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SESSION 2021

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SENATE BILL 50  
Judiciary Committee Substitute Adopted 2/23/21  
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Short Title: Estate Planning Law Changes.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

February 4, 2021

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES TO THE GENERAL STATUTES REGARDING  
3 ESTATES AND TRUSTS.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

5  
6 **PART I. LIVING PROBATE FOR TRUSTS**

7 **SECTION 1.1.** Chapter 36C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new  
8 Article to read:

9 "Article 4C.

10 "Judicial Establishment of Validity of a Revocable Trust.

11 "**§ 36C-4C-401. Proceedings for validity of a revocable trust.**

12 A settlor may commence a judicial proceeding to establish the validity of a revocable trust  
13 pursuant to this Article.

14 "**§ 36C-4C-402. Establishing validity of a revocable trust before death.**

15 (a) During the settlor's lifetime, any settlor of a revocable trust who is a resident of North  
16 Carolina may commence a judicial proceeding seeking a judicial declaration that the trust is valid.

17 (b) The petition shall be filed with the Superior Court Division of the General Court of  
18 Justice. At the hearing, the petitioner shall produce the evidence necessary to establish that the  
19 revocable trust, including any existing amendments thereto, is valid and enforceable under its  
20 terms, subject only to a subsequent amendment or revocation of the revocable trust. Civil  
21 summonses shall be issued to those interested persons identified in the settlor's petition, and such  
22 parties shall be served with a copy of the summons and petition as provided in Rule 4 of the  
23 Rules of Civil Procedure.

24 (c) The petition filed to determine the validity of a revocable trust may also join as an  
25 additional claim a request for a judicial declaration that the petitioner's will or codicil is valid as  
26 provided in Article 2B of Chapter 28A of the General Statutes and, notwithstanding  
27 G.S. 28A-2B-1(b), the joined action shall be heard in the Superior Court Division of the General  
28 Court of Justice as provided in this Article.

29 (d) Failure to use the procedure authorized by this Article shall not have any evidentiary  
30 or procedural effect on any future proceedings, including trust proceedings, civil actions, and  
31 estate proceedings.

32 (e) For purposes of this Article only, a "petitioner" is a person who requests a judicial  
33 declaration that confirms the validity of that person's revocable trust.



1 **"§ 36C-4C-403. Venue.**

2 The venue for a petition under this Article shall be as provided in G.S. 36C-2-204.

3 **"§ 36C-4C-404. Contents of petition for revocable trust validity.**

4 (a) Petition. – A petition requesting an order declaring that a petitioner's revocable trust  
5 is valid shall be verified and shall contain the following information:

6 (1) A statement that the petitioner is a resident of North Carolina and specifying  
7 the county of the petitioner's residence.

8 (2) Allegations that the revocable trust was prepared and executed in accordance  
9 with North Carolina law and a statement that the revocable trust was created  
10 with intent to create the revocable trust.

11 (3) A statement that the petitioner had capacity to create a revocable trust at the  
12 time the trust was created.

13 (4) A statement that the petitioner was free from undue influence and duress and  
14 executed the revocable trust in the exercise of the petitioner's free will.

15 (5) A statement identifying the petitioner, and all persons believed by the  
16 petitioner to have an interest in the proceeding, including, for any interested  
17 parties who are minors, information regarding the minor's appropriate  
18 representative.

19 (b) The petitioner shall attach a copy of the revocable trust and any amendments then in  
20 effect to the petition. If an order is entered declaring the revocable trust to be valid, the petitioner  
21 shall tender the original revocable trust and any amendments then in effect at the hearing, and  
22 the court shall affix a certificate of validity to such revocable trust and amendments, if any.

23 **"§ 36C-4C-405. Declaration by court; bar to contesting validity of trust.**

24 (a) If the court enters a judgment declaring a revocable trust to be valid, such judgment  
25 shall be binding upon all parties to the proceeding, including any persons represented in the  
26 proceeding, pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 36C of the General Statutes, and  
27 no party bound by the judgment shall have any further right to, and shall be barred from filing, a  
28 challenge to the validity of the revocable trust once that trust becomes irrevocable.

