## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2019

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## HOUSE BILL 736 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H736-PCS30501-RNf-43

Short Title: Elective Share-Joint Accounts. (Public) Sponsors: Referred to: April 15, 2019 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO LIMIT SPOUSAL SHARE WITH RESPECT TO JOINTLY HELD PROPERTY TO A REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION UNLESS OTHERWISE ESTABLISHED BY CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE AND TO REQUIRE A FEE FOR FILING A CLAIM FOR AN ELECTIVE SHARE. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: **SECTION 1.** G.S. 30-3.2 reads as rewritten: "§ 30-3.2. Definitions. The following definitions apply in this Article: Claims. – Includes liabilities of the decedent, whether arising in contract, in (1) tort, or otherwise, and liabilities of the decedent's estate that arise at or after the death of the decedent, including funeral and administrative expenses, except for: A claim for equitable distribution of property pursuant to G.S. 50-20 a. awarded subsequent to the death of the decedent. Death taxes, except for those death taxes attributable to Property b. Passing to the Surviving Spouse. "Death taxes attributable to Property Passing to the Surviving Spouse" equals the amount of decedent's death taxes as finally determined, less the amount such death taxes would have been if all Property Passing to the Surviving Spouse had qualified for the federal estate tax marital deduction pursuant to section 2056 of the Code or had qualified for a similar provision under the laws of another applicable taxing jurisdiction. A claim founded on a promise or agreement of the decedent, to the c. extent such claim is not arm's length or is not supported by full or adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Expenses apportioned by the clerk of court under G.S. 30-3.4(h). Code. – The Internal Revenue Code in effect at the time of the decedent's (1a) death. (2) Death taxes. – Any estate, inheritance, succession, and similar taxes imposed by any taxing authority, reduced by any applicable credits against those taxes. General power of appointment. – Any power of appointment, including a (2a) power to designate the beneficiary of a beneficiary designation, exercisable by the decedent, regardless of the decedent's capacity to exercise such power, in favor of the decedent, the decedent's estate, the decedent's creditors, or the



creditors of the decedent's estate, except for (i) powers limited by an

"ascertainable standard" as defined in G.S. 36C-1-103 and (ii) powers which are not exercisable by the decedent except in conjunction with a person who created the power or has a substantial interest in the property subject to the power and whose interest is adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of the decedent, the decedent's estate, the decedent's creditors, or the creditors of the decedent's estate. In no event shall a power held by the decedent as attorney-in-fact under a power of attorney be considered a general power of appointment.

- (2b) Lineal descendant. Defined in G.S. 29-2.
- (2c) Net Property Passing to Surviving Spouse. The Property Passing to Surviving Spouse reduced by (i) death taxes attributable to property passing to surviving spouse, and (ii) claims payable out of, charged against or otherwise properly allocated to Property Passing to Surviving Spouse.
- (3) Nonadverse trustee. Any of the following:
  - a. Any person who does not possess a substantial beneficial interest in the trust that would be adversely affected by the exercise or nonexercise of the power that the individual trustee possesses respecting the trust;
  - b. Any person subject to a power of removal by the surviving spouse with or without cause; or
  - c. Any company authorized to engage in trust business under the laws of this State, or that otherwise meets the requirements to engage in trust business under the laws of this State.
- (3a) Nonspousal assets. All property included in total assets other than the property included in Property Passing to Surviving Spouse.
- (3b) Presently exercisable general power of appointment. A general power of appointment which is exercisable at the time in question. A testamentary general power of appointment is not presently exercisable.
- (3c) Property Passing to Surviving Spouse. The sum of the values, as valued pursuant to G.S. 30-3.3A, of the following:
  - a. Property (i) devised, outright or in trust, by the decedent to the surviving spouse or (ii) that passes, outright or in trust, to the surviving spouse by intestacy, beneficiary designation, the exercise or failure to exercise the decedent's testamentary general power of appointment or the decedent's testamentary limited power of appointment, operation of law, or otherwise by reason of the decedent's death, excluding any benefits under the federal social security system.
  - b. Any year's allowance awarded to the surviving spouse.
  - c. Property renounced by the surviving spouse.
  - d. The surviving spouse's interest in any life insurance proceeds on the life of the decedent.
  - e. Any interest in property, outright or in trust, transferred from the decedent to the surviving spouse during the lifetime of the decedent for which the surviving spouse signs a statement acknowledging such a gift. For purposes of this sub-subdivision, any gift to the surviving spouse by the decedent of the decedent's interest in any property held by the decedent and the surviving spouse as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship shall be deemed to be a gift of one-half of the entire interest in property so held by the decedent and the surviving spouse.

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Session 2019 contribution by another is otherwise proven by clear and convincing evidence. Benefits payable by reason of the decedent's death under any policy, plan, contract, or other arrangement, either owned by the decedent or over which the decedent had a general power of appointment or had the power to designate the surviving spouse as beneficiary, including, without limitation: 1. Insurance on the life of the decedent. 2. Accidental death benefits. 3. Annuities. 4. Employee benefits or similar arrangements. Individual retirement accounts. 5. Pension or profit sharing plans. 6. 7. Deferred compensation. Any private or governmental retirement plan. 8. Property irrevocably transferred by the decedent to the extent the e. decedent retained the possession or enjoyment of, or the right to income from, the property for life or for any period not ascertainable without reference to the decedent's death or for any period that does not in fact end before the decedent's death, except: 1. Property transferred for full and adequate consideration. Transfers to that the surviving spouse consented in writing by 2. signing a deed, an income or gift tax return that reports the gift, or other writing. Transfers that became irrevocable before the decedent's 3. marriage to the surviving spouse. The property included in total assets is that fraction of the transferred property to which the decedent retained the right. f. Property transferred by the decedent to the extent the decedent created a power over the property or the income from the property, which, immediately prior to death, could be exercised by the decedent in conjunction with any other person, or which could be exercised by a person who does not have a substantial interest that would be adversely affected by the exercise or nonexercise of the power, for the benefit of the decedent, the decedent's estate, the decedent's creditors, or the creditors of the decedent's estate, except: Property transferred for full and adequate consideration. 1. 2. Transfers to which the surviving spouse consented in writing gift, or other writing. Transfers which became irrevocable before the decedent's 3. marriage to the surviving spouse. The property included in total assets with respect to a power over

- by signing a deed, an income or gift tax return that reports the

property is that fraction of the property to which the power related.

- Property transferred by the decedent to persons other than the surviving spouse if such transfer was made both during the one-year period immediately preceding the decedent's death and during the decedent's marriage to the surviving spouse, except:
  - 1. Property transferred for full and adequate consideration.

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Fee. - For the support of the General Court of Justice, a person who files a claim for an elective share shall remit the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) to the clerk of superior court of the county in which the primary administration of the decedent's estate lies.

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**SECTION 3.** This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to estates of decedents dying on or after that date.