The Story of the Texas Estates Code

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Bill's practice involves the preparation of wills, trusts and other estate planning documents, charitable planning, and estate administration and alternatives to administration. He advises clients on the organization and maintenance of business entities such as corporations, partnerships, and limited liability entities. Additionally, he represents clients in contested litigation involving estates, trusts and beneficiaries, and tax issues.

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- State Bar of Texas (TexasBarCLE) – Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course, Estate Planning and Probate Drafting Course, Advanced Guardianship Law Course, Practice Skills for New Lawyers, Essentials for the General Practitioner, Miscellaneous Webcasts, and more
- Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law Section Annual Meeting
- University of Texas Estate Planning, Guardianship, and Elder Law Conference
- South Texas College of Law Wills and Probate Institute
- Estate Planning & Community Property Law Journal Seminar
- University of Houston Law Foundation General Practice Institute, and Wills and Probate Institute
- Austin Bar Association Estate Planning and Probate Section Annual Probate and Estate Planning Seminar
- Austin Bar Association and Austin Young Lawyers Association Legal Malpractice Seminar
- Dallas Bar Association Probate, Trusts & Estate Section

- Houston Bar Association Probate, Trusts & Estate Section
- Austin Chapter, Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants, Annual Tax Update
- Texas Bankers Association Advanced Trust Forum
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    - Public Service Committee, Chair, 2013–2014
    - Trusts Committee, Member, 2000–2010 (Chair, 2004–2008)
    - Uniform Trust Code Study Project, Articles 7–9 & UPIA, Subcommittee Member, 2000–2003
  - Texas Board of Legal Specialization (Estate Planning and Probate Law), Examiner, 1995-1997
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Honors

- Listed in The Best Lawyers in America®
- Listed in *Texas Super Lawyers* (Texas Monthly)
- Listed in The Best Lawyers in Austin (Austin Monthly)

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- St. Stephen's Episcopal School Professional Advisory Council, Past Member
- City of Austin, XERISCAPE Advisory Board, Past Member
- Volunteer Guardianship Program of Family Eldercare, Inc. of Austin, Past Member, Advisory Board

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1. Introduction.

1.1 **A New Beginning.** By the time you're reading this, our new Estates Code has already gone into effect – on **January 1, 2014** – and our beloved Probate Code that's been with us for almost six decades, has faded away. These changes were enacted into law in 2009, 2011, and 2013. All of those changes went into effect at the same time – January 1, 2014. But the story of the Texas Estates Code goes back more than half a century.

1.2 **Scope.** Here's what this article will attempt to discuss:

- Texas' 50-year-old continuing statutory revision program;
- A bit of the backstory behind our Probate Code;
- The reasons why it was necessary to replace the Probate Code with the Estates Code;
- The process of drafting the Estates Code;
- The organization of the Estates Code;
- Construction issues related to its replacement of the Probate Code;
- Some of the substantive changes that were included in connection with the enactment of the Estates Code; and
- A few [free] resources the reader may find helpful.

1.3 **Acknowledgments.** Portions of this article have been adapted from this author's own legislative updates for the 2009 through 2013 legislative sessions.[1,2] In addition, while not cited directly, the author has been led to a number of the authorities cited in this paper by been aided in preparation of this article by Dobbs, T. Aaron, *It's Going to Be Okay: Transition to the New Estates Code*, South Texas College of Law 28th Annual Wills and Probate Institute (2013). The author has attempted to cite all other authorities relied upon in the footnotes. Apologies in advance for any inadvertent omissions.

[1] Copies of which can be downloaded from www.snpalaw.com/resources. Scroll down to the section titled "For Professional Advisors."

[2] While this paper was originally prepared as a standalone paper, it has now been incorporated as an attachment to the author's 2013 legislative update.

2. Why a New Code?

2.1 **"Revised Statutes."** For a number of years, Texas' statutory framework involved both "revisions" and "compilations." A "compilation" was a publication of existing statutes in a rearranged and renumbered form. It involved no legislative action – it was merely a publisher's attempt to present statutes in their last-amended versions and omit expressly repealed statutes. On the other hand, a "revision" involved redrafting statutes that were then enacted by the legislature, with the replaced statutes repealed. A revision could be substantive, but if it wasn't substantive, it was characterized as a "formal" revision. A formal revision involved everything involved in a compilation, plus the elimination of unconstitutional, impliedly repealed, and duplicated provisions.[3] Texas had enacted only four revisions – in 1879, 1895, 1911, and 1925. Each was initiated by legislative act, and the drafting was performed by a commission of three to five members appointed by the governor.[4]

2.2 **1925 Revised Statutes.** The 1925 revision adopted by the 39th Legislature – the Revised Statutes of Texas, 1925 – began with "accountants" and ended with "wrecks," and spanned from Article 1 to Article 8324.[5] Laws enacted after 1925 that didn't amend existing Articles were arranged unofficially and assigned an article number by the private publisher (now the West Publishing division of Thomson Reuters). The publisher was forced to add a letter or number suffix to a whole number because the 1925 revision left no room for expansion. For example, the editors added Articles 5159a-5159c between Articles 5159 and 5160.

2.3 **Entropy Ensues.** In 1936, The Vernon Law Book Company published an unannotated compilation of the 1925 Revised Civil and Criminal Statutes,

[3] Freeman, R., *The Texas Legislative Council's Statutory Revision Program*, 29 Tex.B.J. 1021 (1966) (cited in this paper as *Freeman*).

[4] *Id*. At 1022.

[5] The material in this section is generally drawn from the Texas Legislative Council Drafting Manual (September 2012) (cited as *Drafting Manual* in this paper), p. 147, *et seq.*, and the Texas law timeline provided by the Legislative Reference Library of Texas at: www.lrl.state.tx.us/research/texasLawTimeline.html.

updated with changes through January 1, 1936. Between 1936 and 1948, this was updated with non-cumulative biennial supplements. In 1948, a new compilation was published, and biennial updates continued. According to the *Drafting Manual*:

> As the result of this history, the user of Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes must wade through numerous printed statutes that are legally ineffective, must sort out surplus from substance, must adapt to confusing inconsistency of expression, capitalization, spelling, and punctuation, and must try to comprehend an alphabetical arrangement and often bizarre numbering scheme.

2.4 **1955 Probate Code.** As a result of private practitioners' efforts to alleviate some of these problems, the "Texas Probate Code" was enacted in 1955, effective January 1, 1956 (more on this later). However, the Probate Code was an exception to the general chaos that had accumulated within the 1925 Revised Statutes. Texas had not yet adopted any organized system of statutory codification at the time, so the Texas Probate Code was incorporated into Vernon's Revised Civil Statutes, known as the "Black Statutes" for those of us old enough to have practiced with the hard copies of these volumes. And because there was no expansion room in the Black Statutes, the Probate Code was inserted by the publisher between Title 110 – Principal and Surety (which ended with Article 6252, and Title 110A – Public Offices (which began with Article 6252-1).[6] At the time, Volume 17 of the 1948 version of Vernon's Texas Statutes included Title 94 – Militia through Title 111 – Quo Warranto. Therefore, the Probate Code was published as Volumes 17A, 17B, and 17C. (Volume 18 began with Title 112 – Railroads.)

2.5 **The Difficult Task of Finding the Laws.** The four revisions noted above were separated by intervals of about 16 years. However, by 1963, it had been 38 years since the last general revision of Texas laws in 1925. Meanwhile, the Probate Code wasn't the only topical revision that was enacted outside the framework of the 1925 revision. Over ten other topics were covered by codes or acts outside that numbering system.[7] Without the privately-published "Black Statutes," finding statutory law would be almost impossible for the average lawyer.[8] Even the private compilations had developed problems. The 131 alphabetically-arranged "titles" covering "subjects" couldn't accommodate growth of the statutory law rationally. The compilations still retained impliedly repealed legislation replaced by a new law. Many laws regulating business and occupations were located in the penal code. Not the first place one would think to look. Parts of many legislative acts were assigned to the civil statutes, while penalty provisions in the same acts were assigned to the penal codes. And when the legislature created a new state agency with the powers and duties of an old agency, it often failed to amend other statutes that referred to the old agency. For example, the statutes contained references to the Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, the Game and Fish Commission, and the State Parks Board even after their powers and duties had be transferred to the Parks and Wildlife Department.[9]

And none of these problems touched upon the language used in many of the statutes – described as "archaic, verbose, obscure, or unnecessarily legalistic."[10]

2.6 **The Legislature Expressed Its Concerns.** In 1961, confusion and difficulty of using the Black Statutes were reflected in H.S.R. 650, passed by the House. It requested that Legislative Council study the matter and report to the 58th Legislature. Legislative Council did so, and recommended that the legislature direct a state agency (such as Legislative Council) to prepare a formal revision without substantive changes on a topical basis. The chair of Legislative Council would appoint seven members to an advisory committee (including representatives of the State Bar, the judiciary, and leading law schools) to work and consult with the Council on the classification, arrangement, and numbering system of the statutes.[11]

2.7 **Creation of Continuing Statutory Revision Program.** The Legislative Council report led the 58th Legislature to pass SB 367,[12] which ordered the creation of a permanent, ongoing statutory revision program, including the creation of a "statutory revision advisory committee." Legislative Council was charged with making a complete, non-substantive revision of Texas statutes.

2.8 **The Advisory Committee.** The initial members of the advisory committee were Ruel C. Walker (an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas), Spurgeon E. Bell (Chief Justice of the First Court of Civil Appeals in Houston), Austin attorney

[6] Vernon's Texas Statutes, 1956 Supplement, at xli.
[7] *Freeman* at 1022.
[8] *Id.*, at 1071.
[9] *Id.*, at 1072.
[10] *Id.*
[11] *Id.*, at 1074-5.
[12] Now codified at Gov't Code Sec. 323.007.

R. Dean Moorhead (you'll read about him again later), Dallas attorney Angus Wynne, Sr., and three law professors, Margaret Amsler (Baylor), Carlos C. Cadena (St. Mary's), and Millard H. Ruud (Texas).[13]

2.9 **The Plan.** With the assistance of Legislative Council staff, the committee prepared a classification plan for Texas statutes, along with a consistent numbering and format system. The original plan adopted in 1965 contemplated compiling all general and permanent statutes into 26 codes arranged by topic. Later, that would be expanded to 27 codes.[14] The committee recommended that code sections be numbered decimally in a manner designed to accommodate future expansion.[15] Each code would be divided into "titles," "subtitles," "chapters," "subchapters," "sections," "subsections," and "subdivisions."[16]

2.10 **Actual Revision Begins in 1965.** In November of 1965, Legislative Council staff began work on the first two codes selected for revision to be enacted by the legislature in 1967: the Business & Commerce Code and the Water Code. The latter turned out to be a much larger task than anticipated, so it was not ready for enactment in 1967.[17] Legislative Council anticipated the complete program to take between 10 to 15 years. (It's been a bit longer.)

2.11 **Why Mess With the Probate Code If It Ain't Broken?** Why did Legislative Council need to revise the Probate Code when it had already been organized and codified in 1955? Here's why.

(a) The Probate Code Ain't a Code! Legislation enacting new code sections is generally based on a Revisor's Report which contains the proposed language of the new code, the language of the old statutes, and brief notes. The Probate Code was not a "code" for purposes of the Code Construction Act[18] and the Legislative Council codification initiative since (1) it was enacted before the codification effort began, and (2) it did not comply with the organizational and stylistic principles of modern Texas codes.

(b) Preparation of a New "Code." The preparation of a new "Code" is not a mere compilation of existing statutes. It involves a time-consuming complete redrafting of statutory language. The Director of Legislative Council's Legal Division appoints a senior staff attorney as Chief Revisor, who is then responsible for collecting the source law, proposing an arrangement, and assigning work among other Legislative Council attorneys.

In order to assure a completely nonsubstantive revision, the attorneys must review the source law in detail, analyze case law interpreting those statutes, identify invalid, duplicative, or ineffective provisions, and then redraft all of the statutes into a single Code that is well-organized, well-written, and in a consistent format. After extensive internal review, the drafts are circulated among other interests persons outside Legislative Council. At the current time, the Criminal Procedure Code stands as the only proposed code that has not yet been enacted,[19] and the Special District Local Laws Code may not be completed yet.[20]

But before we continue on our journey towards the enactment of the Texas Estates Code, let's take a brief detour back in time to explore the creation of the Texas Probate Code almost 50 years ago.

3. The 1955 Enactment of the Texas Probate Code.

> In the natural order of things, property must, in a generation, pass through the chute symbolized by our probate courts.[21]

[13] *Freeman* at 1075.
[14] See Bill Analyses for HB 2502 - Engrossed Version (81st R.S.) and HB 2759 - Engrossed Version (82nd R.S.).
[15] *Freeman* at 1075.
[16] *Id.*
[17] *Id.* at 1076.
[18] Gov't Code Ch. 311.

[19] Miscellaneous criminal procedures statutes omitted from the 1965 Code of Criminal Procedure were codified as Title 2 of that code in 1985.
[20] www.tlc.state.tx.us/code_current_sddl.htm.
[21] W. S. Simkins, Professor of Law, University of Texas, 1908, quoted in Grant, B, and Whitehill, R., *The Revision of the Texas Probate Code*, 43 Tex. B.J. 892 (1980) (cited as *Grant & Whitehill* in this paper). "Colonel" Simkins is also credited with writing the first comprehensive treatise on Texas probate law, *Administration of Estates in Texas*, in 1908. 17 Texas Prac. – *Probate and Decedents' Estates* (Woodward & Smith) at v (West 1971). Fellow graduates of the University of Texas School of Law will, of course, recall that Prof. Simkins' equity class around 1900 was credited with the birth of the law school's mascot, the Peregrinus, and that Russell Savage, class of 1902, first drew the "beast:"

Simkins achieved the rank of colonel as a member of the Confederate Army in the Civil War. In fact, prior to his move to Texas in 1873, Simkins may have been among the first to fire on Union forces at Fort Sumter in April of 1861 as a cadet at the Citadel. *See* the entry for Simkins,

3.1 **Pre-1955 Probate Statutes.** By 1955, "[m]ost of our present statutes of decedents' estates and wills, descent and distribution, and guardianship [had been] enacted by the Texas Legislature in 1848 and … [had] survived to [that] day."[22,23] Numerous amendments and additions had caused conflicts, uncertainties, and inconsistences. The first evidence of an initiative to revise and codify these statutes arose out of the State Bar's **Standing Committee** on Real Estate, Probate, and Trust Law (now the State Bar's Real Estate, Probate, and Trust Law **Section**, or "REPTL") in 1944.[24] Actual work on the proposed revisions appears to have begun in 1946. The Committee on Probate Reform of the Trust Section of the Texas Bankers Association joined in the effort by 1949,[25] a probate reform committee of the Texas Civil Judicial Council joined later,[26] and individual attorneys throughout the state working outside the structure of any of these organizations joined in the effort. At times taking what appeared to be two steps forward and one step back, through several legislative sessions, what eventually became the Texas Probate Code was introduced as S.B. 97 in January of 1955, accompanied by a 103-page "Summary of the Proposed Texas Probate Code" prepared by the Hon. R. Dean Moorhead of Austin, who had been hired in 1952 as "codifier and reporter" for the project,[27] probably because of his previous experience with the enactment of the Texas Trust Act ten years earlier.[28] After passing the Senate by unanimous vote, the bill was considered by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee over five hearings, and was overwhelmingly passed by the House with twenty-one minor amendments. The Senate quickly passed the amended bill by unanimous vote, and it was signed into law on April 4, 1955.[29] The Probate Code went into effect on January 1, 1956.

3.2 **Source Law.** The provisions of the new Probate Code were gathered from eleven volumes of the Revised Statutes, the Model Probate Code, and the Uniform Probate of Foreign Wills Act.[30] Some of the changes were a result of combining provisions, such as definitions that were scattered through the Revised Statutes that were consolidated in Probate Code Section 3. There had previously been sixty-nine places where citation or notice was required, but thirty-nine of those places contained no indication of what kind of citation or notice was to be used.[31] The Probate Code consolidated all of the general rules relating to citations and notices in Probate Code Section 33. Rules governing the sale of real estate in dependent administrations and guardianships were clarified and consolidated. The statutes relating to oil, gas, and mineral leases were totally revised and consolidated[32] Many of the provisions applicable to both estates of

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William Stewart, in The Handbook of Texas (www.tshaonline.org/handbook).
Until 2010, Simkins Hall, a University of Texas dormitory along Waller Creek near the law school, was named for Prof. Simkins. However, the dormitory was renamed Creekside Residence Hall when Simkins' role in founding the Florida Ku Klux Klan resurfaced.

[22] Anthony, John, *The Story of the Texas Probate* Code, 2 S.Tex.L.J. 1, at 2 (1955) (now S.Tex.L.R.) (cited as *Anthony* in this paper). Most of the material in this section is drawn from *Anthony*. Mr. Anthony attempted to mention every contributor to the codification effort throughout its ten-year history, a task this author will not undertake.

[23] *See also* Interim Report of the Judiciary Committee: Proposed Revision of the Texas Probate Code, 66th Legislative Session, p. 1 (cited as *Interim Report* in this paper

[24] *Id*. at 3.

[25] *Id*. at 11.

[26] *Governor Signs Bar's Bills*, 18 Tex.B.J. 208 (1955)

[27] *Id.* At 208.

[28] A further example of the awkward numbering system forced on the publisher by the 1925 statutes that left no room for expansion is found in the Texas Trust Act. When the 1925 Revised Statutes were enacted, the last section of Title 125 – Trial of Right of Property, was article 7425 – Levy on other property. The first section of Title 126 – Trusts—Conspiracies Against Trade, was article 7526- "Trusts" (in the antitrust sense). In the same session, the legislature enacted H.B. 143. Sections 1 and 2 of that act added provisions the substance of which are now found in Texas Property Code Sections 101.001 and 101.002 (just before the beginning of the Texas Trust Code). Since there was no designated place for these sections in the 1925 Revised Statutes, the publisher assigned the articles the numbers 7425a and 7425b, so they would appear before Title 126. Again, these numbers were assigned by the publisher, not the legislature. And by the time the Texas Trust Act was enacted in 1943, these statutes had made their way into Title 125A – Trusts and Trustees. Sections 1 through 47 of the Texas Trust Act were published as articles 7425b-1 through 7425b-47 of Vernon's Revised Statutes.

[29] *Anthony* at 19.

[30] *Id*. at 22.

[31] *Id*. at 26. *See also* Irving, G, *Texas Probate Code*, 19 Tex.B.J. 11 (1956) (cited as *Irving* in this paper); and *Probate Code Institute*, 18 Tex.B.J. 373 (1955) (cited as *Institute* in this paper).

[32] *Anthony* at 31. This was a pet project of Mr. Anthony, who complained of the "evil burdens and discriminations" of existing mineral statutes.

decedents and guardianships, such as bonds and venue, were combined.[33]

3.3 **New Provisions.** In addition to revisions of existing laws through combination and elimination of needless duplication, a number of new provisions were added, including the small estates provisions found in Sections 137 through 144,[34] procedures for closing independent administrations,[35] the various procedures relating to recognition of foreign wills,[36] and Section 69 making provisions in favor of a spouse void upon divorce,[37] . But probably the new provision we should be most grateful for is the self-proving affidavit found in Section 59.[38] Thank you, John Anthony![39] At the time, it was believed that Texas was the first state to have enacted this type of alternative method of proving due execution of a will. However, prior laws in New York and West Virginia were later discovered.