29 (b) If the court declares a revocable trust to be valid, upon the motion of the petitioner or  
30 the court, the court may order that the trust cannot be revoked and that no subsequent revocable  
31 trust or amendment to the validated trust will be valid unless the revocation or the subsequent  
32 amendment to the validated trust is declared valid in a proceeding under this Article. If the court  
33 enters such an order, any subsequent revocation of the trust not declared valid in a proceeding  
34 under this Article shall be void, and any subsequent trust or amendment to the validated trust not  
35 declared valid in a proceeding under this Article shall be void.

36 (c) If a revocable trust judicially declared valid is revoked or modified by a subsequent  
37 revocable trust or amendment, nothing in this section shall bar an interested person from  
38 contesting the validity of that subsequent trust or amendment, unless that subsequent trust or  
39 amendment is also declared valid in a proceeding under this Article in which the interested person  
40 was a party. If a trust or amendment to a trust judicially declared valid is revoked by a method  
41 other than the execution of a subsequent trust, nothing in this section shall bar an interested  
42 person from contesting the validity of that revocation, unless that revocation is also declared valid  
43 in a proceeding under this Article in which the interested person was a party.

44 (d) Nothing in this Article shall preclude a party from seeking relief from a judgment  
45 pursuant to Rule 60 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, including, without limitation,  
46 for fraud upon the court.

47 **"§ 36C-4C-406. Confidentiality.**

48 (a) Following the entry of a judgment, a party to the proceeding may move that the  
49 contents of the file be sealed and kept confidential, and upon such motion, the court shall seal the  
50 contents of the file from public inspection. The contents of the file shall not be released except  
51 by order of the court to any person other than the following:

1           (1)    The petitioner named in the petition.  
 2           (2)    The attorney for the petitioner.  
 3           (3)    A court of competent jurisdiction hearing or reviewing the matter.  
 4       (b)    For good cause shown, the court may order the records that are confidential under this  
 5 section to be made available to a person who is not listed in this section. Following the petitioner's  
 6 death, a sealed file shall be unsealed upon the request of any interested person for the purpose of  
 7 other estate proceedings."

8           **SECTION 1.2.** G.S. 36C-2-204 reads as rewritten:

9       **"§ 36C-2-204. Venue.**

10       In any trust proceeding, whether brought before the clerk of superior court or the superior  
 11 court division of the General Court of Justice, the following rules apply notwithstanding any  
 12 other applicable Rule of Civil Procedure or provision of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes:

- 13       (1)    If the trustee is required to account to the clerk of superior court, then unless  
 14 the terms of the governing instrument provide otherwise, venue for  
 15 proceedings under G.S. 36C-2-203 involving trusts is the place where the  
 16 accountings are filed.  
 17       (2)    If the trustee is not required to account to the clerk of superior court, then  
 18 unless the terms of the governing instrument provide otherwise, venue for  
 19 proceedings under G.S. 36C-2-203 involving trusts is either of the following:
- 20       a.     In the case of an inter vivos trust, in any county of this State in which  
 21 the trust has its principal place of administration or where any  
 22 beneficiary resides.
  - 23       b.     In the case of a testamentary trust, in any county of this State in which  
 24 the trust has its principal place of administration, where any  
 25 beneficiary resides, or in which the testator's estate was administered.

26       (2a)   In the case of a petition to establish the validity of a revocable trust before  
 27 death pursuant to Article 4C of this Chapter, venue shall be in the county of  
 28 this State in which the petitioner whose revocable trust is the subject of the  
 29 petition resides.

30       ...."

31       **SECTION 1.3.** G.S. 36C-10-1004 reads as rewritten:

32       **"§ 36C-10-1004. Attorneys' fees and costs.**

33       In a judicial proceeding involving the administration of a trust, the court may award costs and  
 34 expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided in the General ~~Statutes~~.Statutes,  
 35 except that, in the case of a proceeding to establish the validity of a trust under Article 4C of this  
 36 Chapter, the court shall allow for attorneys' fees for the attorneys of a party contesting the  
 37 proceeding only if the court finds the party had reasonable grounds for contesting the  
 38 proceeding."

39       **SECTION 1.4.** G.S. 36C-2-203 reads as rewritten:

40       **"§ 36C-2-203. Subject matter jurisdiction.**

41       ...

42       (f)    Without otherwise limiting the jurisdiction of the superior court division of the  
 43 General Court of Justice, proceedings concerning the internal affairs of trusts shall not include,  
 44 and, therefore, the clerk of superior court shall not have jurisdiction under subsection (a) of this  
 45 section of any of the following:

46       ...

