

# UNIFORM PROBATE CODE

## CHAPTER 273

### SENATE BILL NO. 2070

(Judiciary Committee)  
(At the request of the Supreme Court)

AN ACT to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 30.1-13-03 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to priority among persons seeking appointment as personal representative.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

**SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Subsection 1 of section 30.1-13-03 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

1. Whether the proceedings are formal or informal, persons who are not disqualified have priority for appointment in the following order:
  - a. The person with priority as determined by a probated will, including a person nominated by a power conferred in a will.
  - b. The surviving spouse of the decedent who is a devisee of the decedent.
  - c. Other devisees of the decedent.
  - d. The surviving spouse of the decedent.
  - e. Other heirs of the decedent.
  - f. The guardian or conservator of the decedent at the time of the decedent's death.
  - f.g. A trust company.
  - g.h. Forty-five days after the death of the decedent, any creditor.

Approved April 8, 2019

Filed April 9, 2019

## CHAPTER 274

### SENATE BILL NO. 2072

(Judiciary Committee)  
(At the request of the Supreme Court)

AN ACT to amend and reenact sections 30.1-27-01, 30.1-27-02, 30.1-27-05, 30.1-27-06, 30.1-27-07, 30.1-27-08, 30.1-27-09, and 30.1-27-11 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to guardianship of minors; and to repeal sections 30.1-27-03, 30.1-27-04, 30.1-27-10, and 30.1-27-12 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to guardianships of minors.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

**SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

##### **30.1-27-01. (5-201) Status of guardian of minor - General.**

A person becomes a guardian of a minor under this chapter by acceptance of a testamentary appointment ~~or upon appointment and approval~~ by the court. The guardianship status continues until terminated, without regard to the location ~~from time to time~~ of the guardian and minor ward.

**SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-02 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

##### **30.1-27-02. (5-202) Testamentary appointment of guardian of minor.**

The parent of a minor may appoint by will a guardian of an unmarried minor. ~~Subject to the right of the minor under section 30.1-27-03, a~~ testamentary appointment becomes effective upon filing the guardian's acceptance in the court in which the will is probated and remains effective upon approval by the court either after or without a hearing, if, before acceptance, both parents are dead or the surviving parent is ~~adjudged incapacitated~~ parent's rights have been terminated by prior court order. If both parents are dead, an effective appointment by the parent who died later has priority. This state recognizes a testamentary appointment effected by filing the guardian's acceptance under a will probated in another state which is the testator's domicile and upon approval by the court either after or without a hearing. Upon acceptance of appointment, written notice of acceptance must be given by the guardian to the minor and to the person having the minor's care or to the minor's nearest adult ~~relation~~ relative under section 27-20-02. Within forty-five days of the filing of acceptance, the testamentary guardian must file with the court a criminal history record check report and affidavit stating whether the proposed guardian has been investigated for offenses related to theft, fraud, or the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an adult or child and shall provide a release authorizing access to any record information maintained by an agency in this or another state or a federal agency.

**SECTION 3. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-05 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**~~30.1-27-05. (5-205) Court appointment of guardian of minor - Venue~~Jurisdiction and venue.**

The venue for guardianship proceedings for a minor is in the place where the minor resides or is present

1. The district court where the will is probated has exclusive jurisdiction over the following procedures that are governed by this chapter:
  - a. To approve the acceptance of a testamentary appointment of a guardian; and
  - b. To transfer a case to juvenile court in the event of an objection to the testamentary appointment under section 30.1-27-07.
2. The juvenile court under chapter 27-20.1 has exclusive original jurisdiction over proceedings to consider objections to the testamentary appointment under section 30.1-27-07 and over the court appointment of a guardian of a minor. Any person interested in the welfare of a minor may petition the juvenile court for the appointment of a guardian under section 27-20.1-05 in the following situations:
  - a. If there is a living parent of the minor, known or unknown;
  - b. If the testamentary guardian fails to accept appointment as guardian within sixty days after the death of the minor's last living parent;
  - c. If both parents are dead or the surviving parent's rights have been terminated by prior court order, but there has been no appointment of a guardian for the minor by will; or
  - d. If a guardianship of a minor is sought for any other reason.

