

## Memorandum 83-57

Subject: Study L-653 - Notice of Will

In the Tentative Recommendation Relating to Wills and Intestate Succession (November 1982) the Commission recommended enactment of a voluntary system for filing notice of a will with the Secretary of State. This proposal was deleted from AB 25, the bill implementing the Commission's recommendation, by amendment in the Assembly on April 20, 1983, before consideration by the Assembly Judiciary Committee. A staff draft of a revised recommendation is attached to this memorandum.

The staff draft makes some changes in the earlier recommendation to take account of some problems raised by the Secretary of State's office. The fee for filing a notice of will and for retrieving information is raised from \$5 to \$10 as suggested by the Secretary of State. The staff assumes that the notice of will registry has no chance of passage unless the fee is sufficient to cover all costs of the system. We have also added provisions suggested by the Secretary of State to permit microfilming and the destruction of originals, and permitting issuance of a copy of the filed document in response to a request for information.

The staff draft also restores an earlier version of Section 6364 to require filing of a certificate in proceedings where existence of a will is relevant. This provision was approved by the Commission in 1982, but revised to be permissive in an attempt to eliminate opposition to the registry scheme--an attempt that proved futile.

We have sent out the staff draft for comment and we hope we will receive representative comments by the time of the September meeting that will assist the Commission in determining whether to submit this or a similar recommendation to the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

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STAFF DRAFT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAW  
REVISION COMMISSION

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION

relating to

NOTICE OF WILL

August 3, 1983

Important Note: This staff draft of a tentative recommendation is being distributed so that interested persons will be advised of the Commission's tentative conclusions and can make their views known to the Commission. Any comments sent to the Commission will be considered 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 tentative recommendation as it is to advise the Commission that you object to the tentative recommendation or that you believe that it needs to be revised. COMMENTS ON THIS TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE SENT TO THE COMMISSION NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 8, 1983.

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

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## TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATION

relating to

## NOTICE OF WILL

After a person dies it is necessary to determine whether the person made a will and, if so, where it is located.<sup>1</sup> Even if the existence and location of a will are known, it is still necessary to search for codicils and any later wills. To assist in this process, the Law Revision Commission recommends establishment of a voluntary registration system whereby notice of a will may be filed with the Secretary of State.<sup>2</sup> Under this scheme, for a small fee a person may choose to file identifying information and the location of a will, but not the will itself. The information in the notice is kept in strict confidence until the death of the testator. After the death of the testator, a certified copy of the notice on file or a certificate reporting that no notice is on file must be obtained from the Secretary of State and then filed in any proceeding in which the existence of a will made by the testator is relevant. The proposed scheme also permits the testator to file additional notices to change any relevant information or to give notice that a will has been revoked. Neither the failure to file nor the filing of any notice has any effect on the validity of a will.

The Commission anticipates that this notice of will registry, involving a relatively modest cost,<sup>3</sup> will result in finding wills that otherwise might not have been found. This view is supported by British

1. See Farrand, Immediate Arrangements, in 1 California Decedent Estate Administration § 1.16, at 16 (Cal. Cont. Ed. Bar 1971).
2. A registry system is not unknown to California since the Uniform International Wills Act (Prob. Code §§ 60-60.8, to be superseded by Prob. Code §§ 6380-6388, operative January 1, 1985) permits filing of information with the Secretary of State concerning an international will. Use of an international will is intended to facilitate proving the validity of a will in countries that are signatories to the international convention. The registry established by the Uniform International Wills Act applies only to wills that are executed in conformity with the Act.
3. The fee for filing the notice of will or for requesting a certificate is \$10.

Columbia's experience with similar system for registration of will notices in place since 1945.<sup>4</sup> The Law Reform Commission of British Columbia has reported the following:<sup>5</sup>

The surprisingly high volume of registrations in the Wills Registry belies criticisms of voluntary systems. In 1971 there were 19,250 notices of wills filed. Four years later this figure had doubled to 37,275, and in 1978 46,217 notices were filed with the Registry. These figures are impressive in light of the relatively small population of the Province and the fact that the scheme is not advertised. Another significant statistic is the number of positive responses to searches. The Wills Registration Division of the Vital Statistics Branch has indicated that in 1971 there were four times as many negative as positive responses issued. In 1978 the office issued 12,450 negative certificates and 7,255 positive certificates. One expects that in the future the number of positive responses will continue to increase.

The requirement that a certified copy or a certificate of the Secretary of State be filed in proceedings where relevant would apply only after January 1, 1990. This delay is provided in order to allow time for a sufficient number of filings to be made to justify searching the records.

#### Proposed Legislation

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

An act to add Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 6360) to Part 1 of Division 6 of the Probate Code, relating to wills.

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

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4. See Wills Act, B.C. Rev. Stat. ch. 434, §§ 33-40 (1979).
  5. Law Reform Comm'n of British Columbia, Report on the Making and Revocation of Wills 114 (1981).

SECTION 1. Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 6360) is added to Part 1 of Division 6 of the Probate Code, to read:

CHAPTER 10. FILING NOTICE OF WILL

§ 6360. Filing notice of will

6360. (a) A person who has made a will may file a notice of will in the office of the Secretary of State.

