

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 308(JUD)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Offered: 1/22/96

Referred: Rules

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES PARNELL, Therriault

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the Uniform Probate Code, including nonprobate transfers,
2 guardianships, trusts, and multiple-party accounts; relating to the Uniform
3 Simultaneous Death Act; and providing for an effective date."

4 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

5 * **Section 1.** AS 13.06.035 is repealed and reenacted to read:

6 Sec. 13.06.035. EVIDENCE OF DEATH OR STATUS. In addition to the
7 Alaska Rules of Evidence, the following rules relating to a determination of death and
8 status apply:

9 (1) death occurs when an individual has sustained either irreversible
10 cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions or irreversible cessation of all
11 functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem; a determination of death shall
12 be made under accepted medical standards;

13 (2) a certified or authenticated copy of a death certificate purporting to
14 be issued by an official or agency of the place where the death purportedly occurred

1 is prima facie evidence of the fact, place, date, and time of death and the identity of
2 the decedent;

3 (3) a certified or authenticated copy of a record or report of a
4 governmental agency, domestic or foreign, that an individual is missing, detained,
5 dead, or alive is prima facie evidence of the status and of the dates, circumstances, and
6 places disclosed by the record or report;

7 (4) in the absence of prima facie evidence of death under (2) or (3) of
8 this section, the fact of death may be established by clear and convincing evidence,
9 including circumstantial evidence;

10 (5) an individual whose death is not established under (1) - (4) of this
11 section and who is absent for a continuous period of five years, during which the
12 individual has not been heard from, and whose absence is not satisfactorily explained
13 after diligent search or inquiry, is presumed to be dead; the individual's death is
14 presumed to have occurred at the end of the period unless there is sufficient evidence
15 for determining that death occurred earlier;

16 (6) in the absence of evidence disputing the time of death stated on a
17 document described in (2) or (3) of this section, a document described in (2) or (3) of
18 this section that states a time of death 120 hours or more after the time of death of
19 another individual, however the time of death of the other individual is determined,
20 establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the individual survived the other
21 individual by at least 120 hours.

22 * **Sec. 2.** AS 13.06.050 is repealed and reenacted to read:

23 Sec. 13.06.050. GENERAL DEFINITIONS FOR AS 13.06 - AS 13.36.
24 Subject to additional definitions contained in AS 13.06 - AS 13.36 that are applicable
25 to specific provisions of AS 13.06 - AS 13.36, and unless the context otherwise
26 requires, in AS 13.06 - AS 13.36

27 (1) "agent" includes an attorney-in-fact under a durable or nondurable
28 power of attorney and an individual authorized to make decisions concerning another's
29 health care;

30 (2) "application" means a written request to the registrar for an order
31 of informal probate or appointment under AS 13.16.080 - 13.16.130;

1 (3) "beneficiary," as it relates to a trust beneficiary, includes a person
2 who has a present or future interest, vested or contingent, and also includes the owner
3 of an interest by assignment or other transfer; as it relates to a charitable trust,
4 "beneficiary" includes a person entitled to enforce the trust; as it relates to a
5 "beneficiary of a beneficiary designation," "beneficiary" means a beneficiary of an
6 insurance or annuity policy, of an account with payment on death designation under
7 AS 13.33, of a security registered in beneficiary form under AS 13.33, or of a pension,
8 profit-sharing, retirement, or similar benefit plan, or of another nonprobate transfer at
9 death; and, as it relates to a "beneficiary designated in a governing instrument,"
10 "beneficiary" includes a grantee of a deed, a devisee, a trust beneficiary, a beneficiary
11 of a beneficiary designation, a donee, appointee, or taker in default of a power of
12 appointment, and a person in whose favor a power of attorney or a power held in an
13 individual, fiduciary, or representative capacity is exercised;

14 (4) "beneficiary designation" means a governing instrument naming a
15 beneficiary of an insurance or annuity policy, of an account with payment on death
16 designation under AS 13.33, of a security registered in beneficiary form under
17 AS 13.33, or of a pension, profit-sharing, retirement, or similar benefit plan, or of
18 another nonprobate transfer at death;

19 (5) "child" includes an individual entitled to take as a child under
20 AS 13.06 - AS 13.36 by intestate succession from the parent whose relationship is
21 involved, and excludes a person who is only a stepchild, a foster child, a grandchild,
22 or a more remote descendant;

23 (6) "claims," in respect to estates of decedents and protected persons,
24 includes liabilities of the decedent or protected person, whether arising in contract, in
25 tort, or in another way, and liabilities of the estate that arise at or after the death of the
26 decedent or after the appointment of a conservator, including funeral expenses and
27 expenses of administration; "claims" does not include estate or inheritance taxes, or
28 demands or disputes regarding title of a decedent or protected person to specific assets
29 alleged to be included in the estate;

30 (7) "court" means the superior court in this state;

31 (8) "conservator" means a person who is appointed by a court to

1 manage the estate of a protected person;

2 (9) "descendant" of an individual means all of the individual's
3 descendants of all generations, with the relationship of parent and child at each
4 generation being determined by the definition of child and parent contained in
5 AS 13.06 - AS 13.36;

6 (10) "devise," when used as a noun, means a testamentary disposition
7 of real or personal property and, when used as a verb, means to dispose of real or
8 personal property by will;

9 (11) "devisee" means a person designated in a will to receive a devise;
10 in AS 13.16, in the case of a devise to an existing trust or trustee, or to a trust or
11 trustee described by will, the trust or trustee is the devisee and the beneficiaries are not
12 devisees;

13 (12) "disability" means a cause for a protective order as described in
14 AS 13.26.165;

15 (13) "distributee" means a person who has received property of a
16 decedent from the decedent's personal representative other than as a creditor or
17 purchaser; "distributee" includes a testamentary trustee only to the extent of the
18 distributed assets, or increment to the distributed assets, remaining in the hands of the
19 testamentary trustee; "distributee" includes a beneficiary of a testamentary trust to
20 whom the trustee has distributed property received from a personal representative; in
21 this paragraph, "testamentary trustee" includes a trustee to whom assets are transferred
22 by will, to the extent of the devised assets;

23 (14) "estate" includes the property of the decedent, trust, or other
24 person whose affairs are subject to AS 13.06 - AS 13.36 as originally constituted and
25 as it exists from time to time during administration;

26 (15) "exempt property" means the property of a decedent's estate that
27 is described in AS 13.12.403;

28 (16) "fiduciary" includes a personal representative, guardian,
29 conservator, and trustee;

30 (17) "foreign personal representative" means a personal representative
31 appointed by another jurisdiction;

1 (18) "formal proceedings" means proceedings conducted before a judge
2 with notice to interested persons;

3 (19) "governing instrument" means a deed, a will, a trust, an insurance
4 or annuity policy, an account with payment on death designation under AS 13.33, a
5 security registered in beneficiary form under AS 13.33, a pension, profit-sharing,
6 retirement, or similar benefit plan, an instrument creating or exercising a power of
7 appointment or a power of attorney, or a dispositive, appointive, or nominative
8 instrument of a similar type;

9 (20) "guardian" means a person who has qualified as a guardian of a
10 minor or incapacitated person in accordance with testamentary or court appointment,
11 but excludes a person who is merely a guardian ad litem;

12 (21) "heirs," except as controlled by AS 13.12.711, means a person,
13 including the surviving spouse and the state, who is entitled under the statutes of
14 intestate succession to the property of a decedent;

15 (22) "incapacitated person" has the meaning given in AS 13.26.005;

16 (23) "informal proceedings" means those proceedings conducted without
17 notice to interested persons by an officer of the court acting as a registrar for probate
18 of a will or appointment of a personal representative;

19 (24) "interested person" includes heirs, devisees, children, spouses,
20 creditors, beneficiaries, and other persons having property rights in or claims against
21 a trust estate or the estate of a decedent, ward, or protected person; "interested person"
22 also includes persons having priority for appointment as personal representative, and
23 other fiduciaries representing interested persons; "interested person," as it relates to
24 particular persons, may vary from time to time and its meaning shall be determined
25 according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, a proceeding;

26 (25) "issue" of a person means a descendant under (9) of this section;

27 (26) "joint tenants with the right of survivorship" includes co-owners
28 of property held under circumstances that entitle one or more of the co-owners to the
29 whole of the property on the death of one or more of the other co-owners, but excludes
30 forms of co-ownership registration in which the underlying ownership of each party
31 is in proportion to that party's contribution;

- 1 (27) "lease" includes an oil, gas, or mineral lease;
- 2 (28) "letters" includes letters testamentary, letters of guardianship,
3 letters of administration, and letters of conservatorship;
- 4 (29) "minor" means a person who is under 19 years of age;
- 5 (30) "mortgage" means a conveyance, agreement, or arrangement in
6 which property is encumbered or used as security;
- 7 (31) "nonresident decedent" means a decedent who was domiciled in
8 another jurisdiction at the time of the decedent's death;
- 9 (32) "organization" means a corporation, business trust, estate, trust,
10 partnership, joint venture, association, government or governmental subdivision or
11 agency, or another legal or commercial entity;
- 12 (33) "parent" includes a person entitled to take, or who would be
13 entitled to take if a child dies without a will, as a parent under AS 13.06 - AS 13.36
14 by intestate succession from the child whose relationship is in question, and excludes
15 a person who is only a stepparent, foster parent, or grandparent;
- 16 (34) "payor" means a trustee, insurer, business entity, employer,
17 government, governmental agency or subdivision, or another person authorized or
18 obligated by law or a governing instrument to make payments;
- 19 (35) "personal representative" includes an executor, an administrator,
20 a successor personal representative, a special administrator, and a person who performs
21 substantially the same function under the law governing their status; "general personal
22 representative" excludes a special administrator;
- 23 (36) "petition" means a written request to the court for an order after
24 notice;
- 25 (37) "proceeding" includes an action at law and a suit in equity;
- 26 (38) "property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership,
27 and includes both real and personal property and an interest in real or personal
28 property;
- 29 (39) "protected person" has the meaning given in AS 13.26.005;
- 30 (40) "protective proceeding" has the meaning given in AS 13.26.005;
- 31 (41) "registrar" means the official of the court designated to perform

1 the functions of registrar under AS 13.06.090;

2 (42) "security" includes a note, a stock, a treasury stock, a bond, a
3 debenture, an evidence of indebtedness, a certificate of interest or participation in an
4 oil, gas, or mining title or lease or in payments out of production under an oil, gas, or
5 mining title or lease, a collateral trust certificate, a transferable share, a voting trust
6 certificate, an interest or instrument commonly known as a security, or a certificate of
7 interest or participation in, a temporary or interim certificate, receipt, or certificate of
8 deposit for, or a warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, one of the items
9 identified in this paragraph;

10 (43) "settlement," in reference to a decedent's estate, includes the full
11 process of administration, distribution, and closing;

12 (44) "special administrator" means a personal representative as
13 described by AS 13.16.310 - 13.16.330;

14 (45) "state" means a state of the United States, the District of
15 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or insular possession
16 subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

17 (46) "successor personal representative" means a personal
18 representative, other than a special administrator, who is appointed to succeed a
19 previously appointed personal representative;

20 (47) "successor" means a person, other than a creditor, who is entitled
21 to property of a decedent under the decedent's will or AS 13.06 - AS 13.36;

22 (48) "supervised administration" refers to the proceedings described in
23 AS 13.16.215 - 13.16.235;

24 (49) "survive" means to not predecease an event, including the death
25 of another individual, or to not be considered to predecease an event under
26 AS 13.12.104 or 13.12.702; "survive" includes its derivatives, including "survives,"
27 "survived," "survivor," and "surviving";

28 (50) "testacy proceeding" means a proceeding to establish a will or
29 determine intestacy;

30 (51) "testator" includes an individual of either sex;

31 (52) "trust" includes an express trust, private or charitable, with "An

1 Act additions to the trust, wherever and however created; "trust" also includes a trust
2 created or determined by judgment or decree under which the trust is to be
3 administered in the manner of an express trust; "trust" excludes other constructive
4 trusts, resulting trusts, conservatorships, personal representatives, trust accounts that
5 are POD designation accounts under AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227, custodial arrangements
6 under AS 13.26 or AS 13.46, business trusts providing for certificates to be issued to
7 beneficiaries, common trust funds, voting trusts, security arrangements, liquidation
8 trusts, trusts for the primary purpose of paying debts, dividends, interest, salaries,
9 wages, profits, pensions, or employee benefits of any kind, and any arrangement under
10 which a person is nominee or escrowee for another;

11 (53) "trustee" includes an original, additional, or successor trustee,
12 whether or not appointed or confirmed by a court;

13 (54) "ward" has the meaning given in AS 13.26.005;

14 (55) "will" includes a codicil and a testamentary instrument that merely
15 appoints an executor, revokes or revises another will, nominates a guardian, or
16 expressly excludes or limits the right of an individual or class to succeed to property
17 of the decedent passing by intestate succession.

18 * **Sec. 3.** AS 13 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

19 CHAPTER 12. INTESTACY, WILLS, AND DONATIVE TRANSFERS.

20 ARTICLE 1. INTESTATE SUCCESSION.

21 Sec. 13.12.101. INTESTATE ESTATE. (a) A part of a decedent's estate not
22 effectively disposed of by will passes by intestate succession to the decedent's heirs
23 as prescribed in AS 13.06 - AS 13.36, except as modified by the decedent's will.

24 (b) A decedent by will may expressly exclude or limit the right of an
25 individual or class to succeed to property of the decedent passing by intestate
26 succession. If that individual or a member of that class survives the decedent, the
27 share of the decedent's intestate estate to which that individual or class would have
28 succeeded passes as if that individual or each member of that class had disclaimed the
29 intestate share of the individual or member.

30 Sec. 13.12.102. SHARE OF SPOUSE. (a) Except as provided in (b) of this
31 section, the intestate share of a decedent's surviving spouse is

- 1 (1) the entire intestate estate if
- 2 (A) no descendant or parent of the decedent survives the
- 3 decedent; or
- 4 (B) all of the decedent's surviving descendants are also
- 5 descendants of the surviving spouse and there is no other descendant of the
- 6 surviving spouse who survives the decedent;
- 7 (2) the first \$200,000, plus three-fourths of any balance of the intestate
- 8 estate, if no descendant of the decedent survives the decedent, but a parent of the
- 9 decedent survives the decedent;
- 10 (3) the first \$150,000, plus one-half of any balance of the intestate
- 11 estate, if all of the decedent's surviving descendants are also descendants of the
- 12 surviving spouse and the surviving spouse has one or more surviving descendants who
- 13 are not descendants of the decedent;
- 14 (4) the first \$100,000, plus one-half of any balance of the intestate
- 15 estate, if one or more of the decedent's surviving descendants are not descendants of
- 16 the surviving spouse.
- 17 (b) The intestate share of the surviving spouse in settlement common stock or
- 18 other inalienable stock in a corporation organized under the laws of the state under 43
- 19 U.S.C. 1601 - 1641 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) is
- 20 (1) all of it if there is no surviving issue; or
- 21 (2) one-half of it if the decedent is survived by issue.
- 22 Sec. 13.12.103. SHARE OF HEIRS OTHER THAN SURVIVING SPOUSE.
- 23 A part of the intestate estate not passing to the decedent's surviving spouse under
- 24 AS 13.12.102, or the entire intestate estate if there is no surviving spouse, passes in
- 25 the following order to the individuals designated below who survive the decedent:
- 26 (1) to the decedent's descendants by representation;
- 27 (2) if there is no surviving descendant, to the decedent's parents equally
- 28 if both survive, or to the surviving parent;
- 29 (3) if there is no surviving descendant or parent, to the descendants of
- 30 the decedent's parents or either of them by representation;
- 31 (4) if there is no surviving descendant, parent, or descendant of a

parent, but the decedent is survived by one or more grandparents or descendants of grandparents, half of the estate passes to the decedent's paternal grandparents equally if both survive, or to the surviving paternal grandparent, or to the descendants of the decedent's paternal grandparents or either of them if both are deceased, the descendants taking by representation; and the other half passes to the decedent's maternal relatives in the same manner; but if there is no surviving grandparent or descendant of a grandparent on either the paternal or the maternal side, the entire estate passes to the decedent's relatives on the other side in the same manner as the half.

Sec. 13.12.104. REQUIREMENT THAT HEIR SURVIVE DECEDENT FOR 120 HOURS. An individual who fails to survive the decedent by 120 hours is considered to have predeceased the decedent for purposes of homestead allowance, exempt property, and intestate succession, and the decedent's heirs are determined accordingly. If it is not established by clear and convincing evidence that an individual who would otherwise be an heir survived the decedent by 120 hours, it is considered that the individual failed to survive for the required period. This section is not to be applied if its application would result in a taking of intestate estate by the state under AS 13.12.105.

Sec. 13.12.105. NO TAKER. If there is no taker under this chapter,

(1) personal property in the intestate estate passes to the state and is subject to AS 34.45.280 - 34.45.780; if notice to heirs, substantially equivalent to that required by AS 34.45.310, has been given by the personal representative or other person, AS 34.45.310 does not apply;

(2) real property in the intestate estate passes to the state and is subject to AS 38.95.200 - 38.95.270.

Sec. 13.12.106. REPRESENTATION. (a) If, under AS 13.12.103(1), all or part of a decedent's intestate estate passes by representation to the decedent's descendants, the estate or part of the estate passing is divided into as many equal shares as there are

(1) surviving descendants in the generation nearest to the decedent that contains one or more surviving descendants; and

1 (2) deceased descendants in the same generation who left surviving
2 descendants, if any.

3 (b) Under (a) of this section, each surviving descendant in the nearest
4 generation is allocated one share, and the remaining shares, if any, are combined and
5 then divided in the same manner among the surviving descendants of the deceased
6 descendants as if the surviving descendants who were allocated a share and their
7 surviving descendants had predeceased the decedent.

8 (c) If, under AS 13.12.103(3) or (4), all or part of a decedent's intestate estate
9 passes by representation to the descendants of the decedent's deceased parents or either
10 of them or to the descendants of the decedent's deceased paternal or maternal
11 grandparents or either of them, the estate or part of the estate passing is divided into
12 as many equal shares as there are

13 (1) surviving descendants in the generation nearest the deceased parents
14 or either of them, or the deceased grandparents or either of them, that contains one or
15 more surviving descendants; and

16 (2) deceased descendants in the same generation who left surviving
17 descendants, if any.

18 (d) Under (c) of this section, each surviving descendant in the nearest
19 generation is allocated one share, and the remaining shares, if any, are combined and
20 then divided in the same manner among the surviving descendants of the deceased
21 descendants as if the surviving descendants who were allocated a share and their
22 surviving descendants had predeceased the decedent.

23 (e) In this section, "deceased descendant," "deceased parent," or "deceased
24 grandparent" means a descendant, parent, or grandparent who either predeceased the
25 decedent or is considered to have predeceased the decedent under AS 13.12.104.

26 Sec. 13.12.107. KINDRED OF HALF BLOOD. Relatives of the half blood
27 inherit the same share they would inherit if they were of the whole blood.

28 Sec. 13.12.108. AFTER-BORN HEIRS. An individual in gestation at a
29 particular time is treated as living at that time if the individual lives 120 hours or more
30 after birth.

31 Sec. 13.12.109. ADVANCEMENTS. (a) If an individual dies intestate as to

1 all or a portion of the individual's estate, property the decedent gave during the
2 decedent's lifetime to an individual who, at the decedent's death, is an heir is treated
3 as an advancement against the heir's intestate share only if

4 (1) the decedent declared in a contemporaneous writing or the heir
5 acknowledged in writing that the gift is an advancement; or

6 (2) the decedent's contemporaneous writing or the heir's written
7 acknowledgment otherwise indicates that the gift is to be taken into account in
8 computing the division and distribution of the decedent's intestate estate.

9 (b) For purposes of (a) of this section, property advanced is valued as of the
10 time the heir came into possession or enjoyment of the property or as of the time of
11 the decedent's death, whichever first occurs.

12 (c) If the recipient of the property fails to survive the decedent, the property
13 is not taken into account in computing the division and distribution of the decedent's
14 intestate estate, unless the decedent's contemporaneous writing provides otherwise.

15 Sec. 13.12.110. DEBTS TO DECEDENT. A debt owed to a decedent is not
16 charged against the intestate share of any individual except the debtor. If the debtor
17 fails to survive the decedent, the debt is not taken into account in computing the
18 intestate share of the debtor's descendants.

19 Sec. 13.12.111. ALIENAGE. An individual is not disqualified to take as an
20 heir because the individual or another individual through whom the individual claims
21 is or has been an alien.

22 Sec. 13.12.113. INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO DECEDENT THROUGH
23 TWO LINES. An individual who is related to the decedent through two lines of
24 relationship is entitled to only a single share based on the relationship that would
25 entitle the individual to the larger share.

26 Sec. 13.12.114. PARENT AND CHILD RELATIONSHIP. (a) Except as
27 provided in (b) - (d) of this section, for purposes of intestate succession by, through,
28 or from a person, an individual is the child of the individual's natural parents,
29 regardless of their marital status, and the parent and child relationship may be
30 established as indicated under AS 25.20.050.

