SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 4416

A bill to amend 1998 PA 386, entitled "Estates and protected individuals code," by amending sections 1103, 1106, 1210, 2519, 2806, 3605, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3959, 3981, 3982, 3983, 5102, 5301, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306a, 5310, 5311, 5313, 5314, 5507, 7103, 7105, 7110, 7302, 7402, 7506, 7604, and 7820a (MCL 700.1103, 700.1106, 700.1210, 700.2519, 700.2806, 700.3605, 700.3916, 700.3917, 700.3918, 700.3959, 700.3981, 700.3982, 700.3983, 700.5102, 700.5301, 700.5303, 700.5304, 700.5305, 700.5306a, 700.5310, 700.5311, 700.5313, 700.5314, 700.5507, 700.7103, 700.7105, 700.7110, 700.7302, 700.7402, 700.7506, 700.7604, and 700.7820a), section 1103 as amended by 2013 PA 157, section 1106 as amended by 2018 PA 555, sections 1210, 7302, 7402, and 7506 as amended and sections 7110 and 7604 as added by 2009 PA 46, section 2519 as amended by 2023 PA 72, section 3917 as amended by 2004 PA 314, section 5301 as amended by 2005 PA 204, sections 5303 and 5305 as amended by 2017 PA 155, section 5306a as added by 2012 PA 173, section 5310 as amended by 2000 PA 54, section 5313 as amended by 2012 PA 545, section 5314 as amended by 2018 PA 594, section 5507 as amended by 2008 PA 41, sections 7103 and 7105 as amended by 2018 PA 664, and section 7820a as added by 2012 PA 483, and by adding sections 1215, 1216, 5301c, 7408, 7409, and 7409a; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

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Sec. 1103. As used in this act:

(a) "1997 cost-of-living adjustment factor" means a fraction, 2 the numerator of which is the United States Consumer Price Index 3 for the prior calendar year and the denominator of which is the 4 5 United States Consumer Price Index for 1997. As used in this subdivision, "United States Consumer Price Index" means the annual 6 7 average of the United States Consumer Price Index for all urban 8 consumers as defined and reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor agency, and 9 10 as certified by the state treasurer.

11 (b) "2023 cost-of-living adjustment factor" means a fraction, 12 the numerator of which is the United States Consumer Price Index 13 for the prior calendar year and the denominator of which is the United States Consumer Price Index for 2023. As used in this 14 15 subdivision, "United States Consumer Price Index" means the annual 16 average of the United States Consumer Price Index for all urban 17 consumers as defined and reported by the United States Department 18 of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor agency, and 19 as certified by the state treasurer.

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(c) (a) "Agent" includes, but is not limited to, an attorneyin-fact under a durable or nondurable power of attorney and an individual authorized to make decisions as a patient advocate concerning another's health care.

5 (d) (b) "Application" means a written request to the probate
6 register for an order of informal probate or informal appointment
7 under part 3 of article III.

8 (e) (c) "Attorney" means, if appointed to represent a child
9 under the provisions referenced in section 5213, an attorney
10 serving as the child's legal advocate in the manner defined and
11 described in section 13a of chapter XIIA of the probate code of
12 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.13a.

13 (f) (d) "Beneficiary" includes, but is not limited to, the 14 following:

15 (i) In relation to a trust, a person that is a trust16 beneficiary as defined in section 7103.

17 (ii) In relation to a charitable trust, a person that is18 entitled to enforce the trust.

19 (iii) In relation to a beneficiary of a beneficiary designation, 20 a person that is a beneficiary of an insurance or annuity policy, 21 of an account with POD designation, of a security registered in 22 beneficiary form (TOD), of a pension, profit-sharing, retirement, 23 or similar benefit plan, or of another nonprobate transfer at 24 death.

(iv) In relation to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument, a person that is a grantee of a deed, devisee, trust beneficiary, beneficiary of a beneficiary designation, donee, appointee, taker in default of a power of appointment, or person in whose favor a power of attorney or power held in an individual,

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fiduciary, or representative capacity is exercised.

(g) (c) "Beneficiary designation" means the naming in a 2 governing instrument of a beneficiary of an insurance or annuity 3 policy, of an account with POD designation, of a security 4 registered in beneficiary form (TOD), of a pension, profit-sharing, 5 6 retirement, or similar benefit plan, or of another nonprobate 7 transfer at death.

8 (h) (f) "Child" includes, but is not limited to, an individual entitled to take as a child under this act by intestate succession 9 10 from the parent whose relationship is involved. Child does not 11 include an individual who is only a stepchild, a foster child, or a grandchild or more remote descendant. 12

(i) (g)-"Claim" includes, but is not limited to, in respect to 13 14 a decedent's or protected individual's estate, a liability of the 15 decedent or protected individual, whether arising in contract, 16 tort, or otherwise, and a liability of the estate that arises at or 17 after the decedent's death or after a conservator's appointment, 18 including funeral and burial expenses and costs and expenses of administration. Claim does not include an estate or inheritance 19 20 tax, or a demand or dispute regarding a decedent's or protected individual's title to specific property alleged to be included in 21 22 the estate.

23 (j) (h)-"Conservator" means a person appointed by a court to 24 manage a protected individual's estate.

25 (i) "Cost-of-living adjustment factor" means a fraction, the numerator of which is the United States consumer price index for 26 the prior calendar year and the denominator of which is the United 27 States consumer price index for 1997. As used in this subdivision, 28 29 "United States consumer price index" means the annual average of

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the United States consumer price index for all urban consumers as

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1

2 defined and reported by the United States department of labor,
3 bureau of labor statistics, or its successor agency, and as
4 certified by the state treasurer.

5 (k) (j)—"Court" means the probate court or, when applicable,
6 the family division of circuit court.

7 (1) (k) "Descendant" means, in relation to an individual, all
8 of his or her descendants of all generations, with the relationship
9 of parent and child at each generation being determined by the
10 definitions of child and parent contained in this act.

11 (m) (*l*)—"Devise" means, when used as a noun, a testamentary 12 disposition of real or personal property and, when used as a verb, 13 to dispose of real or personal property by will.

14 (n) (m) "Devisee" means a person designated in a will to 15 receive a devise. For the purposes of article II, for a devise to a 16 trustee of an existing trust or to a trustee under a will, the 17 trustee is a devisee and a beneficiary is not.

(o) (n) "Disability" means cause for a protective order as
 described in section 5401.

(p) (o) "Distributee" means a person that receives a 20 21 decedent's property from the decedent's personal representative or 22 trust property from the trustee other than as a creditor or purchaser. A trustee of a trust created by will is a distributee 23 only to the extent that distributed property or an increment of the 24 25 distributed property remains in the trustee's hands. A beneficiary 26 of a trust created by will to whom the trustee distributes property received from a personal representative is a distributee of the 27 28 personal representative. For the purposes of this subdivision, 29 "trustee of a trust created by will" includes a trustee to whom

property is transferred by will to the extent of the devised
 property.

3 (q) (p) "Do-not-resuscitate order" means that term as defined
4 in section 2 of the Michigan do-not-resuscitate procedure act, 1996
5 PA 193, MCL 333.1052.

6

Sec. 1106. As used in this act:

7 (a) "Mental health professional" means an individual who is
8 trained and experienced in the area of mental illness or
9 developmental disabilities and who is 1 of the following:

10 (i) A physician who is licensed to practice medicine or
11 osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state under article 15 of
12 the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838.

13 (*ii*) A psychologist licensed to practice in this state under
14 article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to
15 333.18838.

16 (*iii*) A registered professional nurse licensed to practice in
17 this state under article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368,
18 MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838.

19 (*iv*) A licensed master's social worker licensed under article
20 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to
21 333.18838.

(v) A physician's assistant licensed to practice in this state
under article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL
333.16101 to 333.18838.

(vi) A licensed professional counselor licensed under part 181
of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.18101 to 333.18117.

(b) "Michigan prudent investor rule" means the fiduciary
investment and management rule prescribed by part 5 of this
article.

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1 (c) "Minor" means an individual who is less than 18 years of 2 age.

3 (d) "Minor ward" means a minor for whom a guardian is4 appointed solely because of minority.

5 (e) "Money" means legal tender or a note, draft, certificate6 of deposit, stock, bond, check, or credit card.

7 (f) "Mortgage" means a conveyance, agreement, or arrangement8 in which property is encumbered or used as security.

9 (g) "Nonopioid directive form" means that term as defined in
10 section 9145 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.9145.

(h) "Nonresident decedent" means a decedent who was domiciled
in another jurisdiction at the time of his or her the decedent's
death.

(i) "Organization" means a corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, or joint venture; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation; or another legal or commercial entity.

(j) "Parent" includes, but is not limited to, an individual entitled to take, or who would be entitled to take, as a parent under this act by intestate succession from a child who dies without a will and whose relationship is in question. Parent does not include an individual who is only a stepparent, foster parent, or grandparent.

(k) "Partial guardian" means that term as defined in section
600 of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1600.

27 (l) "Patient advocate" means an individual designated to
28 exercise powers concerning another individual's care, custody, and
29 medical or mental health treatment or authorized to make an

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anatomical gift on behalf of another individual, or both, as
 provided in section 5506.

3 (m) "Patient advocate designation" means the written document
4 executed and with the effect as described in sections 5506 to 5515.

5 (n) "Payor" means a trustee, insurer, business entity,
6 employer, government, governmental subdivision or agency, or other
7 person authorized or obligated by law or a governing instrument to
8 make payments.

9

(o) "Person" means an individual or an organization.

(p) "Personal representative" includes, but is not limited to, an executor, administrator, successor personal representative, and special personal representative, and any other person, other than a trustee of a trust subject to article VII, who performs substantially the same function under the law governing that person's status.

16 (q) "Petition" means a written request to the court for an 17 order after notice.

18 (r) "Physician orders for scope of treatment form" means that
19 term as defined in section 5674 of the public health code, 1978 PA
20 368, MCL 333.5674.

(s) "Plenary guardian" means that term as defined in section
600 of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1600.

(t) "Power of appointment" means that term as defined in
section 2 of the powers of appointment act of 1967, 1967 PA 224,
MCL 556.112.

26 (u) (t) "Proceeding" includes an application and a petition,
27 and may be an action at law or a suit in equity. A proceeding may
28 be denominated a civil action under court rules.

29

(v) (u) "Professional conservator" means a person that

provides conservatorship services for a fee. Professional conservator does not include a person who is an individual who is related to all but 2 of the protected individuals for whom he or she is appointed as conservator.

5 (w) (v) "Professional guardian" means a person that provides
6 guardianship services for a fee. Professional guardian does not
7 include a person who is an individual who is related to all but 2
8 of the wards for whom he or she is appointed as guardian.

9 (x) (w) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of 10 ownership, and includes both real and personal property or an 11 interest in real or personal property.

12 (y) (x) "Protected individual" means a minor or other
13 individual for whom a conservator has been appointed or other
14 protective order has been made as provided in part 4 of article V.

15 (z) (y) "Protective proceeding" means a proceeding under the 16 provisions of part 4 of article V.

17 Sec. 1210. (1) The specific dollar amounts stated in sections 18 2102, 2402, 2404, and 2405, and the specific dollar amounts stated in sections 3982 and 3983 before those sections were amended by the 19 20 amendatory act that added section 1215, apply to decedents who die before January 1, 2001. For decedents who die after December 31, 21 22 2000, these specific dollar amounts shall must be multiplied by the 23 1997 cost-of-living adjustment factor for the calendar year in 24 which the decedent dies.

(2) Before January 1, 2024, the specific amounts stated in
sections 2519, 3605, 3916, 3918, 3981, and 5102, and the specific
amounts stated in sections 3982 and 3983 as amended by the
amendatory act that added section 1215, apply to those sections.
Beginning January 1, 2024, those specific dollar amounts must be

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multiplied by the 2023 cost-of-living adjustment factor for the 2 calendar year in which the decedent dies.

(3) $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ Before February 1, 2001, and annually after 2001, the 3 department of treasury shall publish the cost-of-living adjustment 4 5 factor to be applied to the specific dollar amounts referred to in 6 subsection subsections (1) and (2) for decedents who die during 7 that calendar year and in section 7414 for trusts the value of the property of which is insufficient to justify the cost of 8 administration. A product resulting from application of the cost-9 10 of-living adjustment factor to a specific dollar amount shall must 11 be rounded to the nearest \$1,000.00 amount.

Sec. 1215. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person has 12 knowledge of a fact if 1 or more of the following apply: 13

14

(a) The person has actual knowledge of it.

15 (b) The person has received a notice or notification of it.

16 (c) From all the facts and circumstances known to the person 17 at the time in question, the person has reason to know it.