3.4 **This Was a Big Deal!.** "A standing-room-only crowd of 1,700 lawyers flocked to Dallas the day before the convention began [June 29, 1955] to attend a daylong institute on the new Texas Probate Code."[40] Can you imagine that many lawyers gathering today to learn about the Estates Code? According to Dean Moorhead, "Primarily, the Texas Probate Code is a codification, rather than a measure designed to make any sweeping changes in our present probate law."[41] Other speakers included W. O. Huie of Austin,[42] former Judge Atwood McDonald of Fort Worth, and Frank J. Scurlock of Dallas.

4. Subsequent Significant Probate Code Revisions.

While the revisions and additions listed below are by no means an exhaustive list of significant changes to the Probate Code following its passage in 1955, they do include a number of changes that we now take for granted.

4.1 **1961.** On January 25, 1961, the Texas Supreme Court held that Section 46, which authorized rights of survivorship, could not extend to survivorship rights between spouses in community property. *Hilley v. Hilley*, 342 S.W.2d 565 (Tex. 1961). At the time, spouses not change the marital property characterization of property by mere agreement. By looking at this issue as solely a matter of contract, the court concluded that since the consideration furnished by each spouse was community property, the "fruits" of the contract would be community, and when the first spouse died, he or she still owned a community interest in the property. The court felt that changing the passage of title that would otherwise apply in the event of intestacy would somehow constitute such a change. The legislature attempted to respond to the *Hilley* case by adding a sentence making Section 46 specifically applicable to community property.[43] Section 58a was added, allowing a testator to devise property to a revocable trust created before or concurrently with the execution of the will, and have the property be governed by the terms of the trust, including amendments after the execution of the will. The muniment of title procedure was also added.

4.2 **1969.** The 1961 legislative attempt to get around the *Hilley* decision was subsequently ruled unconstitutional in *Williams v. McKnight*, 402 S.W.2d 505 (Tex. 1966), and in 1969, the legislature gave up its quest to provide for community property survivorship agreements (at least for the time being). The reference to spouses in Section 46 was eliminated.[44] And a number of other changes were made to reflect the state's lowering of the age of majority to eighteen (*e.g.*, an eighteen-year-old could now execute a will).

4.3 **1971.** After a six-year study by REPTL, in 1971, the legislature adopted Section 36A, providing for **durable** powers of attorney, and Section 149A, allowing an interested person to demand an accounting from an otherwise independent executor.[45] A number of other miscellaneous revisions were included in that REPTL bill. That same year, the legislature enacted Section 37A, a proposal of the Taxation Section of the State Bar, a provision that for the first time codified a

[33] An effort that was "undone" 38 years later when the guardianship provisions were extracted and moved to new Chapter XIII of the Probate Code.
[34] *Anthony* at 39; *Irving* at 43. Section 144 was subsequently repealed in 1993, when its substance was moved to Section 887 as part of the enactment of Chapter XIII.
[35] *Anthony* at 40; *Irving* at 44.
[36] *Anthony* at 41; *Irving* at 43.
[37] *Anthony* at 43; *Irving* at 42
[38] *Anthony* at 42.
[39] George Irving notes that a self-proved will was sometimes referred to as " A John Anthony Will." *Irving* at 42.
[40] *Institute* at 373. And yes, it was a "convention" back then, not the Annual Meeting.
[41] *Id*. at 373.
[42] Whom this author remembers as his Marital Property Law professor at the University of Texas School of Law in 1979.
[43] Hudspeth, C. M., and Nance, James K., *A Synopsis of Recent Texas Legislation*, 24 Tex. B.J. 817 (1961).
[44] Saunders, C., *Legislation 1969 - Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law*, 32 Tex. B.J. 584 (1969).
[45] Remy, W., *Effective dates of AMENDMENTS to the PROBATE CODE and a brief summary of the CHANGES made*, 34 Tex.B.J. 885 (1971).

provision allowing beneficiaries to disclaim a testamentary gift.[46]

4.4 **1973.** Until 1973, original probate jurisdiction rested with county courts, and district courts had appellate jurisdiction.[47] That year, the legislature submitted a constitutional amendment authorizing statutory redistribution of probate jurisdiction, and a statutory redefinition of the district court revising its probate jurisdiction in probate matters contingent on passage of the constitutional amendment.[48] While the district court's appellate jurisdiction under Article V, Section 8, of the Constitution and Section 5 of the Probate Code was eliminated, but due to what was described as a "reform effort … marred either by careless draftsmanship or by the legislature's unwillingness to place adequate restrictions on politically powerful county court judges," the legislature failed to eliminate the district court's probate review by appeal, certiorari, bill of review and mandamus.[49] Nevertheless, as a result of the 1973 legislation, district courts for the first time had concurrent **original** probate jurisdiction with the county courts in those counties where there was no statutory court exercising probate jurisdiction, eliminating the need for the district court's appellate trial *de novo*.[50] In addition, new Section 5 expanded the county court's probate jurisdiction to permit the court to hear all matters "incident to an estate" (including a nonexclusive list of matters considered incidental).[51]

4.5 **1975.** Many of the deficiencies of the 1973 legislation identified in *Schwartzel & Wilshusen I* were addressed in 1975 legislation.[52] The bill promoted "the legislative goal of destroying de novo review" and introduced mandatory transfers of contested matters in constitutional county courts to the district court upon the motion of any party.[53] The nonexclusive list of matters "incident to an estate" was lengthened.[54]

4.6 **1978 Interim Report.** Following the 1977 legislative session, the following interim charge was issued to the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by the Hon. Ben Z. Grant:

> A review of the probate laws of Texas, including a study of the advantages and disadvantages of enacting, in whole or in part, the Uniform Probate Code. This study should also include recommendations as to the need for further recodification of the existing probate laws.[55]

4.7 **Changed Society.** The 1955 codification had not been intended to make radical changes in the former law, but rather to eliminate conflicts, resolve ambiguities, and modernize archaic language. Therefore, at least 95% of the 1955 Probate Code consisted of a rearrangement and re-enactment of the prior statutes.[56] In 1848, when many of those statutes were first adopted, Texas had a population of 200,000, and remained primarily a rural and agrarian state until after World War II.[57] But the years following that war were marked by rapid urbanization and population growth so that by 1978, Texas was the third most populous state in the nation, after California and New York.[58] Only 3% of the population continued to live on farms (and presumably ranches). A complete review of the probate statutes, originally designed for an agrarian society, was thought wise for what was now a relatively urban state.[59]

4.8 **Uniform Probate Code Rejected.** Following one full committee hearing in Austin in 1977 and three subcommittee hearings in Dallas, San Antonio, and Levelland in 1978, the Judiciary Committee concluded that overall, the Texas Probate Code was superior to the Uniform Probate Code. Texas had introduced independent administration in 1845, and for over a century, it remained the only state with that type of simplified administration.[60] While the Uniform Probate Code offered two methods of administration – supervised and unsupervised (the latter being based largely on Texas' independent administration procedures) – the Texas Probate Code, in combination with common law, offered at least seventeen possible

[46] *Id.* at 886.
[47] Schwartzel, Boone, and Wilshusen, Doug, *Texas Probate Jurisdiction – There's a Will, Where's the Way?*, 53 Tex.L.Rev. 323 (1975) (cited as *Schwartzel & Wilshusen I* in this paper).
[48] *Id.*
[49] *Id.* at 323.
[50] *Id.* at 324-326.
[51] *Id.* at 335-336.
[52] Schwartzel, Boone, and Wilshusen, Doug, *Texas Probate Jurisdiction: New Patches for the Texas Probate Code*, 54 Tex.L.Rev. 372 (1976) (cited as *Schwartzel & Wilshusen II* in this paper).
[53] *Id.* at 377-380.
[54] *Id.* at 382-383.
[55] September 23, 1978, letter to the Hon. Bill Clayton, Speaker of the House, transmitting the *Interim Report*.
[56] *Interim Report* at 1.
[57] *Id.*
[58] Texas' population did not surpass New York's until 1994. *A Rank That Rankles: New York Slips to No. 3; Now Texas Is 2n Most Populous State*, New York Times (5/19/94).
[59] *Interim Report* at 2.
[60] *Id.*.

methods of administration, depending on the needs of a particular estate.[61]

4.9 **36 Recommendations.** The *Interim Report* made thirty-six separate recommendations, but only four involved adoption of Uniform Probate Code provisions. Those related to inheritance rights of children born out of wedlock, simultaneous death, children believed dead at the time of writing of a will, and contractual wills. A fifth recommendation involved codifying existing Texas law relating to nontestamentary transfers along the structural lines of the corresponding Uniform Probate Code provisions, without enacting any of the uniform code's provisions that clashed with existing Texas law.[62]

4.10 **1979.** As a result of the *Interim Report*, in 1979, the legislature adopted what was described as the only comprehensive revision of the Probate Code since its 1955 enactment except for the 1971 changes.[63] Among the numerous changes were amendments to the 1971 disclaimer statute to add the nine-month requirement found in Internal Revenue Code Section 2518 and the simultaneous death provisions, requiring a beneficiary to survive the decedent by 120 hours. Several new provisions were added, including Section 59A (providing that contracts to make (or not revoke) a will could only be established by a will provision stating its material terms), Sections 149B (providing a method for a court-ordered accounting and distribution by an independent executor) and 149C (providing for removal of an independent executor under certain circumstances), and Chapter XI (containing a codification of existing Texas case law relating to nontestamentary transfers).[64]

4.11 **1981.** In 1981, the legislature provided that a written agreement among spouses and a financial institution could provide that funds deposited to an account, plus future interest, would be partitioned into separate property by that agreement, thus allowing the spouses to hold the property as joint tenants with rights of survivorship.[65] This procedure was required by the "Hilley rule" set forth in the *Hilley* case.

4.12 **1983.** In 1983, the most significant legislation affecting estate planning and probate practitioners was the enactment of the Texas Trust Code as part of the codification of the Property Code.[66] While there were a number of minor amendments to the Probate Code, there were no significant changes.[67]

4.13 **1985.** One little phrase added in 1985 provided a significant clarification and expansion of statutory probate court jurisdiction. Actions "by or against a personal representative" were added to the list of causes of actions that were appertaining to or incident to an estate in statutory probate courts, giving them concurrent jurisdiction with district court in a wide variety of cases.[68]

4.14 **1987.** In 1987, voters approved an amendment to Article XVI, Section 15, of the Texas Constitution that authorized spouses to hold community property with rights of survivorship, eliminating the procedure required by the Hilley rule.[69] New Section 46(b) was added as the enabling legislation.

4.15 **1989.** In 1989, the jurisdiction of statutory probate courts was further expanded.[70] The durable power of attorney statute (then Section 36A) was redrafted (temporarily adding a witness requirement), and a non-Probate Code change for the first time authorized statutory durable powers of attorney for health care decisions. And the language of Section 46(b) was further refined and moved to new Part 3 of Chapter XI (Sections 451-462).

4.16 **1991.** Perhaps the most significant changes affecting probate practice in 1991 were not Probate Code amendments. Amendments to the Government Code removed statutory **probate** courts from the definition of statutory **county** courts, eliminated the probate jurisdiction of the latter in counties that contained the former, and added a provision listing the powers and duties of a statutory probate court or its judge. In the Probate Code itself, a notable change was the enactment of the "anti-Boren" portion of Section 59. In *Boren v. Boren*, 402 S.W.2d 725 (Tex. 1966), the Texas Supreme Court invalidated a will if the testator or witnesses inadvertently failed to sign the will itself, even though they had signed the self-proving affidavit. After the 1991 amendment, the

[61] *Id.* at 3-4.
[62] *Id.*
[63] *Grant & Whitehill* at 892.
[64] *Id.* at 894-900.
[65] Saunders, C., *1981 Legislation - Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law*, 44 Tex. B.J. 1199 (1981).
[66] McMahan, K., *Recent Legislative Developments* (State Bar of Texas' 1983 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course).
[67] *See also* Saunders, C., *1983 Legislation - Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law*, 46 Tex. B.J. 1215 (1983).
[68] Saunders, C., *1985 Legislation - Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law*, 48 Tex. B.J. 1322 (1985).
[69] Cenatiempo, M. and Rogers, M., *Legislative Developments* (State Bar of Texas' 1989 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course).
[70] *Id.*

will could upheld by treating the signatures in the self-proving affidavit to be signatures to the will (but it was no longer considered self-proved). Also, an initial version of the Guardianship Code was also introduced and withdrawn in 1991.[71]

4.17 **1993.** In 1993, three significant changes were enacted. New Chapter XII included a Texas version of the 1987 Uniform Durable Power of Attorney Act (after having failed to pass in 1991), prepared by a REPTL committee headed by Houston attorney Charles W. Giraud, a past chair of the section.[72] The guardianship provisions that had been combined with decedents' estates provisions when the Probate Code was originally enacted in 1955 were extracted from Title 1 and placed in new Chapter XIII.[73] This was the culmination of a ten-year REPTL project led by Professor Thomas M. Featherston, Jr., the Mills Cox Professor of Law at Baylor Law School, as the chief scrivener and reporter.[74] And the intestacy rules applicable to community property were changed so that for the first time, it was possible for the surviving spouse to inherit the deceased spouse's half of the community estate (if the survivor was the other parent of all of the deceased spouse's children).[75] The legislature also added a new Chapter XII providing for a new type of estate administration called "informal probate." (With the addition of the Durable Power of Attorney Act, this meant that we had two Chapter XII's.)

4.18 **1995.** In 1995, the legislature enacted the product of a REPTL joint committee of real estate and probate lawyers (with input from judges and bankers) headed again by Prof. Featherston. The proposal provided some needed clarification of the creditors' claims procedures to be followed in independent administrations and the handling of secured claims in any administration. The legislature also tried to fix problems with the informal probate procedures it had first enacted two years earlier.

4.19 **1997.** In 1997, S.B. 504 added the Uniform Transfer on Death Security Registration Act as Part 4 of Chapter XI of the Probate Code. It was signed by the Governor on April 17th, with a September 1st effective date. This uniform act's enactment apparently motivated some people to actually read it, and in response to perceived problems with the uniform act, a month later the House amended S.B. 506 on the floor to repeal the uniform act before it ever went into effect, and merely add securities and accounts with financial institutions to the list of property covered by the provisions for payment or transfer at death covered by existing Section 450.[76] Two important changes were made to the Durable Power of Attorney Act. First, any power granted to a spouse would terminate upon divorce. Second, the original initialing method of opting in to listed powers was changed to a strikeout method of opting out, a change that remained with us until switched back by a non-REPTL bill in 2013, effective January 1, 2014.[77] The legislature also gave up on its attempt to clean up the informal probate provisions enacted four years earlier and just repealed them in their entirety.

4.20 **1999.** In 1999, the legislature continued its expansion of statutory probate court jurisdiction by expanding its transfer powers under Section 5B and 608 to include any cause of action in which a personal representative was a party, whether or not otherwise appertaining to or incident to the estate pending in the court.[78] The legislature also introduced the requirement that court-appointed attorneys (*e.g.*, attorneys ad litem) in guardianship proceedings be certified as having sucessfully completed a three-hour course of study.

While the previous paragraphs by no means constitute an exhaustive discussion of all significant amendments to the Probate Code, we'll use the turn of the millennium as a milestone that ends our discussion of post-1955 amendments. Let's skip ahead a few years.

5. The Codification Process.

5.1 **Purposefully-Delayed Codification.** According to the chairs of the Probate Code Codification Committee (discussed below), because of the anticipated disruption to our practice that would be caused by a codification project, many years ago the leadership of the Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law Section of the State Bar of Texas, acting through its Council ("REPTL") convinced the Legislative Council

[71] Flores, M., *Overview of State Bar and State Bar Section Sponsored Legislation – Final Disposition by the 72nd Legislature*, 54 Tex. B.J. 706 (1991).
[72] Golden, A., *1993 Legislative Update* (State Bar of Texas' 1993 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course) (cited in this paper as *Golden 1993*).
[73] *See* Saunders, C., *1993 Update - Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law Legislation*, 56 Tex. B.J. 896, at 899 (1993).
[74] *Golden 1993*.
[75] *Id*.
[76] Jones, J., *Texas Legislative Report 1997 – Next to Last Stop Before the Millenium (The End is Near Report)* (State Bar of Texas' 1997 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course).
[77] *Id*.
[78] Jones, J., *Texas Legislative Report 1999 – Laws for the Millenium* (State Bar of Texas' 1999 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course).

to delay the project as long as possible by placing the Probate Code at the end of the project list.[79] This "convincing" was likely made easier by the fact that the probate laws, unlike the rest of the Revised Statutes, had already been somewhat organized through the 1955 enactment of the Probate Code. But by 2006, the Legislative Council ran out of other codification projects and turned its attention to the Probate Code.

5.2 **Nature of Codification.** The Legislative Council's nonsubstantive revision process involves reclassifying and rearranging the statutes in a more logical order, employing a numbering system and format that will accommodate future expansion of the law, eliminating repealed, invalid, duplicative, and other ineffective provisions, and improving the draftsmanship of the law if practicable — all toward promoting the stated purpose of making the statutes "more accessible, understandable, and usable" without altering the sense, meaning, or effect of the law.[80] The Legislative Council staff encourages examination and review of all proposed code chapters by any interested person. The staff attempts to include in the proposed code all source law assigned to the code and to ensure that no substantive change has been made in the law. A complete and adequate outside review is necessary, however.

5.3 **Chief Revisors.** The two members of the Legislative Council legal staff primarily responsible for the production of the nonsubstantive revision of the Probate Code were Maria Breitschopf and Anne Peters. Ms. Breitschopf was responsible for the decedents' estates revisions passed by the 81st (2009) Legislature, while Ms. Peters was responsible for the guardianship and power of attorney revisions passed by the 82nd (2011) Legislature. Questions, comments, or suggestions relating to the project may be directed to either of them at:

Texas Legislative Council
P. O. Box 12128
Austin, Texas 78711
512-463-1155
or
maria.breitschopf@tlc.state.tx.us or
anne.peters@tlc.state.tx.us

[79] Anderson, B., and Featherston, T., *Probate Code Recodification Project Overview*, State Bar of Texas 32nd Annual Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course (2008).

[80] *Drafting Manual* at p. 147. *See also* www.tlc.state.tx.us/code_overview.htm.