47       (8)    Actions to establish the validity of a revocable trust before death pursuant to  
 48 Article 4C of this Chapter."

49       **SECTION 1.4A.** G.S. 28A-2B-4 reads as rewritten:

50       **"§ 28A-2B-4. Declaration by court; bar to caveat.**

1 (a) If the court enters a judgment declaring a will or codicil to be valid, such judgment  
2 shall be binding upon all parties to the proceeding, including any persons represented in the  
3 proceeding pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 28A-2-7, and no party bound by the judgment shall  
4 have any further right to, and shall be barred from filing, a caveat to the will or codicil once that  
5 will or codicil is entered into probate following the petitioner's death. ~~If a party shows, by clear  
6 and convincing evidence, that before and during the hearing, the petitioner was subject to  
7 financial or physical duress or coercion which was so significant that the petitioner would not  
8 have reasonably disclosed it at the hearing, the party may make a motion to the superior court  
9 that the party be permitted to file a caveat, notwithstanding the entry of the judgment.~~

10 (b) If the court declares a will or codicil to be valid, upon the motion of the petitioner or  
11 the court, the court may order that the will or codicil cannot be revoked and that no subsequent  
12 will or codicil will be valid unless the revocation or the subsequent will or codicil is declared  
13 valid in a proceeding under this Article. If the court enters such an order, any subsequent  
14 revocation of the will or codicil not declared valid in a proceeding under this Article shall be void  
15 and any subsequent will or codicil not declared valid in a proceeding under this Article shall be  
16 void and shall not be admitted to probate.

17 (c) If a will or codicil judicially declared valid is revoked or modified by a subsequent  
18 will or codicil, nothing in this section shall bar an interested person from contesting the validity  
19 of that subsequent will or codicil, unless that subsequent will or codicil is also declared valid in  
20 a proceeding under this Article in which the interested person was a party. If a will or codicil  
21 judicially declared valid is revoked by a method other than the execution of a subsequent will or  
22 codicil, nothing in this section shall bar an interested person from contesting the validity of that  
23 revocation, unless that revocation is also declared valid in a proceeding under this Article in  
24 which the interested person was a party.

25 (d) Nothing in this Article shall preclude a party from seeking relief from a judgment  
26 pursuant to Rule 60 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, including, without limitation,  
27 for fraud upon the court."

28 **SECTION 1.5.** This Part becomes effective October 1, 2021, and applies to  
29 proceedings initiated on or after that date.

## 30 **PART II. CHANGES TO APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS**

31 **SECTION 2.1.** G.S. 35A-1120 reads as rewritten:

32 **"§ 35A-1120. Appointment of guardian.**

33 ~~If~~ Except as otherwise provided in this Article, if the respondent is adjudicated incompetent,  
34 or proper application is made for appointment of the guardian of a minor under Article 6 of this  
35 Chapter, a guardian or guardians shall be appointed in the manner provided for in Subchapter II  
36 of this Chapter."  
37

38 **SECTION 2.2.** Article 2 of Chapter 35A of the General Statutes is amended by  
39 adding a new section to read:

40 **"§ 35A-1121. Authorization of a single protective arrangement or single transaction**  
41 **without appointing guardian.**

42 (a) If it is established in a proper proceeding that a basis exists for the appointment of a  
43 guardian of a minor or an incompetent person, the clerk of superior court, without appointing a  
44 guardian, may order a single protective arrangement or single transaction for the benefit of a  
45 minor or incompetent person as follows:

46 (1) Authorize, direct, or ratify any transaction necessary or desirable to achieve  
47 any service, care, or safety arrangement meeting the foreseeable needs of the  
48 minor or incompetent person, and authorize a special fiduciary to execute any  
49 such transaction on behalf of the minor or incompetent person, including any  
50 of the following:

51 a. The payment, delivery, deposit, or retention of funds or property.

- 1                    b. The sale, mortgage, lease, or other transfer of property in accordance  
2                    with the requirements of subsection (c) of this section.  
3                    c. The entry into an annuity contract, a contract for life care, a deposit  
4                    contract, or a contract for training and education.  
5                    d. The establishment, funding, or addition to a suitable trust, including,  
6                    but not limited to, a trust for the benefit of the minor or incompetent  
7                    person pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1396p(d)(4).  
8                    e. The establishment, funding, or administration of an ABLÉ account, as  
9                    defined in section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code.

