

Memorandum 83-54

Subject: Study L-650 - Probate Law (Simplifying Requirements for Execution of Will)

In order to remove opposition to the Commission's comprehensive 1983 legislation on wills and intestate succession (AB 25), it was necessary to amend the bill to delete the provision for acknowledgment of a will before a notary public in lieu of having two witnesses, and to restore the requirement that when the testator signs the will or acknowledges his or her signature on the will, both witnesses must be "present at the same time." The attached staff draft of a Recommendation Relating to Execution of Witnessed Wills would restore the provision for notarization and delete the requirement that the witnesses be present at the same time.

We are sending the staff draft to interested persons for review. At the September meeting, the Commission will review the comments we receive. This would permit the Commission to submit this recommendation, with any revisions the Commission makes, to the 1984 session of the Legislature.

We are sending you the staff draft of the recommendation now so you can review it with care prior to the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Murphy III
Staff Counsel

7/15/83

STAFF DRAFT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAW
REVISION COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATION

relating to

EXECUTION OF WITNESSED WILLS

July 15, 1983

Important Note. This staff draft of a recommendation reflects the Commission's tentative conclusions. It is being distributed to interested persons and organizations so that they can make their views known to the Commission. Any comments sent to the Commission will be considered at the Commission's September 1983 meeting when the Commission determines what recommendation, if any, it will make to the California Legislature. It is just as important to advise the Commission that you approve the draft as it is to advise the Commission that you object to the draft or that you believe that it needs to be revised.

COMMENTS ON THIS STAFF DRAFT SHOULD BE SENT TO THE COMMISSION NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1983.

The Commission often substantially revises tentative drafts as a result of the comments it receives. Hence, this staff draft is not necessarily the recommendation the Commission will submit to the Legislature.

California Law Revision Commission
4000 Middlefield Road, Suite D-2
Palo Alto, CA 94306

STAFF DRAFT

RECOMMENDATION

relating to

EXECUTION OF WITNESSED WILLS

Introduction

This recommendation proposes two changes in the requirements for execution of a witnessed will. First, it proposes the elimination of the requirement that the witnesses be "present at the same time" to observe the testator sign or to hear the testator acknowledge his or her signature or the will. Second, it would permit a will to be acknowledged before a notary public as an alternative to being witnessed by at least two persons. These proposals are discussed below.

Witnesses Present at the Same Time

California law permits a person making a will either to sign the will in the presence of two or more witnesses, or to sign the will out of the presence of witnesses and then to acknowledge the signature to the witnesses.¹ In either case, the witnesses must be present at the same time to observe the testator sign or to hear the testator's acknowledgment.² This requirement precludes the testator from signing the will in the presence of one witness and later acknowledging the signature to another witness. It also precludes the testator from signing the will out of the presence of witnesses, acknowledging the signature to one witness, and later acknowledging the signature to a second witness.

The witnessing ceremony is to ensure that the testator intended the instrument to be a will, to minimize the opportunity for fraudulent alteration of the will or substitution of another instrument for it, and to provide persons who can testify after the testator's death that the testator appeared to be of sound mind and free from duress when the will was executed.³ The requirement that the witnesses be present at the

1. Prob. Code § 6110. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to the Probate Code are references to provisions enacted by 1983 Cal. Stats. ch. ____, operative January 1, 1985.
2. Id.
3. See In re Estate of Emart, 175 Cal. 238, 239, 165 P. 707 (1917); Mechem, Why Not A Modern Wills Act?, 33 Iowa L. Rev. 501, 504-05 (1948).

same time does nothing to ensure testamentary intent or to minimize fraud. Arguably, the requirement may provide some marginal benefit in having the testimony of each witness as to the testator's apparent mental capacity and freedom from duress relate to the same moment in time. However, this marginal benefit is outweighed by the injustice produced by invalidating an otherwise good will for an inadvertent technical defect in the execution process.⁴

Many illustrations can be found in the reported decisions of the unjust results produced by strict application of the simultaneous presence requirement.⁵ Wills have been invalidated in the following cases where there was no doubt that the testator intended the instrument to be a will and there was no suspicion of fraud:

(1) The attorney prepared the will, the testator signed it, and the attorney signed as a witness. Then the attorney asked his law partner to act as the second witness. The law partner telephoned the testator, the testator verified that the instrument was his will, and the law partner signed the will as the second witness. The will was held invalid because the witnesses were not present at the same time.⁶

(2) The testator had dinner with friends. After dinner, he asked two of his friends to witness his will. One friend witnessed the will in the dining room while the other was in the lounge. Then the second guest came into the dining room and signed the will as a witness. The will was held invalid because the witnesses were not present at the same time.⁷

4. It has been argued that if the requirement that the witnesses be present at the same time were eliminated, a testator might obtain one witness, delay finding a second, and die in the interim, with the result that the will would fail. Although this is a possibility, it seems far more remote than the likelihood that many wills will fail for noncompliance with the simultaneous presence requirement if that requirement is kept.

5. See, e.g., In re Estate of Jefferson, 349 So.2d 1032 (Miss. 1977); In re Heaney, 75 Misc.2d 732, 374 N.Y.S.2d 922 (Sur. Ct. 1973); In re Groffman, [1969] 1 W.L.R. 733; In re Colling, [1972] 1 W.L.R. 1440. See generally 7 B. Witkin, Summary of California Law Wills and Probate § 118, at 5633-34 (8th ed. 1974).

6. In re Estate of Jefferson, supra note 5.

7. In re Groffman, supra note 5.

(3) The testator was a hospital patient and asked the patient in the next bed and his nurse to witness his will. The testator started to sign the will in the presence of both witnesses, but the nurse was called away while the testator was signing. In the nurse's absence, the testator completed his signature, and the fellow patient signed as a witness. When the nurse returned, the testator and the fellow patient each acknowledged his signature to the nurse, and the nurse then signed as a witness. The will was held invalid because the witnesses were not present at the same time.⁸

The requirement that both witnesses be present at the same time is based on the assumption that everyone should be required to execute a will with the same strict formality followed by high-powered law firms drawing wills for wealthy clients.⁹ This view is both unrealistic and undesirable. The governing philosophy should be to validate wills whenever possible when there is no hint of impropriety and no suspicion of fraud, and should take account of the habits and practices of ordinary people.¹⁰

Many states do not require that the witnesses be present at the same time.¹¹ The Uniform Probate Code does not have this requirement.¹² In those jurisdictions which do have the simultaneous presence requirement, no other technical requirement causes wills to fail so often as this one.¹³

8. In re Colling, supra note 5. In invalidating the will, the court said, "I come to this conclusion with the greatest regret, and only because I feel compelled to do so despite its so patently defeating the intention of the testator and involving no advantage, as far as I can see, in the avoidance of any fraud." Id. at 1442-43.

9. Mechem, Why Not A Modern Wills Act?, 33 Iowa L. Rev. 501, 503 (1948).

10. See Mechem, supra note 9, at 503; General Comment to Part 5 of Article 2 of the Uniform Probate Code.

11. See 79 Am. Jur.2d Wills § 282, at 475-76 (1975).

12. See Uniform Probate Code § 2-502.

13. Letter from Professor Jesse Dukeminier to California Law Revision Commission (December 17, 1982).

The Commission recommends that the California requirement that the witnesses be present at the same time be eliminated.¹⁴ This requirement invalidates far too many meritorious wills and is not worth the marginal gain of having witnesses observe the testator's mental capacity and freedom from duress at the same moment. Testimony as to the testator's mental capacity and freedom from duress need not necessarily be presented by witnesses to the will. Such testimony may also be given by family members and friends of the decedent.

It is not expected that elimination of the simultaneous presence requirement will change the way lawyers conduct their execution ceremonies. Most lawyers will continue to conduct the ritual in the traditional way. However, elimination of the simultaneous presence requirement will avoid harsh results when the traditional ritual is not strictly followed.

