

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 286—ASSEMBLYMEN  
FRIERSON AND BACKUS

MARCH 18, 2019

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to trusts and estates.  
(BDR 2-1028)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact.  
Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to personal financial administration; revising provisions relating to certain fees charged by the clerk of the court; revising provisions relating to the statutory rule against perpetuities; clarifying certain provisions relating to nonprobate transfer of property upon death; providing that certain sums derived from the sale of a homestead are exempt from the execution of a judgment; revising provisions that govern the transfer of community property or separate property into a trust; revising certain provisions that govern wills and estates of deceased persons; revising certain provisions of the Uniform Powers of Appointment Act; revising certain provisions that govern trusts and the administration of trusts; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest:**

- 1 Under existing law, the clerk of the court is required to charge and collect
- 2 certain fees on the filing of a petition for letters testamentary or letters of
- 3 administration for an estate that is valued at \$200,000 or more and for an estate that
- 4 is valued at more than \$20,000 but less than \$200,000. (NRS 19.0302) **Section 1** of
- 5 this bill increases the \$200,000 amount to \$300,000.
- 6 Existing law sets forth the Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities. (NRS
- 7 111.103-111.1039) This rule provides that a property interest which has not vested
- 8 is invalid unless: (1) when the property interest is created, it is certain to vest or
- 9 terminate no later than 21 years after the death of a person who is alive when the
- 10 interest is created; or (2) the property interest either vests or terminates within 365
- 11 years after its creation. (NRS 111.1031) Existing law further provides that if
- 12 language in a governing instrument for a trust or other property arrangement seeks



13 to disallow or postpone the vesting or termination of any interest or trust beyond or  
14 until the later of the expiration of a period of time not exceeding or that exceeds or  
15 might exceed 21 years after the death of certain persons, such language is  
16 inoperative to the extent that it produces a period of time that exceeds 21 years after  
17 the death of certain persons. (NRS 111.1031) **Section 4** of this bill removes this  
18 limitation on a governing instrument for a trust or other property.

19 Article 15, section 4 of the Nevada Constitution provides that “[n]o perpetuities  
20 shall be allowed except for eleemosynary purposes.” According to the Nevada  
21 Supreme Court, “‘eleemosynary’ is synonymous with ‘charitable,’... (*Nixon v.*  
22 *Brown*, 46 Nev. 439, 457 (1923)) The constitutional provision against perpetuities  
23 is directed at private trusts and not at public or charitable trusts.” *Id.* Existing law  
24 provides exclusions to which the statutory rule against perpetuities does not apply.  
25 (NRS 111.1037) **Section 5** of this bill provides that the statutory rule against  
26 perpetuities does not apply to a property interest in or a power of appointment with  
27 respect to certain trusts or other property arrangements that were established for  
28 eleemosynary purposes.

29 Existing law sets forth various provisions governing nonprobate transfer of  
30 property upon death. (NRS 111.700-111.815) Existing law provides that a creditor  
31 has no claim against property transferred according to a power of appointment that  
32 was exercised by a decedent unless it was exercisable in favor of the decedent or  
33 the decedent’s estate. (NRS 111.779) **Section 6** of this bill provides that a creditor  
34 has no claim against property transferred according to a power of appointment that  
35 was exercised by a decedent unless the power of appointment was actually  
36 exercised in favor of the decedent or the decedent’s estate.

37 Existing law provides that a homestead is not subject to forced sale on  
38 execution or any final process from any court, subject to certain exceptions.  
39 Existing law further provides that this exemption for homesteads extends only to  
40 the amount of equity in the property which does not exceed \$550,000 in value.  
41 (NRS 115.010) Existing law defines “homestead” to mean the property consisting of:  
42 (1) a quantity of land, together with the dwelling house and its appurtenances;  
43 (2) a mobile home; or (3) a unit existing in a common-interest community or a  
44 condominium project. (NRS 115.005) Existing law provides that if the equity in the  
45 homestead exceeds the sum of \$550,000, the judge shall determine whether the  
46 property can be divided so as to leave the property subject to the homestead  
47 exemption without material injury. If such division cannot occur, existing law  
48 requires: (1) the judge to order the entire property to be sold; and (2) that, from the  
49 proceeds of such a sale, the sum of \$550,000 must be paid to the defendant in  
50 execution, with certain rules applying when the execution is against a spouse. (NRS  
51 115.050) **Section 7** of this bill provides that if the sum of \$550,000 is paid to the  
52 defendant in execution or to a spouse, then the sum of \$550,000 possesses all  
53 the protections that the original homestead possessed. Existing law provides that  
54 the homestead is exempt from execution of a judgment. (NRS 21.090) **Section 2** of  
55 this bill provides that the sum of \$550,000 that is paid to the defendant or spouse is  
56 also exempt from execution of a judgment. **Sections 1.5 and 3** of this bill make  
57 conforming changes.

58 Existing law authorizes a trust instrument to provide that community property  
59 or separate property transferred into an irrevocable trust of which both spouses are  
60 current permissible beneficiaries remains community property or separate property,  
61 as applicable, during the marriage. (NRS 123.125) **Section 8** of this bill authorizes  
62 a trust instrument to provide that community property or separate property  
63 transferred into an irrevocable trust of which both spouses are distribution  
64 beneficiaries remains community property or separate property, as applicable,  
65 during the marriage. The Nevada Supreme Court found that “[t]ransmutation from  
66 separate to community property must be shown by clear and convincing evidence.”  
67 (*Sprengrer v. Sprengrer*, 110 Nev. 855, 858 (1994)) **Section 8** incorporates this



68 standard by requiring a spouse or party to a case to establish by clear and  
69 convincing evidence the transmutation of community property or separate property  
70 that is transferred into a trust into separate property or community property, as  
71 applicable.

72 Existing law provides that kindred of the half blood inherit equally with those  
73 of the whole blood in the same degree, unless the inheritance comes to the decedent  
74 from an ancestor, in which case those who are not of the blood of the ancestor are  
75 excluded from the inheritance. (NRS 134.160) **Section 10** of this bill provides that  
76 kindred of the half blood inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same  
77 degree.

78 Existing law grants exclusive jurisdiction of the settlement of an estate to the  
79 district court in the county where the decedent was a resident at the time of death.  
80 Existing law provides that the estate of a nonresident decedent may be settled by  
81 the district court of any county in which part of the estate is located. (NRS 136.010)  
82 **Section 11** of this bill provides that the estate of a decedent may be settled by the  
83 district court of any county in which any part of the estate is located or where the  
84 decedent was a resident at the time of death. **Section 11** further provides that if  
85 the decedent was a resident of this State at his or her time of death, the district court  
86 of any county in this State may assume jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate  
87 only after considering the convenience of the forum to certain parties. **Section 11**  
88 additionally provides that after a properly noticed hearing is held, the district court  
89 that first assumes jurisdiction of the settlement of an estate has exclusive  
90 jurisdiction of the settlement of that estate. Existing law requires a petition for the  
91 probate of a will and issuance of letters to state certain facts and information. (NRS  
92 136.090) **Section 12** of this bill requires such a petition to state how the district  
93 court in which the petition is being filed is a convenient forum to certain parties.

94 Existing law sets forth the procedure for petitioning for probate and proving a  
95 lost or destroyed will by using a copy of such a lost or destroyed will or a statement  
96 of the testamentary words. Existing law further provides that the production of a  
97 person's lost or destroyed will, whose primary beneficiary is a certain  
98 nontestamentary trust, creates a rebuttable presumption that the will had not been  
99 revoked. (NRS 136.240) **Section 13** of this bill provides that the production of a  
100 copy of a person's lost or destroyed will, whose provisions are clearly and  
101 distinctly proved by two or more credible witnesses, creates a rebuttable  
102 presumption that the will had not been revoked. **Section 13** further provides that a  
103 person may overcome these presumptions only by proving by a preponderance of  
104 the evidence that the person whose will it is claimed to be destroyed the will with  
105 the intent to revoke the will before his or her death.

106 Existing law provides for the enforcement of a no-contest clause in a will or  
107 trust. (NRS 137.005, 163.00195) **Sections 14 and 23** of this bill provide, with  
108 certain exceptions, that a no-contest clause in a will or trust must be enforced by a  
109 court according to the terms expressly stated in the no-contest clause. **Sections 14**  
110 **and 23** expand the number of exceptions to enforcing a no-contest clause in a will  
111 or trust.

112 Existing law authorizes a court, by temporary order, to: (1) restrain a personal  
113 representative or a trustee from performing certain acts; or (2) enter any other order  
114 to secure proper performance of the duties of the office. Any temporary order  
115 entered by a court must be set for hearing within 10 days after entry of the  
116 temporary order and notice must be given to the personal representative or trustee.  
117 (NRS 143.165, 163.115) **Sections 15 and 22** of this bill authorize a court to enter  
118 an ex parte order: (1) restraining a personal representative or a trustee from  
119 performing certain acts; or (2) enter any other order to secure proper performance  
120 of the duties of the office that is effective until further order of the court. **Sections**  
121 **15 and 22** authorize a court to impose a fine on an interested person or a  
122 beneficiary who obtains an ex parte order without probable cause and further



123 authorize the court to terminate an ex parte order in certain circumstances. **Sections**  
124 **25 and 27-31** of this bill make conforming changes.

125 After the filing of the inventory of an estate, existing law: (1) authorizes a court  
126 to set apart for the use of the surviving spouse, minor child or minor children of the  
127 decedent all of the personal property which is exempt by law from execution; and  
128 (2) requires a court to set apart the homestead. Such property set apart by a court is  
129 not subject to administration of the estate. (NRS 146.020) **Section 16** of this bill  
130 removes the provision that such setting apart must happen after the filing of the  
131 inventory of the estate. If, after setting apart the property, the remaining assets of  
132 the estate do not exceed \$100,000 and may be set aside without administration,  
133 **section 16** requires the court to follow the procedure used to set aside the remaining  
134 assets of the estate without administration. If, after setting apart the property, the  
135 remaining assets of the estate exceed \$100,000 and may not be set aside without  
136 administration, **section 16** requires the court to administer the remaining assets of  
137 the estate as if the remaining assets of the estate are the only assets of the estate.

138 During the 2017 Legislative Session, the Nevada Legislature adopted the  
139 Uniform Powers of Appointment Act. (Chapter 162B of NRS) **Sections 17-21** of  
140 this bill revise certain provisions of the Act.

141 Existing law provides that, unless the terms of the instrument creating a power  
142 of appointment manifest a contrary intent, the creation, revocation or amendment of  
143 the power and the exercise, release or disclaimer of the power is governed by the  
144 law of the donor's or powerholder's domicile at the relevant time. (NRS 162B.105)  
145 **Section 17** of this bill provides that, unless the terms of the instrument creating a  
146 power of appointment manifest a contrary intent, the creation, revocation or  
147 amendment of the power and the exercise, release or disclaimer of the power is  
148 valid if permitted under any of: (1) the governing law adopted by the instrument; or  
149 (2) the law of the donor's or powerholder's domicile at the relevant time.

150 Existing law provides that a power of appointment is created only if the  
151 instrument creating the power: (1) is valid under applicable law; and (2) except in  
152 certain situations, transfers the appointive property. (NRS 162B.200) **Section 18** of  
153 this bill removes the requirement that the instrument creating the power must  
154 transfer the appointive property.

155 Existing law authorizes a powerholder of a nongeneral power, unless the terms  
156 of the instrument creating a power of appointment manifest a contrary intent, to  
157 create a general power in a permissible appointee. (NRS 162B.320) **Section 19** of  
158 this bill authorizes a powerholder of a nongeneral power, unless the terms of the  
159 instrument creating a power of appointment manifest a contrary intent, to create a  
160 general power or a nongeneral power in a permissible appointee.

161 Existing law authorizes a powerholder to revoke or amend an exercise of a  
162 power of appointment only in certain situations. (NRS 162B.365) **Section 20** of this  
163 bill authorizes a powerholder to revoke or amend an exercise of a power  
164 appointment unless expressly prohibited by the instrument.

165 Existing law provides that appointive property subject to a general power of  
166 appointment created by a person other than the powerholder is subject to a claim of  
167 certain creditors. (NRS 162B.510) **Section 21** of this bill provides that such  
168 property subject to a general power of appointment is not subject to a claim of any  
169 creditor, unless the power of appointment was actually exercised in favor of the  
170 decedent or the decedent's estate.

171 Existing law provides that a trust is irrevocable by the settlor except to the  
172 extent that a right to amend or a right to revoke the trust is expressly reserved by  
173 the settlor. (NRS 163.004) **Section 24** of this bill provides that, in addition to  
174 situations where a settlor reserves a right of revocation, one or more other persons  
175 may amend or revoke a trust if such a right is granted to such persons under the  
176 terms of the trust instrument.



177 Existing law authorizes a beneficiary or cotrustee to maintain a proceeding if a  
178 trustee commits or threatens to commit a breach of trust. (NRS 163.115) **Section 26**  
179 of this bill authorizes a settlor, cotrustee or beneficiary of a trust or a court, on its  
180 own initiative, to request a court to remove a trustee in certain circumstances.  
181 **Section 26** further authorizes the court to order that a settlor, cotrustee or  
182 beneficiary of a trust who institutes a proceeding against a trustee without good  
183 faith and not based on probable cause pay all or any part of the costs of the  
184 proceeding, including reasonable attorney's fees.

185 Existing law sets forth the circumstances under which a trustee may appoint  
186 property of one trust to a second trust. Existing law prohibits a trustee from  
187 appointing property of the original trust to a second trust in certain circumstances,  
188 including where property held for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries under  
189 both the original and second trust has a lower value than the value of the property  
190 held for the benefit of such beneficiaries under only the original trust. (NRS  
191 163.556) **Section 32** of this bill removes this prohibition.

192 Existing law authorizes a trust to refer to a written statement or list to dispose  
193 of items of tangible personal property not otherwise disposed of by the trust.  
194 Existing law prohibits such a statement or list from disposing of money, evidences  
195 of indebtedness, documents of title, securities and property used in a trade or  
196 business. (NRS 163.590) **Section 33** of this bill authorizes such a statement or list  
197 to dispose of items of trust property not otherwise specifically disposed of by the  
198 trust. **Section 33** further provides that such a statement or list may be used to  
199 dispose of all items of trust property, regardless of whether the trust property is real  
200 or personal property or tangible or intangible property. **Section 33** authorizes the  
201 trust instrument to limit the use of such statement or list to: (1) only dispose of  
202 tangible personal property; or (2) prevent the statement or list from being used to  
203 dispose of certain types of property.

204 Senate Bill No. 484 of the 78th Legislative Session replaced the term "excluded  
205 fiduciary" with "directed fiduciary." (Chapter 524, Statutes of Nevada 2015, p.  
206 3518) Existing law still defines "excluded fiduciary" although this term has been  
207 replaced. (NRS 163.5539) **Section 47** of this bill repeals the definition for  
208 "excluded fiduciary." **Section 46** of this bill makes a conforming change.

209 Existing law sets forth various requirements for the expenses and compensation  
210 of a trustee of a testamentary trust. (NRS 153.070) **Section 34** of this bill adds  
211 similar requirements for the expenses and compensation of a trustee of a  
212 nontestamentary trust.

213 Existing law authorizes the trustee of a nontestamentary trust, after the death of  
214 the settlor of the trust, to publish a notice and mail a copy of the notice to known or  
215 readily ascertainable creditors. Such a notice must comply with the format provided  
216 in existing law. (NRS 164.025) **Section 35** of this bill creates an additional format  
217 for such a notice for a claim against a settlor.

218 Existing law authorizes virtual representation in the administration of trusts.  
219 Under existing law, certain persons may be represented by another person who has  
220 a substantially similar interest with respect to the question or dispute. (NRS  
221 164.038) **Section 36** of this bill authorizes a powerholder of a power of  
222 appointment to represent and bind a person who is a permissible appointee or a  
223 taker in default of appointment.

224 Existing law sets forth that the laws of this State govern the validity and  
225 construction of a trust in certain situations. Existing law further prohibits a trust  
226 instrument or designation from extending the duration of the trust beyond the rule  
227 against perpetuities that is otherwise applicable to the trust at the time of its  
228 creation. (NRS 164.045) **Section 37** of this bill removes this prohibition.

229 Existing law provides that a provision in a will or trust instrument requiring the  
230 arbitration of certain disputes between or among certain parties is enforceable.  
231 (NRS 164.930) Existing law requires an agreement, including an agreement



232 requiring a person to submit to arbitration of any dispute arising between the parties  
233 to the agreement, to include a provision indicating that the person has affirmatively  
234 agreed to the arbitration requirement. (NRS 597.995) **Section 38** of this bill  
235 clarifies that this affirmative agreement to arbitration requirement does not apply to  
236 an arbitration provision in a will or trust. **Section 45** of this bill makes a  
237 conforming change.