10            (2) Authorize, direct, or ratify any contract, trust, or other transaction relating to  
11            the minor or incompetent person's property and business affairs, and authorize  
12            a special fiduciary to execute any such contract, trust, or other transaction on  
13            behalf of the minor or incompetent person, if the clerk of superior court  
14            determines that the transaction is in the best interest of the minor or  
15            incompetent person.

16            (b) Before approving a protective arrangement or other transaction under this section, the  
17            clerk of superior court shall consider the interests of creditors and dependents of the minor or  
18            incompetent person and, in view of the disability, whether the minor or incompetent person needs  
19            the continuing protection of a guardian. The clerk of superior court may appoint a temporary  
20            guardian to assist in the accomplishment of any protective arrangement or other transaction  
21            authorized under this section who shall have the authority conferred by the order and serve until  
22            discharged by order after report to the clerk of superior court of all matters done pursuant to the  
23            order of appointment.

24            (c) The sale, mortgage, exchange, lease, or gift of any property by a special fiduciary or  
25            temporary guardian appointed as provided in this section shall be subject to the same procedural  
26            and reporting requirements that would otherwise apply to the sale, mortgage, exchange, lease, or  
27            gift of such property by a guardian of the estate or general guardian, pursuant to this Chapter."

28            **SECTION 2.3.** This Part becomes effective October 1, 2021, and applies to  
29            proceedings initiated on or after that date.

### 30 31 **PART III. CHANGES TO TRUST AND ESTATE PROCEEDINGS**

32            **SECTION 3.1.** G.S. 36C-2-204 reads as rewritten:

#### 33 **"§ 36C-2-204. Venue.**

34            In any trust proceeding, whether brought before the clerk of superior court or the ~~superior~~  
35 ~~court division~~ Superior Court Division of the General Court of Justice, the following rules ~~apply~~  
36 ~~notwithstanding any other applicable Rule of Civil Procedure or provision of Chapter 1 of the~~  
37 ~~General Statutes:~~ apply:

- 38            (1) If the trustee is required to account to the clerk of superior court, ~~then unless~~  
39            ~~the terms of the governing instrument provide otherwise,~~ venue for  
40            proceedings under G.S. 36C-2-203 involving trusts is the place where the  
41            accountings are filed.  
42            (2) If the trustee is not required to account to the clerk of superior court, then  
43            unless the terms of the governing instrument provide otherwise, venue for  
44            proceedings under G.S. 36C-2-203 involving trusts is either of the following:  
45            a. In the case of an inter vivos trust, in any county of this State in which  
46            the trust has its principal place of administration or where any  
47            beneficiary resides.  
48            b. In the case of a testamentary trust, in any county of this State in which  
49            the trust has its principal place of administration, where any  
50            beneficiary resides, or in which the testator's estate was administered.  
51            (3) Repealed by Session Laws 2007-106, s. 8, effective October 1, 2007.

1 (4) If a trust has no trustee, venue for a judicial proceeding for the appointment  
2 of a trustee is in any county of this State in which a beneficiary resides, in any  
3 county in which trust property is located, in the county of this State specified  
4 in the trust instrument, if any county is so specified, or in the case of a  
5 testamentary trust, in the county in which the decedent's estate was or is being  
6 administered.

7 (5) An objection to improper venue in a trust proceeding shall be subject to the  
8 following:

9 a. For a trust proceeding before the clerk of superior court, objection  
10 must be made as part of a timely served response to the complaint or  
11 petition or, if no response is filed, within 20 days after service of the  
12 complaint or petition, including any extensions of time pursuant to  
13 G.S. 36C-2-205(d).

14 b. For a trust proceeding before the Superior Court Division of the  
15 General Court of Justice, objection shall be governed by the Rules of  
16 Civil Procedure.

17 (6) The validity of a trust proceeding shall not be affected by any error in venue."

18 **SECTION 3.2.** G.S. 28A-2-6 reads as rewritten:

19 **"§ 28A-2-6. Commencement of estate proceedings, pleadings, consolidation, and joinder.**

20 ...