18 (2) An organization that conducts activities through employees has notice or knowledge of a fact only from the time the 19 20 information was received by an employee having responsibility to act or from the time the information would have been brought to the 21 22 employee's attention if the organization had exercised reasonable 23 diligence. An organization exercises reasonable diligence if it 24 maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant 25 information to the employee having responsibility to act and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Reasonable diligence 26 27 does not require an employee of the organization to communicate 28 information unless the communication is part of the individual's 29 regular duties or the individual knows a matter that would be

1 materially affected by the information.

Sec. 1216. (1) Any part of a governing instrument that directly or indirectly makes a substantial gift to an attorney who drafted the governing instrument or a person related to the attorney who drafted the governing instrument is void unless the attorney who drafted the governing instrument or the person related to the attorney who drafted the governing instrument is related to the individual making the substantial gift.

9 (2) This section does not apply to a provision in a governing 10 instrument appointing the attorney who drafted the governing 11 instrument, or a person related to the attorney who drafted the 12 governing instrument, as a fiduciary.

13 (3) A provision in a governing instrument purporting to waive
14 or otherwise avoid the application of this section is
15 unenforceable.

16 (4) If a purchaser or lender for value acquires property 17 distributed in kind or a security interest in property from a 18 person that has received a substantial gift pursuant to a part of a 19 governing instrument that is void under subsection (1), the 20 purchaser or lender takes title free of any claims arising under, 21 and incurs no personal liability by reason of, this section. This 22 section does not directly or indirectly impose liability on a 23 person that honors or relies on a part of a governing instrument that is void under subsection (1) and that contains or effectuates 24 25 a substantial gift, unless the person has knowledge that the part 26 of the governing instrument is void.

(5) If a part of a governing instrument is void under
subsection (1), the part that is void is severable and does not
affect any other part of the governing instrument that can be given

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effect, including a term that makes an alternate or substitute gift. If the part of the governing instrument that is void under subsection (1) cannot be severed, the entire governing instrument is void. For a power of appointment, this section does not affect the power to appoint in favor of persons other than the attorney who drafted the governing instrument or a person related to the attorney who drafted the governing instrument.

8 (6) If the court determines that an attorney who drafted the 9 governing instrument disguised or attempted to disguise a 10 substantial gift, to the attorney who drafted the governing 11 instrument or a person related to the attorney who drafted the 12 governing instrument, as a conveyance for consideration for less 13 than fair market value, the court may find the conveyance void 14 under subsection (1).

15 (7) The rights and remedies granted in this section are in
addition to any other rights or remedies a person may have at law.
17 A part of a governing instrument that is not void under subsection
18 (1) may be challenged under other legal grounds.

(8) This section applies only to a governing instrument
executed after the effective date of the amendatory act that added
this section.

(9) For purposes of this section, a person is related to an
individual if, at the time the attorney who drafted the governing
instrument prepared or supervised the preparation or execution of
the governing instrument, the person is any of the following:

26

(a) A spouse of the individual.

(b) A lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual or theindividual's spouse.

29

(c) A sibling of the individual.

1 (d) A spouse of the individual described in subdivision (b) or 2 (c).

3 (10) For purposes of this section, an organization is related
4 to an attorney if the attorney owns a 50% or greater interest in
5 the organization or otherwise controls the organization.

6

(11) As used in this section:

7 (a) "Attorney who drafted the governing instrument" means an
8 individual to whom both of the following apply:

9 (i) The individual is or was licensed to practice law in this
10 state or any other state, before or at the time the governing
11 instrument was prepared or executed, or both.

12 (ii) The individual directly or indirectly prepared or 13 supervised the preparation, execution, or both, of the governing instrument. For purposes of this subparagraph, among other ways, 14 15 the individual is considered to have prepared, or supervised the 16 execution of, the governing instrument if the preparation, or 17 supervision of the execution, of the governing instrument was 18 performed by an employee, subordinate, partner, co-owner, or other 19 person or lawyer employed by the same firm or company as the 20 individual as of the time of preparation or execution, or both.

(b) "Gift" includes an inter vivos gift, a testamentary
transfer of property, and the power to make the testamentary
transfer regardless of any of the following:

24 (i) Whether the gift or testamentary transfer is outright or in25 trust.

26 (*ii*) When the gift or testamentary transfer is to take effect.
27 (*iii*) Whether the power is held in a fiduciary or nonfiduciary
28 capacity.

29

(c) "Substantial gift" means a gift, the value of which

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exceeds \$5,000.00 as a result of a single governing instrument or 2

or more related governing instruments. 2 Sec. 2519. (1) A will executed in the form prescribed by 3 4 subsection (2) and otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Michigan statutory will form is a valid will. A person printing and 5 6 distributing the Michigan statutory will shall print and distribute 7 the form verbatim as it appears in subsection (2). The notice provisions must be printed in 10-point boldfaced type. 8 (2) The form of the Michigan statutory will is as follows: 9 10 MICHIGAN STATUTORY WILL NOTICE 11 1. An individual age 18 or older who has sufficient mental capacity may make a will. 12 13 2. There are several kinds of wills. If you choose to complete 14 this form, you will have a Michigan statutory will. If this will 15 does not meet your wishes in any way, you should talk with a lawyer 16 before choosing a Michigan statutory will. 17 3. Warning! It is strongly recommended that you do not add or cross out any words on this form except for filling in the blanks 18 19 because all or part of this will may not be valid if you do so. 20 4. This will has no effect on jointly held assets, on 21 retirement plan benefits, or on life insurance on your life if you 22 have named a beneficiary who survives you. 5. This will is not designed to reduce estate taxes. 23 6. This will treats adopted children and children born outside 24 25 of wedlock who would inherit if their parent died without a will the same way as children born or conceived during marriage. 26 27 7. You should keep this will in your safe deposit box or other safe place. By paying a small fee, you may file this will in your 28 county's probate court for safekeeping. You should tell your family 29

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whered make and sign a new will. the INSTRUCTIONS: 1. To have a Michigan statutory will, you must complete the will blanks on the will form. You may do this yourself, or direct is kept.someone to do it for you. You must either sign the will or direct someone else to sign it in your name and in your presence. . You 2. Read the entire Michigan statutory will carefully before may you begin filling in the blanks. If there is anything you do not make understand, you should ask a lawyer to explain it to you. and MICHIGAN STATUTORY WILL OF (Print or type your full name) siqn ARTICLE 1. DECLARATIONS a new will This is my will and I revoke any prior wills and codicils. I live in County, Michigan. at any My spouse is time. (Insert spouse's name or write "none") My children now living are: Ιf you marry or divor (Insert names or write "none") ARTICLE 2. DISPOSITION OF MY ASSETS се 2.1 CASH GIFTS TO PERSONS OR CHARITIES. after you (Optional) sign I can leave no more than 2 cash gifts. I make the following this cash gifts to the persons or charities in the amount stated here. will, you shoul

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Any transfer tax due upon my death shall be paid from the balance
1
    of my estate and not from these gifts. Full name and address of
2
    person or charity to receive cash gift (name only 1 person or
3
    charity here):
4
5
6
     (Insert name of person or charity)
7
     (Insert address)
8
9
    AMOUNT OF GIFT (In figures): $ _____
10
    AMOUNT OF GIFT (In words): _____ Dollars
11
12
    (Your signature)
    Full name and address of person or charity to receive cash gift
13
14
     (Name only 1 person or charity):
15
    (Insert name of person or charity)
16
17
    (Insert address)
18
    AMOUNT OF GIFT (In figures): $
19
    AMOUNT OF GIFT (In words): Dollars
20
21
22
    (Your signature)
                     2.2 PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.
23
24
         I may leave a separate list or statement, either in my
25
    handwriting or signed by me at the end, regarding gifts of specific
    books, jewelry, clothing, automobiles, furniture, and other
26
27
    personal and household items.
         I give my spouse all my books, jewelry, clothing, automobiles,
28
29
    furniture, and other personal and household items not included on
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such a separate list or statement. If I am not married at the time
I sign this will or if my spouse dies before me, my personal
representative shall distribute those items, as equally as
possible, among my children who survive me. If no children survive
me, these items shall be distributed as set forth in paragraph 2.3.
2.3 ALL OTHER ASSETS.

7 I give everything else I own to my spouse. If I am not married at the time I sign this will or if my spouse dies before me, I give 8 these assets to my children and the descendants of any deceased 9 10 child. If no spouse, children, or descendants of children survive 11 me, I choose 1 of the following distribution clauses by signing my name on the line after that clause. If I sign on both lines, if I 12 fail to sign on either line, or if I am not now married, these 13 14 assets will go under distribution clause (b).

15 Distribution clause, if no spouse, children, or descendants of 16 children survive me.

17 (Select only 1)

18 (a) One-half to be distributed to my heirs as if I did not
19 have a will, and one-half to be distributed to my spouse's heirs as
20 if my spouse had died just after me without a will.

22 (Your signature)

23 (b) All to be distributed to my heirs as if I did not have a24 will.

26 (Your signature)

27 28

25

21

ARTICLE 3. NOMINATIONS OF PERSONAL

REPRESENTATIVE, GUARDIAN, AND CONSERVATOR

29 Personal representatives, guardians, and conservators have a

great deal of responsibility. The role of a personal representative 1 is to collect your assets, pay debts and taxes from those assets, 2 and distribute the remaining assets as directed in the will. A 3 quardian is a person who will look after the physical well-being of 4 a child. A conservator is a person who will manage a child's assets 5 6 and make payments from those assets for the child's benefit. Select 7 them carefully. Also, before you select them, ask them whether they are willing and able to serve. 8 9 3.1 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 10 (Name at least 1) I nominate 11 (Insert name of person or eligible financial institution) 12 13 of to serve as personal representative. (Insert address) 14 15 If my first choice does not serve, I nominate 16 (Insert name of person or eligible financial institution) 17 of______ to serve as personal representative. 18 19 (Insert address) 3.2 GUARDIAN AND CONSERVATOR. 20 Your spouse may die before you. Therefore, if you have a child 21 under age 18, name an individual as guardian of the child, and an 22 23 individual or eligible financial institution as conservator of the 24 child's assets. The guardian and the conservator may, but need not 25 be, the same person. If a quardian or conservator is needed for a child of mine, I 26 27 nominate (Insert name of individual) 28 29 of _____ as guardian and

	(Insert address)
	(Insert name of individual or eligible financial institution) of to serve as conservator.
	(Insert address)
i	If my first choice cannot serve, I nominate
	(Insert name of individual)
	of as guardian and
)	(Insert address)
	(Insert name of individual or eligible financial institution)
	of to serve as conservator.
	(Insert address)
	3.3 BOND.
	A bond is a form of insurance in case your personal
	representative or a conservator performs improperly and jeopardize
	your assets. A bond is not required. You may choose whether you
	wish to require your personal representative and any conservator t
	serve with or without bond. Bond premiums would be paid out of you
	assets. (Select only 1)
	(a) My personal representative and any conservator I have
	named shall serve with bond.
	(Your signature)
5	(b) My personal representative and any conservator I have
	named shall serve without bond.
	(Your signature)

1	3.4 DEFINITIONS AND ADDITIONAL CLAUSES.
2	Definitions and additional clauses found at the end of this
3	form are part of this will.
4	I sign my name to this Michigan statutory will on
5	, 20
6	
7	(Your signature)
3	NOTICE REGARDING WITNESSES
9	You must use 2 adults as witnesses. It is preferable to have 3
0	adult witnesses. All the witnesses must observe you sign the will,
1	have you tell them you signed the will, or have you tell them the
2	will was signed at your direction in your presence.
3	STATEMENT OF WITNESSES
4	We sign below as witnesses, declaring that the individual who
5	is making this will appears to have sufficient mental capacity to
6	make this will and appears to be making this will freely, without
7	duress, fraud, or undue influence, and that the individual making
8	this will acknowledges that he or she the individual has read the
9	will, or has had it read to him or her, the individual, and
0	understands the contents of this will.
1	
2	(Print Name)
3	
4	(Signature of witness)
5	
6	(Address)
7	
8	(City) (State) (Zip)
9	

1 2	(Print name)
3	(Signature of witness)
4 5 6	(Address)
5 7 3	(City) (State) (Zip)
9 10	(Print name)
10 11 12	(Signature of witness)
13	(Address)
15	(City) (State) (Zip)
16	DEFINITIONS
.7	The following definitions and rules of construction apply to
.8	this Michigan statutory will:
9	(a) "Assets" means all types of property you can own, such as
)	real estate, stocks and bonds, bank accounts, business interests,
L	furniture, and automobiles.
2	(b) "Descendants" means your children, grandchildren, and
	their descendants.
	(c) "Descendants" or "children" includes individuals born or
	conceived during marriage, individuals legally adopted, and
	individuals born out of wedlock who would inherit if their parent
,	died without a will.
3	(d) "Jointly held assets" means those assets to which
9	ownership is transferred automatically upon the death of 1 of the

owners to the remaining owner or owners.

2 (e) "Spouse" means your husband or wife spouse at the time you
3 sign this will.

