINCIPAL IS DEAD OR ALIVE HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AND INURE TO THE BENEFIT OF AND BIND THE PRINCIPAL OR HIS HEIRS. DEVISEES AND PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE AS IF THE PRINCIPAL WERE ALIVE, COMPETENT AND NOT DISABLED. IF A CONSERVATOR THEREAFTER IS APPOINTED FOR THE PRINCIPAL, THE ATTORNEY-IN-FACT OR AGENT, DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE APPOINTMENT, SHALL ACCOUNT TO THE CONSERVATOR RATHER THAN THE PRINCIPAL. THE CONSERVATOR HAS THE SAME POWER THE PRINCIPAL WOULD HAVE HAD IF HE WERE NOT PROTECTED. TO REVOKE, SUSPEND OR TERMINATE ALL OR ANY PART OF THE POWER OF ATTORNEY OR AGENCY.

14-5502. Other powers of attorney not revoked until notice of death or disability

- A. THE DEATH, DISABILITY, OR INCOMPETENCE OF ANY PRINCIPAL WHO HAS EXECUTED A POWER OF ATTORNEY IN WRITING OTHER THAN A POWER AS DESCRIBED BY SECTION 14-5501, DOES NOT REVOKE OR TERMINATE THE AGENCY AS TO THE ATTORNEY-IN-FACT, AGENT OR OTHER PERSON WHO, WITHOUT ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEATH, DISABILITY OR INCOMPETENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL, ACTS IN GOOD FAITH UNDER THE POWER OF ATTORNEY OR AGENCY. ANY ACTION SO TAKEN, UNLESS OTHERWISE INVALID OR UNENFORCEABLE, BINDS THE PRINCIPAL AND HIS HEIRS, DEVISEES AND PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.
- B. AN AFFIDAYIT, EXECUTED BY THE ATTORNEY-IN-FACT OR AGENT STATING THAT HE DID NOT HAVE, AT THE TIME OF DOING AN ACT PURSUANT TO THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE REVOCATION OR TERMINATION OF THE POWER OF ATTORNEY BY DEATH, DISABILITY OR INCOMPETENCE, IS, IN THE ABSENCE OF FRAUD, CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF THE NONREVOCATION OR NONTERMINATION OF THE POWER AT THAT TIME. IF THE EXERCISE OF THE POWER REQUIRES EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF ANY INSTRUMENT WHICH IS RECORDABLE, THE AFFIDAYIT WHEN AUTHENTICATED FOR RECORD IS LIKEWISE RECORDABLE.
- 29 C. THIS SECTION SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO ALTER OR AFFECT ANY
 30 PROVISION FOR REVOCATION OR TERMINATION CONTAINED IN THE POWER OF ATTOR31 NEY.

CHAPTER 6. NONPROBATE TRANSFERS

-145-

ARTICLE 1. MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNTS

14-6101. Definitions

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IN THIS ARTICLE. UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

- 1. "ACCOUNT" MEANS A CONTRACT OF DEPOSIT OF FUNDS BETWEEN A DEPOSITOR AND A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, AND INCLUDES A CHECKING ACCOUNT, SAVINGS ACCOUNT, CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, SHARE ACCOUNT AND OTHER LIKE ARRANGEMENT.
- 2. "BENEFICIARY" MEANS A PERSON NAMED IN A TRUST ACCOUNT AS ONE FOR WHOM A PARTY TO THE ACCOUNT IS NAMED AS TRUSTEE.
- 3. "FINANCIAL INSTITUTION" MEANS ANY ORGANIZATION AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANIES OR ASSOCIATIONS, AND CREDIT UNIONS.
- 4. "JOINT ACCOUNT" MEANS AN ACCOUNT PAYABLE ON REQUEST TO ONE OR MORE OF TWO OR MORE PARTIES WHETHER OR NOT MENTION IS MADE OF ANY RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP.
- 5. "MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT" IS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ACCOUNT:
 - (a) A JOINT ACCOUNT.
 - (b) A P.O.D. ACCOUNT.
 - (c) A TRUST ACCOUNT.
- IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ACCOUNTS ESTABLISHED FOR DEPOSIT OF FUNDS OF A PART-NERSHIP, JOINT VENTURE OR OTHER ASSOCIATION FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR ACCOUNTS CONTROLLED BY ONE OR MORE PERSONS AS THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT OR TRUSTEE FOR A CORPORATION, UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION, CHARITABLE OR CIVIC ORGANIZATION OR A REGULAR FIDUCIARY OR TRUST ACCOUNT WHERE THE RELATIONSHIP IS ESTABLISHED OTHER THAN BY DEPOSIT AGREEMENT.
- 6. "NET CONTRIBUTION" OF A PARTY TO A JOINT ACCOUNT AS OF ANY
 GIVEN TIME IS THE SUM OF ALL DEPOSITS THERETO MADE BY OR FOR HIM, LESS
 ALL WITHDRAWALS MADE BY OR FOR HIM WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PAID TO OR APPLIED
 TO THE USE OF ANY OTHER PARTY, PLUS A PRO RATA SHARE OF ANY INTEREST OR
 DIVIDENDS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT BALANCE. THE TERM INCLUDES, IN ADDITION.

ANY PROCEEDS OF DEPOSIT LIFE INSURANCE ADDED TO THE ACCOUNT BY REASON OF THE DEATH OF THE PARTY WHOSE NET CONTRIBUTION IS IN QUESTION.