Acknowledgment of Will Before Notary Public

The requirement that there be at least two witnesses to the will is in part to ensure that there will be someone available to testify after the testator's death when admission of the will to probate is sought.¹⁵ If the person witnessing the will is a notary public,¹⁶ there is a public record of the person's whereabouts,¹⁷ making it more likely that the person will be available after the testator's death to testify in the probate proceeding. Moreover, a notary's certificate of acknowledgment indicates the date of the acknowledgment,¹⁸ and the notary's journal affords a permanent record of the date of each official act and the character of every instrument acknowledged or proved before the notary.¹⁹

14. This recommendation does not extend to a California statutory will, since the witnesses must watch the testator sign a California statutory will. See Sections 6240, 6241. There is no provision for the testator to acknowledge to the witnesses that the signature on a California statutory will is the testator's.
15. See 79 Am. Jur.2d Wills §§ 259-260, at 459 (1975).
16. A notary public who witnesses a will has been treated as an ordinary witness, acceptable as one of the required two witnesses to the will. See *Szarat v. Schuerr*, 365 Ill. 323, 6 N.E.2d 625 (1937); 2 *Bowe & D. Parker, Page on the Law of Wills* § 19.129, at 247 (rev. ed. 1960).
17. See Gov't Code § 8201.5.
18. See Civil Code § 1189. A will executed in the traditional manner need not be dated. *McCarroll & Smith, Formal and Technical Aspects of Wills*, in *California Will Drafting* § 4.16, at 132 (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar 1965).
19. Gov't Code § 8206.

For these reasons, a notary public is in a uniquely advantageous position to serve as a witness to a will.

The Commission recommends that the requirement that a will be witnessed be satisfied by the will being acknowledged before a notary public at any place within this state.²⁰ This will provide a simple and reliable alternative to the two-witness requirement to prove that the person who signed the will is the testator and to prove the date the will was acknowledged. This recommendation is consistent with the requirements for execution of a durable power of attorney for health care; a durable power of attorney for health care may be acknowledged before a notary public as an alternative to having two witnesses to the instrument.

The Commission's recommendation would be effectuated by enactment of the following measure:

An act to amend Sections 6110, 6240, and 6241 of the Probate Code, relating to wills.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Probate Code § 6110 (amended). Execution of witnessed will

SECTION 1. Section 6110 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

6110. (a) Except as provided in this part, a will shall be in writing and satisfy the requirements of this section.

(b) The will shall be signed either (1) by the testator or (2) in the testator's name by some other person in the testator's presence and by the testator's discretion.

(c) The will shall be witnessed by ~~being~~ one of the following methods:

(1) Be signed by at least two persons each of whom ~~(1) being present at the same time;~~ (i) witnessed either the signing of the will or the testator's acknowledgment of the signature or of the will and ~~(2) (ii)~~ (ii) understand that the instrument they sign is the testator's will.

20. This recommendation does extend to California statutory wills.

(2) Be acknowledged before a notary public at any place within this state.

Comment. Section 6110 is amended to delete the requirement that the witnesses must be present at the same time, and to add the alternative of having a will acknowledged before a notary public. In not requiring the witnesses to be present at the same time, Section 6110 is consistent with Section 2-502 of the Uniform Probate Code.

The form of the notary's certificate of acknowledgment is prescribed by Civil Code Section 1189. See also Gov't Code §§ 8200-8230. Under paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), the acknowledgment must be made before a notary, and not before one of the various other officers referred to in Civil Code Section 1181 (judge, district attorney, etc.).

Probate Code § 6240 (amended). California Statutory Will Form

SEC. 2. Section 6240 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

6240. The following is the California statutory will form:

CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL

NOTICE TO THE PERSON WHO SIGNS THIS WILL:

1. IT MAY BE IN YOUR BEST INTEREST TO CONSULT WITH A CALIFORNIA LAWYER BECAUSE THIS STATUTORY WILL HAS SERIOUS LEGAL EFFECTS ON YOUR FAMILY AND PROPERTY.

2. THIS WILL DOES NOT DISPOSE OF PROPERTY WHICH PASSES ON YOUR DEATH TO ANY PERSON BY OPERATION OF LAW OR BY ANY CONTRACT. FOR EXAMPLE, THE WILL DOES NOT DISPOSE OF JOINT TENANCY ASSETS OR YOUR SPOUSE'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY, AND IT WILL NOT NORMALLY APPLY TO PROCEEDS OF LIFE INSURANCE ON YOUR LIFE OR YOUR RETIREMENT PLAN BENEFITS.

