GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2023

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SENATE BILL DRS45113-MUz-2

Short Title:	GSC NC Uniform Electronic Wills Act. ((Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Galey, Daniel, and Sawrey (Primary Sponsors).	
Referred to:		
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
AN ACT TO	ENACT THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIFORM ELECTRONIC WILLS AG	CT, AS
	MENDED BY THE GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION.	,
The General	Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
S	ECTION 1. Chapter 31 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new	Article
to read:		
	"Article 11.	
	"North Carolina Uniform Electronic Wills Act.	
" <u>§ 31-71. Sł</u>		
	cle may be cited as the "North Carolina Uniform Electronic Wills Act."	
" <u>§ 31-72. Do</u>		
	rticle, the following definitions apply:	4: .
	<u>Electronic. – Relating to technology having electrical, digital, ma</u> wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.	<u>ignetic,</u>
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<u>\2</u> (3	-	o with
<u>/-</u>	G.S. 31-74(a).	e with
<u>(</u> 2		stored
<u> </u>	in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form	
(5	<u>*</u>	
<u></u>	the following:	
	a. To execute or adopt a tangible symbol.	
	b. To affix to or logically associate with the record an electronic s	symbol
	or process.	
<u>(6</u>	State. – Consists of the following:	
	<u>a.</u> <u>A state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Ri</u>	
	United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular post	<u>session</u>
	subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.	
	<u>b.</u> <u>An Indian tribe or band or Alaskan native village that is recognited in the control of the</u>	•
	federal law or formally acknowledged by an entity lis	ted in
	sub-subdivision a. of this subdivision.	
"§ 31-73. Law applicable to electronic will; principles of equity.		
	conic will is a will for all purposes of the law of this State. The law of this	
applicable to wills and principles of equity applies to an electronic will, except as modified by		
this Article.		
"§ 31-74. Execution of electronic will.		



- (a) An electronic will shall be executed in accordance with all of the following:
 - (1) Recorded in electronic form and readable as text at the time of signing.
 - (2) Signed by the testator.
 - (3) Attested by at least two competent witnesses as provided by G.S. 31-3.3.
- (b) The validity of a will executed electronically but not in compliance with subsection (a) of this section is governed by G.S. 31-46.

"§ 31-75. Revocation.

- (a) An electronic will may revoke all or part of a previous will.
- (b) All or part of an electronic will may be revoked in either of the following ways:
 - (1) In the manner provided by G.S. 31-5.1(1).
 - (2) By a physical act, if it is established by a preponderance of the evidence that the testator, with the intent of revoking all or part of the will, performed the act or directed another individual who performed the act in the testator's physical presence.

"§ 31-76. Electronic will attested and made self-proved at time of execution.

- (a) An electronic will may be self-proved by acknowledgment of the testator and affidavits of the witnesses as provided by G.S. 31-11.6, so long as the acknowledgment of the testator and the affidavits of the witnesses are made simultaneously with the execution of the electronic will.
- (b) A signature physically or electronically affixed to an acknowledgment or affidavit that is affixed to or logically associated with an electronic will is deemed a signature of the electronic will.

"§ 31-77. Certification of paper copy.

- (a) An individual may create a certified paper copy of an electronic will by certifying that a paper copy of the electronic will is a complete, true, and accurate copy of the electronic will. The certification shall be in the form of an affidavit sworn to or affirmed before an officer authorized to administer oaths. If the electronic will is made self-proved, the certified paper copy of the will shall include the affidavits. The certified paper copy of the electronic will may be created at any time after the electronic will is executed.
- (b) A certified paper copy of an electronic will, but not the electronic will itself, may be probated under G.S. 28A-2A-8(a1).

"§ 31-78. Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing this Article, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact the Uniform Electronic Wills Act."

SECTION 2. G.S. 28A-2A-8 reads as rewritten:

"§ 28A-2A-8. Manner of probate of attested written will.will or certified paper copy of electronic will.

- (a) An attested written will, executed as provided by G.S. 31-3.3, may be probated in the following manner: any of the following ways:
 - (1) Upon the testimony of at least two of the attesting witnesses; or witnesses.
 - (2) If the testimony of only one attesting witness is available, then with all of the following:
 - a. Upon the The testimony of such witness, and the witness.
 - b. <u>Upon proof Proof</u> of the handwriting of at least one of the attesting witnesses who is dead or whose testimony is otherwise unavailable, andunavailable.
 - c. <u>Upon proof Proof</u> of the handwriting of the testator, unless <u>he-the</u> <u>testator</u> signed by <u>his mark</u>, and the testator's mark.