21 (e) Rules of Civil Procedure. – Unless the clerk of superior court otherwise directs, Rules  
22 4, 5, 6(a), 6(d), 6(e), 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 45, 52(b), 56, 58, 59, and 65 of G.S. 1A-1, the Rules of  
23 Civil Procedure, shall apply to estate proceedings. Upon motion of a party or the clerk of superior  
24 court, the clerk may further direct that any or all of the remaining Rules of Civil Procedure shall  
25 apply, including, without limitation, discovery rules; however, nothing in Rule 17 requires the  
26 appointment of a guardian ad litem for a party represented except as provided in G.S. 28A-2-7.  
27 In applying these Rules to an estate proceeding pending before the clerk of superior court, the  
28 term "judge" shall mean "clerk of superior court."

29 ...."

30 **SECTION 3.3.** G.S. 36C-2-205 reads as rewritten:

31 **"§ 36C-2-205. Commencement of proceedings, pleadings, consolidation, and joinder.**

32 (a) Contested Proceedings. – Trust proceedings before the clerk of superior court brought  
33 against adverse parties shall be commenced as is prescribed for civil actions. Upon the filing of  
34 the petition or complaint, the clerk of superior court shall docket the cause as an estate matter.  
35 All parties not joined as petitioners shall be joined as respondents. The clerk of superior court  
36 shall issue the summons for the respondents. The clerk of superior court may order that additional  
37 persons be joined as respondents and shall issue the summons for the additional persons. The  
38 summons shall notify the respondents to appear and answer the petition within ~~40~~20 days after  
39 its service upon the respondents. The summons shall comply with the requirements set forth in  
40 G.S. 1-394 for a special proceeding summons except that the clerk of superior court shall indicate  
41 on the summons by appropriate words that the summons is issued in an estate matter and not in  
42 a special proceeding or in a civil action and shall be served upon the respondents in accordance  
43 with Rule 4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. After the time for responding to the petition or  
44 complaint has expired, any party or the clerk of superior court may give notice to all parties of a  
45 hearing.

46 ...

47 (e) Rules of Civil Procedure. – Unless the clerk of superior court otherwise directs,  
48 G.S. 1A-1, Rules 4, 5, 6(a), 6(d), 6(e), 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 45, 52(b), 56, 58, 59, and 65 of the  
49 Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to trust proceedings. Upon motion of a party or the clerk of  
50 superior court, the clerk may further direct that any or all of the remaining Rules of Civil  
51 Procedure, shall apply, including, without limitation, discovery rules; however, nothing in Rule

1 17 requires the appointment of a guardian ad litem for a party represented except as provided  
2 under G.S. 36C-2-206. In applying these Rules to a trust proceeding pending before the clerk of  
3 superior court, the term "judge" shall be construed as "clerk of superior court."

4 ...."

5 **SECTION 3.4.** G.S. 28A-9-4 reads as rewritten:

6 **"§ 28A-9-4. Appeal; stay effected.**

7 Any interested person may appeal from the order of the clerk of superior court granting or  
8 denying revocation as a ~~special an estate proceeding pursuant to G.S. 28A-2-9(b)~~. G.S. 1-301.3.  
9 The clerk of superior court may issue a stay of an order revoking the letters upon the appellant  
10 posting an appropriate bond set by the clerk until the cause is heard and determined upon appeal."

11 **SECTION 3.5.** G.S. 1-301.3 reads as rewritten:

12 **"§ 1-301.3. Appeal of trust and estate matters determined by clerk.**

13 ...

14 (c) Appeal to Superior Court. – A party aggrieved by an order or judgment of the clerk  
15 may appeal to the superior court by filing a written notice of the appeal with the clerk within 10  
16 days of ~~entry of the order or judgment after~~ service of the order on that party. If a timely motion  
17 is made by any party for relief under Rule 52(b) or 59 of the Rules of Civil Procedure, the 10-day  
18 period for taking appeal is tolled as to all parties. Upon entry of an order disposing of the motion,  
19 the 10-day period then runs as to each party from its service upon that party. The notice of appeal  
20 shall contain a short and plain statement of the basis for the appeal. Unless otherwise provided  
21 by law, a judge of the superior court or the clerk may issue a stay of the order or judgment upon  
22 the appellant's posting an appropriate bond set by the judge or clerk issuing the stay. While the  
23 appeal is pending, the clerk retains authority to enter orders affecting the administration of the  
24 estate, subject to any order entered by a judge of the superior court limiting that authority.