**SECTION 4. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-06 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**~~30.1-27-06. (5-206) Court appointment of guardian of minor ad litem - Qualifications - Priority of minor's nominee~~Approval of acceptance of testamentary appointment.**

The court may appoint as guardian any person whose appointment would be in the best interests of the minor. The court shall appoint a person nominated by the minor, if the minor is fourteen years of age or older, unless the court finds the appointment contrary to the best interests of the minor

1. Upon the filing of an acceptance of a testamentary appointment, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem promptly. The guardian ad litem fees must be paid from the estate of the deceased parent, if available.
2. The duties of the guardian ad litem include:
  - a. Personally interviewing the minor, the testamentary guardian, and other persons interested in the welfare of the minor;
  - b. Explaining the guardianship proceeding to the minor in the language, mode of communication, and terms that the minor is most likely to

- understand, including the nature and consequences of the proceeding, the rights to which the minor is entitled, and the available legal options, including the right to retain an attorney to represent the minor;
- c. Advocating for the best interests of the minor consistent with section 14-09-06.2. The appointed guardian ad litem may not represent the minor in a legal capacity;
  - d. Consulting juvenile court and other agency records to determine whether the testamentary guardian has a criminal history of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and review of the criminal history records. The guardian ad litem may access confidential juvenile court records and other confidential agency records in the exercise of the guardian ad litem's official duties;
  - e. Submitting a written report to the court within sixty days of the guardian ad litem's appointment containing the guardian ad litem's findings on whether the appointment of the testamentary guardian is in the best interests of the child;
  - f. Notifying the court if the minor objects to the appointment of the testamentary guardian; and
  - g. If the guardian ad litem's report states the guardian ad litem believes the appointment of the testamentary guardian is contrary to the best interests of the minor, the case must be transferred to juvenile court.
3. The guardian ad litem shall serve a copy of the report on the minor if the minor is fourteen years of age or older, the testamentary guardian, the person having the minor's care or the minor's nearest adult relative under section 27-20-02, and the personal representative of the deceased parent's estate.
  4. After reviewing the guardian ad litem's report, the court may approve the acceptance of the testamentary appointment without a hearing if no objection is raised by the minor, the guardian ad litem, or any other person within fourteen days of the filing of the report of the guardian ad litem.
  5. The appointment of the guardian ad litem terminates immediately after the approval of the acceptance or upon transfer of the case to juvenile court.
  6. Upon the court's approval of the guardian's acceptance of the appointment, the court shall issue letters of guardianship. The letters of guardianship must include:
    - a. The name, address, and telephone number of the guardian;
    - b. The full name of the minor;
    - c. Any limitations on the guardian's authority to make decisions on behalf of the minor;
    - d. The expiration date of the appointment; and
    - e. The date by which the guardian must file the annual report required under section 27-20.1-15.

7. A written report prepared and submitted under this section is closed to the public and is not open to inspection except by the court, parties to the proceeding or the parties' counsel, other persons for those purposes as the court may order for good cause, and others authorized by court rule.
8. Medical, psychological, or other treatment information protected by federal law or regulation and any financial account numbers related to a child are confidential and may not be disclosed except to parties to the proceeding, their counsel, and others authorized by court rule. The court may permit access by other persons for good cause.

**SECTION 5. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-07 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**30.1-27-07. (5-207) Court Objection to the appointment of the testamentary guardian of minor - Procedure.**

1. ~~Notice of the time and place of hearing of a petition for the appointment of a guardian of a minor is to be given by the petitioner in the manner prescribed by section 30.1-03-01 to:~~
  - a. ~~The minor, if the minor is fourteen or more years of age.~~
  - b. ~~The person who has had the principal care and custody of the minor during the sixty days preceding the date of the petition.~~
  - c. ~~Any living parent of the minor.~~
2. ~~Upon hearing, if the court finds that a qualified person seeks appointment, venue is proper, the required notices have been given, the requirements of section 30.1-27-04 have been met, and the welfare and best interests of the minor will be served by the requested appointment, it shall make the appointment. In other cases, the court may dismiss the proceedings or make any other disposition of the matter that will best serve the interest of the minor.~~
3. ~~If necessary, the court may appoint a temporary guardian, with the status of an ordinary guardian of a minor, but the authority of a temporary guardian shall not last longer than six months.~~
4. ~~If, at any time in the proceeding, the court determines that the interests of the minor are or may be inadequately represented, it may appoint an attorney to represent the minor, giving consideration to the preference of the minor if the minor is fourteen years of age or older.~~
1. Any person interested in the welfare of a minor subject to a testamentary appointment of a guardian, including the minor, may object to the appointment of the testamentary guardian as contrary to the best interests of the minor within fourteen days of the filing of the report of the guardian ad litem.
2. An objection must contain a statement alleging specific facts that demonstrate the appointment of the testamentary guardian is contrary to the best interests of the minor.
3. Upon filing of the objection or on the court's own motion, the court immediately shall transfer the case to the juvenile court in the county where the original probate matter was filed.