6. REPTL's Probate Code Codification Committee.

When REPTL learned in the summer of 2006 that the Legislative Council was going to codify the Probate Code, it began to work actively with the Legislative Council staff on the codification project.[81]

6.1 **Probate Code Codification Committee.** REPTL established a Probate Code Codification Committee, which was co-chaired by Prof. Featherston and Barbara McComas Anderson, a Dallas attorney, both of whom are former REPTL chairs. Through a series of meetings with Legislative Council staff, it was ultimately decided that:

- REPTL and the Legislative Council would cooperate in determining how the new code would be organized.
- The Legislative Council would take the lead in drafting the new code, although REPTL's committee would work on substantive changes to some of the thorniest provisions, like jurisdiction, venue, and independent administration, where it was considered difficult or impossible to codify the current statutes without some tweaking.
- The chapters of the code governing decedents' estates would be drafted first, to be submitted to the Legislature for adoption in 2009.
- The remaining chapters of the code, including those provisions governing guardianships and powers of attorney, would be drafted after the 2009 session, with a goal of submitting these chapters to the Legislature for adoption in 2011.
- REPTL would assist the Legislative Council during the entire legislative process, including providing expert review of chapters as they are drafted and expert testimony about legislation before the Legislature.

6.2 **Committee Make-Up.** The Probate Code Codification Committee consisted of the Probate Division of the REPTL Council, including then-current Council members and Past Chairs.[82] From time to time, judges, professors, and other private practitioners were invited to participate in their meetings. Lisa Jamieson, a Fort Worth attorney (and REPTL Chair for the 2013-2014 Bar year), agreed to be chair of the Jurisdiction and Venue Drafting Committee. Later, Stephanie Donaho, a Houston attorney, took over the

[81] March 8, 2007, letter from Glenn Karisch to Maria Breitschopf.

[82] March 28, 2007, memorandum from the Co-Chairs.

role of chair of the Independent Administration Drafting Committee. And Jerry Frank Jones, an Austin attorney (and a REPTL Past Chair), headed the Legislative Council Coordination Committee.

6.3 **Work Begins.** An organizational meeting of the Probate Code Codification Committee was held April 13, 2007, at Baylor Law School in Waco.[83] Topics for discussion included whether any of the similar rules for decedents' estates and guardianship should be combined or kept separate,[84] appropriate jurisdiction and venue provisions for counties without a statutory probate court, and clarification of independent administration provisions, such as claims procedures and powers of sale.

6.4 **Proposed Code Structure.** Prof. Featherston took a first crack at drafting an outline of the structure for the new code in 2007.[85] When Legislative Council prepared its initial drafts of what it originally called the "Estates and Guardianships Code"[86] that fall, its structure was remarkably similar to the one proposed by Prof. Featherston. By November, the Estates Code had been organized into the following Titles:

Title 1: General Provisions (Sec. 22.001, *et seq.*)

Title 2: Estates of Decedents (Sec. 31.001, *et seq.*); Durable Powers of Attorney (Sec. 751.001, *et seq.*)

Title 3: Guardianship and Related Provisions (Sec. 1001.001, *et seq.*)

7. Legislative Council's First Drafts.

7.1 **First Drafts.** Legislative Council provided REPTL with preliminary drafts of Titles 1 and 2 at that time, but since it had not yet drafted the new power of attorney provisions, these initial drafts merely transferred the existing power of attorney provisions found in Chapter XII of the Probate Code to Title 2 of the Estates Code and renumbered them, without revision.[87] These drafts also transferred the independent administration, jurisdiction, and venue provisions of the Probate Code to a portion of Title 2 and transferred the guardianship provisions of the Probate Code (Chapter XIII) to Title 3 of the Estates Code, all without any revision.

7.2 **A Conundrum.** Here's an example of the kind of esoteric issues that Legislative Council had to deal with.

(a) Internal References to "This Code." In drafting these provisions, Legislative Council struggled with what most of us would consider an extremely minor matter – references in the general procedural provisions of the Probate Code to "this code." As an example, they pointed to Probate Code Section 22, which provides that the rules relating to witnesses and evidence that govern in district courts should apply to the extent practicable in proceedings arising under the provisions of "this Code." As described above, when the original Probate Code was enacted in 1955, the provisions relating to decedents' estates and guardianships were combined, so many general provisions applied to both.

(b) Separate Guardianship Provisions. But as noted above, in 1993, the legislature separated the guardianship provisions from the decedents' estates provision. New Chapter XIII, which contained the guardianship provisions, replicated many of those general procedural provisions. The applicability of those provisions was clearly limited to guardianship matters. Further, Section 603 provided that the laws and rules applicable to decedents' estates would continue to apply to guardianships to the extent they were not inconsistent with the guardianship provision. However, while replicating many of these provisions to be applicable just to guardianship matters, the legislature failed to amend the original provisions to state that they applied only to decedents' estates. They still referred to proceedings under "this Code." This wasn't really necessary, since if any of the existing general provisions applicable to the entire Probate Code conflicted with a more specific provision applicable to guardianship matters only, the general rules of statutory construction would make the more specific provisions control the general provisions. So the older provisions purporting to apply to the entire Probate Code actually only applied to the non-guardianship portions, which at that time consisted only of the decedents' estates provisions, except to the extent those older provisions were made applicable to guardianship matters by virtue

[83] Agenda of the Probate Code Codification Organizational Meeting (4-12-07).

[84] The rules were only separated twenty years ago, when the guardianship provisions were "extracted" from the decedents estates provisions and moved to new Chapter XIII.

[85] REPTL Recodification Project Probate Code Structure Discussion Outline (8/24/07), reproduced as *Probate Code Recodification Project Overview* at the State Bar's 2008 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course.

[86] Legislative Council had researched other states' names for what we call the Probate Code in a document titled *How the 50 States Group & Label their Probate and Related Provisions* (6/15/07).

[87] October 31, 2007, memorandum from Maria Breitschopf to REPTL.

of Section 603. Got that? Unfortunately, we're not done.

(c) Separate Power of Attorney Provisions. During the same 1993 legislative session in which the guardianship provisions were moved to new Chapter XIII, the legislature enacted the Durable Power of Attorney Act as new Chapter XII of the Probate Code. While Legislative Council recognized that the general procedural provisions referencing "this code" seemed to have little practical applicability to the power of attorney provisions, its staff was unable to conclude based on legislative history that limiting those general procedural provisions to decedents' estates would be a nonsubstantive revision of existing law.

(d) Conclusion. Therefore, Legislative Council combined the power of attorney provisions with the decedents' estates provisions in Title 2, and changed references to "this code" found in those general procedural provisions to "this title."

7.3 **Original Effective Dates.** Originally, Legislative Council anticipated introducing a bill including Titles 1 and 2 in 2009, with an effective date of April of 2011, while a bill including Title 3 plus revision of the power of attorney provisions would be prepared for introduction in 2011, with an effective date of April of 2013.

7.4 **Facilitation of Review.** The preliminary drafts were prepared to facilitate their review. Each chapter included both the text of the proposed Estates Code provisions and the text of the current Probate Code provisions from which they were drawn. If needed, a Revisor's Note was included to provide further explanation.

8. Review of Proposed Chapters.

8.1 **Early REPTL Review.** In early 2008, Prof. Featherston and Ms. Anderson distributed these general drafts to the Probate Code Codification Committee for preliminary review. By July 1st, REPTL initiated the process of obtaining approval from the State Bar Board of Directors to "carry" both the nonsubstantive codification provisions and the substantive provisions dealing with independent administration, jurisdiction, and venue as "Bar bills."

8.2 **Call for Volunteers.** In July, Alvin J. Golden, an Austin attorney (also a REPTL Past Chair), e-mailed members of the Texas Academy of Probate and Trust Lawyers, seeking volunteers to review the drafts and compare them to current law, paying particular attention to whether any of the language in the drafts might make an inadvertent substantive change to existing law.[88]

8.3 **Distribution of Chapters.** Beginning in August of 2008, Prof. Featherston and Ms. Anderson parceled out chapters of the proposed code to volunteer reviewers. But while this review was going on, Hurricane Ike hit the Gulf Coast and caused significant delays in the reviews by volunteers from that area of Texas (*e.g.*, Houston). Remember all of the flooded basements of office buildings and courthouses? That hurricane also led to the cancellation of the REPTL Fall Council meeting, at which these proposed chapters were going to be discussed.

8.4 **Revised Effective Date.** During this review process, REPTL became concerned about the confusion that would be caused by the two-year difference in effective dates for the two parts of the Estates Code. Eventually, it was agreed that both the 2009 and 2011 enactments would have the same effective date, and that date would be after the end of the 2013 session in order to make that session available to correct any errors identified after the 2009 and 2011 enactments but prior to their effective date. And since it was such a major change, January 1st of 2014 was selected as the effective date, rather than the more common September 1st effective date for most legislation.

9. 2009 Nonsubstantive Legislation.

9.1 **Bills Introduced.** The review was eventually completed prior to the beginning of the 2009 legislative session, and the proposed nonsubstantive revision of the decedents' estates portion of the Probate Code was filed in the 2009 legislative session as **HB 2502** by Rep. Will Hartnett of Dallas and **SB 2071** by Senator Duncan of Lubbock. The House version passed both chambers with an effective date of January 1, 2014.

9.2 **But the Name Changed!** But prior to passage of the bill in the House, Rep. Hartnett raised concerns about the title "Estates and Guardianship Code" being a mouthful. This author provided Rep. Hartnett with a number of the alternate titles that had been considered by Legislative Council and REPTL.[89] He chose to shorten the name of the new Code to just the "Estates Code" when HB 2502 passed on the floor of the House.

[88] E-mail from Al Golden to members of the Texas Academy of Probate and Trust Lawyers (7/21/08)

[89] This author's preference expressed to Rep. Hartnett at the time was the "New Probate Code," since that's what many people are going to call it. Obviously, my powers of persuasion are not my strong suit.

10. 2009 Substantive Legislation.

10.1 **Independent Administration, Jurisdiction, and Venue Bills.** As noted above, Legislative Council did not attempt to make a nonsubstantive codification of the independent administration, jurisdiction, or venue provisions, leaving it up to REPTL to come up with substantive revisions for these provisions. The REPTL substantive independent administration proposals were introduced as **HB 3085**, and the jurisdiction and venue proposals were introduced as **HB 3086**. Unfortunately, neither of these bills passed both chambers of the legislature. They fell victim to a last-minute logjam of bills in the Senate that had a multitude of causes, an explanation of which would substantially lengthen this paper. But due to the hard work of Rep. Will Hartnett and the cooperation of Sen. John Carona of Dallas, the language of the jurisdiction portions of H.B. 3086 was engrafted at the last minute onto the conference committee report for **SB 408**, a bill otherwise dealing with judicial administration, and passed **on the last day of the session**.

10.2 **Only Jurisdiction Passed.** The jurisdiction and venue provisions were originally revised with the goal of making them more streamlined and easier to understand. However, because of the different courts in Texas that have original probate jurisdiction based on which county you find yourself in, there is a limit to how much streamlining can be achieved. A version of these revisions was included in the introduced version of HB 3086, but due to opposition from Texans for Lawsuit Reform and the Texas Civil Justice League to some of the proposed venue changes, all of the venue provisions were stripped from the bill prior to its approval in the House. And as noted, the stripped-down language was eventually added to SB 408 before it was passed. These jurisdiction provisions were "double-billed," meaning that the substantive changes were made to the appropriate provisions of the Probate Code, effective September 1, 2009, and the same substantive changes were made to the corresponding provisions of the Estates Code, effective January 1, 2014. What follows is a description of those substantive changes that have been in effect for over four years that were prepared as a part of the Estates Code project.

(a) "Probate Proceedings." The term "probate proceedings" was used to define the matters that must be brought in a court exercising original probate jurisdiction. In addition to the jurisdiction of a court to exercise original probate jurisdiction over "probate proceedings," the provisions set out each court's power to hear matters "related to a probate proceeding." (Say goodbye to the old "appertaining to or incident to an estate.") If a matter was merely "related to a probate proceeding," then it did not have to be brought in the court exercising original probate jurisdiction unless that court was a statutory probate court. All matters "related to a probate proceeding" had to be brought in a statutory probate court unless the statutory probate court had concurrent jurisdiction with the district court on a matter related to a probate proceeding.

(b) Statutory County Courts. The types of courts exercising original probate jurisdiction did not change. However, the probate jurisdiction of statutory county courts was expanded to include the interpretation and administration of testamentary trusts if the will creating the trust was admitted to probate in that court.

(c) Transfer of Contested Matters. The provisions outlining the transfer of contested matters from a court with original probate jurisdiction were modified slightly with the hope of alleviating some of the jurisdictional traps that had been associated with these transfer statutes.

- If a contested matter was transferred from a county court to a district court, any matter related to the probate proceeding could be brought in the district court proceeding. The district court, on its own motion or the motion of any party, could determine that the new matter i was not contested and transfer the new matter back to the county court that had original jurisdiction of the probate proceeding. In addition, jurisdiction for any other contested matters filed after the transfer of a contested matter to district court would be in the same district court.
- If a contested matter was assigned to a statutory probate judge, then any other contested matters filed after the assignment must be assigned to a statutory probate judge.
- In those counties where there was a statutory county court exercising original probate jurisdiction, a contested matter must be transferred to that court on motion of any party. In addition, the judge of the constitutional county court, on his or her own motion or on the motion of any party, could transfer the entire proceeding to the statutory county court. If only the contested portion of the proceeding was transferred to the statutory county court, it could be returned to the county court for further proceedings once resolved.

(d) Statutory Probate Courts. A new provision granted statutory probate courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts over certain matters involving trusts and powers of attorney, and certain matters involving a personal representative in personal injury lawsuits.

11. 2011 Nonsubstantive Legislation.

After the 2009 legislative session, Legislative Council turned its attention to the guardianship and power of attorney portions of the Probate Code. REPTL appointed Deborah Green of Austin and Linda Goehrs of Houston (both of whom had served terms as past chairs of REPTL's Guardianship Committee) as the co-chairs of its Probate Code Codification Committee dealing with this aspect of the codification process, and it underwent a similar review under their direction (no hurricane this time!). This portion of the nonsubstantive recodification was introduced as **HB 2759** (Hartnett) and **SB 1299** (Duncan). The House version passed, was signed by the Governor, and goes into effect with the rest of the Estates Code on January 1, 2014.

12. 2011 Substantive Legislation.

12.1 **Independent Administration.** The substantive independent administration changes that REPTL had tried and failed to pass in 2009 were incorporated into REPTL's main Decedents' Estates bill in 2011. Those bills were introduced as **HB 2046** (Hartnett) and **SB 1198** (Rodriguez). The 2009 independent administration revisions were designed to bring some clarification to three areas of independent administration:

1. Specifying the authority of an independent executor or administrator to sell assets in the absence of an express grant in the will;
2. Detailing the procedures for presenting and dealing with creditors' claims; and
3. Providing a simpler procedure for filing a notice that an independent administration has "closed" without the need for a full accounting of all receipts and disbursements.

Here are the highlights of those provisions:

(a) Consent to Independent Administration. Provisions were added allowing parents of minor children and trustees to consent to independent administration by agreement where no conflict exists.

(b) Power of Sale. The revisions confirmed that an independent representative may sell without a court order under the same circumstances that a dependent representative could sell with a court order. In administrations without a will, or where a will failed to expressly grant a power of sale, an independent administrator could be granted a power of sale over real property in the order of appointment if the beneficiaries who would receive the real property consented to the power (avoiding a later need to obtain their consent). Perhaps more importantly from a practical standpoint, the revisions included a new concept (borrowed from the Trust Code) providing statutory protection for third parties who rely on the apparent authority of an independent representative where a power of sale is granted in the will or the representative provides an affidavit that the sale is necessary under the circumstances described in Probate Code Section 341(1)/Estates Code Section 356.251(1).

(c) Secured Claims. Over twenty-five years ago, the Texas Supreme Court ruled that secured creditor elections found in Probate Code Section 306 applied to independent administrations.[90] However, the Probate Code was never amended to recognize this. Therefore, the revisions paid special attention to providing guidance regarding the handling of secured claims. Secured creditors electing matured, secured status must file a notice in the official records of the county in which the real property securing the indebtedness is located. Those creditors must obtain court approval or the administrator's consent to exercise any foreclosure rights. Secured creditors electing preferred debt and lien status may not exercise any nonjudicial foreclosure rights during the first six months of the administration.

(d) Presentment of Claims. Creditors must present their claims or respond to notices (i) in a written instrument[91] that is hand-delivered or sent by certified mail, in either case with proof of receipt, to the administrator or the administrator's attorney; (ii) in a pleading filed in a lawsuit with respect to the claim; or (iii) in a written instrument or pleading filed in the court in which the administration is pending.

(e) Limitations. The running of the statute of limitations is tolled only by (i) a written approval of a claim signed by the administrator, (ii) a pleading filed in a suit pending at the time of the decedent's death, or (iii) a suit brought by the creditor against the administrator. The mere presentment of a claim or

[90] See *Geary v. Texas Commerce Bank*, 967 S.W.2d 836 (Tex. 1998).

[91] The REPTL 2013 Decedents' Estates bill, **HB 2912** (Thompson), further modified this provision to require that the written instrument meet the requirements of an authenticated claim in a dependent administration.

notice does not toll the running of the statute of limitations.

(f) Other Procedures Inapplicable. Other claims procedures generally do not apply. Specifically, a claim is not barred merely because a creditor fails to file suit within ninety days following the rejection of a claim.

(g) Closing Administration. In addition to existing procedures for closing independent administrations, an administrator may elect to close an independent administration by filing an affidavit stating that all known debts have been paid, or have been paid to the extent the assets of the estate will permit; that all remaining assets have been distributed; and the names and addresses of the distributees. Once the administration is closed, third parties may deal directly with the distributees. See the attachments to this paper for a form for this notice. However, a new provision explicitly recognizes that independent representatives are not required to close an estate.

12.2 **Consolidation of Venue Statutes.** Finally, the 2011 substantive legislation included provisions consolidating venue statutes, including venue for heirship proceedings previously located in the heirship provisions, in one place. At the request of certain probate judges, the then-current provision allowing an heirship proceeding to be brought in a guardianship proceeding following the death of an intestate ward was modified to continue to allow venue in that county, but require that the heirship proceeding be brought as a separate cause. The bill also added clarification that Probate/Estates Code venue provisions are subordinate to the Travis County venue provided by Property Code Section 123.005 for suits by the Attorney General's office related to breach of fiduciary duties by charitable organizations or their agents.

13. General Code Update Bills.

While both nonsubstantive codification bills have passed and will go into effect on January 1st without further action, that doesn't mean the codification process is finished. Substantive amendments to the Probate Code were made in both the 2009 and 2011 sessions that were not included in the nonsubstantive portions of the Estates Code that were enacted those years. Since the Estates Code is intended to be a nonsubstantive codification of the Probate Code **as it exists immediately prior to 2014** (*i.e.*, on December 31, 2013), there is a continuing need to make additional nonsubstantive revisions to incorporate changes to the Probate Code made prior to that time that were not incorporated into the Estates Code. In addition, one reason for the delayed effective date of the Estates Code mentioned above was to provide time for "errors" to be discovered and corrected prior to that effective date. These same issues apply not just to the Estates Code, but to other codes enacted as part of the nonsubstantive codification process. Legislative Council regularly prepares what it refers to as a "general code update bill." In 2011, that bill was **SB 1303** (West), a **very** lengthy bill that made "nonsubstantive" revisions to a number of codes, including the Estate Code and the Trust Code (see Article 8 and Secs. 21.002 and 21.003 of the bill).