23

(f) Whenever a distribution under a Michigan statutory will is 4 5 to be made to an individual's descendants, the assets are to be 6 divided into as many equal shares as there are then living 7 descendants of the nearest degree of living descendants and deceased descendants of that same degree who leave living 8 descendants. Each living descendant of the nearest degree will 9 10 receive 1 share. The remaining shares, if any, are combined and 11 then divided in the same manner among the surviving descendants of the deceased descendants as if the surviving descendants who were 12 allocated a share and their surviving descendants had predeceased 13 14 the descendant. In this manner, all descendants who are in the same 15 generation will take an equal share.

16 (g) "Heirs" means those persons who would have received your 17 assets if you had died without a will, domiciled in Michigan, under 18 the laws that are then in effect.

19

(h) "Person" includes individuals and institutions.

20 (i) Plural and singular words include each other, where21 appropriate.

(j) If a Michigan statutory will states that a person shall perform an act, the person is required to perform that act. If a Michigan statutory will states that a person may do an act, the person's decision to do or not to do the act must be made in goodfaith exercise of the person's powers.

27 ADDITIONAL CLAUSES
 28 Powers of personal representative
 29 1. A personal representative has all powers of administration

given by Michigan law to personal representatives and, to the 1 extent money is not needed to meet debts and expenses currently 2 payable and are not immediately distributable, the power to invest 3 and reinvest the estate from time to time in accordance with the 4 Michigan prudent investor rule. In dividing and distributing the 5 6 estate, the personal representative may distribute partially or 7 totally in kind, may determine the value of distributions in kind 8 without reference to income tax bases, and may make non-pro rata distributions. 9

10 2. The personal representative may distribute estate assets 11 otherwise distributable to a minor beneficiary to the minor's conservator or, in amounts not exceeding \$5,000.00 \$25,000.00 per 12 year, either to the minor, if married before the effective date of 13 14 the 2023 amendatory act that amended this sentence; July 12, 2023; 15 to a parent or another adult with whom the minor resides and who 16 has the care, custody, or control of the minor; or to the quardian. 17 The personal representative is free of liability and is discharged 18 from further accountability for distributing assets in compliance 19 with this paragraph.

POWERS OF GUARDIAN AND CONSERVATOR

A guardian named in this will has the same authority with respect to the child as a parent having legal custody would have. A conservator named in this will has all of the powers conferred by law.

25 (3) The dollar amount described in this section must be26 adjusted as provided in section 1210.

Sec. 2806. As used in this section and sections 2807 to 2809:
(a) "Disposition or appointment of property" includes, but is
not limited to, a transfer of an item of property or another

20

benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument.

25

(b) "Divorce or annulment" means a divorce or annulment, or a
dissolution or declaration of invalidity of a marriage, that would
exclude the spouse as a surviving spouse within the meaning of
section 2801. A decree of separation that does not terminate the
status of husband and wife decedent's marriage is not a divorce for
purposes of this section and sections 2807 to 2809.

8 (c) "Divorced individual" includes, but is not limited to, an9 individual whose marriage has been annulled.

10 (d) "Governing instrument" means a governing instrument 11 executed by a divorced individual before the divorce from, or 12 annulment of his or her the individual's marriage to, his or her 13 the individual's former spouse.

14 (e) "Relative of the divorced individual's former spouse" 15 means an individual who is related to the divorced individual's 16 former spouse by blood, adoption, or affinity and who, after the 17 divorce or annulment, is not related to the divorced individual by 18 blood, adoption, or affinity.

(f) "Revocable" means, with respect to a disposition, 19 20 appointment, provision, or nomination, one under which the divorced 21 individual, at the time of the divorce or annulment, was alone 22 empowered, by law or under the governing instrument, to cancel the designation in favor of his or her the individual's former spouse 23 or former spouse's relative, whether or not the divorced individual 24 25 was then empowered to designate himself or herself in place of his or her the individual's former spouse or in place of his or her the 26 27 individual's former spouse's relative and whether or not the divorced individual then had the capacity to exercise the power. 28 29 Sec. 3605. (1) A person apparently having an interest in the

estate worth in excess of \$2,500.00 \$30,000.00 or a creditor having 1 a claim against the estate in excess of \$2,500.00 \$30,000.00 may 2 make a written demand that a personal representative give bond. The 3 demand must be filed with the register, and if appointment and 4 5 gualification have occurred, a copy must be mailed to the personal 6 representative. Upon filing of the demand, bond is required, but 7 the requirement ceases if the person demanding bond ceases to be 8 interested in the estate or if bond is excused as provided in section 3603 or 3604. After receipt of notice and until the filing 9 10 of the bond or cessation of the requirement of bond, the personal 11 representative shall refrain from exercising not exercise any powers of the fiduciary office except as necessary to preserve the 12 estate. Failure of the personal representative to meet a 13 14 requirement of bond by giving suitable bond within 28 days after 15 receipt of notice is cause for removal and appointment of a 16 successor personal representative.

17 (2) The dollar amount described in this section must be18 adjusted as provided in section 1210.

Sec. 3916. (1) In exchange for suitable receipts and following a court order if the administration is supervised, a fiduciary making final distribution shall deposit with the county treasurer the money or personal property the fiduciary has that belongs to any of the following:

24 (a) An heir, devisee, trust beneficiary, or claimant whose25 whereabouts the fiduciary cannot ascertain after diligent inquiry.

26 (b) An heir, devisee, trust beneficiary, or claimant who27 declines to accept the money awarded to the person.

28 (c) A person if the right of the person is the subject of29 appeal from an order of the court.

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(2) As an alternative to deposit with the county treasurer 1 under subsection (1), if the amount involved for a person described 2 under subsection (1)(a) or (b) is \$250.00 \$1,000.00 or less, the 3 4 fiduciary may distribute the amount as part of the residue of the 5 decedent's estate or to those entitled to the trust fund balance. 6 If the fiduciary has property other than money that belongs to a 7 person described in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the fiduciary may sell the property for the purpose of reducing it to money to be 8 deposited with the county treasurer. 9

10 (3) The fiduciary shall retain or file the county treasurer's 11 receipt for property deposited under this section in the same 12 fashion as though the fiduciary paid or delivered the money or 13 property to, and received a receipt from, the heir, devisee, trust 14 beneficiary, or claimant.

15 (4) The dollar amount described in this section must be16 adjusted as provided in section 1210.

17 Sec. 3917. (1) The county treasurer shall receive and safely 18 keep money deposited under authority of this act in a separate fund and keep a separate account for each distributee or claim. The 19 20 county treasurer shall deposit the money in a county depository at the current rate of interest, shall pay out from the fund upon the 21 order of the court, and shall turn over any surplus left in the 22 treasurer's hands at the termination of the treasurer's term of 23 24 office to the treasurer's successor. The county treasurer shall, at 25 the end of each year, render to the court, and to the county board of commissioners, a true account of that money. 26

27 (2) For the care of the money received under authority of this
28 act, the county treasurer may take 1% from the different amounts
29 paid out under court order unless the amount paid out to a single

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individual exceeds \$1,000.00, \$1,500.00, in which case the county treasurer shall take \$10.00 \$15.00 plus 1/2 of 1% of the excess of the amount over \$1,000.00.\$1,500.00.

(3) A person entitled to the money may petition the court 4 5 having jurisdiction for an order directing the county treasurer to 6 pay over money that is deposited with the county treasurer. Upon On 7 receiving the petition, the court shall make an order as to notice of the hearing as the court considers proper. Upon **On** satisfactory 8 proof being made to the court of the claimant's right to the money, 9 10 the court shall order the county treasurer to pay the money and 11 interest earned on the money, less the fee of the county treasurer, 12 to the claimant.

(4) If a person whose whereabouts are unknown or who declined 13 14 to accept the money does not make a claim to money deposited by a 15 fiduciary before the expiration of 3 years after the deposit date, 16 the money and interest earned on the money that would be 17 distributed under this section to the person, if alive, less expenses, shall must be distributed by court order to each person 18 who would be entitled to the money if the person had died before 19 20 the date that he or she became entitled to the money, and the person is forever barred from all claim or right to the money. 21

Sec. 3918. (1) A personal representative may discharge the personal representative's obligation to distribute to an individual under legal disability by distributing in a manner expressly provided in the will.

(2) Unless contrary to an express provision in the will, the
personal representative may discharge the personal representative's
obligation to distribute to an individual under legal disability as
authorized by section 5102 or another statute. If the personal

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representative knows that a conservator has been appointed for an 1 individual or that a proceeding for appointment of a conservator 2 for the individual is pending, the personal representative is 3 authorized to distribute only to the conservator. If the personal 4 representative knows that a guardian of the estate of an individual 5 6 with a developmental disability has been appointed under the mental 7 health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1001 to 330.2106, or that a 8 proceeding for appointment of a guardian of the estate for the individual with the developmental disability is pending, the 9 10 personal representative is authorized to distribute only to the 11 guardian of the estate.

12 (3) If the heir or devisee is under legal disability other
13 than minority, the personal representative is authorized to
14 distribute to any of the following:

15

(a) A trustee appointed by the court under section 3915(4).

16 (b) An attorney in fact who has authority under a power of 17 attorney to receive property for that person.individual.

18 (c) The spouse, parent, or other close relative with whom the 19 individual under legal disability resides if both of the following 20 are true:

21 22 (*i*) A conservator has not been appointed for the individual. (*ii*) The distribution is in amounts not exceeding \$5,000.00

\$25,000.00 a year or property not exceeding \$5,000.00 \$25,000.00 in
value, unless the court authorizes a higher amount or value.

(4) A person receiving money or property for an individual under legal disability shall use the money or property only for that individual's support and for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for goods and services necessary for that individual's support. Excess money and property shall must be preserved for the

1 individual's future support. The personal representative is not 2 responsible for the proper use of money or property by the 3 recipient if distribution is made under the authority of this 4 section.

5 (5) The dollar amounts described in this section must be6 adjusted as provided in section 1210.

7 8

Sec. 3959. (1) If estate The court may reopen an estate if either of the following applies:

9 (a) Estate property is discovered after an estate is settled
10 and either the personal representative is discharged or 1 year has
11 expired after a closing statement is filed. , or if there

12 (b) There is other good cause to reopen a previously
13 administered estate, including an estate administratively closed,
14 upon on petition of an interested person and notice as the court
15 directs. , the

16 (2) The court may appoint the same or a successor personal
17 representative to administer the subsequently discovered estate. If
18 a new appointment is made, unless the court orders otherwise, the
19 provisions of this act apply as appropriate. A claim previously
20 barred shall must not be asserted in the subsequent administration.

21 Sec. 3981. (1) A hospital, convalescent or nursing home, morque, or law enforcement agency holding \$500.00 \$1,500.00 or less 22 23 and wearing apparel of a decedent may deliver the money and wearing apparel to an individual furnishing identification and a sworn 24 25 statement that the individual is the decedent's spouse, child, or parent and that there is no application or petition pending for 26 27 administration of the decedent's estate. The hospital, home, morque, or law enforcement agency making the delivery is released 28 29 to the same extent as if delivery were made to a legally qualified

personal representative of the decedent's estate and is not required to see to the property's disposition. The individual to whom delivery is made is answerable for the property to a person with a prior right and accountable to a personal representative of the decedent's estate appointed after the delivery.

6 (2) The dollar amount described in this section must be7 adjusted as provided in section 1210.

8 Sec. 3982. (1) Upon On a showing of evidence, satisfactory to 9 the court, of payment of the expenses for the decedent's funeral 10 and burial and if the balance of a decedent's gross estate consists 11 of property of the value of \$15,000.00 \$50,000.00 or less, the 12 court may order that the property be turned over to the surviving 13 spouse or, if there is not a spouse, to the decedent's heirs.

14 (2) Upon On a showing of evidence, satisfactory to the court, 15 that the decedent's funeral or burial expenses are unpaid or were 16 paid by a person other than the estate, and if the balance of the 17 gross estate after payment of the expenses would consist of 18 property of the value of \$15,000.00 \$50,000.00 or less, the court 19 shall order that the property be first used to pay the unpaid 20 funeral and burial expenses, or to reimburse the person that paid those expenses, and may order that the balance be turned over to 21 the surviving spouse or, if there is not a spouse, to the 22 23 decedent's heirs.

(3) Other than a surviving spouse who qualifies for allowances
under this act or the decedent's minor children, an heir who
receives property through an order under this section is
responsible, for 63 days after the date of the order, for any
unsatisfied debt of the decedent up to the value of the property
received through the order. The court shall state in the order the

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1 condition on the distribution of property provided by this
2 subsection.

3 (4) If a decedent's estate meets the criteria for using the
4 procedure under either this section or section 3983 and if a person
5 is authorized by this act to use either procedure, a person, other
6 than the court, shall not require the authorized person to use 1
7 procedure rather than the other.