238 Existing law authorizes the terms of a trust instrument to expand, restrict,  
239 eliminate or otherwise vary the rights and interests of beneficiaries in certain  
240 manners that are not illegal or against public policy. (NRS 165.160) **Section 47** of  
241 this bill repeals this existing law.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 **Section 1.** NRS 19.0302 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2 19.0302 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute  
3 and in addition to any other fee required by law, the clerk of the  
4 court shall charge and collect the following fees:

5 (a) On the commencement of any action or proceeding in  
6 the district court, other than those listed in paragraphs (c), (e)  
7 and (f), or on the transfer of any action or proceeding from a  
8 district court of another county, to be paid by the party  
9 commencing the action, proceeding or transfer ..... \$99

10 (b) On the appearance of any defendant or any number of  
11 defendants answering jointly, to be paid upon the filing of the  
12 first paper in the action by the defendant or defendants ..... \$99

13 (c) On the filing of a petition for letters testamentary or letters of  
14 administration, which fee does not include the court fee prescribed  
15 by NRS 19.020, to be paid by the petitioner:

16 (1) Where the stated value of the estate is ~~[\$200,000]~~  
17 ~~\$300,000~~ or more ..... \$352

18 (2) Where the stated value of the estate is more than  
19 \$20,000 but less than ~~[\$200,000]~~ ~~\$300,000~~ ..... \$99

20 (3) Where the stated value of the estate is \$20,000 or less, no  
21 fee may be charged or collected.

22 (d) On the filing of a motion for summary judgment or a  
23 joinder thereto ..... \$200

24 (e) On the commencement of an action defined as a  
25 business matter pursuant to the local rules of practice and on  
26 the answer or appearance of any party in any such action or  
27 proceeding, to be paid by the party commencing, answering  
28 or appearing in the action or proceeding thereto..... \$1,359

29 (f) On the commencement of:

30 (1) An action for a constructional defect pursuant to NRS  
31 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive; or



(2) Any other action defined as “complex” pursuant to the local rules of practice,

↳ and on the answer or appearance of any party in any such action or proceeding, to be paid by the party commencing, answering or appearing in the action or proceeding ..... \$349

(g) On the filing of a third-party complaint, to be paid by the filing party..... \$135

(h) On the filing of a motion to certify or decertify a class, to be paid by the filing party ..... \$349

(i) For the issuance of any writ of attachment, writ of garnishment, writ of execution or any other writ designed to enforce any judgment of the court ..... \$10

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, fees collected pursuant to this section must be deposited into a special account administered by the county and maintained for the benefit of the district court. The money in that account must be used only:

(a) To offset the costs for adding and maintaining new judicial departments, including, without limitation, the cost for additional staff;

(b) To reimburse the county for any capital costs incurred for maintaining any judicial departments that are added by the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature; and

(c) If any money remains in the account in a fiscal year after satisfying the purposes set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b), to:

(1) Acquire land on which to construct additional facilities for the district court or a regional justice center that includes the district court;

(2) Construct or acquire additional facilities for the district court or a regional justice center that includes the district court;

(3) Renovate or remodel existing facilities for the district court or a regional justice center that includes the district court;

(4) Acquire furniture, fixtures and equipment necessitated by the construction or acquisition of additional facilities or the renovation of an existing facility for the district court or a regional justice center that includes the district court;

(5) Acquire advanced technology;

(6) Pay debt service on any bonds issued pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 350.020 for the acquisition of land or facilities or the construction or renovation of facilities for the district court or a regional justice center that includes the district court;

(7) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, support court appointed special advocate programs for children, at the discretion of the judges of the judicial district;

(8) In a county whose population is less than 100,000, support legal services to the indigent and to be used by the



1 organization operating the program for legal services that receives  
2 the fees charged pursuant to NRS 19.031 for the operation of  
3 programs for the indigent; or

4 (9) Be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

5 3. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, all fees  
6 prescribed in this section are payable in advance if demanded by the  
7 clerk of the court.

8 4. Each clerk of the court shall, on or before the fifth day of  
9 each month, account for and pay to the county treasurer:

10 (a) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, an amount  
11 equal to \$10 of each fee collected pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b)  
12 of subsection 1 during the preceding month. The county treasurer  
13 shall remit quarterly to the organization operating the program for  
14 legal services that receives the fees charged pursuant to NRS 19.031  
15 for the operation of programs for the indigent all the money received  
16 from the clerk of the court pursuant to this paragraph.

17 (b) All remaining fees collected pursuant to this section during  
18 the preceding month.

19 **Sec. 1.5.** NRS 21.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20 21.075 1. Execution on the writ of execution by levying on  
21 the property of the judgment debtor may occur only if the sheriff  
22 serves the judgment debtor with a notice of the writ of execution  
23 pursuant to NRS 21.076 and a copy of the writ. The notice must  
24 describe the types of property exempt from execution and explain  
25 the procedure for claiming those exemptions in the manner required  
26 in subsection 2. The clerk of the court shall attach the notice to the  
27 writ of execution at the time the writ is issued.

28 2. The notice required pursuant to subsection 1 must be  
29 substantially in the following form:

30  
31 **NOTICE OF EXECUTION**

32  
33 **YOUR PROPERTY IS BEING ATTACHED OR**  
34 **YOUR WAGES ARE BEING GARNISHED**

35  
36 A court has determined that you owe money to  
37 ..... (name of person), the judgment creditor. The  
38 judgment creditor has begun the procedure to collect that  
39 money by garnishing your wages, bank account and other  
40 personal property held by third persons or by taking money or  
41 other property in your possession.

42 Certain benefits and property owned by you may be  
43 exempt from execution and may not be taken from you. The  
44 following is a partial list of exemptions:





1           1. Payments received pursuant to the federal Social  
2 Security Act, including, without limitation, retirement and  
3 survivors' benefits, supplemental security income benefits  
4 and disability insurance benefits.

5           2. Payments for benefits or the return of contributions  
6 under the Public Employees' Retirement System.

7           3. Payments for public assistance granted through the  
8 Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the  
9 Department of Health and Human Services or a local  
10 governmental entity.

11           4. Proceeds from a policy of life insurance.

12           5. Payments of benefits under a program of industrial  
13 insurance.

14           6. Payments received as disability, illness or  
15 unemployment benefits.

16           7. Payments received as unemployment compensation.

17           8. Veteran's benefits.

18           9. A homestead in a dwelling or a mobile home,  
19 *including the proceeds from the sale of such property*, not to  
20 exceed \$550,000, unless:

21           (a) The judgment is for a medical bill, in which case all of  
22 the primary dwelling, including a mobile or manufactured  
23 home, may be exempt.

24           (b) Allodial title has been established and not relinquished  
25 for the dwelling or mobile home, in which case all of the  
26 dwelling or mobile home and its appurtenances are exempt,  
27 including the land on which they are located, unless a valid  
28 waiver executed pursuant to NRS 115.010 is applicable to the  
29 judgment.

30           10. All money reasonably deposited with a landlord by  
31 you to secure an agreement to rent or lease a dwelling that is  
32 used by you as your primary residence, except that such  
33 money is not exempt with respect to a landlord or landlord's  
34 successor in interest who seeks to enforce the terms of the  
35 agreement to rent or lease the dwelling.

36           11. A vehicle, if your equity in the vehicle is less than  
37 \$15,000.

38           12. Eighty-two percent of the take-home pay for any  
39 workweek if your gross weekly salary or wage was \$770 or  
40 less on the date the most recent writ of garnishment was  
41 issued, or seventy-five percent of the take-home pay for any  
42 workweek if your gross weekly salary or wage exceeded  
43 \$770 on the date the most recent writ of garnishment was  
44 issued, unless the weekly take-home pay is less than 50 times



1 the federal minimum hourly wage, in which case the entire  
2 amount may be exempt.

3 13. Money, not to exceed \$1,000,000 in present value,  
4 held in:

5 (a) An individual retirement arrangement which conforms  
6 with or is maintained pursuant to the applicable limitations  
7 and requirements of section 408 or 408A of the Internal  
8 Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 408 and 408A, including,  
9 without limitation, an inherited individual retirement  
10 arrangement;

11 (b) A written simplified employee pension plan which  
12 conforms with or is maintained pursuant to the applicable  
13 limitations and requirements of section 408 of the Internal  
14 Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 408, including, without  
15 limitation, an inherited simplified employee pension plan;

16 (c) A cash or deferred arrangement plan which is  
17 qualified and maintained pursuant to the Internal Revenue  
18 Code, including, without limitation, an inherited cash or  
19 deferred arrangement plan;

20 (d) A trust forming part of a stock bonus, pension or  
21 profit-sharing plan that is qualified and maintained pursuant  
22 to sections 401 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code, 26  
23 U.S.C. §§ 401 et seq.; and

24 (e) A trust forming part of a qualified tuition program  
25 pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS, any applicable regulations  
26 adopted pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS and section 529 of  
27 the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 529, unless the  
28 money is deposited after the entry of a judgment against the  
29 purchaser or account owner or the money will not be used by  
30 any beneficiary to attend a college or university.

31 14. All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the  
32 order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support,  
33 education and maintenance of a child, whether collected by  
34 the judgment debtor or the State.

35 15. All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the  
36 order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support and  
37 maintenance of a former spouse, including the amount of any  
38 arrearages in the payment of such support and maintenance to  
39 which the former spouse may be entitled.

40 16. Regardless of whether a trust contains a spendthrift  
41 provision:

42 (a) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
43 of a trust that is a contingent interest, if the contingency has  
44 not been satisfied or removed;



1 (b) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
2 of a trust for which discretionary power is held by a trustee to  
3 determine whether to make a distribution from the trust, if the  
4 interest has not been distributed from the trust;

5 (c) The power to direct dispositions of property in the  
6 trust, other than such a power held by a trustee to distribute  
7 property to a beneficiary of the trust;

8 (d) Certain powers held by a trust protector or certain  
9 other persons; and

10 (e) Any power held by the person who created the trust.

11 17. If a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

12 (a) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
13 of a trust that is a mandatory interest in which the trustee does  
14 not have discretion concerning whether to make the  
15 distribution from the trust, if the interest has not been  
16 distributed from the trust; and

17 (b) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
18 of a trust that is a support interest in which the standard for  
19 distribution may be interpreted by the trustee or a court, if the  
20 interest has not been distributed from the trust.

21 18. A vehicle for use by you or your dependent which is  
22 specially equipped or modified to provide mobility for a  
23 person with a permanent disability.

24 19. A prosthesis or any equipment prescribed by a  
25 physician or dentist for you or your dependent.

26 20. Payments, in an amount not to exceed \$16,150,  
27 received as compensation for personal injury, not including  
28 compensation for pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss,  
29 by the judgment debtor or by a person upon whom the  
30 judgment debtor is dependent at the time the payment is  
31 received.

32 21. Payments received as compensation for the wrongful  
33 death of a person upon whom the judgment debtor was  
34 dependent at the time of the wrongful death, to the extent  
35 reasonably necessary for the support of the judgment debtor  
36 and any dependent of the judgment debtor.

37 22. Payments received as compensation for the loss of  
38 future earnings of the judgment debtor or of a person upon  
39 whom the judgment debtor is dependent at the time the  
40 payment is received, to the extent reasonably necessary for  
41 the support of the judgment debtor and any dependent of the  
42 judgment debtor.

43 23. Payments received as restitution for a criminal act.

44 24. Personal property, not to exceed \$10,000 in total  
45 value, if the property is not otherwise exempt from execution.



1 25. A tax refund received from the earned income credit  
2 provided by federal law or a similar state law.

3 26. Stock of a corporation described in subsection 2 of  
4 NRS 78.746 except as set forth in that section.

5 ➤ These exemptions may not apply in certain cases such as a  
6 proceeding to enforce a judgment for support of a person or a  
7 judgment of foreclosure on a mechanic's lien. You should  
8 consult an attorney immediately to assist you in determining  
9 whether your property or money is exempt from execution. If  
10 you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for  
11 assistance through ..... (name of organization in  
12 county providing legal services to indigent or elderly  
13 persons). If you do not wish to consult an attorney or receive  
14 legal services from an organization that provides assistance to  
15 persons who qualify, you may obtain the form to be used to  
16 claim an exemption from the clerk of the court.  
17

18 PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMING EXEMPT PROPERTY

19  
20 If you believe that the money or property taken from you  
21 is exempt, you must complete and file with the clerk of the  
22 court an executed claim of exemption. A copy of the claim of  
23 exemption must be served upon the sheriff, the garnishee and  
24 the judgment creditor within 10 days after the notice of  
25 execution or garnishment is served on you by mail pursuant  
26 to NRS 21.076 which identifies the specific property that is  
27 being levied on. The property must be released by the  
28 garnishee or the sheriff within 9 judicial days after you serve  
29 the claim of exemption upon the sheriff, garnishee and  
30 judgment creditor, unless the sheriff or garnishee receives a  
31 copy of an objection to the claim of exemption and a notice  
32 for a hearing to determine the issue of exemption. If this  
33 happens, a hearing will be held to determine whether the  
34 property or money is exempt. The objection to the claim of  
35 exemption and notice for the hearing to determine the issue of  
36 exemption must be filed within 8 judicial days after the claim  
37 of exemption is served on the judgment creditor by mail or in  
38 person and served on the judgment debtor, the sheriff and any  
39 garnishee not less than 5 judicial days before the date set for  
40 the hearing. The hearing to determine whether the property or  
41 money is exempt must be held within 7 judicial days after the  
42 objection to the claim of exemption and notice for the hearing  
43 is filed. You may be able to have your property released more  
44 quickly if you mail to the judgment creditor or the attorney of  
45 the judgment creditor written proof that the property is



1 exempt. Such proof may include, without limitation, a letter  
2 from the government, an annual statement from a pension  
3 fund, receipts for payment, copies of checks, records from  
4 financial institutions or any other document which  
5 demonstrates that the money in your account is exempt.  
6

7 IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE EXECUTED CLAIM OF  
8 EXEMPTION WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED, YOUR  
9 PROPERTY MAY BE SOLD AND THE MONEY GIVEN  
10 TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR, EVEN IF THE  
11 PROPERTY OR MONEY IS EXEMPT.

12 **Sec. 2.** NRS 21.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

13 21.090 1. The following property is exempt from execution,  
14 except as otherwise specifically provided in this section or required  
15 by federal law:

16 (a) Private libraries, works of art, musical instruments and  
17 jewelry not to exceed \$5,000 in value, belonging to the judgment  
18 debtor or a dependent of the judgment debtor, to be selected by the  
19 judgment debtor, and all family pictures and keepsakes.

20 (b) Necessary household goods, furnishings, electronics,  
21 wearing apparel, other personal effects and yard equipment, not to  
22 exceed \$12,000 in value, belonging to the judgment debtor or a  
23 dependent of the judgment debtor, to be selected by the judgment  
24 debtor.

25 (c) Farm trucks, farm stock, farm tools, farm equipment,  
26 supplies and seed not to exceed \$4,500 in value, belonging to the  
27 judgment debtor to be selected by the judgment debtor.

28 (d) Professional libraries, equipment, supplies, and the tools,  
29 inventory, instruments and materials used to carry on the trade or  
30 business of the judgment debtor for the support of the judgment  
31 debtor and his or her family not to exceed \$10,000 in value.

32 (e) The cabin or dwelling of a miner or prospector, the miner's  
33 or prospector's cars, implements and appliances necessary for  
34 carrying on any mining operations and the mining claim actually  
35 worked by the miner or prospector, not exceeding \$4,500 in total  
36 value.

37 (f) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (p), one vehicle if  
38 the judgment debtor's equity does not exceed \$15,000 or the  
39 creditor is paid an amount equal to any excess above that equity.

40 (g) For any workweek, 82 percent of the disposable earnings of  
41 a judgment debtor during that week if the gross weekly salary or  
42 wage of the judgment debtor on the date the most recent writ of  
43 garnishment was issued was \$770 or less, 75 percent of the  
44 disposable earnings of a judgment debtor during that week if  
45 the gross weekly salary or wage of the judgment debtor on the date



1 the most recent writ of garnishment was issued exceeded \$770, or  
2 50 times the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 206(a)(1)  
3 of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 et  
4 seq., and in effect at the time the earnings are payable, whichever is  
5 greater. Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (o), (s) and (t),  
6 the exemption provided in this paragraph does not apply in the case  
7 of any order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support of  
8 any person, any order of a court of bankruptcy or of any debt due for  
9 any state or federal tax. As used in this paragraph:

10 (1) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of  
11 a judgment debtor remaining after the deduction from those earnings  
12 of any amounts required by law to be withheld.

13 (2) "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for  
14 personal services performed by a judgment debtor in the regular  
15 course of business, including, without limitation, compensation  
16 designated as income, wages, tips, a salary, a commission or a  
17 bonus. The term includes compensation received by a judgment  
18 debtor that is in the possession of the judgment debtor,  
19 compensation held in accounts maintained in a bank or any other  
20 financial institution or, in the case of a receivable, compensation  
21 that is due the judgment debtor.

22 (h) All fire engines, hooks and ladders, with the carts, trucks and  
23 carriages, hose, buckets, implements and apparatus thereunto  
24 appertaining, and all furniture and uniforms of any fire company or  
25 department organized under the laws of this State.

26 (i) All arms, uniforms and accouterments required by law to be  
27 kept by any person, and also one gun, to be selected by the debtor.