3. THIS WILL IS NOT DESIGNED TO REDUCE DEATH TAXES OR ANY OTHER TAXES. YOU SHOULD DISCUSS THE TAX RESULTS OF YOUR DECISIONS WITH A COMPETENT TAX ADVISOR.

4. YOU CANNOT CHANGE, DELETE, OR ADD WORDS TO THE FACE OF THIS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL. IF YOU DO, THE CHANGE OR THE DELETED OR ADDED WORDS WILL BE DISREGARDED AND THIS WILL MAY BE GIVEN EFFECT AS IF THE CHANGE, DELETION, OR ADDITION HAD NOT BEEN MADE. YOU MAY REVOKE THIS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL AND YOU MAY AMEND IT BY CODICIL.

5. IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN THIS WILL THAT YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, YOU SHOULD ASK A LAWYER TO EXPLAIN IT TO YOU.

6. THE FULL TEXT OF THIS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL, THE DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION, THE PROPERTY DISPOSITION CLAUSES, AND THE MANDATORY CLAUSES FOLLOW THE END OF THIS WILL AND ARE CONTAINED IN THE PROBATE CODE OF CALIFORNIA.

7. THE WITNESSES TO THIS WILL SHOULD NOT BE PEOPLE WHO MAY RECEIVE PROPERTY UNDER THIS WILL. YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW THE WITNESSING PROCEDURE DESCRIBED AT THE END OF THIS WILL. IF YOU ELECT TO USE WITNESSES, ALL OF THE WITNESSES MUST WATCH YOU SIGN THIS WILL OR, INSTEAD OF USING WITNESSES, YOU MAY ELECT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THIS WILL BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC AT ANY PLACE WITHIN THIS STATE.

8. YOU SHOULD KEEP THIS WILL IN YOUR SAFE-DEPOSIT BOX OR OTHER SAFE PLACE.

9. THIS WILL TREATS MOST ADOPTED CHILDREN AS IF THEY ARE NATURAL CHILDREN.

10. IF YOU MARRY OR DIVORCE AFTER YOU SIGN THIS WILL, YOU SHOULD MAKE AND SIGN A NEW WILL.

11. IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, YOU MAY WISH TO USE THE CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL WITH TRUST OR ANOTHER TYPE OF WILL.

[A printed form for a California statutory will shall set forth the above notice in 10-point bold face type.]

CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL OF

(Insert Your Name)

Article 1. Declaration

This is my will and I revoke any prior wills and codicils.

Article 2. Disposition of My Property

2.1. PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS. I give all my furniture, furnishings, household items, personal automobiles and personal items to my spouse, if living; otherwise they shall be divided equally among my children who survive me.

2.2. CASH GIFT TO A PERSON OR CHARITY. I make the following cash gift to the person or charity in

the amount stated in words and figures in the box which I have completed and signed. If I fail to sign in the box, no gift is made. If the person mentioned does not survive me, or the charity designated does not accept the gift, then no gift is made. No death tax shall be paid from this gift.

<p>FULL NAME OF PERSON OR CHARITY TO RECEIVE CASH GIFT (Name only one. Please print.).</p>	<p>AMOUNT OF GIFT \$ _____</p> <p>AMOUNT WRITTEN OUT: _____ Dollars</p>
	<p>_____ Signature of Testator</p>

2.3. ALL OTHER ASSETS (MY "RESIDUARY ESTATE"). I adopt only one Property Disposition Clause in this paragraph 2.3 by writing my signature in the box next to the title of the Property Disposition Clause I wish to adopt. I sign in only one box. I write the words "not used" in the remaining boxes. If I sign in more than one box or if I fail to sign in any box, the property will be distributed as if I did not make a will.

PROPERTY DISPOSITION CLAUSES (Select one.)

(a) TO MY SPOUSE IF LIVING; IF NOT LIVING, THEN TO MY CHILDREN AND THE DESCENDANTS OF ANY DECEASED CHILD.

(b) TO MY CHILDREN AND THE DESCENDANTS OF ANY DECEASED CHILD. I LEAVE NOTHING TO MY SPOUSE, IF LIVING.

