GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

SENATE DRS85358-LTz-147* (5/10)

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(Public)

Short Title: Amend the Forfeiture of Property Rights Law.

Sponsors:	Senator Hartsell.
Referred to:	

1			A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO	AME	ND THE LAW RELATING TO THE FORFEITURE OF
3	PROPERTY	RIGH	IS BY SLAYERS, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL
4	STATUTES	COMM	IISSION.
5	The General As	sembly	of North Carolina enacts:
6	SECT	FION 1	• G.S. 31A-3 reads as rewritten:
7	"§ 31A-3. Defin	nitions.	
8	As used in the	nis Artic	ele, unless the context otherwise requires, the term –
9	(1)	"Dece	dent" means the person whose life is taken by the slayer as
10		define	d in subdivision (3). (3) of this section.
11	(2)	"Prope	erty" means any real or personal property and any right or
12		interes	st therein.
13	(3)	"Slaye	r" means any of the following:
14		a.	Any-A person who, by a court of competent jurisdiction
15			jurisdiction, shall have been is convicted as a principal or
16			accessory before the fact of the willful and unlawful killing of
17			another person; or <u>person.</u>
18		b.	Any <u>A</u> person who shall have <u>has</u> entered a plea of guilty in
19			open court as a principal or accessory before the fact of the
20			willful and unlawful killing of another person; or person.
21		c.	Any \underline{A} person who, upon indictment or information as a
22			principal or accessory before the fact of the willful and
23			unlawful killing of another person, shall have has tendered a
24			plea of nolo contendere which was accepted by the court and
25			judgment entered thereon; or thereon.
26		d.	Any person who shall have been found in a civil action or
27			proceeding brought within one year after the death of the

1		decedent to have willfully and unlawfully killed the decedent or		
2		procured his killing, and who shall have died or committed		
3		suicide before having been tried for the offense and before the		
4		settlement of the estate. A person who is found by a		
5		preponderance of the evidence in a civil action brought within		
6		two years after the death of the decedent to have willfully and		
7		unlawfully killed the decedent or procured the killing of the		
8		decedent. If a criminal proceeding is brought against the person		
9		to establish the person's guilt as a principal or accessory before		
10		the fact of the willful and unlawful killing of the decedent		
11		within two years after the death of the decedent, the civil action		
12		may be brought within 90 days after a final determination is		
13		made by a court of competent jurisdiction in that criminal		
14		proceeding or within the original two years after the death of		
15		the decedent, whichever is later. The burden of proof in the civil		
16		action is on the party seeking to establish that the killing was		
17		willful and unlawful for the purposes of this Article.		
18	<u>e.</u>	A juvenile who is adjudicated to be delinquent by reason of		
19		committing an act that, if committed by an adult, would make		
20		the adult a principal or accessory before the fact of the willful		
21		and unlawful killing of another person.		
22		The term "slayer" does not include a person who is found		
23		not guilty by reason of insanity of being a principal or accessory		
24		before the fact of the willful and unlawful killing of another		
25		person."		
26		2. Article 3 of Chapter 31A of the General Statutes is amended		
27	by adding a new section			
28	" <u>§ 31A-12.1. Remedi</u>			
29	This Article wholly supplants the common law rule preventing a person whose			
30	culpable negligence causes the death of a decedent from succeeding to any property			
31	passing by reason of the death of the decedent."			
32		3. This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to		
33	property passing from	decedents dying on or after that date		

33 property passing from decedents dying on or after that date.