8 (5) Beginning January 1, 2024, when calculating the value of 9 the decedent's gross estate under subsection (1), if real property 10 included in the estate is encumbered by or used as security for an 11 indebtedness, the amount of the indebtedness, not to exceed 12 \$250,000.00, must be deducted from the value of the real property.

13 (6) (5) A dollar amount prescribed by this section shall must
14 be adjusted as provided in section 1210.

15 Sec. 3983. (1) After 28 days after a decedent's death, a 16 person indebted to the decedent or having possession of tangible 17 personal property or an instrument evidencing a debt, obligation, 18 stock, or chose in action belonging to the decedent shall pay the indebtedness or deliver the tangible personal property or the 19 20 instrument to a person claiming to be the decedent's successor upon on being presented with the decedent's death certificate and a 21 22 sworn statement made by or on behalf of the successor stating all 23 of the following:

(a) The estate does not include real property and the value of
the entire estate, wherever located, net of liens and encumbrances,
does not exceed \$15,000.00, \$50,000.00, adjusted as provided in
section 1210.

28

(b) Twenty-eight days have elapsed since the decedent's death.

29

(c) An application or petition for the appointment of a

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personal representative is not pending or has not been granted in 1 any jurisdiction. 2

(d) The claiming successor is entitled to payment or delivery 3 of the property. 4

(e) The name and address of each other person that is entitled 5 6 to a share of the property and the portion to which each is 7 entitled.

8 (2) A transfer agent of a security shall change the registered ownership on the books of a corporation from the decedent to the 9 10 successor or successors upon the presentation of a sworn statement 11 as provided in subsection (1).

(3) The state court administrative office shall develop and 12 13 make available a standardized form for use as a sworn statement 14 that can be used for the procedure authorized under subsection (1). 15 The form shall must include a notice that a false statement may 16 subject the person swearing to the statement to prosecution for 17 perjury.

Sec. 5102. (1) A person under a duty to pay or deliver money 18 or personal property to a minor may perform this duty by paying or 19 20 delivering the money or property, in an aggregate value that does not exceed \$5,000.00 \$50,000.00 each year, to any of the following: 21 22

(a) The minor if he or she the minor is married.

23 (b) An individual having the care and custody of the minor with whom the minor resides. 24

25

(c) A guardian of the minor.

(d) A financial institution incident to a deposit in a state 26 27 or federally insured savings account in the sole name of the minor with notice of the deposit to the minor. 28

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(2) This section does not apply if the person making payment

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or delivery knows that a conservator has been appointed or a
 proceeding for appointment of a conservator of the minor's estate
 is pending.

(3) Other than the minor or a financial institution, an 4 5 individual receiving money or property for a minor is obligated to 6 apply the money to the minor's support and education, but shall not 7 pay himself or herself except by way of reimbursement for out-of-8 pocket expenses for goods and services necessary for the minor's support. An excess amount shall must be preserved for the minor's 9 10 future support and education. A balance not used for those purposes 11 and property received for the minor shall must be turned over to the minor when majority is attained. A person who pays or delivers 12 money or property in accordance with this section is not 13 14 responsible for the proper application of the money or property.

15 (4) The dollar amount described in this section must be16 adjusted as provided in section 1210.

17 Sec. 5301. (1) If serving as guardian, the parent of an unmarried legally incapacitated individual may appoint by will, or 18 other writing signed by the parent and attested by at least 2 19 20 witnesses, a quardian for the legally incapacitated individual. If both parents are dead or the surviving parent is adjudged legally 21 incapacitated, and no standby guardian has been appointed under 22 23 section 5301c, a parental appointment by will or other writing becomes effective when, after having given 7 days' prior written 24 25 notice of intention to do so to the legally incapacitated individual and to the person having the care of the legally 26 27 incapacitated individual or to the nearest adult relative, the guardian files acceptance of appointment in the court in which the 28 29 will containing the nomination is probated or, if the nomination is

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contained in a nontestamentary nominating instrument or the 1 testator who made the nomination is not deceased, when the 2 guardian's acceptance is filed in the court at the place where the 3 legally incapacitated individual resides or is present. The notice 4 5 must state that the appointment may be terminated by filing a 6 written objection in the court as provided by subsection (4). If 7 both parents are dead, an effective appointment by the parent who 8 died later has priority.

(2) If serving as guardian, the spouse of a married legally 9 10 incapacitated individual may appoint by will, or other writing 11 signed by the spouse and attested by at least 2 witnesses, a 12 quardian of the legally incapacitated individual. The-If no standby quardian has been appointed under section 5301c, the appointment by 13 14 will or other writing becomes effective when, after having given 7 15 days' prior written notice of intention to do so to the legally 16 incapacitated individual and to the person having care of the 17 legally incapacitated individual or to the nearest adult relative, the guardian files acceptance of appointment in the court in which 18 19 the will containing the nomination is probated or, if the 20 nomination is contained in a nontestamentary nominating instrument 21 or the testator who made the nomination is not deceased, when the guardian's acceptance is filed in the court at the place where the 22 23 legally incapacitated individual resides or is present. The notice 24 must state that the appointment may be terminated by filing a 25 written objection in the court as provided by subsection (4). (3) An appointment effected by filing the guardian's 26

27 acceptance under a will probated in the state of the decedent's
28 domicile is effective in this state.

29

(4) Upon On the filing of the legally incapacitated

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individual's written objection to a guardian's appointment under 1 this section in either the court in which the will was probated or, 2 for a nontestamentary nominating instrument or a testamentary 3 nominating instrument made by a testator who is not deceased, the 4 court at the place where the legally incapacitated individual 5 6 resides or is present, the appointment is terminated. An objection 7 does not prevent appointment by the court in a proper proceeding of the parental or spousal nominee or another suitable person upon on 8 an adjudication of incapacity in a proceeding under sections 5302 9 10 to 5317.

11 Sec. 5301c. (1) At a hearing convened under this part, the 12 court may designate 1 or more standby guardians. The court may 13 designate as standby guardian a competent person that is suitable 14 and willing to serve in the order of priority under section 5313.

15 (2) The nominated standby guardian must receive a copy of the 16 petition nominating the person to serve, the court order 17 establishing or modifying guardianship, and the order designating 18 the standby guardian.

(3) A standby guardian shall file an acceptance of the
person's designation under subsection (2) within 28 days after
receiving notice of the order designating the standby guardian.

(4) If the standby guardian is unable or unwilling to serve,
the standby guardian shall promptly notify the court and interested
persons in writing.

(5) A standby guardian does not have authority to act unless
the guardian is unavailable for any reason, including any of the
following:

28

(a) The guardian dies.

29

(b) The guardian is permanently or temporarily unavailable.

1

(c) The court removes or suspends the guardian.

(6) During an emergency affecting the legally incapacitated 2 individual's welfare when the guardian is unavailable, the standby 3 guardian may temporarily assume the powers and duties of the 4 5 quardian. A person may rely on the standby guardian's 6 representation that the standby guardian has the authority to act 7 if the person is given the order issued under subsection (2) and acceptance filed under subsection (3). A person that acts in 8 9 reliance on the representations and documentation described in this 10 subsection without knowledge that the representations are incorrect 11 is not liable to any person for so acting and may assume without further inquiry the existence of the standby guardian's authority. 12

(7) A standby guardian's appointment as guardian is effective,
without further proceedings or reiteration of acceptance,
immediately on the guardian's unavailability as described in
subsection (5). The standby guardian has the same powers and duties
as the prior guardian.

(8) On assuming office, the standby guardian shall promptly 18 19 notify the court, any known agent appointed under a power of 20 attorney executed under section 5103, and interested persons. On 21 receiving notice under this subsection, the court may enter an 22 order appointing a standby guardian as guardian without the need 23 for additional proceedings. The guardian appointed under this 24 subsection shall serve the court's order on the interested persons. 25 Sec. 5303. (1) An individual in his or her the individual's

26 own behalf, or any person interested in the individual's welfare, 27 may petition for a finding of incapacity and appointment of a 28 guardian or designation of a standby guardian. The petition must 29 contain specific facts about the individual's condition and

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specific examples of the individual's recent conduct that
 demonstrate the need for a guardian's appointment.

(2) Before a petition is filed under this section, the court 3 4 shall provide the person intending to file the petition with 5 written information that sets forth alternatives to appointment of 6 a full quardian, including, but not limited to, a limited quardian, 7 conservator, patient advocate designation, do-not-resuscitate order, physician orders for scope of treatment form, or durable 8 power of attorney with or without limitations on purpose, 9 10 authority, or time period, and an explanation of each alternative.

(3) Upon On the filing of a petition under subsection (1), the court shall set a date for hearing on the issue of incapacity.
Unless the allegedly incapacitated individual has legal counsel of his or her the individual's own choice, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the person individual in the proceeding.

Sec. 5304. (1) If necessary, the court may order that an 17 18 individual alleged to be incapacitated be examined by a physician or mental health professional appointed by the court who shall 19 20 submit a report in writing to the court at least 5 days before the hearing set under section 5303. A report prepared as provided in 21 22 this subsection shall must not be made a part of the proceeding's public record, but shall must be available to the court or an 23 24 appellate court in which the proceeding is subject to review, to 25 the alleged incapacitated individual, to the petitioner, to their respective legal counsels, and to other persons as the court 26 27 directs. The report may be used as provided in the Michigan rules of evidence. 28

29

(2) The alleged incapacitated individual has the right to

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secure an independent evaluation, at his or her the individual's
 own expense or, if indigent, at the expense of the state.
 Compensation for an independent evaluation at public expense shall
 must be in an amount that, based upon on time and expense, the

5 court approves as reasonable.

6 (3) A report prepared under this section shall must contain
7 all of the following:

8 (a) A detailed description of the individual's physical or9 psychological infirmities.

10 (b) An explanation of how and to what extent each infirmity 11 interferes with the individual's ability to receive or evaluate 12 information in making decisions.

13 (c) A listing of all medications the individual is receiving,
14 the dosage of each medication, and a description of the effects
15 each medication has upon on the individual's behavior.

16 (d) A prognosis for improvement in the individual's condition17 and a recommendation for the most appropriate rehabilitation plan.

18 (e) The signatures of all individuals who performed the19 evaluations upon on which the report is based.

(4) The individual alleged to be incapacitated is entitled to be present at the hearing to appoint a guardian or designate a standby guardian in person, and to see or hear all evidence bearing upon on the individual's condition. If the individual wishes to be present at the hearing, all practical steps shall must be taken to ensure his or her the individual's presence, including, if necessary, moving the hearing site.

27 (5) The individual is entitled to be represented by legal
28 counsel, to present evidence, to cross-examine witnesses, including
29 the court-appointed physician or mental health professional and the

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1 visitor, and to trial by jury.

2 (6) The issue of incapacity may be determined at a closed
3 hearing without a jury if requested by the individual alleged to be
4 incapacitated or that individual's legal counsel.

Sec. 5305. (1) The duties of a guardian ad litem appointed for
an individual alleged to be incapacitated include all of the
following:

8

(a) Personally visiting the individual.

9 (b) Explaining to the individual the nature, purpose, and10 legal effects of a guardian's appointment.

11 (c) Explaining to the individual the hearing procedure and the 12 individual's rights in the hearing procedure, including, but not 13 limited to, all of the following:

14

(i) The right to contest the petition.

15 (ii) The right to request limits on the guardian's powers, 16 including a limitation on the guardian's power to execute on behalf 17 of the ward either of the following:

18 (A) A

(A) A do-not-resuscitate order.

19 (B) A physician orders for scope of treatment form.

20 (*iii*) The right to object to a particular person being appointed

21 guardian or designated as standby guardian.

22 (*iv*) The right to be present at the hearing.

23 (v) The right to be represented by legal counsel.

(vi) The right to have legal counsel appointed for the
individual if he or she the individual is unable to afford legal
counsel.

27 (d) Informing the individual that if a guardian is appointed,
28 the guardian may have the power to execute a do-not-resuscitate
29 order on behalf of the individual and, if meaningful communication

is possible, discern if the individual objects to having a do-not resuscitate order executed on his or her the individual's behalf.

3 (e) Informing the individual that if a guardian is appointed,
4 the guardian may have the power to execute a physician orders for
5 scope of treatment form on behalf of the individual and, if
6 meaningful communication is possible, discern if the individual
7 objects to having a physician orders for scope of treatment form
8 executed on his or her the individual's behalf.

9 (f) Informing the individual of the name of each person known
10 to be seeking appointment as guardian or designation as standby
11 guardian.

12 (g) Asking the individual and the petitioner about the amount 13 of cash and property readily convertible into cash that is in the 14 individual's estate.

