

SENATE BILL No. 355

DIGEST OF SB 355 (Updated February 16, 2015 1:15 pm - DI 106)

Citations Affected: IC 9-17; IC 9-29; IC 9-31; IC 16-36; IC 29-1; IC 29-3; IC 30-4; IC 30-5; IC 32-17; IC 34-30.

Synopsis: Various probate and trust matters. Provides that a trust may incorporate by reference a document that exists at the time the trust is executed. Specifies that funeral expenses and expenses of a tombstone are expenses of administration. Expands the definition of "person" in certain cases under the probate code to include governmental entities and other legal entities. Provides that a nonprobate transfer to a testamentary trust: (1) is valid upon the will being admitted to probate; and (2) is not subject to claims against the probate estate. Allows a governmental entity or business entity (in addition to an individual) to be a transfer on death beneficiary of an automobile or a watercraft. Allows a governmental entity or business entity (in addition to an individual) to be appointed a health care representative. Provides that a power of attorney may delegate the authority of a parent or guardian with respect to the health care of a minor or protected person.

Effective: July 1, 2015.

Steele

January 8, 2015, read first time and referred to Committee on Civil Law. February 17, 2015, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass.



First Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2015)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 355

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning probate.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

CECTION 1 IC 0 17 2 2 AC AMENDED DV DI 125 2012

1	SECTION 1. IC 9-17-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.123-2012,
2	SECTION 72, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) A person applying for a certificate of title
4	for a vehicle must submit an application on a form furnished by the
5	bureau and provide the following information:
6	(1) A full description of the vehicle, including the make, model,
7	and year of manufacture of the vehicle.
8	(2) A statement of any lien or encumbrance on the vehicle.
9	(3) The vehicle identification number or special identification
10	number of the vehicle.
11	(4) The former title number, if applicable.
12	(5) The purchase or acquisition date.
13	(6) The name, residence address and, if different from the
14	residence address, mailing address, and Social Security number
15	or federal identification number of the person.
16	(7) Other information that the bureau requires.



1	(b) This subsection applies only to an murvidual a person who
2	receives an interest in a vehicle under IC 9-17-3-9. To obtain a
3	certificate of title for the vehicle, the individual person must do the
4	following:
5	(1) Surrender the certificate of title designating the individual
6	person as a transfer on death beneficiary.
7	(2) Submit proof of the transferor's death.
8	(3) Submit an application for a certificate of title on a form
9	furnished by the bureau that meets the requirements of subsection
10	(a).
11	SECTION 2. IC 9-17-3-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.36-2011,
12	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) The owner or owners of a vehicle may
14	create an interest in the vehicle that is transferrable on the death of the
15	owner or owners by obtaining a certificate of title conveying the
16	interest in the vehicle to one (1) or more named individuals persons as
17	transfer on death beneficiaries.
18	(b) Subject to subsection (e), an interest in a vehicle transferred
19	under this section vests upon the death of the owner or owners.
20	(c) A certificate of title that is:
21	(1) worded in substance as "A.B. transfers on death to C.D." or
22 23	"A.B. and C.D. transfer on death to E.F."; and
23	(2) signed by the owner or owners;
24	is a good and sufficient conveyance on the death of the owner or
25	owners to the transferee or transferees.
26	(d) A certificate of title obtained under this section is not required
27	to be:
28	(1) supported by consideration; or
29	(2) delivered to the named transfer on death beneficiary or
30	beneficiaries;
31	to be effective.
32	(e) Upon the death of the owner or owners conveying an interest in
33	a vehicle in a certificate of title obtained under this section, the interest
34	in the vehicle is transferred to each beneficiary who is described by
35	either of the following:
36	(1) The beneficiary:
37	(A) is named in the certificate; and
38	(B) survives the transferor.
39	(2) The beneficiary:
10	(A) survives the transferor; and
‡1	(B) is entitled to an interest in the vehicle under
12	IC 32-17-14-22 following the death of a beneficiary who:



1	(i) is named in the certificate; and
2	(ii) did not survive the transferor.
3	(f) A transfer of an interest in a vehicle under this section is subject
4	to IC 6-4.1.
5	(g) A certificate of title designating a transfer on death beneficiary
6	is not testamentary.
7	(h) In general, IC 32-17-14 applies to a certificate of title
8	designating a transfer on death beneficiary. However, a particular
9	provision of IC 32-17-14 does not apply if it is inconsistent with the
10	requirements of this section or IC 9-17-2-2(b).
11	SECTION 3. IC 9-29-4-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2014,
12	SECTION 69, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) For purposes of this section, and except as
14	provided in subsection (e), a title is considered delinquent when a
15	purchaser or transferee of a vehicle fails to apply for an original
16	certificate of title or a transfer of title, by assignment, for the vehicle
17	within thirty-one (31) days after the vehicle is purchased or otherwise
18	acquired.
19	(b) The fee for a delinquent title is twenty-one dollars and fifty cents
20	(\$21.50). The fee shall be distributed as follows:
21	(1) Twenty-five cents (\$0.25) to the crossroads 2000 fund.
22	(2) Fifty cents (\$0.50) to the state motor vehicle technology fund.
23	(3) Three dollars (\$3) to the highway, road and street fund.
24	(4) Five dollars (\$5) to the motor vehicle highway account.
25	(5) For an application received before July 1, 2019, as follows:
26	(A) One dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) to the integrated public
27	safety communications fund.
28	(B) Eleven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$11.25) to the
29	commission fund.
30	(6) For an application received after June 30, 2019, twelve dollars
31	and seventy-five cents (\$12.75) to the commission fund.
32	This fee is in addition to all other fees imposed for the issuance of a
33	certificate of title.
34	(c) A dealer who titles a vehicle in the dealership's name for
35	purposes of putting the vehicle in rental, leasing, or demonstrating
36	service is not required to pay a delinquent title fee under this section.
37	(d) IC 9-17-2-1.5 applies to the purchase or acquisition of an
38	off-road vehicle that is less than five (5) model years old.
39	(e) An individual A person who acquires a vehicle by a conveyance
40	subject to IC 9-17-3-9 is not required to pay a delinquent title fee under

this section unless the individual person fails to apply for a certificate

of title within sixty (60) days after the vehicle is acquired.



41

1	SECTION 4. IC 9-31-2-30, AS AMENDED BY P.L.36-2011,
2	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 30. (a) The owner or owners of a watercraft may
4	create an interest in the watercraft that is transferrable on the death of
5	the owner or owners by obtaining a certificate of title conveying the
6	interest in the watercraft to one (1) or more named individuals persons
7	as transfer on death beneficiaries.
8	(b) Subject to subsection (e), an interest in a watercraft transferred
9	under this section vests upon the death of the owner or owners.
10	(c) A certificate of title that is:
11	(1) worded in substance as "A.B. transfers on death to C.D." or
12	"A.B. and C.D. transfer on death to E.F."; and
13	(2) signed by the owner or owners;
14	is a good and sufficient conveyance on the death of the owner or
15	owners to the transferee or transferees.
16	(d) A certificate of title obtained under this section is not required
17	to be:
18	(1) supported by consideration; or
19	(2) delivered to the named transfer on death beneficiary or
20	beneficiaries;
21	to be effective.
22	(e) Upon the death of the owner or owners conveying an interest in
23	a watercraft in a certificate of title obtained under this section, the
24	interest in the watercraft is transferred to each beneficiary who is
25	described by either of the following:
26	(1) The beneficiary:
27	(A) is named in the certificate; and
28	(B) survives the transferor.
29	(2) The beneficiary:
30	(A) survives the transferor; and
31	(B) is entitled to an interest in the watercraft under
32	IC 32-17-14-22 following the death of a beneficiary who:
33	(i) is named in the certificate; and
34	(ii) did not survive the transferor.
35	(f) A transfer of an interest in a watercraft under this section is
36	subject to IC 6-4.1.
37	(g) A certificate of title designating a transfer on death beneficiary
38	is not testamentary.
39	(h) In general, IC 32-17-14 applies to a certificate of title
40	designating a transfer on death beneficiary. However, a particular
41	provision of IC 32-17-14 does not apply if it is inconsistent with the
42	requirements of this section or IC 9-31-2-16.