- 7. "PARTY" MEANS A PERSON WHO, BY THE TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT, HAS A PRESENT RIGHT, SUBJECT TO REQUEST, TO PAYMENT FROM A MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT. A P.O.D. PAYEE OR BENEFICIARY OF A TRUST ACCOUNT IS A PARTY ONLY AFTER THE ACCOUNT BECOMES PAYABLE TO HIM BY REASON OF HIS SURVIVING THE ORIGINAL PAYEE OR TRUSTEE. UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES, IT INCLUDES A GUARDIAN, CONSERVATOR, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR ASSIGNEE, INCLUDING AN ATTACHING CREDITOR, OF A PARTY. IT ALSO INCLUDES A PERSON INDENTIFIED AS A TRUSTEE OF AN ACCOUNT FOR ANOTHER WHETHER OR NOT A B_NEFICIARY IS NAMED, BUT IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY NAMED BENEFICIARY UNLESS HE HAS A PRESENT RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL.
- 8. "PAYMENT" OF SUMS ON DEPOSIT INCLUDES WITHDRAWAL, PAYMENT ON CHECK OR OTHER DIRECTIVE OF A PARTY, AND ANY PLEDGE OF SUMS ON DEPOSIT BY A PARTY AND ANY SET-OFF, OR REDUCTION OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF ALL OR PART OF AN ACCOUNT PURSUANT TO A PLEDGE.
- 9. "PROOF OF DEATH" INCLUDES A DEATH CERTIFICATE OR RECORD OR REPORT WHICH IS PRIMA FACIE PROOF OF DEATH UNDER SECTION 14-1107.
- 10. "P.O.D. ACCOUNT" MEANS AN ACCOUNT PAYABLE ON REQUEST TO ONE PERSON DURING LIFETIME AND ON HIS DEATH TO ONE OR MORE P.O.D. PAYEES, OR TO ONE OR MORE PERSONS DURING THEIR LIFETIMES AND ON THE DEATH OF ALL OF THEM TO ONE OR MORE P.O.D. PAYEES.
- 11. "P.O.D. PAYEE" MEANS A PERSON DESIGNATED ON A P.O.D. ACCOUNT
 AS ONE TO WHOM THE ACCOUNT IS PAYABLE ON REQUEST AFTER THE DEATH OF ONE
 OR MORE PERSONS.
- 12. "REQUEST" MEANS A PROPER REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL, OR A CHECK
 OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT, WHICH COMPLIES WITH ALL CONDITIONS OF THE ACCOUNT,
 INCLUDING SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING NECESSARY SIGNATURES AND REGULATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, BUT IF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
 CONDITIONS WITHDRAWAL OR PAYMENT ON ADVANCE NOTICE, FOR PURPOSES OF THIS
 PART THE REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL OR PAYMENT IS TREATED AS IMMEDIATELY
 EFFECTIVE AND A NOTICE OF INTENT TO WITHDRAW IS TREATED AS A REQUEST
- 33 FOR WITHDRAWAL.

13. "SUMS ON DEPOSIT" MEANS THE BALANCE PAYABLE ON A MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT INCLUDING INTEREST, DIVIDENDS AND IN ADDITION ANY DEPOSIT LIFE INSURANCE PROCEEDS ADDED TO THE ACCOUNT BY REASON OF THE DEATH OF A PARTY.

- PARTIES AS TRUSTEE FOR ONE OR MORE BENEFICIARIES WHERE THE RELATIONSHIP IS ESTABLISHED BY THE FORM OF THE ACCOUNT AND THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT WITH THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION AND THERE IS NO SUBJECT OF THE TRUST OTHER THAN THE SUMS ON DEPOSIT IN THE ACCOUNT. IN A TRUST ACCOUNT IT IS NOT ESSENTIAL THAT PAYMENT TO THE BENEFICIARY BE MENTIONED IN THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT. A TRUST ACCOUNT DOES NOT INCLUDE A REGULAR TRUST ACCOUNT UNDER A TESTAMENTARY TRUST OR A TRUST AGREEMENT WHICH HAS SIGNIFICANCE APART FROM THE ACCOUNT, OR A FIDUCIARY ACCOUNT ARISING FROM A FIDUCIARY RELATION SUCH AS ATTORNEY-CLIENT.
 - 15. "WITHDRAWAL" INCLUDES PAYMENT TO A THIRD PERSON PURSUANT TO CHECK OR OTHER DIRECTIVE OF A PARTY.

14-6102. Ownership as between parties, and others; protection of financial institutions

THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 14-6103 THROUGH 14-6105 CONCERNING BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP AS BETWEEN PARTIES, OR AS BETWEEN PARTIES AND P.O.D. PAYEES OR BENEFICIARIES OF MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNTS, ARE RELEVANT ONLY TO CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN THESE PERSONS AND THEIR CREDITORS AND OTHER SUCCESSORS, AND HAVE NO BEARING ON THE POWER OF WITHDRAWAL OF THESE PERSONS AS DETERMINED BY THE TERMS OF ACCOUNT CONTRACTS. THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 14-6108 THROUGH 14-6113 GOVERN THE LIABILITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO MAKE PAYMENTS PURSUANT THERETO, AND THEIR SET-OFF RIGHTS.

14-6103. Ownership during lifetime

- A. A JOINT ACCOUNT BELONGS, DURING THE LIFETIME OF ALL PARTIES,

 TO THE PARTIES IN PROPORTION TO THE NET CONTRIBUTIONS BY EACH TO THE

 SUMS ON DEPOSIT, UNLESS THERE IS CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF A

 DIFFERENT INTENT.
- 33 B. A P.O.D. ACCOUNT BELONGS TO THE ORIGINAL PAYER DURING HIS

LIFETIME AND NOT TO THE P.O.D. PAYEE OR PAYEES. IF TWO OR MORE PARTIES ARE NAMED AS ORIGINAL PAYEES, DURING THEIR LIFETIMES RIGHTS AS BETWEEN THEM ARE GOVERNED BY SUBSECTION A.

C. UNLESS A CONTRARY INTENT IS MANIFESTED BY THE TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT OR THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT OR THERE IS OTHER CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF AN IRREVOCABLE TRUST, A TRUST ACCOUNT BELONGS BENEFICIALLY TO THE TRUSTEE DURING HIS LIFETIME, AND IF TWO OR MORE PARTIES ARE NAMED AS TRUSTEE ON THE ACCOUNT, DURING THEIR LIFETIMES BENEFICIAL RIGHTS AS BETWEEN THEM ARE GOVERNED BY SUBSECTION A. IF THERE IS AN IRREVOCABLE TRUST. THE ACCOUNT BELONGS BENEFICIALLY TO THE BENEFICIARY.

14-6104. Right of survivorship

 A. SUMS REMAINING ON DEPOSIT AT THE DEATH OF A PARTY TO A JOINT ACCOUNT BELONG TO THE SURVIVING PARTY OR PARTIES AS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE DECEDENT UNLESS THERE IS CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF A DIFFERENT INTENTION AT THE TIME THE ACCOUNT IS CREATED. IF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT CLEARLY PROVIDES A RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP, ORAL EVIDENCE OF A CONTRARY INTENT SHALL NOT BE ADMISSIBLE EXCEPT TO PROVE MISTAKE OR FRAUD. IF THERE ARE TWO OR MORE SURVIVING PARTIES, THEIR RESPECTIVE OWNERSHIPS DURING LIFETIME SHALL BE IN PROPORTION TO THEIR PREVIOUS OWNERSHIP INTERESTS UNDER SECTION 14-6103 AUGMENTED BY AN EQUAL SHARE FOR EACH SURVIVOR OF ANY INTEREST THE DECEDENT MAY HAVE OWNED IN THE ACCOUNT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE HIS DEATH, AND THE RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP CONTINUES BETWEEN THE SURVIVING PARTIES.