31 (b) An adopted individual is the child of the individual's adopting parent or

1 parents and not of the individual's natural parents, but adoption of a child by the
2 spouse of either natural parent does not affect

3 (1) the relationship between the child and that natural parent; or
4 (2) the right of the child or a descendant of the child to inherit from
5 or through the other natural parent.

6 (c) Inheritance from or through a child by either natural parent or the natural
7 parent's kindred is precluded unless that natural parent has openly treated the child as
8 the natural parent's child, and has not refused to support the child.

9 (d) To the extent there is a conflict between this section and either
10 AS 25.20.050 or AS 25.23.130, this section controls.

11 ARTICLE 2. ELECTIVE SHARE OF SURVIVING SPOUSE.

12 Sec. 13.12.201. DEFINITIONS. (a) In AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.204 and
13 13.12.206 - 13.12.214, "decendent's nonprobate transfers to others" means the amounts
14 that are included in the augmented estate under AS 13.12.205.

15 (b) In AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.214,

16 (1) "fractional interest in property held in joint tenancy with the right
17 of survivorship," whether the fractional interest is unilaterally severable or not, means
18 the fraction, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which, if the
19 decedent was a joint tenant, is one plus the number of joint tenants who survive the
20 decedent, and which, if the decedent was not a joint tenant, is the number of joint
21 tenants;

22 (2) "marriage," as it relates to a transfer by the decedent during
23 marriage, means a marriage of the decedent to the decedent's surviving spouse;

24 (3) "nonadverse party" means a person who does not have a substantial
25 beneficial interest in the trust or other property arrangement that would be adversely
26 affected by the exercise or nonexercise of the power that the person possesses
27 respecting the trust or other property arrangement; a person having a general power of
28 appointment over property is considered to have a beneficial interest in the property;

29 (4) "power" or "power of appointment" includes a power to designate
30 the beneficiary of a beneficiary designation;

31 (5) "presently exercisable general power of appointment" means a

1 power of appointment under which, at the time in question, the decedent, whether or
2 not the decedent then had the capacity to exercise the power, held a power to create
3 a present or future interest in the decedent, the decedent's creditors, the decedent's
4 estate, or the creditors of the decedent's estate, and includes a power to revoke or
5 invade the principal of a trust or another property arrangement;

6 (6) "probate estate" means property that would pass by intestate
7 succession if the decedent died without a valid will;

8 (7) "property" includes values subject to a beneficiary designation;

9 (8) "right to income" includes a right to payments under a commercial
10 or private annuity, an annuity trust, a unitrust, or a similar arrangement;

11 (9) "transfer," as it relates to a transfer by or of the decedent, includes

12 (A) an exercise or release of a presently exercisable general
13 power of appointment held by the decedent;

14 (B) a lapse at death of a presently exercisable general power of
15 appointment held by the decedent; and

16 (C) an exercise, release, or lapse of

17 (i) a general power of appointment that the decedent
18 created in self; and

19 (ii) a power described in AS 13.12.205(2)(B) that the
20 decedent conferred on a nonadverse party.

21 Sec. 13.12.202. ELECTIVE SHARE. (a) The surviving spouse of a decedent
22 who dies domiciled in this state has a right of election, under the limitations and
23 conditions stated in AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.214, to take an elective share amount equal
24 to one-third of the augmented estate.

25 (b) If the sum of the amounts described in AS 13.12.207, 13.12.209(a)(1), and
26 that part of the elective share amount payable from the decedent's probate estate and
27 nonprobate transfers to others under AS 13.12.209(b) - (c) is less than \$50,000, the
28 surviving spouse is entitled to a supplemental elective share amount equal to \$50,000,
29 minus the sum of the amounts described in AS 13.12.207 and 13.12.209(a)(1), (b), and
30 (c). The supplemental elective share amount is payable from the decedent's probate
31 estate and from recipients of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others in the order

1 of priority set out in AS 13.12.209(b) - (c).

2 (c) If the right of election is exercised by or on behalf of the surviving spouse,
3 the surviving spouse's homestead allowance, exempt property, and family allowance,
4 if any, are not charged against but are in addition to the elective share and
5 supplemental elective share amounts.

6 (d) The right, if any, of the surviving spouse of a decedent who dies domiciled
7 outside this state to take an elective share in property in this state is governed by the
8 law of the decedent's domicile at death.

9 Sec. 13.12.203. COMPOSITION OF THE AUGMENTED ESTATE. Subject
10 to AS 13.12.208, the value of the augmented estate, to the extent provided in
11 AS 13.12.204 - 13.12.207, consists of the sum of the values of all property, whether
12 real or personal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, wherever situated, that
13 constitute the decedent's net probate estate, the decedent's nonprobate transfers to
14 others, the decedent's nonprobate transfers to the surviving spouse, and the surviving
15 spouse's property and nonprobate transfers to others.

16 Sec. 13.12.204. DECEDENT'S NET PROBATE ESTATE. The value of the
17 augmented estate includes the value of the decedent's probate estate, reduced by
18 funeral and administration expenses, homestead allowance, family allowances, exempt
19 property, and enforceable claims.

20 Sec. 13.12.205. DECEDENT'S NONPROBATE TRANSFERS TO OTHERS.
21 The value of the augmented estate includes the value of the decedent's nonprobate
22 transfers to others, not included under AS 13.12.204, of any of the following types, in
23 the amount provided respectively for each type of transfer:

24 (1) property owned or owned in substance by the decedent immediately
25 before death that passed outside probate at the decedent's death; property included
26 under this category consists of

27 (A) property over which the decedent alone, immediately before
28 death, held a presently exercisable general power of appointment; the amount
29 included is the value of the property subject to the power, to the extent the
30 property passed at the decedent's death, by exercise, release, lapse, default, or
31 otherwise, to or for the benefit of a person other than the decedent's estate or

1 surviving spouse;

2 (B) the decedent's fractional interest in property held by the
3 decedent in joint tenancy with the right of survivorship; the amount included
4 is the value of the decedent's fractional interest, to the extent that the fractional
5 interest passed by right of survivorship at the decedent's death to a surviving
6 joint tenant other than the decedent's surviving spouse;

7 (C) the decedent's ownership interest in property or accounts
8 held in pay on death, transfer on death, or co-ownership registration with the
9 right of survivorship; the amount included is the value of the decedent's
10 ownership interest, to the extent the decedent's ownership interest passed at the
11 decedent's death to or for the benefit of a person other than the decedent's
12 estate or surviving spouse;

13 (D) proceeds of insurance, including accidental death benefits,
14 on the life of the decedent, if the decedent owned the insurance policy
15 immediately before death or if and to the extent the decedent alone and
16 immediately before death held a presently exercisable general power of
17 appointment over the policy or its proceeds; the amount included is the value
18 of the proceeds, to the extent the proceeds were payable at the decedent's death
19 to or for the benefit of a person other than the decedent's estate or surviving
20 spouse;

21 (2) property transferred in any of the following forms by the decedent
22 during marriage:

23 (A) an irrevocable transfer in which the decedent retained the
24 right to the possession or enjoyment of, or to the income from, the property,
25 if and to the extent the decedent's right terminated at or continued beyond the
26 decedent's death; the amount included is the value of the fraction of the
27 property to which the decedent's right related, to the extent the fraction of the
28 property passed outside probate to or for the benefit of a person other than the
29 decedent's estate or surviving spouse;

30 (B) a transfer in which the decedent created a power over the
31 income or property, exercisable by the decedent alone or in conjunction with

1 another person, or exercisable by a nonadverse party, to or for the benefit of
2 the decedent, the decedent's creditors, the decedent's estate, or creditors of the
3 decedent's estate; the amount included with respect to a power over property
4 is the value of the property subject to the power, and the amount included with
5 respect to a power over income is the value of the property that produces or
6 produced the income, to the extent the power in either case was exercisable at
7 the decedent's death to or for the benefit of a person other than the decedent's
8 surviving spouse or to the extent the property passed at the decedent's death,
9 by exercise, release, lapse, default, or otherwise, to or for the benefit of a
10 person other than the decedent's estate or surviving spouse; if the power is a
11 power over both income and property and the preceding provision defining the
12 amount included produces different amounts, the amount included is the greater
13 amount; and

14 (3) property that passed during marriage and during the two-year period
15 next preceding the decedent's death as a result of a transfer by the decedent if the
16 transfer was of any of the following types:

17 (A) property that passed as a result of the termination of a right
18 or interest in, or power over, property that would have been included in the
19 augmented estate under (1)(A), (B), or (C) or (2) of this section, if the right,
20 interest, or power had not terminated until the decedent's death; the amount
21 included is the value of the property that would have been included under
22 (1)(A), (B), or (C) or (2) of this section, if the property were valued at the time
23 the right, interest, or power terminated, and is included only to the extent the
24 property passed upon termination to or for the benefit of a person other than
25 the decedent or the decedent's estate, spouse, or surviving spouse; as used in
26 this subparagraph, termination, with respect to a right or interest in property,
27 occurs when the right or interest terminated by the terms of the governing
28 instrument or the decedent transferred or relinquished the right or interest, and,
29 with respect to a power over property, occurs when the power terminated by
30 exercise, release, lapse, default, or otherwise, but, with respect to a power
31 described in (1)(A) of this section, termination occurs when the power

1 terminated by exercise or release, but not otherwise;

2 (B) a transfer of or relating to an insurance policy on the life
3 of the decedent if the proceeds would have been included in the augmented
4 estate under (1)(D) of this section had the transfer not occurred; the amount
5 included is the value of the insurance proceeds to the extent the proceeds were
6 payable at the decedent's death to or for the benefit of a person other than the
7 decedent's estate or surviving spouse;

8 (C) a transfer of property, to the extent not otherwise included
9 in the augmented estate, made to or for the benefit of a person other than the
10 decedent's surviving spouse; the amount included is the value of the property
11 transferred to a person to the extent that the aggregate transfers to that person
12 in either of the two years exceeded \$10,000.

13 Sec. 13.12.206. DECEDENT'S NONPROBATE TRANSFERS TO THE
14 SURVIVING SPOUSE. Excluding property passing to the surviving spouse under 42
15 U.S.C. 301 - 1397f (Social Security Act), the value of the augmented estate includes
16 the value of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to the decedent's surviving spouse,
17 which consist of all property that passed outside probate at the decedent's death from
18 the decedent to the surviving spouse by reason of the decedent's death, including:

19 (1) the decedent's fractional interest in property held as a joint tenant
20 with the right of survivorship, to the extent that the decedent's fractional interest
21 passed to the surviving spouse as surviving joint tenant;

22 (2) the decedent's ownership interest in property or accounts held in
23 co-ownership registration with the right of survivorship, to the extent the decedent's
24 ownership interest passed to the surviving spouse as surviving co-owner; and

25 (3) all other property that would have been included in the augmented
26 estate under AS 13.12.205(1) or (2) had it passed to or for the benefit of a person
27 other than the decedent's spouse, the decedent's surviving spouse, the decedent, or the
28 decedent's creditors, estate, or estate creditors.

29 Sec. 13.12.207. SURVIVING SPOUSE'S PROPERTY AND NONPROBATE
30 TRANSFERS TO OTHERS. (a) Except to the extent included in the augmented
31 estate under AS 13.12.204 or 13.12.206, the value of the augmented estate includes the

1 value of

2 (1) property that was owned by the decedent's surviving spouse at the
3 decedent's death, including

4 (A) the surviving spouse's fractional interest in property held
5 in joint tenancy with the right of survivorship;

6 (B) the surviving spouse's ownership interest in property or
7 accounts held in co-ownership registration with the right of survivorship; and

8 (C) property that passed to the surviving spouse by reason of
9 the decedent's death, but not including the spouse's right to homestead
10 allowance, family allowance, exempt property, or payments under 42 U.S.C.
11 301 - 1397f (Social Security Act); and

12 (2) property that would have been included in the surviving spouse's
13 nonprobate transfers to others, other than the spouse's fractional and ownership
14 interests included under (1)(A) or (B) of this subsection, had the spouse been the
15 decedent.

16 (b) Property included under this section is valued at the decedent's death,
17 taking the fact that the decedent predeceased the spouse into account, but, for purposes
18 of (a)(1)(A) and (B) of this section, the values of the spouse's fractional and ownership
19 interests are determined immediately before the decedent's death if the decedent was
20 then a joint tenant or a co-owner of the property or accounts. For purposes of (a)(2)
21 of this section, proceeds of insurance that would have been included in the spouse's
22 nonprobate transfers to others under AS 13.12.205(1)(D) are not valued as if the
23 spouse were deceased.

24 (c) The value of property included under this section is reduced by enforceable
25 claims against the surviving spouse.

26 Sec. 13.12.208. EXCLUSIONS, VALUATION, AND OVERLAPPING
27 APPLICATION. (a) The value of property is excluded from the decedent's
28 nonprobate transfers to others

29 (1) to the extent the decedent received adequate and full consideration
30 in money or money's worth for a transfer of the property; or

31 (2) if the property was transferred with the written joinder of, or if the

1 transfer was consented to in writing by, the surviving spouse.

2 (b) The value of property

3 (1) included in the augmented estate under AS 13.12.205, 13.12.206,
4 or 13.12.207 is reduced in each category by enforceable claims against the included
5 property; and

6 (2) includes the commuted value of any present or future interest and
7 the commuted value of amounts payable under a trust, life insurance settlement option,
8 annuity contract, public or private pension, disability compensation, death benefit or
9 retirement plan, or any similar arrangement, exclusive of 42 U.S.C. 301 - 1397f (Social
10 Security Act).

11 (c) In case of overlapping application to the same property of the provisions
12 of AS 13.12.205, 13.12.206, or 13.12.207, the property is included in the augmented
13 estate under the provision yielding the greatest value, and under only one overlapping
14 provision if all of the overlapping provisions yield the same value.

15 Sec. 13.12.209. SOURCES FROM WHICH ELECTIVE SHARE PAYABLE.

16 (a) In a proceeding for an elective share, the following are applied first to satisfy the
17 elective share amount and to reduce or eliminate any contributions due from the
18 decedent's probate estate and recipients of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to
19 others:

20 (1) amounts included in the augmented estate under AS 13.12.204 that
21 pass or have passed to the surviving spouse by testate or intestate succession, and
22 amounts included in the augmented estate under AS 13.12.206; and

23 (2) amounts included in the augmented estate under AS 13.12.207, up
24 to two-thirds of the augmented estate.

25 (b) If, after the application of (a) of this section, the elective share amount is
26 not fully satisfied or the surviving spouse is entitled to a supplemental elective share
27 amount, amounts included in the decedent's probate estate and in the decedent's
28 nonprobate transfers to others, other than amounts included under AS 13.12.205(3)(A)
29 or (C), are applied first to satisfy the unsatisfied balance of the elective share amount
30 or the supplemental elective share amount. The decedent's probate estate and that
31 portion of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others shall be applied so that liability

1 for the unsatisfied balance of the elective share amount or for the supplemental elective
2 share amount is equitably apportioned among the recipients of the decedent's probate
3 estate and of that portion of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others in proportion
4 to the value of the recipients' interests in the decedent's probate estate and that portion
5 of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others.

6 (c) If, after the application of (a) and (b) of this section, the elective share or
7 supplemental elective share amount is not fully satisfied, the remaining portion of the
8 decedent's nonprobate transfers to others shall be applied so that liability for the
9 unsatisfied balance of the elective share or supplemental elective share amount is
10 equitably apportioned among the recipients of that remaining portion of the decedent's
11 nonprobate transfers to others in proportion to the value of the recipients' interests in
12 the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others.

13 Sec. 13.12.210. PERSONAL LIABILITY OF RECIPIENTS. (a) Only original
14 recipients of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others, and the donees of the
15 recipients of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others, to the extent the donees
16 have the property or its proceeds, are liable to make a proportional contribution toward
17 satisfaction of the surviving spouse's elective share or supplemental elective share
18 amount. A person liable to make contribution may choose to give up the person's
19 proportional part of the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others or to pay the value
20 of the amount for which the person is liable.

21 (b) If a provision of AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.214 is preempted by federal law
22 with respect to a payment, an item of property, or another benefit included in the
23 decedent's nonprobate transfers to others, a person who, not for value, receives the
24 payment, item of property, or other benefit is obligated to return the payment, item of
25 property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value
26 of that item of property or benefit, as provided in AS 13.12.209, to the person who
27 would have been entitled to it if that provision were not preempted.

28 Sec. 13.12.211. PROCEEDING FOR ELECTIVE SHARE; TIME LIMIT. (a)
29 Except as provided in (b) of this section, the election shall be made by filing in the
30 court and mailing or delivering to the personal representative, if any, a petition for the
31 elective share within nine months after the date of the decedent's death, or within six

1 months after the probate of the decedent's will, whichever limitation expires later. The
2 surviving spouse shall give notice of the time and place set for hearing to persons
3 interested in the estate and to the distributees and recipients of portions of the
4 augmented estate whose interests will be adversely affected by the taking of the
5 elective share. Except as provided in (b) of this section, the decedent's nonprobate
6 transfers to others are not included within the augmented estate for the purpose of
7 computing the elective share if the petition is filed more than nine months after the
8 decedent's death.

9 (b) Within nine months after the decedent's death, the surviving spouse may
10 petition the court for an extension of time for making an election. If, within nine
11 months after the decedent's death, the spouse gives notice of the petition to all persons
12 interested in the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others, the court for cause shown
13 by the surviving spouse may extend the time for election. If the court grants the
14 spouse's petition for an extension, the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others are not
15 excluded from the augmented estate for the purpose of computing the elective share
16 and supplemental elective share amounts, if the spouse makes an election by filing in
17 the court and mailing or delivering to the personal representative, if any, a petition for
18 the elective share within the time allowed by the extension.

19 (c) The surviving spouse may withdraw the surviving spouse's demand for an
20 elective share at any time before entry of a final determination by the court.

21 (d) After notice and hearing, the court shall determine the elective share and
22 supplemental elective share amounts, and shall order payment of these amounts from
23 the assets of the augmented estate or by contribution as appears appropriate under
24 AS 13.12.209 and 13.12.210. If it appears that a fund or property included in the
25 augmented estate has not come into the possession of the personal representative, or
26 has been distributed by the personal representative, the court nevertheless shall fix the
27 liability of a person who has an interest in the fund or property or who has possession
28 of the fund or the property, whether as trustee or otherwise. The proceeding may be
29 maintained against fewer than all persons against whom relief could be sought, but a
30 person is not subject to contribution in a greater amount than the person would have
31 been under AS 13.12.209 and 13.12.210 if relief had been secured against all persons

1 subject to contribution.

2 (e) An order or judgment of the court may be enforced as necessary in suit for
3 contribution or payment in other courts of this state or other jurisdictions.

4 Sec. 13.12.212. RIGHT OF ELECTION PERSONAL TO SURVIVING
5 SPOUSE; INCAPACITATED SURVIVING SPOUSE. (a) The right of election may
6 be exercised only by a surviving spouse who is living when the petition for the
7 elective share is filed in the court under AS 13.12.211(a). If the election is not
8 exercised by the surviving spouse personally, it may be exercised on the surviving
9 spouse's behalf by the surviving spouse's conservator, guardian, or agent under the
10 authority of a power of attorney.

11 (b) If the election is exercised on behalf of a surviving spouse who is an
12 incapacitated person, the portion of the elective share and supplemental elective share
13 amounts due from the decedent's probate estate and recipients of the decedent's
14 nonprobate transfers to others under AS 13.12.209(b) and (c) shall be placed in a
15 custodial trust for the benefit of the surviving spouse under AS 13.60 (Alaska Uniform
16 Custodial Trust Act), except as provided in (c) - (e) of this section. For the purposes
17 of this subsection, an election on behalf of a surviving spouse by an agent under a
18 durable power of attorney is presumed to be on behalf of a surviving spouse who is
19 an incapacitated person. For the purposes of the custodial trust established by this
20 subsection,

21 (1) the electing guardian, conservator, or agent is the custodial trustee;
22 (2) the surviving spouse is the beneficiary; and
23 (3) the custodial trust is determined to have been created by the
24 decedent spouse by written transfer that takes effect at the decedent spouse's death and
25 that directs the custodial trustee to administer the custodial trust as for an incapacitated
26 beneficiary.

27 (c) An incapacitated beneficiary or a person acting on behalf of an
28 incapacitated beneficiary may not terminate a custodial trust established under (b) of
29 this section; but if the beneficiary regains capacity, the beneficiary then acquires the
30 power to terminate the custodial trust by delivering to the custodial trustee a writing
31 signed by the beneficiary declaring the termination. If not previously terminated, the

1 custodial trust terminates on the death of the beneficiary.

2 (d) Expenditures by the custodial trustee of the property of a custodial trust
3 established under (b) of this section shall be made with regard to other support,
4 income, and property of the beneficiary and benefits of medical or other forms of
5 assistance from any state or federal government or governmental agency for which the
6 beneficiary must qualify on the basis of need.

7 (e) Upon the beneficiary's death, the custodial trustee shall transfer the
8 unexpended property of a custodial trust established under (b) of this section in the
9 following order:

10 (1) under the residuary clause, if any, of the will of the beneficiary's
11 predeceased spouse against whom the elective share was taken, as if the predeceased
12 spouse died immediately after the beneficiary;

13 (2) to the predeceased spouse's heirs under AS 13.12.711.