28 (j) All courthouses, jails, public offices and buildings, lots,  
29 grounds and personal property, the fixtures, furniture, books, papers  
30 and appurtenances belonging and pertaining to the courthouse, jail  
31 and public offices belonging to any county of this State, all  
32 cemeteries, public squares, parks and places, public buildings, town  
33 halls, markets, buildings for the use of fire departments and military  
34 organizations, and the lots and grounds thereto belonging and  
35 appertaining, owned or held by any town or incorporated city, or  
36 dedicated by the town or city to health, ornament or public use, or  
37 for the use of any fire or military company organized under the laws  
38 of this State and all lots, buildings and other school property owned  
39 by a school district and devoted to public school purposes.

40 (k) All money, benefits, privileges or immunities accruing or in  
41 any manner growing out of any life insurance.

42 (l) The homestead as provided for by law, including [a] :

43 (1) *The sum of \$550,000 that is paid to the defendant in*  
44 *execution pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 115.050 or to a spouse*  
45 *pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 115.050; and*



1           (2) A homestead for which allodial title has been established  
2 and not relinquished and for which a waiver executed pursuant to  
3 NRS 115.010 is not applicable.

4           (m) The dwelling of the judgment debtor occupied as a home for  
5 himself or herself and family, where the amount of equity held by  
6 the judgment debtor in the home does not exceed \$550,000 in value  
7 and the dwelling is situated upon lands not owned by the judgment  
8 debtor.

9           (n) All money reasonably deposited with a landlord by the  
10 judgment debtor to secure an agreement to rent or lease a dwelling  
11 that is used by the judgment debtor as his or her primary residence,  
12 except that such money is not exempt with respect to a landlord or  
13 the landlord's successor in interest who seeks to enforce the terms of  
14 the agreement to rent or lease the dwelling.

15           (o) All property in this State of the judgment debtor where the  
16 judgment is in favor of any state for failure to pay that state's  
17 income tax on benefits received from a pension or other retirement  
18 plan.

19           (p) Any vehicle owned by the judgment debtor for use by the  
20 judgment debtor or the judgment debtor's dependent that is  
21 equipped or modified to provide mobility for a person with a  
22 permanent disability.

23           (q) Any prosthesis or equipment prescribed by a physician or  
24 dentist for the judgment debtor or a dependent of the debtor.

25           (r) Money, not to exceed \$1,000,000 in present value, held in:

26           (1) An individual retirement arrangement which conforms  
27 with or is maintained pursuant to the applicable limitations and  
28 requirements of section 408 or 408A of the Internal Revenue Code,  
29 26 U.S.C. §§ 408 and 408A, including, without limitation, an  
30 inherited individual retirement arrangement;

31           (2) A written simplified employee pension plan which  
32 conforms with or is maintained pursuant to the applicable  
33 limitations and requirements of section 408 of the Internal Revenue  
34 Code, 26 U.S.C. § 408, including, without limitation, an inherited  
35 simplified employee pension plan;

36           (3) A cash or deferred arrangement plan which is qualified  
37 and maintained pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, including,  
38 without limitation, an inherited cash or deferred arrangement plan;

39           (4) A trust forming part of a stock bonus, pension or profit-  
40 sharing plan which is qualified and maintained pursuant to sections  
41 401 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 401 et seq.;  
42 and

43           (5) A trust forming part of a qualified tuition program  
44 pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS, any applicable regulations  
45 adopted pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS and section 529 of the



1 Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 529, unless the money is  
2 deposited after the entry of a judgment against the purchaser or  
3 account owner or the money will not be used by any beneficiary to  
4 attend a college or university.

5 (s) All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the order of a  
6 court of competent jurisdiction for the support, education and  
7 maintenance of a child, whether collected by the judgment debtor or  
8 the State.

9 (t) All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the order of a  
10 court of competent jurisdiction for the support and maintenance of a  
11 former spouse, including the amount of any arrearages in the  
12 payment of such support and maintenance to which the former  
13 spouse may be entitled.

14 (u) Payments, in an amount not to exceed \$16,150, received as  
15 compensation for personal injury, not including compensation for  
16 pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss, by the judgment debtor  
17 or by a person upon whom the judgment debtor is dependent at the  
18 time the payment is received.

19 (v) Payments received as compensation for the wrongful death  
20 of a person upon whom the judgment debtor was dependent at the  
21 time of the wrongful death, to the extent reasonably necessary for  
22 the support of the judgment debtor and any dependent of the  
23 judgment debtor.

24 (w) Payments received as compensation for the loss of future  
25 earnings of the judgment debtor or of a person upon whom the  
26 judgment debtor is dependent at the time the payment is received, to  
27 the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the judgment  
28 debtor and any dependent of the judgment debtor.

29 (x) Payments received as restitution for a criminal act.

30 (y) Payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security  
31 Act, including, without limitation, retirement and survivors'  
32 benefits, supplemental security income benefits and disability  
33 insurance benefits.

34 (z) Any personal property not otherwise exempt from execution  
35 pursuant to this subsection belonging to the judgment debtor,  
36 including, without limitation, the judgment debtor's equity in any  
37 property, money, stocks, bonds or other funds on deposit with a  
38 financial institution, not to exceed \$10,000 in total value, to be  
39 selected by the judgment debtor.

40 (aa) Any tax refund received by the judgment debtor that is  
41 derived from the earned income credit described in section 32 of the  
42 Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 32, or a similar credit provided  
43 pursuant to a state law.

44 (bb) Stock of a corporation described in subsection 2 of NRS  
45 78.746 except as set forth in that section.





1 (cc) Regardless of whether a trust contains a spendthrift  
2 provision:

3 (1) A distribution interest in the trust as defined in NRS  
4 163.4155 that is a contingent interest, if the contingency has not  
5 been satisfied or removed;

6 (2) A distribution interest in the trust as defined in NRS  
7 163.4155 that is a discretionary interest as described in NRS  
8 163.4185, if the interest has not been distributed;

9 (3) A power of appointment in the trust as defined in NRS  
10 163.4157 regardless of whether the power has been exercised;

11 (4) A power listed in NRS 163.5553 that is held by a trust  
12 protector as defined in NRS 163.5547 or any other person regardless  
13 of whether the power has been exercised; and

14 (5) A reserved power in the trust as defined in NRS 163.4165  
15 regardless of whether the power has been exercised.

16 (dd) If a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

17 (1) A distribution interest in the trust as defined in NRS  
18 163.4155 that is a mandatory interest as described in NRS 163.4185,  
19 if the interest has not been distributed; and

20 (2) Notwithstanding a beneficiary's right to enforce a support  
21 interest, a distribution interest in the trust as defined in NRS  
22 163.4155 that is a support interest as described in NRS 163.4185, if  
23 the interest has not been distributed.

24 (ee) Proceeds received from a private disability insurance plan.

25 (ff) Money in a trust fund for funeral or burial services pursuant  
26 to NRS 689.700.

27 (gg) Compensation that was payable or paid pursuant to  
28 chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS as  
29 provided in NRS 616C.205.

30 (hh) Unemployment compensation benefits received pursuant to  
31 NRS 612.710.

32 (ii) Benefits or refunds payable or paid from the Public  
33 Employees' Retirement System pursuant to NRS 286.670.

34 (jj) Money paid or rights existing for vocational rehabilitation  
35 pursuant to NRS 615.270.

36 (kk) Public assistance provided through the Department of  
37 Health and Human Services pursuant to NRS 422.291 and  
38 422A.325.

39 (ll) Child welfare assistance provided pursuant to NRS 432.036.

40 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 115.010, no article or  
41 species of property mentioned in this section is exempt from  
42 execution issued upon a judgment to recover for its price, or upon a  
43 judgment of foreclosure of a mortgage or other lien thereon.

44 3. Any exemptions specified in subsection (d) of section 522 of  
45 the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., do



1 not apply to property owned by a resident of this State unless  
2 conferred also by subsection 1, as limited by subsection 2.

3 **Sec. 3.** NRS 31.045 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 31.045 1. Execution on the writ of attachment by attaching  
5 property of the defendant may occur only if:

6 (a) The judgment creditor serves the defendant with notice of  
7 the execution when the notice of the hearing is served pursuant to  
8 NRS 31.013; or

9 (b) Pursuant to an ex parte hearing, the sheriff serves upon the  
10 judgment debtor notice of the execution and a copy of the writ at the  
11 same time and in the same manner as set forth in NRS 21.076.

12 ➤ If the attachment occurs pursuant to an ex parte hearing, the clerk  
13 of the court shall attach the notice to the writ of attachment at the  
14 time the writ is issued.

15 2. The notice required pursuant to subsection 1 must be  
16 substantially in the following form:

17  
18 NOTICE OF EXECUTION

19  
20 YOUR PROPERTY IS BEING ATTACHED OR  
21 YOUR WAGES ARE BEING GARNISHED  
22

23 Plaintiff, ..... (name of person), alleges that you  
24 owe the plaintiff money. The plaintiff has begun the  
25 procedure to collect that money. To secure satisfaction of  
26 judgment, the court has ordered the garnishment of your  
27 wages, bank account or other personal property held by third  
28 persons or the taking of money or other property in your  
29 possession.

30 Certain benefits and property owned by you may be  
31 exempt from execution and may not be taken from you. The  
32 following is a partial list of exemptions:

33 1. Payments received pursuant to the federal Social  
34 Security Act, including, without limitation, retirement and  
35 survivors' benefits, supplemental security income benefits  
36 and disability insurance benefits.

37 2. Payments for benefits or the return of contributions  
38 under the Public Employees' Retirement System.

39 3. Payments for public assistance granted through the  
40 Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the  
41 Department of Health and Human Services or a local  
42 governmental entity.

43 4. Proceeds from a policy of life insurance.

44 5. Payments of benefits under a program of industrial  
45 insurance.



1           6. Payments received as disability, illness or  
2 unemployment benefits.

3           7. Payments received as unemployment compensation.

4           8. Veteran's benefits.

5           9. A homestead in a dwelling or a mobile home,  
6 *including the proceeds from the sale of such property*, not to  
7 exceed \$550,000, unless:

8           (a) The judgment is for a medical bill, in which case all of  
9 the primary dwelling, including a mobile or manufactured  
10 home, may be exempt.

11           (b) Allodial title has been established and not relinquished  
12 for the dwelling or mobile home, in which case all of the  
13 dwelling or mobile home and its appurtenances are exempt,  
14 including the land on which they are located, unless a valid  
15 waiver executed pursuant to NRS 115.010 is applicable to the  
16 judgment.

17           10. All money reasonably deposited with a landlord by  
18 you to secure an agreement to rent or lease a dwelling that is  
19 used by you as your primary residence, except that such  
20 money is not exempt with respect to a landlord or the  
21 landlord's successor in interest who seeks to enforce the  
22 terms of the agreement to rent or lease the dwelling.

23           11. A vehicle, if your equity in the vehicle is less than  
24 \$15,000.

25           12. Eighty-two percent of the take-home pay for any  
26 workweek if your gross weekly salary or wage on the date the  
27 most recent writ of garnishment was issued was \$770 or less,  
28 or seventy-five percent of the take-home pay for any  
29 workweek if your gross weekly salary or wage on the date the  
30 most recent writ of garnishment was issued exceeded \$770,  
31 unless the weekly take-home pay is less than 50 times the  
32 federal minimum hourly wage, in which case the entire  
33 amount may be exempt.

34           13. Money, not to exceed \$500,000 in present value,  
35 held in:

36           (a) An individual retirement arrangement which conforms  
37 with the applicable limitations and requirements of section  
38 408 or 408A of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 408  
39 and 408A;

40           (b) A written simplified employee pension plan which  
41 conforms with the applicable limitations and requirements of  
42 section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 408;

43           (c) A cash or deferred arrangement that is a qualified plan  
44 pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code;



1 (d) A trust forming part of a stock bonus, pension or  
2 profit-sharing plan that is a qualified plan pursuant to sections  
3 401 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 401 et  
4 seq.; and

5 (e) A trust forming part of a qualified tuition program  
6 pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS, any applicable regulations  
7 adopted pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS and section 529 of  
8 the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 529, unless the  
9 money is deposited after the entry of a judgment against the  
10 purchaser or account owner or the money will not be used by  
11 any beneficiary to attend a college or university.

12 14. All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the  
13 order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support,  
14 education and maintenance of a child, whether collected by  
15 the judgment debtor or the State.

16 15. All money and other benefits paid pursuant to the  
17 order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the support and  
18 maintenance of a former spouse, including the amount of any  
19 arrearages in the payment of such support and maintenance to  
20 which the former spouse may be entitled.

21 16. Regardless of whether a trust contains a spendthrift  
22 provision:

23 (a) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
24 of a trust that is a contingent interest, if the interest has not  
25 been satisfied or removed;

26 (b) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
27 of a trust for which discretionary power is held by a trustee to  
28 determine whether to make a distribution from the trust, if the  
29 interest has not been distributed from the trust;

30 (c) The power to direct dispositions of property in the  
31 trust, other than such a power held by a trustee to distribute  
32 property to a beneficiary of the trust;

33 (d) Certain powers held by a trust protector or certain  
34 other persons; and

35 (e) Any power held by the person who created the trust.

36 17. If a trust contains a spendthrift provision:

37 (a) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
38 of a trust that is a mandatory interest in which the trustee does  
39 not have discretion concerning whether to make the  
40 distribution from the trust, if the interest has not been  
41 distributed from the trust; and

42 (b) A present or future interest in the income or principal  
43 of a trust that is a support interest in which the standard for  
44 distribution may be interpreted by the trustee or a court, if the  
45 interest has not been distributed from the trust.



1 18. A vehicle for use by you or your dependent which is  
2 specially equipped or modified to provide mobility for a  
3 person with a permanent disability.

4 19. A prosthesis or any equipment prescribed by a  
5 physician or dentist for you or your dependent.

6 20. Payments, in an amount not to exceed \$16,150,  
7 received as compensation for personal injury, not including  
8 compensation for pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss,  
9 by the judgment debtor or by a person upon whom the  
10 judgment debtor is dependent at the time the payment is  
11 received.

12 21. Payments received as compensation for the wrongful  
13 death of a person upon whom the judgment debtor was  
14 dependent at the time of the wrongful death, to the extent  
15 reasonably necessary for the support of the judgment debtor  
16 and any dependent of the judgment debtor.

17 22. Payments received as compensation for the loss of  
18 future earnings of the judgment debtor or of a person upon  
19 whom the judgment debtor is dependent at the time the  
20 payment is received, to the extent reasonably necessary for  
21 the support of the judgment debtor and any dependent of the  
22 judgment debtor.

23 23. Payments received as restitution for a criminal act.

24 24. Personal property, not to exceed \$1,000 in total  
25 value, if the property is not otherwise exempt from execution.

26 25. A tax refund received from the earned income credit  
27 provided by federal law or a similar state law.

28 26. Stock of a corporation described in subsection 2 of  
29 NRS 78.746 except as set forth in that section.

30 ➤ These exemptions may not apply in certain cases such as  
31 proceedings to enforce a judgment for support of a child or a  
32 judgment of foreclosure on a mechanic's lien. You should  
33 consult an attorney immediately to assist you in determining  
34 whether your property or money is exempt from execution. If  
35 you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for  
36 assistance through ..... (name of organization in  
37 county providing legal services to the indigent or elderly  
38 persons). If you do not wish to consult an attorney or receive  
39 legal services from an organization that provides assistance to  
40 persons who qualify, you may obtain the form to be used to  
41 claim an exemption from the clerk of the court.  
42

43 PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMING EXEMPT PROPERTY



1 If you believe that the money or property taken from you  
2 is exempt or necessary for the support of you or your family,  
3 you must file with the clerk of the court on a form provided  
4 by the clerk an executed claim of exemption. A copy of  
5 the claim of exemption must be served upon the sheriff, the  
6 garnishee and the judgment creditor within 10 days after the  
7 notice of execution or garnishment is served on you by mail  
8 pursuant to NRS 21.076 which identifies the specific property  
9 that is being levied on. The property must be released by the  
10 garnishee or the sheriff within 9 judicial days after you serve  
11 the claim of exemption upon the sheriff, garnishee and  
12 judgment creditor, unless the sheriff or garnishee receives a  
13 copy of an objection to the claim of exemption and a notice  
14 for a hearing to determine the issue of exemption. If this  
15 happens, a hearing will be held to determine whether the  
16 property or money is exempt. The objection to the claim of  
17 exemption and notice for the hearing to determine the issue of  
18 exemption must be filed within 8 judicial days after the claim  
19 of exemption is served on the judgment creditor by mail or in  
20 person and served on the judgment debtor, the sheriff and any  
21 garnishee not less than 5 judicial days before the date set for  
22 the hearing. The hearing must be held within 7 judicial days  
23 after the objection to the claim of exemption and notice for a  
24 hearing is filed. You may be able to have your property  
25 released more quickly if you mail to the judgment creditor or  
26 the attorney of the judgment creditor written proof that the  
27 property is exempt. Such proof may include, without  
28 limitation, a letter from the government, an annual statement  
29 from a pension fund, receipts for payment, copies of checks,  
30 records from financial institutions or any other document  
31 which demonstrates that the money in your account is  
32 exempt.