- B. IF THE ACCOUNT IS A P.O.D. ACCOUNT, ON DEATH OF THE ORIGINAL PAYEE OR OF THE SURVIVOR OF TWO OR MORE ORIGINAL PAYEES, ANY SUMS REMAINING ON DEPOSIT BELONG TO THE P.O.D. PAYEE OR PAYEES IF SURVIVING, OR TO THE SURVIVOR OF THEM IF ONE OR MORE DIE BEFORE THE ORIGINAL PAYEE. IF TWO OR MORE P.O.D. PAYEES SURVIVE, THERE IS NO RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP IN EVENT OF DEATH OF A P.O.D. PAYEE THEREAFTER UNLESS THE TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT OR DEPOSIT AGREEMENT EXPRESSLY PROVIDE FOR SURVIVORSHIP BETWEEN THEM.
- C. IF THE ACCOUNT IS A TRUST ACCOUNT, ON DEATH OF THE TRUSTEE OR THE SURVIVOR OF TWO OR MORE TRUSTEES, ANY SUM" REMAINING ON DEPOSIT BELONG

TO THE PERSON OR PERSONS NAMED AS BENEFICIARIES, IF SURVIVING, OR TO THE SURVIVOR OF THEM IF ONE OR MORE DIE BEFORE THE TRUSTEE, UNLESS THERE IS CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF A CONTRARY INTENT. IF TWO OR MORE BENEFICIARIES SURVIVE, THERE IS NO RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP IN EVENT OF DEATH OF ANY BENEFICIARY THEREAFTER UNLESS THE TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT OR DEPOSIT AGREEMENT EXPRESSLY PROVIDE FOR SURVIVORSHIP BETWEEN THEM.

- D. IN OTHER CASES, THE DEATH OF ANY PARTY TO A MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT HAS NO EFFECT ON BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE ACCOUNT OTHER THAN TO TRANSFER THE RIGHTS OF THE DECEDENT AS PART OF HIS ESTATE.
- E. A RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP ARISING FROM THE EXPRESS TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT OR UNDER THIS SECTION, A BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION IN A TRUST ACCOUNT OR A P.O.D. PAYEE DESIGNATION CANNOT BE CHANGED BY WILL.

14-6105. Effect of written notice to financial institution
PRIOR TO DEATH OF A PARTY, THE FORM OF AN ACCOUNT MAY BE ALTERED
BY WRITTEN ORDER TO CHANGE THE FORM OR TO STOP OR VARY PAYMENT UNDER THE
TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT. THE ORDER MUST BE SIGNED BY A PARTY, RECEIVED BY
THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION PRIOR TO THE DEATH, AND NOT COUNTERMANDED BY
OTHER WRITTEN ORDER OF THE SAME PARTY PRIOR TO THE DEATH. AT THE DEATH
OF A PARTY, RIGHTS OF SURVIVORSHIP UNDER SECTION 14-6104 ARE DETERMINED
BY THE FORM OF THE ACCOUNT AT THAT TIME.

14-6106. Accounts and transfers nontestamentary

ANY TRANSFERS PESULTING FROM THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 14-6104

ARE EFFECTIVE BY REASON OF THE ACCOUNT CONTRACTS INVOLVED AND THIS STATUTE AND ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS TESTAMENTARY OR SUBJECT TO CHAPTERS

1 THROUGH 4 OF THIS TITLE.

14-6107. Rights of creditors

NO MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT WILL BE EFFECTIVE AGAINST AN ESTATE OF A DECEASED PARTY TO TRANSFER TO A SURVIVOR SUMS NEEDED TO PAY DEBTS, TAXES AND EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING STATUTORY ALLOWANCES TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, MINOR CHILDREN AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN, IF OTHER ASSETS OF THE ESTATE ARE INSUFFICIENT. A SURVIVING PARTY, P.O.D. PAYEE OR BENEFICIARY WHO RECEIVES PAYMENT FROM A MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT AFTER THE DEATH OF / DECEASED PARTY SHALL BE

LIABLE TO ACCOUNT TO HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR AMOUNTS THE DEì CEDENT OWNED BENEFICIALLY INMEDIATELY BEFORE HIS DEATH TO THE EXTENT 2 NECESSARY TO DISCHARGE THE CLAIMS AND CHARGES MENTIONED ABOVE REMAIN-ING UNPAID AFTER APPLICATION OF THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE. NO PROCEEDING TO ASSERT THIS LIABILITY SHALL BE COMMENCED UNLESS THE PERSONAL REP-RESENTATIVE HAS RECEIVED A WRITTEN DEMAND BY A SURVIVING SPOUSE. A 6 CREDITOR OR ONE ACTING FOR A MINOR OR DEPENDENT CHILD OF THE DECEDENT. AND NO PROCEEDING SHALL BE COMMENCED LATER THAN TWO YEARS FOLLOWING THE 8 DEATH OF THE DECEDENT. SUMS RECOVERED BY THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE 9 SHALL BE ADMINISTERED AS PART OF THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE. THIS SECTION 10 11 SHALL NOT AFFECT THE RIGHT OF A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TO MAKE PAYMENT ON MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO THE TERMS THEREOF. OR MAKE IT 12 LIABLE TO THE ESTATE OF A DECEASED PARTY UNLESS BEFORE PAYMENT THE INSTI-13 14 TUTION HAS BEEN SERVED WITH PROCESS IN A PROCEEDING BY THE PERSONAL REP-15 RESENTATIVE.

14-6108. Financial institution protection; payment on signature of one party

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FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MAY ENTER INTO MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNTS.

TO THE SAME EXTENT THAT THEY MAY ENTER INTO SINGLE-PARTY ACCOUNTS.

ANY MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT MAY BE PAID, ON REQUEST, TO ANY ONE OR

MORE OF THE PARTIES. A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED

TO INQUIRE AS TO THE SOURCE OF FUNDS RECEIVED FOR DEPOSIT TO A

MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT, OR TO INQUIRE AS TO THE PROPOSED APPLICATION

OF ANY SUM WITHDRAWN FROM AN ACCOUNT, FOR PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING

NET CONTRIBUTIONS.