14 Sec. 13.12.213. WAIVER OF RIGHT TO ELECT AND OF OTHER RIGHTS.

15 (a) The right of election of a surviving spouse and the rights of the surviving spouse
16 to homestead allowance, exempt property, and family allowance, or to any of them,
17 may be waived, wholly or partially, before or after marriage, by a written contract,
18 agreement, or waiver signed by the surviving spouse.

19 (b) A surviving spouse's waiver is not enforceable if the surviving spouse
20 proves that

21 (1) the surviving spouse did not execute the waiver voluntarily; or

22 (2) the waiver was unconscionable when it was executed and, before
23 execution of the waiver, the surviving spouse

24 (A) was not provided a fair and reasonable disclosure of the
25 property or financial obligations of the decedent;

26 (B) did not voluntarily and expressly waive, in writing, a right
27 to disclosure of the property or financial obligations of the decedent beyond the
28 disclosure provided; and

29 (C) did not have, or reasonably could not have had, an adequate
30 knowledge of the property or financial obligations of the decedent.

31 (c) An issue of unconscionability of a waiver is for decision by the court as

1 a matter of law.

2 (d) Unless it provides to the contrary, a waiver of "all rights," or equivalent
3 language, in the property or estate of a present or prospective spouse or a complete
4 property settlement entered into after or in anticipation of separation or divorce is a
5 waiver of all rights of elective share, homestead allowance, exempt property, and
6 family allowance by each spouse in the property of the other and a renunciation by
7 each of all benefits that would otherwise pass to the spouse from the other by intestate
8 succession or by virtue of a will executed before the waiver or property settlement.

9 Sec. 13.12.214. PROTECTION OF PAYORS AND OTHER THIRD
10 PARTIES. (a) Although under AS 13.12.205 a payment, item of property, or other
11 benefit is included in the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others, a payor or other
12 third party is not liable for having made a payment or transferred an item of property
13 or other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument, or for having
14 taken other action in good faith reliance on the validity of a governing instrument,
15 upon request and satisfactory proof of the decedent's death, before the payor or other
16 third party received written notice from the surviving spouse or spouse's representative
17 of an intention to file a petition for the elective share or that a petition for the elective
18 share has been filed. A payor or other third party is liable for payments made or other
19 actions taken after the payor or other third party received written notice of an intention
20 to file a petition for the elective share or that a petition for the elective share has been
21 filed.

22 (b) The written notice under (a) of this section of intention to file a petition
23 for the elective share or that a petition for the elective share has been filed shall be
24 mailed to the payor's or other third party's main office or home by registered or
25 certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other third party
26 in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Upon receipt of written notice of
27 intention to file a petition for the elective share or that a petition for the elective share
28 has been filed, a payor or other third party may pay any amount owed or transfer or
29 deposit an item of property held by it to or with the court having jurisdiction of the
30 probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estate, or if proceedings have not been
31 commenced, to or with the court located in the judicial district of the decedent's

1 residence. The court shall hold the funds or item of property and, upon its
2 determination under AS 13.12.211(d), shall order disbursement in accordance with the
3 determination. If a petition is not filed in the court within the specified time under
4 AS 13.12.211(a) or, if filed, the demand for an elective share is withdrawn under
5 AS 13.12.211(c), the court shall order disbursement to the designated beneficiary.
6 Payments or transfers to the court or deposits made into court discharge the payor or
7 other third party from all claims for amounts so paid or the value of property so
8 transferred or deposited.

9 (c) Upon petition to the court by the beneficiary designated in a governing
10 instrument, a court may order that all or part of the property paid or transferred into
11 court under (b) of this section be paid to the beneficiary in an amount and subject to
12 conditions consistent with AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.214.

13 ARTICLE 3. SPOUSE AND CHILDREN UNPROVIDED FOR 14 IN WILLS.

15 Sec. 13.12.301. ENTITLEMENT OF SPOUSE; PREMARITAL WILL. (a)
16 If a testator's surviving spouse married the testator after the testator executed the
17 testator's will, the surviving spouse is entitled to receive, as an intestate share, no less
18 than the value of the share of the estate the surviving spouse would have received if
19 the testator had died intestate as to that portion of the testator's estate, if any, that
20 neither is devised to a child of the testator who was born before the testator married
21 the surviving spouse and who is not a child of the surviving spouse nor is devised to
22 a descendant of such a child or passes under AS 13.12.603 or 13.12.604 to such a
23 child or to a descendant of such a child, unless

24 (1) it appears from the will or other evidence that the will was made
25 in contemplation of the testator's marriage to the surviving spouse;

26 (2) the will expresses the intention that it is to be effective
27 notwithstanding a subsequent marriage; or

28 (3) the testator provided for the spouse by transfer outside the will and
29 the intent that the transfer be in lieu of a testamentary provision is shown by the
30 testator's statements or is reasonably inferred from the amount of the transfer or other
31 evidence.

1 (b) In satisfying the share provided by this section, devises made by the will
2 to the testator's surviving spouse, if any, are applied first, and other devises, other than
3 a devise to a child of the testator who was born before the testator married the
4 surviving spouse and who is not a child of the surviving spouse or a devise or
5 substitute gift under AS 13.12.603 or 13.12.604 to a descendant of the child, abate as
6 provided in AS 13.16.540.

7 Sec. 13.12.302. OMITTED CHILDREN. (a) Except as provided in (b) of
8 this section, if a testator fails to provide in the testator's will for the testator's children
9 born or adopted after the execution of the will, the omitted after-born or after-adopted
10 child receives a share in the estate as follows:

11 (1) if the testator did not have a child living when the testator executed
12 the will, an omitted after-born or after-adopted child receives a share in the estate
13 equal in value to that which the child would have received had the testator died
14 intestate, unless the will devised all or substantially all of the estate to the other parent
15 of the omitted child and that other parent survives the testator and is entitled to take
16 under the will;

17 (2) if the testator had one or more children living when the testator
18 executed the will, and the will devised property or an interest in property to one or
19 more of the then living children, an omitted after-born or after-adopted child is entitled
20 to share in the testator's estate as follows:

21 (A) the portion of the testator's estate in which the omitted
22 after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to share is limited to devises made
23 to the testator's then living children under the will;

24 (B) the omitted after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to
25 receive the share of the testator's estate, as limited in (A) of this paragraph,
26 that the child would have received had the testator included all omitted after-
27 born and after-adopted children with the children to whom devises were made
28 under the will and had given an equal share of the estate to each child;

29 (C) to the extent feasible, the interest granted an omitted after-
30 born or after-adopted child under this section must be of the same character,
31 whether equitable or legal, or present or future, as that devised to the testator's

1 then living children under the will;

2 (D) in satisfying a share provided by this paragraph, devises to
3 the testator's children who were living when the will was executed abate
4 ratably; in abating the devises of the then living children, the court shall
5 preserve to the maximum extent possible the character of the testamentary plan
6 adopted by the testator.

7 (b) Neither (a)(1) nor (a)(2) of this section applies if

8 (1) it appears from the will that the omission was intentional; or

9 (2) the testator provided for the omitted after-born or after-adopted
10 child by transfer outside the will and the intent that the transfer be in lieu of a
11 testamentary provision is shown by the testator's statements or is reasonably inferred
12 from the amount of the transfer or other evidence.

13 (c) If at the time of execution of the will the testator fails to provide in the
14 testator's will for a living child solely because the testator believes the child to be
15 dead, the child is entitled to share in the estate as if the child were an omitted after-
16 born or after-adopted child.

17 (d) In satisfying a share provided by (a)(1) of this section, devises made by
18 the will abate under AS 13.16.540.

19 ARTICLE 4. EXEMPT PROPERTY AND ALLOWANCES.

20 Sec. 13.12.401. APPLICABLE LAW. AS 12.13.401 - 12.13.405 apply to the
21 estate of a decedent who dies domiciled in this state. Rights to homestead allowance,
22 exempt property, and family allowance for a decedent who dies not domiciled in this
23 state are governed by the law of the decedent's domicile at death.

24 Sec. 13.12.402. HOMESTEAD ALLOWANCE. A decedent's surviving
25 spouse is entitled to a homestead allowance of \$27,000. If there is no surviving
26 spouse, each minor child and each dependent child of the decedent is entitled to a
27 homestead allowance amounting to \$27,000 divided by the number of minor and
28 dependent children of the decedent. The homestead allowance is exempt from and has
29 priority over all claims against the estate. Homestead allowance is in addition to a
30 share passing to the surviving spouse or minor or dependent child by the will of the
31 decedent, unless otherwise provided, by intestate succession, or by way of elective

1 share.

2 Sec. 13.12.403. EXEMPT PROPERTY. In addition to the homestead
3 allowance, the decedent's surviving spouse is entitled from the estate to a value, not
4 exceeding \$10,000 in excess of security interests in the items, in household furniture,
5 automobiles, furnishings, appliances, and personal effects. If there is no surviving
6 spouse, the decedent's children are entitled jointly to the same value. If encumbered
7 chattels are selected and the value in excess of security interests, plus that of other
8 exempt property, is less than \$10,000, or if there is not \$10,000 worth of exempt
9 property in the estate, the spouse or children are entitled to other assets of the estate,
10 if any, to the extent necessary to make up the \$10,000 value. Rights to exempt
11 property and assets needed to make up a deficiency of exempt property have priority
12 over all claims against the estate, but the right to assets to make up a deficiency of
13 exempt property abates as necessary to permit earlier payment of homestead allowance
14 and family allowance. These rights are in addition to a benefit or share passing to the
15 surviving spouse or children by the decedent's will, unless otherwise provided, by
16 intestate succession, or by way of elective share.

17 Sec. 13.12.404. FAMILY ALLOWANCE. (a) In addition to the right to
18 homestead allowance and exempt property, the decedent's surviving spouse and minor
19 children whom the decedent was obligated to support and children who were in fact
20 being supported by the decedent are entitled to a reasonable allowance in money out
21 of the estate for their maintenance during the period of administration. The allowance
22 may not continue for longer than one year if the estate is inadequate to discharge
23 allowed claims. The allowance may be paid as a lump sum or in periodic installments.
24 It is payable to the surviving spouse, if living, for the use of the surviving spouse and
25 minor and dependent children; otherwise it is payable to the children, or persons
26 having their care and custody. If a minor child or dependent child is not living with
27 the surviving spouse, the allowance may be made partially to the child or the child's
28 guardian or other person having the child's care and custody, and partially to the
29 spouse, as their needs may appear. The family allowance is exempt from and has
30 priority over all claims except the homestead allowance.

31 (b) The family allowance is not chargeable against a benefit or share passing

1 to the surviving spouse or children by the will of the decedent, unless otherwise
2 provided, by intestate succession, or by way of elective share. The death of a person
3 entitled to family allowance terminates the right to allowances not yet paid.

4 Sec. 13.12.405. SOURCE, DETERMINATION, AND DOCUMENTATION.

5 (a) If the estate is otherwise sufficient, property specifically devised may not be used
6 to satisfy rights to homestead allowance or exempt property. Subject to this restriction,
7 the surviving spouse, guardians of minor children, or children who are adults may
8 select property of the estate as homestead allowance and exempt property. The
9 personal representative may make those selections if the surviving spouse, the children,
10 or the guardians of the minor children are unable or fail to do so within a reasonable
11 time or there is no guardian of a minor child. The personal representative may execute
12 an instrument or deed of distribution to establish the ownership of property taken as
13 homestead allowance or exempt property. The personal representative may determine
14 the family allowance in a lump sum not exceeding \$18,000 or periodic installments not
15 exceeding \$1,500 per month for one year, and may disburse funds of the estate in
16 payment of the family allowance and any part of the homestead allowance payable in
17 cash. The personal representative or an interested person aggrieved by a selection,
18 determination, payment, proposed payment, or failure to act under this section may
19 petition the court for appropriate relief, which may include a family allowance other
20 than that which the personal representative determined or could have determined.

21 (b) If the right to an elective share is exercised on behalf of a surviving spouse
22 who is an incapacitated person, the personal representative may add unexpended
23 portions payable under the homestead allowance, exempt property, and family
24 allowance to the trust established under AS 13.12.212(b).

25 ARTICLE 5. WILLS, WILL CONTRACTS, AND CUSTODY
26 AND DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

27 Sec. 13.12.501. WHO MAY MAKE WILL. An individual 18 or more years
28 of age who is of sound mind may make a will.

29 Sec. 13.12.502. EXECUTION; WITNESSED WILLS; HOLOGRAPHIC
30 WILLS. (a) Except as provided in (b) of this section and in AS 13.12.506 and
31 13.12.513, a will must be

- 1 (1) in writing;
- 2 (2) signed by the testator or in the testator's name by another individual
- 3 in the testator's conscious presence and by the testator's direction; and
- 4 (3) signed by at least two individuals, each of whom signs within a
- 5 reasonable time after the witness witnesses either the signing of the will as described
- 6 in (2) of this subsection or the testator's acknowledgment of that signature or the will.
- 7 (b) A will that does not comply with (a) of this section is valid as a
- 8 holographic will, whether or not witnessed, if the signature and material portions of
- 9 the document are in the testator's handwriting.

10 Sec. 13.12.504. SELF-PROVED WILL. (a) A will may be simultaneously

11 executed, attested, and made self-proved, by acknowledgment of the will by the

12 testator and affidavits of the witnesses, each made before an officer authorized to

13 administer oaths under the laws of the state in which execution occurs and evidenced

14 by the officer's certificate, under official seal, in substantially the following form:

15 I, _____, the testator, sign my name

16 to this instrument this _____ day of _____, and being

17 first duly sworn, do hereby declare to the undersigned authority

18 that I sign and execute this instrument as my will and that I sign

19 it willingly (or willingly direct another to sign for me), that I

20 execute it as my free and voluntary act for the purposes

21 expressed in the will, and that I am eighteen years of age or

22 older, of sound mind, and under no constraint or undue

23 influence.

24 _____

25 Testator

26 We, _____,

27 the witnesses, sign our names to this instrument, being first duly

28 sworn, and do hereby declare to the undersigned authority that

29 the testator signs and executes this instrument as the testator's

30 will and that the testator signs it willingly (or willingly directs

31 another to sign for the testator), and that each of us, in the

1 presence and hearing of the testator, hereby signs this will as
2 witness to the testator's signing, and that to the best of our
3 knowledge the testator is eighteen years of age or older, of
4 sound mind, and under no constraint or undue influence.

5 _____
6 Witness

7 _____
8 Witness

9 State of _____

10 _____ Judicial District

11 Subscribed, sworn to, and acknowledged before me by
12 _____, the testator, and subscribed and
13 sworn to before me by _____, and
14 _____, witness, this ____ day of
15 _____.

16 (Seal)

17 _____
18 (Signed)

19 _____
20 (Official capacity of officer)

21 (b) An attested will may be made self-proved at any time after its execution
22 by the acknowledgment of the will by the testator and the affidavits of the witnesses,
23 each made before an officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of the state
24 in which the acknowledgment occurs and evidenced by the officer's certificate, under
25 the official seal, attached or annexed to the will in substantially the following form:

26 State of _____

27 _____ Judicial District

28 We, _____, _____, and
29 _____, the testator and the witnesses,
30 respectively, whose names are signed to the attached or
31 foregoing instrument, being first duly sworn, do hereby declare

1 to the undersigned authority that the testator signed and
2 executed the instrument as the testator's will and that the
3 testator had signed willingly (or willingly directed another to
4 sign for the testator), and that the testator executed it as the
5 testator's free and voluntary act for the purposes expressed in
6 the will, and that each of the witnesses, in the presence and
7 hearing of the testator, signed the will as witness and that to the
8 best of the witnesses' knowledge the testator was at that time
9 eighteen years of age or older, of sound mind, and under no
10 constraint or undue influence.

11 _____
12 Testator

13 _____
14 Witness

15 _____
16 Witness

17 Subscribed, sworn to and acknowledged before me by
18 _____, the testator, and subscribed and
19 sworn to before me by _____, and
20 _____, witnesses, this _____ day of
21 _____.

22 (Seal)

23 _____
24 (Signed)

25 _____
26 (Official capacity of officer)

27 (c) A signature affixed to a self-proving affidavit attached to a will is
28 considered a signature affixed to the will, if necessary to prove the will's due
29 execution.

30 Sec. 13.12.505. WHO MAY WITNESS. (a) An individual generally
31 competent to be a witness may act as a witness to a will.

1 (b) The signing of a will by an interested witness does not invalidate the will
2 or a provision of it.

3 Sec. 13.12.506. CHOICE OF LAW AS TO EXECUTION. A written will is
4 valid if executed in compliance with AS 13.12.502 or if its execution complies with
5 the law at the time of execution of the place where the will is executed, or of the law
6 of the place where at the time of execution or at the time of death the testator is
7 domiciled, has a place of abode, or is a national.

8 Sec. 13.12.507. REVOCATION BY WRITING OR BY ACT. (a) A will or
9 a part of a will is revoked

10 (1) by executing a subsequent will that revokes the previous will or part
11 expressly or by inconsistency; or

12 (2) by performing a revocatory act on the will, if the testator performed
13 the act with the intent and for the purpose of revoking the will or part of the will or
14 if another individual performed the act in the testator's conscious presence and by the
15 testator's direction; in this paragraph, "revocatory act on the will" includes burning,
16 tearing, canceling, obliterating, or destroying the will or any part of it; a "revocatory
17 act on the will" includes a burning, tearing, or canceling whether or not the burn, tear,
18 or cancellation touched any of the words on the will.

19 (b) If a subsequent will does not expressly revoke a previous will, the
20 execution of the subsequent will wholly revokes the previous will by inconsistency if
21 the testator intended the subsequent will to replace rather than supplement the previous
22 will.

23 (c) The testator is presumed to have intended a subsequent will to replace
24 rather than supplement a previous will if the subsequent will makes a complete
25 disposition of the testator's estate. If this presumption arises and is not rebutted by
26 clear and convincing evidence, the previous will is revoked; only the subsequent will
27 is operative on the testator's death.

28 (d) The testator is presumed to have intended a subsequent will to supplement
29 rather than replace a previous will if the subsequent will does not make a complete
30 disposition of the testator's estate. If this presumption arises and is not rebutted by
31 clear and convincing evidence, the subsequent will revokes the previous will only to

1 the extent the subsequent will is inconsistent with the previous will; each will is fully
2 operative on the testator's death to the extent they are not inconsistent.

3 Sec. 13.12.508. REVOCATION BY CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
4 Except as provided in AS 13.12.803 and 13.12.804, a change of circumstances does
5 not revoke a will or a part of it.

6 Sec. 13.12.509. REVIVAL OF REVOKED WILL. (a) If a subsequent will
7 that wholly revoked a previous will is thereafter revoked by a revocatory act under
8 AS 13.12.507(a)(2), the previous will remains revoked unless it is revived. The
9 previous will is revived if it is evident from the circumstances of the revocation of the
10 subsequent will or from the testator's contemporary or subsequent declarations that the
11 testator intended the previous will to take effect as executed.

12 (b) If a subsequent will that partly revoked a previous will is thereafter
13 revoked by a revocatory act under AS 13.12.507(a)(2), a revoked part of the previous
14 will is revived unless it is evident from the circumstances of the revocation of the
15 subsequent will or from the testator's contemporary or subsequent declarations that the
16 testator did not intend the revoked part to take effect as executed.

17 (c) If a subsequent will that revoked a previous will in whole or in part is
18 thereafter revoked by another, later, will, the previous will remains revoked in whole
19 or in part, unless it or its revoked part is revived. The previous will or its revoked part
20 is revived to the extent it appears from the terms of the later will that the testator
21 intended the previous will to take effect.

22 Sec. 13.12.510. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE. A writing in existence
23 when a will is executed may be incorporated by reference if the language of the will
24 manifests this intent and describes the writing sufficiently to permit its identification.

25 Sec. 13.12.511. TESTAMENTARY ADDITIONS TO TRUSTS. (a) A will
26 may validly devise property to the trustee of a trust established or to be established

27 (1) during the testator's lifetime by the testator, by the testator and
28 some other person, or by some other person, including a funded or unfunded life
29 insurance trust, although the settlor has reserved any or all rights of ownership of the
30 insurance contracts; or

31 (2) at the testator's death by the testator's devise to the trustee, if the

1 trust is identified in the testator's will and its terms are set out in a written instrument,
2 other than a will, executed before, concurrently with, or after the execution of the
3 testator's will or in another individual's will if that other individual has predeceased
4 the testator, regardless of the existence, size, or character of the corpus of the trust.

5 (b) A devise under (a) of this section is not invalid because the trust is
6 amendable or revocable, or because the trust was amended after the execution of the
7 will or the testator's death.

8 (c) Unless the testator's will provides otherwise, property devised to a trust
9 described in (a) - (b) of this section is not held under a testamentary trust of the
10 testator, but it becomes a part of the trust to which it is devised, and must be
11 administered and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the governing
12 instrument setting out the terms of the trust, including any amendments to the trust
13 made before or after the testator's death.

14 (d) Unless the testator's will provides otherwise, a revocation or termination
15 of the trust before the testator's death causes the devise to lapse.