15 (h) Making determinations, and informing the court of those16 determinations, on all of the following:

(i) Whether there are 1 or more appropriate alternatives to the appointment of a full guardian or whether 1 or more actions should be taken in addition to the appointment of a guardian. Before informing the court of his or her the guardian ad litem's determination under this subparagraph, the guardian ad litem shall consider the appropriateness of at least each of the following as alternatives or additional actions:

24 (A) Appointment of a limited guardian, including the specific
25 powers and limitation on those powers the guardian ad litem
26 believes appropriate.

(B) Appointment of a conservator or another protective order
under part 4 of this article. In the report informing the court of
the determinations under this subdivision, the guardian ad litem

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shall include an estimate of the amount of cash and property
 readily convertible into cash that is in the individual's estate.

3 (C) Execution of a patient advocate designation, do-not4 resuscitate order, physician orders for scope of treatment form, or
5 durable power of attorney with or without limitations on purpose,
6 authority, or duration.

7 (*ii*) Whether a disagreement or dispute related to the
8 guardianship petition might be resolved through court ordered
9 mediation.

10 (iii) Whether the individual wishes to be present at the 11 hearing.

12 (*iv*) Whether the individual wishes to contest the petition.
13 (*v*) Whether the individual wishes limits placed on the
14 guardian's powers.

15 (vi) Whether the individual objects to having a do-not16 resuscitate order executed on his or her the individual's behalf.

17 (vii) Whether the individual objects to having a physician
18 orders for scope of treatment form executed on his or her the
19 individual's behalf.

20 (viii) Whether the individual objects to a particular person
21 being appointed guardian or designated a standby guardian.

(2) The court shall not order compensation of the guardian ad
litem unless the guardian ad litem states on the record or in the
guardian ad litem's written report that he or she the guardian ad
litem has complied with subsection (1).

26 (3) If the individual alleged to be incapacitated wishes to
27 contest the petition, to have limits placed on the guardian's
28 powers, or to object to a particular person being appointed
29 guardian or designated as standby guardian and if legal counsel has

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not been secured, the court shall appoint legal counsel to represent the individual alleged to be incapacitated. If the individual alleged to be incapacitated is indigent, this state shall bear the expense of legal counsel.

5 (4) If the individual alleged to be incapacitated requests
6 legal counsel or the guardian ad litem determines it is in the
7 individual's best interest to have legal counsel, and if legal
8 counsel has not been secured, the court shall appoint legal
9 counsel. If the individual alleged to be incapacitated is indigent,
10 this state shall bear the expense of legal counsel.

11 (5) If the individual alleged to be incapacitated has legal 12 counsel appointed under subsection (3) or (4), the appointment of a 13 guardian ad litem terminates.

Sec. 5306a. (1) An individual for whom a guardian is sought or has been appointed under section 5306 has all of the following rights:

17 (a) To object to the appointment of a successor guardian by18 will or other writing, as provided in section 5301.

19 (b) To have the guardianship proceeding commenced and 20 conducted in the place where the individual resides or is present 21 or, if the individual is admitted to an institution by a court, in 22 the county in which the court is located, as provided in section 23 5302.

(c) To petition on his or her the individual's own behalf for
the appointment of a guardian or designation of a standby guardian,
as provided in section 5303.

27 (d) To have legal counsel of his or her the individual's own
28 choice represent him or her on the petition to appoint a guardian
29 or designate a standby guardian, as provided in sections 5303,

5304, and 5305. 1

(e) If he or she the individual is not represented by legal 2 counsel, to the appointment of a guardian ad litem to represent the 3 4 individual on the petition to appoint a quardian or designate a 5 standby guardian, as provided in section 5303.

6

(f) To an independent evaluation of his or her the 7 individual's capacity by a physician or mental health professional, at public expense if he or she the individual is indigent, as 8 provided in section 5304. 9

10 (g) To be present at the hearing on the petition to appoint a 11 quardian or designate a standby quardian and to have all practical steps taken to ensure this, including, if necessary, moving the 12 hearing site, as provided by section 5304. 13

14 (h) To see or hear all the evidence presented in the hearing 15 on the petition to appoint a quardian or designate a standby 16 guardian, as provided in section 5304.

17 (i) To present evidence and cross-examine witnesses in the 18 hearing on the petition to appoint a guardian or designate a standby guardian, as provided in section 5304. 19

20 (j) To a trial by jury on the petition to appoint a quardian or designate a standby guardian, as provided in section 5304. 21

22 (k) To a closed hearing on the petition to appoint a guardian, 23 as provided in section 5304.

24 (1) If a quardian ad litem is appointed, to be personally visited by the guardian ad litem, as provided in section 5305. 25

26 (m) If a guardian ad litem is appointed, to an explanation by 27 the quardian ad litem of the nature, purpose, and legal effects of a guardian's appointment, as provided in section 5305. 28

29

(n) If a guardian ad litem is appointed, to an explanation by

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the guardian ad litem of the individual's rights in the hearing
 procedure, as provided in section 5305.

3 (o) If a guardian ad litem is appointed, to be informed by the 9 guardian ad litem of the right to contest the petition, to request 9 limits on the guardian's powers, to object to a particular person 9 being appointed guardian or designated as standby guardian, to be 9 present at the hearing, to be represented by legal counsel, and to 9 have legal counsel appointed if the individual is unable to afford 9 legal counsel, as provided in section 5305.

10 (p) To be informed of the name of each person known to be 11 seeking appointment as guardian or designation as standby guardian, 12 including, if a guardian ad litem is appointed, to be informed of 13 the names by the guardian ad litem as provided in section 5305.

14 (q) To require that proof of incapacity and the need for a
15 guardian be proven by clear and convincing evidence, as provided in
16 section 5306.

17 (r) To the limitation of the powers and period of time of a
18 guardianship to only the amount and time that is necessary, as
19 provided in section 5306.

20 (s) To a guardianship designed to encourage the development of21 maximum self-reliance and independence as provided in section 5306.

(t) To prevent the grant of powers to a guardian if those
powers are already held by a valid patient advocate, as provided in
section 5306.

(u) To periodic review of the guardianship by the court,
including the right to a hearing and the appointment of an attorney
if issues arise upon the review of the guardianship, as provided in
section 5309.

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(v) To, at any time, seek modification or termination of the

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1 guardianship by informal letter to the judge, as provided in 2 section 5310.

3 (w) To a hearing within 28 days of requesting a review,
4 modification, or termination of the guardianship, as provided in
5 section 5310.

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6 (x) To the same rights on a petition for modification or
7 termination of the guardianship including the appointment of a
8 visitor as apply to a petition for appointment of a guardian, as
9 provided in section 5310.

10 (y) To personal notice of a petition for appointment or
11 removal of a guardian or the designation or change in designation
12 of a standby guardian, as provided in section 5311.

13 (z) To written notice of the nature, purpose, and legal
14 effects of the appointment of a guardian, as provided in section
15 5311.

16 (aa) To choose the person who will serve as guardian and the 17 person designated as standby guardian, if the chosen person is 18 suitable and willing to serve, as provided in section sections 5313 19 and 5301c, as applicable.

(bb) To consult with the guardian about major decisions
affecting the individual, if meaningful conversation is possible,
as provided in section 5314.

23 (cc) To quarterly visits by the guardian, as provided in24 section 5314.

(dd) To have the guardian notify the court within 14 days of achange in the individual's residence, as provided in section 5314.

27 (ee) To have the guardian secure services to restore the
28 individual to the best possible state of mental and physical well29 being so that the individual can return to self-management at the

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earliest possible time, as provided in section 5314.

2 (ff) To have the guardian take reasonable care of the
3 individual's clothing, furniture, vehicles, and other personal
4 effects, as provided in section 5314.

(2) A guardian ad litem shall inform the ward in writing of 5 6 his or her the ward's rights enumerated in this section. The state 7 court administrative office and the office of services to the aging created in section 5 of the older Michiganians act, 1981 PA 180, 8 <u>MCL 400.585</u>, health and aging services administration created under 9 10 Executive Reorganization Order No. 2021-2, MCL 400.562, shall 11 promulgate a form to be used to give the written notice under this section, which shall must include space for the court to include 12 information on how to contact the court or other relevant personnel 13 14 with respect to the rights enumerated in this section.

Sec. 5310. (1) On petition of the guardian and subject to the filing and approval of a report prepared as required by section 5314, the court shall accept the guardian's resignation and make any other order that is appropriate.

(2) The ward, a person appointed guardian in a will or other 19 20 writing by a parent or spouse under section 5301, or a-any other person interested in the ward's welfare may petition for an order 21 22 removing the guardian, changing the designated standby guardian, 23 appointing a successor guardian, modifying the guardianship's terms, or terminating the guardianship. A request for this order 24 25 may be made by informal letter to the court or judge. If a request under this subsection is made by the person appointed by will or 26 27 other writing under section 5301, the person shall also present proof of the person's appointment by will or other writing. A 28 29 person who knowingly interferes with the transmission of this kind

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1 of request to the court or judge is subject to a finding of 2 contempt of court.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in the order finding 3 incapacity, upon on receiving a petition or request under this 4 section, the court shall set a date for a hearing to be held within 5 6 28 days after the receipt of the petition or request. An order 7 finding incapacity may specify a minimum period, not exceeding 182 days, during which a petition or request for a finding that a ward 8 is no longer an incapacitated individual, or for an order removing 9 10 the guardian, modifying the guardianship's terms, or terminating 11 the guardianship, shall must not be filed without special leave of 12 the court.

(4) Before removing a guardian, appointing a successor 13 14 guardian, changing the designated standby guardian, modifying the 15 quardianship's terms, or terminating a quardianship, and following 16 the same procedures to safeguard the ward's rights as apply to a 17 petition for a quardian's appointment, the court may send a visitor to the present quardian's residence and to the place where the ward 18 19 resides or is detained to observe conditions and report in writing 20 to the court.

Sec. 5311. (1) In a proceeding for the appointment or removal of an incapacitated individual's guardian, other than the appointment of a temporary guardian or temporary suspension of a guardian, or to designate a standby guardian or change the designated standby guardian, notice of hearing must be given to each of the following:

27 (a) The ward or the individual alleged to be incapacitated and28 that individual's spouse, parents, and adult children.

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(b) A person who is serving as the guardian or conservator or

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who has the individual's care and custody.

2 (c) If known, a person named as attorney in fact under a3 durable power of attorney.

4 (d) The standby guardian or the person nominated to be5 designated as standby guardian.

6 (e) (d) If no other person is notified under subdivision (a),
7 (b), or (c), or (d), at least 1 of the individual's closest adult
8 relatives, if any can be found.

9 (2) Notice must be served personally on the alleged
10 incapacitated individual. Notice to all other persons must be given
11 as prescribed by court rule. Waiver of notice by the individual
12 alleged to be incapacitated is not effective unless the individual
13 attends the hearing or a waiver of notice is confirmed in an
14 interview with the visitor.

15 (3) In a proceeding for a guardian's appointment or 16 designation of a standby guardian under sections 5303 and 5304, a 17 copy of the petition must be attached to the hearing notice, and 18 the notice to the alleged incapacitated individual must contain all 19 of the following information:

20 (a) The nature, purpose, and legal effects of the appointment
21 of a guardian or designation of a standby guardian.

(b) The alleged incapacitated individual's rights in theproceeding, including the right to appointed legal counsel.

Sec. 5313. (1) The court may appoint a competent person as guardian of a legally incapacitated individual. The court shall not appoint as a guardian an agency, public or private, that financially benefits from directly providing housing, medical, mental health, or social services to the legally incapacitated individual. If the court determines that the ward's property needs

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protection, the court shall order the guardian to furnish a bond or
 shall include restrictions in the letters of guardianship as
 necessary to protect the property.

4 (2) In appointing a guardian under this section, the court
5 shall appoint a person, if suitable and willing to serve, in the
6 following order of priority:

7 (a) A person previously appointed, qualified, and serving in
8 good standing as guardian for the legally incapacitated individual
9 in this state or another state.

10 (b) A person the individual subject to the petition chooses to11 serve as guardian.

12 (c) A person nominated as guardian in a durable power of13 attorney or other writing by the individual subject to the14 petition.

15 (d) A person named by the individual as a patient advocate or16 attorney in fact in a durable power of attorney.

17 (e) A person appointed by a parent or spouse of a legally
18 incapacitated individual by will or other writing under section
19 5301.

(3) If there is no person chosen, nominated, or named under
subsection (2), or if none of the persons listed in subsection (2)
are suitable or willing to serve, the court may appoint as a
guardian an individual who is related to the individual who is the
subject of the petition in the following order of preference:

25 (a) The legally incapacitated individual's spouse. This
26 subdivision shall be is considered to include a person nominated by
27 will or other writing signed by a deceased spouse.

28 29 (b) An adult child of the legally incapacitated individual.(c) A parent of the legally incapacitated individual. This

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subdivision shall be is considered to include a person nominated by
will or other writing signed by a deceased parent.

3 (d) A relative of the legally incapacitated individual with
4 whom the individual has resided for more than 6 months before the
5 filing of the petition.