The stated purposes of the general code update bill were:

- codifying without substantive change or providing for other appropriate disposition of various statutes that were omitted from enacted codes;
- conforming codifications enacted by the 81st Legislature to other Acts of that legislature that amended the laws codified or added new law to subject matter codified;
- making necessary corrections to enacted codifications; and
- renumbering or otherwise redesignating titles, chapters, and sections of codes that duplicate title, chapter, or section designations.

The 2011 general code update bill passed, and the portions relating to the Estates Code were effective January 1, 2014. In 2013, the general code update bill was **SB 1093** (West). It also contained numerous Estates Code provisions that were effective January 1, 2014.

Any revisions to the Probate Code in the 2013 session would go into effect on September 1st, only to be superseded by the Estates Code four months later. REPTL did not think any of its decedents' estates or guardianship proposals were important enough to warrant that extra four months of effect. Therefore, REPTL opted to keep its 2013 proposals simpler by only proposing changes to the Estates Code that were effective January 1, 2014.

Only two 2013 bills that passed made changes to the Probate Code. Both went into effect September 1, 2013. **HB 2380** (Davis, S.) amended the forfeiture clause enforceability provisions that were enacted in 2009 (Probate Code Sec. 64). And **HB 789** (King) increased the allowances in lieu of homestead and other exempt property (Probate Code Sec. 273). But since both of these bills made the same changes to the corresponding provisions of the Estates Code

(Secs. 254.005 and 353.053, respectively), effective January 1, 2014,[92] there may be little, if any, need for any Estates Code provisions in the 2015 general code update bill.

14. General Organization of the Estates Code.

As noted previously, the organization of the Estates Code generally follows Prof. Featherston's suggestions.

14.1 **Title 1** includes general provisions such as the purpose and construction of the code and definitions.

14.2 **Title 2** includes provisions dealing with both decedents' estates and powers of attorney, beginning with jurisdiction and venue (Subtitle A), procedural matters (Subtitle B), passage of title and distribution of property in general (Subtitle C), proceedings before administration (Subtitle D), intestacy (Subtitle E), wills (Subtitle F), initial appointment and opening of administration (Subtitle G), continuation of administration (Subtitle H), independent administration (Subtitle I), miscellaneous administration matters (Subtitle J), foreign wills (Subtitle K), escheat (Subtitle L), and durable powers of attorney (Subtitle P),[93]

14.3 **Title 3** contains the guardianship provisions previously found in Chapter XIII of the Probate Code. Because those provisions were essentially "recodified" when they were moved to the new Chapter XIII in 1993, they required less revision and reorganization on the part of Legislative Council than the decedents' estates provisions.

15. Intentional Ambiguities.

An interesting aspect (at least to this author) of the nonsubstantive nature of the statutory revision program is that if Legislative Council determines that an existing statute contains an ambiguity, the revised law attempts to preserve that ambiguity.

15.1 **Appointment of Appraisers.** For example, Probate Code Section 248, dealing with the appointment of appraisers in decedents' estates, was revised by two different bills in 2005. The two versions were essentially identical except that one authorized an "interested person" to move for the appointment of appraisers while the other referred to an "interested party." Legislative Council determined that the legislative intent was ambiguous, so the revised law (Section 309.001) preserves the ambiguity by including virtually identical subsections (a) and (b), the former referring to an "interested party" and the latter referring to an "interested person."[94]

15.2 **Allowance for Defending Will.** Probate Code Section 243, dealing with an allowance for defending a will, provides in its first sentence that an administrator with the will or alleged will annexed "shall be allowed" out of the estate the administrator's necessary expenses and disbursements in proceedings defending the will. But the second sentence provides that the same representative "may be allowed" those expenses in the same type of proceedings. That ambiguity is preserved in Estates Code Sections 352.052(a) and (b).[95]

15.3 **Settlements With Predecessor Guardians.** Probate Code Section 763, dealing with successor guardians, allows the successor to settle with the predecessor and provide a receipt for the portion of the estate remaining in the hands of the **successor** guardian. It is probable that that reference to the successor is erroneous and instead should have referred to the predecessor guardian. Nevertheless, the ambiguity is preserved in Estates Code Section 1203.202.[96]

15.4 **Guardianship Dockets.** And, if one is interested, Estates Code Section 1052.001, dealing with guardianship dockets, preserves an ambiguity with respect to the use of the word "estate" in its source law, Probate Code Section 623.[97] However, the explanation of the nature of the ambiguity is a bit too convoluted to be included here.

16. But You Haven't Explained Why the Estates Code Begins With Chapter 21!

16.1 **Section 21.001.** Section 21.001 – Purpose of Code is the very first section in our new Estates Code. Why isn't it Section 1.001? This is a very good question that this author has been asked numerous times while delivering legislative updates that include discussions of the Estates Code. And one for which this author, until recently, had no answer. But now there appears to be an answer.[98]

[92] The tactic described earlier as "double-billing."

[93] There are no Subtitles M, N, or O. Presumably, they have been reserved for expansion.

[94] Revisor's Report submitted by Legislative Council to the 81st Legislature (2009) following Estates Code Section 309.001.

[95] *Id*. following Estates Code Section 352.052.

[96] Revisor's Report submitted by Legislative Council to the 82nd Legislature (2011) following Estates Code Section 1203.202.

[97] *Id*. following Estates Code Section 1052.001.

[98] The answers were provided by Anne Peters, Legislative Council's aforementioned Chief Revisor for the guardianship

16.2 **Temporary Transfer of Probate Code Chapters.** As noted previously, as the Estates Code was enacted in **HB 2502** (2009) and **HB 2759** (2011), certain portions of the Probate Code were transferred to the Estates Code without revision as part of the continuing statutory revision program. In some cases, this was due to anticipated substantive revisions to be undertaken by REPTL. For example, in 2009:

- The general provisions, including jurisdiction and venue, found in Sections 2, 4, 5, 5A, 5B, 5C. 6, and 8 found in Chapter I of the Probate Code were transferred to Chapter I, Subtitle X, Title 2, of the Estates Code (with the same section numbers),[99] in anticipation of future substantive revision by REPTL.
- The independent administration provisions found in Sections 145 through 154A were transferred without renumbering to Part 4, Chapter VI, Subtitle Y, Title 2, of the Estates Code,[100] in anticipation of the unsuccessful 2009 substantive revision by REPTL that passed in 2011.
- The Durable Power of Attorney Act found in Chapter XII was transferred without renumbering to Subtitle Z, Title 2, of the Estates Code, [101,102] in anticipation of the anticipated 2011 substantive revision by REPTL based on the 2006 Uniform Power of Attorney Act.
- And all of the guardianship provisions found in Chapter XIII were transferred without renumbering to Chapter XIII of the Estates Code,[103,104] in anticipation of the 2011 nonsubstantive revision by Legislative Council.

16.3 **"Chapter 21" Fits the Bill.** Because of the transfer of certain portions of the Probate Code to new chapters of the Estates Code, up to and including Chapter XIII, Legislative Council chose to begin the portions of the Estates Code codified pursuant to the continuing statutory revision program with something that would follow "Chapter 13." And why, you ask, did they not start with Chapter 14? Because Legislative Council prefers to begin with chapter numbers that have the numeral "1" in the ones' column. The first unused chapter number that fit this description was Chapter 2**1**. End of story.

17. What About Issues "Overlapping" January 1st?

17.1 **No More "Probate Code" After 2013.** The Probate Code is repealed, effective January 1, 2014. Period. Let's say you've got an estate administration pending at the end of 2013. Does that mean that on January 1st, the Probate Code no longer applies? As a general rule, the answer is "yes." To the author's knowledge, all of the bills relating to the Probate Code in the last three sessions, taken together, repeal every section of the Probate Code effective January 1, 2014. And all of the bills relating to the Estates Code in the last three sessions go into effect on January 1, 2014. As noted above, even the only two bills passed in 2013 that made revisions to the Probate Code effective September 1, 2013 (**HB 2380** relating to forfeiture clauses in wills and **HB 789** increasing allowances in lieu of homestead and exempt property) provide that those revised sections of the Probate Code are repealed effective January 1st. Both bills make identical changes to the corresponding Estates Code provisions that go into effect on January 1st.

17.2 **The Estates Code Applies.** The Estates Code will apply to pending estates. There is nothing in the **nonsubstantive** Estates Code bills that makes them inapplicable to estates pending on January 1st. There really was no need to deal with pending estates separately in the nonsubstantive bills – while the code name and section numbers may have changed, the rules didn't – that's why they're called "nonsubstantive" revisions.

17.3 **Continued [Limited} Relevance of Probate Code.** But the Probate Code will [sort of] remain relevant Even though the Probate Code is repealed in its entirety on January 1st, that doesn't mean that it will be completely irrelevant after 2013. For example, this year's REPTL Decedents' Estates bill (**HB 2912**) makes a number of **substantive** changes that go into effect January 1st. There are **some** changes that apply to estate administrations pending or commenced on or after January 1st. But you have to

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and power of attorney portions of the Estates Code, in e-mails to this author on December 10, 2013. Whether or not they are actually THE answers is irrelevant to this author. It's my story and I'm stickin' to it.

[99] HB 2502, Section 2.

[100] HB 2502, Section 3.

[101] HB 2502, Section 4.

[102] REPTL was unsuccessful in its 2011 attempt to make substantive revisions to the power of attorney statutes, so the Durable Power of Attorney Act was codified pursuant to the continuing statutory revision program in 2011's HB 2759 and is now found in Chapters 751 and 752 of the Estates Code.

[103] HB 2502, Section 5.

[104] While it was anticipated that the guardianship provisions would be codified pursuant to the continuing statutory revision program in 2011, they were moved "as is" in 2009 to the Estates Code so that even if the anticipated codification failed to take place, all of the old Probate Code could be repealed effective January 1, 2014.

check. Section 62 of the bill contains special transitional rules applicable to some of the changes made by the bill:

- A change prohibiting the use of unsworn declarations in self-proving affidavits applies only to wills executed **on or after** January 1st. (A will executed **before** January 1st "is governed by the law in effect on the date the will was executed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.")
- Changes relating to genetic testing and gestational agreements apply only to heirships commenced **on or after** January 1st. (But an heirship commenced **before** January 1st "is governed by the law in effect on the date the proceeding was commenced, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.")
- A change relating to competing applications for letters filed by persons equally entitled to them applies only to applications filed **on or after** January 1st. (A competing application filed **before** January 1st "is governed by the law in effect on the date the application was filed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.")
- A number of changes apply only to actions filed or proceedings commenced **on or after** January 1st. (But an action filed or proceeding commenced **before** January 1st "is governed by the law in effect on the date the action was filed or the proceeding was commenced, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.")
- And a number of other changes apply only to the estates of decedents dying **on or after** January 1st. (But for purposes of those specific changes, the estate of a decedent dying **before** January 1st "is governed by the law in effect on the date of the decedent's death, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.")

For these listed categories, the law "in effect" before January 1st and "continued in effect for that purpose" is the corresponding Probate Code provision that had been repealed, since the corresponding unamended Estates Code provision hadn't gone into effect yet.

17.4 **To Replead or Not to Replead? That is a Question.** Should live pleadings be "replead" with updated references to the Estates Code after January 1st? Hopefully not,[105] but then as a practical matter, that depends on the judge you're before. Certainly, Probate Code references should be converted to the corresponding Estates Code provisions in any amended or new pleadings filed after January 1st. And statutory references in any orders should definitely refer to the Estates Code.

18. Construction Issues.

18.1 **Statutory References to the Probate Code.** One of the purposes of Legislative Council's general code update bills is to revise other statutes that refer to repealed sections of the Probate Code so that they now refer to the corresponding Estates Code provision. But just in case they miss anything, Estates Code Section 21.003(a) provides a catch-all solution:

> (a) A reference in a law other than in this code to a statute or a part of a statute revised by, or redesignated as part of, this code is considered to be a reference to the part of this code that revises that statute or part of that statute or contains the redesignated statute or part of the statute, as applicable.

And in addition to this specific provision in the Estates Code, the Code Construction Act (Chapter 311 of the Government Code), which applies to all of the codifications made pursuant to 1963's SB 367, covers this same situation:

> Sec. 311.027. **STATUTORY REFERENCES.** Unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to any portion of a statute or rule applies to all reenactments, revisions, or amendments of the statute or rule.

18.2 **Other References to the Probate Code.** It is not clear whether Sec. 311.027 applies only to references in other statutes, or to any reference, whether in a statute, agreement, or other instrument (it probably doesn't). It would have been nice had the Estates Code included a provision similar to Trust Code Sec. 111.002:

> Sec. 111.002. **CONSTRUCTION OF SUBTITLE.** This subtitle and the Texas Trust Act, as amended (Articles 7425b-1 through 7425b-48, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), shall be considered one continuous statute, and **for the purposes** of any statute or **of any instrument creating a trust that refers to the Texas Trust Act**, this subtitle shall be considered an amendment to the Texas Trust Act.

18.3 **Change Your Forms!** But the Estates Code doesn't include this provision. Part of the reason may be that for the most part, the Estates Code truly is a nonsubstantive codification of the Probate Code. The Trust Code, on the other hand, while enacted as part of

[105] Every judge with probate jurisdiction whom this author has consulted agrees with this conclusion.

the nonsubstantive codification of the Property Code, was drafted as part of a 10-year REPTL project that began in 1973. While much of the Texas Trust Code is a nonsubstantive codification of the Texas Trust Act, REPTL intentionally also included new provisions relating to contemporary trust practice that were left unaddressed by the Trust Act, along with provisions relating to trusts that were not a part of the Trust Act but could be logically integrated into the Trust Code.

REPTL is considering proposing the addition of language similar to that found in Trust Code Sec. 111.002 to the Estates Code in 2015.

19. Legislative Council's Bills are Intended as Nonsubstantive Revisions, But … .

Pursuant to its mandate to craft a purely nonsubstantive revision, Section 11 of HB 2502 and Section 4.01 of HB 2759 both provide that the respective acts are "intended as a recodification only, and no substantive change in law is intended by" either bill. However, that does not mean that the actual language of the Estates Code will be treated as a nonsubstantive revision if the actual language used by Legislative Council inadvertently introduces a substantive change.

19.1 ***Fleming Foods.*** The 1999 Texas Supreme Court case of *Fleming Foods of Texas, Inc., v. Rylander*[106] addressed the issue of whether a taxpayer (Fleming) who paid sales tax to a vendor could seek a refund from the State without receiving an assignment of refund rights from the vendor. Texas Tax Code Section 111.104(b) provided that a "tax refund claim may be filed with the comptroller by the person who paid the tax." There was no question that Fleming was the "person who paid the tax." However, the source law for this provision when the Tax Code was enacted in 1981 pursuant to the continuing statutory revision program (former Article 1.11A) provided that a refund claim could be filed by any person who paid the tax "directly to the state." The bill enacting the Tax Code contained the same provision stating that no substantive change was intended, and based upon that intent (and notwithstanding the clear language of Tax Code Section 111.104(b)), the Court of Appeals held that Fleming lacked standing to seek a refund because it did not pay taxes "directly to the state."[107]

19.2 **Unintended Substantive Change Controls.** But the Supreme Court overturned the Court of Appeals decision, rejecting the notion that prior law and legislative history can be used to alter or disregard the express terms of a code provision when its meaning is clear and unambiguous when considered in its entirety.[108] Therefore, all we can conclude is that while no substantive change was intended by Legislative Council in drafting the nonsubstantive bills, should someone discover a substantive change in the clear, unambiguous language of a new Estates Code provision, that change will likely carry the day.

20. Other [Free!] Resources.

20.1 **Revisor's Reports.** Legislative Council has prepared and posted online two Revisor's Reports – the first an 882-page report indicating the derivation of each section of the nonsubstantive Estates Code passed in 2009, and a second a 715-page report indicating the derivation of each section of the nonsubstantive Estates Code passed in 2011. You can find a link to the both Revisor's Reports on the Legislative Council website at:

www.tlc.state.tx.us/code_current_estates.htm.

20.2 **Beyer's Estates Code and Conversion Tables.** Prof. Gerry Beyer of the Texas Tech University School of Law has prepared and posted online a very helpful compilation of the entire Estates Code through the 2013 session. Prof. Beyer has also posted derivation and disposition tables to help you find where a Probate Code section went (or where an Estates Code section came from). These documents can be found at:

professorbeyer.com/Estates_Code/Texas_Estates_Code.html

20.3 **"Official" Estates Code.** The versions of the Texas Constitution and statutes available online from the state now include the Estates Code. You can find those items, and specifically the Estates Code, at:

www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/?link=ES.

[106] *Fleming Foods of Texas, Inc., v. Rylander*, 6 S.W.3d 278 (Tex. 1999) (cited as *Fleming Foods* in this paper).
[107] *Id.* at 281.
[108] *Id.* at 284.

Conversion Chart – Probate Code to Estates Code

Courtesy of Prof. Gerry Beyer as of December 3, 2013
(Check professorbeyer.com/Estates_Code/Texas_Estates_Code.html for updates.)