33  
34 **IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE EXECUTED CLAIM OF**  
35 **EXEMPTION WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED, YOUR**  
36 **PROPERTY MAY BE SOLD AND THE MONEY GIVEN**  
37 **TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR, EVEN IF THE**  
38 **PROPERTY OR MONEY IS EXEMPT.**

39  
40 If you received this notice with a notice of a hearing for  
41 attachment and you believe that the money or property which  
42 would be taken from you by a writ of attachment is exempt or  
43 necessary for the support of you or your family, you are  
44 entitled to describe to the court at the hearing why you  
45 believe your property is exempt. You may also file a motion



1 with the court for a discharge of the writ of attachment. You  
2 may make that motion any time before trial. A hearing will be  
3 held on that motion.  
4

5 IF YOU DO NOT FILE THE MOTION BEFORE  
6 THE TRIAL, YOUR PROPERTY MAY BE SOLD AND  
7 THE MONEY GIVEN TO THE PLAINTIFF, EVEN IF THE  
8 PROPERTY OR MONEY IS EXEMPT OR NECESSARY  
9 FOR THE SUPPORT OF YOU OR YOUR FAMILY.

10 **Sec. 4.** NRS 111.1031 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11 111.1031 1. A nonvested property interest is invalid unless:

12 (a) When the interest is created, it is certain to vest or terminate  
13 no later than 21 years after the death of a natural person then alive;  
14 or

15 (b) The interest either vests or terminates within 365 years after  
16 its creation.

17 2. A general power of appointment not presently exercisable  
18 because of a condition precedent is invalid unless:

19 (a) When the power is created, the condition precedent is certain  
20 to be satisfied or become impossible to satisfy no later than 21 years  
21 after the death of a natural person then alive; or

22 (b) The condition precedent either is satisfied or becomes  
23 impossible to satisfy within 365 years after its creation.

24 3. A nongeneral power of appointment or a general  
25 testamentary power of appointment is invalid unless:

26 (a) When the power is created, it is certain to be irrevocably  
27 exercised or otherwise to terminate no later than 21 years after the  
28 death of a natural person then alive; or

29 (b) The power is irrevocably exercised or otherwise terminates  
30 within 365 years after its creation.

31 4. In determining whether a nonvested property interest or a  
32 power of appointment is valid under paragraph (a) of subsection 1,  
33 paragraph (a) of subsection 2 or paragraph (a) of subsection 3, the  
34 possibility that a child will be born to a person after his or her death  
35 is disregarded.

36 ~~{5. If, in measuring a period from the creation of a trust or~~  
37 ~~other property arrangement, language in a governing instrument~~  
38 ~~seeks to disallow the vesting or termination of any interest or trust~~  
39 ~~beyond, seeks to postpone the vesting or termination of any interest~~  
40 ~~or trust until, or seeks to operate in effect in any similar fashion~~  
41 ~~upon, the later of:~~

42 ~~—(a) The expiration of a period of time not exceeding 21 years~~  
43 ~~after the death of the survivor of specified lives in being at the~~  
44 ~~creation of the trust or other property arrangement; or~~



1 ~~—(b) The expiration of a period of time that exceeds or might~~  
2 ~~exceed 21 years after the death of the survivor of lives in being at~~  
3 ~~the creation of the trust or other property arrangement,~~  
4 ~~→ that language is inoperative to the extent it produces a period of~~  
5 ~~time that exceeds 21 years after the death of the survivor of the~~  
6 ~~specified lives.]~~

7 **Sec. 5.** NRS 111.1037 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 111.1037 NRS 111.1031 does not apply to:

9 1. A nonvested property interest or a power of appointment  
10 arising out of a nondonative transfer, except a nonvested property  
11 interest or a power of appointment arising out of:

12 (a) A premarital or postmarital agreement;

13 (b) A separation or divorce settlement;

14 (c) A spouse's election;

15 (d) A similar arrangement arising out of a prospective, existing  
16 or previous marital relationship between the parties;

17 (e) A contract to make or not to revoke a will or trust;

18 (f) A contract to exercise or not to exercise a power of  
19 appointment;

20 (g) A transfer in satisfaction of a duty of support; or

21 (h) A reciprocal transfer;

22 2. A fiduciary's power relating to the administration or  
23 management of assets, including the power of a fiduciary to sell,  
24 lease or mortgage property, and the power of a fiduciary to  
25 determine principal and income;

26 3. A power to appoint a fiduciary;

27 4. A discretionary power of a trustee to distribute principal  
28 before termination of a trust to a beneficiary having an indefeasibly  
29 vested interest in the income and principal;

30 5. A nonvested property interest held by a charity, government,  
31 or governmental agency or subdivision, if the nonvested property  
32 interest is preceded by an interest held by another charity,  
33 government, or governmental agency or subdivision;

34 6. *A property interest in or a power of appointment with*  
35 *respect to a trust or other property arrangement if such a trust or*  
36 *other property arrangement:*

37 (a) *Was established for eleemosynary purposes; and*

38 (b) *As set forth in the terms of such trust or other property*  
39 *arrangement, is to continue for an indefinite or unlimited period;*

40 7. A nonvested property interest in or a power of appointment  
41 with respect to a trust or other property arrangement forming part of  
42 a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, health, disability, death  
43 benefit, income deferral, or other current or deferred benefit plan for  
44 one or more employees, independent contractors, or their  
45 beneficiaries or spouses, to which contributions are made for the





1 purpose of distributing to or for the benefit of the participants or  
2 their beneficiaries or spouses the property, income or principal in  
3 the trust or other property arrangement, except a nonvested property  
4 interest or a power of appointment that is created by an election of a  
5 participant or a beneficiary or spouse; or

6 ~~[7.]~~ 8. A property interest, power of appointment or  
7 arrangement that was not subject to the common-law rule against  
8 perpetuities or is expressly excluded by another statute of this state.

9 **Sec. 6.** NRS 111.779 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 111.779 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 21.090 and  
11 other applicable law, a transferee of a nonprobate transfer is liable to  
12 the probate estate of the decedent for allowed claims against that  
13 decedent's probate estate to the extent the estate is insufficient to  
14 satisfy those claims.

15 2. The liability of a nonprobate transferee may not exceed the  
16 value of nonprobate transfers received or controlled by that  
17 transferee.

18 3. Nonprobate transferees are liable for the insufficiency  
19 described in subsection 1 in the following order of priority:

20 (a) A transferee specified in the decedent's will or any other  
21 governing instrument as being liable for such an insufficiency, in the  
22 order of priority provided in the will or other governing instrument;

23 (b) The trustee of a trust serving as the principal nonprobate  
24 instrument in the decedent's estate plan as shown by its designation  
25 as devisee of the decedent's residuary estate or by other facts or  
26 circumstances, to the extent of the value of the nonprobate transfer  
27 received or controlled; and

28 (c) Other nonprobate transferees, in proportion to the values  
29 received.

30 4. Unless otherwise provided by the trust instrument, interests  
31 of beneficiaries in all trusts incurring liabilities under this section  
32 abate as necessary to satisfy the liability, as if all the trust  
33 instruments were a single will and the interests were devised under  
34 it.

35 5. If a nonprobate transferee is a spouse or a minor child, the  
36 nonprobate transferee may petition the court to be excluded from the  
37 liability imposed by this section as if the nonprobate property  
38 received by the spouse or minor child were part of the decedent's  
39 estate. Such a petition may be made pursuant to the applicable  
40 provisions of chapter 146 of NRS, including, without limitation, the  
41 provisions of NRS 146.010 ~~[, NRS]~~ and 146.020 ~~[without regard to~~  
42 ~~the filing of an inventory]~~ and subsection 2 of NRS 146.070.

43 6. A provision made in one instrument may direct the  
44 apportionment of the liability among the nonprobate transferees  
45 taking under that or any other governing instrument. If a provision



1 in one instrument conflicts with a provision in another, the later one  
2 prevails.

3 7. Upon due notice to a nonprobate transferee, the liability  
4 imposed by this section is enforceable in probate proceedings in this  
5 State, whether or not the transferee is located in this State.

6 8. If a probate proceeding is pending at the time of filing and it  
7 has been determined by a final order issued by the probate court that  
8 there are insufficient assets to pay a valid creditor, a proceeding  
9 under this section may be commenced by one of the following  
10 persons:

11 (a) The personal representative of the decedent's estate. A  
12 personal representative who declines in good faith to commence a  
13 proceeding incurs no personal liability for declining.

14 (b) A creditor of the estate, if the personal representative has  
15 declined or refused to commence an action within 30 days after  
16 receiving a written demand by a creditor. Such demand must  
17 identify the nonprobate transfers known to the creditor. If the  
18 creditor is unaware of any nonprobate transfers, in the probate  
19 proceeding, the creditor may, pursuant to NRS 155.170, obtain  
20 discovery, perpetuate testimony or conduct examinations in any  
21 manner authorized by law or by the Nevada Rules of Civil  
22 Procedure to ascertain whether any nonprobate transfers exist. If the  
23 creditor is unable to identify any nonprobate transfers within a  
24 reasonable time after conducting discovery, the creditor may not  
25 proceed under this section. If a creditor commences an action under  
26 this section:

27 (1) The creditor must proceed at the expense of the creditor  
28 and not of the estate.

29 (2) If a creditor successfully establishes an entitlement to  
30 payment under this section and collects nonprobate transfers, the  
31 court must order the reimbursement of the costs reasonably incurred  
32 by the creditor, including attorney's fees, from the transferee from  
33 whom the payment is to be made, subject to the limitations of  
34 subsection 2, or from the estate as a cost of administration, or  
35 partially from each, as the court deems just.

36 9. If a probate proceeding is not pending, a proceeding under  
37 this section may be commenced as a civil action by a creditor at the  
38 expense of the creditor.

39 10. If a proceeding is commenced pursuant to this section, it  
40 must be commenced:

41 (a) If a probate proceeding is pending in which notice to  
42 creditors has been given at the time of filing a proceeding under this  
43 section:

44 (1) As to a creditor whose claim was properly and timely  
45 filed, allowed by the personal representative or partially allowed by



1 the personal representative, and accepted by the creditor pursuant to  
2 NRS 147.160, within 60 days after the probate court enters an order  
3 confirming the amount of payment of the approved claim that is  
4 final and no longer subject to reconsideration or appeal or within 1  
5 year after the decedent's death, whichever is later.

6 (2) As to a creditor:

7 (I) Whose claim was rejected by the personal  
8 representative, partially allowed by the personal representative and  
9 rejected by the creditor pursuant to NRS 147.160, or deemed  
10 rejected by the personal representative pursuant to NRS 147.110;

11 (II) Who adjudicated the creditor's claims in the proper  
12 court or by a summary adjudication; and

13 (III) Who obtained a favorable final judgment on its claim  
14 from the proper court,

15 ➔ within 60 days after the probate court enters an order confirming  
16 the amount of payment of the approved claim that is final and no  
17 longer subject to reconsideration or appeal or within 1 year after the  
18 decedent's death, whichever is later.

19 (b) If an action had been commenced against the decedent  
20 before the decedent's death, the creditor receives a judgment against  
21 the decedent's estate and the creditor has filed a proper and timely  
22 creditor's claim against the estate, within 60 days after the probate  
23 court enters an order confirming the amount of payment of the  
24 adjudicated claim that is final and no longer subject to  
25 reconsideration or appeal or within 1 year after the decedent's death,  
26 whichever is later.

27 (c) As to the recovery of benefits paid for Medicaid, within 3  
28 years after the decedent's death.

29 (d) As to all other creditors, within 1 year after the decedent's  
30 death.

31 11. Unless a written notice asserting that a decedent's probate  
32 estate is nonexistent or insufficient to pay allowed claims and  
33 statutory allowances has been received from the decedent's personal  
34 representative, the following rules apply:

35 (a) Payment or delivery of assets by a financial institution,  
36 registrar or other obligor to a nonprobate transferee in accordance  
37 with the terms of the governing instrument controlling the transfer  
38 releases the obligor from all claims for amounts paid or assets  
39 delivered.

40 (b) A trustee receiving or controlling a nonprobate transfer is  
41 released from liability under this section with respect to any assets  
42 distributed to the trust's beneficiaries. Each beneficiary to the extent  
43 of the distribution received becomes liable for the amount of the  
44 trustee's liability attributable to assets received by the beneficiary.



1 12. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 13,  
2 notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary:

3 (a) A creditor has no claim against:

4 (1) Property transferred pursuant to a power of appointment  
5 exercised by a decedent unless ~~it~~ *the power of appointment* was  
6 ~~exercisable~~ *actually exercised* in favor of the decedent or the  
7 decedent's estate.

8 (2) Property transferred pursuant to a beneficiary designation  
9 by a decedent which transfers money held by any of the following:

10 (I) An individual retirement arrangement which conforms  
11 with or is maintained pursuant to the applicable limitations and  
12 requirements of section 408 or 408A of the Internal Revenue Code,  
13 26 U.S.C. §§ 408 and 408A, including, without limitation, an  
14 inherited individual retirement arrangement;

15 (II) A written simplified employee pension plan which  
16 conforms with or is maintained pursuant to the applicable  
17 limitations and requirements of section 408 of the Internal Revenue  
18 Code, 26 U.S.C. § 408, including, without limitation, an inherited  
19 simplified employee pension plan;

20 (III) A cash or deferred arrangement plan which is  
21 qualified and maintained pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code,  
22 including, without limitation, an inherited cash or deferred  
23 arrangement plan;

24 (IV) A trust forming part of a stock bonus, pension or  
25 profit-sharing plan which is qualified and maintained pursuant to  
26 sections 401 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 401  
27 et seq.; and

28 (V) A trust forming part of a qualified tuition program  
29 pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS, any applicable regulations  
30 adopted pursuant to chapter 353B of NRS and section 529 of the  
31 Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 529, unless the money is  
32 deposited after the entry of a judgment against the purchaser or  
33 account owner or the money will not be used by any beneficiary to  
34 attend a college or university.

35 (3) Property transferred pursuant to a beneficiary designation  
36 by a decedent which transfers money, benefits or privileges that  
37 accrue in any manner out of life insurance.

38 (4) Proceeds of any wages of the decedent which were  
39 exempt from execution during the decedent's lifetime pursuant to  
40 paragraph (g) of subsection 1 of NRS 21.090.

41 (5) A trust, a beneficial interest of the decedent under a trust  
42 or amount payable from a trust if the trust was created by someone  
43 other than the decedent, except to enforce a valid assignment of the  
44 decedent's beneficial interest under a trust that is not a spendthrift  
45 trust.



1 (6) An irrevocable trust or amounts payable from a trust if  
2 the trust was properly created as a valid spendthrift trust under  
3 chapter 166 of NRS, except with respect to property transferred to  
4 the trust by the decedent to the extent permitted under subsections 1,  
5 2 and 3 of NRS 166.170.

6 (b) A purchaser for value of property or a lender who acquires a  
7 security interest in the property from a beneficiary of a nonprobate  
8 transfer after the death of the owner, in good faith:

9 (1) Takes the property free of any claims or of liability to the  
10 owner's estate, creditors of the owner's estate, persons claiming  
11 rights as beneficiaries under the nonprobate transfer or heirs of the  
12 owner's estate, in absence of actual knowledge that the transfer was  
13 improper; and

14 (2) Has no duty to verify sworn information relating to the  
15 nonprobate transfer. The protection provided by this subparagraph  
16 applies to information that relates to the ownership interest of the  
17 beneficiary in the property and the beneficiary's right to sell,  
18 encumber and transfer good title to a purchaser or lender and does  
19 not relieve a purchaser or lender from the notice imparted by  
20 instruments of record respecting the property.

21 13. Nothing in this section exempts any real or personal  
22 property from any statute of this State that authorizes the recovery  
23 of money owed to the Department of Health and Human Services as  
24 a result of the payment of benefits from Medicaid.

25 14. As used in this section, "devise" has the meaning ascribed  
26 to it in NRS 132.095.

27 **Sec. 7.** NRS 115.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 115.050 1. Whenever execution has been issued against  
29 the property of a party claiming the property as a homestead, and the  
30 creditor in the judgment makes an oath before the judge of the  
31 district court of the county in which the property is situated that  
32 the amount of equity held by the claimant in the property exceeds, to  
33 the best of the creditor's information and belief, the sum of  
34 \$550,000, the judge shall, upon notice to the debtor, appoint three  
35 disinterested and competent persons as appraisers to estimate and  
36 report as to the amount of equity held by the claimant in the  
37 property and, if the amount of equity exceeds the sum of \$550,000,  
38 determine whether the property can be divided so as to leave the  
39 property subject to the homestead exemption without material  
40 injury.

41 2. If it appears, upon the report, to the satisfaction of the judge  
42 that the property can be thus divided, the judge shall order the  
43 excess to be sold under execution. If it appears that the property  
44 cannot be thus divided, and the amount of equity held by the  
45 claimant in the property exceeds the exemption allowed by this



1 chapter, the judge shall order the entire property to be sold, and out  
2 of the proceeds the sum of \$550,000 to be paid to the defendant in  
3 execution, and the excess to be applied to the satisfaction on the  
4 execution. No bid under \$550,000 may be received by the officer  
5 making the sale.