1	SECTION 5. IC 16-36-1-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. As used in this
3	chapter, "representative" means:
4	(1) an individual at least eighteen (18) years of age;
5	(2) a corporation;
6	(3) a trust;
7	(4) a limited liability company;
8	(5) a partnership;
9	(6) a business trust;
10	(7) an estate;
11	(8) an association;
12	(9) a joint venture;
13	(10) a government or political subdivision;
14	(11) an agency;
15	(12) an instrumentality; or
16	(13) any other legal or commercial entity;
17	appointed to consent to health care of another under this chapter.
18	SECTION 6. IC 16-36-1-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
19	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) If an individual
20	incapable of consenting under section 4 of this chapter has not
21	appointed a health care representative under section 7 of this chapter
22	or the health care representative appointed under section 7 of this
23	chapter is not reasonably available or declines to act, consent to health
24	care may be given:
25	(1) by a judicially appointed guardian of the person or a
26	representative appointed under section 8 of this chapter; or
27	(2) by a spouse, a parent, an adult child, or an adult sibling, unless
28	disqualified under section 9 of this chapter, if:
29	(A) there is no guardian or other representative described in
30	subdivision (1);
31	(B) the guardian or other representative is not reasonably
32	available or declines to act; or
33	(C) the existence of the guardian or other representative is
34	unknown to the health care provider; or
35	(3) by the individual's religious superior, if the individual is a
36	member of a religious order and:
37	(A) there is no guardian or other representative described in
38	subdivision (1);
39	(B) the guardian or other representative is not reasonably
40	available or declines to act; or
41	(C) the existence of the guardian or other representative is
42	unknown to the health care provider.



1	(b) Consent to health care for a minor not authorized to consent
2	under section 3 of this chapter may be given by any of the following:
3	(1) A judicially appointed guardian of the person or a
4	representative appointed under section 8 of this chapter.
5	(2) A parent or an individual in loco parentis if:
6	(A) there is no guardian or other representative described in
7	subdivision (1);
8	(B) the guardian or other representative is not reasonably
9	available or declines to act; or
0	(C) the existence of the guardian or other representative is
11	unknown to the health care provider.
12	(3) An adult sibling of the minor if:
13	(A) there is no guardian or other representative described in
14	subdivision (1);
15	(B) a parent or an individual in loco parentis is not reasonably
16	available or declines to act; or
17	(C) the existence of the parent or individual in loco parentis is
18	unknown to the health care provider.
9	(c) An individual A representative delegated authority to consent
20	under section 6 of this chapter has the same authority and responsibility
21	as the individual delegating the authority.
22	(d) An individual authorized to consent for another under this
23 24	section shall act in good faith and in the best interest of the individual
24	incapable of consenting.
25	SECTION 7. IC 16-36-1-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
26	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) An individual A
27	representative authorized to consent to health care for another under
28	section 5(a)(2), 5(b)(2), or 5(b)(3) of this chapter who for a time will
29	not be reasonably available to exercise the authority may delegate the
30	authority to consent during that time to another individual
31	representative not disqualified under section 9 of this chapter. The
32	delegation:
33	(1) must be in writing;
34	(2) must be signed by the delegate;
35	(3) must be witnessed by an adult; and
36	(4) may specify conditions on the authority delegated.
37	(b) Unless the writing expressly provides otherwise, the delegate
38	may not delegate the authority to another individual. representative.
39	(c) The delegate may revoke the delegation at any time by notifying
10	orally or in writing the delegate or the health care provider.
11	SECTION 8. IC 16-36-1-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 7. (a) An individual