Probate Code	Estates Code
2(a) (part)	21.006
2(c)	21.004
3 (part)	22.001
3(a)	22.002
3(b)	22.004
3(c)	22.005
3(d)	22.006
3(e)	22.007
3(f)	22.019
3(g)	22.007
3(h)	22.008
3(i)	22.009
3(j)	22.010
3(k)	22.011
3(l)	22.012
3(m)	22.013
3(o)	22.015
3(p)	22.016
3(q)	22.017
3(r)	22.018
3(s)	22.020, 22.021
3(t)	22.022
3(u)	22.023 repealed
3(v)	22.024
3(w)	22.025
3(x)	22.027
3(z)	22.028
3(aa)	22.031
3(bb)	22.029, 31.001
3(dd)	22.030
3(ee)	22.032
3(ff)	22.034
3(ii)	22.007
3(jj)	22.026
3(kk)	22.003
3(ll)	22.014
3(mm)	22.033

Probate Code	Estates Code
4A	32.001
4B	31.002
4C	32.002
4D	32.003
4E	32.004
4F	32.005
4G	32.006
4H	32.007
5B	34.001
5C	34.002
6	33.001
6A	33.002
6B	33.003
6C	33.004
6D	33.005
8(a)	33.051, 33.052, 33.055
8(b)	33.053, 33.101
8(c)(1)	33.102
8(c)(2)	33.103
8(d)	33.104
8(e)	33.054
9	54.002
10	55.001
10A(a)	55.051, 55.052
10A(b)	55.053
10B	55.101, 55.102
10C	54.001
11	52.051
11A	53.053
11B	53.054
12(a)	53.051
12(b)	53.052
12(c)	53.052
13	52.001
13(e)	52.051
14	52.002

Probate Code	Estates Code
15	52.052
16	52.003
17	52.004
17A	52.053
18	54.052
19	53.101
20	53.102
21	55.002
22	51.203, 54.051
23	53.105 repealed
24	53.001
25	53.106
26	55.151, 55.152
27	55.201, 55.202, 55.203
28	351.053
29	351.002
31	55.251, 55.252
32	351.001
33(a)	51.001
33(b)	51.001
33(c)	51.002, 51.003
33(d)	51.151
33(e)	51.056
33(f)(1)	51.101, 51.051
33(f)(2)	51.053
33(f)(3)	51.054
33(g)	51.104
33(h)	51.102
33(i)	51.103
33(j)	51.202
34	51.055
34A	53.104
35	51.201
36(a)	351.352, 351.353, 351.354
36(b)	351.355
36B	151.001

Probate Code	Estates Code
36C	151.002
36D	151.003
36E	151.004
36F	151.005
37	101.001, 101.003, 101.051
37A(a)	122.002
37A(b)	122.003
37A(c)	122.101
37A(d)	122.102
37A(e)	122.001
37A(f)	122.103
37A(g)	122.051
37A(h)	122.052-112.055
37A(i)	122.056
37A(j)	122.005
37A(k)	122.004
37A(l)	122.151, 112.152
37A(m)	122.153
37A(n)	122.104
37A(o)	122.105, 122.106
37A(p)	122.057
37B(a)	122.201
37B(b)	122.202, 122.203
37B(c)	122.204
37B(d)	122.205
37B(e)	122.206
37C(a)	255.101
37C(b)	255.102
38(a)	201.001
38(b)	201.002
39	201.102, 201.103
40	201.054
41(a)	201.056
41(b)	201.057
41(c)	201.060
41(d)	201.058, 201.059, 201.061
41(e)	201.062
41(f)	201.062
42(a)	201.051
42(b)(1)	201.052
42(b)(2)	201.053

Probate Code	Estates Code
42(c)	102.001, 353.001
42(d)	201.055
43	201.101
44(a)	201.151
44(b)	201.151
44(c)	201.152
45	201.003
46(a)	101.002, 111.001
46(b)	111.002
47(a)	121.051-121.053
47(b)	121.151
47(c)	121.101, 121.102
47(d)	121.152
47(e)	121.153
47(f)	121.001
47A(a)	123.101
47A(b)	123.102
47A(c)	123.102
47A(d)	123.103
47A(e)	123.103
47A(f)	123.104
48(a)	202.001, 202.002, 202.003 repealed
48(b)	202.006
48(c)	202.003 repealed
49(a)	202.004, 202.005
49(b)	202.007, 202.008
50(a)	202.051, 202.054
50(b)	202.052
50(c)	202.053
50(d)	202.055
50(e)	202.056
51	202.101-202.103
52	203.001
52A	203.002
53(a)	202.151
53(b)	202.009
53(c)	202.009
53A(a)	204.051
53A(b)	204.052
53A(c)	204.053
53A(d)	204.053
53A(e)	204.054

Probate Code	Estates Code
53A(f)	204.055
53A(g)	204.056
53B(a)	204.101
53B(b)	204.102
53B(c)	204.103
53C(a)	204.151
53C(b)	204.152
53C(c)	204.152
53C(d)	204.153
53D	204.201
53E	204.001
54	202.201
55(a)	202.202, 202.203
55(b)	202.204
55(c)	202.205
56	202.206
57	251.001
58(a)	251.002
58(b)	251.002
58(c)	255.002, 255.003
58(d)	255.001
58a	254.001
58b	254.003
58c	255.351
59(a)	251.051, 251.052, 252.102, 251.103, 251.104
59(a-1)	251.1045
59(b)	251.101, 251.104, 251.105
59(c)	251.102, 251.106
59A	254.004
60	251.052, 251.107
61	254.002
62	254.002
63	253.002
64	254.005
67(a)	255.052
67(a)(1)	255.053
67(a)(2)	255.054
67(b)	255.055
67(c)	255.051
67(d)	255.052

Probate Code	Estates Code
67(e)	255.056
68(a)	255.153, 255.154
68(b)	255.152
68(c)	255.152
68(d)	255.152
68(e)	255.151
69(a)	123.001
69(b)	123.001
69(c)	123.002
69A	253.001
70	255.201 repealed
70A(a)	255.252
70A(b)	255.253
70A(c)	255.251
71(a)	252.001, 252.003
71(b)	252.002
71(c)	252.004
71(d)	252.051, 252.052
71(e)	252.101-252.105
71(f)	252.151, 252.152
71(g)	252.153
71A(a)	255.301
71A(b)	255.302
71A(c)	255.303
72(a)	256.002, 301.001, 454.001, 454.002, 454.004, 454.051, 454.052
72(b)	454.003
73	256.003
74	301.002
75	252.201-252.204
76	256.051, 301.051
77	304.001
78	304.003
79	304.002
80(a)	301.201
80(b)	303.201, 301.202
80(c)	301.203
81(a)	256.052, 256.053
81(b)	256.054
82	301.052
83(a)	256.101

Probate Code	Estates Code
83(b)	256.102
83(c)	256.103
84(a)	256.152
84(b)	256.153
84(c)	256.154
84(d)	256.155
85	256.156
87	256.157
88(a)	256.151, 301.151
88(b)	256.152
88(c)	301.152
88(d)	301.153
88(e)	301.154
89	256.201
89A(a)	257.051, 257.052
89A(b)	257.053
89B	257.054
89C(a)	257.001
89C(b)	257.101
89C(c)	257.102
89C(d)	257.103
90	256.202
91	256.203
92	362.002
93	256.204
94	256.001
95(a)	501.001
95(b)	501.002, 501.003
95(c)	501.003, 503.002, 505.052
95(d)	504.003, 501.004, 501.005
95(e)	501.007
95(f)	501.008
96	503.001, 503.003
97	503.001
98	503.051
99	503.052
100(a)	504.001
100(b)	504.002, 504.004
100(c)	504.003
101	504.051, 504.052
102	504.053

Probate Code	Estates Code
103	502.001
104	502.002
105	501.006
105A(a)	505.001, 505.003
105A(b)	505.004, 505.005
105A(c)	505.002
105A(d)	505.002
105A(e)	505.006
106	505.051
107	505.052
107A(a)	505.101
107A(b)	505.101
107A(c)	505.102
107A(d)	505.103
108	152.001, 152.004
109	152.001
110	152.001
111(a)	152.002
111(b)	152.003
112	152.002
113(a)	152.051
113(b)	152.052
113(c)	152.054
113(d)	152.055
114(a)	152.053
114(b)	152.055
115(a)	152.101
115(b)	152.101
115(c)	152.102
115(d)	152.102
128(a)	258.001, 303.001
128(b)	258.002
128(c)	258.003, 303.002
128A(a)	308.001
128A(a-1)	308.0015
128A(b)	308.002
128A(c)	308.002
128A(d)	308.002
128A(e)	308.003
128A(f)	308.002
128A(g)	308.004
128A(h)	308.004
128B(a)	258.051

Probate Code	Estates Code
128B(b)	258.051
128B(c)	258.051
128B(d)	258.052
128B(e)	258.053
129A	258.101, 303.003
131A(a)	452.001, 452.003
131A(b)	452.002
131A(c)	452.003
131A(d)	452.004
131A(e)	452.005
131A(f)	452.006
131A(g)	452.006
131A(h)	452.006
131A(i)	452.007
131A(j)	452.008
132(a)	452.051
132(b)	452.052
133	452.101, 452.102
134	452.151
135	452.152
137(a)	205.001-205.004
137(b)	205.008
137(c)	205.006
137(d)	205.005
138	205.007
139	451.001
140	451.002
141	451.003
142	451.004
143	354.001
145(a)	none
145(b)	401.001
145(c)	401.002, 401.003
145(d)	401.002
145(f)	401.004
145(g)	401.003
145(h)	402.001
145(i)	401.004
145(j)	401.004
145(k)	401.004
145(l)	401.004
145(m)	401.004
145(n)	401.004

Probate Code	Estates Code
145(o)	401.001
145(p)	401.005
145(q)	351.351, 401.007
145(r)	401.008
145A	401.006
145B	402.002
145C(a)	402.051
145C(b)	402.052
145C(c)	402.053
145C(d)	402.054
146(a)(1)	403.051
146(a)(2)	403.051
146(a)(3)	403.051
146(a)(4)	403.001
146(a-1)	403.051
146(b)	403.052
146(b-1)	403.053
146(b-2)	403.054
146(b-3)	403.055
146(b-4)	403.056
146(b-5)	403.056
146(b-6)	403.057
146(b-7)	403.058
146(c)	403.0585
147	403.059
148	403.060
149	404.002
149A	404.001
149B	405.001
149C	404.0035, 404.0036, 404.0037
149D	405.003
149E	405.003
149F	405.003
149G	405.011
150	405.008
151(a)	405.004
151(a-1)	405.005
151(b)	405.006
151(c)	405.007
151(d)	405.007
151(e)	405.002
152	405.009

Probate Code	Estates Code
153	405.010
154	404.004
154A	404.005
154A(i)	351.351
155	101.052, 453.001, 453.002
156	101.052, 453.006
160(a)	453.003
160(b)	453.003, 453.004
160(c)	453.003, 453.004
168	453.006-453.008
176	453.005
177	453.009
178(a)	306.001
178(b)	306.002
178(c)	306.001
179	301.101
180	301.153
181	306.003
182	306.004
183	306.005
186	306.007
187	306.006
188	307.001
189	305.002
190(a)	305.051
190(b)	305.052
190(c)	305.053
190(d)	305.054, 305.055
192	305.003, 305.054
194	303.101, 305.106
194(1)	305.151
194(2)	305.151
194(3)	305.152
194(5)	305.154
194(6)	305.155
194(7)	305.156
194(8)(a)	305.157
194(8)(b)	305.156
194(8)(c)	305.156
194(8)(d)	305.156
194(8)(e)	305.158
194(9)	305.159

Probate Code	Estates Code
194(10)	305.201
194(11)	305.202
194(12)	305.201, 305.207
194(13)	305.153
194(14)	305.160
195	305.101
196	305.108
197	305.107, 305.109
198	305.103
199	305.104
200	305.105
201(a)	305.203
201(b)	305.204
201(c)	305.205
202	305.204
203	305.251
204	305.251
205	305.252
206(a)	305.252
206(b)	305.253
207	305.254
208	305.255
209	305.257
210	305.256
211	305.206
212	305.206
213	305.110
214	305.102
215	305.102
216	305.102
217	305.102
218	305.111
220(a)	361.102
220(b)	361.103
220(c)	361.104
220(d)	361.105
220(e)	361.106
220(f)	361.101
220(g)	361.151
221(a)	361.001
221(b)	361.002
221(c)	361.003
221(d)	361.004

Probate Code	Estates Code
221(e)	361.005
221(f)	361.005
221A	56.001
221B	56.002
222(a)(1)	361.051
222(a)(2)	361.054
222(b)	361.052
222(c)	361.053
222A	361.054
223	361.152
224	361.153
225	361.153
226	361.154
227	361.155
230	351.101
232	351.102
233(a)	351.151
233(b)	351.152
233(c)	351.152
233(d)	351.152
233(e)	351.153
233A	351.054
234(a)	351.051
234(b)	351.052
235	351.103
238(a)	351.201
238(b)	351.202
238(c)	351.203
238(d)	351.203
238(e)	351.203
238(f)	351.202
238(g)	351.204
238(h)	351.205
238(i)	351.205
238A	351.104
239	351.301-351.303
240	307.002
241(a)	352.002-352.004
241(b)	352.001
242	352.051
243	352.052
244	352.053
245	351.003

Probate Code	Estates Code
248	309.001
249	309.003
250	309.051. 309.056
251	309.052
252	309.053
253	309.002
255	309.054
256	309.101
257	309.102
258	309.103
259	309.104
260	309.055
261	309.151
262	354.051
263	354.052
264	354.053
265	354.054
266	354.055
267	354.056
268	354.057
269	354.058
270	102.004
271	353.051
272	353.052
273	353.053
274	353.055, 353.056
275	353.054
277	353.151
278	353.152
279	353.153
280	353.154
281	353.155
282	102.002
283	102.003
284	102.005
285	102.006
286	353.101
287	353.102
288	353.101
289	353.103
290	353.104
291	353.105
292	353.106, 353.107

Probate Code	Estates Code
293	353.107
294(a)	308.051
294(b)	308.052
294(c)	308.051
294(d)	308.054
295	308.053
296	308.055
297	308.056
298(a)	355.001, 355.060
298(b)	355.061
299	355.008
301	355.004, 355.059
302	355.007
303	355.006, 355.062
304	355.005
306(a)	355.151
306(b)	355.152
306(c)	355.153
306(c-1)	355.153
306(d)	355.154
306(e)	355.155
306(f)	355.156
306(g)	355.157
306(h)	355.158
306(i)	355.158, 355.159
306(j)	355.158
306(k)	355.160
307	355.003
308	355.002
309	355.051
310	355.052
311	355.053
312(a)	355.054
312(b)	355.055
312(c)	355.056
312(d)	355.057
312(e)	355.058
313	355.064, 355.066
314	355.065
315	355.111
316	355.202
317	355.201
318	355.063

Probate Code	Estates Code
319	355.101
320(a)	355.103
320(b)	355.104
320(c)	355.105
320(d)	355.106
320A	355.110
321	355.108
322	355.102
322A(a)	124.001
322A(b)	124.005
322A(c)	124.006
322A(d)	124.006
322A(e)	124.006
322A()	124.006
322A(g)	124.007
322A(h)	124.008
322A(i)	124.009
322A(k)	124.010
322A(l)	124.003
322A(m)	124.010
322A(n)	124.014
322A(o)	124.015
322A(p)	124.004
322A(q)	124.011
322A(r)	124.012
322A(s)	124.001
322A(t)	124.013
322A(u)	124.015
322A(v)	124.016
322A(w)	124.017
322A(x)	124.002
322A(y)	124.018
322B	355.109
323	355.112
324	355.203
326	355.107
328	355.113
329(a)	351.251
329(b)	351.252
329(c)	351.252, 351.253
331	356.001
332	356.002
333	356.051

Probate Code	Estates Code
334	356.101, 356.102
335	356.151-356.155
336	356.103
337	356.104
338	356.201-356.203
339	356.105
340	356.257
341	356.251
342	356.252
344	356.253
345	356.254
345A	356.255
346	356.256
347	356.601, 356.602
348(a)	356.301, 356.302
348(b)	356.351-356.353
349(a)	356.401
349(b)	356.402
349(c)	356.403
349(d)	356.404
349(e)	356.405
350	356.451
351	356.501, 356.502
352(a)	356.651
352(b)	356.652
352(c)	356.653
352(d)	356.654
352(e)	356.655
353	356.551
354	356.553-356.555
355	356.552, 356.556
356	356.557
357	356.558
358	356.559
359	357.001
360	357.001
361	357.002
362	357.005
363	357.003
364	357.004
365	357.051
366	357.052
367(a)	358.001

Probate Code	Estates Code
367(b)	358.051
367(c)	358.051-358.060
368(a)	358.101
368(b)	358.102
369(a)	358.151
369(b)	358.151-358.155
370	358.201
371	358.251-358.254
373(a)	360.001
373(b)	360.001
373(c)	360.002
374	360.051
375	360.052
377	360.101
378	360.102
378A(a)	124.052
378A(b)	124.051
378B(a)	310.003
378B(b)	310.004
378B(c)	310.004
378B(d)	310.004
378B(g)	310.005
378B(h)	310.001, 310.006
378B(i)	310.002
379	360.251
380(a)	360.151
380(b)	360.152
380(c)	360.153
380(d)	360.154
380(e)	360.155
380(f)	360.156
380(g)	360.157
381(a)	360.201
381(b)	360.202
381(c)	360.202
381(d)	360.203
382	360.252
384	360.301
385	360.253
386	360.254
387	360.103
398A	351.105
399(a)	359.001

Probate Code	Estates Code
399(b)	359.002
399(c)	359.003, 359.004
399(d)	359.005
400	359.101
401	359.051-359.054
402	359.006
403	359.102
404	362.001
405	362.003, 362.004
405A	362.007
406	362.051
407	362.005
408(a)	362.006
408(b)	362.011
408(c)	362.012
408(d)	362.013
409	362.009
410	362.010
412	362.008
414	362.052
427	551.001-551.004
428	551.005
429	551.101
430	551.006
431	551.102
432	551.103
433(a)	551.051, 551.052
433(b)	551.052, 551.055
433(c)	551.052, 551.053
433(d)	551.054
436(1)	113.001
436(2)	113.001
436(3)	113.001
436(4)	113.004
436(5)	113.004
436(6)	113.003
436(7)	113.002
436(8)	113.001
436(9)	113.001
436(10)	113.004
436(11)	113.001
436(12)	113.001
436(13)	113.001

Probate Code	Estates Code
436(14)	113.004
436(15)	113.001
437	113.101
438(a)	113.102
438(b)	113.103
438(c)	113.104
438A(a)	113.004
438A(b)	113.105
438A(c)	113.105
438A(d)	113.154
438A(e)	113.105
438A(f)	113.206, 113.208
438A(g)	113.208
438B	113.106, 113.1541
439(a)	113.151
439(b)	113.152
439(c)	113.153
439(d)	113.155
439A(a)	113.051
439A(b)	113.052
439A(c)	113.053
439A(d)	113.053
440	113.156, 113.157
441	113.158
442	113.251-113.252
443	113.201
444	113.003, 113.005, 113.202
445	113.203, 113.207
446	113.204
447	113.205
448	113.209
449	113.210
450(a)	111.051, 111.052
450(b)	111.053
450(c)	111.051
451	112.051
452	112.052
453	112.151
454	112.152
455	112.054
456(a)	112.035, 112.101
456(b)	112.102

Probate Code	Estates Code
456(c)	112.103
456(d)	112.101
457	112.104
458	112.053, 112.105
459	112.106
460(a)	112.203
460(b)	112.204
460(c)	112.206
460(d)	112.205
460(e)	112.207
460(f)	112.201, 112.202
460(g)	112.208
461	112.251-112.253
462	112.002
471	123.051
472(a)	123.052
472(b)	123.053
473(a)	123.054
473(b)	123.055
481	751.001
482	751.002
483	751.004
484	751.051
485	751.052
485A	751.053
486	751.054
487	751.055-751.056
487A	751.057
488	751.058
489	751.151
489B(a)	751.101
489B(b)	751.102
489B(c)	751.103
489B(d)	751.104
489B(e)	751.104
489B(f)	751.103
489B(g)	751.105
489B(h)	751.106
489B(i)	751.005
489B(j)	751.006
490(a)	752.001-752.003, 752.051
490(b)	752.004

Probate Code	Estates Code
491	752.101
492	752.102
493	752.103
494	752.104
495	752.105
496	752.106
497	752.107
498	752.108
499	752.109
500	752.110
501	752.111
502	752.112
503	752.113
504	752.114
505	752.115
506	751.003
601	1002.001
601(1)	1002.002
601(2)	1002.003
601(3)	1002.004
601(4)	1002.005
601(5)	1002.006
601(6)	1002.007
601(7)	1002.009
601(8)	1002.008
601(9)	1002.010
601(10)	1002.011
601(11)	1002.012
601(12)	1002.013
601(12-a)	1002.014
601(13)	1002.016
601(14)	1002.017
601(15)	1002.018
601(16)	1002.019
601(18)	1002.020
601(19)	1002.021
601(20)	1002.022
601(21)	1002.023
601(22)	1002.024
601(23)	1002.028
601(24)	1002.025
601(25)	1002.015
601(27)	1002.026