6 3. When the execution is against a spouse, the judge may direct  
7 the \$550,000 to be deposited in court, to be paid out only upon the  
8 joint receipt of both spouses, and the deposit possesses all the  
9 protection against legal process and voluntary disposition by either  
10 spouse as did the original homestead.

11 4. *If the sum of \$550,000 is paid to the defendant in*  
12 *execution pursuant to subsection 2 or to a spouse pursuant to*  
13 *subsection 3, such sum of \$550,000 possesses all the protection*  
14 *against legal process and voluntary disposition by the defendant or*  
15 *spouse as did the original homestead.*

16 **Sec. 8.** NRS 123.125 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 123.125 1. A trust instrument may provide that community  
18 property or separate property transferred into an irrevocable trust of  
19 which both spouses are ~~current-permissible~~ *distribution*  
20 beneficiaries , *as defined in NRS 163.415*, remains community  
21 property or separate property, as applicable, during the marriage.  
22 Any community property or separate property, including, without  
23 limitation, any income, appreciation and proceeds thereof, that is  
24 distributed or withdrawn from a trust instrument containing such a  
25 provision remains community property or separate property, as  
26 applicable.

27 2. *A spouse or other party in a case must establish by clear*  
28 *and convincing evidence the transmutation of community property*  
29 *or separate property that is transferred into a trust from, as*  
30 *applicable:*

31 (a) *Community property to separate property; or*

32 (b) *Separate property to community property.*

33 3. The provisions of this section do not affect the character of  
34 community property or separate property that is transferred into a  
35 trust in any manner other than as described in this section.

36 **Sec. 9.** (Deleted by amendment.)

37 **Sec. 10.** NRS 134.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

38 134.160 Kindred of the half blood inherit equally with those of  
39 the whole blood in the same degree . ~~[, unless the inheritance comes~~  
40 ~~to the decedent by descent or devise from an ancestor, in which case~~  
41 ~~all those who are not of the blood of the ancestor are excluded from~~  
42 ~~the inheritance.]~~

43 **Sec. 11.** NRS 136.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

44 136.010 1. ~~[Wills may be proved and letters granted in the~~  
45 ~~county where the decedent was a resident at the time of death,~~



~~whether death occurred in that county or elsewhere, and the district court of that county has exclusive jurisdiction of the settlement of such estates, whether the estate is in one or more counties.~~

~~2.]~~ The estate of a ~~[nonresident]~~ decedent may be settled by the district court of any county in *this State*:

(a) *In* which any part of the estate is located ~~[-The]~~; or

(b) *Where the decedent was a resident at the time of death.*

*2. If the decedent was a resident of this State at the time of death, the district court of any county in this State, whether death occurred in that county or elsewhere, may assume jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate of the decedent only after taking into consideration the convenience of the forum to:*

(a) *The person named as personal representative or trustee in the will; and*

(b) *The heirs, devisees, interested persons or beneficiaries to the decedent or estate and their legal counsel.*

*3. After a properly noticed hearing is held, the district court ~~[to which application is first made]~~ that first assumes jurisdiction of the settlement of an estate has exclusive jurisdiction of the settlement of ~~[estates of nonresidents.]~~ that estate, including, without limitation:*

(a) *The proving of wills;*

(b) *The granting of letters; and*

(c) *The administration of the estate.*

**Sec. 12.** NRS 136.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

136.090 1. A petition for the probate of a will and issuance of letters must state:

(a) The jurisdictional facts;

(b) Whether the person named as personal representative consents to act or renounces the right to letters;

(c) The names and residences of the heirs, next of kin and devisees of the decedent, the age of any heir, next of kin or devisee who is a minor, and the relationship of the heirs and next of kin to the decedent, so far as known to the petitioner;

(d) The character and estimated value of the property of the estate;

(e) The name of the person for whom letters are requested, and whether the person has been convicted of a felony; ~~[and]~~

(f) The name of any devisee who is deceased ~~[-]~~; and

*(g) How the district court in which the petition is being filed a convenient forum to:*

*(1) The person named as personal representative or trustee in the will; and*

*(2) The heirs, devisees, interested persons or beneficiaries to the decedent or estate and their legal counsel.*



1 2. No defect of form or in the statement of jurisdictional facts  
2 actually existing voids the probate of a will.

3 **Sec. 13.** NRS 136.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 136.240 1. The petition for the probate of a lost or destroyed  
5 will must include a copy of the will, or if no copy is available state,  
6 or be accompanied by a written statement of, the testamentary  
7 words, or the substance thereof.

8 2. If offered for probate, a lost or destroyed will must be  
9 proved in the same manner as other wills are proved under this  
10 chapter.

11 3. In addition, no will may be proved as a lost or destroyed will  
12 unless its provisions are clearly and distinctly proved by two or  
13 more credible witnesses and it is:

14 (a) Proved to have been in legal existence at the death of the  
15 person whose will it is claimed to be and has not otherwise been  
16 revoked or destroyed without the knowledge, consent or ratification  
17 of such person; or

18 (b) Shown to have been fraudulently destroyed in the lifetime of  
19 that person.

20 4. The testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing,  
21 signed by the witness and filed, and is admissible in evidence in any  
22 contest of the will if the witness has died or permanently moved  
23 from the State.

24 5. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the  
25 contrary:

26 (a) The production of a person's lost or destroyed will, whose  
27 primary beneficiary is a nontestamentary trust established by the  
28 person and in existence at his or her death, creates a rebuttable  
29 presumption that the will had not been revoked.

30 (b) ~~§~~ *The production of a copy of a person's lost or destroyed*  
31 *will, whose provisions are clearly and distinctly proved by two or*  
32 *more credible witnesses, creates a rebuttable presumption that the*  
33 *will had not been revoked.*

34 (c) *A person may overcome the presumption set forth in*  
35 *paragraph (a) or (b) only by proving by a preponderance of the*  
36 *evidence that the person whose will it is claimed to be destroyed*  
37 *the will with the intent to revoke the will before his or her death.*  
38 *In the absence of such evidence:*

39 (1) *The lost or destroyed will must be admitted to probate;*  
40 *and*

41 (2) *The court shall accept a copy of such a will as sufficient*  
42 *proof of the terms thereof without requiring further evidence.*

43 (d) *For a lost or destroyed will to which the presumption set*  
44 *forth in paragraph (a) or (b) does not apply, if the proponent of a*  
45 *lost or destroyed will makes a prima facie showing that it was more*





1 likely than not left unrevoked by the person whose will it is claimed  
2 to be before his or her death, then the will must be admitted to  
3 probate in absence of an objection. If such prima facie showing has  
4 been made, the court shall accept a copy of such a will as sufficient  
5 proof of the terms thereof without requiring further evidence in the  
6 absence of any objection.

7 6. If the will is established, its provisions must be set forth  
8 specifically in the order admitting it to probate, or a copy of the will  
9 must be attached to the order.

10 **Sec. 14.** NRS 137.005 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11 137.005 1. Except as otherwise provided in ~~[subsections 3~~  
12 ~~and] subsection 4~~, a no-contest clause *in a will must be enforced, to*  
13 *the greatest extent possible, by the court according to the terms*  
14 *expressly stated in the no-contest clause without regard to the*  
15 *presence or absence of probable cause for, or the good faith or*  
16 *bad faith of the devisee in, taking the action prohibited by the no-*  
17 *contest clause. A no-contest clause* in a will must be enforced by  
18 the court because public policy favors enforcing the intent of the  
19 testator. ~~[However, because public policy does not favor forfeitures,~~  
20 ~~a no-contest clause must be strictly construed by the court and must~~  
21 ~~not be extended beyond the plain meaning of the express provisions~~  
22 ~~of the will.]~~

23 2. ~~[A no-contest clause must be construed to carry out the~~  
24 ~~testator's intent to the extent such intent is clear and unambiguous.]~~  
25 No extrinsic evidence is admissible to establish the testator's intent  
26 concerning the no-contest clause ~~[ ]~~ *to the extent such intent is*  
27 *clear and unambiguous.* The provisions of this subsection do not  
28 prohibit extrinsic evidence from being admitted for any other  
29 purpose authorized by law.

30 3. Except as otherwise provided in ~~[subsections 3 and]~~  
31 ~~subsection 4~~, a devisee's share may be reduced or eliminated under  
32 a no-contest clause based upon conduct that is set forth by the  
33 testator in the will, including, without limitation, any testamentary  
34 trust established in the will. Such conduct may include, without  
35 limitation:

36 (a) Conduct other than formal court action; and  
37 (b) Conduct which is unrelated to the will itself, including,  
38 without limitation:

39 (1) The commencement of civil litigation against the  
40 testator's probate estate or family members;

41 (2) Interference with the administration of a trust or a  
42 business entity;

43 (3) Efforts to frustrate the intent of the testator's power of  
44 attorney; and



(4) Efforts to frustrate the designation of beneficiaries related to a nonprobate transfer by the testator.

~~3.] 4. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the will, a no-contest clause in a will must not be enforced by a court and a devisee's share must not be reduced or eliminated under a no-contest clause in a will because : [of any action taken by the devisee seeking only to:]~~

(a) *A devisee acts to:*

(1) Enforce the *clear and unambiguous* terms of the will or any document referenced in or affected by the will;

~~[(b)]~~ (2) Enforce the ~~[devisee's]~~ legal rights *of the devisee that provide the devisee standing* in the probate proceeding;

~~[(c)]~~ (3) Obtain court instruction with respect to the proper administration of the estate or the construction or legal effect of the will or the provisions thereof; or

~~[(d)]~~ (4) Enforce the fiduciary duties of the personal representative.

~~4.— Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the will, a devisee's share must not be reduced or eliminated under a no-contest clause because the devisee institutes legal action seeking to invalidate a will if the legal action is instituted and maintained in good faith and based on probable cause that would have led a reasonable person, properly informed and advised, to]~~

(b) *The court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the conduct of the devisee was:*

(1) *A product of coercion or undue influence; or*

(2) *Caused by the lack of sufficient mental capacity to knowingly engage in the conduct.*

(c) *A devisee or any other interested person enters into an agreement to settle a dispute or resolve any other matter relating to the will.*

(d) *A devisee institutes legal action seeking to invalidate a will if the legal action is instituted and maintained in good faith and based on probable cause. For the purposes of this paragraph, legal action is based on probable cause where, based upon the facts and circumstances available to the devisee who commences such legal action, a reasonable person, properly informed and advised, would conclude that the will is invalid.*

5. As to any testamentary trust, the testator is the settlor. Unless the will expressly provides otherwise, a no-contest clause in a will applies to a testamentary trust created under that will and the provisions of NRS 163.00195 apply to that trust.

6. *Where a devisee takes action, asserts a cause of action or asserts a request for relief and such action or assertion violates a no-contest clause in a will, this section must not prevent the*



1 *enforcement of the no-contest clause unless the action, cause of*  
2 *action or request for relief claims one of the exceptions to*  
3 *enforcement set forth in subsection 4.*

4 7. *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, subject to the*  
5 *discretion of the personal representative, as applicable:*

6 (a) *A personal representative may suspend distributions to a*  
7 *devisee to the extent that, under a no-contest provision, the*  
8 *conduct of the devisee may cause the reduction or elimination of*  
9 *the interest of the devisee in the trust.*

10 (b) *Until a court determines whether the interest of the devisee*  
11 *in the will has been reduced or eliminated, a personal*  
12 *representative may:*

13 (1) *Resume distributions that were suspended pursuant to*  
14 *paragraph (a) at any time; or*

15 (2) *Continue to suspend those distributions.*

16 (c) *To the extent that a devisee has received distributions prior*  
17 *to engaging in conduct that potentially would have caused the*  
18 *reduction or elimination of the interest of the devisee in the will*  
19 *under a no-contest clause, a personal representative may seek*  
20 *reimbursement from the devisee or may offset those distributions.*

21 8. *A no-contest clause in a will applies to a codicil even if the*  
22 *no-contest clause was not expressly incorporated in the codicil.*

23 9. *As used in this section, “no-contest clause” means one or*  
24 *more provisions in a will that express a directive to reduce or*  
25 *eliminate the share allocated to a devisee or to reduce or eliminate*  
26 *the distributions to be made to a devisee if the devisee takes action*  
27 *to frustrate or defeat the testator’s intent as expressed in the will.*  
28 *The term does not include:*

29 (a) *Provisions in a will that shift or apportion attorney’s fees*  
30 *and costs incurred by the estate against the share allocated to a*  
31 *devisee who has asserted an unsuccessful claim, defense or*  
32 *objection;*

33 (b) *Provisions in a will that permit a personal representative to*  
34 *delay distributions to a devisee;*

35 (c) *Provisions in a will that require the arbitration of disputes*  
36 *involving the will; or*

37 (d) *A forum selection clause in the will.*

38 **Sec. 15.** NRS 143.165 is hereby amended to read as follows:

39 143.165 1. On petition or ex parte application of an interested  
40 person, the court , ~~[by temporary order.]~~ with or without bond, may  
41 ~~[restrain]~~ *enter an ex parte order restraining* a personal  
42 representative from performing specified acts of administration,  
43 disbursement or distribution, or exercising any powers or  
44 discharging any duties of the office, or enter any other order to  
45 secure proper performance of the duties of the office ~~[.]~~ *to be*



1 *effective until further order of the court.* Notwithstanding any other  
2 provision of law, if it appears to the court that the personal  
3 representative otherwise may take ~~[some]~~ action that would  
4 jeopardize unreasonably the interest of the petitioner, ~~[or]~~ of some  
5 other interested person or the estate, the court may enter the  
6 ~~[temporary]~~ *ex parte* order. A person with whom the personal  
7 representative may transact business may be made a party to the  
8 ~~[temporary]~~ *ex parte* order.

9 2. ~~[The matter]~~ *Any ex parte orders entered pursuant to*  
10 *subsection 1* must be set for hearing within 10 days after entry of  
11 the ~~[temporary]~~ *ex parte* order, unless the parties otherwise agree, or  
12 on a date the court otherwise determines is in the best interest of the  
13 estate.

14 3. Notice ~~[as the court directs]~~ *of entry of the ex parte order*  
15 *entered pursuant to subsection 1* must be given by the petitioner *or*  
16 *applicant* to the personal representative and the attorney of record of  
17 the personal representative, if any, ~~[and]~~ to any other party named as  
18 a party in the ~~[temporary]~~ *ex parte* order ~~[.]~~ *and as otherwise*  
19 *directed by the court.*

20 4. *The court may impose a fine on an interested person who*  
21 *obtains an ex parte order pursuant to this section without probable*  
22 *cause.*

23 5. *The court may, at any time, terminate an ex parte order*  
24 *entered pursuant to subsection 1 on its own motion or upon*  
25 *petition of the personal representative if it no longer appears to the*  
26 *court that the personal representative otherwise may take action*  
27 *that would jeopardize unreasonably the interest of the petitioner,*  
28 *of some other interested person or the estate.*

29 **Sec. 16.** NRS 146.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

30 146.020 ~~[Upon the filing of the inventory or at any time~~  
31 ~~thereafter during the administration of the estate, the]~~

32 1. *The* court, on its own motion or upon petition by an  
33 interested person, may, if deemed advisable considering the needs  
34 and resources of the surviving spouse, minor child or minor  
35 children, set apart for the use of the surviving spouse, minor child or  
36 minor children of the decedent all of the personal property which is  
37 exempt by law from execution, and shall, in accordance with  
38 NRS 146.050, set apart the homestead, as designated by the general  
39 homestead law then in force, whether the homestead has theretofore  
40 previously been selected as required by law or not, and the property  
41 thus set apart is not subject to administration.

42 2. *If, after setting apart the property pursuant to subsection 1,*  
43 *the remaining assets of the estate do not exceed \$100,000 and may*  
44 *be set aside under administration pursuant to NRS 146.070, the*  
45 *court shall set aside the remaining assets of the estate without*



1 administration pursuant to the procedure set forth in NRS  
2 146.070. The court may consider at the same time a petition  
3 made pursuant to subsection 1 and a petition to set aside the  
4 remaining assets of the estate without administration pursuant to  
5 NRS 146.070.

6 3. If, after setting apart the property pursuant to subsection 1,  
7 the remaining assets of the estate exceed \$100,000 and may not be  
8 set aside without administration pursuant to NRS 146.070, the  
9 court shall administer the remaining assets of the estate pursuant  
10 to this title as if the remaining assets of the estate are the only  
11 assets of the estate. If the petition to set apart property pursuant to  
12 subsection 1 is made in the initial petition, the court shall consider  
13 only the value of the remaining assets of the estate not set apart  
14 pursuant to subsection 1 for the purpose of ordering summary  
15 administration pursuant to chapter 145 of NRS.