**SECTION 6. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-08 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**30.1-27-08. (5-208) ~~Consent to service by acceptance~~Acceptance of appointment –~~Notice.~~**

By accepting a testamentary ~~or court~~ appointment as guardian, a guardian submits personally to the jurisdiction of the court in any proceeding relating to the guardianship that may be instituted by any interested person. ~~Notice of any proceeding shall be delivered to the guardian or mailed to the guardian by ordinary mail at the guardian's address as listed in the court records and to the guardian's address as then known to the petitioner. Letters of guardianship must indicate whether the guardian was appointed by will or by court order.~~

**SECTION 7. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**30.1-27-09. (5-209) Powers and duties of guardian of minor.**

~~A guardian of a minor has the powers and responsibilities of a parent who has not been deprived of custody of the parent's minor and unemancipated child, except that a guardian is not legally obligated to provide from the guardian's own funds for the ward and is not liable to third persons by reason of the parental relationship for acts of the ward. In particular, and without qualifying the foregoing, a guardian has the following powers and duties:~~

- ~~1. The guardian must take reasonable care of the ward's personal effects and commence protective proceedings if necessary to protect other property of the ward.~~
- ~~2. The guardian may receive money payable for the support of the ward to the ward's parent, guardian, or custodian under the terms of any statutory benefit or insurance system or any private contract, devise, trust, conservatorship, or custodianship. The guardian also may receive money or property of the ward paid or delivered by virtue of section 30.1-26-03. Any sums so received shall be applied to the ward's current needs for support, care, and education. The guardian must exercise due care to conserve any excess for the ward's future needs unless a conservator has been appointed for the estate of the ward, in which case excess shall be paid over at least annually to the conservator. Sums so received by the guardian are not to be used for compensation for the guardian's services except as approved by order of court or as determined by a duly appointed conservator other than the guardian. A guardian may institute proceedings to compel the performance by any person of a duty to support the ward or to pay sums for the welfare of the ward.~~
- ~~3. The guardian is empowered to facilitate the ward's education, social, or other activities and to authorize medical or other professional care, treatment, or advice. A guardian is not liable by reason of this consent for injury to the ward resulting from the negligence or acts of third persons unless it would have been illegal for a parent to have consented. A guardian may consent to the marriage or adoption of the ward.~~
- ~~4. A guardian shall file an annual report with the court informing the court of the status or condition of the ward and provide a copy of the report to the ward. The report must include changes that have occurred since the previous reporting period and an accounting of the ward's estate. The guardian shall~~

~~report whether the ward has resided in an institution, whether the ward continues to require guardianship, and whether any powers of the guardian should be increased or limited. The filing of a report and its acceptance by the court or clerk of district court does not constitute an adjudication or a determination of the merits of the report nor does the filing of the report constitute the court's approval of the report. The court may approve a report and allow and settle an accounting only upon notice to the ward's guardian ad litem and other interested persons who have made an appearance or requested notice of proceedings. The office of state court administrator shall provide printed forms that may be used to fulfill reporting requirements. Any report must be similar in substance to the state court administrator's form. The forms must be available in the office of clerk of district court or obtainable through the supreme court's internet website~~

The powers and duties of a guardian of a minor under this chapter are defined under section 27-20.1-15.

**SECTION 8. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-27-11 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**30.1-27-11. (5-211) Proceedings subsequent to appointment approval or findings - Venue Transfer to juvenile court.**

- ~~1. The court where the ward resides has concurrent jurisdiction with the court which appointed the guardian, or in which acceptance of a testamentary appointment was filed, over resignation, removal, accounting, and other proceedings relating to the guardianship.~~Upon approval of the guardian's acceptance of the appointment of the guardian of a minor and issuance of the letters of guardianship, the court shall transfer the guardianship file to the juvenile court where the minor resides.
- ~~2. If the court located where the ward resides is not the court in which acceptance of appointment is filed, the court in which proceedings subsequent to appointment are commenced shall in all appropriate cases notify the other court, in this or another state, and after consultation with that court determine whether to retain jurisdiction or transfer the proceedings to the other court, whichever is in the best interest of the ward. A copy of any order accepting a resignation or removing a guardian shall be sent to the court in which acceptance of appointment is filed.~~The juvenile court under section 27-20.1-02 has exclusive jurisdiction for any filings or proceedings subsequent to approval and issuance of the letters of guardianship.