14-6109. Financial institution protection; payment after death or disability; joint account

ANY SUMS IN A JOINT ACCOUNT MAY BE PAID, ON REQUEST, TO ANY PARTY WITHOUT REGARD TO WHETHER ANY OTHER PARTY IS INCAPACITATED OR DECEASED AT THE TIME THE PAYMENT IS DEMANDED, BUT PAYMENT MAY NOT BE MADE TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HEIRS OF A DECEASED PARTY UNLESS PROOF OF DEATH IS PRESENTED TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SHOWING THAT THE DECEDENT WAS THE LAST SURVIVING PARTY OR UNLESS.

THERE IS NO RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP UNDER SECTION 14-6104.

14-6110. Financial institution protection; payment

of P.O.D. account

ANY P.O.D. ACCOUNT MAY BE PAID, ON REQUEST, TO ANY ORIGINAL PARTY TO THE ACCOUNT. PAYMENT MAY BE MADE, ON REQUEST, TO THE P.O.D. PAYEE OR TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HEIRS OF A DECEASED P.O.D. PAYEE UPON PRESENTATION TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF PROOF OF DEATH SHOWING THAT THE P.O.D. PAYEE SURVIVED ALL PERSONS NAMED AS ORIGINAL PAYEES. PAYMENT MAY BE MADE TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HEIRS OF A DECEASED ORIGINAL PAYEE IF PROOF OF DEATH IS PRESENTED TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SHOWING THAT HIS DECEDENT WAS THE SURVIVOR OF ALL OTHER PERSONS NAMED ON THE ACCOUNT EITHER AS AN ORIGINAL PAYEE OR AS P.O.D. PAYEE.

14-6111. <u>Financial institution protection; payment</u> of trust account

ANY TRUST ACCOUNT MAY BE PAID, ON REQUEST, TO ANY TRUSTEE. UNLESS THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION HAS RECEIVED WRITTEN NOTICE THAT THE
BENEFICIARY HAS A VESTED INTEREST NOT DEPENDENT UPON HIS SURVIVING THE
TRUSTEE, PAYMENT MAY BE MADE TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OR HEIRS
OF A DECEASED TRUSTEE IF PROOF OF DEATH IS PRESENTED TO THE FINANCIAL
INSTITUTION SHOWING THAT HIS DECEDENT WAS THE SURVIVOR OF ALL OTHER
PERSONS NAMED ON THE ACCOUNT EITHER AS TRUSTEE OR BENEFICIARY. PAYMENT
MAY BE MADE, ON REQUEST, TO THE BENEFICIARY UPON PRESENTATION TO THE
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF PROOF OF DEATH SHOWING THAT THE BENEFICIARY
OR BENEFICIARIES SURVIVED ALL PERSONS NAMED AS TRUSTEES.

14-6112. Financial institution protection; discharge
PAYMENT MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-6108, 14-6109, 14-6110
OR 14-6111 DISCHARGES THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FROM ALL CLAIMS FOR
AMOUNTS SO PAID WHETHER OR NOT THE PAYMENT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE ACCCUNT AS BETWEEN PARTIES, P.O.D. PAYEES
OR BENEFICIARIES OR THEIR SUCCESSORS. THE PROTECTION HERE GIVEN DOES
NOT EXTEND TO PAYMENTS MADE AFTER A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION HAS RECEIVED
WRITTEN NOTICE FROM ANY PARTY ABLE TO REQUEST PRESENT PAYMENT TO

THE EFFECT THAT WITHDRAWALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE ACCOUNT SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED. UNLESS THE NOTICE IS WITHDRAWN BY THE PERSON GIVING IT, THE SUCCESSOR OF ANY DECEASED PARTY MUST CONCUR IN ANY DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL IF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IS TO BE PROTECTED UNDER THIS SECTION. NO OTHER NOTICE OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE TO A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SHALL AFFECT ITS RIGHT TO THE PROTECTION PROVIDED HERE. THE PROTECTION HERE PROVIDED SHALL HAVE NO BEARING ON THE RIGHTS OF PARTIES IN DISPUTES BETWEEN THEMSELVES OR THEIR SUCCESSORS CONCERNING THE BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF FUNDS IN, OR WITHDRAWN FROM, MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNTS.

14-6113. Financial institution protection; set-off

WITHOUT QUALIFYING ANY OTHER STATUTORY RIGHT TO SET-OFF OR LIEN AND SUBJECT TO ANY CONTRACTUAL PROVISION, IF A PARTY TO A MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT IS INDEBTED TO A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION HAS A RIGHT TO SET-OFF AGAINST THE ACCOUNT IN WHICH THE PARTY HAS OR HAD IMMEDIATELY BEFORE HIS DEATH A PRESENT RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL. THE AMOUNT OF THE ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO SET-OFF IS THAT PROPORTION TO WHICH THE DEBTOR IS, OR WAS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE HIS DEATH, BENEFICIALLY ENTITLED, AND IN THE ABSENCE OF PROOF OF NET CONTRIBUTIONS, TO AN EQUAL SHARE WITH ALL PARTIES HAVING PRESENT RIGHTS OF WITHDRAWAL.

14-6114. Rights in community property

NOTHING IN THIS CHAPTER DEFEATS THE RIGHTS OF A SPOUSE IN COM-HUNITY PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 2. PROVISIONS RELATING TO EFFECT OF DEATH 14-6201. Provisions for payment or transfer at death

- A. ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS IN AN INSURANCE POLICY, CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT, BOND, MORTGAGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, DEPOSIT AGREEMENT, PENSION PLAN, TRUST AGREEMENT, CONVEYANCE OR ANY OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUMENT EFFECTIVE AS A CONTRACT, GIFT, CONVEYANCE, OR TRUST IS DEEMED TO BE NONTESTAMENTARY, AND THIS TITLE DOES NOT INVALIDATE THE INSTRUMENT OR ANY PROVISION:
- THAT MONEY OR OTHER BENEFITS THERETOFORE DUE TO, CON TROLLED OR OWNED BY A DECEDENT SHALL BE PAID AFTER HIS DEATH TO A

PERSON DESIGNATED BY THE DECEDENT IN EITHER THE INSTRUMENT OR A SEPARATE WRITING, INCLUDING A WILL, EXECUTED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE INSTRUMENT OR SUBSEQUENTLY.