Probate Code	Estates Code
601(28)	1002.027
601(29)	1002.008
601(30)	1002.029
601(31)	1002.030
602	1001.001,1101.105
603(a)	1001.002
603(b)	1001.003
604	1022.002
605	1022.001
606 repealed	none
606A	1021.001
607 repealed	none
607A	1022.002
607B	1022.003
607C	1022.004
607D	1022.005
607E	1022.006
608	1022.007
609	1022.008
610	1023.001
611	1023.002
613	1023.004
614	1023.005
615	1023.006
616	1023.007
617	1023.008
618	1023.009
619	1023.010
621	1052.051
622(a)	1053.051
622(b)	1053.052
622(c)	1053.052
623(a)	1052.001
623(b)	1052.051
624	1052.002
625	1052.052
626	1052.003
627	1052.004
627A	1052.053
628	1055.102
629	1053.101
630	1053.102
632(a)	1051.001

Probate Code	Estates Code
632(b)	1051.001
632(c)	1051.002, 1051.003
632(d)	1051.201
632(e)	1051.056
632(f)(1)	1051.051
632(f)(2)	1051.053
632(f)(3)	1051.054
632(f)(4)	1051.052
632(g)	1051.154
632(h)	1051.152
632(i)	1051.153
632(j)	1051.252
633(a)	1051.101
633(b)	1051.102
633(c)	1051.103
633(d)	1051.104
633(d)	1051.104
633(e)	1051.105
633(f)	1051.104, 1051.106
633(g)	1051.101
634	1051.055
635	1051.251
636	1151.301
641	1055.002
642	1055.001
643	1055.052
644	1055.051
645(a)	1054.051
645(b)	1054.055
645(c)	1054.054
645(d)	1054.055
645(e)	1054.052
645(f)	1054.053
645A	1054.056
646(a)	1054.001, 1054.003
646(b)	1054.201
646(c)	1054.203
646(d)	1054.005
646(e)	1054.002
647	1054.004
647A(a)	1054.201
647A(b)	1054.201
647A(c)	1054.202

Probate Code	Estates Code
647A(d)	1054.203
647A(e)	1054.202
648(a)	1054.102, 1054.105
648(b)	1054.103
648(c)	1054.104
648(d)	1054.104
648(e)	1054.105
648(f)	1054.101
648A(a)	1054.151
648A(b)	1054.152
648A(c)	1054.153
648A(d)	1054.154
649	1051.253, 1055.101
650	1053.103
651	1053.001
653	1056.001
654	1056.051, 1056.052
655	1152.001
656	1152.002
657	1056.101, 1056.102
659(a)	1106.001
659(b)	1106.002
659(c)	1106.003
659(d)	1106.003
660	1106.005
661	1106.004
662	1151.002
663	1106.006
665(a)	1155.002
665(a-1)	1155.004
665(b)	1155.003
665(c)	1155.006, 1155.007
665(d)	1155.006, 1155.007
665 (d-1)	1155.007
665(g)	1155.002
665(e)	1155.008
665(f)	1155.005
665(h)	1155.001
665A	1155.051 [repealed]
665B	1155.054
665C(a)	1155.053
665C(b)	1155.053
665C(c)	1155.053

Probate Code	Estates Code
665C(d)	1155.102
665D	1155.052
666	1155.101
667	1155.103
668	1155.152
669	1155.151
670(a)	1155.201
670(b)	1155.202
670(c)	1155.202
671(a)	1201.001
671(b)	1201.002
671(c)	1201.002
671(d)	1201.002, 1201.003
671(e)	1201.004
672(a)	1201.052
672(b)	1201.053
672(c)	1201.053
672(d)	1201.054
672(e)	1201.051
673	1164.001
674	1164.002
675	1151.001
676(a)	1104.054
676(b)	1104.051
676(c)	1104.052
676(d)	1104.053
676(e)	1104.053
676(f)	1104.053
676(g)	1202.002
677(a)	1104.101, 1104.102
677(b)	1104.103
677(c)	1104.103
677(d)	1104.103
677(e)	1202.002
677A(a)	1104.152
677A(b)	1104.152
677A(c)	1104.152
677A(d)	1104.156
677A(e)	1104.160
677A(f)	1104.159
677A(g)	1104.153
677A(h)	1104.151
677A(i)	1104.154

Probate Code	Estates Code
677A(j)	1104.154
677B(a)	1104.157
677B(c)	1104.155
677B(d)	1104.158
677B(e)	1104.157
677B(f)	1104.157
678	1104.353
679(a)	1104.202
679(b)	1104.202
679(c)	1104.203
679A(d)	1104.209
679(e)	1104.207
679(f)	1104.202, 1104.212
679(g)	1104.210
679(h)	1104.211
679(i)	1104.204
679(j)	1104.201
679(k)	1104.205
679(l)	1104.205
679A(a)	1104.201
679A(b)	1104.208
679A(c)	1104.206
679A(e)	1104.208
679A(f)	1104.208
680	1104.054
681	1104.351-357
682	1101.001
682A(a)	1103.001, 1103.003
682A(a-1)	1103.002
682A(a-2)	1103.002
682A(b)	1103.004
683(a)	1102.001, 1102.004
683(b)	1102.002
683(c)	1102.005
683A	1102.003
684(a)	1101.101
684(b)	1101.101
684(c)	1101.101, 1101.102
684(d)	1101.154
684(e)	1101.106
685(a)	1101.051
685(b)	1101.052
685(c)	1101.051

Probate Code	Estates Code
686	1101.053
687(a)	1101.103
687(b)	1101.103
687(c)	1101.104
689	1104.002
690	1104.001
692	1101.155
693(a)	1101.151
693(b)	1101.152
693(c)	1101.153
693(d)	1101.153
693(e)	1101.153
694	1202.001
694A(a)	1202.051
694A(b)	1202.054
694A(c)	1202.054
694A(d)	1202.053
694A(e)	1202.055
694B	1202.052
694C(a)	1202.101
694C(b)	1202.101
694C(c)	1202.102
694D	1202.151
694E	1202.153
694F	1202.152
694G	1202.155
694H	1202.156
694I	1202.157
694J	1202.154
694K	1202.103
694L	1202.102
695(a)	1203.102
695A(a)	1203.151
695A(a-1)	1203.151
695A(b)	1203.152
695A(c)	1203.153
696	1104.301
696A	1104.251
696B	1104.253
697(a)	1104.302, 1104.303
697(b)	1104.303
697(c)	1104.304
697(d)	1104.305

Probate Code	Estates Code
697(e)	1104.306
697A(a)	1104.257
697A(b)	1104.258
697B(a)	1104.251
697B(b)	1104.255
697B(c)	1104.256
697B(d)	1104.254
697B(e)	1104.252
698(a)	1104.402
698(a-1)	1104.406
698(a-2)	1104.406
698(a-3)	1104.406
698(a-4)	1104.407
698(a-5)	1104.403
698(a-6)	1104.404
698(b-1)	1104.408
698(c-1)	1104.410
698(b)	1104.405
698(c)	1104.409
698(d)	1104.411
698(e)	1104.402
698(f)	1104.412
699	1105.002
700	1105.051
701	1105.003, 1105.052
702	1105.101
702A	1105.102
703(a)	1105.003, 1105.151
703(b)	1105.152
703(c)	1105.153
703(d)	1105.154
703(e)	1105.155
703(f)	1105.156
703(g)	1105.157
703(h)	1105.157
703(i)	1105.157
703(j)	1105.157
703(k)	1105.157
703(l)	1105.158
703(m)	1105.159
703(n)	1105.160
703(o)	1105.161
703(p)	1105.160, 1105.162

Probate Code	Estates Code
703(q)	1105.154
703(r)	1105.163
703(s)	1105.152
704	1105.109
705	1105.108, 1105.110
706	1105.104
707	1105.105
708	1105.106
708A	1105.107
709(a)	1105.201
709(b)	1105.202
709(c)	1105.203
710	1105.202
711	1105.251
712	1105.251
713	1105.252
714(a)	1105.252
714(b)	1105.253
715	1105.254
716	1105.255
717	1105.257
718	1105.256
719	1105.204
720	1105.204
721	1105.111
722	1105.103
723	1105.103
724	1105.103
725	1105.103
726	1105.112
727	1154.001
728	1154.003
729	1154.051
730	1154.052
731	1154.053
732	1154.002
733	1154.054
734	1154.101
735	1154.102
736	1154.103
737	1154.104
738	1154.055
739	1154.151

Probate Code	Estates Code
741(a)	1163.001
741(b)	1163.002
741(c)	1163.003, 1163.004
741(d)	1163.004
741(e)	1163.005
741(f)	1163.005
741(g)	1163.006
742(a)	1163.051
742(b)	1163.051
742(c)	1163.051
742(d)	1163.051
742(e)	1163.051
742(f)	1163.052-1163.054
743(a)	1163.101
743(b)	1163.101
743(c)	1163.103
743(d)	1163.104
743(e)	1163.104
743(f)	1163.104
743(g)	1163.101, 1163.102
743(h)	1163.102
743(i)	1163.102
743(j)	1163.105
744	1163.151
745	1204.001
746	1204.051
747	1204.108
748	1204.052
749	1204.101, 1204.102
750	1204.201
751	1204.105
752(a)	1204.106
752(b)	1204.109
752(c)	1204.151
752(d)	1204.152
753	1204.107
754	1204.053
755	1204.002
756	1204.103
757	1204.104
758	1204.202
759(a)	1203.102
759(b)	1203.103

Probate Code	Estates Code
759(c)	1203.104
759(d)	1203.105
759(e)	1203.106
759(f)	1203.101
759(g)	1203.201
759(h)	1203.107
760(a)	1203.001
760(b)	1203.002, 1203.102
760(c)	1203.004
760(d)	1203.005
760(e)	1203.006
760(f)	1203.006
760(g)	1203.003
760A	1057.001
760B	1057.002
761(a)	1203.051
761(b)	1203.056
761(c)	1203.052
761(c-1)	1203.052
761(d)	1203.053
761(e)	1203.057
761(f)	1203.054, 1203.102
761(g)	1203.055
762	1203.056
763	1203.202
764	1203.202
765	1203.203
767	1151.051
768	1151.101, 1151.151
769	1151.004
770(a)	1151.052
770(b)	1151.053
770(c)	1151.053
770(d)	1151.053
770A	1151.054
771	1151.152
776(a-2)	1156.003
776(a-3)	1156.003
772	1151.105
773	1151.104
774(a)	1151.102
774(b)	1151.103
775	1151.153

Probate Code	Estates Code
776(a)	1156.001
776(a-1)	1156.001
776(a-2)	1156.002
776(b)	1156.004
776A	1156.052
777	1156.051
778	1151.003
779	1151.155
780	1151.154
781(a)	1151.201
781(a-1)	1151.201
781(a-2)	1151.201
781(b)	1151.202
781(c)	1151.202, 1151.203
782(a)	1151.251
782(b)	1151.252
783(a)	1153.001
783(b)	1153.002
783(c)	1153.001
784(a)	1153.003
784(b)	1153.003
784(c)	1153.003
784(d)	1153.003
784(e)	1153.004
785	1153.005
786(a)	1157.001, 1157.060
786(b)	1157.061
787	1157.008
788	1157.004, 1157.059
789	1157.007
790	1157.006, 1157.062
791	1157.005
792	1157.102
793(a)	1157.151
793(b)	1157.151
793(c)	1157.152
793(d)	1157.153
794	1157.003
795	1157.002
796	1157.051
797	1157.052
798	1157.053
799(a)	1157.054

Probate Code	Estates Code
799(b)	1157.055
799(c)	1157.056
799(d)	1157.057
799(e)	1157.058
800	1157.063, 1157.065
801	1157.064
802	1157.107
803	1157.201
804	1157.101
805(a)	1157.103
805(b)	1157.103
805(c)	1157.105
806	1157.106
807	1157.202
808	1157.104
809	1157.108
811	1158.001
812	1158.051
813	1158.101, 1158.102
814(a)	1158.151
814(b)	1158.151, 1158.152
814(c)	1158.153-1158.155
815	1158.103
816	1158.104
817	1158.201-1158.203
818	1158.105
819	1158.257
820	1158.251
821	1158.252
823	1158.253
824	1158.254
824A	1158.255
825	1158.256
826	1158.601, 1158.602
827(a)	1158.301, 1158.302
827(b)	1158.351-1158.353
828(a)	1158.401
828(b)	1158.402
828(c)	1158.403
828(d)	1158.404
828(e)	1158.405
829	1158.451
830	1158.501, 1158.502

Probate Code	Estates Code
831(a)	1158.651
831(b)	1158.652
831(c)	1158.653
831(d)	1158.654
832	1158.551
833	1158.552-1158.556
835	1158.557
836	1158.558
837	1158.559
839	1159.001
840	1159.001
841	1159.002
842	1159.005
843	1159.003
844	1159.004
845	1159.051
846	1159.052
847(a)	1160.001
847(b)	1160.051
847(c)	1160.051
847(d)	1160.052
847(e)	1160.053
847(f)	1160.054
847(g)	1160.055
847(h)	1160.056
847(i)	1160.056
847(j)	1160.057, 1160.058
847(k)	1160.059
847(m)	1160.060
848(a)	1160.101
848(b)	1160.102
849(a)	1160.151
849(b)	1160.151
849(c)	1160.152
849(d)	1160.153
849(e)	1160.154
849(f)	1160.155
850	1160.201
851	1160.251-1160.254
853(a)	1158.701
853(b)	1158.702,
853(c)	1158.703
853(d)	1158.704

Probate Code	Estates Code
853(e)	1158.705
853(f)	1158.706
854(a)	1161.001
854(b)	1161.007
854(c)	1161.007
855(a)	1161.002
855(a-1)	1161.002
855(b)	1161.003
855(c)	1161.004
855(d)	1161.004
855(e)	1161.004
855(f)	1161.004
855(g)	1161.005
855A	1161.006
855B(a)	1161.051
855B(a-1)	1161.051
855B(b)	1161.052
855B(c)	1161.053
855B(d)	1161.054
855B(e)	1161.052
857(a)	1161.101
857(b)	1161.102
857(c)	1161.104
857(d)	1161.103
857(e)	1161.103
857(f)	1161.106
857(g)	1161.103
857(h)	1161.105
857(i)	1161.104
857(j)	1161.106
858(a)	1161.202, 1161.203
858(b)	1161.202
858(c)	1161.205
858(d)	1161.203
858(e)	1161.203
858(f)	1161.203
858(g)	1161.204
860(a)	1161.151
860(b)	1161.152
860(c)	1161.153
860(d)	1161.151
861	1161.203
862	1161.204

Probate Code	Estates Code
865(a)	1162.001
865(b)	1162.002
865(c)	1162.008
865(d)	1162.002
865(f)	1162.004
865A(a)	1162.005
865A(b)	1162.005
865A(c)	1162.006
865A(d)	1162.006, 1162.007
865A(e)	1162.007
865A(f)	1162.008
865A(g)	1162.007
866(a)	1162.051
866(b)	1162.052
866(c)	1162.053
867(a)	1301.057
867(a-1)	1301.051
867(b)	1301.053
867(b-1)	1301.054
867(b-2)	1301.052
867(b-3)	1301.054
867(b-4)	1301.055
867(c)	1301.057
867(d)	1301.057
867(e)	1301.057
867(f)	1301.053, 1301.054, 1301.056
867A	1301.052
868(a)	1301.058, 1301.101
868(b)	1301.102
868(c)	1301.103
868(d)	1301.101
868(e)	1301.102
868(f)	1301.153
868A	1301.152
868B	1301.058
868C	1301.202
869	1301.201
869A	1301.155
869B	1301.002
869C	1301.151
870	1301.203
871	1301.154

Probate Code	Estates Code
872	1301.156
873	1301.204
874	1251.002
875(a)	1251.001
875(b)	1251.001
875(c)	1251.003
875(d)	1251.004
875(e)	1251.005
875(f)(1)	1251.006, 1251.008
875(f)(2)	1251.006
875(f)(3)	1251.006
875(f)(4)	1251.006
875(f)(5)	1251.007
875(f)(6)	1251.009
875(g)	1251.010, 1251.012
875(h)	1251.151
875(i)	1251.013
875(j)	1251.011
875(k)	1251.051
875(l)	1251.052
876	1251.101
877	1251.102
878	1251.152
879	1251.152, 1251.153
881(a)	1252.051
881(b)	1252.051
881(c)	1252.052
881(d)	1252.053
881(e)	1252.054
881A	1252.055
882	1252.001-1252.003
883(a)	1353.002, 1353.003
883(b)	1353.002, 1353.003
883(c)	1353.004
883(d)	1353.005
883(e)	1353.001
883(f)	1353.001
883(g)	1353.004, 1353.005
883(h)	1353.006
883A	1353.103
883B(a)	1353.051
883B(b)	1353.052
883B(c)	1353.051

Probate Code	Estates Code
883B(d)	1353.052
883B(e)	1353.052
883C(a)	1353.101, 1353.102
883C(b)	1353.102
883C(c)	1353.102
883D	1353.151
884	1353.054
884A	1353.053
885(a)	1354.001-1354.003
885(b)	1354.004
885(c)	1354.005
885(d)	1354.006
885(e)	1354.007
885(f)	1354.008
885(g)	1354.009
887(a)	1355.001, 1355.051
887(b)	1355.052
887(c)	1355.102, 1355.103
887(d)	1355.104
887(e)	1355.002
887(f)	1355.105
887(g)	1355.151-1355.154
889(a)	1351.001, 1351.006
889(b)	1351.002
889(c)	1351.003
889(d)	1351.003
889(e)	1351.004
889(f)	1351.005
889A(a)	1352.001
889A(b)	1352.051, 1352.052, 1352.056
889A(c)	1352.053

Probate Code	Estates Code
889A(d)	1352.054
889A(e)	1352.055
889A(f)	1352.054
889A(g)	1352.057, 1352.058
889A(h)	1352.055
889A(i)	1352.055
889A(j)	1352.052
889A(k)	1352.059
890(a)	1351.051
890(b)	1351.052, 1351.053, 1351.057
890(c)	1351.053
890(d)	1351.054
890(e)	1351.054
890(f)	1351.055
890(g)	1351.056
890A(a)	1352.001
890A(b)	1352.101
890A(c)	1352.101, 1352.102, 1352.106
890A(d)	1352.103
890A(e)	1352.104
890A(f)	1352.105
890A(g)	1352.104
890A(h)	1352.104
890A(i)	1352.107
890A(j)	1352.105
890A(k)	1352.108
891(a)	1253.001
891(b)	1253.002
891(c)	1253.003
891(d)	1253.003
892(a)	1253.051

Probate Code	Estates Code
892(b)	1253.052
892(c)	1253.055
892(d)	1253.053
892(e)	1253.053
892(f)	1253.053
892(g)	1253.053
892(h)	1253.056
893	1253.054 repealed
894(a)	1253.101
894(b)	1253.102
894(c)	1253.103
894(d)	1253.102
895(a)	1253.151
895(b)	1253.152
901	1356.001
902	1356.002
903(a)	1356.051, 1356.052
903(b)	1356.051
903(c)	1356.051
903(d)	1356.055
903(e)	1356.053
904(a)	1356.001
904(b)	1356.054
905	1356.056
910	1302.001
911	1302.002
912	1302.003
913	1302.004
914	1302.005
915	1302.007
916	1302.006

Conversion Chart – Estates Code to Probate Code

Courtesy of Prof. Gerry Beyer as of December 3, 2013
(Check professorbeyer.com/Estates_Code/Texas_Estates_Code.html for updates.)