16 **Sec. 17.** NRS 162B.105 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 162B.105 Unless the terms of the instrument creating a power  
18 of appointment manifest a contrary intent:

19 1. The creation, revocation or amendment of the power is  
20 ~~governed by the~~ valid if permitted under any of:

21 (a) *The governing law adopted by the instrument creating the*  
22 *power; or*

23 (b) *The law of the donor's domicile at the relevant time; and*

24 2. The exercise, release or disclaimer of the power, or the  
25 revocation or amendment of the exercise, release or disclaimer of  
26 the power, is ~~governed by the~~ valid if permitted under any of:

27 (a) *The governing law adopted by the instrument creating the*  
28 *power;*

29 (b) *The governing law adopted by the instrument exercising,*  
30 *releasing or disclaiming the power, or revoking or amending the*  
31 *exercise, release or disclaimer of the power; or*

32 (c) *The law of the powerholder's domicile at the relevant time.*

33 **Sec. 18.** NRS 162B.200 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34 162B.200 1. A power of appointment is created only if:

35 (a) The instrument creating the power ~~f~~

36 ~~—(1) Is} is~~ valid under applicable law; and

37 ~~[(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, transfers~~  
38 ~~the appointive property; and]~~

39 (b) The terms of the instrument creating the power manifest the  
40 donor's intent to create in a powerholder a power of appointment  
41 over the appointive property exercisable in favor of a permissible  
42 appointee.

43 2. ~~[Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 does not~~  
44 ~~apply to the creation of a power of appointment by the exercise of a~~  
45 ~~power of appointment.~~



1 ~~—3.]~~ A power of appointment may not be created in a deceased  
2 individual.

3 ~~[4.]~~ 3. Subject to an applicable rule against perpetuities, a  
4 power of appointment may be created in an unborn or unascertained  
5 powerholder.

6 **Sec. 19.** NRS 162B.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

7 162B.320 1. A powerholder of a general power of  
8 appointment that permits appointment to the powerholder or the  
9 powerholder's estate may make any appointment, including an  
10 appointment in trust or creating a new power of appointment, that  
11 the powerholder could make in disposing of the powerholder's own  
12 property.

13 2. A powerholder of a general power of appointment that  
14 permits appointment only to the creditors of the powerholder or of  
15 the powerholder's estate may appoint only to those creditors.

16 3. Unless the terms of the instrument creating a power of  
17 appointment manifest a contrary intent, the powerholder of a  
18 nongeneral power may:

19 (a) Make an appointment in any form, including an appointment  
20 in trust, in favor of a permissible appointee;

21 (b) Create a general power *or a nongeneral power* in a  
22 permissible appointee; or

23 (c) Create a nongeneral power in any person to appoint to one or  
24 more of the permissible appointees of the original nongeneral  
25 power.

26 **Sec. 20.** NRS 162B.365 is hereby amended to read as follows:

27 162B.365 A powerholder may revoke or amend an exercise of  
28 a power of appointment ~~[only to the extent that:]~~ *unless:*

29 1. The ~~[powerholder reserves a power of revocation or~~  
30 ~~amendment in] terms of~~ the instrument exercising the power of  
31 appointment ~~[and, if the power is nongeneral, the terms of the~~  
32 ~~instrument creating the power of appointment do not prohibit the~~  
33 ~~reservation; or]~~ *expressly state that the exercise is irrevocable or*  
34 *unamendable;*

35 2. The terms of the instrument creating the power of  
36 appointment ~~[provide]~~ *expressly state* that the exercise is ~~[revocable~~  
37 ~~or amendable.]~~ *irrevocable or unamendable; or*

38 3. *The property is subject to a present exercisable power of*  
39 *appointment that has been delivered to the permissible appointee*  
40 *in whose favor the power was exercised, regardless of whether*  
41 *such delivery was made outright, in trust or as custodial property*  
42 *pursuant to chapter 167 of NRS.*

43 **Sec. 21.** NRS 162B.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:

44 162B.510 1. ~~[Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2,~~  
45 ~~appointive]~~ *Appointive* property subject to a general power of



1 appointment created by a person other than the powerholder is *not*  
2 subject to a claim of ~~[a]~~ *any* creditor ~~[of:~~

3 ~~— (a) The powerholder, to the extent the powerholder’s property is~~  
4 ~~insufficient, if the power is presently exercisable; and~~

5 ~~— (b) The powerholder’s estate, to the extent the estate is~~  
6 ~~insufficient, subject to the right of a decedent to direct the source~~  
7 ~~from which liabilities are paid.] , unless the power of appointment~~  
8 ~~was actually exercised in favor of the decedent or the decedent’s~~  
9 ~~estate pursuant to subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of~~  
10 ~~subsection 12 of NRS 111.779.~~

11 2. Subject to subsection 3 of NRS 162B.530, a power of  
12 appointment created by a person other than the powerholder which  
13 is subject to an ascertainable standard relating to an individual’s  
14 health, education, support or maintenance within the meaning of 26  
15 U.S.C. § 2041(b)(1)(A) or 26 U.S.C. § 2514(c)(1), as those  
16 provisions existed on October 1, 2017, is treated for purposes of  
17 NRS 162B.500 to 162B.530, inclusive, as a nongeneral power.

18 **Sec. 22.** Chapter 163 of NRS is hereby amended by adding  
19 thereto a new section to read as follows:

20 *1. On petition or ex parte application of a beneficiary or*  
21 *trustee, the court, with or without bond, may enter an ex parte*  
22 *order restraining a trustee from performing specified acts of*  
23 *administration, disbursement or distribution, or exercising any*  
24 *powers or discharging any duties of the office, or enter any other*  
25 *order to secure proper performance of the duties of the office to be*  
26 *effective until further order of the court. Notwithstanding any*  
27 *other provision of law, if it appears to the court that the trustee*  
28 *otherwise may take action that would jeopardize unreasonably the*  
29 *interest of the petitioner, another beneficiary or the trust, the court*  
30 *may enter the ex parte order. A person with whom the personal*  
31 *representative may transact business may be made a party to the*  
32 *ex parte order.*

33 *2. An ex parte order entered pursuant to subsection 1 must be*  
34 *set for hearing within 10 days after entry of the ex parte order,*  
35 *unless the parties otherwise agree, or on a date the court otherwise*  
36 *determines is in the best interest of the trust.*

37 *3. Notice of entry of the ex parte order entered pursuant to*  
38 *subsection 1 must be given by the petitioner or applicant to the*  
39 *trustee and the attorney of record of the trustee, if any, to any*  
40 *other party named as a party in the ex parte order and as*  
41 *otherwise directed by the court.*

42 *4. The court may impose a fine on a beneficiary or trustee*  
43 *who obtains an ex parte order pursuant to this section without*  
44 *probable cause.*



1       **5. The court may, at any time, terminate an ex parte order**  
2 **entered pursuant to subsection 1 on its own motion or upon**  
3 **petition of the trustee if it no longer appears to the court that the**  
4 **trustee otherwise may take action that would jeopardize**  
5 **unreasonably the interest of the petitioner, another beneficiary or**  
6 **the trust.**

7       **Sec. 23.** NRS 163.00195 is hereby amended to read as  
8 follows:

9       163.00195 1. Except as otherwise provided in ~~subsections 3~~  
10 ~~and~~ **subsection 4, a no-contest clause in a trust must be enforced,**  
11 **to the greatest extent possible, by the court according to the terms**  
12 **expressly stated in the no-contest clause without regard to the**  
13 **presence or absence of probable cause for, or the good faith or**  
14 **bad faith of the beneficiary in, taking the action prohibited by the**  
15 **no-contest clause. A no-contest clause in a trust must be enforced**  
16 **by the court because public policy favors enforcing the intent of the**  
17 **settlor. ~~However, because public policy does not favor forfeitures, a~~**  
18 **no-contest clause must be strictly construed by the court and must**  
19 **not be extended beyond the plain meaning of the express provisions**  
20 **of the trust.**

21       2. ~~A no-contest clause must be construed to carry out the~~  
22 ~~settlor's intent to the extent such intent is clear and unambiguous.~~  
23 No extrinsic evidence is admissible to establish the settlor's intent  
24 concerning the no-contest clause ~~to the extent such intent is~~  
25 **clear and unambiguous.** The provisions of this subsection do not  
26 prohibit extrinsic evidence from being admitted for any other  
27 purpose authorized by law.

28       3. Except as otherwise provided in ~~subsections 3 and~~  
29 **subsection 4, a beneficiary's share may be reduced or eliminated**  
30 **under a no-contest clause based upon conduct that is set forth by the**  
31 **settlor in the trust. Such conduct may include, without limitation:**

32       (a) Conduct other than formal court action; and

33       (b) Conduct which is unrelated to the trust itself, including,  
34 without limitation:

35       (1) The commencement of civil litigation against the settlor's  
36 probate estate or family members;

37       (2) Interference with the administration of another trust or a  
38 business entity;

39       (3) Efforts to frustrate the intent of the settlor's power of  
40 attorney; and

41       (4) Efforts to frustrate the designation of beneficiaries related  
42 to a nonprobate transfer by the settlor.

43       ~~3.~~ **4. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the**  
44 **trust, a no-contest clause in a trust must not be enforced by a court**  
45 **and a beneficiary's share must not be reduced or eliminated under a**





1 *no-contest clause in a trust* because : ~~[of any action taken by the~~  
2 ~~beneficiary seeking only to:]~~

3 (a) *A beneficiary acts to:*

4 (I) Enforce the *clear and unambiguous* terms of the trust, *a*  
5 *transfer of property into the trust*, any document referenced in or  
6 affected by the trust, or any other trust-related instrument;

7 ~~[(b)]~~ (2) Enforce the ~~[beneficiary's]~~ legal rights *of the*  
8 *beneficiary that provide the beneficiary standing as* related to ~~[the]~~

9 :

10 (I) *The* trust ~~[,any]~~ ;

11 (II) *A transfer of property into the trust;*

12 (III) *Any* document referenced in or affected by the trust ;

13 ~~[,]~~ or ~~[any]~~

14 (IV) *Any other* trust-related instrument;

15 ~~[(e)]~~ (3) Obtain court instruction with respect to the proper  
16 administration of the trust or the construction or legal effect of the  
17 trust, ~~[the provisions thereof or]~~ *a transfer of property into the*  
18 *trust*, any document referenced in or affected by the trust, or any  
19 other trust-related instrument; or

20 ~~[(d)]~~ (4) Enforce the fiduciary duties of the trustee.

21 ~~[4.—Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the trust, a~~  
22 ~~beneficiary's share must not be reduced or eliminated under a no-~~  
23 ~~contest clause in a trust because the beneficiary institutes legal~~  
24 ~~action seeking to invalidate a trust, any document referenced in or~~  
25 ~~affected by the trust, or any other trust related instrument if the legal~~  
26 ~~action is instituted and maintained in good faith and based on~~  
27 ~~probable cause that would have led a reasonable person, properly~~  
28 ~~informed and advised, to conclude that the trust, any document~~  
29 ~~referenced in or affected by the trust, or other trust related~~  
30 ~~instrument is invalid.~~

31 ~~—5.— Unless the trust expressly provides otherwise, a no-contest~~  
32 ~~clause must not be applied to a settlor who is also a beneficiary of~~  
33 ~~the trust.~~

34 ~~—6.]~~ (b) *The court determines by clear and convincing evidence*  
35 *that the conduct of the beneficiary was:*

36 (1) *A product of coercion or undue influence; or*

37 (2) *Caused by the lack of sufficient mental capacity to*  
38 *knowingly engage in the conduct.*

39 (c) *A beneficiary acts as a trustee or a protector of the trust to*  
40 *exercise a power set forth in the trust, including, without*  
41 *limitation:*

42 (1) *Reforming, modifying or decanting the trust;*

43 (2) *Removing or replacing a trustee;*

44 (3) *Making or withholding distributions from the trust; or*

45 (4) *Exercising any other discretionary power.*



1 (d) A beneficiary or any other interested person enters into an  
2 agreement to settle a dispute or resolve any other matter relating  
3 to the trust.

4 (e) A beneficiary institutes legal action seeking to invalidate a  
5 trust, the transfer of property into a trust, any document  
6 referenced in or affected by the trust, or any other trust-related  
7 instrument if the legal action is instituted and maintained in good  
8 faith and based on probable cause. For the purposes of this  
9 paragraph, legal action is based on probable cause where, based  
10 upon the facts and circumstances available to the beneficiary who  
11 commences such legal action, a reasonable person, properly  
12 informed and advised, would conclude that the trust, the transfer  
13 of property into the trust, any document referenced in or affected  
14 by the trust or any other trust-related instrument is invalid.

15 (f) Unless the trust expressly provides otherwise, a settlor is  
16 also a beneficiary of the trust.

17 5. Where a beneficiary takes action, asserts a cause of action  
18 or asserts a request for relief and such action or assertion violates  
19 a no-contest clause in a trust, this section must not prevent the  
20 enforcement of the no-contest clause unless the action, cause of  
21 action or request for relief claims one of the exceptions to  
22 enforcement set forth in subsection 4.

23 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, subject to the  
24 discretion of the trustee:

25 (a) A trustee may suspend distributions to a beneficiary to the  
26 extent that, under a no-contest provision, the conduct of the  
27 beneficiary may cause the reduction or elimination of the interest  
28 of the beneficiary in the trust.

29 (b) Until a court determines whether the interest of the  
30 beneficiary in the trust has been reduced or eliminated, a trustee  
31 may:

32 (1) Resume distributions that were suspended pursuant to  
33 paragraph (a) at any time; or

34 (2) Continue to suspend those distributions.

35 (c) To the extent that a beneficiary has received distributions  
36 before engaging in conduct that potentially would have caused the  
37 reduction or elimination of the interest of the beneficiary in the  
38 trust under a no-contest clause, a trustee may seek reimbursement  
39 from the beneficiary or may offset those distributions.

40 7. A no-contest clause applies to an amendment to the trust or  
41 trust-related document even if the no-contest clause was not  
42 expressly incorporated in such an amendment.

43 8. As used in this section:

44 (a) "No-contest clause" means one or more provisions in a trust  
45 that express a directive to reduce or eliminate the share allocated to



1 a beneficiary or to reduce or eliminate the distributions to be made  
2 to a beneficiary if the beneficiary takes action to frustrate or defeat  
3 the settlor's intent as expressed in the trust or in a trust-related  
4 instrument. *The term does not include:*

5 (1) *Provisions in a trust that shift or apportion attorney's*  
6 *fees and costs incurred by the trust against the share allocated to a*  
7 *beneficiary who has asserted an unsuccessful claim, defense or*  
8 *objection;*

9 (2) *Provisions in a trust that permit a trustee to delay*  
10 *distributions to a beneficiary;*

11 (3) *Provisions in a trust that require the arbitration of*  
12 *disputes involving the trust;*

13 (4) *A forum selection clause in the trust; or*

14 (5) *Provisions in a trust that make a devise conditional or*  
15 *specify conditions or actions pursuant to NRS 163.558.*

16 (b) "Trust" means the original trust instrument and each  
17 amendment made pursuant to the terms of the original trust  
18 instrument.

19 (c) "Trust-related instrument" means any document purporting  
20 to transfer property to or from the trust or any document made  
21 pursuant to the terms of the trust purporting to direct the distribution  
22 of trust assets or to affect the management of trust assets, including,  
23 without limitation, documents that attempt to exercise a power of  
24 appointment.

25 **Sec. 24.** NRS 163.004 is hereby amended to read as follows:

26 163.004 1. Except as otherwise provided by law, the terms of  
27 a trust instrument may expand, restrict, eliminate or otherwise vary  
28 the rights and interests of beneficiaries in any manner that is not  
29 illegal or against public policy, including, without limitation:

30 (a) The right to be informed of the beneficiary's interest for a  
31 period of time;

32 (b) The grounds for the removal of a fiduciary;

33 (c) The circumstances, if any, in which the fiduciary must  
34 diversify investments;

35 (d) A fiduciary's powers, duties, standards of care, rights of  
36 indemnification and liability to persons whose interests arise from  
37 the trust instrument; and

38 (e) The provisions of general applicability to trusts and trust  
39 administration.

40 2. A trust is irrevocable ~~[by the settlor]~~ except to the extent that  
41 a right to amend the trust or a right to revoke the trust is expressly  
42 reserved by the settlor ~~[.]~~ *or is granted to one or more other*  
43 *persons under the terms of the trust instrument. Notwithstanding*  
44 *the provisions of this subsection, the following powers do not*  
45 *make a trust revocable:*



- 1 (a) *Power of appointment;*
- 2 (b) *Power to add or remove beneficiaries;*
- 3 (c) *Power to appoint, remove or replace the trustee; or*
- 4 (d) *Power to make administrative amendments.*

5 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

6 (a) Authorize the exculpation or indemnification of a fiduciary  
7 for the fiduciary's own willful misconduct or gross negligence; or

8 (b) Preclude a court of competent jurisdiction from removing a  
9 fiduciary because of the fiduciary's willful misconduct or gross  
10 negligence.

11 4. The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to  
12 be strictly construed has no application to this section. This section  
13 must be liberally construed to give maximum effect to the principle  
14 of freedom of disposition and to the enforceability of trust  
15 instruments.

16 **Sec. 25.** NRS 163.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 163.020 As used in NRS 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive, *and*  
18 *section 22 of this act*, unless the context or subject matter otherwise  
19 requires:

20 1. "Affiliate" means any person directly or indirectly  
21 controlling or controlled by another person, or any person under  
22 direct or indirect common control with another person. It includes  
23 any person with whom a trustee has an express or implied  
24 agreement regarding the purchase of trust investments by each from  
25 the other, directly or indirectly, except a broker or stock exchange.