- 2. THAT ANY MONEY DUE OR TO BECOME DUE UNDER THE INSTRUMENT SHALL CEASE TO BE PAYABLE IN EVENT OF THE DEATH OF THE PROMISEE OR THE PROMISSOR BEFORE PAYMENT OR DEMAND.
- 3. THAT ANY PROPERTY WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THE INSTRUMENT SHALL PASS TO A PERSON DESIGNATED BY THE DECEDENT IN EITHER THE INSTRUMENT OR A SEPARATE WRITING, INCLUDING A WILL, EXECUTED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE INSTRUMENT OR SUBSEQUENTLY.
- B. NOTHING IN THIS SECTION LIMITS THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS UNDER OTHER LAWS OF THIS STATE.
- C. ANY PROVISION IN A LEASE OR OTHER CONTRACT RELATIVE TO A SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX TO THE EFFECT THAT TWO OR MORE PERSONS SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE BOX, OR THAT PURPORTS TO CREATE A JOINT TENANCY IN THE BOX OR IN THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX, OR THAT PURPORTS TO VEST OWNERSHIP OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX IN THE SURVIVING LESSEE, IS INEFFECTIVE TO CREATE JOINT OWNERSHIP OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX OR TO TRANSFER OWNERSHIP AT DEATH OF ONE OF THE LESSEES TO THE SURVIVOR. OWNERSHIP OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX AND DEVOLUTION OF TITLE TO THOSE CONTENTS IS DETERMINED ACCORDING TO RULES OF LAW WITHOUT REGARD TO THE LEASE OR CONTRACT PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER 7.

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 1. (BLANK)

ARTICLE 2. PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING TRUSTS

14-7201. Court; exclusive jurisdiction of trusts

A. THE COURT HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY INTERESTED PARTIES CONCERNING THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TRUSTS. PROCEEDINGS WHICH MAY BE MAINTAINED UNDER THIS SECTION ARE THOSE CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRUSTS, THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND THE DETERMINATION OF OTHER MATTERS INVOLVING TRUSTEES AND BENEFICIARIES OF TRUSTS. THESE INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, PROCEEDINGS TO:

1. APPOINT OR REMOVE A TRUSTEE.

- 2. REVIEW TRUSTEES' FEES AND REVIEW AND SETTLE INTERIM OR FINAL ACCOUNTS.
- 3. ASCERTAIN BENEFICIARIES, DETERMINE ANY QUESTION ARISING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ANY TRUST INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF CONSTRUCTION OF TRUST INSTRUMENTS, INSTRUCT TRUSTEES AND DETERMINE THE EXISTENCE OR NONEXISTENCE OF ANY IMMUNITY, POWER, PRIVILEGE, DUTY OR RIGHT.
- 4. ORDER TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TO ANOTHER STATE UPON APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY THE COURT, OR ACCEPT TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATION OF A TRUST FROM ANOTHER STATE TO THIS STATE UPON SUCH CONDITIONS AS MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE SUPERVISING COURT OF THE OTHER STATE, UNLESS THE COURT IN THIS STATE DETERMINES THAT SUCH CONDITIONS ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH ITS OWN RULES AND PROCEDURES.
- B. A PROCEEDING UNDER THIS SECTION DOES NOT RESULT IN CONTINUING SUPERVISION BY THE COURT OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST. THE MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF A TRUST ESTATE, SUBMISSION OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS TO BENEFICIARIES, PAYMENT OF TRUSTEE'S FEES AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF A TRUST, ACCEPTANCE AND CHANGE OF TRUSTEESHIP, AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF A TRUST SHALL PROCEED EXPEDITIOUSLY CONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF THE TRUST, FREE OF JUDICIAL INTERVENTION AND WITHOUT ORDER, APPROVAL OR OTHER ACTION OF ANY COURT, SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AS INVOKED BY INTERESTED PARTIES OR AS OTHERWISE EXERCISED AS PROVIDED BY LAW.

14-7202. Effect of administration in this state;

consent to jurisdiction

A. BY ACCEPTING THE TRUSTEESHIP OF A TRUST OF WHICH THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION IS IN THIS STATE, OR BY MOVING THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION OF A TRUST TO THIS STATE, THE TRUSTEE SUBMITS PERSONALLY TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE IN ANY PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 14-7201 AS TO ANY MATTER RELATING TO THE TRUST ARISING WHILE THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IS LOCATED IN THIS STATE.

B. TO THE EXTENT OF THE BENEFICIAL INTERESTS IN A TRUST OF WHICH 1 THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION IS IN THIS STATE, THE BENEFICIARIES 2 OF THE TRUST ARE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS 3 STATE FOR PURPOSES OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 14-7201. C. UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED IN THE TRUST INSTRUMENT, THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION OF A TRUST IS THE TRUSTEE'S USUAL 6 PLACE OF BUSINESS WHERE THE RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE TRUST ARE KEPT. 7 OR AT THE TRUSTEE'S RESIDENCE IF HE HAS NO SUCH PLACE OF BUSINESS. IN 8 THE CASE OF CO-TRUSTEES, THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION, IF NOT 9 10 OTHERWISE DESIGNATED IN THE TRUST INSTRUMENT, IS: 11 1. THE USUAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATE TRUSTEE IF THERE 12 IS BUT ONE CORPORATE CO-TRUSTEE. 13 2. THE USUAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL 14 TRUSTEE WHO IS A PROFESSIONAL FIDUCIARY IF THERE IS BUT ONE SUCH PERSON 15 AND NO CORPORATE CO-TRUSTEE. 3. THE USUAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE OF ANY OF THE CO-16 17 TRUSTEES AS AGREED UPON BY THEM. 14-7203. Trust proceedings; venue 18 VENUE FOR PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 14-7201 IS IN THE COUNTY 19 20 WHERE THE TRUST HAS ITS PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE 21 TRUST, OR AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY THE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. 14-7204. Trust proceedings; initiation by notice; 22 23 necessary parties 24 PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 14-7201 ARE INITIATED BY FILING A 25 PETITION IN THE COURT AND GIVING NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 14-1401 26 TO INTERESTED PARTIES. NOTICE TO THE TRUSTEE BY MAIL MAY BE ADDRESSED

14-7205. Trust proceedings; dismissal of matters

relating to foreign trusts

TO HIM AT THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST AS DEFINED IN SECTION 14-7202, SUBSECTION C. THE COURT MAY ORDER NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS. A DECREE IS VALID AS TO ALL MHO ARE GIVEN NOTICE

OF THE PROCEEDING THOUGH FEWER THAN ALL INTERESTED PARTIES ARE NOTIFIED.