Estates Code	Probate Code
21.001	new
21.002	new
21.003	new
21.004	2(c)
21.005	new
21.006	2(a)
22.001	3
22.002	3(a)
22.003	3(kk)
22.004	3(b)
22.005	3(c)
22.006	3(d)
22.007	3(e), (g), (ii)
22.008	3(h)
22.009	3(i)
22.010	3(j)
22.011	3(k)
22.012	3(l)
22.013	3(m)
22.014	3(ll)
22.015	3(o)
22.016	3(p)
22.017	3(q)
22.018	3(r)
22.019	3(f)
22.020	3(s)
22.021	3(s)
22.022	3(t)
22.023 repealed	3(u)
22.024	3(v)
22.025	3(w)
22.026	3(jj)
22.027	3(x)
22.028	3(z)
22.029	3(bb)
22.030	3(dd)

Estates Code	Probate Code
22.031	3(aa)
22.032	3(ee)
22.033	3(mm)
22.034	3(ff)
31.001	3(bb)
31.002	4B
32.001	4A
32.002	4C
32.003	4D
32.004	4E
32.005	4F
32.006	4G
32.007	4H
33.001	6
33.002	6A
33.003	6B
33.004	6C
33.005	6D
33.051	8(a)
33.052	8(a)
33.053	8(b)
33.054	8(e)
33.055	8(a)
33.101	8(b)
33.102	8(c)(1)
33.103	8(c)(2)
33.104	8(d)
34.001	5B
34.002	5C
51.001	33(a), (b)
51.002	33(c)
51.003	33(c)
51.051	33(f)(1)
51.052	33(f)(4)
51.053	33(f)(2)
51.054	33(f)(3)

Estates Code	Probate Code
51.055	34
51.056	33(e)
51.101	33(f)(1)
51.102	33(h)
51.103	33(i)
51.104	33(g)
51.151	33(d)
51.201	35
51.202	33(j)
51.203	22
52.001	13
52.002	14
52.003	16
52.004	17
52.051	11, 13(e)
52.052	15
52.053	17A
53.001	24
53.051	12(a)
53.052	12(b), (c)
53.053	11A
53.054	11B
53.101	19
53.102	20
53.103	23
53.104	34A
53.105 repealed	23
53.106	25
53.107	new
54.001	10C
54.002	9
54.051	22
54.052	18
55.001	10
55.002	21

Estates Code	Probate Code
55.051	10A(a)
55.052	10A(a)
55.053	10A(b)
55.101	10B
55.102	10B
55.151	26
55.152	26
55.201	27
55.202	27
55.203	27
55.251	31
55.252	31
56.001	221A
56.002	221B
101.001	37
101.002	46(a)
101.003	37
101.051	37
101.052	155, 156
102.001	42(c)
102.002	282
102.003	283
102.004	270
102.005	284
102.006	285
111.001	46(a)
111.002	46(b)
111.051	450(a), (c)
111.052	450(a)
111.053	450(b)
111.054	new
112.001	new
112.002	462
112.051	451
112.052	452
112.053	456(a), 458
112.054	455
112.101	456(a), (d)
112.102	456(b)
112.103	456(c)
112.104	457
112.105	458
112.106	459

Estates Code	Probate Code
112.151	453
112.152	454
112.201	460(f)
112.202	460(f)
112.203	460(a)
112.204	460(b)
112.205	460(d)
112.206	460(c)
112.207	460(e)
112.208	460(g)
112.251	461
112.252	461
112.253	461
113.001	436(1), (2), (3), (8), (9), (11), (12), (13), (15)
113.002	436(7)
113.003	436(6), 444
113.004	436(4), (5), (10), (14), 438A(a)
113.005	444
113.051	439A(a)
113.052	439A(b)
113.053	439A(c), (d)
113.101	437
113.102	438(a)
113.103	438(b)
113.104	438(c)
113.105	438A(b), (c), (e)
113.106	438B
113.151	439(a)
113.152	439(b)
113.153	439(c)
113.154	438A(d)
113.1541	438B(c)
113.155	439(d)
113.156	440
113.157	440
113.158	441
113.201	443
113.202	444
113.203	445
113.204	446

Estates Code	Probate Code
113.205	447
113.206	438A(f)
113.207	445
113.208	438A(f), (g)
113.209	448
113.210	449
113.251	442
113.252	442
113.253	442
121.001	47(f)
121.051	47(a)
121.052	47(a)
121.053	47(a)
121.101	47(c)
121.102	47(c)
121.151	47(b)
121.152	47(d)
121.153	47(e)
122.001	37A(e)
122.002	37A(a)
122.003	37A(b)
122.004	37A(k)
122.005	37A(j)
122.051	37A(g)
122.052	37A(h)
122.053	37A(h)
122.054	37A(h)
122.055	37A(h)
122.056	37A(i)
122.057 repealed	37A(p)
122.101	37A(c)
122.102	37A(d)
122.103	37A(f)
122.104	37A(n)
122.105	37A(o)
122.106	37A(o)
122.107	new
122.151	37A(l)
122.152	37A(l)
122.153	37A(m)
122.201	37B(a)
122.202	37B(b)

Estates Code	Probate Code
122.203	37B(b)
122.204	37B(c)
122.205	37B(d)
122.206	37B(e)
123.001	69(a), (b)
123.002	69(c)
123.051	471
123.052	472(a)
123.053	472(b)
123.054	473(a)
123.055	473(b)
123.101	47A(a)
123.102	47A(b), (c)
123.103	47A(d), (e)
123.104	47A(f)
124.001	322A(a), (s)
124.002	322A(x)
124.003	322A(l)
124.004	322A(p)
124.005	322A(b)
124.006	322A(c), (d), (e), (f)
124.007	322A(g)
124.008	322A(h)
124.009	322A(i)
124.010	322A(k), (m)
124.011	322A(q)
124.012	322A(r)
124.013	322A(t)
124.014	322A(n)
124.015	322A(o), (u)
124.016	322A(v)
124.017	322A(w)
124.018	322A(y)
124.051	378A(b)
124.052	378A(a)
151.001	36B
151.002	36C
151.003	36D
151.004	36E
151.005	36F
152.001	108, 109, 110
152.002	111(a), 112
152.003	111(b)

Estates Code	Probate Code
152.004	108
152.051	113(a)
152.052	113(b)
152.053	114(a)
152.054	113(c)
152.055	113(d), 114(b)
152.101	115(a), (b)
152.102	115(c), (d)
201.001	38(a)
201.002	38(b)
201.003	45
201.051	42(a)
201.052	42(b)(1)
201.053	42(b)(2)
201.054	40
201.055	42(d)
201.056	41(a)
201.057	41(b)
201.058	41(d)
201.059	41(d)
201.060	41(c)
201.061	41(d)
201.062	41(e), (f)
201.101	43
201.102	39
201.103	39
201.151	44(a), (b)
201.152	44(c)
202.001	48(a)
202.002	48(a)
202.003 repealed	48(a), (c)
202.0025	new
202.004	49(a)
202.005	49(a)
202.006	48(b)
202.007	49(b)
202.008	49(b)
202.009	53(b), (c)
202.051	50(a)
202.052	50(b)
202.053	50(c)
202.054	50(a)

Estates Code	Probate Code
202.055	50(d)
202.056	50(e)
202.057	new
202.101	51
202.102	51
202.103	51
202.151	53(a)
202.201	54
202.202	55(a)
202.203	55(a)
202.204	55(b)
202.205	55(c)
202.206	56
203.001	52
203.002	52A
204.001	53E
204.051	53A(a)
204.052	53A(b)
204.053	53A(c), (d)
204.054	53A(e)
204.055	53A(f)
204.056	53A(g)
204.101	53B(a)
204.102	53B(b)
204.103	53B(c)
204.151	53C(a)
204.152	53C(b), (c)
204.153	53C(d)
204.201	53D
205.001	137(a)
205.002	137(a)
205.003	137(a)
205.004	137(a)
205.005	137(d)
205.006	137(c)
205.007	138
205.008	137(b)
251.001	57
251.002	58(a), (b)
251.051	59(a)
251.052	59(a), 60
251.101	59(b)
251.102	59(a), (c)

Estates Code	Probate Code
251.103	59(a)
251.104	59(a), (b)
251.1045	59(a-1)
251.105	59(b)
251.106	59(c)
251.107	60
252.001	71(a)
252.002	71(b)
252.003	71(a)
252.004	71(c)
252.051	71(d)
252.052	71(d)
252.101	71(e)
252.102	71(e)
252.103	71(e)
252.104	71(e)
252.105	71(e)
252.151	71(f)
252.152	71(f)
252.153	71(g)
252.201	75
252.202	75
252.203	75
252.204	75
253.001	69A
253.002	63
254.001	58a
254.002	61, 62
254.003	58(b)
254.004	59A
254.005	64
255.001	58(d)
255.002	58(c)
255.003	58(c)
255.051	67(c)
255.052	67(a), (d)
255.053	67(a)(1)
255.054	67(a)(2)
255.055	67(b)
255.056	67(e)
255.101	37C(a)
255.102	37C(b)
255.151	68(e)

Estates Code	Probate Code
255.152	68(b), (c), (d)
255.153	68(a)
255.154	68(a)
255.201 repealed	70
255.251	70A(c)
255.252	70A(a)
255.253	70A(b)
255.301	71A(a)
255.302	71A(b)
255.303	71A(c)
255.351	58c
256.001	94
256.002	72(a)
256.003	73
256.051	76
256.052	81(a)
256.053	81(a)
256.054	81(b)
256.101	83(a)
256.102	83(b)
256.103	83(c)
256.151	88(a)
256.152	84(a), 88(b)
256.153	84(b)
256.154	84(c)
256.155	84(d)
256.156	85
256.157	87
256.201	89
256.202	90
256.203	91
256.204	93
257.001	89C(a)
257.051	89A(a)
257.052	89A(a)
257.053	89A(b)
257.054	89B
257.101	89C(b)
257.102	89C(c)
257.103	89C(d)
258.001	128(a)
258.002	128(b)

Estates Code	Probate Code
258.003	128(c)
258.051	128B(a), (b), (c)
258.052	128B(d)
258.053	128B(e)
258.101	129A
301.001	72(a)
301.002	74
301.051	76
301.052	82
301.101	179
301.151	88(a)
301.152	88(c)
301.153	88(d), 180
301.154	88(e)
301.155	new
301.201	80(a), (b)
301.202	80(b)
301.203	80(c)
303.001	128(a)
303.002	128(c)
303.003	129A
304.001	77
304.002	79
304.003	78
305.001	new
305.002	189
305.003	192
305.004	new
305.051	190(a)
305.052	190(b)
305.053	190(c)
305.054	190(d), 192
305.055	190(d)
305.101	194, 195
305.102	214, 215, 216, 217
305.103	198
305.104	199
305.105	200
305.106	194
305.107	197
305.108	196
305.109	197
305.110	213

Estates Code	Probate Code
305.111	218
305.151	194(1), (2)
305.152	194(3)
305.153	194(4), (13)
305.154	194(5)
305.155	194(6)
305.156	194(7), (8(b), (c), (d))
305.157	194(8(a))
305.158	194(8(e))
305.159	194(9)
305.160	194(14)
305.201	194(10), (12)
305.202	194(11)
305.203	201(a)
305.204	201(b), 202
305.205	201(c)
305.206	211, 212
305.207	194(12)
305.251	203, 204
305.252	205, 206(a)
305.253	206(b)
305.254	207
305.255	208
305.256	210
305.257	209
306.001	178(a), (c)
306.002	178(b)
306.003	181
306.004	182
306.005	183
306.006	187
306.007	186
307.001	188
307.002	240
308.001	128A(a)
308.0015	128A(a-1)
308.002	128A(b), (c), (d), (f)
308.003	128A(e)
308.004	128A(g), (h)
308.051	294(a), (c)
308.052	294(b)
308.053	295

Estates Code	Probate Code
308.054	294(d)
308.055	296
308.056	297
309.001	248
309.002	253
309.003	249
309.051	250
309.052	251
309.053	252
309.054	255
309.055	260
309.056	250(c), (d), (e)
309.057	new
309.101	256
309.102	257
309.103	258
309.104	259
309.151	261
310.001	378B(h)
310.002	378B(i)
310.003	378B(a)
310.004	378B(b), (c), (d)
310.005	378B(g)
310.006	378B(h)
351.001	32
351.002	29
351.003	245
351.051	234(a)
351.052	234(b)
351.053	28
351.054	233A
351.101	230
351.102	232
351.103	235
351.104	238A
351.105	398A
351.151	233(a)
351.152	233(b), (c), (d)
351.153	233(e)
351.201	238(a)
351.202	238(b), (f)
351.203	238(c), (d), (e)
351.204	238(g)

Estates Code	Probate Code
351.205	238(h), (i)
351.251	329(a)
351.252	329(b), (c)
351.253	329(c)
351.301	239
351.302	239
351.303	239
351.351	145(q), 154A(i)
351.352	36(a)
351.353	36(a)
351.354	36(a)
351.355	36(b)
352.001	241(b)
352.002	241(a)
352.003	241(a)
352.004	241(a)
352.051	242
352.052	243
352.053	244
353.001	42(c)
353.051	271
353.052	272
353.053	273
353.054	275
353.055	274
353.056	274
353.101	286, 288
353.102	287
353.103	289
353.104	290
353.105	291
353.106	292
353.107	292, 293
353.151	277
353.152	278
353.153	279
353.154	280
353.155	281
354.001	143
354.051	262
354.052	263
354.053	264
354.054	265

Estates Code	Probate Code
354.055	266
354.056	267
354.057	268
354.058	269
355.001	298(a)
355.002	308
355.003	307
355.004	301
355.005	304
355.006	303
355.007	302
355.008	299
355.051	309
355.052	310
355.053	311
355.054	312(a)
355.055	312(b)
355.056	312(c)
355.057	312(d)
355.058	312(e)
355.059	301
355.060	298(a)
355.061	298(b)
355.062	303
355.063	318
355.064	313
355.065	314
355.066	313
355.101	319
355.102	322
355.103	320(a)
355.104	320(b)
355.105	320(c)
355.106	320(d)
355.107	326
355.108	321
355.109	322B
355.110	320A
355.111	315
355.112	323
355.113	328
355.151	306(a)
355.152	306(b)

Estates Code	Probate Code
355.153	306(c), (c-1)
355.154	306(d)
355.155	306(e)
355.156	306(f)
355.157	306(g)
355.158	306(h), (i)(1), (j)
355.159	306(i)(2)
355.160	306(k)
355.201	317
355.202	316
355.203	324
356.001	331
356.002	332
356.051	333
356.101	334
356.102	334
356.103	336
356.104	337
356.105	339
356.151	335
356.152	335
356.153	335
356.154	335
356.155	335
356.201	338
356.202	338
356.203	338
356.251	341
356.252	342
356.253	344
356.254	345
356.255	345A
356.256	346
356.257	340
356.301	348(a)
356.302	348(a)
356.351	348(b)
356.352	348(b)
356.353	348(b)
356.401	349(a)
356.402	349(b)
356.403	349(c)
356.404	349(d)

Estates Code	Probate Code
356.405	349(e)
356.451	350
356.501	351
356.502	351
356.551	353
356.552	355
356.553	354
356.554	354
356.555	354
356.556	355
356.557	356
356.558	357
356.559	358
356.601	347
356.602	347
356.651	352(a)
356.652	352(b)
356.653	352(c)
356.654	352(d)
356.655	352(e)
357.001	359, 360
357.002	361
357.003	363
357.004	364
357.005	362
357.051	365
357.052	366
358.001	367(a); new
358.051	367(b), (c)
358.052	367(c)
358.053	367(c)
358.054	367(c)
358.055	367(c)
358.056	367(c)
358.057	367(c)
358.058	367(c)
358.059	367(c)
358.060	367(c)
358.101	368(a)
358.102	368(b)
358.151	369(a), (b)
358.152	369(b)
358.153	369(b)

Estates Code	Probate Code
358.154	369(b)
358.155	369(b)
358.201	370
358.251	371
358.252	371
358.253	371
358.254	371
359.001	399(a)
359.002	399(b)
359.003	399(c)
359.004	399(c)
359.005	399(d)
359.006	402
359.051	401(a), (b), (c), (d)
359.052	401(e)
359.053	401(e)
359.054	401(e)
359.101	400
359.102	403
360.001	373(a), (b)
360.002	373(c)
360.051	374
360.052	375
360.101	377
360.102	378
360.103	387
360.151	380(a)
360.152	380(b)
360.153	380(c)
360.154	380(d)
360.155	380(e)
360.156	380(f)
360.157	380(g)
360.201	381(a)
360.202	381(b), (c)
360.203	381(d)
360.251	379
360.252	382
360.253	385
360.254	386
360.301	384
361.001	221(a)
361.002	221(b)

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361.004	221(d)
361.005	221(e), (f)
361.051	222(a)(1)
361.052	222(b)
361.053	222(c)
361.054	222(a)(2), 222A
361.101	220(f)
361.102	220(a)
361.103	220(b)
361.104	220(c)
361.105	220(d)
361.106	220(e)
361.151	220(g)
361.152	223
361.153	224, 225
361.154	226
361.155	227
362.001	404
362.002	92
362.003	405
362.004	405
362.005	407
362.006	408(a)
362.007	405A
362.008	412
362.009	409
362.010	410
362.011	408(b)
362.012	408(c)
362.013	408(d)
362.051	406
362.052	414
401.001	145(b), (o)
401.002	145(c), (d)
401.003	145(c), (g)
401.004	145(f), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n)
401.005	145(p)
401.006	145A
401.007	145(q)
401.008	145(r)
402.001	145(h)

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402.002	145B
402.051	145C(a)
402.052	145C(b)
402.053	145C(c)
402.054	145C(d)
403.001	146(a)(4)
403.051	146(a)(1)-(3), (a-1)
403.052	146(b)
403.053	146(b-1)
403.054	146(b-2)
403.055	146(b-3)
403.056	146(b-4), (b-5)
403.057	146(b-6)
403.058	146(b-7)
403.0585	146(c)
403.059	147
403.060	148
404.001	149A
404.002	149
404.003	new
404.0035	149C
404.0036	149C
404.0037	149C
404.004	154
404.005	154A
405.001	149B
405.002	151(e)
405.003	149D, 149E, 149F
405.004	151(a)
405.005	151(a-1)
405.006	151(b)
405.007	151(c), (d)
405.008	150
405.009	152
405.010	153
405.011	149G
405.012	new
451.001	139
451.002	140
451.003	141
451.004	142
452.001	131A(a)
452.002	131A(b)