16 Sec. 13.12.512. EVENTS OF INDEPENDENT SIGNIFICANCE. A will may
17 dispose of property by reference to acts and events that have significance apart from
18 their effect upon the dispositions made by the will, whether they occur before or after
19 the execution of the will or before or after the testator's death. The execution or
20 revocation of another individual's will is an event covered by this section.

21 Sec. 13.12.513. SEPARATE WRITING IDENTIFYING DEVISE OF
22 CERTAIN TYPES OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. Whether or not the
23 provisions relating to holographic wills apply, a will may refer to a written statement
24 or list to dispose of items of tangible personal property not otherwise specifically
25 disposed of by the will, other than money. To be admissible under this section as
26 evidence of the intended disposition, the writing must be signed by the testator and
27 must describe the items and the devisees with reasonable certainty. The writing may
28 be referred to as one to be in existence at the time of the testator's death; it may be
29 prepared before or after the execution of the will; it may be altered by the testator after
30 its preparation; and it may be a writing that does not have significance apart from its
31 effect on the dispositions made by the will.

1 Sec. 13.12.514. CONTRACTS CONCERNING SUCCESSION. (a) A
2 contract to make a will or devise, or not to revoke a will or devise, or to die intestate,
3 if executed after the effective date of this Act, may be established only by

4 (1) provisions of a will stating material provisions of the contract;

5 (2) an express reference in a will to a contract and extrinsic evidence
6 proving the terms of the contract; or

7 (3) a writing signed by the decedent evidencing the contract.

8 (b) The execution of a joint will or mutual wills does not create a presumption
9 of a contract not to revoke the will or wills.

10 Sec. 13.12.515. DEPOSIT OF WILL WITH COURT IN TESTATOR'S
11 LIFETIME. A will may be deposited by the testator or the testator's agent with a
12 court for safekeeping, under rules of the court. During the testator's lifetime, the will
13 must be kept confidential. During the testator's lifetime, a deposited will shall be
14 delivered only to the testator or to a person authorized in writing signed by the testator
15 to receive the will. A conservator may be allowed to examine a deposited will of a
16 protected testator under procedures designed to maintain the confidential character of
17 the document to the extent possible, and to ensure that it will be kept confidential and
18 on deposit after the examination.

19 Sec. 13.12.516. DUTY OF CUSTODIAN OF WILL; LIABILITY. After the
20 death of a testator and on request of an interested person, a person having custody of
21 a will of the testator shall deliver it with reasonable promptness to a person able to
22 secure its probate and, if the person with custody does not know of a person able to
23 secure the will's probate, to an appropriate court. A person who wilfully fails to
24 deliver a will is liable to a person aggrieved for any damages that may be sustained
25 by the failure. A person who wilfully refuses or fails to deliver a will after being
26 ordered by the court in a proceeding brought for the purpose of compelling delivery
27 is subject to penalty for contempt of court.

28 Sec. 13.12.517. PENALTY CLAUSE FOR CONTEST. A provision in a will
29 purporting to penalize an interested person for contesting the will or instituting other
30 proceedings relating to the estate is unenforceable if probable cause exists for
31 instituting proceedings.

ARTICLE 6. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION APPLICABLE
ONLY TO WILLS.

Sec. 13.12.601. SCOPE. In the absence of a finding of a contrary intention, the rules of construction in AS 13.12.601 - 13.12.609 control the construction of a will.

Sec. 13.12.602. WILL MAY PASS ALL PROPERTY AND AFTER-ACQUIRED PROPERTY. A will may provide for the passage of all property the testator owns at death and all property acquired by the estate after the testator's death.

Sec. 13.12.603. ANTILAPSE; DECEASED DEVISEE; CLASS GIFTS. (a) If a devisee fails to survive the testator and is a grandparent, a descendant of a grandparent, or a stepchild of either the testator or the donor of a power of appointment exercised by the testator's will, the following apply:

(1) except as provided in (4) of this subsection, if the devise is in the form of a class gift and the deceased devisee leaves surviving descendants, a substitute gift is created in the devisee's surviving descendants; the surviving descendants take by representation the property to which the devisee would have been entitled had the devisee survived the testator;

(2) except as provided in (4) of this subsection, if the devise is in the form of a class gift, other than a devise to "issue," "descendants," "heirs of the body," "heirs," "next of kin," "relatives," or "family," or a class described by language of similar import, a substitute gift is created in the surviving descendants of a deceased devisee; the property to which the devisees would have been entitled had all of them survived the testator passes to the surviving devisees and the surviving descendants of the deceased devisees; each surviving devisee takes the share to which the surviving devisee would have been entitled had the deceased devisees survived the testator; each deceased devisee's surviving descendants who are substituted for the deceased devisee take by representation the share to which the deceased devisee would have been entitled had the deceased devisee survived the testator; in this paragraph, "deceased devisee" means a class member who failed to survive the testator and left one or more surviving descendants;

(3) for the purposes of AS 13.12.601, words of survivorship, as in a devise to an individual "if the individual survives me," or in a devise to "my surviving

children," are not, in the absence of additional evidence, a sufficient indication of an intent contrary to the application of this section;

(4) if the will creates an alternative devise with respect to a devise for which a substitute gift is created by (1) or (2) of this subsection, the substitute gift is superseded by the alternative devise only if an expressly designated devisee of the alternative devise is entitled to take under the will;

(5) unless the language creating a power of appointment expressly excludes the substitution of the descendants of an appointee for the appointee, a surviving descendant of a deceased appointee of a power of appointment can be substituted for the appointee under this section, whether or not the descendant is an object of the power.

(b) If, under (a) of this section, substitute gifts are created and not superseded with respect to more than one devise and the devises are alternative devises, one to the other, the determination of which of the substitute gifts takes effect is resolved as follows:

(1) except as provided in (2) of this subsection, the devised property passes under the primary substitute gift;

(2) if there is a younger-generation devise, the devised property passes under the younger-generation substitute gift and not under the primary substitute gift.

(c) In (b) of this section,

(1) "primary devise" means the devise that would have taken effect had all the deceased devisees of the alternative devises who left surviving descendants survived the testator;

(2) "primary substitute gift" means the substitute gift created with respect to a primary devise;

(3) "younger-generation devise" means a devise that

(A) is to a descendant of a devisee of a primary devise;

(B) is an alternative devise with respect to the primary devise;

(C) is a devise for which a substitute gift is created; and

(D) would have taken effect had all the deceased devisees who left surviving descendants survived the testator except the deceased devisee or

1 devisees of the primary devise;

2 (4) "younger-generation substitute gift" means a substitute gift created
3 with respect to a younger-generation devise.

4 (d) In this section,

5 (1) "alternative devise" means a devise that is expressly created by the
6 will and, under the terms of the will, can take effect instead of another devise on the
7 happening of one or more events, including survival of the testator or failure to survive
8 the testator, whether an event is expressed in condition-precedent, condition-
9 subsequent, or other form; a residuary clause constitutes an alternative devise with
10 respect to a nonresiduary devise only if the will specifically provides that, upon lapse
11 or failure, the nonresiduary devise, or nonresiduary devises in general, pass under the
12 residuary clause;

13 (2) "class member" includes an individual who fails to survive the
14 testator but who would have taken under a devise in the form of a class gift had the
15 individual survived the testator;

16 (3) "devise" includes an alternative devise, a devise in the form of a
17 class gift, and an exercise of a power of appointment;

18 (4) "devisee" includes

19 (A) a class member if the devise is in the form of a class gift;

20 (B) an individual or class member who was deceased at the
21 time the testator executed the testator's will as well as an individual or class
22 member who was then living but who failed to survive the testator; and

23 (C) an appointee under a power of appointment exercised by the
24 testator's will;

25 (5) "stepchild" means a child of the surviving, deceased, or former
26 spouse of the testator or of the donor of a power of appointment, and not of the
27 testator or donor;

28 (6) "surviving devisee" or "surviving descendant" means a devisee or
29 a descendant who neither predeceases the testator nor is considered to have
30 predeceased the testator under AS 13.12.702;

31 (7) "testator" includes the donee of a power of appointment if the

1 power is exercised in the testator's will.

2 Sec. 13.12.604. FAILURE OF TESTAMENTARY PROVISION. (a) Except
3 as provided in AS 13.12.603, a devise, other than a residuary devise, that fails for any
4 reason becomes a part of the residue.

5 (b) Except as provided in AS 13.12.603, if the residue is devised to two or
6 more persons, the share of a residuary devisee that fails for any reason passes to the
7 other residuary devisee, or to other residuary devisees in proportion to the interest of
8 each in the remaining part of the residue.

9 Sec. 13.12.605. INCREASE IN SECURITIES; ACCESSIONS. (a) If a
10 testator executes a will that devises securities and the testator then owned securities
11 that meet the description in the will, the devise includes additional securities that are
12 owned by the testator at death to the extent the additional securities were acquired by
13 the testator after the will was executed as a result of the testator's ownership of the
14 described securities and that are securities of

15 (1) the same organization acquired by reason of action initiated by the
16 organization or a successor, related, or acquiring organization, excluding securities
17 acquired by exercise of purchase options;

18 (2) another organization acquired as a result of a merger, consolidation,
19 reorganization, or other distribution by the organization or a successor, related, or
20 acquiring organization; or

21 (3) the same organization acquired as a result of a plan of reinvestment.

22 (b) Distributions in cash before death with respect to a described security are
23 not part of the devise.

24 Sec. 13.12.606. NONADEMPTION OF SPECIFIC DEVISES; UNPAID
25 PROCEEDS OF SALE, CONDEMNATION, OR INSURANCE; SALE BY
26 CONSERVATOR OR AGENT. (a) A specific devisee has a right to the specifically
27 devised property in the testator's estate at death and

28 (1) any balance of the purchase price, together with any security
29 agreement, owing from a purchaser to the testator at death by reason of sale of the
30 property;

31 (2) any amount of a condemnation award for the taking of the property

1 unpaid at death;

2 (3) any proceeds unpaid at death on fire or casualty insurance on or
3 other recovery for injury to the property; and

4 (4) property owned by the testator at death and acquired as a result of
5 foreclosure, or obtained in lieu of foreclosure, of the security interest for the
6 specifically devised obligation.

7 (b) If specifically devised property is sold or mortgaged by a conservator or
8 by an agent acting within the authority of a durable power of attorney for an
9 incapacitated principal, or if a condemnation award, insurance proceeds, or recovery
10 for injury to the property are paid to a conservator or to an agent acting within the
11 authority of a durable power of attorney for an incapacitated principal, the specific
12 devisee has the right to a general pecuniary devise equal to the net sale price, the
13 amount of the unpaid loan, the condemnation award, the insurance proceeds, or the
14 recovery.

15 (c) The right of a specific devisee under (b) of this section is reduced by any
16 right the devisee has under (a) of this section.

17 (d) For the purposes of the references in (b) of this section to a conservator,
18 (b) of this section does not apply if after the sale, mortgage, condemnation, casualty,
19 or recovery, it was adjudicated that the testator's incapacity ceased and the testator
20 survived the adjudication by one year.

21 (e) For the purposes of the references in (b) of this section to an agent acting
22 within the authority of a durable power of attorney for an incapacitated principal,

23 (1) "incapacitated principal" means a principal who is an incapacitated
24 person;

25 (2) adjudication of incapacity before death is not necessary; and

26 (3) the acts of an agent within the authority of a durable power of
27 attorney are presumed to be for an incapacitated principal.

28 Sec. 13.12.607. NONEXONERATION. A specific devise passes subject to
29 any mortgage interest existing at the date of death, without right of exoneration,
30 regardless of a general directive in the will to pay debts.

31 Sec. 13.12.608. EXERCISE OF POWER OF APPOINTMENT. In the absence

1 of a requirement that a power of appointment be exercised by a reference, or by an
2 express or specific reference, to the power, a general residuary clause in a will, or a
3 will making general disposition of all of the testator's property, expresses an intention
4 to exercise a power of appointment held by the testator only if

5 (1) the power is a general power and the creating instrument does not
6 contain a gift if the power is not exercised; or

7 (2) the testator's will manifests an intention to include the property
8 subject to the power.

9 Sec. 13.12.609. ADEMPATION BY SATISFACTION. (a) Property a testator
10 gave in the testator's lifetime to a person is treated as a satisfaction of a devise in
11 whole or in part, only if

12 (1) the will provides for deduction of the gift;

13 (2) the testator declared in a contemporaneous writing that the gift is
14 in satisfaction of the devise or that its value is to be deducted from the value of the
15 devise; or

16 (3) the devisee acknowledged in writing that the gift is in satisfaction
17 of the devise or that its value is to be deducted from the value of the devise.

18 (b) For purposes of partial satisfaction, property given during lifetime is
19 valued as of the time the devisee came into possession or enjoyment of the property
20 or at the testator's death, whichever occurs first.

21 (c) If the devisee fails to survive the testator, the gift is treated as a full or
22 partial satisfaction of the devise, as appropriate, in applying AS 13.12.603 - 13.12.604,
23 unless the testator's contemporaneous writing provides otherwise.

24 ARTICLE 7. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION APPLICABLE TO 25 WILLS AND OTHER GOVERNING INSTRUMENTS.

26 Sec. 13.12.701. SCOPE. In the absence of a finding of a contrary intention,
27 the rules of construction in AS 13.12.701 - 13.12.711 control the construction of a
28 governing instrument. The rules of construction in AS 13.12.701 - 13.12.711 apply
29 to a governing instrument of any type, except as the application of a particular section
30 is limited by its terms to a specific type of provision or governing instrument.

31 Sec. 13.12.702. REQUIREMENT OF SURVIVAL BY 120 HOURS. (a) For

1 the purposes of AS 13.06 - AS 13.36, except as provided in (d) of this section, an
2 individual who is not established by clear and convincing evidence to have survived
3 an event, including the death of another individual, by 120 hours is considered to have
4 predeceased the event.

5 (b) Except as provided in (d) of this section, for purposes of a provision of a
6 governing instrument that relates to an individual surviving an event, including the
7 death of another individual, an individual who is not established by clear and
8 convincing evidence to have survived the event by 120 hours is considered to have
9 predeceased the event.

10 (c) Except as provided in (d) of this section, if it is not established by clear
11 and convincing evidence that one of two co-owners with right of survivorship survived
12 the other co-owner by 120 hours, one-half of the property passes as if one had
13 survived by 120 hours and one-half as if the other had survived by 120 hours, and if
14 there are more than two co-owners with right of survivorship and it is not established
15 by clear and convincing evidence that at least one of them survived the others by 120
16 hours, the property passes in the proportion that one bears to the whole number of co-
17 owners. In this subsection, "co-owners with right of survivorship" includes joint
18 tenants, tenants by the entirety, and other co-owners of property or accounts held under
19 circumstances that entitle one or more to the whole of the property or account on the
20 death of the other or others.

21 (d) Survival by 120 hours is not required if

22 (1) the governing instrument contains language dealing explicitly with
23 simultaneous deaths or deaths in a common disaster and that language is operable
24 under the facts of the case;

25 (2) the governing instrument expressly indicates that an individual is
26 not required to survive an event, including the death of another individual, by a
27 specified period or expressly requires the individual to survive the event by a specified
28 period; but survival of the event or the specified period must be established by clear
29 and convincing evidence;

30 (3) the imposition of a 120-hour requirement of survival would cause
31 a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment to fail to qualify for validity

1 under AS 34.27.050(a)(1), (b)(1), or (c)(1) or to become invalid under
2 AS 34.27.050(a)(2), (b)(2), or (c)(2); but survival must be established by clear and
3 convincing evidence; or

4 (4) the application of a 120-hour requirement of survival to multiple
5 governing instruments would result in an unintended failure or duplication of a
6 disposition; but survival must be established by clear and convincing evidence;

7 (e) A payor or other third party is not liable for having made a payment or
8 transferred an item of property or other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a
9 governing instrument who, under this section, is not entitled to the payment or item
10 of property, or for having taken other action in good faith reliance on the beneficiary's
11 apparent entitlement under the terms of the governing instrument, before the payor or
12 other third party receives written notice of a claimed lack of entitlement under this
13 section. A payor or other third party is liable for a payment made or other action
14 taken after the payor or other third party receives written notice of a claimed lack of
15 entitlement under this section.

16 (f) Written notice of a claimed lack of entitlement under this section shall be
17 mailed to the payor's or other third party's main office or home by registered or
18 certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other third party
19 in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Upon receipt of written notice of
20 a claimed lack of entitlement under this section, a payor or other third party may pay
21 any amount owed or transfer or deposit an item of property held by it to or with the
22 court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estate,
23 or if proceedings have not been commenced, to or with the court in the judicial district
24 of the decedent's residence. The court shall hold the funds or item of property and,
25 upon the court's determination under this section, shall order disbursement in
26 accordance with the determination. Payments, transfers, or deposits made to or with
27 the court discharge the payor or other third party from all claims for the value of
28 amounts paid to or items of property transferred to or deposited with the court.

29 (g) A person who purchases property for value and without notice, or who
30 receives a payment or other item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally
31 enforceable obligation, is not obligated under this section to return the payment, item

1 of property, or benefit or liable under this section for the amount of the payment or
2 the value of the item of property or benefit. But a person who, not for value, receives
3 a payment, item of property, or other benefit to which the person is not entitled under
4 this section is obligated to return the payment, item of property, or benefit, or is
5 personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property
6 or benefit, to the person who is entitled to it under this section.

7 (h) If this section or a part of this section is preempted by federal law with
8 respect to a payment, an item of property, or other benefit covered by this section, a
9 person who, not for value, receives the payment, item of property, or benefit to which
10 the person is not entitled under this section is obligated to return the payment, item of
11 property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value
12 of the item of property or benefit, to the person who would have been entitled to it if
13 this section or part of this section were not preempted.

14 Sec. 13.12.703. CHOICE OF LAW AS TO MEANING AND EFFECT OF
15 GOVERNING INSTRUMENT. The meaning and legal effect of a governing
16 instrument is determined by the local law of the state selected in the governing
17 instrument, unless the application of that law is contrary to the provisions relating to
18 the elective share described in AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.214, the provisions relating to
19 exempt property and allowances described in AS 13.12.401 - 13.12.405, or other public
20 policy of this state otherwise applicable to the disposition.

21 Sec. 13.12.704. POWER OF APPOINTMENT; MEANING OF SPECIFIC
22 REFERENCE REQUIREMENT. If a governing instrument creating a power of
23 appointment expressly requires that the power be exercised by a reference, an express
24 reference, or a specific reference, to the power or its source, it is presumed that the
25 donor's intention, in requiring that the donee exercise the power by making reference
26 to the particular power or to the creating instrument, was to prevent an inadvertent
27 exercise of the power.

28 Sec. 13.12.705. CLASS GIFTS CONSTRUED TO ACCORD WITH
29 TESTATE SUCCESSION. (a) Adopted individuals and individuals born out of
30 wedlock, and their respective descendants if appropriate to the class, are included in
31 class gifts and other terms of relationship in accordance with the rules for intestate

1 succession. Terms of relationship that do not differentiate relationships by blood from
2 those by affinity, such as "uncles," "aunts," "nieces," or "nephews," are construed to
3 exclude relatives by affinity. Terms of relationship that do not differentiate
4 relationships by the half blood from those by the whole blood, such as "brothers,"
5 "sisters," "nieces," or "nephews," are construed to include both types of relationships.

6 (b) In addition to the requirements of (a) of this section, in construing a
7 dispositive provision of a transferor who is not the natural parent, an individual born
8 to the natural parent is not considered the child of that natural parent unless the
9 individual lived while a minor as a regular member of the household of that natural
10 parent or of that natural parent's parent, brother, sister, spouse, or surviving spouse.

11 (c) In addition to the requirements of (a) of this section, in construing a
12 dispositive provision of a transferor who is not the adopting parent, an adopted
13 individual is not considered the child of the adopting parent unless the adopted
14 individual lived while a minor, either before or after the adoption, as a regular member
15 of the household of the adopting parent.

16 Sec. 13.12.706. LIFE INSURANCE; RETIREMENT PLAN; ACCOUNT
17 WITH PAY ON DEATH DESIGNATION; TRANSFER ON DEATH
18 REGISTRATION; DECEASED BENEFICIARY. (a) If a beneficiary fails to survive
19 the decedent and is a grandparent, a descendant of a grandparent, or a stepchild of the
20 decedent, the following apply:

21 (1) except as provided in (4) of this subsection, if the beneficiary
22 designation is not in the form of a class gift and the deceased beneficiary leaves
23 surviving descendants, a substitute gift is created in the beneficiary's surviving
24 descendants; the beneficiary's surviving descendants take by representation the
25 property to which the beneficiary would have been entitled had the beneficiary
26 survived the decedent;

27 (2) except as provided in (4) of this subsection, if the beneficiary
28 designation is in the form of a class gift, other than a beneficiary designation to
29 "issue," "descendants," "heirs of the body," "heirs," "next of kin," "relatives," or
30 "family," or a class described by language of similar import, a substitute gift is created
31 in the surviving descendants of a deceased beneficiary; the property to which the

1 beneficiaries would have been entitled had all of them survived the decedent passes
2 to the surviving beneficiaries and the surviving descendants of the deceased
3 beneficiaries; each surviving beneficiary takes the share to which the surviving
4 beneficiary would have been entitled had the deceased beneficiaries survived the
5 decedent; each deceased beneficiary's surviving descendants who are substituted for
6 the deceased beneficiary take by representation the share to which the deceased
7 beneficiary would have been entitled had the deceased beneficiary survived the
8 decedent; in this paragraph, "deceased beneficiary" means a class member who failed
9 to survive the decedent and left one or more surviving descendants;

10 (3) for the purposes of AS 13.12.701, words of survivorship, as in a
11 beneficiary designation to an individual "if the individual survives me," or in a
12 beneficiary designation to "my surviving children," are not, in the absence of additional
13 evidence, a sufficient indication of an intent contrary to the application of this section;

14 (4) if a governing instrument creates an alternative beneficiary
15 designation with respect to a beneficiary designation for which a substitute gift is
16 created by (1) or (2) of this subsection, the substitute gift is superseded by the
17 alternative beneficiary designation only if an expressly designated beneficiary of the
18 alternative beneficiary designation is entitled to take.

