- 1 SB256
- 2 218673-4
- 3 By Senator Barfoot
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 23-FEB-22

1	SB256
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4	ENROLLED, An Act,
5	Relating to decedents' estates; to specify that
6	probate courts have jurisdiction for will contests and provide
7	for removal of proceedings in probate court pertaining to a
8	will contest or the administration of a decedent's estate from
9	probate courts without equity jurisdiction to circuit court in
10	certain circumstances.
11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
12	Section 1. Division 4, commencing with Section
13	43-8-210, is added to Article 7 of Chapter 8 of Title 43, Code
14	of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:
15	Division 4. Jurisdiction for Will Contests Filed for
16	Probate on or after January 1, 2023, and the Removal of the
17	Administration of a Decedent's Estate when the Administration
18	Commenced on or after January 1, 2023.
19	§43-8-210.
20	(a) This division applies to wills filed for probate
21	on or after January 1, 2023, and the removal to circuit court
22	of the administration of a decedent's estate when the
23	administration commenced on or after January 1, 2023.
24	(b) Sections 12-11-41, 12-11-41.1, 43-8-190,
25	43-8-197, 43-8-198, 43-8-199, 43-8-200, and 43-8-201, shall

L	not apply to wills filed for probate on or after January 1,
2	2023, or the removal of the administration of a decedent's
3	estate, when the administration was commenced on or after
1	January 1, 2023.

(c) If any provision of this division conflicts with any provision of Chapter 13 of Title 12, Division 3, Article 7, Chapter 8 of Title 43, or any other provision of law, the provision of this division prevails.

\$43-8-211.

In addition to the rules of evidence in the courts of general jurisdiction, the following rules relating to a determination of death and status apply:

- (1) Death occurs when an individual is determined to be dead under the Alabama Determination of Death Act, Section 22-31-1, et seg.
- (2) A certified or authenticated copy of a death certificate purporting to be issued by an official or agency of the place where the death purportedly occurred is prima facie evidence of the fact, place, date, and time of death and the identity of the decedent.
- (3) A certified or authenticated copy of any record or report of a governmental agency, domestic or foreign, that an individual is missing, detained, dead, or alive is prima facie evidence of the status and of the dates, circumstances, and places disclosed by the record or report.

1	(4) In the absence of prima facie evidence of death
2	under subdivision (2) or (3), the fact of death may be
3	established by clear and convincing evidence, including
4	circumstantial evidence.
5	(5) An individual whose death is not established
6	under the preceding subdivisions who is absent for a
7	continuous period of five years, during which the individual
8	has not been heard from, and whose absence is not
9	satisfactorily explained after diligent search or inquiry, is
10	presumed to be dead. The individual's death is presumed to
11	have occurred at the end of the period unless there is
12	sufficient evidence for determining that death occurred
13	earlier.
14	§43-8-212.
15	Unless the context otherwise requires, in this
16	division, a proceeding includes an action at law and a suit in
17	equity.
18	§43-8-213.
19	To the full extent permitted by the Constitution of
20	Alabama of 1901:
21	(1) The probate court has jurisdiction over all
22	matters set forth in Section 12-13-1; and
23	(2) The probate court where a will is offered for

probate has original and general jurisdiction over the contest

L	of	the	validity	of	the	will	in	accordance	with	Section	43-8-	-215.
)			\$43 <b>-</b> 8-	-214	4 .							

- (a) Where a proceeding under this division could be maintained in more than one place in this state, the probate court in which the proceeding is first commenced has the exclusive right to proceed.
- (b) If proceedings concerning the same estate are commenced in more than one probate court of this state, the probate court in which the proceeding was first commenced shall continue to hear the matter, and the other courts shall hold the matter in abeyance until the question of venue is decided; and if the ruling probate court determines that venue is properly in another court, it shall transfer the proceeding to the other probate court.
- (c) If a probate court finds that in the interest of justice a proceeding or a file should be located in another probate court of this state, the court making the finding may transfer the proceeding or file to the other probate court.

19 \$43-8-215.

(a) A will, before the probate thereof or at any time within 180 days after the admission of such will to probate, may be contested by any interested person by filing in the court where it is offered for probate allegations in writing that the will was not duly executed, or of the unsoundness of mind of the testator, or of any other valid

objections thereto; and thereupon an issue must be made up, under the direction of the probate court, between the person who made or is making the application for the probate of the will, as plaintiff, and the person contesting the validity of the will, as defendant; and the issue, on application of either party, must be tried by a jury.

- (b) In the event of a contest of the probate of a will, all interested persons shall be made parties to the contest; the contest proceedings shall be conclusive as to all matters which were litigated or could have been litigated in such contest; and no further proceedings shall ever be entertained in any courts of this state to probate or contest the probate of the will.
- (c) After the expiration of the 180-day period after the admission of the will to probate, the validity of the will can only be contested by infants and persons of unsound mind who had no legal conservator at the time the will was admitted to probate, or who were not represented by a guardian ad litem, who are allowed one year after the appointment of a conservator, or, if none be appointed, one year from the termination of their respective disabilities in which to contest such will, but in no case to exceed 20 years from the time the will was admitted to probate; and also provided there has not been a contest of such will instituted and prosecuted to final judgment.

(d) Except for proceedings pending in a probate court in a county where the probate court or judge exercises equity jurisdiction concurrent with that of the circuit court by virtue of a provision of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901 specific to the county, a local act, or a statute specific to the county, then, pursuant to Section 43-8-216, any party to the will contest may remove the will contest from the probate court to the circuit court, provided the removal occurs no later than 42 days before the first setting of the contest for trial unless leave of the probate court is obtained based on a showing of good cause.