25 (d) Duty of Judge on Appeal. – Upon appeal, the judge of the superior court shall review  
26 the order or judgment of the clerk for the purpose of determining only the following:

- 27 (1) Whether the findings of fact are supported by the evidence.  
28 (2) Whether the conclusions of law are supported by the findings of facts.  
29 (3) Whether the order or judgment is consistent with the conclusions of law and  
30 applicable law.

31 It is not necessary for a party to object to the admission or exclusion of evidence before the clerk  
32 in order to preserve the right to assign error on appeal to its admission or exclusion. If the judge  
33 finds prejudicial error in the admission or exclusion of evidence, the judge, in the judge's  
34 discretion, shall either remand the matter to the clerk for a subsequent hearing or resolve the  
35 matter on the basis of the record. If the record is insufficient, the judge may receive additional  
36 evidence on the factual issue in question. The judge may continue the case if necessary to allow  
37 the parties time to prepare for a hearing to receive additional evidence. If the judge retains  
38 jurisdiction and either excludes evidence that was considered by the clerk or considers new  
39 evidence that was not considered by the clerk, then the judge shall review issues of fact and law  
40 de novo based on the record from the hearing below, as modified by the court, and any new  
41 evidence heard by the court.

42 ...."

43 **SECTION 3.6.** This Part becomes effective October 1, 2021, and applies to  
44 proceedings initiated on or after that date.

45 **PART IV. CHANGES TO POWERS OF APPOINTMENT**

46 **SECTION 4.1.** G.S. 31D-2-201 reads as rewritten:

47 **"§ 31D-2-201. Creation of power of appointment.**

48 (a) A power of appointment is created only if all of the following apply:

- 49 (1) The instrument creating the power is valid under applicable law.  
50

1           (2) ~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, the instrument~~  
2           ~~creating the power transfers the appointive property.~~  
3           (3) The terms of the instrument creating the power manifest the donor's intent to  
4           create in a power holder a power of appointment over the appointive property  
5           exercisable in favor of a permissible appointee.

6           ~~(b) Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section does not apply to the creation of a~~  
7 ~~power of appointment by the exercise of a power of appointment.~~

8           (c) A power of appointment may not be created in a deceased individual.

9           (d) Subject to an applicable rule against perpetuities or restraint on alienation, a power of  
10 appointment may be created in an unborn or unascertained power holder."

11           **SECTION 4.2.** G.S. 31D-3-305 reads as rewritten:

12 **"§ 31D-3-305. Permissible appointment.**

13           (a) If a power holder of a general power of appointment permits appointment to the power  
14 holder or the power holder's estate, the power holder may make any appointment, including an  
15 appointment in trust or an appointment that creates a new power of appointment that the power  
16 holder could make in disposing of the power holder's own property.

17           (b) If a power holder of a general power of appointment permits appointment only to the  
18 creditors of the power holder or the creditors of the power holder's estate, or both, the power  
19 holder may appoint only to those creditors.

20           (c) Unless the terms of the instrument creating a power of appointment manifest a  
21 contrary intent, the power holder of a nongeneral power may:

22           (1) Make an appointment in any form, including an appointment in trust, in favor  
23           of a permissible appointee.

24           (2) Create a general power in a permissible appointee.

25           ~~(d)(3) The terms of the instrument may permit the power holder of a nongeneral~~  
26 ~~power to create~~ Create a nongeneral power in any person to appoint to one or  
27 more of the permissible appointees of the original nongeneral power.

28           (4) Create a nongeneral power in a permissible appointee to appoint to one or  
29 more persons if the permissible appointees of the new nongeneral power  
30 include one or more permissible appointees of the original nongeneral power."

## 31 32 **PART V. SEVERABILITY**

33           **SECTION 5.1.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or  
34 circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this  
35 act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the  
36 provisions of this act are severable.

## 37 38 **PART VI. EFFECTIVE DATE**

39           **SECTION 6.1.** Except as otherwise indicated, this act is effective when it becomes  
40 law. Section 4.1 applies to powers of appointment created on or after the effective date of this  
41 act. Section 4.2 applies to the exercise, on or after the effective date of this act, of powers of  
42 appointment created before, on, or after that date.