19 (b) If, under (a) of this section, substitute gifts are created and not superseded
20 with respect to more than one beneficiary designation and the beneficiary designations
21 are alternative beneficiary designations, one to the other, the property passes under the
22 primary substitute gift, except that if there is a younger-generation beneficiary
23 designation, the property passes under the younger-generation substitute gift and not
24 under the primary substitute gift. In this subsection,

25 (1) "primary beneficiary designation" means the beneficiary designation
26 that would have taken effect had all the deceased beneficiaries of the alternative
27 beneficiary designations who left surviving descendants survived the decedent;

28 (2) "primary substitute gift" means the substitute gift created with
29 respect to the primary beneficiary designation;

30 (3) "younger-generation beneficiary designation" means a beneficiary
31 designation that

1 (A) is to a descendant of a beneficiary of the primary
2 beneficiary designation;

3 (B) is an alternative beneficiary designation with respect to the
4 primary beneficiary designation;

5 (C) is a beneficiary designation for which a substitute gift is
6 created; and

7 (D) would have taken effect had all the deceased beneficiaries
8 who left surviving descendants survived the decedent except the deceased
9 beneficiary or beneficiaries of the primary beneficiary designation;

10 (4) "younger-generation substitute gift" means the substitute gift created
11 with respect to the younger-generation beneficiary designation.

12 (c) A payor is protected from liability in making payments under the terms of
13 the beneficiary designation until the payor has received written notice of a claim to a
14 substitute gift under this section. Payment made before the receipt of written notice
15 of a claim to a substitute gift under this section discharges the payor, but not the
16 recipient, from all claims for the amounts paid. A payor is liable for a payment made
17 after the payor has received written notice of the claim. A recipient is liable for a
18 payment received, whether or not written notice of the claim is given.

19 (d) In (c) of this section, the written notice of the claim shall be mailed to the
20 payor's main office or home by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested,
21 or served upon the payor in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Upon
22 receipt of written notice of the claim, a payor may pay any amount owed by it to the
23 court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estate
24 or, if proceedings have not been commenced, to the court in the judicial district of the
25 decedent's residence. The court shall hold the funds and, upon its determination under
26 this section, shall order disbursement in accordance with the determination. Payment
27 made to the court discharges the payor from all claims for the amounts paid.

28 (e) A person who purchases property for value and without notice, or who
29 receives a payment or other item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally
30 enforceable obligation, is not obligated under this section to return the payment, item
31 of property, or benefit, or liable under this section for the amount of the payment or

1 the value of the item of property or benefit. But a person who, not for value, receives
2 a payment, item of property, or other benefit to which the person is not entitled under
3 this section is obligated to return the payment, item of property, or benefit, or is
4 personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property
5 or benefit, to the person who is entitled to it under this section.

6 (f) If this section or a part of this section is preempted by federal law with
7 respect to a payment, an item of property, or other benefit covered by this section, a
8 person who, not for value, receives the payment, item of property, or other benefit to
9 which the person is not entitled under this section is obligated to return the payment,
10 item of property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or
11 the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who would have been
12 entitled to it if this section or part of this section were not preempted.

13 (g) In this section,

14 (1) "alternative beneficiary designation" means a beneficiary
15 designation that is expressly created by the governing instrument and, under the terms
16 of the governing instrument, can take effect instead of another beneficiary designation
17 on the happening of one or more events, including survival of the decedent or failure
18 to survive the decedent, whether an event is expressed in condition-precedent,
19 condition-subsequent, or another form;

20 (2) "beneficiary" means the beneficiary of a beneficiary designation
21 under which the beneficiary must survive the decedent and

22 (A) includes a class member if the beneficiary designation is in
23 the form of a class gift;

24 (B) includes an individual or class member who was deceased
25 at the time the beneficiary designation was executed as well as an individual
26 or class member who was then living but who failed to survive the decedent;

27 (C) excludes a joint tenant of a joint tenancy with the right of
28 survivorship and a party to a joint and survivorship account;

29 (3) "beneficiary designation" includes an alternative beneficiary
30 designation and a beneficiary designation in the form of a class gift;

31 (4) "class member" includes an individual who fails to survive the

1 decedent but who would have taken under a beneficiary designation in the form of a
2 class gift had the individual survived the decedent;

3 (5) "stepchild" means a child of the decedent's surviving, deceased, or
4 former spouse, and not of the decedent;

5 (6) "surviving beneficiary" or "surviving descendant" means a
6 beneficiary or a descendant who neither predeceased the decedent nor is considered to
7 have predeceased the decedent under AS 13.12.702.

8 Sec. 13.12.707. SURVIVORSHIP WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE
9 INTERESTS UNDER TERMS OF TRUST; SUBSTITUTE TAKERS. (a) A future
10 interest under the terms of a trust is contingent on the beneficiary's surviving the
11 distribution date. If a beneficiary of a future interest under the terms of a trust fails
12 to survive the distribution date, the following apply:

13 (1) except as provided in (4) of this subsection, if the future interest is
14 not in the form of a class gift and the deceased beneficiary leaves surviving
15 descendants, a substitute gift is created in the beneficiary's surviving descendants; the
16 beneficiary's surviving descendants take by representation the property to which the
17 beneficiary would have been entitled had the beneficiary survived the distribution date;

18 (2) except as provided in (4) of this subsection, if the future interest is
19 in the form of a class gift, other than a future interest to "issue," "descendants," "heirs
20 of the body," "heirs," "next of kin," "relatives," or "family," or a class described by
21 language of similar import, a substitute gift is created in the surviving descendants of
22 a deceased beneficiary; the property to which the beneficiaries would have been
23 entitled had all of them survived the distribution date passes to the surviving
24 beneficiaries and the surviving descendants of the deceased beneficiaries; each
25 surviving beneficiary takes the share to which the surviving beneficiary would have
26 been entitled had the deceased beneficiaries survived the distribution date; each
27 deceased beneficiary's surviving descendants who are substituted for the deceased
28 beneficiary take by representation the share to which the deceased beneficiary would
29 have been entitled had the deceased beneficiary survived the distribution date; in this
30 paragraph, "deceased beneficiary" means a class member who fails to survive the
31 distribution date and leaves one or more surviving descendants;

1 (3) for the purposes of AS 13.12.701, words of survivorship attached
2 to a future interest are not, in the absence of additional evidence, a sufficient indication
3 of an intent contrary to the application of this section; words of survivorship include
4 words of survivorship that relate to the distribution date or to an earlier or an
5 unspecified time, whether those words of survivorship are expressed in condition-
6 precedent, condition-subsequent, or another form;

7 (4) if a governing instrument creates an alternative future interest with
8 respect to a future interest for which a substitute gift is created by (1) or (2) of this
9 subsection, the substitute gift is superseded by the alternative future interest only if an
10 expressly designated beneficiary of the alternative future interest is entitled to take in
11 possession or enjoyment.

12 (b) If, under (a) of this section, substitute gifts are created and not superseded
13 with respect to more than one future interest and the future interests are alternative
14 future interests, one to the other, the property passes under the primary substitute gift,
15 except that, if there is a younger-generation future interest, the property passes under
16 the younger-generation substitute gift and not under the primary substitute gift. In this
17 subsection,

18 (1) "primary future interest" means the future interest that would have
19 taken effect had all the deceased beneficiaries of the alternative future interests who
20 left surviving descendants survived the distribution date;

21 (2) "primary substitute gift" means the substitute gift created with
22 respect to the primary future interest;

23 (3) "younger-generation future interest" means a future interest that

24 (A) is to a descendant of a beneficiary of the primary future
25 interest;

26 (B) is an alternative future interest with respect to the primary
27 future interest;

28 (C) is a future interest for which a substitute gift is created; and

29 (D) would have taken effect had all the deceased beneficiaries
30 who left surviving descendants survived the distribution date except the
31 deceased beneficiary of the primary future interest;

1 (4) "younger-generation substitute gift" means the substitute gift created
2 with respect to the younger-generation future interest.

3 (c) Except as provided in (d) of this section, if, after the application of (a) and
4 (b) of this section, there is not a surviving taker, the property passes in the following
5 order:

6 (1) if the trust was created in a nonresiduary devise in the transferor's
7 will or in a codicil to the transferor's will, the property passes under the residuary
8 clause in the transferor's will; for purposes of this section, the residuary clause is
9 treated as creating a future interest under the terms of a trust;

10 (2) if a taker is not produced by the application of (1) of this
11 subsection, the property passes to the transferor's heirs under AS 13.12.711.

12 (d) If, after the application of (a) and (b) of this section, there is not a
13 surviving taker and if the future interest was created by the exercise of a power of
14 appointment,

15 (1) the property passes under the donor's gift-in-default clause, if any,
16 and the clause is treated as creating a future interest under the terms of a trust; and

17 (2) if a taker is not produced by the application of (1) of this
18 subsection, the property passes as provided in (c) of this section.

19 (e) In (c) of this section, "transferor" means the donor if the power was a
20 nongeneral power and means the donee if the power was a general power.

21 (f) In this section,

22 (1) "alternative future interest" means an expressly created future
23 interest that can take effect in possession or enjoyment instead of another future
24 interest on the happening of one or more events, including survival of an event or
25 failure to survive an event, whether an event is expressed in condition-precedent,
26 condition-subsequent, or other form; a residuary clause in a will does not create an
27 alternative future interest with respect to a future interest created in a nonresiduary
28 devise in the will, whether or not the will specifically provides that lapsed or failed
29 devises are to pass under the residuary clause;

30 (2) "beneficiary" means the beneficiary of a future interest and includes
31 a class member if the future interest is in the form of a class gift;

1 (3) "class member" includes an individual who fails to survive the
2 distribution date but who would have taken under a future interest in the form of a
3 class gift had the individual survived the distribution date;

4 (4) "distribution date," with respect to a future interest, means the time
5 when the future interest is to take effect in possession or enjoyment; the distribution
6 date does not need to occur at the beginning or end of a calendar day, but can occur
7 at a time during the course of a day;

8 (5) "future interest" includes an alternative future interest and a future
9 interest in the form of a class gift;

10 (6) "future interest under the terms of a trust" means a future interest
11 that was created by a transfer creating a trust or to an existing trust or by an exercise
12 of a power of appointment to an existing trust, directing the continuance of an existing
13 trust, designating a beneficiary of an existing trust, or creating a trust;

14 (7) "surviving beneficiary" or "surviving descendant" means a
15 beneficiary or a descendant who neither predeceased the distribution date nor is
16 considered to have predeceased the distribution date under AS 13.12.702.

17 Sec. 13.12.708. CLASS GIFTS TO "DESCENDANTS," "ISSUE," OR "HEIRS
18 OF THE BODY"; FORM OF DISTRIBUTION IF NONE SPECIFIED. If a class gift
19 in favor of "descendants," "issue," or "heirs of the body" does not specify the manner
20 in which the property is to be distributed among the class members, the property is
21 distributed among the class members who are living when the interest is to take effect
22 in possession or enjoyment, in such shares as they would receive, under the applicable
23 law of intestate succession, if the designated ancestor had then died intestate owning
24 the subject matter of the class gift.

25 Sec. 13.12.709. REPRESENTATION; PER CAPITA AT EACH
26 GENERATION; PER STIRPES. (a) If an applicable statute or a governing instrument
27 calls for property to be distributed "by representation" or "per capita at each
28 generation," the property is divided into as many equal shares as there are

29 (1) surviving descendants in the generation nearest to the designated
30 ancestor that contains one or more surviving descendants; and

31 (2) deceased descendants in the same generation who left surviving

1 descendants, if any.

2 (b) In (a) of this section, each surviving descendant in the nearest generation
3 is allocated one share, and the remaining shares, if any, are combined and then divided
4 in the same manner among the surviving descendants of the deceased descendants as
5 if the surviving descendants who were allocated a share and their surviving
6 descendants had predeceased the distribution date.

7 (c) If a governing instrument calls for property to be distributed "per stirpes,"
8 the property is divided into as many equal shares as there are

9 (1) surviving children of the designated ancestor; and

10 (2) deceased children who left surviving descendants.

11 (d) In (c) of this section, each surviving child, if any, is allocated one share,
12 and the share of each deceased child with surviving descendants is divided in the same
13 manner, with subdivision repeating at each succeeding generation until the property is
14 fully allocated among surviving descendants.

15 (e) For the purposes of (a) - (d) of this section, an individual who is deceased
16 and does not leave surviving descendants is disregarded, and an individual who leaves
17 a surviving ancestor who is a descendant of the designated ancestor is not entitled to
18 a share.

19 (f) In this section,

20 (1) "deceased child" or "deceased descendant" means a child or a
21 descendant who either predeceased the distribution date or is considered to have
22 predeceased the distribution date under AS 13.12.702;

23 (2) "distribution date," with respect to an interest, means the time when
24 the interest is to take effect in possession or enjoyment; the distribution date does not
25 need to occur at the beginning or end of a calendar day, but can occur at a time during
26 the course of a day;

27 (3) "surviving ancestor," "surviving child," or "surviving descendant"
28 means an ancestor, a child, or a descendant who neither predeceased the distribution
29 date nor is considered to have predeceased the distribution date under AS 13.12.702.

30 Sec. 13.12.710. WORTHIER-TITLE DOCTRINE ABOLISHED. The doctrine
31 of worthier title is abolished as a rule of law and as a rule of construction. Language

1 in a governing instrument describing the beneficiaries of a disposition as the
2 transferor's "heirs," "heirs at law," "next of kin," "distributees," "relatives," or "family,"
3 or language of similar import, does not create or presumptively create a reversionary
4 interest in the transferor.

5 Sec. 13.12.711. INTERESTS IN HEIRS AND OTHER PERSONS. If an
6 applicable statute or a governing instrument calls for a present or future distribution
7 to or creates a present or future interest in a designated individual's "heirs," "heirs at
8 law," "next of kin," "relatives," or "family," or language of similar import, the property
9 passes to those persons, including the state, and in such shares as would succeed to the
10 designated individual's intestate estate under the intestate succession law of the
11 designated individual's domicile if the designated individual died when the disposition
12 is to take effect in possession or enjoyment. If the designated individual's surviving
13 spouse is living but is remarried at the time the disposition is to take effect in
14 possession or enjoyment, the surviving spouse is not an heir of the designated
15 individual.

16 ARTICLE 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING
17 PROBATE AND NONPROBATE TRANSFERS.

18 Sec. 13.12.801. DISCLAIMER OF PROPERTY INTERESTS. (a) A person,
19 or the representative of a person, to whom an interest in or with respect to property,
20 or an interest in the property, devolves by whatever means, may disclaim it in whole
21 or in part by delivering or filing a written disclaimer under this section. The right to
22 disclaim exists notwithstanding a limitation on the interest of the disclaimant in the
23 nature of a spendthrift provision or similar restriction, and notwithstanding a restriction
24 or limitation on the right to disclaim contained in the governing instrument. In this
25 subsection, the "representative of a person" includes a personal representative of a
26 decedent, a conservator of a disabled person, a guardian of a minor or incapacitated
27 person, and an agent acting on behalf of the person within the authority of a power of
28 attorney.

29 (b) If a property or interest has devolved to a disclaimant under a testamentary
30 instrument or by the laws of intestacy, a disclaimer shall be filed, if of a present
31 interest, not later than nine months after the death of the deceased owner or deceased

1 donee of a power of appointment and, if of a future interest, not later than nine months
2 after the event determining that the taker of the property or interest is finally
3 ascertained and the taker's interest is indefeasibly vested. The disclaimer shall be filed
4 in the court of the judicial district in which proceedings for the administration of the
5 estate of the deceased owner or deceased donee of the power are commenced. A copy
6 of the disclaimer shall be delivered in person or mailed by registered or certified mail,
7 return receipt requested, to a personal representative or other fiduciary of the decedent
8 or donee of the power.

9 (c) If a property or interest has devolved to a disclaimant under a
10 nontestamentary instrument or contract, the disclaimer shall be delivered or filed, if of
11 a present interest, not later than nine months after the effective date of the
12 nontestamentary instrument or contract and, if of a future interest, not later than nine
13 months after the event determining that the taker of the property or interest is finally
14 ascertained and the taker's interest is indefeasibly vested. If the person entitled to
15 disclaim does not know of the existence of the interest, the disclaimer shall be
16 delivered or filed not later than nine months after the person learns of the existence
17 of the interest. The effective date of a revocable instrument or contract is the date on
18 which the maker no longer has power to revoke it or to transfer to the maker or
19 another the entire legal and equitable ownership of the interest. The disclaimer or a
20 copy of the disclaimer shall be delivered in person or mailed by registered or certified
21 mail, return receipt requested, to the person who has legal title to or possession of the
22 interest disclaimed.

23 (d) A surviving joint tenant or tenant by the entirety may disclaim as a
24 separate interest property, or an interest in the property, devolving to the tenant by
25 right of survivorship. A surviving joint tenant or tenant by the entirety may disclaim
26 the entire interest in property, or in an interest in the property, that is the subject of
27 a joint tenancy or tenancy by the entirety devolving to the tenant, if the joint tenancy
28 or tenancy by the entirety was created by act of a deceased joint tenant or tenant by
29 the entirety, the survivor did not join in creating the joint tenancy or tenancy by the
30 entirety, and the survivor has not accepted a benefit under it.

31 (e) If real property, or an interest in real property, is disclaimed, a copy of the

1 disclaimer may be recorded in the recording district where the property or interest
2 disclaimed is located.

3 (f) The disclaimer must describe the property or interest disclaimed, declare
4 the disclaimer and extent of the disclaimer, and be signed by the disclaimant.

5 (g) If property or an interest in property devolves to a disclaimant under a
6 testamentary instrument, under a power of appointment exercised by a testamentary
7 instrument, or under the laws of intestacy, and the decedent has not provided for
8 another disposition of that property or interest, should it be disclaimed, or of
9 disclaimed or failed interests in general, the disclaimed property or interest devolves
10 as if the disclaimant had predeceased the decedent, but if by law or under the
11 testamentary instrument the descendants of the disclaimant would share in the
12 disclaimed interest by representation or otherwise were the disclaimant to predecease
13 the decedent, then the disclaimed property or interest passes by representation, or
14 passes as directed by the governing instrument, to the descendants of the disclaimant
15 who survive the decedent. A future interest that takes effect in possession or
16 enjoyment after the termination of the estate or interest disclaimed takes effect as if
17 the disclaimant had predeceased the decedent. A disclaimer relates back for all
18 purposes to the date of death of the decedent.

19 (h) If property or an interest in property devolves to a disclaimant under a
20 nontestamentary instrument or contract and the instrument or contract does not provide
21 for another disposition of that property or interest, should it be disclaimed, or of
22 disclaimed or failed interests in general, the disclaimed property or interest devolves
23 as if the disclaimant had predeceased the effective date of the instrument or contract,
24 but if by law or under the nontestamentary instrument or contract the descendants of
25 the disclaimant would share in the disclaimed interest by representation or otherwise
26 were the disclaimant to predecease the effective date of the instrument, then the
27 disclaimed property or interest passes by representation, or passes as directed by the
28 governing instrument, to the descendants of the disclaimant who survive the effective
29 date of the instrument. A disclaimer relates back for all purposes to that date. A
30 future interest that takes effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the termination
31 of the disclaimed property or interest takes effect as if the disclaimant had died before

1 the effective date of the instrument or contract that transferred the disclaimed property
2 or interest.

3 (i) The disclaimer or the written waiver of the right to disclaim is binding
4 upon the disclaimant or person waiving and all persons claiming through or under
5 either of them.

6 (j) The right to disclaim property or an interest in property is barred by
7 (1) an assignment, conveyance, encumbrance, pledge, or transfer of the
8 property or interest, or a contract for an assignment, conveyance, encumbrance, pledge,
9 or transfer of the property or interest;

10 (2) a written waiver of the right to disclaim;

11 (3) an acceptance of the property or interest or a benefit under it; or

12 (4) a sale of the property or interest under judicial sale made before the
13 disclaimer is made.

14 (k) This section does not abridge the right of a person to waive, release,
15 disclaim, or renounce property or an interest in property under another statute.

16 (l) An interest in property that exists on the effective date of this section as
17 to which, if a present interest, the time for filing a disclaimer under this section has
18 not expired or, if a future interest, the interest has not become indefeasibly vested or
19 the taker finally ascertained, may be disclaimed within nine months after the effective
20 date of this section.