\$43-8-216.

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(a) Except for a proceeding pending in a probate court in a county where the probate court or judge exercises equity jurisdiction concurrent with that of the circuit court by virtue of a provision of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, specific to such county, a local act, or a statute specific to such county, a proceeding in a probate court pertaining to a will contest or an administration of a decedent's estate may be removed by an interested person to the circuit court for the county where the proceeding in probate court is pending; provided, however: (i) no removal of a will contest can occur unless Section 43-8-215 is complied with; and (ii) a removal of the administration of a decedent's estate may not be made prior to the issuance of letters

L	testamentary, letters of administration, or letters of
2	administration with the will annexed or after the probate
3	court has taken steps toward a final settlement.

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- (b) To remove a proceeding from the probate court to the circuit court, the removing party shall file in the circuit court to which the proceeding is being removed, a notice of removal which must set forth or contain all of the following:
- (1) A description of the nature of the proceedings being removed.
- (2) If the proceeding is a will contest under this division, the name of the person who has petitioned to admit the will to probate, who will be the plaintiff in the removed proceeding, and the person contesting the validity of the will, who will be the defendant in the removed proceeding.
  - (3) Whether jury trial is demanded.
- (4) The removing party's interest in the proceeding being removed.
  - (5) The name of all interested persons to the proceeding being removed to which the removing party is delivering the notice of removal.
  - (c) Once the removing party has filed the notice of removal with the clerk of the circuit court, the proceeding shall be removed to the circuit court. Following the removal to the circuit court, the removing party shall file a copy of

1	the notice of removal with the clerk of the probate court and
2	shall send a copy of the notice of removal to all interested
3	persons listed therein. Upon receiving a copy of the notice of
4	removal the probate court shall take no further action, unless
5	and until the removed proceeding is remanded, except to
6	deliver a copy of the record in the probate court to the clerk
7	of the circuit court. The circuit court shall have
8	jurisdiction of a proceeding removed upon filing of the notice
9	of removal with the circuit clerk. Neither the omission nor
10	incorrect statement of any information required to be included
11	in the notice of removal, nor the failure of the probate court
12	to deliver a copy of the record of proceedings in that court
13	shall deprive the circuit court of jurisdiction to hear and
14	decide the removed proceeding.

- (d) If a necessary party to the proceedings has not received notice of the proceeding as required by law before the notice of removal is filed, notice of the proceeding must be issued by the circuit court to such necessary party as provided in the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure or as otherwise prescribed by law.
- (e) The circuit court may remand the proceeding removed under this section to the probate court if the circuit court finds any of the following:
- 24 (1) The removal was sought for the purpose of improper delay.

_	(2)	The	removal	did	not	comply	y with	applicable	law.

- (3) Judgment on all contested matters pending before the circuit court has become final and the time for an appeal has expired without an appeal being filed or, if an appeal was filed, after the final adjudication of the appeal.
- (4) All interested parties or their representatives have requested the removed proceeding be remanded to probate court.
- party vexatiously or for improper purposes removed a proceeding, then the court may tax the lawyer or party with the costs of the proceeding. In doing so, the circuit court may assess the full amount or any portion of the costs against any offending lawyer or party, or both, and among them, as the court determines just. When granting an award of costs and lawyer fees, the court shall specifically state the reasons for the award and shall consider the factors in Section 12-19-273, among others, in determining whether to assess lawyer fees and costs and the amount to be assessed.
- (g) Costs of an action that may be assessed under subsection (f) include reasonable compensation for and expenses incurred by a lawyer, guardian ad litem, or party, including the cost of experts to testify in or advise regarding the proceeding. Costs taxed under this subsection shall be limited to those incurred by the parties opposing an

L	improperly	removed	proceeding	or	incurred	as	a	result	of	the
2	improperly	removed	proceeding							

- (h) Upon entry of an order taxing costs under subsection (f), the clerk of the circuit court shall issue an itemized bill of all costs and expenses taxed against each person, which itemized statements of costs and expenses shall have the full force and effect of a judgment. The provisions of this subsection are cumulative.
- (i) Following remand by the circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court shall deliver a copy of the order of remand and the record of all proceedings in the circuit court to the clerk of the probate court to be filed with the records of the proceeding in the probate court, and the probate court shall proceed with the proceeding in accordance with the circuit court's order.
- (j) In any proceeding removed from a probate court, the circuit court may issue all necessary orders and process to bring before it all proper parties whether served by process issued by the probate court or otherwise.
- (k) Neither remand nor anything else shall prevent the subsequent removal of a proceeding to the circuit court under this section.
- 23 \$43-8-217.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this division or by rule, every document filed with the probate

1	court under this division, including applications, petitions,
2	and demands for notice, shall be deemed to include an oath,
3	affirmation, or statement to the effect that its
4	representations are true as far as the person executing or
5	filing it knows or is informed, and penalties for perjury may
6	follow deliberate falsification therein.
7	Section 2. This act shall become effective
8	immediately following its passage and approval by the
9	Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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4	President and Presiding Officer of the Senate
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6	Speaker of the House of Representatives
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	SB256 Senate 29-MAR-22 I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, as amended.  Patrick Harris, Secretary.
15 16 17	House of Representatives
18	Passed: 07-APR-22
20 21	By: Senator Barfoot