6 (e) A person nominated by a person who is caring for the
7 legally incapacitated individual or paying benefits to the legally
8 incapacitated individual.

9 (4) If none of the persons as designated or listed in
10 subsection (2) or (3) are suitable or willing to serve, the court
11 may appoint any competent person who is suitable and willing to
12 serve, including a professional guardian as provided in section
13 5106.

14 Sec. 5314. If meaningful communication is possible, a legally 15 incapacitated individual's guardian shall consult with the legally 16 incapacitated individual before making a major decision affecting 17 the legally incapacitated individual. To the extent a guardian of a 18 legally incapacitated individual is granted powers by the court under section 5306, the quardian is responsible for the ward's 19 20 care, custody, and control, but is not liable to third persons because of that responsibility for the ward's acts. In particular 21 and without qualifying the previous sentences, a guardian has all 22 23 of the following powers and duties, to the extent granted by court 24 order:

(a) The custody of the person of the ward and the power to
establish the ward's place of residence in or outside this state.
The guardian shall visit the ward within 3 months after the
guardian's appointment and not less than once within 3 months after
each previous visit. The guardian shall notify the court within 14

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days of a change in the ward's place of residence or a change in
 the guardian's place of residence.

(b) If entitled to custody of the ward, the duty to make 3 provision for the ward's care, comfort, and maintenance and, when 4 appropriate, arrange for the ward's training and education. The 5 6 guardian shall secure services to restore the ward to the best 7 possible state of mental and physical well-being so that the ward 8 can return to self-management at the earliest possible time. Without regard to custodial rights of the ward's person, the 9 10 guardian shall take reasonable care of the ward's clothing, 11 furniture, vehicles, and other personal effects and commence a protective proceeding if the ward's other property needs 12 protection. If a quardian commences a protective proceeding because 13 14 the guardian believes that it is in the ward's best interest to 15 sell or otherwise dispose of the ward's real property or interest 16 in real property, the court may appoint the quardian as special 17 conservator and authorize the special conservator to proceed under 18 section 5423(3). A quardian shall not otherwise sell the ward's 19 real property or interest in real property.

20 (c) The power to give the consent or approval that is 21 necessary to enable the ward to receive medical, mental health, or 22 other professional care, counsel, treatment, or service. However, a guardian does not have and shall not exercise the power to give the 23 24 consent to or approval for inpatient hospitalization unless the 25 court expressly grants the power in its order. If the ward objects or actively refuses mental health treatment, the guardian or any 26 27 other interested person must follow the procedures provided in chapter 4 of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1400 to 28 29 330.1490, to petition the court for an order to provide involuntary

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mental health treatment. The power of a guardian to execute a do-1 not-resuscitate order under subdivision (d), execute a nonopioid 2 directive form under subdivision (f), or execute a physician orders 3 for scope of treatment form under subdivision (q) does not affect 4 5 or limit the power of a guardian to consent to a physician's order 6 to withhold resuscitative measures in a hospital. As used in this 7 subdivision, "involuntary mental health treatment" means that term as defined in section 400 of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, 8 MCL 330.1400. 9

10 (d) The power to execute, reaffirm, and revoke a do-not-11 resuscitate order on behalf of a ward. However, a guardian shall 12 not execute a do-not-resuscitate order unless the guardian does all 13 of the following:

14 (i) Not more than 14 days before executing the do-not-15 resuscitate order, visits the ward and, if meaningful communication 16 is possible, consults with the ward about executing the do-not-17 resuscitate order.

18 (*ii*) Consults directly with the ward's attending physician as
19 to the specific medical indications that warrant the do-not20 resuscitate order.

(e) If a guardian executes a do-not-resuscitate order under subdivision (d), not less than annually after the do-notresuscitate order is first executed, the duty to do all of the following:

(i) Visit the ward and, if meaningful communication is
possible, consult with the ward about reaffirming the do-notresuscitate order.

28 (ii) Consult directly with the ward's attending physician as to29 specific medical indications that may warrant reaffirming the do-

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1 not-resuscitate order.

2 (f) The power to execute, reaffirm, and revoke a nonopioid3 directive form on behalf of a ward.

4 (g) The power to execute, reaffirm, and revoke a physician
5 orders for scope of treatment form on behalf of a ward. However, a
6 guardian shall not execute a physician orders for scope of
7 treatment form unless the guardian does all of the following:

8 (i) Not more than 14 days before executing the physician orders
9 for scope of treatment form, visits the ward and, if meaningful
10 communication is possible, consults with the ward about executing
11 the physician orders for scope of treatment form.

12 (*ii*) Consults directly with the ward's attending physician as
13 to the specific medical indications that warrant the physician
14 orders for scope of treatment form.

(h) If a guardian executes a physician orders for scope of treatment form under subdivision (f), (g), not less than annually after the physician orders for scope of treatment form is first executed, the duty to do all of the following:

19 (i) Visit the ward and, if meaningful communication is
20 possible, consult with the ward about reaffirming the physician
21 orders for scope of treatment form.

(ii) Consult directly with the ward's attending physician as to
specific medical indications that may warrant reaffirming the
physician orders for scope of treatment form.

25 (i) If a conservator for the ward's estate is not appointed,26 the power to do any of the following:

27 (i) Institute a proceeding to compel a person under a duty to
28 support the ward or to pay money for the ward's welfare to perform
29 that duty.

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1 (ii) Receive money and tangible property deliverable to the 2 ward and apply the money and property for the ward's support, care, 3 and education. The quardian shall not use money from the ward's 4 estate for room and board that the guardian or the guardian's 5 spouse, parent, or child have furnished the ward unless a charge 6 for the service is approved by court order made on notice to at 7 least 1 of the ward's next of kin, if notice is possible. The 8 quardian shall exercise care to conserve any excess for the ward's 9 needs.

(j) The duty to report the condition of the ward and the ward's estate that is subject to the guardian's possession or control, as required by the court, but not less often than annually. The guardian shall also serve the report required under this subdivision on the ward and interested persons as specified in the Michigan court rules. A report under this subdivision must contain all of the following:

17

(i) The ward's current mental, physical, and social condition.

18 (ii) Improvement or deterioration in the ward's mental,19 physical, and social condition that occurred during the past year.

20 (iii) The ward's present living arrangement and changes in his
21 or her the ward's living arrangement that occurred during the past
22 year.

23 (*iv*) Whether the guardian recommends a more suitable living24 arrangement for the ward.

25 (v) Medical treatment, including mental health treatment,
26 received by the ward.

27 (vi) Whether the guardian has executed, reaffirmed, or revoked
28 a do-not-resuscitate order on behalf of the ward during the past
29 year.

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(vii) Whether the guardian has executed, reaffirmed, or revoked
 a nonopioid directive form on behalf of the ward during the past
 year.

4 (viii) Whether the guardian has executed, reaffirmed, or revoked
5 a physician orders for scope of treatment form on behalf of the
6 ward during the past year.

7

(ix) Services received by the ward.

8 (x) A list of the guardian's visits with, and activities on9 behalf of, the ward.

10 (xi) A recommendation as to the need for continued11 guardianship.

12 (xii) If a standby guardian has been designated, a statement
13 signed by the standby guardian that the standby guardian continues
14 to be willing to serve in the event of the unavailability, death,
15 incapacity, or resignation of the guardian.

(k) If a conservator is appointed, the duty to pay to the conservator, for management as provided in this act, the amount of the ward's estate received by the guardian in excess of the amount the guardian expends for the ward's current support, care, and education. The guardian shall account to the conservator for the amount expended.

22 Sec. 5507. (1) A patient advocate designation may include a 23 statement of the patient's desires on care, custody, and medical 24 treatment or mental health treatment, or both. A patient advocate 25 designation may also include a statement of the patient's desires 26 on the making of an anatomical gift of all or part of the patient's 27 body under part 101 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 28 333.10101 to 333.10123. The statement regarding an anatomical gift 29 under this subsection may include a statement of the patient's

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desires regarding the resolution of a conflict between the terms of 1 the advance health care directive and the administration of means 2 necessary to ensure the medical suitability of the anatomical gift. 3 The patient may authorize the patient advocate to exercise 1 or 4 5 more powers concerning the patient's care, custody, medical 6 treatment, mental health treatment, the making of an anatomical 7 gift, or the resolution of a conflict between the terms of the 8 advance health care directive and the administration of means necessary to ensure the medical suitability of the anatomical gift 9 10 that the patient could have exercised on his or her the patient's 11 own behalf.

(2) A patient advocate designation may also include the
patient's instructions about how the patient advocate is to make
decisions.

15 (3) (2) A patient may designate in the patient advocate 16 designation a successor individual as a patient advocate who may 17 exercise the powers described in subsection (1) for the patient if 18 the first individual named as patient advocate does not accept, is 19 incapacitated, resigns, or is removed.

(4) (3) Before a patient advocate designation is implemented,
a copy of the patient advocate designation must be given to the
proposed patient advocate and must be given to a successor patient
advocate before the successor acts as patient advocate. Before
acting as a patient advocate, the proposed patient advocate must
sign an acceptance of the patient advocate designation.

26 (5) (4)—The acceptance of a designation as a patient advocate
27 must include substantially all of the following statements:

28 1. This patient advocate designation is not effective unless29 the patient is unable to participate in decisions regarding the

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patient's medical or mental health, as applicable. If this patient advocate designation includes the authority to make an anatomical gift as described in section 5506, the authority remains exercisable after the patient's death.

2. A patient advocate shall not exercise powers concerning the
patient's care, custody, and medical or mental health treatment
that the patient, if the patient were able to participate in the
decision, could not have exercised on his or her the patient's own
behalf.

10 3. This patient advocate designation cannot be used to make a 11 medical treatment decision to withhold or withdraw treatment from a 12 patient who is pregnant that would result in the pregnant patient's 13 death.

4. A patient advocate may make a decision to withhold or withdraw treatment that would allow a patient to die only if the patient has expressed in a clear and convincing manner that the patient advocate is authorized to make such a decision, and that the patient acknowledges that such a decision could or would allow the patient's death.

5. A patient advocate shall not receive compensation for the
performance of his or her the patient advocate's authority, rights,
and responsibilities, but a patient advocate may be reimbursed for
actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his or
her the patient advocate's authority, rights, and responsibilities.

6. A patient advocate shall act in accordance with the
standards of care applicable to fiduciaries when acting for the
patient and shall act consistent with the patient's best interests.
The known desires of the patient expressed or evidenced while the
patient is able to participate in medical or mental health

1 treatment decisions are presumed to be in the patient's best 2 interests.

3 7. A patient may revoke his or her the patient's patient
4 advocate designation at any time and in any manner sufficient to
5 communicate an intent to revoke.

8. A patient may waive his or her the patient's right to
revoke the patient advocate designation as to the power to make
mental health treatment decisions, and if such a the waiver is
made, his or her the patient's ability to revoke as to certain
treatment will be delayed for 30 days after the patient
communicates his or her the patient's intent to revoke.

9. A patient advocate may revoke his or her the patient
advocate's acceptance of the patient advocate designation at any
time and in any manner sufficient to communicate an intent to
revoke.

16 10. A patient admitted to a health facility or agency has the
17 rights enumerated in section 20201 of the public health code, 1978
18 PA 368, MCL 333.20201.

19

Sec. 7103. As used in this article:

20 (a) "Action", with respect to a trustee, includes an act or a21 failure to act.

(b) "Ascertainable standard" means a standard relating to an
individual's health, education, support, or maintenance within the
meaning of section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the internal
revenue code of 1986, 26 USC 2041 and 2514.

(c) "Charitable trust" means a trust, or portion of a trust,
created for a charitable purpose described in section 7405(1) if
the charitable purpose is a material purpose of the trust.

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(d) "Discretionary trust provision" means a provision in a

trust, regardless of whether the terms of the trust provide a standard for the exercise of the trustee's discretion and regardless of whether the trust contains a spendthrift provision, that provides that the trustee has discretion, or words of similar import, to determine 1 or more of the following:

6 (i) Whether to distribute to or for the benefit of an
7 individual or a class of beneficiaries the income or principal or
8 both of the trust.

9 (*ii*) The amount, if any, of the income or principal or both of
10 the trust to distribute to or for the benefit of an individual or a
11 class of beneficiaries.

12 (*iii*) Who, if any, among a class of beneficiaries will receive13 income or principal or both of the trust.

14 (*iv*) Whether the distribution of trust property is from income15 or principal or both of the trust.

16 (v) When to pay income or principal, except that a power to 17 determine when to distribute income or principal within or with 18 respect to a calendar or taxable year of the trust is not a 19 discretionary trust provision if the distribution must be made.

20 (e) "Interests of the trust beneficiaries" means the21 beneficial interests provided in the terms of the trust.

(f) "Power of withdrawal" means a presently exercisable
general power of appointment other than a power that is either of
the following:

25 (i) Exercisable by a trustee and limited by an ascertainable26 standard.