21 Sec. 13.12.802. EFFECT OF DIVORCE, ANNULMENT, AND DECREE OF
22 SEPARATION. (a) An individual who is divorced from the decedent or whose
23 marriage to the decedent has been annulled is not a surviving spouse unless, by virtue
24 of a subsequent marriage, the individual is married to the decedent at the time of
25 death. A decree of separation that does not terminate the status of husband and wife
26 is not a divorce for purposes of this section.

27 (b) In AS 13.12.101 - 13.12.405 and AS 13.16.065, a surviving spouse does
28 not include

29 (1) an individual who obtains or consents to a final decree or judgment
30 of divorce from the decedent or an annulment of their marriage, if the decree or
31 judgment is not recognized as valid in this state, unless subsequently they participate

1 in a marriage ceremony purporting to marry each to the other or live together as
2 husband and wife;

3 (2) an individual who, following an invalid decree or judgment of
4 divorce or annulment obtained by the decedent, participates in a marriage ceremony
5 with a third individual; or

6 (3) an individual who was a party to a valid proceeding concluded by
7 an order purporting to terminate all marital property rights.

8 Sec. 13.12.803. EFFECT OF HOMICIDE ON INTESTATE SUCCESSION,
9 WILLS, TRUSTS, JOINT ASSETS, LIFE INSURANCE, AND BENEFICIARY
10 DESIGNATIONS. (a) An individual who feloniously kills the decedent forfeits all
11 benefits under this chapter with respect to the decedent's estate, including an intestate
12 share, an elective share, an omitted spouse's or child's share, a homestead allowance,
13 exempt property, and a family allowance. If the decedent died intestate, the decedent's
14 intestate estate passes as if the killer disclaimed the killer's intestate share.

15 (b) The felonious killing of the decedent

16 (1) revokes a revocable

17 (A) disposition or appointment of property made by the
18 decedent to the killer in a governing instrument;

19 (B) provision in a governing instrument conferring a general or
20 nongeneral power of appointment on the killer; and

21 (C) nomination of the killer in a governing instrument,
22 nominating or appointing the killer to serve in fiduciary or representative
23 capacity, including a personal representative, executor, trustee, or agent; and

24 (2) severs the interests of the decedent and killer in property held by
25 them at the time of the killing as joint tenants with the right of survivorship,
26 transforming the interests of the decedent and killer into tenancies in common.

27 (c) A severance under (b)(2) of this section does not affect a third party
28 interest in property acquired for value and in good faith reliance on an apparent title
29 by survivorship in the killer unless a writing declaring the severance has been noted,
30 registered, filed, or recorded in records that are appropriate to the kind and location
31 of the property and that are relied upon, in the ordinary course of transactions

1 involving the type of property, as evidence of ownership.

2 (d) Provisions of a governing instrument are given effect as if the killer
3 disclaimed all provisions revoked by this section or, in the case of a revoked
4 nomination in a fiduciary or representative capacity, as if the killer predeceased the
5 decedent.

6 (e) A wrongful acquisition of property or interest by a killer not covered by
7 this section shall be treated in accordance with the principle that a killer may not profit
8 from the killer's wrong.

9 (f) After all right to appeal has been exhausted, a judgment of conviction
10 establishing criminal accountability for the felonious killing of the decedent
11 conclusively establishes the convicted individual as the decedent's killer for purposes
12 of this section. In the absence of a conviction, the court, upon the petition of an
13 interested person, shall determine whether, under the preponderance of evidence
14 standard, the individual would be found criminally accountable for the felonious killing
15 of the decedent. If the court determines that, under that standard, the individual would
16 be found criminally accountable for the felonious killing of the decedent, the
17 determination conclusively establishes that individual as the decedent's killer for
18 purposes of this section.

19 (g) A payor or other third party is not liable for having made a payment or
20 transferred an item of property or other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a
21 governing instrument affected by a felonious killing, or for having taken other action
22 in good faith reliance on the validity of the governing instrument, upon request and
23 satisfactory proof of the decedent's death, before the payor or other third party
24 received written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section. A
25 payor or other third party is liable for a payment made or other action taken after the
26 payor or other third party receives written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation
27 under this section.

28 (h) Written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under (g) of this
29 section shall be mailed to the payor's or other third party's main office or home by
30 registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other
31 third party in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Upon receipt of

1 written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section, a payor or other
2 third party may pay an amount owed or transfer or deposit an item of property held
3 by it to or with the court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the
4 decedent's estate, or if proceedings have not been commenced, to or with the court in
5 the judicial district of the decedent's residence. The court shall hold the funds or item
6 of property and, upon the court's determination under this section, shall order
7 disbursement in accordance with the determination. Payments, transfers, or deposits
8 made to or with the court discharge the payor or other third party from all claims for
9 the value of amounts paid to or items of property transferred to or deposited with the
10 court.

11 (i) A person who purchases property for value and without notice, or who
12 receives a payment or other item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally
13 enforceable obligation, is not obligated under this section to return the payment, item
14 of property, or benefit, or liable under this section for the amount of the payment or
15 the value of the item of property or benefit. However a person who, not for value,
16 receives a payment, an item of property, or other benefit to which the person is not
17 entitled under this section is obligated to return the payment, item of property, or
18 benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item
19 of property or benefit, to the person who is entitled to it under this section.

20 (j) If this section or part of this section is preempted by federal law with
21 respect to a payment, an item of property, or other benefit covered by this section, a
22 person who, not for value, receives the payment, item of property, or other benefit to
23 which the person is not entitled under this section is obligated to return the payment,
24 item of property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or
25 the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who would have been
26 entitled to it if this section or part of this section were not preempted.

27 (k) In the case of an unintentional felonious killing, a court may set aside the
28 application of (a), (b), (d), or (e) of this section if the court makes special findings of
29 fact and conclusions of law that the application of the subsection would result in a
30 manifest injustice and that the subsection should not be applied.

31 (l) In this section,

1 (1) "disposition or appointment of property" includes a transfer of an
2 item of property or other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument;

3 (2) "governing instrument" means a governing instrument executed by
4 the decedent;

5 (3) "revocable," with respect to a disposition, appointment, provision,
6 or nomination, means a disposition, appointment, provision, or nomination under which
7 the decedent, at the time of or immediately before death, was alone empowered, by
8 law or under the governing instrument, to cancel the designation in favor of the killer,
9 whether or not the decedent was then empowered to designate the decedent in place
10 of the decedent's killer or the decedent then had capacity to exercise the power.

11 Sec. 13.12.804. REVOCATION OF PROBATE AND NONPROBATE
12 TRANSFERS BY DIVORCE; NO REVOCATION BY OTHER CHANGES OF
13 CIRCUMSTANCES. (a) Except as provided by the express terms of a governing
14 instrument, a court order, or a contract relating to the division of the marital estate
15 made between the divorced individuals before or after the marriage, divorce, or
16 annulment, the divorce or annulment of a marriage

17 (1) revokes a revocable

18 (A) disposition or appointment of property made by a divorced
19 individual to the divorced individual's former spouse in a governing instrument
20 and a disposition or appointment created by law or in a governing instrument
21 to a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse;

22 (B) provision in a governing instrument conferring a general or
23 nongeneral power of appointment on the divorced individual's former spouse
24 or on a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse; and

25 (C) nomination in a governing instrument, nominating a
26 divorced individual's former spouse or a relative of the divorced individual's
27 former spouse to serve in a fiduciary or representative capacity, including a
28 personal representative, executor, trustee, conservator, agent, or guardian; and

29 (2) severs the interests of the former spouses in property held by them
30 at the time of the divorce or annulment as joint tenants with the right of survivorship,
31 transforming the interests of the former spouses into tenancies in common.

1 (b) A severance under (a)(2) of this section does not affect a third-party
2 interest in property acquired for value and in good faith reliance on an apparent title
3 by survivorship in the survivor of the former spouses unless a writing declaring the
4 severance has been noted, registered, filed, or recorded in records appropriate to the
5 kind and location of the property that are relied upon, in the ordinary course of
6 transactions involving that kind of property, as evidence of ownership.

7 (c) Provisions of a governing instrument are given effect as if the former
8 spouse and relatives of the former spouse disclaimed all provisions revoked by this
9 section or, in the case of a revoked nomination in a fiduciary or representative
10 capacity, as if the former spouse and relatives of the former spouse died immediately
11 before the divorce or annulment.

12 (d) Provisions revoked solely by this section are revived by the divorced
13 individual's remarriage to the former spouse or by a nullification of the divorce or
14 annulment.

15 (e) A change of circumstances other than as described in this section and in
16 AS 13.12.803 does not effect a revocation.

17 (f) A payor or other third party is not liable for having made a payment or
18 transferred an item of property or other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a
19 governing instrument affected by a divorce, annulment, or remarriage, or for having
20 taken other action in good faith reliance on the validity of the governing instrument,
21 before the payor or other third party received written notice of the divorce, annulment,
22 or remarriage. A payor or other third party is liable for a payment made or other
23 action taken after the payor or other third party receives written notice of a claimed
24 forfeiture or revocation under this section.

25 (g) Written notice of the divorce, annulment, or remarriage under (f) of this
26 section shall be mailed to the payor's or other third-party's main office or home by
27 registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other
28 third party in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Upon receipt of
29 written notice of the divorce, annulment, or remarriage, a payor or other third party
30 may pay any amount owed or transfer or deposit any item of property held by it to or
31 with the court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the decedent's

1 estate or, if proceedings have not been commenced, to or with the court located in the
2 judicial district of the decedent's residence. The court shall hold the funds or item of
3 property and, upon its determination under this section, shall order disbursement or
4 transfer in accordance with the determination. Payments, transfers, or deposits made
5 to or with the court discharge the payor or other third party from all claims for the
6 value of amounts paid to or items of property transferred to or deposited with the
7 court.

8 (h) A person who purchases property from a former spouse, relative of a
9 former spouse, or another person for value and without notice, or who receives from
10 a former spouse, relative of a former spouse, or another person a payment or other
11 item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally enforceable obligation, is not
12 obligated under this section to return the payment, an item of property, or benefit, or
13 liable under this section for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of
14 property or benefit. However, a former spouse, relative of a former spouse, or other
15 person who, not for value, receives a payment, an item of property, or other benefit
16 to which that person is not entitled under this section is obligated to return the
17 payment, an item of property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the
18 payment or the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who is entitled
19 to it under this section.

20 (i) If this section or a part of this section is preempted by federal law with
21 respect to a payment, an item of property, or other benefit covered by this section, a
22 former spouse, relative of the former spouse, or another person who, not for value,
23 received a payment, an item of property, or other benefit to which that person is not
24 entitled under this section is obligated to return that payment, item of property, or
25 benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item
26 of property or benefit, to the person who would have been entitled to it if this section
27 or part of this section were not preempted.

28 (j) In this section,

29 (1) "disposition or appointment of property" includes a transfer of an
30 item of property or other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument;

31 (2) "divorce or annulment" means any divorce or annulment, or any

1 dissolution or declaration of invalidity of a marriage, that would exclude the spouse
2 as a surviving spouse within the meaning of AS 13.12.802; a decree of separation that
3 does not terminate the status of husband and wife is not a divorce for purposes of this
4 section;

5 (3) "divorced individual" includes an individual whose marriage has
6 been annulled;

7 (4) "governing instrument" means a governing instrument executed by
8 the divorced individual before the divorce or annulment of the divorced individual's
9 marriage to the divorced individual's former spouse;

10 (5) "relative of the divorced individual's former spouse" means an
11 individual who is related to the divorced individual's former spouse by blood,
12 adoption, or affinity and who, after the divorce or annulment, is not related to the
13 divorced individual by blood, adoption, or affinity;

14 (6) "revocable," with respect to a disposition, appointment, provision,
15 or nomination, means a disposition, appointment, provision, or nomination under which
16 the divorced individual, at the time of the divorce or annulment, was alone
17 empowered, by law or under the governing instrument, to cancel the designation in
18 favor of the divorced individual's former spouse or former spouse's relative, whether
19 or not the divorced individual was then empowered to designate the divorced
20 individual in place of the divorced individual's former spouse or in place of the
21 divorced individual's former spouse's relative and whether or not the divorced
22 individual then had the capacity to exercise the power.

23 ARTICLE 9. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

24 Sec. 13.12.907. HONORARY TRUSTS; TRUSTS FOR PETS. (a) Subject
25 to (c) of this section, a trust may be performed by the trustee for 21 years but not
26 longer, whether or not the terms of the trust contemplate a longer duration, if

27 (1) the trust is for a specific lawful, noncharitable purpose or for a
28 lawful, noncharitable purpose to be selected by the trustee; and

29 (2) there is not a definite or definitely ascertainable beneficiary
30 designated.

31 (b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection and (c) of this section, a

1 trust for the care of a designated domestic or pet animal is valid. The trust terminates
2 when a living animal is not covered by the trust. A governing instrument shall be
3 liberally construed to bring the transfer within this subsection, to presume against the
4 merely precatory or honorary nature of the disposition, and to carry out the general
5 intent of the transferor. Extrinsic evidence is admissible in determining the transferor's
6 intent.

7 (c) In addition to the provisions of (a) or (b) of this section, a trust covered
8 by either of those subsections is subject to the following provisions:

9 (1) except as expressly provided otherwise in the trust instrument, a
10 portion of the principal or income may not be converted to the use of the trustee or
11 to a use other than for the trust's purposes or for the benefit of a covered animal;

12 (2) upon termination, the trustee shall transfer the unexpended trust
13 property in the following order:

14 (A) as directed in the trust instrument;

15 (B) if the trust was created in a nonresiduary clause in the
16 transferor's will or in a codicil to the transferor's will, under the residuary
17 clause in the transferor's will; and

18 (C) if a taker is not produced by the application of (A) or (B)
19 of this paragraph, to the transferor's heirs under AS 13.12.711;

20 (3) for the purposes of AS 13.12.707, the residuary clause is treated as
21 creating a future interest under the terms of a trust;

22 (4) the intended use of the principal or income may be enforced by an
23 individual designated for that purpose in the trust instrument or, if none, by an
24 individual appointed by a court upon application to the court by an individual;

25 (5) except as ordered by the court or required by the trust instrument,
26 a filing, report, registration, periodic accounting, separate maintenance of funds,
27 appointment, or fee is not required by reason of the existence of the fiduciary
28 relationship of the trustee;

29 (6) a court may reduce the amount of the property transferred, if it
30 determines that amount substantially exceeds the amount required for the intended use;
31 the amount of the reduction, if any, passes as unexpended trust property under (2) of

1 this subsection;

2 (7) if a trustee is not designated or a designated trustee is not willing
3 or able to serve, a court shall name a trustee; a court may order the transfer of the
4 property to another trustee, if required to assure that the intended use is carried out and
5 if a successor trustee is not designated in the trust instrument or if a designated
6 successor trustee does not agree to serve or is unable to serve; a court may also make
7 other orders and determinations as are advisable to carry out the intent of the transferor
8 and the purpose of this section.

9 Sec. 13.12.912. INTERNATIONAL WILL; VALIDITY. (a) A will is valid
10 as regards form, irrespective of the place where the will is made, of the location of the
11 assets and of the nationality, domicile, or residence of the testator, if the will is made
12 in the form of an international will complying with the requirements of AS 13.12.912 -
13 13.12.921.

14 (b) The invalidity of the will as an international will does not affect its formal
15 validity as a will of another kind.

16 (c) AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921 do not apply to the form of testamentary
17 dispositions made by two or more persons in one instrument.

18 Sec. 13.12.913. INTERNATIONAL WILL; REQUIREMENTS. (a) The
19 international will must be written. The will does not need to be written by the testator.
20 The will may be written in any language, or by hand or other means.

21 (b) The testator shall declare in the presence of two witnesses and of a person
22 authorized to act in connection with international wills that the document is the
23 testator's will and that the testator knows the contents of the will. The testator does
24 not need to inform the witnesses, or the authorized person, of the contents of the will.

25 (c) In the presence of the witnesses, and of the authorized person, the testator
26 shall sign the international will, or, if the testator has previously signed it, shall
27 acknowledge the testator's signature.

28 (d) When the testator is unable to sign, the absence of the testator's signature
29 does not affect the validity of the international will if the testator indicates the reason
30 for the testator's inability to sign and the authorized person makes note of the reason
31 on the will. In these cases, it is permissible for any other person present, including the

1 authorized person or one of the witnesses, at the direction of the testator, to sign the
2 testator's name for the testator, if the authorized person makes note of this also on the
3 will, but it is not required that a person sign the testator's name for the testator.

4 (e) The witnesses and the authorized person shall there and then attest the
5 international will by signing in the presence of the testator.

6 Sec. 13.12.914. INTERNATIONAL WILL; OTHER POINTS OF FORM. (a)
7 The signatures shall be placed at the end of the international will. If the will consists
8 of several sheets, each sheet shall be signed by the testator or, if the testator is unable
9 to sign, by the person signing on the testator's behalf or, if a person is not signing on
10 the testator's behalf, by the authorized person. In addition, each sheet shall be
11 numbered.

12 (b) The date of the international will is the date of its signature by the
13 authorized person. That date shall be noted at the end of the will by the authorized
14 person.

15 (c) The authorized person shall ask the testator whether the testator wishes to
16 make a declaration concerning the safekeeping of the will. If so and at the express
17 request of the testator the place where the testator intends to have the will kept shall
18 be mentioned in the certificate provided for in AS 13.12.915.

19 (d) An international will executed in compliance with AS 13.12.913 is not
20 invalid merely because it does not comply with this section.

21 Sec. 13.12.915. INTERNATIONAL WILL; CERTIFICATE. The authorized
22 person shall attach to the international will a certificate to be signed by the authorized
23 person establishing that the requirements of AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921 for valid
24 execution of an international will have been complied with. The authorized person
25 shall keep a copy of the certificate and deliver another to the testator. The certificate
26 shall be substantially in the following form:

27 CERTIFICATE

28 (Convention of October 26, 1973)

29 1. I, _____ (name,
30 address, and capacity), a person authorized to act in connection
31 with international wills

1 2. certify that on _____ (date)
2 at _____ (place)
3 3. (testator) _____
4 (name, address, date, and place of birth) in my presence and that
5 of the witnesses
6 4. (a) _____ (name,
7 address, date, and place of birth)
8 (b) _____ (name,
9 address, date, and place of birth) has declared that the attached
10 document is the testator's will and that the testator knows the
11 contents of the will.
12 5. I furthermore certify that:
13 6. (a) in my presence and in that of the witnesses
14 (1) the testator has signed the will or has
15 acknowledged the testator's signature previously affixed.
16 * (2) following a declaration of the testator
17 stating that the testator was unable to sign the testator's will for
18 the following reason _____, I have
19 mentioned this declaration on the will
20 *and the signature has been affixed by
21 _____ (name and address)
22 7. (b) the witnesses and I have signed the will;
23 8. * (c) each page of the will has been signed by
24 _____ and numbered;
25 9. (d) I have satisfied myself as to the identity of the
26 testator and of the witnesses as designated above;
27 10. (e) the witnesses met the conditions requisite to act
28 as witnesses according to the law under which I am acting;
29 11. * (f) the testator has requested me to include the
30 following statement concerning the safekeeping of the testator's
31 will: _____

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12. PLACE OF EXECUTION

13. DATE

14. SIGNATURE and, if necessary, SEAL

* to be completed if appropriate.

Sec. 13.12.916. INTERNATIONAL WILL; EFFECT OF CERTIFICATE. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the certificate of the authorized person is conclusive of the formal validity of the instrument as an international will under AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921. The absence or irregularity of a certificate does not affect the formal validity of a will under AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921.

Sec. 13.12.917. INTERNATIONAL WILL; REVOCATION. An international will is subject to the ordinary rules of revocation of wills.

Sec. 13.12.918. SOURCE AND CONSTRUCTION. AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.917 and 13.12.921 derive from the Annex to Convention of October 26, 1973, Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will. In interpreting and applying AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921, regard shall be had to its international origin and to the need for uniformity in its interpretation.

Sec. 13.12.919. PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ACT IN RELATION TO INTERNATIONAL WILL; ELIGIBILITY; RECOGNITION BY AUTHORIZING AGENCY. Individuals who are licensed to practice law in this state and who are in good standing as active law practitioners in this state, are hereby declared to be authorized persons in relation to international wills.

Sec. 13.12.920. INTERNATIONAL WILL INFORMATION REGISTRATION. The Department of Commerce and Economic Development shall establish a registry system by which authorized persons may register in a central information center information regarding the execution of international wills, keeping that information in strictest confidence until the death of the maker and then making it available to any person desiring information about any will who presents a death certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the testator's death to the center. Information that may be received, preserved in confidence until death, and reported as indicated is limited to the testator's name, social security, or other individual identifying number established

1 by law, address, and date and place of birth, and the intended place of deposit or
2 safekeeping of the instrument pending the death of the maker. The Department of
3 Commerce and Economic Development, at the request of the authorized person, may
4 cause the information it receives about execution of an international will to be
5 transmitted to the registry system of another jurisdiction as identified by the testator,
6 if that other system adheres to rules protecting the confidentiality of the information
7 similar to those established in this state.