**SECTION 9. REPEAL.** Sections 30.1-27-03, 30.1-27-04, 30.1-27-10, and 30.1-27-12 of the North Dakota Century Code are repealed.

Approved April 8, 2019

Filed April 9, 2019

## CHAPTER 275

### HOUSE BILL NO. 1271

(Representatives Klemin, Roers Jones)  
(Senator Dwyer)

AN ACT to amend and reenact subsection 6 of section 11-18-02.2 and section 30.1-32.1-06 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to statements of full consideration being filed with the county recorder and transfer on death deed requirements.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

**SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Subsection 6 of section 11-18-02.2 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

6. This section does not apply to deeds transferring title to the following types of property, or to deeds relating to the following transactions:
  - a. Property owned or used by public utilities.
  - b. Property classified as personal property.
  - c. A sale when the grantor and the grantee are of the same family or corporate affiliate, if known.
  - d. A sale that resulted as a settlement of an estate.
  - e. All forced sales, mortgage foreclosures, and tax sales.
  - f. All sales to or from religious, charitable, or nonprofit organizations.
  - g. All sales when there is an indicated change of use by the new owners.
  - h. All transfer of ownership of property for which is given a quitclaim deed.
  - i. Sales of property not assessable by law.
  - j. Agricultural lands of less than eighty acres [32.37 hectares].
  - k. A transfer that is pursuant to a judgment.
  - l. ~~A transfer on death deed or revocation instrument authorized under chapter 30.1-32.1.~~

**SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 30.1-32.1-06 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

#### **30.1-32.1-06. Requirements.**



1. A transfer on death deed except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 must contain the essential elements and formalities of a properly recordable inter vivos deed.
2. A transfer on death deed must state that the transfer to the designated beneficiary is to occur at the transferor's death.
3. A transfer on death deed must use the phrase "transfer on death deed" or the abbreviation "TOD" in the title of the deed.
4. A transfer on death deed must be recorded before the transferor's death in the public records in the office of the county recorder of the county where the property is located.
5. An auditor's certificate of transfer under section 11-18-02 and a statement of full consideration under section 11-18-02.2 are not required to record a transfer on death deed or a revocation instrument.

Approved April 23, 2019

Filed April 24, 2019

## CHAPTER 276

### HOUSE BILL NO. 1378

(Representatives Magrum, Karls, K. Koppelman, Laning, J. Nelson, Rohr, Satrom)  
(Senators Dever, Dotzenrod, Heckaman, Hogan, Krebsbach)

AN ACT to create and enact a new chapter to title 30.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to supported decisionmaking, a process for making well-informed, voluntary decisions by methods less restrictive than guardianship or conservatorship.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

**SECTION 1.** A new chapter to title 30.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is created and enacted as follows:

##### Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. "Intentional misconduct" means conduct by a supporter with actual knowledge at the time of the conduct that the conduct is unnecessarily harmful to the health or well-being of a named individual.
2. "Named individual" is the individual identified in a supported decisionmaking agreement who is to receive decisionmaking assistance.
3. "Supported decisionmaking" means assistance from a person of a named individual's choosing:
  - a. To identify, collect, and organize documents that apply to a decision the named individual is considering;
  - b. To identify, collect, and organize information that may be helpful to the named individual when making a decision;
  - c. To help the named individual understand documents;
  - d. To identify choices available for a responsible decision;
  - e. To identify advantages and disadvantages of available choices;
  - f. To communicate any decision by the named individual to others at the request of the named individual; or
  - g. To explain the decisionmaking process allowed under this subsection to the court in any proceeding to create or modify a guardianship or conservatorship for the named individual.
4. "Supported decisionmaking agreement" means a written, signed, dated, and witnessed understanding between a named individual and a trusted adult who agrees to provide assistance for decisionmaking to maximize the named

individual's ability to make informed, voluntary choices, including choices within:

- a. Health care.
- b. Residence.
- c. Finances.
- d. Education.
- e. Legal affairs.
- f. Vocation.

5. "Supporter" is a person that has signed a supported decisionmaking agreement, agreeing to provide assistance to the named individual.

### **Confidential information.**

1. The named individual may sign separate authorizations when appropriate to allow others to disclose confidential documents, records, and information to a supporter identified in the authorization. An authorization may allow an individual to provide copies of the documents, records, and information to the supporter.
2. A supporter may obtain information about the named individual only by having written authorization that complies with the applicable federal or state law.