THE COURT WILL NOT, OVER THE OBJECTION OF A PARTY, ENTERTAIN

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PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 14-7201 INVOLVING A TRUST WHICH IS UNDER THE CONTINUING SUPERVISION OF A FOREIGN COURT, IS REGISTERED IN ANOTHER STATE OR HAS ITS PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS IN ANOTHER STATE, EXCEPT:

- 1. IF ALL APPROPRIATE PARTIES COULD NOT BE BOUND BY LITIGATION IN THE COURTS OF THE OTHER STATE.
- 2. IF THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE WOULD BE SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED.
 THE COURT MAY CONDITION A STAY OR DISMISSAL OF A PROCEEDING ON THE CONSENT OF ANY PARTY TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF ANOTHER STATE,
 OR THE COURT MAY GRANT A CONTINUANCE OR ENTER ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE ORDER.

14-7206. Proceedings for review of employment of agents and review of compensation of trustee and employees of trust

ON PETITION OF AN INTERESTED PERSON, AFTER NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS, THE COURT MAY REVIEW THE PROPRIETY OF EMPLOYMENT OF ANY PERSON BY A TRUSTEE INCLUDING ANY ATTORNEY, AUDITOR, INVESTMENT ADVISOR OR OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENT OR ASSISTANT, AND THE REASONABLENESS OF THE COMPENSATION OF ANY PERSON SO EMPLOYED, AND THE REASONABLENESS OF THE COMPENSATION DETERMINED BY THE TRUSTEE FOR HIS OWN SERVICES. ANY PERSON WHO HAS RECEIVED EXCESSIVE COMPENSATION FROM A TRUST MAY BE ORDERED TO MAKE APPROPRIATE REFUNDS.

14-7207. <u>Concurrent jurisdiction of litigation</u> involving trusts and third parties

THE COURT OF THE PLACE OF PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST HAS CONCURRENT JURISDICTION WITH OTHER COURTS OF THIS STATE OVER ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS TO DETERMINE THE EXISTENCE OR NONEXISTENCE OF TRUSTS CREATED OTHER THAN BY WILL, OF ACTIONS BY OR AGAINST CREDITORS OR DEBTORS OF TRUSTS, AND OF OTHER ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING TRUSTEES AND THIRD PARTIES. VENUE IS DETERMINED BY THE RULES GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO CIVIL ACTIONS.

ARTICLE 3. DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES
14-7301. General duties not limited

EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED, THE GENERAL DUTY OF THE

TRUSTEE TO ADMINISTER A TRUST EXPEDITIOUSLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEFICIARIES IS NOT ALTERED BY THIS TITLE.

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14-7302. Trustee's standard of care and performance

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY THE TERMS OF THE TRUST. THE TRUSTEE SHALL OBSERVE THE STANDARDS IN DEALING WITH THE TRUST ASSETS THAT WOULD BE OBSERVED BY A PRUDENT MAN DEALING WITH THE PROPERTY OF ANOTHER, AND IF THE TRUSTEE HAS SPECIAL SKILLS OR IS NAMED TRUSTEE ON THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATIONS OF SPECIAL SKILLS OR EXPERTISE, HE IS UNDER A DUTY TO USE THOSE SKILLS.

14-7303. Duty to inform and account to beneficiaries THE TRUSTEE SHALL KEEP THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE TRUST REASONABLY INFORMED OF THE TRUST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION. IN ADDITION:

- 1. WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE TRUST, THE TRUSTEE SHALL INFORM IN WRITING THE CURRENT BENEFICIARIES AND IF POSSIBLE. ONE OR MORE PERSONS WHO UNDER SECTION 14-1403 MAY REPRESENT BENEFICIARIES WITH FUTURE INTERESTS. OF THE COURT IN WHICH THE TRUST IS REGISTERED AND OF HIS NAME AND ADDRESS.
- 2. UPON REASONABLE REQUEST, THE TRUSTEE SHALL PROVIDE THE BENEFICIARY WITH A COPY OF THE TERMS OF THE TRUST WHICH DESCRIBE OR AFFECT HIS INTEREST AND WITH RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSETS OF THE TRUST AND THE PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION.
- 3. UPON REASONABLE REQUEST, A BENEFICIARY IS ENTITLED TO A STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TRUST ANNUALLY AND ON TERMINATION OF THE TRUST OR CHANGE OF THE TRUSTEE.

14-7304. Duty to provide bond

A TRUSTEE NEED NOT PROVIDE BOND TO SECURE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES UNLESS REQUIRED BY THE TERMS OF THE TRUST, REASONABLY REQUESTED BY A BENEFICIARY OR FOUND BY THE COURT TO BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE 28 29 INTERESTS OF THE BENEFICIARIES WHO ARE NOT ABLE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES 30 AND WHOSE INTERESTS OTHERWISE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED. ON PETITION OF THE TRUSTEE OR OTHER INTERESTED PERSON THE COURT MAY EXCUSE 32 A REQUIREMENT OF BOND, REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF THE BOND, RELEASE THE SURETY OR PERMIT THE SUBSTITUTION OF ANOTHER BOND WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT

SURETIES. IF BOND IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE FILED IN THE COURT OF THE COUNTY WHERE THE TRUST HAS ITS PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE COURT, IN AMOUNTS AND WITH SURETIES AND LIABILITIES AS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 14-3604 AND 14-3606 RELATING TO BONDS OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

14-7305. <u>Trustee's duties; appropriate place of</u> administration; deviation

A TRUSTEE IS UNDER A CONTINUING DUTY TO ADMINISTER THE TRUST AT A PLACE APPROPRIATE TO THE PURPOSES OF THE TRUST AND TO ITS SOUND, EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT. IF THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION BECOMES INAPPROPRIATE FOR ANY REASON, THE COURT MAY ENTER ANY ORDER FURTHERING EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION AND THE INTERESTS OF BENEFICIARIES, INCLUDING, IF APPROPRIATE, RELEASE OF REGISTRATION, REMOVAL OF THE TRUSTEE AND APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE IN ANOTHER STATE. TRUST PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION AND TO CHANGES IN THE PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION OR OF TRUSTEE CONTROL UNLESS COMPLIANCE MOULD BE CONTRARY TO EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OR THE PURPOSES OF THE TRUST. VIEWS OF ADULT BENEFICIARIES SHALL BE GIVEN WEIGHT IN DETERMINING THE SUITABILITY OF THE TRUSTEE AND THE PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION.