8 Sec. 13.12.921. DEFINITIONS FOR AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921. In
9 AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.921,

10 (1) "authorized person" and "person authorized to act in connection
11 with international wills" mean a person who by AS 13.12.919, or by the laws of the
12 United States, including members of the diplomatic and consular service of the United
13 States designated by federal regulations, is empowered to supervise the execution of
14 international wills;

15 (2) "international will" means a will executed in conformity with
16 AS 13.12.912 - 13.12.915.

17 * **Sec. 4.** AS 13.16.010 is repealed and reenacted to read:

18 Sec. 13.16.010. NECESSITY OF ORDER OF PROBATE FOR WILL. Except
19 as provided in AS 13.16.680, to be effective to prove the transfer of property or to
20 nominate an executor, a will must be declared to be valid by an order of informal
21 probate by the registrar or by an adjudication of probate by the court.

22 * **Sec. 5.** AS 13.16.040 is repealed and reenacted to read:

23 Sec. 13.16.040. PROBATE, TESTACY, AND APPOINTMENT
24 PROCEEDINGS; ULTIMATE TIME LIMIT. (a) An informal probate or appointment
25 proceeding or formal testacy or appointment proceeding, other than a proceeding to
26 probate a will previously probated at the testator's domicile and appointment
27 proceedings relating to an estate in which there has been a prior appointment, may not
28 be commenced more than three years after the decedent's death, except

29 (1) if a previous proceeding was dismissed because of doubt about the
30 fact of the decedent's death, appropriate probate, appointment, or testacy proceedings
31 may be maintained at any time after the dismissal upon a finding that the decedent's

1 death occurred before the initiation of the previous proceeding and the applicant or
2 petitioner has not delayed unduly in initiating the subsequent proceeding;

3 (2) appropriate probate, appointment, or testacy proceedings may be
4 maintained in relation to the estate of an absent, disappeared, or missing person for
5 whose estate a conservator has been appointed, at any time within three years after the
6 conservator becomes able to establish the death of the protected person;

7 (3) a proceeding to contest an informally probated will and to secure
8 appointment of the person with legal priority for appointment in the event the contest
9 is successful, may be commenced within the later of 12 months from the informal
10 probate or three years from the decedent's death;

11 (4) an informal appointment or a formal testacy or appointment
12 proceeding may be commenced after the three years if proceedings concerning the
13 succession or estate administration have not occurred within the three-year period after
14 the decedent's death, but the personal representative may not possess estate assets as
15 provided in AS 13.16.380 beyond that necessary to confirm title to the assets in the
16 successors to the estate and claims other than expenses of administration may not be
17 presented against the estate; and

18 (5) a formal testacy proceeding may be commenced at any time after
19 three years from the decedent's death for the purpose of establishing an instrument to
20 direct or control the ownership of property passing or distributable after the decedent's
21 death from a person other than the decedent when the property is to be appointed by
22 the terms of the decedent's will or is to pass or be distributed as a part of the
23 decedent's estate or its transfer is otherwise to be controlled by the terms of the
24 decedent's will.

25 (b) The limitations in (a) of this section do not apply to proceedings to
26 construe probated wills or determine heirs of an intestate.

27 (c) In cases under (a)(1) or (2) of this section, the date on which a testacy or
28 appointment proceeding is properly commenced is considered to be the date of the
29 decedent's death for purposes of other limitations provisions of AS 13.06 - AS 13.36
30 that relate to the date of death.

31 * **Sec. 6.** AS 13.16.090(c) is amended to read:

1 (c) A will that [WHICH] appears to have the required signatures and that
2 [WHICH] contains an attestation clause showing that requirements of execution under
3 AS 13.12.502 or 13.12.506 [AS 13.11.155, 13.11.160, OR 13.11.175] have been met
4 shall be probated without further proof. In other cases, the registrar may assume
5 execution if the will appears to have been properly executed, or the registrar may
6 accept a sworn statement or affidavit of a [ANY] person having knowledge of the
7 circumstances of execution, whether or not the person was a witness to the will.

8 * **Sec. 7.** AS 13.16.195(a) is amended to read:

9 (a) Subject to appeal and subject to vacation as provided in this section
10 [HEREIN] and in AS 13.16.200, a formal testacy order under AS 13.16.180 -
11 13.16.190, including an order that the decedent did not leave a [LEFT NO] valid will
12 and determining heirs, is final as to all persons with respect to all issues concerning
13 the decedent's estate that the court considered or might have considered incident to its
14 rendition relevant to the question of whether the decedent left a valid will, and to the
15 determination of heirs, except that

16 (1) the court shall entertain a petition for modification or vacation of
17 its order and probate of another will of the decedent if it is shown that the proponents
18 of the later-offered will were

19 (A) unaware of the later-offered will's [ITS] existence at the
20 time of the earlier proceeding; or

21 (B) [WERE] unaware of the earlier proceeding and were not
22 given [NO] notice of the proceeding [IT], except by publication;

23 (2) if intestacy of all or part of the estate has been ordered, the
24 determination of heirs of the decedent may be reconsidered if it is shown that one or
25 more persons were omitted from the determination and it is also shown that the
26 persons were unaware of their relationship to the decedent, were unaware of the death,
27 or were not given [NO] notice of any proceeding concerning the estate, except by
28 publication;

29 (3) a petition for vacation under either (1) or (2) of this subsection must
30 be filed before the earlier of the following time limits:

31 (A) if a personal representative has been appointed for the

1 estate, the time of entry of an [ANY] order approving final distribution of the
2 estate, or, if the estate is closed by statement, six months after the filing of the
3 closing statement; [,]

4 (B) whether or not a personal representative has been appointed
5 for the estate of the decedent, the time prescribed by AS 13.16.040 when it is
6 no longer possible to initiate an original proceeding to probate a will of the
7 decedent; or [,]

8 (C) 12 months after the entry of the order sought to be vacated;

9 (4) the order originally rendered in the testacy proceeding may be
10 modified or vacated, if appropriate under the circumstances, by the order of probate
11 of the later-offered will or the order redetermining heirs;

12 (5) the finding of the fact of death is conclusive as to the alleged
13 decedent only if notice of the hearing on the petition in the formal testacy proceeding
14 was sent by registered or certified mail addressed to the alleged decedent at the last
15 known address of the alleged decedent and the court finds that a search under
16 AS 13.16.150(b) was made.

17 * **Sec. 8.** AS 13.16.260 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 13.16.260. BOND AMOUNT; SECURITY; PROCEDURE;
19 REDUCTION. If bond is required and the provisions of the will or order do not
20 specify the amount, unless stated in the application or petition, the person qualifying
21 shall file a statement under oath with the registrar indicating the person's best estimate
22 of the value of the personal estate of the decedent and of the income expected from
23 the personal and real estate during the next year. The person qualifying shall execute
24 and file a bond with the registrar, or give other suitable security, in an amount not less
25 than the estimate. The registrar shall determine that the bond is duly executed by a
26 corporate surety, or one or more individual sureties whose performance is secured by
27 pledge of personal property, mortgage on real property or other adequate security. The
28 registrar may permit the amount of the bond to be reduced by the value of assets of
29 the estate deposited with a domestic financial institution, [() as defined in
30 AS 13.33.201, [AS 13.31.005)] in a manner that prevents their unauthorized
31 disposition. On petition of the personal representative or another interested person the

1 court may excuse a requirement of bond, increase or reduce the amount of the bond,
2 release sureties, or permit the substitution of another bond with the same or different
3 sureties.

4 * **Sec. 9.** AS 13.16.560(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Unless a contrary intention is indicated by the will, the distributable assets
6 of a decedent's estate shall be distributed in kind to the extent possible through
7 application of the following provisions:

8 (1) a [A] specific devisee is entitled to distribution of the thing devised,
9 and a spouse or child who has selected particular assets of an estate as provided in
10 AS 13.12.402 - 13.12.405 [AS 13.11.130] shall receive the items selected; [.]

11 (2) a [ANY] homestead or family allowance or devise payable in
12 money may be satisfied by value in kind if

13 (A) the person entitled to the payment has not demanded
14 payment in cash;

15 (B) the property distributed in kind is valued at fair market
16 value as of the date of its distribution; and

17 (C) no residuary devisee has requested that the asset in question
18 remain a part of the residue of the estate; [.]

19 (3) for [FOR] the purpose of valuation under (2) of this subsection,
20 securities regularly traded on recognized exchanges, if distributed in kind, are valued
21 at the price for the last sale of like securities traded on the business day before
22 distribution, or if there was no sale on that day, at the median between amounts bid
23 and offered at the close of that day; assets [. ASSETS] consisting of sums owed the
24 decedent or the estate by solvent debtors as to which there is no known dispute or
25 defense are valued at the sum due with accrued interest or discounted to the date of
26 distribution; for [. FOR] assets that [WHICH] do not have readily ascertainable
27 values, a valuation as of a date not more than 30 days before the date of distribution,
28 if otherwise reasonable, controls; for [. FOR] purposes of facilitating distribution, the
29 personal representative may ascertain the value of the assets as of the time of the
30 proposed distribution in any reasonable way, including the employment of qualified
31 appraisers, even if the assets may have been previously appraised; [.]

1 (4) the [THE] residuary estate shall be distributed in any equitable
2 manner [KIND IF THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED
3 DISTRIBUTION AND IT IS PRACTICABLE TO DISTRIBUTE UNDIVIDED
4 INTERESTS. IN OTHER CASES, RESIDUARY PROPERTY MAY BE
5 CONVERTED INTO CASH FOR DISTRIBUTION].

6 * **Sec. 10.** AS 13.16.665 is amended to read:

7 Sec. 13.16.665. EFFECT OF APPROVAL OF AGREEMENTS INVOLVING
8 TRUSTS, INALIENABLE INTERESTS, OR INTERESTS OF THIRD PERSONS. A
9 compromise of any controversy as to admission to probate of any instrument offered
10 for formal probate as the will of a decedent, the construction, validity, or effect of any
11 governing instrument [PROBATED WILL], the rights or interests in the estate of the
12 decedent, of any successor, or the administration of the estate, if approved in a formal
13 proceeding in the court for that purpose, is binding on all the parties to the
14 compromise [THERETO] including those unborn, unascertained or who could not be
15 located. An approved compromise is binding even though it may affect a trust or an
16 inalienable interest. A compromise does not impair the rights of creditors or of taxing
17 authorities who are not parties to it.

18 * **Sec. 11.** AS 13.16.670 is amended to read:

19 Sec. 13.16.670. PROCEDURE FOR SECURING COURT APPROVAL OF
20 COMPROMISE. The procedure for securing court approval of a compromise is as
21 follows:

22 (1) the [THE] terms of the compromise shall be set out in an
23 agreement in writing that [WHICH] shall be executed by all competent persons and
24 parents acting for any minor child having beneficial interests or having claims that
25 [WHICH] will or may be affected by the compromise; execution [. EXECUTION]
26 is not required by any person whose identity cannot be ascertained or whose
27 whereabouts is unknown and cannot reasonably be ascertained; [.]

28 (2) an [ANY] interested person, including the personal representative,
29 if any, or a trustee, then may submit the agreement to the court for its approval and
30 for execution by the personal representative, the trustee of every affected testamentary
31 trust, and other fiduciaries and representatives; [.]

1 (3) after [AFTER] notice to all interested persons or their
2 representatives, including the personal representative of any [THE] estate and all
3 affected trustees of trusts, the court, if it finds that the contest or controversy is in
4 good faith and that the effect of the agreement upon the interests of persons
5 represented by fiduciaries or other representatives is just and reasonable, shall make
6 an order approving the agreement and directing all fiduciaries under its supervision to
7 execute the agreement; minor [. MINOR] children represented only by their parents
8 may be bound only if their parents join with other competent persons in execution of
9 the compromise; upon [. UPON] the making of the order and the execution of the
10 agreement, all further disposition of the estate is in accordance with the terms of the
11 agreement.

12 * **Sec. 12.** AS 13 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

13 CHAPTER 33. NONPROBATE TRANSFERS.

14 ARTICLE 1. PROVISIONS RELATING TO EFFECT OF DEATH.

15 Sec. 13.33.101 NONPROBATE TRANSFERS ON DEATH. (a) A provision
16 for a nonprobate transfer on death in an insurance policy, contract of employment,
17 bond, mortgage, promissory note, certificated or uncertificated security, account
18 agreement, custodial agreement, deposit agreement, compensation plan, pension plan,
19 individual retirement plan, employee benefit plan, trust, conveyance, deed of gift,
20 marital property agreement, or other written instrument of a similar nature is
21 nontestamentary. This subsection includes a written provision that

22 (1) money or other benefits due to, controlled by, or owned by a
23 decedent before death must be paid after the decedent's death to a person whom the
24 decedent designates either in the instrument or in a separate writing, including a will,
25 executed either before or at the same time as the instrument, or later;

26 (2) money due or to become due under the instrument ceases to be
27 payable in the event of death of the promisee or the promisor before payment or
28 demand; or

29 (3) property controlled by or owned by the decedent before death that
30 is the subject of the instrument passes to a person the decedent designates either in the
31 instrument or in a separate writing, including a will, executed either before or at the

1 same time as the instrument, or later.

2 (b) An instrument referred to in (a) of this section may designate as a
3 beneficiary, payee, or owner, a trustee named or to be named in the will of the person
4 entitled to make the designation. The designation may be made before or after the
5 execution of the designator's will. It is not necessary to the validity of the underlying
6 trust that there be in existence a trust corpus other than the right to receive benefits or
7 to exercise the rights resulting from the designation.

8 (c) This section does not limit rights of creditors under other laws of this state.

9 **ARTICLE 2. MULTIPLE-PERSON ACCOUNTS.**

10 **Sec. 13.33.201. DEFINITIONS.** In AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227,

11 (1) "account" means a contract of deposit between a depositor and a
12 financial institution and includes a checking account, savings account, certificate of
13 deposit, and share account;

14 (2) "agent" means a person authorized to make account transactions for
15 a party;

16 (3) "beneficiary" means a person named as one to whom sums on
17 deposit in an account are payable on request after death of all parties or for whom a
18 party is named as trustee;

19 (4) "financial institution" means an organization authorized to do
20 business under state or federal laws relating to financial institutions, and includes a
21 bank, trust company, savings bank, building and loan association, savings and loan
22 company or association, and credit union;

23 (5) "multiple-party account" means an account payable on request to
24 one or more of two or more parties whether or not a right of survivorship is
25 mentioned;

26 (6) "party" means a person who, by the terms of an account, has a
27 present right, subject to request, to payment from the account other than as a
28 beneficiary or agent;

29 (7) "payment" of sums on deposit includes withdrawal, payment to a
30 party or third person pursuant to check or other request, and a pledge of sums on

1 deposit by a party, or a setoff, reduction, or other disposition of all or part of an
2 account pursuant to a pledge;

3 (8) "POD designation" means the designation of

4 (A) a beneficiary in an account payable on request to one party
5 during the party's lifetime and on the party's death to one or more
6 beneficiaries, or to one or more parties during their lifetime and on death of all
7 of them to one or more beneficiaries; or

8 (B) a beneficiary in an account in the name of one or more
9 parties as trustee for one or more beneficiaries if the relationship is established
10 by the terms of the account and there is no subject of the trust other than the
11 sums on deposit in the account, whether or not payment to the beneficiary is
12 mentioned;

13 (9) "receive," as it relates to notice to a financial institution, means
14 receipt in the office or branch office of the financial institution in which the account
15 is established, but if the terms of the account require notice at a particular place, in the
16 place required;

17 (10) "request" means a request for payment complying with all terms
18 of the account, including special requirements concerning necessary signatures and
19 regulations of the financial institution; but, for purposes of AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227,
20 if terms of the account condition payment on advance notice, a request for payment
21 is treated as immediately effective and a notice of intent to withdraw is treated as a
22 request for payment;

23 (11) "sums on deposit" means the balance payable on an account,
24 including interest and dividends earned, whether or not included in the current balance,
25 and deposit life insurance proceeds added to the account by reason of death of a party;

26 (12) "terms of the account" includes the deposit agreement and other
27 terms and conditions, including the form, of the contract of deposit.

28 Sec. 13.33.202. LIMITATION ON SCOPE. AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 do not
29 apply to

30 (1) an account established for a partnership, joint venture, or other
31 organization for a business purpose;

(2) an account controlled by one or more persons as an agent or trustee for a corporation, unincorporated association, or charitable or civic organization; or
(3) a fiduciary or trust account in which the relationship is established other than by the terms of the account.

Sec. 13.33.203. TYPES OF ACCOUNT; EXISTING ACCOUNTS. (a) An account may be for a single party or multiple parties. A multiple-party account may be with or without a right of survivorship between the parties. Subject to AS 13.33.212(c), either a single-party account or a multiple-party account may have a POD designation, an agency designation, or both.

(b) An account established before, on, or after January 1, 1997, whether in the form prescribed in AS 13.33.204 or in another form, is either a single-party account or a multiple-party account, with or without right of survivorship, and with or without a POD designation or an agency designation, within the meaning of AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 and is governed by AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227.

Sec. 13.33.204. FORMS. (a) A contract of deposit that contains provisions in substantially the following form establishes the type of account provided, and the account is governed by the provisions of AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 applicable to an account of that type:

UNIFORM SINGLE- OR MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT FORM PARTIES

(Name one or more parties):

OWNERSHIP (Select one and initial):

_____ SINGLE-PARTY ACCOUNT

_____ MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT

Parties own the account in proportion to net contributions unless there is clear and convincing evidence of a different intent.

RIGHTS AT DEATH (Select one and initial):

_____ SINGLE-PARTY ACCOUNT

At death of party, ownership passes as part of party's estate.

_____ SINGLE-PARTY ACCOUNT WITH POD (PAY ON DEATH)
DESIGNATION

1 (Name one or more beneficiaries):
2 _____
3 At death of party, ownership passes to POD beneficiaries and is
4 not part of party's estate.
5 _____ MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT WITH RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP
6 At death of party, ownership passes to surviving parties.
7 _____ MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT WITH RIGHT OF SURVIVORSHIP
8 AND POD (PAY ON DEATH) DESIGNATION
9 (Name one or more beneficiaries):
10 _____
11 At death of last surviving party, ownership passes to POD
12 beneficiaries and is not part of last surviving party's estate.
13 _____ MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT WITHOUT RIGHT OF
14 SURVIVORSHIP
15 At death of party, deceased party's ownership passes as part of
16 deceased party's estate.
17 AGENCY (POWER OF ATTORNEY) DESIGNATION (Optional)
18 Agents may make account transactions for parties but do not have
19 ownership or rights at death unless named as POD beneficiaries. (To
20 add agency designation to account, name one or more agents):
21 _____
22 (Select one and initial):
23 _____ AGENCY DESIGNATION SURVIVES DISABILITY
24 OR INCAPACITY OF PARTIES
25 _____ AGENCY DESIGNATION TERMINATES ON
26 DISABILITY OR INCAPACITY OF PARTIES.
27 (b) A contract of deposit that does not contain provisions in substantially the
28 form provided in (a) of this section is governed by the provisions of AS 13.33.201 -
29 13.33.227 applicable to the type of account that most nearly conforms to the
30 depositor's intent.
31 Sec. 13.33.205. DESIGNATION OF AGENT. (a) By writing signed by all

1 parties, the parties may designate as agent of all parties on an account a person other
2 than a party.

3 (b) Unless the terms of an agency designation provide that the authority of the
4 agent terminates on disability or incapacity of a party, the agent's authority survives
5 disability and incapacity. The agent may act for a disabled or incapacitated party until
6 the authority of the agent is terminated.

7 (c) Death of the sole party or last surviving party terminates the authority of
8 an agent.

9 Sec. 13.33.206. **APPLICABILITY.** The provisions of AS 13.33.211 -
10 13.33.216 concerning beneficial ownership as between parties or as between parties
11 and beneficiaries apply only to controversies between those persons and their creditors
12 and other successors and do not apply to the right of those persons to payment as
13 determined by the terms of the account. AS 13.33.221 - 13.33.227 govern the liability
14 and setoff rights of financial institutions that make payments under AS 13.33.221 -
15 13.33.227.

16 Sec. 13.33.211. **OWNERSHIP DURING LIFETIME.** (a) During the lifetime
17 of all parties, an account belongs to the parties in proportion to the net contribution of
18 each to the sums on deposit, unless there is clear and convincing evidence of a
19 different intent. As between parties married to each other, in the absence of proof
20 otherwise, the net contribution of each is presumed to be an equal amount.

21 (b) A beneficiary in an account having a POD designation does not have a
22 right to sums on deposit during the lifetime of any party.

23 (c) An agent in an account with an agency designation does not have a
24 beneficial right to sums on deposit.

25 (d) In this section, "net contribution" of a party means the sum of all deposits
26 to an account made by or for the party, less all payments from the account made to
27 or for the party that have not been paid to or applied to the use of another party and
28 a proportionate share of any charges deducted from the account, plus a proportionate
29 share of any interest or dividends earned, whether or not included in the current
30 balance. The term includes deposit life insurance proceeds added to the account by
31 reason of death of the party whose net contribution is in question.