41

1	who may consent to health care under section 3 of this chapter may
2	appoint another individual as a representative to act for the appointor
3	in matters affecting the appointor's health care.
4	(b) A representative appointed under this section must be an
5	individual who may consent to health care under section 3 of this
6	chapter.
7	(c) (b) An appointment and any amendment must meet the
8	following conditions:
9	(1) Be in writing.
10	(2) Be signed by the appointor or by a designee in the appointor's
11	presence.
12	(3) Be witnessed by an adult other than the representative.
13	(d) (c) The appointor may specify in the appointment appropriate
14	terms and conditions, including an authorization to the representative
15	to delegate the authority to consent to another.
16	(e) (d) The authority granted becomes effective according to the
17	terms of the appointment.
18	(f) (e) The appointment does not commence until the appointor
19	becomes incapable of consenting. The authority granted in the
20	appointment is not effective if the appointor regains the capacity to
21	consent.
22	(g) (f) Unless the appointment provides otherwise, a representative
23	appointed under this section who is reasonably available and willing to
24	act has priority to act in all matters of health care for the appointor,
25	except when the appointor is capable of consenting.
26	(h) (g) In making all decisions regarding the appointor's health care,
27	a representative appointed under this section shall act as follows:
28	(1) In the best interest of the appointor consistent with the
29	purpose expressed in the appointment.
30	(2) In good faith.
31	(i) (h) A health care representative who resigns or is unwilling to
32	comply with the written appointment may not exercise further power
33	under the appointment and shall so inform the following:
34	(1) The appointor.
35	(2) The appointor's legal representative if one is known.
36	(3) The health care provider if the representative knows there is
37	one.
38	(i) An individual who is capable of consenting to health care may
39	revoke:
40	(1) the appointment at any time by notifying the representative
41	orally or in writing; or
42	(2) the authority granted to the representative by notifying the

(2) the authority granted to the representative by notifying the



health care provider orally or in writing.
SECTION 9. IC 16-36-1-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. (a) A health care
provider or any interested individual person (as defined in
IC 30-5-2-6) may petition the probate court in the county where the
individual who is the subject of the petition is present for purposes of
receiving health care to:
(1) make a health care decision or order health care for an
individual incapable of consenting; or
(2) appoint a representative to act for the individual.
(b) Reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing a petition
under this section must be given to the following:
(1) The individual incapable of consenting.
(2) Anyone having the care and custody of the individual.
(3) Those individuals persons in the classes described in section
5 of this chapter who are reasonably available and who are
designated by the court.
(c) The probate court may modify or dispense with notice and
hearing if the probate court finds that delay will have a serious, adverse
effect upon the health of the individual.
(d) The probate court may order health care, appoint a
representative to make a health care decision for the individual
incapable of consenting to health care with the limitations on the
authority of the representative as the probate court considers
appropriate, or order any other appropriate relief in the best interest of
the individual if the probate court finds the following:
(1) A health care decision is required for the individual.
(2) The individual is incapable of consenting to health care.
(3) There is no individual person authorized to consent or an
individual a person authorized to consent to health care:
(A) is not reasonably available;
(B) declines to act; or
(C) is not acting in the best interest of the individual in need
of health care.
SECTION 10. IC 16-36-1-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 10. (a) A health care
provider acting or declining to act in reliance on the consent or refusal
of consent of an individual a representative who the provider believes
in good faith is authorized to consent to health care is not subject to:
(1) criminal prosecution;
(2) civil liability; or
(3) professional disciplinary action;



	9
1	on the ground that the individual representative who consented or
2	refused to consent lacked authority or capacity.
3	(b) A health care provider who believes in good faith that an
4	individual a representative is incapable of consenting is not subject to:
5	(1) criminal prosecution;
5	(2) civil liability; or
7	(3) professional disciplinary action:

- for failing to follow the individual's representative's direction. (c) A person who in good faith believes the person representative is authorized to consent or refuse to consent to health care for another under this chapter or another statute is not subject to:
 - (1) criminal prosecution; or

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

(2) civil liability if the person exercises due care; on the ground that the person representative lacked authority to consent.

SECTION 11. IC 16-36-1-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 11. (a) An individual authorized to consent to health care for another individual A representative under this chapter has the same right that the authorizing individual has to receive information relevant to the contemplated health care and to consent to the disclosure of medical records to a health care provider.

(b) Disclosure of information regarding contemplated health care to an individual authorized to consent for another a representative is not a waiver of an evidentiary privilege or of the right to assert confidentiality.