26 2. "Relative" means a spouse, ancestor, descendant, brother or  
27 sister.

28 3. "Trust" means an express trust only.

29 4. "Trustee" means the person holding property in trust and  
30 includes trustees, a corporate as well as a natural person and a  
31 successor or substitute trustee.

32 **Sec. 26.** NRS 163.115 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33 163.115 1. *A settlor, cotrustee or beneficiary of the trust*  
34 *may request the court to remove a trustee, or a trustee may be*  
35 *removed by the court on its own motion pursuant to subsection 2.*

36 2. *The court may remove a trustee if:*

37 (a) *The trustee commits or threatens to commit a breach of*  
38 *trust;*

39 (b) *Lack of cooperation between cotrustees substantially*  
40 *impairs the administration of the trust; or*

41 (c) *Because of unfitness, unwillingness or persistent failure of*  
42 *the trustee to administer the trust effectively, the court determines*  
43 *that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of the settlor or*  
44 *beneficiaries.*



1       **3.** If a trustee commits or threatens to commit a breach of trust,  
2 a beneficiary or cotrustee of the trust may maintain a proceeding for  
3 any of the following purposes that is appropriate:

4       (a) To compel the trustee to perform his or her duties.

5       (b) To enjoin the trustee from committing the breach of trust.

6       (c) To compel the trustee to redress the breach of trust by  
7 payment of money or otherwise.

8       (d) To appoint a receiver or temporary trustee to take possession  
9 of the trust property and administer the trust.

10      (e) To remove the trustee.

11      (f) To set aside acts of the trustee.

12      (g) To reduce or deny compensation of the trustee.

13      (h) To impose an equitable lien or a constructive trust on trust  
14 property.

15      (i) To trace trust property that has been wrongfully disposed of  
16 and recover the property or its proceeds.

17      ~~[2.—On petition or ex parte application of a beneficiary or~~  
18 ~~trustee, the court by temporary order, with or without bond, may~~  
19 ~~restrain a trustee from performing specified acts of administration,~~  
20 ~~disbursement or distribution, or exercising any powers or~~  
21 ~~discharging any duties of the office, or enter any other order to~~  
22 ~~secure proper performance of the duties of the office.~~  
23 ~~Notwithstanding any other provision of law governing temporary~~  
24 ~~injunctions, if it appears to the court that the trustee otherwise may~~  
25 ~~take some action that would jeopardize unreasonably the interest of~~  
26 ~~the petitioner, another beneficiary or the trust, the court may enter~~  
27 ~~the temporary order. A person with whom the trustee may transact~~  
28 ~~business may be made a party to the temporary order.~~

29      ~~—3.—Any temporary order entered pursuant to subsection 2 must~~  
30 ~~be set for hearing within 10 days after entry of the temporary order,~~  
31 ~~unless the parties otherwise agree, or on a date the court otherwise~~  
32 ~~determines is in the best interests of the trust. Notice of entry of the~~  
33 ~~temporary order must be given by the petitioner to the trustee and~~  
34 ~~the attorney of record of the trustee, if any, to any other party named~~  
35 ~~as a party in the temporary order and as otherwise directed by the~~  
36 ~~court.]~~

37      **4.** *If the court determines that a proceeding instituted*  
38 *pursuant to subsection 1 by a settlor, cotrustee or beneficiary of*  
39 *the trust against a trustee was not instituted in good faith and*  
40 *based on probable cause, the court may order that the settlor,*  
41 *cotrustee or beneficiary who is maintaining the proceeding against*  
42 *a trustee pay all or part of the costs of the proceeding, including,*  
43 *without limitation, reasonable attorney's fees. The provisions of*  
44 *this subsection do not preclude any other remedy available.*



1       5. The ~~[provision]~~ *provisions* of ~~[remedies in this section does]~~  
2 *subsections 2 and 3 do* not preclude resort to any other appropriate  
3 *ground or* remedy provided by statute or common law.

4       ~~[5.]~~ 6. A proceeding under this section must be commenced by  
5 filing or bringing in conjunction with the filing of a petition under  
6 NRS 164.010 and 164.015.

7       **Sec. 27.** NRS 163.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8       163.160 1. The settlor of a trust affected by NRS 163.010 to  
9 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of this act* may, by provision in  
10 the instrument creating the trust if the trust was created by a writing,  
11 or by oral statement to the trustee at the time of the creation of the  
12 trust if the trust was created orally, or by an amendment of the trust  
13 if the settlor reserved the power to amend the trust, relieve his or her  
14 trustee from any or all of the duties, restrictions and liabilities which  
15 would otherwise be imposed upon the trustee by NRS 163.010 to  
16 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of this act*, or alter or deny to his  
17 or her trustee any or all of the privileges and powers conferred upon  
18 the trustee by NRS 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of*  
19 *this act*, or add duties, restrictions, liabilities, privileges or powers to  
20 those imposed or granted by NRS 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive,  
21 *and section 22 of this act*, but no act of the settlor relieves a trustee  
22 from the duties, restrictions and liabilities imposed upon the trustee  
23 by NRS 163.030, 163.040 and 163.050.

24       2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 1 and 3, a  
25 trustee may be relieved of liability for breach of trust by provisions  
26 of the trust instrument.

27       3. A provision of the trust instrument is not effective to relieve  
28 a trustee of liability:

29       (a) For breach of trust committed intentionally, with gross  
30 negligence, in bad faith, or with reckless indifference to the interest  
31 of a beneficiary; or

32       (b) For any profit that the trustee derives from a breach of trust.

33       **Sec. 28.** NRS 163.170 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34       163.170 A beneficiary of a trust affected by NRS 163.010 to  
35 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of this act* may, if of full legal  
36 capacity and acting upon full information, by written instrument  
37 delivered to the trustee, relieve the trustee as to that beneficiary  
38 from any or all of the duties, restrictions and liabilities which would  
39 otherwise be imposed on the trustee by NRS 163.010 to 163.200,  
40 inclusive, *and section 22 of this act*, except as to the duties,  
41 restrictions and liabilities imposed by NRS 163.030, 163.040 and  
42 163.050. The beneficiary may release the trustee from liability to  
43 him or her for past violations of any of the provisions of NRS  
44 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive ~~[.]~~, *and section 22 of this act.*



1       **Sec. 29.** NRS 163.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
2       163.180 A court may, for cause shown and upon notice to the  
3 beneficiaries, relieve a trustee from any or all of the duties and  
4 restrictions which would otherwise be placed upon the trustee by  
5 NRS 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of this act*, or  
6 wholly or partly excuse a trustee who has acted honestly and  
7 reasonably from liability for violation of the provisions of NRS  
8 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive ~~[ ]~~, *and section 22 of this act*.

9       **Sec. 30.** NRS 163.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
10       163.190 If a trustee violates any of the provisions of NRS  
11 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of this act*, the trustee  
12 may be removed and denied compensation in whole or in part, and  
13 any beneficiary, cotrustee or successor trustee may treat the  
14 violation as a breach of trust.

15       **Sec. 31.** NRS 163.200 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
16       163.200 NRS 163.010 to 163.200, inclusive, *and section 22 of*  
17 *this act* must be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate their  
18 general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact  
19 them.

20       **Sec. 32.** NRS 163.556 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
21       163.556 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section,  
22 unless the terms of a testamentary instrument or irrevocable trust  
23 provide otherwise, a trustee with discretion or authority to distribute  
24 trust income or principal to or for a beneficiary of the trust may  
25 exercise such discretion or authority by appointing the property  
26 subject to such discretion or authority in favor of a second trust as  
27 provided in this section.

28       2. The second trust to which a trustee appoints property of the  
29 ~~[first]~~ *original* trust may only have as beneficiaries one or more of  
30 the beneficiaries of the original trust:

31       (a) To or for whom a distribution of income or principal may be  
32 made from the original trust;

33       (b) To or for whom a distribution of income or principal may be  
34 made in the future from the original trust at a time or upon the  
35 happening of an event specified under the ~~[first]~~ *original* trust; or

36       (c) Both paragraphs (a) and (b).

37       ➤ For purposes of this subsection, a permissible appointee of a  
38 power of appointment exercised by a beneficiary of the second trust  
39 is not considered a beneficiary of the second trust.

40       3. A trustee may not appoint property of the original trust to a  
41 second trust if:

42       (a) Appointing the property will reduce any income interest of  
43 any income beneficiary of the original trust if the original trust is:

44       (1) A trust for which a marital deduction has been taken for  
45 federal or state income, gift or estate tax purposes;



1 (2) A trust for which a charitable deduction has been taken  
2 for federal or state income, gift or estate tax purposes; or

3 (3) A grantor-retained annuity trust or unitrust under 26  
4 C.F.R. § 25.2702-3(b) and (c).

5 ➔ As used in this paragraph, “unitrust” has the meaning ascribed to  
6 it in NRS 164.700.

7 (b) The property to be appointed is subject to a power of  
8 withdrawal which is held by a beneficiary of the original trust and  
9 may be executed at the time of the proposed appointment, unless  
10 after the exercise of such appointment, the beneficiary of the  
11 original trust’s power of withdrawal is unchanged with respect to  
12 the trust property.

13 (c) Property specifically allocated for one beneficiary of the  
14 original trust is no longer allocated for that beneficiary under either  
15 or both trusts, unless the beneficiary consents in writing.

16 (d) ~~Property held for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries~~  
17 ~~under both the original and the second trust has a lower value than~~  
18 ~~the value of the property held for the benefit of the same~~  
19 ~~beneficiaries under only the original trust, unless:~~

20 ~~— (1) The benefit provided is limited to a specific amount or~~  
21 ~~periodic payments of a specific amount; and~~

22 ~~— (2) The value of the property held in either or both trusts for~~  
23 ~~the benefit of one or more beneficiaries is actuarially adequate to~~  
24 ~~provide the benefit.~~

25 ~~(e)~~ A contribution made to the original trust qualified for a gift  
26 tax exclusion as described in section 2503(b) of the Internal  
27 Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 2503(b), by reason of the application of  
28 section 2503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 2503(c),  
29 unless the second trust provides that the beneficiary’s remainder  
30 interest must vest not later than the date upon which such interest  
31 would have vested under the terms of the original trust.

32 4. A trustee who is a beneficiary of the original trust may not  
33 exercise the authority to appoint property of the original trust to a  
34 second trust if:

35 (a) Under the terms of the original trust or pursuant to law  
36 governing the administration of the original trust:

37 (1) The trustee does not have discretion to make distributions  
38 to himself or herself;

39 (2) The trustee’s discretion to make distributions to himself  
40 or herself is limited by an ascertainable standard, and under the  
41 terms of the second trust, the trustee’s discretion to make  
42 distributions to himself or herself is not limited by the same  
43 ascertainable standard; or

44 (3) The trustee’s discretion to make distributions to himself  
45 or herself can only be exercised with the consent of a cotrustee or a





1 person holding an adverse interest and under the terms of the second  
2 trust the trustee's discretion to make distributions to himself or  
3 herself is not limited by an ascertainable standard and may be  
4 exercised without consent; or

5 (b) Under the terms of the original trust or pursuant to law  
6 governing the administration of the original trust, the trustee of the  
7 original trust does not have discretion to make distributions that will  
8 discharge the trustee's legal support obligations but under the  
9 second trust the trustee's discretion is not limited.

10 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1, a trustee  
11 who may be removed by the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the  
12 original trust and replaced with a trustee that is related to or  
13 subordinate, as described in section 672 of the Internal Revenue  
14 Code, 26 U.S.C. § 672(c), to a beneficiary, may not exercise the  
15 authority to appoint property of the original trust to a second trust to  
16 the extent that the exercise of the authority by such trustee would  
17 have the effect of increasing the distributions that can be made from  
18 the second trust to such beneficiary or group of beneficiaries that  
19 held the power to remove the trustee of the original trust and replace  
20 such trustee with a related or subordinate person, unless the  
21 distributions that may be made from the second trust to such  
22 beneficiary or group of beneficiaries described in paragraph (a) of  
23 subsection 4 are limited by an ascertainable standard.

24 6. The provisions of subsections 4 and 5 do not prohibit a  
25 trustee who is not a beneficiary of the original trust or who may not  
26 be removed by the beneficiary or beneficiaries and replaced with a  
27 trustee that is related to or subordinate to a beneficiary from  
28 exercising the authority to appoint property of the original trust to a  
29 second trust pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1.

30 7. Before appointing property pursuant to subsection 1, a  
31 trustee may give notice of a proposed action pursuant to  
32 NRS 164.725 or may petition a court for approval pursuant to NRS  
33 153.031, 164.015 or 164.725. Any notice of a proposed action or a  
34 petition for a court's approval must include the trustee's opinion of  
35 how the appointment of property will affect the trustee's  
36 compensation and the administration of other trust expenses.

37 8. The trust instrument of the second trust may:

38 (a) Grant a general or limited power of appointment to one or  
39 more of the beneficiaries of the second trust who are beneficiaries of  
40 the original trust.

41 (b) Provide that, at a time or occurrence of an event specified in  
42 the trust instrument, the remaining trust assets in the second trust  
43 must be held for the beneficiaries of the original trust upon terms  
44 and conditions that are substantially identical to the terms and  
45 conditions of the original trust.



1 9. The power to appoint the property of the original trust  
2 pursuant to subsection 1 must be exercised by a writing, signed by  
3 the trustee and filed with the records of the trust.

4 10. The exercise of the power to invade principal of the  
5 original trust pursuant to subsection 1 is considered the exercise of a  
6 power of appointment, other than power to appoint the property to  
7 the trustee, the trustee's creditors, the trustee's estate or the creditors  
8 of the trustee's estate and the provisions of NRS 111.1031 apply to  
9 such power of appointment.

10 11. The provisions of this section do not abridge the right of  
11 any trustee who has the power to appoint property which arises  
12 under any other law.

13 12. The provisions of this section do not impose upon a trustee  
14 a duty to exercise the power to appoint property pursuant to  
15 subsection 1.

16 13. The power to appoint property to another trust pursuant to  
17 subsection 1 is not a power to amend the trust and a trustee is not  
18 prohibited from appointing property to another trust pursuant to  
19 subsection 1 if the original trust is irrevocable or provides that it  
20 may not be amended.

21 14. A trustee's power to appoint property to another trust  
22 pursuant to subsection 1 is not limited by the existence of a  
23 spendthrift provision in the original trust.

24 15. A trustee exercising any power granted pursuant to this  
25 section may designate himself or herself or any other person  
26 permitted to act as a trustee as the trustee of the second trust.

27 16. The trustee of a second trust, resulting from the exercise of  
28 the power to appoint property to another trust pursuant to subsection  
29 1, may also exercise the powers granted pursuant to this section with  
30 respect to the second trust.

31 17. This section applies to a trust that is governed by, sitused in  
32 or administered under the laws of this State, whether the trust is  
33 initially governed by, sitused in or administered under the laws of  
34 this State pursuant to the terms of the trust instrument or whether the  
35 governing law, situs or administration of the trust is moved to this  
36 State from another state or foreign jurisdiction.

37 18. The power to appoint to a second trust pursuant to this  
38 section may be exercised to appoint to a second trust that is a special  
39 needs trust, pooled trust or third-party trust.

40 19. As used in this section:

41 (a) "Ascertainable standard" means a standard relating to a  
42 person's health, education, support or maintenance within the  
43 meaning of section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the Internal  
44 Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1), and any  
45 regulations of the United States Treasury promulgated thereunder.



1 (b) "Pooled trust" means a trust described in 42 U.S.C. §  
2 1396p(d)(4)(C) that meets the requirements for such a trust under  
3 any law or regulation of this State relating to the treatment of trusts  
4 for purposes of eligibility for Medicaid or other needs-based public  
5 assistance.

6 (c) "Second trust" means an irrevocable trust that receives  
7 trust income or principal appointed by the trustee of the original  
8 trust, and may be established by any person, including, without  
9 limitation, a new trust created by the trustee, acting in that capacity,  
10 of the original trust. If the trustee of the original trust establishes the  
11 second trust, then for purposes of creating the new second trust,  
12 the requirement of NRS 163.008 that the instrument be signed by  
13 the settlor shall be deemed to be satisfied by the signature of the  
14 trustee of the ~~second~~ original trust. The second trust may be a trust  
15 created under ~~the same~~ :

16 (1) *The original* trust instrument ~~as the original trust~~ , *as*  
17 *modified after an appointment of property made pursuant to this*  
18 *section*; or ~~under a~~

19 (2) A different trust instrument.

20 (d) "Special needs trust" means a trust under 42 U.S.C. §  
21 1396p(d)(4)(A) that meets the requirements for such a trust under  
22 any law or regulation of this State relating to the treatment of trusts  
23 for purposes of eligibility for Medicaid or other needs-based public  
24 assistance.

25 (e) "Third-party trust" means a trust that is:

26 (1) Established by a third party with the assets of the third  
27 party to provide for the supplemental needs of a person who is  
28 eligible for needs-based public assistance at or after the time of the  
29 creation of the trust; and

30 (2) Exempt from the provisions of any law or regulation of  
31 this State relating to the treatment of trusts for purposes of eligibility  
32 for Medicaid.