(c) TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS IF I DID NOT HAVE A WILL.

Article 3. Nominations of Executor and Guardian

3.1. EXECUTOR (Name at least one.)

I nominate the person or institution named in the first box of this paragraph 3.1 to serve as executor of this will. If that person or institution does not serve, then I nominate the others to serve in the order I list them in the other boxes.

FIRST EXECUTOR. _____

SECOND EXECUTOR. _____

THIRD EXECUTOR. _____

3.2. GUARDIAN (If you have a child under 18 years of age, you should name at least one guardian of the child's person and at least one guardian of the child's property. The guardian of the child's person and the guardian of the child's property may, but need not, be the same. An individual can serve as guardian of either the person or the property, or as guardian of both. An institution can serve only as guardian of the property.)

If a guardian is needed for any child of mine, then I nominate the individual named in the first box of this paragraph 3.2 to serve as guardian of the person of that child, and I nominate the individual or institution named in the second box of this paragraph 3.2 to serve as guardian of the property of that child. If that person or institution does not serve, then I nominate the others to serve in the order I list them in the other boxes.

FIRST GUARDIAN OF
THE PERSON. _____

FIRST GUARDIAN OF
THE PROPERTY. _____

SECOND GUARDIAN OF
THE PERSON. _____

SECOND GUARDIAN OF
THE PROPERTY. _____

THIRD GUARDIAN OF
THE PERSON. _____

THIRD GUARDIAN OF
THE PROPERTY. _____

3.3. BOND. My signature in this box means that a bond is not required for any individual named in this will as executor or guardian. If I do not sign in this box, then a bond is required for each of those persons as set forth in the Probate Code. (The bond provides a fund to pay those who do not receive the share of your estate to which they are entitled, including your creditors, because of improper performance of duties by the executor or guardian. Bond premiums are paid out of your estate.)



I sign my name to this California Statutory Will
on _____ at _____, _____
Date City State

Signature of Testator

STATEMENT OF WITNESSES (~~For~~ If you elect to use witnesses instead of having the will notarized, you must use two adult witnesses and three would be preferable.)

Each of us declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the testator signed this California statutory will in our presence, all of us being present at the same time, and we now, at the testator's request, in the testator's presence, and in the presence of each other, sign below as witnesses, declaring that the testator appears to be of sound mind and under no duress, fraud, or undue influence.

Signature _____ Residence Address: _____
Print Name _____
Here: _____

Signature _____ Residence Address: _____
Print Name _____
Here: _____

Signature _____ Residence Address: _____
Print Name _____
Here: _____

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF
NOTARY PUBLIC (You may use acknowledgment
before a notary public instead of the statement of
witnesses.)

State of California)
County of _____) ss.

On this _____ day of _____, in the year _____,
before me, _____,

(here insert name of notary public)

personally appeared _____, personally known to me
(or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to
be the person whose name is subscribed to this instrument,
and acknowledged that he or she executed it. I declare
under penalty of perjury that the person whose name is
subscribed to this instrument appears to be of sound mind
and under no duress, fraud, or undue influence.

NOTARY SEAL

(Signature of Notary Public)

Comment. Section 6240 is amended to permit a California statutory will to be acknowledged before a notary public at any place within this state instead of using two witnesses, consistent with general wills law. See Section 6110.

SEC. 3. Section 6241 of the Probate Code is amended to read:

6241. The following is the California statutory will with trust form:

CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL WITH TRUST

NOTICE TO THE PERSON WHO SIGNS THIS WILL:

1. THIS FORM CONTAINS A TRUST FOR YOUR DESCENDANTS. IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO CREATE A TRUST, DO NOT USE THIS FORM.

2. IT MAY BE IN YOUR BEST INTEREST TO CONSULT WITH A CALIFORNIA LAWYER BECAUSE THIS STATUTORY WILL HAS SERIOUS LEGAL EFFECTS ON YOUR FAMILY AND PROPERTY.