### **Supporter - Liability.**

A supporter is not liable to the named individual and has not engaged in professional misconduct for acts performed as a supporter in good faith unless the supporter has been recklessly or grossly negligent or has intentionally committed misconduct.

### **Formalities - Effects.**

1. It is presumed the named individual has capacity to enter a supported decisionmaking agreement. This presumption may be rebutted only by clear and convincing evidence.
2. A named individual's use of uncommon methods of communication does not affect the named individual's capacity to enter a supported decisionmaking agreement.
3. A named individual may have more than one supported decisionmaking agreement in effect at the same time. If any two of a named individual's supported decisionmaking agreements are incompatible, the more recent agreement prevails.
4. Two supported decisionmaking agreements are not incompatible solely due to enabling the named individual to get decisionmaking assistance from more than one supporter at the same time for the same decision.

5. A supported decisionmaking agreement does not prevent the named individual from:
  - a. Getting decisionmaking assistance from someone who is not a supporter in a supported decisionmaking agreement;
  - b. Making decisions independently without consulting a supporter; or
  - c. Getting access to and copies of documents and records about the named individual.
6. The existence or contents of a supported decisionmaking agreement may not be used as evidence of incapacity or incompetence.
7. A supported decisionmaking agreement does not give a supporter the ability to act as a surrogate decisionmaker. A supported decisionmaking agreement does not give a supporter the authority to sign documents on behalf of the named individual.

### **Termination.**

1. A supported decisionmaking agreement may be terminated by the named individual by giving notice to the supporter orally, in writing, through an assistive technology device, or by any other act showing a specific intent to terminate the agreement.
2. A supported decisionmaking agreement may be terminated by a supporter by providing written notice of the supporter's resignation to the named individual. If a supported decisionmaking agreement includes more than one supporter, any supporter can terminate the agreement only as to that supporter.
3. A supported decisionmaking agreement is terminated as to a specific supporter when:
  - a. A court has convicted the supporter of a crime involving abuse, neglect, or exploitation;
  - b. A restraining order has been issued by a court to protect the named individual from the supporter; or
  - c. A court has determined the supporter lacks capacity to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning residential or educational matters, medical treatment, legal affairs, or vocational, financial, or other matters affecting the health or safety of the named individual.
4. A supported decisionmaking agreement may be terminated by any additional method specified in the supported decisionmaking agreement.

### **Confidential documents, records, and information.**

A supporter may not allow unauthorized access to, use of, or disclosure of any confidential documents, records, and other information about the named individual, unless the named individual has otherwise directed.

### **Witnesses.**

1. A notary public or two qualified witnesses must verify in writing the signatures to a supported decisionmaking agreement.
2. To be a qualified witness, the witness must:
  - a. Not be a party to the agreement;
  - b. Be at least eighteen years of age;
  - c. Be competent;
  - d. Not be an employee or agent of a supporter in the agreement; and
  - e. Not be a creditor of the named individual.

**Reliance on agreement - Limitation of liability.**

1. Any third person who receives a copy of a supported decisionmaking agreement shall rely on the agreement, unless:
  - a. The third person has cause to believe the named individual is being abused, neglected, or exploited by the supporter;
  - b. The third person has actual knowledge or notice the supported decisionmaking agreement is invalid; or
  - c. The third person has actual knowledge or notice the supported decisionmaking agreement has been terminated.
2. A third person is not subject to criminal or civil liability and has not engaged in professional misconduct for an act or omission if the act or omission is done in good faith and in reliance on a supported decisionmaking agreement.
3. An entity, custodian, or organization that discloses personal information about a named individual to a supporter who has written authorization to access, collect, or obtain, or to assist a named individual to access, collect, or obtain that information, is immune from any action alleging the entity, custodian, or organization improperly or unlawfully disclosed information to the supporter unless:
  - a. The entity, custodian, or organization had actual knowledge or notice the named individual had revoked the authorization;
  - b. The entity, custodian, or organization had actual knowledge or notice the supported decisionmaking agreement is invalid; or
  - c. The entity, custodian, or organization knowingly or recklessly disclosed information beyond the scope of the authorization.
4. A third person is not protected from charges of professional misconduct and is not immune from liability for:
  - a. Acting inconsistently with the known expressed wishes of a named individual; or

- b. Failing to provide documents, records, or other information to either a named individual or a supporter who has written authorization for lawful access to or copies of the information.
- 5. A supported decisionmaking agreement does not relieve a person of legal obligations to provide services to an individual with a disability.

Approved March 19, 2019

Filed March 20, 2019