(b) The notice of will shall contain the following information:

(1) The name of the testator.

(2) The testator's address.

(3) The testator's social security or other individual-identifying number established by law, if any.

(4) The testator's date and place of birth.

(5) A statement that the testator has made a will and the date of the will.

(6) The place where the will is kept.

(c) The notice may include any of the following:

(1) The name and address of the testator's attorney.

(2) The name and address of a person who has custody of the will or custody of a copy of the will.

(d) If the testator's name is changed or if the place where the will is kept is changed, the testator may file a new notice of will containing the correct information. The new notice of will may also refer to the earlier notice of will.

(e) The filing of a notice of will, or the failure to file a notice of will, under this section does not affect the validity of the will.

Comment. Section 6360 provides a new voluntary procedure for filing a notice of the existence and location of a will. It is anticipated that this procedure will result in finding wills that otherwise might not have been found. Registration is voluntary, but a search of the records is required for any proceeding in which the existence of a will is relevant. See Section 6364. Section 6360 does not require or permit the filing of the will itself. The procedure provided by this chapter is distinct from that provided under the International Wills Act. See Section 6389 (registry system for international wills information).

§ 6361. Filing notice of revocation

6361. (a) A person who has filed a notice of will pursuant to Section 6360 and who has revoked the will referred to in the notice may file in the office of the Secretary of State a notice of revocation of will.

(b) The notice of revocation of will shall contain the following information:

- (1) The name of the person who is revoking the will.
- (2) The person's address.
- (3) The person's social security or other individual-identifying number established by law, if any.
- (4) The person's date and place of birth.
- (5) A statement that the will referred to in a notice of will filed by the person pursuant to Section 6360 has been revoked.

(c) The filing of a notice of revocation under this section does not itself revoke the will. The failure to file a notice of revocation under this section does not affect the validity of a revocation of a will.

Comment. Section 6361 is new. This section is intended to provide information as to the revocation of a will.

31498

§ 6362. Filing and indexing of notices; fee

6362. Upon presentation of a notice of will or notice of revocation of will for filing and tender of the filing fee to the office of the Secretary of State, the notice shall be filed and indexed. The fee for filing and indexing a notice of will or notice of revocation of will is ten dollars (\$10).

Comment. Section 6362 is new.

31495

§ 6363. Release of information

6363. (a) Information filed pursuant to this chapter shall be kept in strictest confidence until the death of the testator.

(b) After the death of the testator, upon the request of a person who presents a death certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the testator's death, the Secretary of State shall issue a certified copy of any information on file about the testator's will. If no information on the testator's will is on file, the Secretary of State shall issue a certificate stating that fact. The fee for a certified copy or a certificate under this section is ten dollars (\$10).

Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 6363 is similar to a portion of Section 6389 in the International Wills Act. Subdivision (b) is drawn in part from Section 6389 of the International Wills Act. A certified copy or a certificate from the Secretary of State is necessary in proceedings under this code where the existence of a will is relevant, as provided in Section 6364.

31539

§ 6364. Filing of certificate in probate and other proceedings

6364. (a) A certified copy or a certificate of the Secretary of State issued pursuant to Section 6363 shall be filed with the court:

(1) In proceedings for probate of a will or for administration, at a time before any distribution is made or before the time for filing claims expires, whichever is earlier.

(2) In any other proceeding in which the existence of a will is relevant, promptly after the commencement of the proceeding.

(b) This section becomes operative on January 1, 1990.

Comment. Subdivision (a) of Section 6364 makes clear that a petitioner in any proceeding concerning the disposition of property upon death must file a certified copy or the Secretary of State's certificate relating to whether there is a notice of a will on file. Subdivision (b) delays the application of this requirement to allow time for a significant number of notices to be filed.

31542

§ 6365. Regulations

6365. The Secretary of State may prescribe the form of the notices, certificates, and requests for information under this chapter.

Comment. Section 6365 is similar to authority provided elsewhere. See, e.g., Code Civ. Proc. §§ 488.375, 488.405 (notice of attachment prescribed by Secretary of State).

§ 6366. Destruction of obsolete records

6366. Ten years after the Secretary of State has received a request under this chapter for information accompanied by a death certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the testator's death, the Secretary of State may destroy the information filed pursuant to this chapter by the deceased testator and the record of that information.

Comment. Section 6366 permits destruction of obsolete records. The Secretary of State is permitted, but not required, to destroy the records.

31544

§ 6367. Microfilming notices; destruction of originals

6367. (a) The Secretary of State may microfilm or reproduce by other techniques any notice filed under this chapter and may destroy the original. The microfilming or other reproduction shall be made in the manner and on film or paper that complies with the minimum standards of quality approved by the National Bureau of Standards.

(b) The microfilm or other reproduction of a notice under this chapter shall be deemed to be an original record.

Comment. Section 6367 is new and is drawn from other comparable provisions. See Com. Code § 9407.1; Gov't Code §§ 27322.2, 27322.4, 71007.