14-7306. Personal liability of trustee to third parties

- A. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT, A TRUSTEE IS NOT PERSONALLY LIABLE ON CONTRACTS PROPERLY ENTERED INTO IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST ESTATE UNLESS HE FAILS TO REVEAL HIS REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY AND IDENTIFY THE TRUST ESTATE IN THE CONTRACT.
- B. A TRUSTEE IS PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF PROPERTY OF THE TRUST ESTATE OR FOR TORTS COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST ESTATE ONLY IF HE IS PERSONALLY AT FAULT.
- C. CLAIMS BASED ON CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY A TRUSTEE IN HIS
 FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, ON OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM DWNERSHIP OR CONTROL
 OF THE TRUST ESTATE, OR ON TORTS COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF TRUST ADHINISTRATION MAY BE ASSERTED AGAINST THE TRUST ESTATS BY PROCEEDING

AGAINST THE TRUSTEE IN HIS FIDUCIARY CAPACITY, WHETHER OR NOT THE TRUSTEE IS PERSONALLY LIABLE THEREFOR.

D. THE QUESTION OF LIABILITY AS BETWEEN THE TRUST ESTATE AND THE TRUSTEE INDIVIDUALLY MAY BE DETERMINED IN A PROCEEDING FOR ACCOUNT-ING. SURCHARGE OR INDEMNIFICATION OR OTHER APPROPRIATE PROCEEDING.

14-7307. Limitations on proceedings against trustees

after final account

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to read:

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY BARRED BY ADJUDICATION, CONSENT OR LIMITATION. ANY CLAIM AGAINST A TRUSTEE FOR BREACH OF TRUST IS BARRED AS TO ANY BENEFICIARY WHO HAS RECEIVED A FINAL ACCOUNT OR OTHER STATEMENT FULLY DISCLOSING THE MATTER AND SHOWING TERMINATION OF THE TRUST RELATIONSHIP 12 BETWEEN THE TRUSTEE AND THE BENEFICIARY UNLESS A PROCEEDING TO ASSERT THE CLAIM IS COMMENCED WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE FINAL ACCOUNT OR STATEMENT. IN ANY EVENT AND NOTWITHSTANDING LACK OF FULL 15 DISCLOSURE A TRUSTEE WHO HAS ISSUED A FINAL ACCOUNT OR STATEMENT RE-CEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARY AND HAS INFORMED THE BENEFICIARY OF THE 17 LOCATION AND AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS FOR HIS EXAMINATION IS PROTECTED 18 AFTER THREE YEARS. A BENEFICIARY IS DEEMED TO HAVE RECEIVED A FINAL 19 ACCOUNT OR STATEMENT IF, BEING AN ADULT, IT IS RECEIVED BY HIM PER-20 SONALLY OR IF, BEING A MINOR OR DISABLED PERSON, IT IS RECEIVED BY HIS 21 REPRESENTATIVE AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 14-1403, PARAGRAPHS 1 AND 2. 22 Sec. 4. Section 6-267, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended

6-267. Bank deposits in two or more names; payment to survivor; estate tax

A. Bank deposits may be made, IN ANY OF THE FORMS AUTHORIZED UNDER TITLE 14, CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 1, in the name of two or more persons, including minors, payable to either or any of them, or payable to either or any of the survivors or the sole survivor, and the deposits or any part thereof and any interest thereon, may be paid to or on order of any of the persons whether the other or others are living or not. The receipt, order or acquittance of the persons so paid is valid and sufficient release and discharge to the bank for any payments

so made. The term "deposits" includes certificates of deposit.

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B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the provisions of sections 42-1530 and 42-1531.

Sec. 5. Section 6-508, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

6-508. Issuance of shares; survivorship; minors; trust and joint accounts

A. Shares shall be issued in the name of the owner or may be issued in the name of two or more persons in joint-tenancy ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 14, CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 1, with right of survivorship, in which case payment may be made, in whole or in part, to any of such persons whether the others be living, or dead, and payment by the credit union to any such person shall be a complete discharge of the credit union's obligation as to the amount paid, provided that an agreement permitting such payment was signed by all persons when the shares were issued or thereafter. Only one of such persons need have the common bond of interest or association or occupation specified in this chapter, and only that person may vote in a meeting of the members. A joint-currer MULTIPLE OWNER not in the field of membership cannot become a member of the credit union. Such persons shall have no voting rights and shall not borrow from the credit union nor continue beyond the current dividend period the share account in the credit union after the death of the joint-owner MULTIPLE OWNER member. Shares may be issued in the name of a minor or in trust in such manner as the bylaws may provide, provided the name of the actual beneficiary is disclosed to the credit union.

B. Upon authorization of the board of directors, the partial share holdings of a member in excess of one dollar which is carried on the books of the credit union at less than par value for a period of two whole years may be credited to the legal reserve of the credit 30 union if upon written notice mailed to the member at his last known 32 address no action to withdraw such funds is taken by the member within 33 thirty days after the mailing of such notice. Ail like share accounts

of one dollar or less may be credited to the legal reserve without notice.

Sec. 6. Section 12-1224, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12-1224. Proceedings not exclusive; rules of procedure

- A. The provisions of this article shall not affect-the-mode-of proceeding-prescribed-by-law-for-partition-of-estates-of-decedentsy-nor shall-such-provisions preclude partition in any other manner authorized by law.
- B. The rules of pleading and procedure which govern other civil actions shall govern actions for partition when not in conflict with the proceedings provided by this article.
- Sec. 7. Section 12-1251, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12-1251. Right of recovery; procedure

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- A. A person having a valid subsisting interest in real property and a right to immediate possession thereof may recover the property by action against any person acting as owner, landlord or tenant of the property claimed.
- 20 B. The action shall be commenced and prosecuted as other civil actions.
- C. THE HEIRS OR DEVISEES MAY THEMSELVES, OR JOINTLY WITH THE
 EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, MAINTAIN AN ACTION FOR POSSESSION OF THE
 REAL PROPERTY, OR TO QUIET TITLE THERETO AGAINST ANY PERSON EXCEPT THE
 EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.
- D. AN ACTION INVOLVING TITLE OR RIGHT TO POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF DECEDENT MAY BE BROUGHT BY OR AGAINST THE EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR WITHOUT JOINING THE HEIRS.
- Sec. 8. Section 12-2101, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
- 31 12-2101. Judgments and orders which may be appealed
- 32 A. An appeal may be taken to the court of appeals from the su-33 perfor court in the instances specified in this section.