27 (ii) Exercisable by another person only on consent of the28 trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

29

(g) "Qualified trust beneficiary" means a either of the

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1 following:

2 (i) A trust beneficiary to whom the settlor intends to benefit
3 as a material purpose of the trust and to whom 1 or more of the
4 following apply on the date the trust beneficiary's qualification
5 is determined:

6 (A) (i) The trust beneficiary is a distributee or permissible
7 distributee of trust income or principal.

8 (B) (ii) The trust beneficiary would be a distributee or
9 permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the
10 interests of the distributees under the trust described in
11 subparagraph (i) sub-subparagraph (A) terminated on that date
12 without causing the trust to terminate.

13 (C) (iii) The trust beneficiary would be a distributee or
14 permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust
15 terminated on that date.

(*ii*) If on the date a trust beneficiary's qualification is
determined there is no trust beneficiary described in subparagraph
(*i*), a trust beneficiary to whom 1 or more of the following apply on
the date the trust beneficiary's qualification is determined:

20 (A) The trust beneficiary is a distributee or permissible21 distributee of trust income or principal.

(B) The trust beneficiary would be a distributee or
permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the
interests of the distributees under the trust described in subsubparagraph (A) terminated on that date without causing the trust
to terminate.

(C) The trust beneficiary would be a distributee or
permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust
terminated on that date.

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(h) "Revocable", as applied to a trust, means revocable by the settlor without the consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest. A trust's characterization as revocable is not affected by the settlor's lack of capacity to exercise the power of revocation, regardless of whether an agent of the settlor under a durable power of attorney, a conservator of the settlor, or a plenary guardian of the settlor is serving.

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8 (i) "Settlor" means a person, including a testator or a
9 trustee, who creates a trust. If more than 1 person creates a
10 trust, each person is a settlor of the portion of the trust
11 property attributable to that person's contribution. The lapse,
12 release, or waiver of a power of appointment does not cause the
13 holder of a power of appointment to be treated as a settlor of the

15 (j) "Spendthrift provision" means a term of a trust that 16 restrains either the voluntary or involuntary transfer of a trust 17 beneficiary's interest.

(k) "Support provision" means a provision in a trust that 18 provides the trustee shall distribute income or principal or both 19 20 for the health, education, support, or maintenance of a trust beneficiary, or language of similar import. A provision in a trust 21 that provides a trustee has discretion whether to distribute income 22 23 or principal or both for these purposes or to select from among a class of beneficiaries to receive distributions under the trust 24 25 provision is not a support provision, but rather is a discretionary 26 trust provision.

27 (l) "Trust beneficiary" means a person to whom 1 or both of the28 following apply:

29

(i) The person has a present or future beneficial interest in a

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1 trust, vested or contingent.

2 (*ii*) The person holds a power of appointment over trust
3 property in a capacity other than that of trustee or trust
4 director.

5 (m) "Trust director" means that term as defined in section6 7703a.

7 (n) "Trust instrument" means a governing instrument that
8 contains the terms of the trust, including any amendment to a term
9 of the trust.

Sec. 7105. (1) Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, this article governs the duties and powers of a trustee, relations among trustees, and the rights and interests of a trust beneficiary.

14 (2) The terms of a trust prevail over any provision of this15 article except the following:

16 (a) The requirements under sections 7401 and 7402(1)(e) for 17 creating a trust.

18 (b) Except as otherwise provided in sections 7703a and 7703b,
19 the duty of a trustee to administer a trust in accordance with
20 section 7801.

(c) The requirement under section 7404 that the trust have a
purpose that is lawful, not contrary to public policy, and possible
to achieve.

24 (d) The duration limits specified in all of the following:

25 (i) Section 7408 for the care of animals.

26 (*ii*) Section 7409 for other noncharitable purpose trusts.

27 (iii) Section 7409a for nondisclosure periods.

(e) (d) The power of the court to modify or terminate a trust
 under sections 7410, 7412(1) to (3), 7414(2), 7415, and 7416.

(f) (e) The effect of a spendthrift provision, a support
 provision, and a discretionary trust provision on the rights of
 certain creditors and assignees to reach a trust as provided in
 part 5.

5 (g) (f) The power of the court under section 7702 to require,
6 dispense with, or modify or terminate a bond.

7 (h) (g) The power of the court under section 7708(2) to adjust
8 a trustee's compensation specified in the terms of the trust that
9 is unreasonably low or high.

10 (i) (h)—The obligations imposed on a trust director in section 11 7703a(4) and (5).

12 (j) (i) The Except as provided in section 7409a, the duty 13 under section 7814(2)(a) to (c) to provide beneficiaries with the 14 terms of the trust and information about the trust's property, and 15 to notify qualified trust beneficiaries of an irrevocable trust of 16 the existence of the trust and the identity of the trustee.

17 (k) (j) The power of the court to order the trustee to provide
18 statements of account and other information under section 7814(4).

19 (l) (k) The effect of an exculpatory term under section
20 7703a(5)(b) or 7908.

21 (m) (*l*)—The effect of a release of a trustee or trust director
22 from liability for breach of trust under section 7703a(8).

(n) (m) The rights under sections 7910 to 7913 of a person
 other than a trustee or beneficiary.

25 (o) (n) Periods of limitation under this article for
26 commencing a judicial proceeding.

27 (p) (o) The power of the court to take action and exercise
28 jurisdiction.

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(q) (p) The subject-matter jurisdiction of the court and venue

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for commencing a proceeding as provided in sections 7203 and 7204.

(r) (q) The requirement under section 7113 that a provision in
a trust that purports to penalize an interested person for
contesting the trust or instituting another proceeding relating to
the trust shall must not be given effect if probable cause exists
for instituting a proceeding contesting the trust or another
proceeding relating to the trust.

8 (s) (r) The requirement under section 7703b(2)(d) regarding
9 the eligibility of a trust's sole beneficiary to be a separate
10 trustee as that term is defined in section 7703b.

Sec. 7110. (1) A charitable organization expressly named in the terms of a trust to receive distributions under the terms of a charitable trust has the rights of a qualified trust beneficiary under this article if 1 or more of the following are applicable to the charitable organization on the date the charitable organization's qualification is being determined:

17 (a) The charitable organization is a distributee or18 permissible distributee of trust income or principal.

19 (b) The charitable organization would be a distributee or 20 permissible distributee of trust income or principal on the 21 termination of the interests of other distributees or permissible 22 distributees then receiving or eligible to receive distributions.

(c) The charitable organization would be a distributee or
permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust
terminated on that date.

(2) A person appointed to enforce a trust created for the care
 of an animal under section 7408 or another noncharitable purpose as
 provided in section 2722 trust under section 7409 has the rights of
 a qualified trust beneficiary under this article.

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1 (3) During the nondisclosure period of a trust described in 2 section 7409a, a person granted a nondisclosure correlative right 3 or protection power over the trust has the rights of a qualified 4 trust beneficiary under this article.

5 (4) (3) The attorney general of this state has the following
6 rights with respect to a charitable trust having its principal
7 place of administration in this state:

8 (a) The rights provided in the supervision of trustees for9 charitable purposes act, 1961 PA 101, MCL 14.251 to 14.266.

10 (b) The right to notice of any judicial proceeding and any11 nonjudicial settlement agreement under section 7111.

Sec. 7302. (1) The To the extent there is no conflict of 12 interest between the holder of a power of appointment and the 13 14 person represented with respect to a particular question or 15 dispute, the holder of a power of revocation or amendment or a 16 presently exercisable or testamentary general or special power of 17 appointment, including a power of appointment in the form of a 18 power of amendment or revocation, may represent and bind a person 19 whose to the extent the person's interest, as a permissible 20 appointee, taker in default, or otherwise, is subject to the power. For the purpose, however, of granting consent or approval to 21 modification or termination of a trust or to deviation from its 22 23 terms, including consent or approval to a settlement agreement described in section 7111, only the holder of a presently 24 25 exercisable or testamentary general power of appointment may 26 represent and bind such a person.

27 (2) For purposes of subsection (1), both of the following28 apply:

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(a) There is no conflict of interest between the holder of a

nonfiduciary power of appointment and a person whose interest is
 subject to the power to the extent the subject interest is liable
 to be extinguished by an exercise of the power.

4 (b) If a power of appointment is subject to a condition 5 precedent other than the death of the holder in the case of a 6 testamentary power, no interest is subject to the power until the 7 condition precedent is satisfied.

8 (3) As used in this section, "nonfiduciary" means, with
9 respect to a power of appointment, that the power is not held in a
10 fiduciary capacity.

Sec. 7402. (1) A trust is created only if all of the following apply:

13 (a) The settlor has capacity to create a trust.

14 (b) The settlor indicates an intention to create the trust.

15 (c) The trust has a definite beneficiary or is either of the 16 following:

17 (i) A charitable trust.

18 (*ii*) A trust for a noncharitable purpose under section 7409 or
 19 a trust for the care of an animal , as provided in section

20 2722.under section 7408.

21 (d) The trustee has duties to perform.

22 (e) The same person is not the sole trustee and sole23 beneficiary.

24 (2) A trust beneficiary is definite if the trust beneficiary
25 can be ascertained now or in the future, subject to any applicable
26 rule against perpetuities.

27 (3) A power in a trustee to select a trust beneficiary from an28 indefinite class is valid only in a charitable trust.

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Sec. 7408. (1) A trust may be created to provide for the care

of a designated domestic pet or animal alive during the settlor's lifetime. A trust created under this subsection terminates on the death of the animal or, if the trust was created to provide for the care of more than 1 domestic or pet animal alive during the settlor's lifetime, on the death of the last surviving animal.

6 (2) A trust authorized under this section may be enforced by a 7 person appointed in the terms of the trust or, if there is not a 8 person appointed in the terms of the trust, by a person appointed 9 by the court. A person that has an interest in the welfare of an 10 animal for which the trust is created may request the court to 11 appoint a person to enforce the trust or to remove a person 12 appointed in the terms of the trust.

(3) Property of a trust authorized by this section may be applied only to its intended use, except to the extent the court determines that the value of the trust property exceeds the amount required for the intended use. Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, property not required for the intended use must be distributed to the settlor, if then living, or otherwise to the settlor's successors in interest.

20 Sec. 7409. Except as otherwise provided in section 7408 or any 21 other law, the following rules apply:

(a) A trust may be created for a noncharitable purpose without
a definite or definitely ascertainable beneficiary or for a
noncharitable but otherwise valid purpose to be selected by the
trustee. A trust created under this section may be performed by the
trustee according to the terms of the trust for not more than 25
years whether or not the terms of the trust contemplate a longer
duration.

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(b) A trust authorized by this section may be enforced by a

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person appointed in the terms of the trust or, if there is not a
 person appointed in the terms of the trust, by a person appointed
 by the court.

4 (c) Property of a trust authorized by this section may be 5 applied only to its intended use, except to the extent the court 6 determines that the value of the trust property exceeds the amount 7 required for the intended use. Except as otherwise provided in the 8 terms of the trust, property not required for the intended use must 9 be distributed to the settlor, if then living, or otherwise to the 10 settlor's successors in interest.

11 Sec. 7409a. (1) If the terms of a trust other than a 12 charitable trust are embodied in a trust instrument that clearly 13 express the settlor's intent that 1 or more items of prime 14 disclosure information should be withheld, generally or in 15 specified circumstances, from 1 or more of the trust beneficiaries, 16 both of the following apply:

17 (a) During the nondisclosure period all of the following18 apply:

19 (i) To the extent necessary to effectuate the settlor's 20 expressed intent, the trustee does not have the duty under section 21 7814(2)(a) to (c) to provide beneficiaries with the terms of the 22 trust and information about the trust's property and to notify 23 qualified trust beneficiaries of the existence of the trust and the 24 identity of the trustee.

(ii) The trustee may administer the trust in accordance with the settlor's expressed intent regarding nondisclosure of primary disclosure information to the extent made practicable by the terms of the trust given the circumstances of the beneficiaries and any reporting obligations imposed on the trustee by law other than this

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1 act.

2 (*iii*) If the trust instrument grants a nondisclosure correlative 3 right, the trustee has a duty to administer the trust in accordance 4 with the settlor's expressed intent regarding nondisclosure of 5 primary disclosure information, but only to the extent made 6 practicable by the terms of the trust given the circumstances of 7 the beneficiaries and any reporting obligations imposed on the 8 trustee by law other than this act.

9 (*iv*) Any purported appointment or distribution of assets of the 10 instant trust to another undisclosed trust is ineffective to the 11 extent it could cause the appointed or distributed assets to be 12 administered continuously under the authority of this section for a 13 period ending after the date on which the instant trust's maximum 14 nondisclosure period ends.