33 **Sec. 33.** NRS 163.590 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34 163.590 1. Whether or not the provisions relating to  
35 electronic trusts apply, a trust may refer to a written statement or  
36 list, including, without limitation, a written statement or list  
37 contained in an electronic record, to dispose of items of ~~tangible~~  
38 ~~personal~~ *trust* property not otherwise specifically disposed of by  
39 the trust . ~~[, other than money, evidences of indebtedness,~~  
40 ~~documents of title, securities and property used in a trade or~~  
41 ~~business.]~~

42 2. To be admissible as evidence of the intended disposition, the  
43 statement or list must contain:

44 (a) The date of its execution.

45 (b) A title indicating its purpose.



1 (c) A reference to the trust to which it relates.  
2 (d) A reasonably certain description of the items to be disposed  
3 of and the beneficiaries.

4 (e) The handwritten signature or electronic signature of the  
5 settlor.

6 3. The statement or list may be:

7 (a) Referred to as a writing to be in existence at the death of the  
8 settlor.

9 (b) Prepared before or after the execution of the trust instrument.

10 (c) Altered by the settlor after its preparation.

11 (d) A writing which has no significance apart from its effect  
12 upon the dispositions made by the trust.

13 *4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the*  
14 *statement or list may be used to dispose of all items of trust*  
15 *property, regardless of whether the trust property is real or*  
16 *personal property or tangible or intangible property. The trust*  
17 *instrument may limit the use of the statement or list so that the*  
18 *statement or list:*

19 (a) *Is expressly limited to tangible personal property;*

20 (b) *Cannot be used to direct the disposition of trust property*  
21 *that is above a value specified by the trust instrument; or*

22 (c) *Is not applicable to certain types of property, including,*  
23 *without limitation:*

24 (1) *Money;*

25 (2) *Evidences of indebtedness;*

26 (3) *Documents of title;*

27 (4) *Securities; and*

28 (5) *Property used in a trade or business.*

29 **Sec. 34.** Chapter 164 of NRS is hereby amended by adding  
30 thereto a new section to read as follows:

31 *1. The expenses and compensation of a trustee of a*  
32 *nontestamentary trust must initially be governed by the terms of*  
33 *the nontestamentary trust. Thereafter, subject to any contrary*  
34 *terms of the nontestamentary trust, the court shall allow the*  
35 *trustee his or her proper expenses and such compensation for*  
36 *services as are just and reasonable.*

37 *2. Where there are several trustees, compensation must be*  
38 *apportioned among the trustees according to the respective*  
39 *services rendered, and such compensation may be:*

40 (a) *A fixed yearly compensation for each trustee;*

41 (b) *A set amount for the term of service;*

42 (c) *An hourly rate for services rendered; or*

43 (d) *Pursuant to a standard schedule of fees.*



1 **3. The provisions of this section must not be interpreted to**  
2 **abridge the authority of a court having jurisdiction over a**  
3 **testamentary trust pursuant to NRS 153.020 or 164.010 to review**  
4 **and settle the expenses and compensation of the trustee of a**  
5 **testamentary trust upon the petition of any interested person.**

6 **4. As used in this section, "nontestamentary trust" has the**  
7 **meaning ascribed to it in NRS 163.0016.**

8 **Sec. 35.** NRS 164.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 164.025 1. The trustee of a nontestamentary trust may after  
10 the death of the settlor of the trust cause to be published a notice in  
11 the manner specified in paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS  
12 155.020 and mail a copy of the notice to known or readily  
13 ascertainable creditors.

14 2. The notice must be in substantially the following form:

15 **(a) For a claim against the settlor:**

16  
17 **NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

18  
19 *Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is the duly*  
20 *appointed and qualified trustee of the ..... trust.*  
21 *....., the settlor of that trust died on ..... A*  
22 *creditor having a claim against the settlor must file a claim*  
23 *with the undersigned at the address given below within 90*  
24 *days after the first publication of this notice.*

25 *Dated.....*

26  
27 .....  
28 *Trustee*

29 .....  
30 *Address*

31  
32 **(b) For a claim against the trust:**

33  
34 **NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

35  
36 Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is the duly  
37 appointed and qualified trustee of the ..... trust.  
38 ..... , the settlor of that trust died on ..... A  
39 creditor having a claim against the trust estate must file a  
40 claim with the undersigned at the address given below within  
41 90 days after the first publication of this notice.



1 Dated .....

2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7

.....  
Trustee

.....  
Address

8 3. A person having a claim, due or to become due, against a  
9 settlor or the trust , *as applicable*, must file the claim with the  
10 trustee within 90 days after the mailing, for those required to be  
11 mailed, or 90 days after publication of the first notice to creditors.  
12 Any claim against *a settlor or* the trust estate , *as applicable*, not  
13 filed within that time is forever barred. After the expiration of the  
14 time ~~[ ]~~ *to file a claim as provided in this section*, the trustee may  
15 distribute the assets of the trust to its beneficiaries without personal  
16 liability ~~[to any creditor who has failed to file a]~~ *for any* claim  
17 *which has not been timely filed* with the trustee.

18 4. If the trustee knows or has reason to believe that the settlor  
19 received public assistance during the lifetime of the settlor, the  
20 trustee shall, whether or not the trustee gives notice to other  
21 creditors, give notice within 30 days after the death to the  
22 Department of Health and Human Services in the manner provided  
23 in NRS 155.010. If notice to the Department is required by this  
24 subsection but is not given, the trust estate and any assets transferred  
25 to a beneficiary remain subject to the right of the Department to  
26 recover public assistance received.

27 5. If a claim is rejected by the trustee, in whole or in part, the  
28 trustee must, within 10 days after the rejection, notify the claimant  
29 of the rejection by written notice forwarded by registered or  
30 certified mail to the mailing address of the claimant. The claimant  
31 must bring suit in the proper court against the trustee within 60 days  
32 after the notice is given, whether the claim is due or not, or the  
33 claim is barred forever and the trustee may distribute the assets of  
34 the trust to its beneficiaries without personal liability to any creditor  
35 whose claim is barred forever.

36 6. As used in this section, “nontestamentary trust” has the  
37 meaning ascribed to it in NRS 163.0016.

38 **Sec. 36.** NRS 164.038 is hereby amended to read as follows:

39 164.038 1. Unless otherwise represented by counsel, a minor,  
40 incapacitated person, unborn person or person whose identity or  
41 location is unknown and not reasonably ascertainable may be  
42 represented by another person who has a substantially similar  
43 interest with respect to the question or dispute.

44 2. A person may only be represented by another person  
45 pursuant to subsection 1 if there is no material conflict of interest



1 between the person and the representative with respect to the  
2 question or dispute for which the person is being represented. If a  
3 person is represented pursuant to subsection 1, the results of that  
4 representation in the question or dispute will be binding on the  
5 person.

6 3. A presumptive remainder beneficiary may represent and  
7 bind a beneficiary with a contingent remainder for the same  
8 purpose, in the same circumstance and to the same extent as an  
9 ascertainable beneficiary may bind a minor, incapacitated person,  
10 unborn person or person who cannot be ascertained.

11 4. *A powerholder may represent and bind a person who is a*  
12 *permissible appointee or taker in default of appointment.*

13 5. If a trust has a minor or incapacitated beneficiary who may  
14 not be represented by another person pursuant to this section, the  
15 custodial parent or guardian of the estate of the minor or  
16 incapacitated beneficiary may represent the minor or incapacitated  
17 beneficiary in any judicial proceeding or nonjudicial matter  
18 pertaining to the trust. A minor or incapacitated beneficiary may  
19 only be represented by a parent or guardian if there is no material  
20 conflict of interest between the minor or incapacitated beneficiary  
21 and the parent or guardian with respect to the question or dispute. If  
22 a minor or incapacitated beneficiary is represented pursuant to this  
23 subsection, the results of that representation will be binding on the  
24 minor or incapacitated beneficiary. The representation of a minor or  
25 incapacitated beneficiary pursuant to this subsection is binding on  
26 an unborn person or a person who cannot be ascertained if:

27 (a) The unborn person or a person who cannot be ascertained  
28 has an interest substantially similar to the minor or incapacitated  
29 person; and

30 (b) There is no material conflict of interest between the unborn  
31 person or a person who cannot be ascertained and the minor or  
32 incapacitated person with respect to the question or dispute.

33 ~~{5.}~~ 6. As used in this section ~~{, "presumptive"}~~ :

34 (a) *"Permissible appointee" has the meaning ascribed to it in*  
35 *NRS 162B.065.*

36 (b) *"Powerholder" has the meaning ascribed to it in*  
37 *NRS 162B.080.*

38 (c) *"Presumptive remainder beneficiary" means:*

39 ~~{(a)}~~ (1) A beneficiary who would receive income or principal  
40 of the trust if the trust were to terminate as of that date, regardless of  
41 the exercise of a power of appointment; or

42 ~~{(b)}~~ (2) A beneficiary who, if the trust does not provide for  
43 termination, would receive or be eligible to receive distributions of  
44 income or principal of the trust if all beneficiaries of the trust who  
45 were receiving or eligible to receive distributions were deceased.



1 *(d) "Taker in default of appointment" has the meaning*  
2 *ascribed to it in NRS 162B.095.*

3 **Sec. 37.** NRS 164.045 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 164.045 1. The laws of this State govern the validity and  
5 construction of a trust if:

6 (a) The trust instrument so provides;

7 (b) Designated by a person who, under the terms of the trust  
8 instrument, has the right to designate the laws that govern the  
9 validity and construction of the trust, at the time the designation is  
10 made; or

11 (c) The trust instrument does not provide for the law that  
12 governs the validity and construction of the trust, a person  
13 designated under the terms of the trust instrument to designate the  
14 law that governs the validity and construction of the trust, if any, has  
15 not made such a designation and the settlor or the trustee of the trust  
16 was a resident of this State at the time the trust was created or at the  
17 time the trust became irrevocable.

18 ~~[-> A trust instrument or designation cannot extend the duration of~~  
19 ~~the trust beyond the rule against perpetuities otherwise applicable to~~  
20 ~~the trust at the time of its creation.]~~

21 2. A person not domiciled in this State may have the right to  
22 designate the laws that govern the validity and construction of a  
23 trust if properly designated under the trust instrument.

24 3. A trust, the situs of which is outside this State, that moves its  
25 situs to this State is valid whether or not the trust complies with the  
26 laws of this State at the time of its creation or after its creation.

27 **Sec. 38.** NRS 164.930 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 164.930 1. A provision in a will or trust instrument requiring  
29 the arbitration of disputes other than disputes of the validity of all or  
30 a part of a will or trust, between or among ~~[the]~~ *one or more*  
31 beneficiaries ~~[and a fiduciary]~~ *or fiduciaries* under the will or  
32 trust, *a settlor of a nontestamentary trust*, or any combination of  
33 such persons or entities, is enforceable. *Such a provision in a*  
34 *will or trust instrument is not subject to the requirements of*  
35 *NRS 597.995.*

36 2. Unless otherwise specified in the will or trust, a will or trust  
37 provision requiring arbitration shall be presumed to require binding  
38 arbitration under NRS 38.206 to 38.248, inclusive. If an arbitration  
39 enforceable under this section is governed under NRS 38.206 to  
40 38.248, inclusive, the arbitration provision in the will or trust shall  
41 be treated as an agreement for the purposes of applying the  
42 provisions of NRS 38.206 to 38.248, inclusive.

43 3. The court is authorized to appoint a guardian ad litem at any  
44 time during the arbitration procedure to represent the interests of a  
45 minor or a person who is incapacitated, unborn, unknown or





1 unascertained, or a designated class of persons who are not  
2 ascertained or are not in being. If not precluded by a conflict of  
3 interest, a guardian ad litem may be appointed to represent several  
4 persons or interests. The guardian ad litem is entitled to reasonable  
5 compensation for services with such compensation to be paid from  
6 the principal of the estate or trust whose beneficiaries are  
7 represented. The provisions of NRS 164.038 and the common law  
8 relating to the doctrine of virtual representation apply to the dispute  
9 resolution procedure unless the common law rule or doctrine is  
10 inconsistent with the provisions of NRS 164.038, and any action  
11 taken by a court enforcing the judgment is conclusive and binding  
12 upon each person receiving actual or constructive notice or who is  
13 otherwise virtually represented.

14 4. Such arbitration in a provision in a will or trust may include,  
15 without limitation:

16 (a) The number, method of selection and minimum  
17 qualifications of arbitrators;

18 (b) The selection and establishment of arbitration procedures,  
19 including, without limitation, the incorporation of the arbitration  
20 rules for wills and trusts adopted by the American Arbitration  
21 Association;

22 (c) The county in which the dispute resolution will take place;

23 (d) The scope of discovery;

24 (e) The burden of proof;

25 (f) Confidentiality of the arbitration process and the evidence  
26 produced during arbitration and discovery;

27 (g) The awarding of attorney's fees, expert fees and costs;

28 (h) The time period in which the arbitration must be conducted  
29 and deciding an award;

30 (i) The method of allocating the appointed person's fees and  
31 expenses among the parties;

32 (j) The required appointment of guardians ad litem;

33 (k) The consequences to a party who fails to act in accordance  
34 with such provisions or contests such provisions; and

35 (l) Other matters which are not inconsistent with NRS 38.206 to  
36 38.248, inclusive.

37 **Sec. 39.** Chapter 166 of NRS is hereby amended by adding  
38 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 40 and 41 of this act.

39 **Sec. 40.** *As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise*  
40 *requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 166.020 and section*  
41 *41 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those*  
42 *sections.*

43 **Sec. 41.** *“Settlor” means:*

44 *1. The person who creates a spendthrift trust however*  
45 *described in the trust instrument; or*



1       **2. Any person who contributes assets to the spendthrift trust**  
2 **as to the assets he or she contributed to the spendthrift trust except**  
3 **to the extent of consideration received therefor by that person.**

4       **Sec. 42.** NRS 166.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

5       166.020 ~~[For the purposes of this chapter, a spendthrift trust is~~  
6 ~~defined to be]~~ **“Spendthrift trust” means** a trust in which by the  
7 terms thereof a valid restraint on the voluntary and involuntary  
8 transfer of the interest of the beneficiary is imposed. It is an active  
9 trust not governed or executed by any use or rule of law of uses.

10       **Sec. 43.** (Deleted by amendment.)

11       **Sec. 44.** (Deleted by amendment.)

12       **Sec. 45.** NRS 597.995 is hereby amended to read as follows:

13       597.995 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, an  
14 agreement which includes a provision which requires a person to  
15 submit to arbitration any dispute arising between the parties to the  
16 agreement must include specific authorization for the provision  
17 which indicates that the person has affirmatively agreed to the  
18 provision.

19       2. If an agreement includes a provision which requires a person  
20 to submit to arbitration any dispute arising between the parties to the  
21 agreement and the agreement fails to include the specific  
22 authorization required pursuant to subsection 1, the provision is void  
23 and unenforceable.

24       3. The provisions of this section do not apply to an agreement  
25 that is a collective bargaining agreement. As used in this subsection,  
26 “collective bargaining” has the meaning ascribed to it in  
27 NRS 288.033.

28       **4. The provisions of this section do not apply to a provision in**  
29 **a will or trust instrument that requires the arbitration of disputes**  
30 **which is enforceable pursuant to NRS 164.930.**

31       **Sec. 46.** NRS 669A.082 is hereby amended to read as follows:

32       669A.082 “Fiduciary” means:

33       1. A person described in NRS 132.145;

34       2. A person described in NRS 163.554;

35       3. ~~[An excluded]~~ **A directed** fiduciary as ~~[defined]~~ **provided** in  
36 NRS ~~[163.5539;]~~ **163.5548;** and

37       4. A trust protector as defined in NRS 163.5547,

38       ↪ who may not be acting as a fiduciary under the terms of the trust  
39 instrument or will.

40       **Sec. 47.** NRS 163.5539 and 165.160 are hereby repealed.



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**TEXT OF REPEALED SECTIONS**

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**163.5539 “Excluded fiduciary” defined.** “Excluded fiduciary” means any fiduciary excluded from exercising certain powers under the instrument and those powers may be exercised by the settlor, custodial account owner, investment trust adviser, trust protector, trust committee or other person designated in the instrument.

**165.160 Trust instrument.**

1. Except as otherwise provided by a specific statute, federal law or common law, the terms of a trust instrument may expand, restrict, eliminate or otherwise vary the rights and interests of beneficiaries in any manner that is not illegal or against public policy, including, without limitation, specifying:

- (a) The right to be informed of the beneficiary’s interest for a period of time;
- (b) The grounds for removing a fiduciary;
- (c) The circumstances, if any, in which the fiduciary must diversify investments; and
- (d) A fiduciary’s powers, duties, standard of care, rights of indemnification and liability to persons whose interests arise from the trust instrument.

2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

- (a) Authorize the exculpation or indemnification of a fiduciary for the fiduciary’s own willful misconduct or gross negligence; or
- (b) Preclude a court of competent jurisdiction from removing a fiduciary because of the fiduciary’s willful misconduct or gross negligence.

3. The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed has no application to this section. This section must be liberally construed to give maximum effect to the principle of freedom of disposition and to the enforceability of trust instruments.



