GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

S SENATE BILL 1378*

Short Title: A	nend the Forfeiture of Property Rights Law. (Publ	lic)
Sponsors: S	nator Hartsell.	
Referred to: J	diciary II.	
	May 16, 2006	
PROPERTY STATUTES	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE FORFEITURE ORIGHTS BY SLAYERS, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL COMMISSION.	
	sembly of North Carolina enacts: CION 1. G.S. 31A-3 reads as rewritten:	
"§ 31A-3. Defi		
o .	is Article, unless the context otherwise requires, the term –	
(1)	"Decedent" means the person whose life is taken by the slayer defined in subdivision (3). (3) of this section.	as
(2)	"Property" means any real or personal property and any right interest therein.	or
(3)	"Slayer" means any of the following:	
(3)	a. Any A person who who, by a court of competent jurisdicting jurisdiction, shall have been is convicted as a principal accessory before the fact of the willful and unlawful killing another person; or person.	or
	b. Any A person who shall have has entered a plea of guilty open court as a principal or accessory before the fact of twillful and unlawful killing of another person; or person.	
	c. Any A person who, upon indictment or information as principal or accessory before the fact of the willful a unlawful killing of another person, shall have has tendered plea of nolo contendere which was accepted by the court a judgment entered thereon; or thereon.	and d a
	d. Any person who shall have been found in a civil action proceeding brought within one year after the death of t	

decedent to have willfully and unlawfully killed the decedent or

procured his killing, and who shall have died or committed

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suicide before having been tried for the offense and before the settlement of the estate. A person who is found by a preponderance of the evidence in a civil action brought within two years after the death of the decedent to have willfully and unlawfully killed the decedent or procured the killing of the decedent. If a criminal proceeding is brought against the person to establish the person's guilt as a principal or accessory before the fact of the willful and unlawful killing of the decedent within two years after the death of the decedent, the civil action may be brought within 90 days after a final determination is made by a court of competent jurisdiction in that criminal proceeding or within the original two years after the death of the decedent, whichever is later. The burden of proof in the civil action is on the party seeking to establish that the killing was willful and unlawful for the purposes of this Article.

e. A juvenile who is adjudicated to be delinquent by reason of committing an act that, if committed by an adult, would make the adult a principal or accessory before the fact of the willful and unlawful killing of another person.

The term "slayer" does not include a person who is found not guilty by reason of insanity of being a principal or accessory before the fact of the willful and unlawful killing of another person."

SECTION 2. Article 3 of Chapter 31A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 31A-12.1. Remedies to be exclusive.

This Article wholly supplants the common law rule preventing a person whose culpable negligence causes the death of a decedent from succeeding to any property passing by reason of the death of the decedent."

SECTION 3. This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to property passing from decedents dying on or after that date.