1 Sec. 13.33.212. RIGHTS AT DEATH. (a) Except as otherwise provided in
2 AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227, on death of a party, sums on deposit in a multiple-party
3 account belong to the surviving party or parties. If two or more parties survive and
4 one is the surviving spouse of the decedent, the amount to which the decedent
5 immediately before death was beneficially entitled under AS 13.33.211 belongs to the
6 surviving spouse. If two or more parties survive and none is the surviving spouse of
7 the decedent, the amount to which the decedent immediately before death was
8 beneficially entitled under AS 13.33.211 belongs to the surviving parties in equal
9 shares and augments the proportion to which each survivor immediately before the
10 decedent's death was beneficially entitled under AS 13.33.211, and the right of
11 survivorship continues between the surviving parties.

12 (b) In an account with a POD designation

13 (1) on death of one of two or more parties, the rights in sums on
14 deposit are governed by (a) of this section;

15 (2) on death of the sole party or the last survivor of two or more
16 parties, sums on deposit belong to the surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries; if two or
17 more beneficiaries survive, sums on deposit belong to them in equal and undivided
18 shares, and there is no right of survivorship in the event of death of a beneficiary after
19 coming into ownership; if no beneficiary survives, sums on deposit belong to the estate
20 of the last surviving party.

21 (c) Sums on deposit in a single-party account without a POD designation, or
22 in a multiple-party account that, by the terms of the account, is without right of
23 survivorship, are not affected by death of a party, but the amount to which the
24 decedent immediately before death was beneficially entitled under AS 13.33.211 is
25 transferred as part of the decedent's estate. A POD designation in a multiple-party
26 account without right of survivorship is ineffective. For purposes of this section,
27 designation of an account as a tenancy in common establishes that the account is
28 without right of survivorship.

29 (d) The ownership right of a surviving party or beneficiary, or of the
30 decedent's estate, in sums on deposit is subject to requests for payment made by a
31 party before the party's death, whether paid by the financial institution before or after

1 death, or unpaid. The surviving party or beneficiary, or the decedent's estate, is liable
2 to the payee of an unpaid request for payment. The liability is limited to a
3 proportionate share of the amount transferred under this section to the extent necessary
4 to discharge the request for payment.

5 Sec. 13.33.213. ALTERATION OF RIGHTS. (a) Rights at death under
6 AS 13.33.212 are determined by the terms of the account at the death of a party. The
7 terms of the account may be altered by written notice given by a party to the financial
8 institution to change the terms of the account or to stop or vary payment under the
9 terms of the account. The notice shall be signed by a party and received by the
10 financial institution during the party's lifetime.

11 (b) A right of survivorship arising from the express terms of the account,
12 AS 13.33.212, or a POD designation may not be altered by will.

13 Sec. 13.33.214. ACCOUNTS AND TRANSFERS NONTESTAMENTARY.
14 Except as provided in AS 13.12.201 - 13.12.214 or as a consequence of and to the
15 extent directed by AS 13.33.215, a transfer resulting from the application of
16 AS 13.33.212 is effective by reason of the terms of the account involved and
17 AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 and is not testamentary or subject to AS 13.06 - AS 13.21.

18 Sec. 13.33.215. RIGHTS OF CREDITORS AND OTHERS. (a) If other
19 assets of the estate are insufficient, a transfer resulting from a right of survivorship or
20 POD designation under AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 is not effective against the estate of
21 a deceased party to the extent needed to pay claims against the estate and statutory
22 allowances to the surviving spouse and children.

23 (b) A surviving party or beneficiary who receives payment from an account
24 after death of a party is liable to account to the personal representative of the decedent
25 for a proportionate share of the amount received to which the decedent immediately
26 before death was beneficially entitled under AS 13.33.211, to the extent necessary to
27 discharge the claims and allowances described in (a) of this section remaining unpaid
28 after application of the decedent's estate. A proceeding to assert the liability may not
29 be commenced unless the personal representative has received a written demand by the
30 surviving spouse, a creditor, a child, or a person acting for a child of the decedent.
31 The proceeding must be commenced within one year after death of the decedent.

1 (c) A surviving party or beneficiary against whom a proceeding to account is
2 brought may join as a party to the proceeding a surviving party or beneficiary of any
3 other account of the decedent.

4 (d) Sums recovered by the personal representative shall be administered as part
5 of the decedent's estate. This section does not affect the protection from claims of the
6 personal representative or estate of a deceased party provided in AS 13.33.226 for a
7 financial institution that makes payment in accordance with the terms of the account.

8 Sec. 13.33.216. COMMUNITY PROPERTY AND TENANCY BY THE
9 ENTIRETY. (a) A deposit of community property in an account does not alter the
10 community character of the property or community rights in the property, but a right
11 of survivorship between parties married to each other arising from the express terms
12 of the account or AS 13.33.212 may not be altered by will.

13 (b) AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 does not affect the law governing tenancy by the
14 entirety.

15 Sec. 13.33.221. AUTHORITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION. A financial
16 institution may enter into a contract of deposit for a multiple-party account to the same
17 extent it may enter into a contract of deposit for a single-party account and may
18 provide for a POD designation and an agency designation in either a single-party
19 account or a multiple-party account. A financial institution need not inquire as to the
20 source of a deposit to an account or as to the proposed application of a payment from
21 an account.

22 Sec. 13.33.222. PAYMENT ON MULTIPLE-PARTY ACCOUNT. A financial
23 institution, on request, may pay sums on deposit in a multiple-party account to

24 (1) one or more of the parties whether or not another party is disabled,
25 incapacitated, or deceased when payment is requested and whether or not the party
26 making the request survives another party; or

27 (2) the personal representative, if any, or, if there is none, the heirs or
28 devisees of a deceased party if proof of death is presented to the financial institution
29 showing that the deceased party was the survivor of all other persons named on the
30 account either as a party or beneficiary, unless the account is without right of
31 survivorship under AS 13.33.212.

1 Sec. 13.33.223. PAYMENT ON POD DESIGNATION. A financial institution,
2 on request, may pay sums on deposit in an account with a POD designation to

3 (1) one or more of the parties whether or not another party is disabled,
4 incapacitated, or deceased when the payment is requested and whether or not a party
5 survives another party;

6 (2) the beneficiary or beneficiaries if proof of death is presented to the
7 financial institution showing that the beneficiary or beneficiaries survived all persons
8 named as parties; or

9 (3) the personal representative, if any, or, if there is none, the heirs or
10 devisees of a deceased party if proof of death is presented to the financial institution
11 showing that the deceased party was the survivor of all other persons named on the
12 account either as a party or beneficiary.

13 Sec. 13.33.224. PAYMENT TO DESIGNATED AGENT. A financial
14 institution, on request of an agent under an agency designation for an account, may
15 pay to the agent sums on deposit in the account whether or not a party is disabled,
16 incapacitated, or deceased when the request is made or received and whether or not
17 the authority of the agent terminates on the disability or incapacity of a party.

18 Sec. 13.33.225. PAYMENT TO MINOR. If a financial institution is required
19 or permitted to make payment under AS 13.33.201 - 13.33.227 to a minor designated
20 as a beneficiary, payment may be made under AS 13.46.

21 Sec. 13.33.226. DISCHARGE. (a) Payment made under AS 13.33.201 -
22 13.33.227 in accordance with the terms of the account discharges the financial
23 institution from all claims for amounts so paid, whether or not the payment is
24 consistent with the beneficial ownership of the account as between parties,
25 beneficiaries, or their successors. Payment may be made whether or not a party,
26 beneficiary, or agent is disabled, incapacitated, or deceased when payment is requested,
27 received, or made.

28 (b) Protection under this section does not extend to payments made after a
29 financial institution has received written notice from a party, or from the personal
30 representative, surviving spouse, or heir or devisee of a deceased party, to the effect
31 that payments in accordance with the terms of the account, including one having an

1 agency designation, should not be permitted, and the financial institution has had a
2 reasonable opportunity to act on it when the payment is made. Unless the notice is
3 withdrawn by the person giving it, the successor of any deceased party must concur
4 in a request for payment if the financial institution is to be protected under this section.
5 Unless a financial institution has been served with process in an action or proceeding,
6 other notice or other information shown to have been available to the financial
7 institution does not affect its right to protection under this section.

8 (c) A financial institution that receives written notice under this section or
9 otherwise has reason to believe that a dispute exists as to the rights of the parties may
10 refuse, without liability, to make payments in accordance with the terms of the
11 account.

12 (d) Protection of a financial institution under this section does not affect the
13 rights of parties in disputes between themselves or their successors concerning the
14 beneficial ownership of sums on deposit in accounts or payments made from accounts.

15 Sec. 13.33.227. SETOFF. Without qualifying any other statutory right to
16 setoff or lien and subject to any contractual provision, if a party is indebted to a
17 financial institution, the financial institution has a right to setoff against the account.
18 The amount of the account subject to setoff is the proportion to which the party is, or
19 immediately before death was, beneficially entitled under AS 13.33.211 or, in the
20 absence of proof of that proportion, an equal share with all parties.

21 ARTICLE 3. UNIFORM TRANSFER-ON-DEATH SECURITY
22 REGISTRATION ACT.

23 Sec. 13.33.301. DEFINITIONS. In AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310,

24 (1) "beneficiary form" means a registration of a security that indicates
25 the present owner of the security and the intention of the owner regarding the person
26 who will become the owner of the security upon the death of the owner;

27 (2) "POD" means "pay on death";

28 (3) "register," including its derivatives, means to issue a certificate
29 showing the ownership of a certificated security or, in the case of an uncertificated
30 security, to initiate or transfer an account showing ownership of securities;

31 (4) "registering entity" means a person who originates or transfers a

1 security title by registration and includes a broker maintaining security accounts for
2 customers and a transfer agent or other person acting for or as an issuer of securities;

3 (5) "security" means a share, participation, or other interest in property,
4 in a business, or in an obligation of an enterprise or other issuer and includes a
5 certificated security, an uncertificated security, and a security account;

6 (6) "security account" means

7 (A) a reinvestment account associated with a security, a
8 securities account with a broker, a cash balance in a brokerage account, cash,
9 interest, earnings, or dividends earned or declared on a security in an account,
10 a reinvestment account, or a brokerage account, whether or not credited to the
11 account before the owner's death; or

12 (B) a cash balance or other property held for or due to the
13 owner of a security as a replacement for or product of an account security
14 whether or not credited to the account before the owner's death;

15 (7) "TOD" means "transfer on death".

16 Sec. 13.33.302. REGISTRATION IN BENEFICIARY FORM; SOLE OR
17 JOINT TENANCY OWNERSHIP. Only individuals whose registration of a security
18 shows sole ownership by one individual or multiple ownership by two or more with
19 right of survivorship, rather than as tenants in common, may obtain registration in
20 beneficiary form. Multiple owners of a security registered in beneficiary form hold
21 as joint tenants with right of survivorship, as tenants by the entirety, or as owners of
22 community property held in survivorship form, and not as tenants in common.

23 Sec. 13.33.303. REGISTRATION IN BENEFICIARY FORM; APPLICABLE
24 LAW. (a) A security may be registered in beneficiary form if the form is authorized
25 by this or a similar TOD statute of the state of

26 (1) organization of the issuer or registering entity;

27 (2) the registering entity's principal office;

28 (3) the office of the registering entity's transfer agent or the registering
29 entity's office making the registration; or

30 (4) the owner's address at the time of registration.

31 (b) A registration governed by the law of a jurisdiction in which this or similar

1 TOD legislation is not in force or was not in force when a registration in beneficiary
2 form was made is nevertheless presumed to be valid and authorized as a matter of
3 contract law.

4 Sec. 13.33.304. ORIGINATION OF REGISTRATION IN BENEFICIARY
5 FORM. A security, whether evidenced by certificate or account, is registered in
6 beneficiary form when the registration includes a designation of a beneficiary to take
7 the ownership at the death of the owner or the deaths of all multiple owners.

8 Sec. 13.33.305. FORM OF REGISTRATION IN BENEFICIARY FORM.
9 Registration in beneficiary form may be shown by the words "transfer on death" or the
10 abbreviation "TOD," or by words "pay on death" or the abbreviation "POD," after the
11 name of the registered owner and before the name of a beneficiary.

12 Sec. 13.33.306. EFFECT OF REGISTRATION IN BENEFICIARY FORM.
13 The designation of a TOD beneficiary on a registration in beneficiary form does not
14 have an effect on ownership until the owner's death. A registration of a security in
15 beneficiary form may be canceled or changed at any time by the sole owner or all then
16 surviving owners without the consent of the beneficiary.

17 Sec. 13.33.307. OWNERSHIP ON DEATH OF OWNER. On death of a sole
18 owner or the last to die of all multiple owners, ownership of securities registered in
19 beneficiary form passes to the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survive all owners. On
20 proof of death of all owners and compliance with any applicable requirements of the
21 registering entity, a security registered in beneficiary form may be reregistered in the
22 name of the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survived the death of all owners. Until
23 division of the security after the death of all owners, multiple beneficiaries surviving
24 the death of all owners hold their interests as tenants in common. If no beneficiary
25 survives the death of all owners, the security belongs to the estate of the deceased sole
26 owner or the estate of the last to die of all multiple owners.

27 Sec. 13.33.308. PROTECTION OF REGISTERING ENTITY. (a) A
28 registering entity is not required to offer or to accept a request for security registration
29 in beneficiary form. If a registration in beneficiary form is offered by a registering
30 entity, the owner requesting registration in beneficiary form assents to the protections
31 given to the registering entity by AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310.

1 (b) By accepting a request for registration of a security in beneficiary form,
2 the registering entity agrees that the registration will be implemented on death of the
3 deceased owner as provided in AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310.

4 (c) A registering entity is discharged from all claims to a security by the
5 estate, creditors, heirs, or devisees of a deceased owner if it registers a transfer of the
6 security in accordance with AS 13.33.307 and does so in good faith reliance on

7 (1) the registration;

8 (2) AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310; and

9 (3) information provided to it by affidavit of the personal representative
10 of the deceased owner, or by the surviving beneficiary or by the surviving
11 beneficiary's representatives, or other information available to the registering entity.

12 (d) The protections of AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310 do not extend to a
13 reregistration or payment made after a registering entity has received written notice
14 from a claimant to any interest in the security objecting to implementation of a
15 registration in beneficiary form. Other notice or other information available to the
16 registering entity does not affect its right to protection under AS 13.33.301 -
17 13.33.310.

18 (e) The protection provided by AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310 to the registering
19 entity of a security does not affect the rights of beneficiaries in disputes between
20 themselves and other claimants to ownership of the security transferred or its value or
21 proceeds.

22 Sec. 13.33.309. NONTESTAMENTARY TRANSFER ON DEATH. (a) A
23 transfer on death resulting from a registration in beneficiary form is effective by reason
24 of the contract regarding the registration between the owner and the registering entity
25 and AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310 and is not testamentary.

26 (b) AS 13.33.301 - 13.33.310 do not limit the rights of creditors of security
27 owners against beneficiaries and other transferees under other laws of this state.

28 Sec. 13.33.310. TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND FORMS FOR
29 REGISTRATION. (a) A registering entity offering to accept registrations in
30 beneficiary form may establish the terms and conditions under which it will receive
31 requests for registrations in beneficiary form and for implementation of registrations

1 in beneficiary form, including requests for cancellation of previously registered TOD
2 beneficiary designations and requests for reregistration to effect a change of
3 beneficiary. The terms and conditions established under this subsection may provide
4 for proving death, avoiding or resolving problems concerning fractional shares,
5 designating primary and contingent beneficiaries, and substituting a named
6 beneficiary's descendants to take in the place of the named beneficiary in the event of
7 the beneficiary's death. Substitution may be indicated by appending to the name of
8 the primary beneficiary the letters LDPS, standing for "lineal descendants per stirpes."
9 This designation substitutes a deceased beneficiary's descendants who survive the
10 owner for a beneficiary who fails to so survive, the descendants to be identified and
11 to share in accordance with the law of the beneficiary's domicile at the owner's death
12 governing inheritance by descendants of an intestate. Other forms of identifying
13 beneficiaries who are to take on one or more contingencies, and rules for providing
14 proofs and assurances needed to satisfy reasonable concerns by registering entities
15 regarding conditions and identities relevant to accurate implementation of registrations
16 in beneficiary form, may be contained in a registering entity's terms and conditions.

17 (b) The following are illustrations of registrations in beneficiary form that a
18 registering entity may authorize:

19 (1) sole owner-sole beneficiary: John S Brown TOD (or POD) John
20 S Brown Jr.;

21 (2) multiple owners-sole beneficiary: John S Brown Mary B Brown
22 JT TEN TOD John S Brown Jr.;

23 (3) multiple owners-primary and secondary (substituted) beneficiaries:
24 John S Brown Mary B Brown JT TEN TOD John S Brown Jr. SUB BENE Peter Q
25 Brown; or John S Brown Mary B Brown JT TEN TOD John S Brown Jr. LDPS.

26 * **Sec. 13.** AS 13.60.010(e) is amended to read:

27 (e) **Except as otherwise provided by AS 13.12.212(c), the** [THE] beneficiary,
28 if not incapacitated, or the conservator of an incapacitated beneficiary, may terminate
29 a custodial trust by delivering to the custodial trustee a writing signed by the
30 beneficiary or conservator declaring the termination. If not previously terminated, the
31 custodial trust terminates on the death of the beneficiary.

1 *** Sec. 14.** AS 13.60.050 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

2 (d) The provisions of (b) of this section do not apply to a custodial trust
3 established under AS 13.12.212.

4 *** Sec. 15.** AS 13.60.080(b) is amended to read:

5 (b) If the beneficiary is incapacitated, the custodial trustee shall expend so
6 much or all of the custodial trust property as the custodial trustee considers advisable
7 for the use and benefit of the beneficiary and individuals who were supported by the
8 beneficiary when the beneficiary became incapacitated, or who are legally entitled to
9 support by the beneficiary. Expenditures may be made in the manner, when, and to
10 the extent that the custodial trustee determines suitable and proper, without court order
11 and, except as otherwise provided in AS 13.12.212(d), without regard to other
12 support, income, or property of the beneficiary.

13 *** Sec. 16.** AS 13.60.160(a) is amended to read:

14 (a) Except as otherwise provided by AS 13.16.212(e), upon [UPON]
15 termination of a custodial trust, the custodial trustee shall transfer the unexpended
16 custodial trust property

17 (1) to the beneficiary, if not incapacitated or deceased;

18 (2) to the conservator or other recipient designated by the court for an
19 incapacitated beneficiary; or

20 (3) upon the beneficiary's death, in the following order:

21 (A) as last directed in a writing signed by the deceased
22 beneficiary while not incapacitated and received by the custodial trustee during
23 the life of the deceased beneficiary;

24 (B) to the survivor of multiple beneficiaries if survivorship is
25 provided for under AS 13.60.050;

26 (C) as designated in the instrument creating the custodial trust;
27 or

28 (D) to the estate of the deceased beneficiary.

29 *** Sec. 17.** AS 16.43.150(h) is amended to read:

30 (h) Unless an entry permit holder has expressed a contrary intent in a will that
31 is probated, the commission shall, upon the death of the permit holder, transfer the

1 permanent permit by right of survivorship directly to the surviving spouse or, if no
2 spouse survives, to a natural person designated by the permit holder on a form
3 provided by the commission. If no spouse survives and if the person designated on the
4 form, if any, does not survive, the permit passes as part of the permit holder's estate.
5 A designation under this subsection must be acknowledged before a person authorized
6 to administer an oath under AS 09.63.010 or must be witnessed by two persons who
7 are qualified under AS 13.12.505 [AS 13.11.170] to witness the will of the permit
8 holder. Except as provided in AS 16.10.333 - 16.10.337, AS 44.81.210, and
9 44.81.230 - 44.81.250, the permit is exempt from the claims of creditors of the estate.

10 * **Sec. 18.** AS 13.11, AS 13.31, and AS 13.43 are repealed.

11 * **Sec. 19.** TRANSITION PROVISIONS. (a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this
12 section or in this Act,

13 (1) this Act applies to the governing instruments executed by decedents dying
14 on or January 1, 1997;

15 (2) this Act applies to a proceeding in court pending on or begun on or after
16 January 1, 1997, regardless of the time of the death of the decedent, except to the extent that
17 in the opinion of the court the former procedure should be made applicable in a particular case
18 in the interest of justice or because of the infeasibility of applying the procedures of this Act;

19 (3) an act done before January 1, 1997, in any proceeding and an accrued right
20 are not impaired by this Act; if a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred upon the expiration
21 of a prescribed period of time that began to run under a statute before January 1, 1997, the
22 provisions of the statute apply to that right on and after January 1, 1997;

23 (4) a rule of construction or presumption provided in this Act, applies to
24 governing instruments executed before January 1, 1997, unless there is a clear indication of
25 a contrary intent.

26 (b) AS 13.33.301, 13.33.302, 13.33.303, 13.33.304, 13.33.305, 13.33.306, 13.33.307,
27 13.33.308, 13.33.309, and 13.33.310, enacted by sec. 12 of this Act, apply to registrations of
28 securities in beneficiary form made before, on, or after January 1, 1997, by decedents dying
29 on or after January 1, 1997.

30 (c) In this section, "court," "governing instrument," and "proceeding" have the
31 meanings given in AS 13.06.050, amended by sec. 2 of this Act.

1 * **Sec. 20.** This Act takes effect January 1, 1997.