15 (b) The trustee or any holder of either a nondisclosure 16 correlative right or a protection power is not liable to any trust 17 beneficiary because of the trustee's failure to follow the terms of 18 the trust prescribing nondisclosure of prime disclosure information. The trustee's duty, if any, to follow the terms of the 19 20 trust prescribing nondisclosure of prime disclosure information 21 during the trust's nondisclosure period is owed solely to the holders, if any, of nondisclosure correlative rights, and the sole 22 23 remedy of a nondisclosure correlative right holder for the 24 trustee's breach of that duty is removal.

(2) If the trust instrument grants either a nondisclosure
correlative right or a protection power, all of the following
apply:

(a) On the reasonable request of a nondisclosure correlativeright holder or protection power holder at any time during the

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1 trust's nondisclosure period, the trustee shall promptly furnish to
2 the right or power holder a copy of the terms of the trust that
3 describe or affect the holder's right or power.

4 (b) Within 63 days after accepting trusteeship of an 5 undisclosed trust, the trustee shall notify all nondisclosure 6 correlative right holders and protection power holders of the 7 acceptance, of the court in which the trust is registered, if it is 8 registered, and of the trustee's name, address, and telephone 9 number.

10 (c) Within 63 days after the date the trustee acquires 11 knowledge of the creation of an undisclosed trust of which the trustee is trustee or the date the trustee acquires knowledge that 12 13 a formerly revocable trust of which the trustee is trustee has, by 14 becoming irrevocable, whether by the death of the settlor or 15 otherwise, become an undisclosed trust, the trustee shall notify 16 all nondisclosure correlative right holders and protection power holders of the trust's existence, of the identity of the settlor or 17 18 settlors, of the court in which the trust is registered, if it is 19 registered, and of the right to request a copy of the terms of the 20 trust that describe or affect the power holders' rights or powers.

(3) On the date on which the nondisclosure period ends, the trust ceases to be an undisclosed trust and to the extent terms of the trust are inconsistent with the duty under section 7814(2)(a) to (c) to provide beneficiaries with the terms of the trust and information about the trust's property and to notify qualified trust beneficiaries of the existence of the trust and the identity of the trustee, those terms cease to be effective.

(4) To the extent the trustee has not already provided thenotice of the trust required under section 7814(2) by the end of

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the trust's nondisclosure period, the trustee is deemed for that purpose to have accepted the trust and to have acquired knowledge of the trust's creation on the date on which the nondisclosure period ends, and the identities of the qualified trust beneficiaries are determined for that purpose as of the time immediately preceding the end of the nondisclosure period.

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(5) As used in this section:

8 (a) "Maximum nondisclosure period" means a period of 25 years 9 from the later of the first date on which property becomes subject 10 to the terms of the trust or the date on which the trust ceases to 11 be revocable by the settlor.

(b) "Nondisclosure correlative right" means a right granted by the terms of a trust that allows the right holder to remove a trustee of the trust for the trustee's failure during the trust's nondisclosure period to follow, to the extent practicable, the terms of the trust prescribing nondisclosure of prime disclosure information.

(c) "Nondisclosure period" means the shorter of the trust's
maximum nondisclosure period or the period from the beginning of
the maximum nondisclosure period to the trust's termination.

(d) "Prime disclosure information" concerning a trust means
the fact of the trust's existence, the identity of the trustee, the
terms of the trust, or the nature or extent of the trust property.

(e) "Protection power" means a power granted by the terms of a
trust that allows the power holder, acting in a fiduciary capacity,
to direct the trustee of the trust for the benefit of the trust
beneficiaries during the trust's nondisclosure period. A protection
power may authorize the power holder to represent the trust
beneficiaries in the sense described in section 7301(1) to (2)

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1 without regard to the application of sections 7302 to 7304.

2 (f) "Undisclosed trust" means a trust administered under this
3 section during the nondisclosure period.

Sec. 7506. (1) Whether or not the terms of a trust contain aspendthrift provision, the following rules apply:

6 (a) During the lifetime of the settlor, the property of a
7 revocable trust is subject to claims of the settlor's creditors.

8 (b) After the death of a settlor, and subject to the settlor's 9 right to direct the source from which liabilities will be paid, the 10 property of a trust that at the settlor's death was revocable by 11 the settlor, either alone or in conjunction with another person, is 12 subject to expenses, claims, and allowances as provided in section 13 7605.

14 (c) With respect to an irrevocable trust, a creditor or 15 assignee of the settlor may reach no more than the lesser of the 16 following:

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(i) The claim of the creditor or assignee.

18 (*ii*) The maximum amount that can be distributed to or for the
19 settlor's benefit exclusive of sums to pay the settlor's taxes
20 during the settlor's lifetime.

(2) If a trust has more than 1 settlor, the amount a creditor
or assignee of a particular settlor may reach under subsection
(1) (c) shall must not exceed the settlor's interest in the portion
of the trust attributable to that settlor's contribution.

25 (3) A trust beneficiary is not considered a settlor merely
26 because of a lapse, waiver, or release of a power of withdrawal
27 over the trust property.

28 (4) An individual who creates a trust shall is not be
29 considered a settlor with regard to the individual's retained

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beneficial interest in the trust that follows the termination of

the individual's spouse's prior beneficial interest in the trust if

(a) The individual creates, or has created, the trust for the

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- 6 (b) The trust is treated as qualified terminable interest 7 property under section 2523(f) of the internal revenue code, 26 USC 8 2523. (a) During the lifetime of the individual's spouse, the only 9 10 distributees or permissible distributees of the trust income or 11 principal are either of the following: 12 (*i*) The individual's spouse. 13 (ii) The individual's spouse and either of the following: (A) The individual's issue. 14 15 (B) The issue of the individual's spouse. 16 (b) (c) The individual retains a beneficial interest in the 17 trust income, trust principal, or both, which beneficial interest follows the termination of the individual's spouse's prior 18 19 beneficial interest in the trust. (5) An individual is not considered a settlor of a trust for 20 21 the benefit of the individual: 22 (a) If the settlor is the individual's spouse, regardless of 23 whether or when the individual was the settlor of a trust for the 24 benefit of that spouse. 25 (b) To the extent that the property of trust was subject to a 26 general power of appointment in another individual.
- 27 Sec. 7604. (1) A-Except as provided in subsection (2), a 28 person may commence a judicial proceeding to contest the validity 29 of a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death within the

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all of the following apply:

benefit of the individual's spouse.

- 1 earlier of the following:
- 2 (a) Two years after the settlor's death.
- 3 (b) Six months after the trustee sent the person a notice4 informing the person of all of the following:
- 5 (i) The trust's existence.

6 (*ii*) The date of the trust instrument.

7 (*iii*) The date of any amendments known to the trustee.

8 (iv) A copy of relevant portions of the terms of the trust that9 describe or affect the person's interest in the trust, if any.

10 (v) The settlor's name.

11 (vi) The trustee's name and address.

12 (*vii*) The time allowed for commencing a proceeding.

(2) If a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death
becomes an undisclosed trust as that term is defined in section
7409a, a person from whom information described in section
7814(2)(a) to (c) is withheld under section 7409a(1)(a)(i) during
the 2-year period following the settlor's death may commence a
judicial proceeding to contest the validity of the trust within the
earlier of the following:

(a) Two years after the trustee provided the person the
information described in section 7814(2)(a) to (c) that was
withheld under section 7409a(1)(a)(i) from the person during the 2year period following the settlor's death.

(b) Six months after the trustee sent the person a noticedescribed in subsection (1) (b).

26 (3) (2) Upon the death of the settlor of a trust that was
27 revocable at the settlor's death, the trustee may proceed to
28 distribute the trust property in accordance with the terms of the
29 trust. The trustee is not subject to liability for doing so unless

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either of the following applies:

2 (a) The trustee knows of a pending judicial proceeding3 contesting the validity of the trust.

4 (b) A potential contestant has notified the trustee in writing
5 of a possible judicial proceeding to contest the trust and a
6 judicial proceeding is commenced within 63 days after the
7 contestant sent the notification.

8 (4) (3) A beneficiary of a trust that is determined to have
9 been invalid is liable to return any distribution received.

Sec. 7820a. (1) If an irrevocable trust includes a discretionary trust provision, the trustee of the trust may, unless the terms of the first trust expressly provide otherwise, distribute by written instrument all or part of the property subject to that provision to the trustee of a second trust, provided that if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

16 (a) The terms of the second trust do not materially change the17 beneficial interests of the beneficiaries of the first trust.

(b) If the governing instrument of the first trust expressly indicates an intention that the first trust qualify for a tax benefit or the terms of the first trust are clearly designed to qualify the first trust for a tax benefit, and if the first trust would qualify for the intended tax benefit, the governing instrument of the second trust is not inconsistent with the tax planning that informed the first trust.

25 (2) A distribution of property to the trustee of a second
26 trust under subsection (1) shall must not result in any of the
27 following:

28 (a) An increase in or a change in the method of determining29 the compensation of a trustee, unless the increase or change has

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been consented to in writing by all beneficiaries entitled to
 receive reports regarding the first trust.

3 (b) A charge of a fee or commission on the transfer of assets
4 from the first trust to the second trust, unless the fee or
5 commission has been consented to in writing by all beneficiaries
6 entitled to receive reports regarding the first trust.

7 (c) A reduction in the standard of care applicable to the8 trustee's actions or an expansion of exoneration of the trustee.

9 (d) A diminution in the authority of a person who that has a
10 power exercisable in a fiduciary capacity to direct or remove the
11 trustee.

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(3) For purposes of this section, all of the following apply:

(a) In determining whether a trust is irrevocable, a settlor's
lack of capacity to exercise a power of revocation negates the
power unless an agent of the settlor under a durable power of
attorney, a conservator of the settlor, or a plenary guardian of
the settlor is serving and the agent, conservator, or guardian is
authorized to exercise the power of revocation.

(b) An—If an increase in the maximum period during which the vesting of a future interest may be suspended or postponed under is due solely to a change of applicable law governing remoteness of vesting, the increase does not constitute a material change in the interest of a beneficiary.

(c) An increase in compensation arising solely because a
change of applicable law governing remoteness of vesting makes the
duration of the second trust is longer than the duration of the
first trust does not constitute an increase in or a change in the
method of determining the compensation of the trustee.

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(4) The distribution power described in subsection (1) shall

1 must not be exercised over any portion of the first trust as to
2 which the exercising trustee is the settlor, unless the exercising
3 trustee was acting in a fiduciary capacity when he or she the
4 trustee created the first trust.

5 (5) The trustee of the second trust may be the trustee of the 6 first trust, the second trust may be a trust under the governing 7 instrument of the first trust or another governing instrument, the 8 governing instrument may be created by the trustee of the first 9 trust, and the governing instrument may be the instrument that 10 exercises the power described in subsection (1).

11 (6) The second trust instrument may provide 1 or both of the 12 following:

(a) That assets of the first trust discovered after exercise of the power described in subsection (1) shall will be property of the first trust if that trust is to continue in existence after exercise of the power, or that assets of the first trust discovered after exercise of the power shall will be property of the second trust if the first trust terminates upon on exercise of the power.

19 (b) For indemnification of the trustee of the first trust,20 except as limited by section 7908.

21 (7) A trustee of the first trust may exercise the power described in subsection (1) without the consent of that trust's 22 23 settlor, any beneficiary, or a court. However, the trustee shall give written notice of an intended exercise of the power to the 24 25 settlors of the first trust, if living, and qualified trust beneficiaries no-not later than 63 days before exercise of the 26 27 power. The notice required by this section shall must include a copy of the proposed instrument of exercise. If the living settlors 28 29 and qualified trust beneficiaries waive the 63-day notice period in

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writing, a distribution under subsection (1) may be made before
 expiration of the notice period.

3 (8) The period during which the vesting of a future interest
4 may be suspended or postponed by the exercise of the power
5 described in subsection (1) is determined under the powers of
6 appointment act of 1967, 1967 PA 224, MCL 556.111 to 556.133,
7 treating the power under subsection (1) as a power of appointment
8 for purposes of this subsection.

9 (9) This section shall does not abridge the right of a trustee 10 who that has a power to distribute trust property in further trust 11 under the terms of a trust instrument, any other statute, or the 12 common law. The provisions of this This section shall does not 13 abridge any right of a trustee who that has a power to amend or 14 terminate a trust.

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(10) As used in this section:

16 (a) "First trust" means an irrevocable trust that has a
17 discretionary trust provision that is exercised as described in
18 subsection (1).

(b) "Tax benefit" means a federal or state tax deduction, exemption, exclusion, or other particular tax attribute. The term tax benefit Tax benefit does not include grantor trust status. A trust has grantor trust status to the extent that the assets of the trust are treated, for federal income tax purposes, as owned by the grantor or another person under sections 671 to 679 of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 USC 671 to 679.

26 Enacting section 1. Sections 2722 and 7104 of the estates and 27 protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.2722 and 700.7104, 28 are repealed.

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