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452.003	131A(a), (c)
452.004	131A(d)
452.005	131A(e)
452.006	131A(f), (g), (h)
452.007	131A(i)
452.008	131A(j)
452.051	132(a)
452.052	132(b)
452.101	133
452.102	133
452.151	134
452.152	135
453.001	155
453.002	155
453.003	160(a), (c)
453.004	160(b), (c)
453.005	176
453.006	156, 168
453.007	168
453.008	168
453.009	177
454.001	72(a)
454.002	72(a)
454.003	72(b)
454.004	72(a)
454.051	72(a)
454.052	72(a)
455.001	new
455.002	new
455.003	new
455.004	new
455.005	new
455.006	new
455.007	new
455.008	new
455.009	new
455.010	new
455.011	new
455.012	new
501.001	95(a)
501.002	95(b)(1), (2), (c)
501.003	95(b)(1), (2)
501.004	95(d)(1), (2)

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501.006	105
501.007	95(e)
501.008	95(f)
502.001	103
502.002	104
503.001	96, 97
503.002	95(c)
503.003	96
503.051	98
503.052	99
504.001	100(a)
504.002	100(b)
504.003	95(d)(2), 100(c)
504.004	100(b)
504.051	101
504.052	101
504.053	102
505.001	105A(a)
505.002	105A(c), (d)
505.003	105A(a)
505.004	105A(b)
505.005	105A(b)
505.006	105A(e)
505.051	106
505.052	95(c), 107
505.101	107A(a), (b)
505.102	107A(c)
505.103	107A(d)
551.001	427
551.002	427
551.003	427
551.004	427
551.005	428
551.006	430
551.051	433(a)
551.052	433(a), (b), (c)
551.053	433(c)
551.054	433(d)
551.055	433(b)
551.101	429
551.102	431
551.103	432

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751.001	481
751.002	482
751.003	506
751.004	483
751.005	489B(i)
751.006	489B(j)
751.051	484
751.052	485
751.053	485A
751.054	486
751.055	487(a), (b), (c), (d)
751.056	487(e)
751.057	487A
751.058	488
751.101	489B(a)
751.102	489B(b)
751.103	489B(c), (f)
751.104	489B(d), (e)
751.105	489B(g)
751.106	489B(h)
751.151	489
752.001	490(a)
752.002	490(a)
752.003	490(a)
752.004	490(b)
752.051	490(a)
752.101	491
752.102	492
752.103	493
752.104	494
752.105	495
752.106	496
752.107	497
752.108	498
752.109	499
752.110	500
752.111	501
752.112	502
752.113	503
752.114	504
752.115	505
1001.001	602
1001.002	603(a)

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1001.003	603(b)
1002.001	601
1002.002	601(1)
1002.003	601(2)
1002.004	601(3)
1002.005	601(4)
1002.006	601(5)
1002.007	601(6)
1002.008	601(8), (29)
1002.009	601(7)
1002.010	601(9)
1002.011	601(10)
1002.012	601(11)
1002.013	601(12)
1002.014	601(12-a)
1002.015	601(25)
1002.016	601(13)
1002.017	601(14)
1002.018	601(15)
1002.019	601(16)
1002.020	601(18)
1002.021	601(19)
1002.022	601(20)
1002.023	601(21)
1002.024	601(22)
1002.025	601(24)
1002.026	601(27)
1002.027	601(28)
1002.028	601(23)
1002.029	601(30)
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1021.001	606A
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1022.002	605, 607A
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1022.004	607C
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1022.006	607E
1022.007	608
1022.008	609
1023.001	610
1023.002	611
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1023.004	613
1023.005	614
1023.006	615
1023.007	616
1023.008	617
1023.009	618
1023.010	619
1051.001	632(a), (b)
1051.002	632(c)
1051.003	632(c)
1051.051	632(f)(1)
1051.052	632(f)(4)
1051.053	632(f)(2)
1051.054	632(f)(3)
1051.055	634
1051.056	632(e)
1051.101	633(a), (g)
1051.102	633(b)
1051.103	633(c)
1051.104	633(d), (d-1), (f)
1051.105	633(e)
1051.106	633(f)
1051.151	632(f)(1)
1051.152	632(h)
1051.153	632(i)
1051.154	632(g)
1051.201	632(d)
1051.251	635
1051.252	632(j)
1051.253	649
1052.001	623(a)
1052.002	624
1052.003	626
1052.004	627
1052.051	621, 623(b)
1052.052	625
1052.053	627A
1053.001	651
1053.051	622(a)
1053.052	622(b), (c)
1053.101	629
1053.102	630
1053.103	650

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1053.104	new
1053.105	new
1054.001	646(a)
1054.002	646(e)
1054.003	646(a)
1054.004	647
1054.005	646(d)
1054.006	new
1054.007	new
1054.051	645(a)
1054.052	645(e)
1054.053	645(f)
1054.054	645(c)
1054.055	645(b), (d)
1054.056	645A
1054.101	648(f)
1054.102	648(a)
1054.103	648(b)
1054.104	648(c), (d)
1054.105	648(a), (e)
1054.151	648A(a)
1054.152	648A(b)
1054.153	648A(c)
1054.154	648A(d)
1054.201	646(b), 647A(a), (b)
1054.202	647A(c), (e)
1054.203	646(c), 647A(d)
1055.001	642
1055.002	641
1055.051	644
1055.052	643
1055.053	new
1055.101	649
1055.102	628
1055.151	new
1056.001	653
1056.051	654
1056.052	654
1056.101	657
1056.102	657
1057.001	760A
1057.002	760B
1101.001	682

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1101.052	685(b)
1101.053	686
1101.101	684(a), (b), (c)
1101.102	684(c)
1101.103	687(a), (b)
1101.104	687(c)
1101.105	602
1101.106	684(e)
1101.151	693(a)
1101.152	693(b)
1101.153	693(c), (d), (e)
1101.154	684(d)
1101.155	692
1102.001	683(a)
1102.002	683(b)
1102.003	683A
1102.004	683(a)
1102.005	683(c)
1103.001	682A(a)
1103.002	682A(a-1), (a-2)
1103.003	682A(a)
1103.004	682A(b)
1104.001	690
1104.002	689
1104.051	676(b)
1104.052	676(c)
1104.053	676(d), (e), (f)
1104.054	676(a), 680
1104.101	677(a)
1104.102	677(a)
1104.103	677(b), (c), (d)
1104.151	677A(h), 677B(a)
1104.152	677A(a), (b), (c)
1104.153	677A(g)
1104.154	677A(i), (j)
1104.155	677B(c)
1104.156	677A(d)
1104.157	677B(b), (e), (f)
1104.158	677B(d)
1104.159	677A(f)
1104.160	677A(e)

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1104.202	679(a), (b), (f)
1104.203	679(a), (c), (d)
1104.204	679(i)
1104.205	679(k), (l)
1104.206	679A(c)
1104.207	679(e)
1104.208	679A(b), (e), (f)
1104.209	679A(d)
1104.210	679(g)
1104.211	679(h)
1104.212	679(f)
1104.251	696A, 697B(a)
1104.252	697B(e)
1104.253	696B
1104.254	697B(d)
1104.255	697B(b)
1104.256	697B(c)
1104.257	697A(a)
1104.258	697A(b)
1104.301	696
1104.302	697(a)
1104.303	697(a), (b)
1104.304	697(c)
1104.305	697(d)
1104.306	697(e)
1104.351	681
1104.352	681
1104.353	678, 681
1104.354	681
1104.355	681
1104.356	681
1104.357	681
1104.358	new
1104.401	new
1104.402	698(a), (e)
1104.403	698(a-5)
1104.404	698(a-6)
1104.405	698(b)
1104.406	698(a-1), (a-2), (a-3)
1104.407	698(a-4)
1104.408	698(b-1)

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1104.409	698(c)
1104.410	698(c-1)
1104.411	698(d)
1104.412	698(f)
1105.001	new
1105.002	699
1105.003	701, 703(a)
1105.051	700
1105.052	701
1105.101	702
1105.102	702A
1105.103	722, 723, 724, 725
1105.104	706
1105.105	707
1105.106	708
1105.107	708A
1105.108	705
1105.109	704
1105.110	705
1105.111	721
1105.112	726
1105.151	703(a)
1105.152	703(b), (s)
1105.153	703(c)
1105.154	703(d), (q)
1105.155	703(e)
1105.156	703(f)
1105.157	703(g), (h), (i), (j), (k)
1105.158	703(l)
1105.159	703(m)
1105.160	703(n), (p)
1105.161	703(o)
1105.162	703(p)
1105.163	703(r)
1105.201	709(a)
1105.202	709(b), 710
1105.203	709(c)
1105.204	719, 720
1105.251	711, 712
1105.252	713, 714(a)
1105.253	714(b)
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1105.256	718
1105.257	717
1106.001	659(a)
1106.002	659(b)
1106.003	659(c), (d)
1106.004	661
1106.005	660
1106.006	663
1151.001	675
1151.002	662
1151.003	778
1151.004	769
1151.051	767
1151.052	770(a)
1151.053	770(b), (c), (d)
1151.054	770A
1151.101	768
1151.102	774(a)
1151.103	774(b)
1151.104	773
1151.105	772
1151.151	768
1151.152	771
1151.153	775
1151.154	780
1151.155	779
1151.201	781(a), (a-1), (a-2)
1151.202	781(b), (c)
1151.203	781(c)
1151.251	782(a)
1151.252	782(b)
1151.301	636
1152.001	655
1152.002	656
1153.001	783(a), (c)
1153.002	783(b)
1153.003	784(a), (b), (c), (d)
1153.004	784(e)
1153.005	785
1154.001	727
1154.002	732
1154.003	728

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1154.051	729
1154.052	730
1154.053	731
1154.054	733
1154.055	738
1154.101	734
1154.102	735
1154.103	736
1154.104	737
1154.151	739
1155.001	665(h)
1155.002	665(a), (g)
1155.003	665(b)
1155.004	665(a-1)
1155.005	665(f)
1155.006	665(c), (d)
1155.007	665(d), (d-1)
1155.008	665(e)
1155.051 [repealed]	665A
1155.052	665D
1155.053	665(C)(a), (b), (c)
1155.054	665A; 665B
1155.101	666
1155.102	665C(d)
1155.103	667
1155.151	669
1155.152	668
1155.201	670(a)
1155.202	670(b), (c)
1156.001	776(a), (a-1)
1156.002	776(a-2)
1156.003	776(a-2), (a-3)
1156.004	776(b)
1156.051	777
1156.052	776A
1157.001	786(a)
1157.002	795
1157.003	794
1157.004	788
1157.005	791
1157.006	790
1157.007	789

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1157.008	787
1157.051	796
1157.052	797
1157.053	798
1157.054	799(a)
1157.055	799(b)
1157.056	799(c)
1157.057	799(d)
1157.058	799(e)
1157.059	788
1157.060	786(a)
1157.061	786(b)
1157.062	790
1157.063	800
1157.064	801
1157.065	800
1157.101	804
1157.102	792
1157.103	805(a), (b)
1157.104	808
1157.105	805(c)
1157.106	806
1157.107	802
1157.108	809
1157.151	793(a), (b)
1157.152	793(c)
1157.153	793(d)
1157.201	803
1157.202	807
1158.001	811
1158.051	812
1158.101	813
1158.102	813
1158.103	815
1158.104	816
1158.105	818
1158.151	814(a), (b)
1158.152	814(b)
1158.153	814(c)
1158.154	814(c)
1158.155	814(c)
1158.201	817
1158.202	817

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1158.203	817
1158.251	820
1158.252	821
1158.253	823
1158.254	824
1158.255	824A
1158.256	825
1158.257	819
1158.301	827(a)
1158.302	827(a)
1158.351	827(b)
1158.352	827(b)
1158.353	827(b)
1158.401	828(a)
1158.402	828(b)
1158.403	828(c)
1158.404	828(d)
1158.405	828(e)
1158.451	829
1158.501	830
1158.502	830
1158.551	832
1158.552	834
1158.553	833
1158.554	833
1158.555	833
1158.556	834
1158.557	835
1158.558	836
1158.559	837
1158.601	826
1158.602	826
1158.651	831(a)
1158.652	831(b)
1158.653	831(c)
1158.654	831(d)
1158.701	853(a)
1158.702	853(b)
1158.703	853(c)
1158.704	853(d)
1158.705	853(e)
1158.706	853(f)
1159.001	839, 840

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1159.003	843
1159.004	844
1159.005	842
1159.051	845
1159.052	846
1160.001	847(a); new
1160.051	847(b), (c)
1160.052	847(d)
1160.053	847(e)
1160.054	847(f)
1160.055	847(g)
1160.056	847(h), (i)
1160.057	847(j)
1160.058	847(j)
1160.059	847(k)
1160.060	847(m)
1160.101	848(a)
1160.102	848(b)
1160.151	849(a), (b)
1160.152	849(c)
1160.153	849(d)
1160.154	849(e)
1160.155	849(f)
1160.201	850
1160.251	851
1160.252	851
1160.253	851
1160.254	851
1161.001	854(a)
1161.002	855(a), (a-1)
1161.003	855(b)
1161.004	855(c), (d), (e), (f)
1161.005	855(g)
1161.006	855A
1161.007	854(b), (c)
1161.008	863
1161.051	855B(a), (a-1)
1161.052	855B(b), (e)
1161.053	855B(c)
1161.054	855B(d)
1161.101	857(a)
1161.102	857(b)

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1161.103	857(d), (e), (g)
1161.104	857(c), (i)
1161.105	857(h)
1161.106	857(f), (j)
1161.151	860(a), (d)
1161.152	860(b)
1161.153	860(c)
1161.201	858(h)
1161.202	858(a), (b)
1161.203	858(a), (d), (e), (f), 861
1161.204	858(g), 862
1161.205	858(c)
1162.001	865(a)
1162.002	865(b), (d)
1162.003	865(e)
1162.004	865(f)
1162.005	865A(a), (b)
1162.006	865A(c), (d)
1162.007	865A(d), (e), (g)
1162.008	865(c), 865A(f)
1162.051	866(a)
1162.052	866(b)
1162.053	866(c)
1163.001	741(a)
1163.002	741(b)
1163.003	741(c)
1163.004	741(c), (d)
1163.005	741(e), (f)
1163.006	741(g)
1163.051	742(a), (b), (cd), (d), (e)
1163.052	742(f)
1163.053	742(f)
1163.054	742(f)
1163.101	743(a), (b), (g)
1163.1011	new
1163.102	743(g), (h), (i)
1163.103	743(c)
1163.104	743(d), (e), (f)
1163.105	743(j)
1163.151	744
1164.001	673

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1201.001	671(a)
1201.002	671(b), (c), (d)
1201.003	671(d)
1201.004	671(e)
1201.051	672(e)
1201.052	672(a)
1201.053	672(b), (c)
1201.054	672(d)
1202.001	694
1202.002	676(g), 677(e)
1202.051	694A(a)
1202.052	694B
1202.053	694A(d)
1202.054	694A(b), (c)
1202.055	694A(e)
1202.101	694C(a), (b)
1202.102	694C(c), 694L
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1202.151	694D
1202.152	694F
1202.153	694E
1202.154	694J
1202.155	694G
1202.156	694H
1202.157	694I
1202.201	new
1203.001	760(a)
1203.002	760(b)
1203.003	760(g)
1203.004	760(c)
1203.005	760(d)
1203.006	760(e), (f)
1203.051	761(a)
1203.052	761(c), (c-1)
1203.053	761(d)
1203.0531	new
1203.054	761(f)
1203.055	761(g)
1203.056	761(b), 762
1203.057	761(e)
1203.101	759(f)
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1203.104	759(c)
1203.105	759(d)
1203.106	759(e)
1203.107	759(h)
1203.108	695(c), (d), (e)
1203.151	695A(a), (a-1)
1203.152	695A(b)
1203.153	695A(c)
1203.201	759(g)
1203.202	695(b), 763, 764
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1204.001	745
1204.002	755
1204.051	746
1204.052	748
1204.053	754
1204.101	749
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1204.103	756
1204.104	757
1204.105	751
1204.106	752(a)
1204.107	753
1204.108	747
1204.109	752(b)
1204.151	752(c)
1204.152	752(d)
1204.201	750
1204.202	758
1251.001	875(a), (b)
1251.002	874
1251.003	875(c)
1251.004	875(d)
1251.005	875(e)
1251.006	875(f)(1), (2), (3), (4)
1251.007	875(f)(5)
1251.008	875(f)(1)
1251.009	875(f)(6)
1251.010	875(g)
1251.011	875(j)

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1251.012	875(g)
1251.013	875(i)
1251.051	875(k)
1251.052	875(l)
1251.101	876
1251.102	877
1251.151	875(h)
1251.152	878, 879
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1252.001	882
1252.002	882
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1252.051	881(a), (b)
1252.052	881(c)
1252.053	881(d)
1252.054	881(e)
1252.055	881A
1253.001	891(a)
1253.002	891(b)
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1253.051	892(a)
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1253.054 repealed	893
1253.055	892(c)
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1253.101	894(a)
1253.102	894(b), (d)
1253.103	894(c)
1253.151	895(a)
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1301.1535	new
1301.154	871
1301.155	869A
1301.156	872
1301.201	869
1301.202	868C
1301.203	870
1301.204	873
1302.001	910
1302.002	911
1302.003	912
1302.004	913
1302.005	914
1302.006	916
1302.007	915
1351.001	889(a)
1351.002	889(b)
1351.003	889(c), (d)
1351.004	889(e)
1351.005	889(f)
1351.006	889(a)
1351.051	890(a)
1351.052	890(b)
1351.053	890(b), (c); new
1351.054	890(d), (e)
1351.055	890(f)
1351.056	890(g)

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1351.057	890(b)
1352.001	889A(a), 890A(a)
1352.051	889A(b)
1352.052	889A(b), (j)
1352.053	889A(c)
1352.054	889A(d), (f)
1352.055	889A(e), (h), (i)
1352.056	889A(b)
1352.057	889A(g)
1352.058	889A(g)
1352.059	889A(k)
1352.101	890A(b), (c)
1352.102	890A(c)
1352.103	890A(d)
1352.104	890A(e), (g), (h)
1352.105	890A(f), (j)
1352.106	890A(c)
1352.107	890A(i)
1352.108	890A(k)
1353.001	883(e), (f)
1353.002	883(a), (b)
1353.003	883(a), (b)
1353.004	883(c), (g)
1353.005	883(d), (g)
1353.006	883(h)
1353.051	883B(a), (c)
1353.052	883B(b), (d), (e)
1353.053	884A
1353.054	884
1353.101	883C(a)
1353.102	883C(a), (b), (c)
1353.103	883A
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1354.001	885(a)
1354.002	885(a)
1354.003	885(a)
1354.004	885(b)
1354.005	885(c)
1354.006	885(d)
1354.007	885(e)
1354.008	885(f)
1354.009	885(g)
1355.001	887(a)
1355.002	887(e)
1355.051	887(a)
1355.052	887(b)
1355.101	new
1355.102	887(c)
1355.103	887(c)
1355.104	887(d)
1355.105	887(f)
1355.151	887(g)
1355.152	887(g)
1355.153	887(g)
1355.154	887(g)
1356.001	901, 904(a)
1356.002	902
1356.051	903(a), (b), (c)
1356.052	903(a)
1356.053	903(e)
1356.054	904(b)
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1356.056	905