- B. From a final judgment entered in an action or special proceeding commenced in a superior court, or brought into a superior court from any other court, except in actions of forcible entry and detainer when the annual rental value of the property is less than three hundred dollars.
- C. From any special order made after final judgment.
- D. From any order affecting a substantial right made in any action when the order in effect determines the action and prevents judgment from which an appeal might be taken.
- 10 E. From a final order affecting a substantial right made in 11 a special proceeding or upon a summary application in an action after 12 judgment.
 - f. From an order:

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- Granting or refusing a new trial, or granting a motion in
 arrest of judgment.
- 2. Granting or dissolving an injunction, or refusing to grant
 or dissolve an injunctions or appointing a receiver.
- 3. Dissolving or refusing to dissolve an attachment or garnishment.
- 20 G. From an interlocutory judgment which determines the rights
 21 of the parties and directs an accounting or other proceeding to deter22 mine the amount of the recovery.
- 23 H. From an interlocutory judgment in any action for partition 24 which determines the rights and interests of the respective parties, 25 and directs partition to be made.
- I. From any interlocutory judgment, decrees— or order made or entered in actions to redeem real or personal property from a mortgage thereof or lien thereon, determining such right to redeem and directing an accounting.
- 30 J. From a judgment DECREE or order+- ENTERED IN ANY FORMAL 31 PROCEEDINGS UNDER TITLE 14.
- 32 letters-testamentaryy-or-of-administration,-or-of-guardianship.

 $\label{eq:continuous} 2_{\tau}-Admitting-or-refusing-to-admit-a-will-to-probate_{\tau}-or-against or-in-favor-of-the-validity-of-a-will_{\tau}-or-revoking-or-refusing-to-revoke the-probate-thereof-$

3.--Against-or-in-favor-of-setting-apart-property,-or-making allowance-for-a-widow-or-child.

4y--Against-or-in-favor-of-directing-the-partitiony-saley-or conveyance-of-real-propertyy-or-settling-an-account-of-an-executory administratory-quardiany-or-trustee.

G--Refusing-allowing-or-directing-the-distribution-or-partition of-an-estate-or-any-part-thereof,-or-payment-of-a-debt,-claim,-legacy, or-distributive-share.

6---Confirming-or-refusing-to-confirm-a-report-of-an-appraiser or-appraisers-setting-apart-a-homestead.

7--- Determining-heirship-

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- K. From an order or judgment:
- 1. Adjudging a person insane or incompetent, or committing a person to the state hospital.
- 2. Revoking or refusing to revoke an order or judgment adjudging a person insane or incompetent, or restoring or refusing to restore to competency any person who has been declared insane or incompetent.
- L. From an order or judgment made and entered on habeas corpus proceedings:
- The petitioner may appeal from an order or judgment refusing his discharge.
- The officer having the custody of the petitioner, or the county attorney on behalf of the state, from an order or judgment discharging the petitioner whereupon the court may admit the petitioner to bail pending the appeal.
- 29 M. If any of the orders or judgments referred to in this section 30 are made or rendered by a judge they are appealable as if made by the 31 court.
- 32 Sec. 9. Title 14, chapter 2, article 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, 33 is transferred for placement in the new title 14, chapter 2, article 8,

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     Arizona Revised Statutes, and the involved sections renumbered, the
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     first number being replaced by the second number as follows: 14-221 as
     14-2804, 14-222 as 14-2805, 14-223 as 14-2806, 14-224 as 14-2807, 14-225
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     as 14-2808, 14-226 as 14-2809 and 14-227 as 14-2810.
           Sec. 10. Title 14, chapter 7, article 7, Arizona Revised Statutes,
     is transferred for placement in the new title 14, chapter 7, Arizona
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     Revised Statutes, as article 4, entitled UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND INCOME
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     ACT, and the involved sections renumbered, the first number being re-
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     placed by the second number as follows: 14-1081 as 14-7401, 14-1082
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     as 14-7402, 14-1083 as 14-7403, 14-1084 as 14-7404, 14-1085 as 14-7405,
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     14-1086 as 14-7406, 14-1087 as 14-7407, 14-1088 as 14-7408, 14-1089
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     as 14-7409, 14-1090 as 14-7410, 14-1091 as 14-7411, 14-1092 as 14-7412,
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     14-1093 as 14-7413, 14-1094 as 14-7414, 14-1095 as 14-7415 and 14-1096
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     as 14-7416.
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           Sec. 11. Title 14. chapter 7. article 8. Arizona Revised Statutes.
     except sections 14-1110 through 14-1114, is transferred for placement
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     in the new title 14, chapter 7, Arizona Revised Statutes, as article
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     5, entitled UNIFORM FIDUCIARIES ACT, and the involved sections renumbered.
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     the first number being replaced by the second number as follows: 14-1101
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     as 14-7501, 14-1102 as 14-7502, 14-1104 as 14-7503, 14-1105 as 14-7504,
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     14-1106 as 14-7505, 14-1107 as 14-7506, 14-1108 as 14-7507 and 14-1109
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     as 14-7508.
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           Sec. 12. Title 14. chapter 7. article 9. Arizona Revised Statutes.
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     is transferred for placement in the new title 14, chapter 7, Arizona
     Revised Statutes, as article 6, entitled UNIFORM SIMPLIFICATION OF
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     SECURITY TRANSFERS, and the involved sections renumbered, the first num-
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     ber being replaced by the second number as follows: 14-1121 as 14-7601,
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     14-1122 as 14-7602, 14-1123 as 14-7603, 14-1124 as 14-7604, 14-1125 as
     14-7605, 14-1126 as 14-7606, 14-1127 as 14-7607, 14-1128 as 14-7608,
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     14-1129 as 14-7609 and 14-1130 as 14-7610.
           Sec. 13. Section 14-477, Arizona Revised Statutes, is trans-
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     ferred for placement in the new title 14, chapter 3, article 1, Arizona
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     Revised Statutes, as section 14-3110.
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Sec. 14. Section 14-511, Arizona Revised Statutes, is transferred for placement in the new title 14, chapter 3, article 12, Arizona Revised Statutes, as section 14-3975. Sec. 15. Section 14-898, Arizona Revised Statutes, is transferred for placement in title 36, chapter 5, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, as section 36-510.01. 7 Sec. 16. Repeal Sections 6-268, 6-431 and 12-504, Arizona Revised Statutes, are 8 repealed. 9 Sec. 17. Effective date 10 The provisions of this act shall become effective January 1, 1973. 11