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- d. Upon proof <u>Proof</u> of <u>such</u> other circumstances <u>as will that</u> satisfy the clerk of the superior court as to the genuineness and due execution of the <u>will; or</u>will.
- (3) If the testimony of none of the attesting witnesses is available, then with both of the following:
 - a. <u>Upon proof Proof</u> of the handwriting of at least two of the attesting witnesses whose testimony is <u>unavailable</u>, <u>andunavailable</u>.
 - b. <u>Upon compliance Compliance</u> with <u>paragraphs sub-subdivisions</u> c. and d. of <u>subsection (a)(2) of this section</u>; <u>or subdivision (a)(2) of this section</u>.
- (4) Upon a showing that the will has been made self-proved in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 31-11.6.
- (a1) A certified paper copy of an electronic will created under G.S. 31-77(a) may be probated in any of the following ways:
 - (1) Upon the testimony of at least two of the attesting witnesses.
 - (2) If the testimony of only one attesting witness is available, then with both of the following:
 - <u>a.</u> The testimony of the witness.
 - <u>b.</u> <u>Proof of other circumstances that satisfy the clerk of the superior court as to the genuineness and due execution of the will.</u>
 - (3) If the testimony of none of the attesting witnesses is available, then upon compliance with sub-subdivision b. of subdivision (2) of this subsection.
 - (4) Upon a showing that the will has been made self-proved in accordance with G.S. 31-76.
- (b) Due execution of a will may be established, where <u>if</u> the evidence required by subsection (a) subsections (a) and (a1) of this section is unavoidably lacking or inadequate, by testimony of other competent witnesses as to the requisite facts.
- (c) The testimony of a witness is unavailable within the meaning of this section when the witness is dead, out of the State, not to be found within the State, incompetent, physically unable to testify testify, or refuses to testify."

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

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

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

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

If no interested party contests the validity of the will or codicil and if the clerk of superior court determines that the will or codicil would be admitted to probate if the petitioner were deceased, the clerk of superior court shall enter an order adjudging the will or codicil to be valid.

(c) Failure to use the procedure authorized by this Article shall does not have any evidentiary or procedural effect on any future probate proceedings.

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(d) For purposes of this Article only, a "petitioner" is a person who requests a judicial declaration that confirms the validity of that person's will or codicil."

SECTION 4. G.S. 28A-2B-3 reads as rewritten:

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

(a) Petition. – A petition requesting an order declaring that a petitioner's will or codicil is valid shall be verified and shall contain the following information:

- (5) A statement identifying the <u>petitioner</u>, <u>petitioner</u> and all persons believed by the petitioner to have an interest in the proceeding, including, for any interested parties who are minors, information regarding the minor's appropriate representative.
- (b) The petitioner shall file a copy of the will or codicil with the petition and petition. At the hearing provided in G.S. 28A-2B-1(b), the petitioner shall tender the original will or codicil at the hearing as provided in G.S. 28A-2B-1(b). or, if electronic, a certified paper copy of it. If an order is entered declaring the will or codicil to be valid, the court shall affix a certificate of validity to the will or codicil."

SECTION 5. G.S. 31-3.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 31-3.1. Will invalid unless statutory requirements complied with.

No will is valid unless it complies with the requirements prescribed therefor by this Article.of this Chapter."

SECTION 6. G.S. 31-3.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 31-3.2. Kinds of wills.

- (a) Personal property and real property may be devised by any of the following:
 - (1) An attested written will which that complies with the requirements of G.S. 31-3.3, or G.S. 31-3.3.
 - (2) A holographic will which that complies with the requirements of G.S. 31-3.4.
 - (3) An electronic will that complies with the requirements of G.S. 31-74(a).
- (b) Personal property may also be devised by a nuncupative will which that complies with the requirements of G.S. 31-3.5."

SECTION 7. G.S. 31-11 reads as rewritten:

"§ 31-11. Depositories in offices of clerks of superior court where living persons may file wills.

The clerk of the superior court in each county of North Carolina shall be required to keep a receptacle or depository in which any person who desires to do so may file that person's will for safekeeping; and the for safekeeping that person's original will or, if electronic, a certified paper copy of it. The clerk shall, upon written request of the testator, or the duly authorized agent or attorney—for the testator, permit said—the will or testament—to be withdrawn from said—the depository or receptacle at any time prior to the death of the testator: Provided, that the testator. The contents of said—the will shall not be made public or open to the inspection of anyone other than the testator or the testator's duly authorized—agent until such time as the said will shall be offered for probate. the death of the testator."

SECTION 8. The Revisor of Statutes shall cause to be printed, as annotations to the published General Statutes, all relevant portions of the Official Comments to the Uniform Electronic Wills Act and all explanatory comments of the drafters of this act as the Revisor may deem appropriate.

SECTION 9. This act becomes effective January 1, 2025, and applies to electronic wills executed on or after that date.

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