3. THIS WILL DOES NOT DISPOSE OF PROPERTY WHICH PASSES ON YOUR DEATH TO ANY PERSON BY OPERATION OF LAW OR BY ANY CONTRACT. FOR EXAMPLE, THE WILL DOES NOT DISPOSE OF JOINT TENANCY ASSETS OR YOUR SPOUSE'S SHARE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY, AND IT WILL NOT NORMALLY APPLY TO PROCEEDS OF LIFE INSURANCE ON YOUR LIFE OR YOUR RETIREMENT PLAN BENEFITS.

4. THIS WILL IS NOT DESIGNED TO REDUCE DEATH TAXES OR ANY OTHER TAXES. YOU SHOULD DISCUSS THE TAX RESULTS OF YOUR DECISIONS WITH A COMPETENT TAX ADVISOR.

5. YOU CANNOT CHANGE, DELETE, OR ADD WORDS TO THE FACE OF THIS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL. IF YOU DO, THE CHANGE OR THE DELETED OR ADDED WORDS WILL BE DISREGARDED AND THIS WILL MAY BE GIVEN EFFECT AS IF THE CHANGE, DELETION, OR ADDITION HAD NOT BEEN MADE. YOU MAY REVOKE THIS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL AND YOU MAY AMEND IT BY CODICIL.

6. IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN THIS WILL THAT YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, YOU SHOULD ASK A LAWYER TO EXPLAIN IT TO YOU.

7. THE FULL TEXT OF THIS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL, THE DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION, THE PROPERTY DISPOSITION CLAUSES, AND THE MANDATORY CLAUSES

FOLLOW THE END OF THIS WILL AND ARE CONTAINED IN THE PROBATE CODE OF CALIFORNIA.

8. THE WITNESSES TO THIS WILL SHOULD NOT BE PEOPLE WHO MAY RECEIVE PROPERTY UNDER THIS WILL. YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW THE WITNESSING PROCEDURE DESCRIBED AT THE END OF THIS WILL. IF YOU ELECT TO USE WITNESSES, ALL OF THE WITNESSES MUST WATCH YOU SIGN THIS WILL OR, INSTEAD OF USING WITNESSES, YOU MAY ELECT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THIS WILL BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC AT ANY PLACE WITHIN THIS STATE.

9. YOU SHOULD KEEP THIS WILL IN YOUR SAFE-DEPOSIT BOX OR OTHER SAFE PLACE.

10. THIS WILL TREATS MOST ADOPTED CHILDREN AS IF THEY ARE NATURAL CHILDREN.

11. IF YOU MARRY OR DIVORCE AFTER YOU SIGN THIS WILL, YOU SHOULD MAKE AND SIGN A NEW WILL.

[A printed form for a California Statutory Will With Trust shall set forth the above notice in 10-point bold face type.]

CALIFORNIA STATUTORY WILL
WITH TRUST OF

(Insert Your Name)

Article 1. Declaration

This is my will and I revoke any prior wills and codicils.

Article 2. Disposition of My Property

2.1. PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS. I give all my furniture, furnishings, household items, personal automobiles, and personal items to my spouse, if living; otherwise they shall be divided equally among my children who survive me.

2.2. CASH GIFT TO A PERSON OR CHARITY. I

make the following cash gift to the person or charity in the amount stated in words and figures in the box which I have completed and signed. If I fail to sign in the box, no gift is made. If the person mentioned does not survive me, or the charity designated does not accept the gift, then no gift is made. No death tax shall be paid from this gift.

<p>FULL NAME OF PERSON OR CHARITY TO RECEIVE CASH GIFT (Name only one. Please print.):</p>	<p>AMOUNT OF GIFT \$ _____</p> <p>AMOUNT WRITTEN OUT: _____ Dollars</p>
	<p>_____ Signature of Testator</p>

2.3. ALL OTHER ASSETS (MY "RESIDUARY ESTATE"). I adopt only one Property Disposition Clause in this paragraph 2.3 by writing my signature in the box next to the title of the Property Disposition Clause I wish to adopt. I sign in only one box. I write the words "not used" in the remaining boxes. If I sign in more than one box or if I fail to sign in any box, the property will be distributed as if I did not make a will.

PROPERTY DISPOSITION CLAUSES (Select one.)

(a) TO MY SPOUSE IF LIVING; IF NOT LIVING, THEN IN ONE TRUST TO PROVIDE FOR THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF MY CHILDREN AND THE DESCENDANTS OF ANY DECEASED CHILD UNTIL I HAVE NO LIVING CHILD UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE. _____

(b) TO MY CHILDREN AND THE DESCENDANTS OF ANY DECEASED CHILD IN ONE TRUST TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR SUPPORT AND EDUCATION UNTIL I HAVE NO LIVING CHILD UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE. I LEAVE NOTHING TO MY SPOUSE, IF LIVING. _____

Article 3. Nominations of Executor, Trustee, and Guardian

3.1. EXECUTOR (Name at least one.)

I nominate the person or institution named in the first box of this paragraph 3.1 to serve as executor of this will. If that person or institution does not serve, then I nominate the others to serve in the order I list them in the other boxes.

FIRST EXECUTOR. _____

SECOND EXECUTOR. _____

THIRD EXECUTOR. _____

3.2. TRUSTEE (Name at least one.)

Because it is possible that after I die my property may be put into a trust, I nominate the person or institution named in the first box of this paragraph 3.2 to serve as trustee of that trust. If that person or institution does not serve, then I nominate the others to serve in the order I list them in the other boxes.

FIRST TRUSTEE. _____

SECOND TRUSTEE. _____

THIRD TRUSTEE. _____

3.3. GUARDIAN (If you have a child under 18 years of age, you should name at least one guardian of the child's person and at least one guardian of the child's property. The guardian of the child's person and the guardian of the child's property may, but need not, be the same. An individual can serve as guardian of either the person or the property, or as guardian of both. An institution can serve only as guardian of the property.)

If a guardian is needed for any child of mine, then I nominate the individual named in the first box of this paragraph 3.3 to serve as guardian of the person of that child, and I nominate the individual or institution named in the second box of this paragraph 3.3 to serve as guardian of the property of that child. If that person or institution does not serve, then I nominate the others to serve in the order I list them in the other boxes.

FIRST GUARDIAN OF
THE PERSON. _____

FIRST GUARDIAN OF
THE PROPERTY. _____

SECOND GUARDIAN OF
THE PERSON. _____

SECOND GUARDIAN OF
THE PROPERTY. _____

THIRD GUARDIAN OF
THE PERSON. _____

THIRD GUARDIAN OF
THE PROPERTY. _____

3.4. BOND. My signature in this box means that a bond is not required for any individual named in this will as executor, trustee, or guardian. If I do not sign in this box, then a bond is required for each of those persons as set forth in the Probate Code. (The bond provides a fund to pay those who do not receive the share of your estate to which they are entitled, including your creditors, because of improper performance of duties by the executor, trustee, or guardian. Bond premiums are paid out of your estate.)



I sign my name to this California Statutory Will
With Trust on _____ at _____, _____
Date City State

Signature of Testator

STATEMENT OF WITNESSES (~~You~~ If you elect to use witnesses instead of having the will notarized, you must use two adult witnesses, and three witnesses would be preferable.)

Each of us declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the testator signed this California statutory will with trust in our presence, all of us being present at the same time, and we now, at the testator's request, in the testator's presence, and in the presence of each other, sign below as witnesses, declaring that the testator appears to be of sound mind and under no duress, fraud, or undue influence.

Signature _____ Residence Address: _____
Print Name
Here: _____

Signature _____ Residence Address: _____
Print Name
Here: _____

Signature _____ Residence Address: _____
Print Name
Here: _____

*CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF
NOTARY PUBLIC (You may use acknowledgment
before a notary public instead of the statement of
witnesses.)*

State of California }
County of _____ } ss.

On this _____ day of _____, in the year _____,
before me, _____,
(here insert name of notary public)

*personally appeared _____, personally known to me
(or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to
be the person whose name is subscribed to this
instrument, and acknowledged that he or she executed it.
I declare under penalty of perjury that the person whose
name is subscribed to this instrument appears to be of
sound mind and under no duress, fraud, or undue
influence.*

NOTARY SEAL

(Signature of Notary Public)

Comment. Section 6241 is amended to permit a California statutory will with trust to be acknowledged before a notary public at any place within this state instead of using two witnesses, consistent with general wills law. See Section 6110.