SECTION 12. IC 16-36-1-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 12. (a) This chapter does not affect Indiana law concerning an individual's authorization to do the following:

- (1) Make a health care decision for the individual or another individual.
- (2) Provide, withdraw, or withhold medical care necessary to prolong or sustain life.
- (b) This chapter does not affect the requirements in any other Indiana law concerning consent to observation, diagnosis, treatment, or hospitalization for a mental illness.
- (c) This chapter does not authorize an individual a representative to consent to any health care that is prohibited under Indiana law.
- (d) This chapter does not affect any requirement of notice to others of proposed health care under any other Indiana law.
 - (e) This chapter does not affect Indiana law concerning the



provision of health care. (2) When consent is required for health care. (3) Elements of informed consent for health care. (4) Other methods of consent authorized by Indiana law. (5) Health care being provided in an emergency without consent (f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the	1	following:
(2) When consent is required for health care. (3) Elements of informed consent for health care. (4) Other methods of consent authorized by Indiana law. (5) Health care being provided in an emergency without consent (f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections to through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the		(1) The standard of care of a health care provider required in the
(3) Elements of informed consent for health care. (4) Other methods of consent authorized by Indiana law. (5) Health care being provided in an emergency without consent (f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the		•
(4) Other methods of consent authorized by Indiana law. (5) Health care being provided in an emergency without consent (f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the		· ·
(5) Health care being provided in an emergency without consent (f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the		(3) Elements of informed consent for health care.
(f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care or another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the		(5) Health care being provided in an emergency without consent.
another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the	8	(f) This chapter does not prevent an individual capable of
 5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the 	9	consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of
in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the	10	another under this chapter, including those authorized under sections
care. (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individua under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the	11	5 through 7 of this chapter, from consenting to health care administered
14 (g) A representative consenting to health care for an individua 15 under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the	12	in good faith under religious tenets of the individual requiring health
under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the	13	care.
1 7	14	(g) A representative consenting to health care for an individual
	15	under this chapter does not become personally liable for the cost of the
16 health care by virtue of that consent.	16	health care by virtue of that consent.
17 SECTION 13. IC 16-36-6-9, AS ADDED BY P.L.164-2013	17	SECTION 13. IC 16-36-6-9, AS ADDED BY P.L.164-2013,
18 SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	18	SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) The state department shall develop a
standardized POST form and distribute the POST form.	20	•
		(b) The POST form developed under this section must include the
22 following:	22	
	23	(1) A medical order specifying whether cardiopulmonary
		resuscitation (CPR) should be performed if the qualified person
is in cardiopulmonary arrest.	25	
1 ,		(2) A medical order concerning the level of medical intervention
		that should be provided to the qualified person, including the
28 following:		
29 (A) Comfort measures.		
30 (B) Limited additional interventions.		
31 (C) Full intervention.		
		(3) A medical order specifying whether antibiotics should be
provided to the qualified person.		
1 1		(4) A medical order specifying whether artificially administered
nutrition should be provided to the qualified person.		
1 1		(5) A signature line for the treating physician, including the
37 following information:		
38 (A) The physician's printed name.		
39 (B) The physician's telephone number.		
40 (C) The physician's medical license number.		
41 (D) The date of the physician's signature.		* 7
		As used in this subdivision, "signature" includes an electronic or



1	physician controlled stamp signature.
2	(6) A signature line for the qualified person or representative,
3	including the following information:
4	(A) The qualified person's or representative's printed name.
5	(B) The relationship of the representative signing the POST
6	form to the qualified person covered by the POST form.
7	(C) The date of the signature.
8	(7) A section presenting the option to allow a declarant to appoint
9	an individual a representative (as defined in IC 16-36-1-2)
10	under IC 16-36-1-7 to serve as the declarant's health care
11	representative.
12	(c) The state department shall place the POST form on its Internet
13	web site.
14	(d) The state department is not liable for any use or misuse of the
15	POST form.
16	SECTION 14. IC 16-36-6-13, AS ADDED BY P.L.164-2013,
17	SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
18	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 13. (a) A health care provider, a health care
19	facility, or an interested individual person that believes that following
20	the medical orders set forth in the POST form will result in care or
21	treatment, or the withholding of care or treatment, that:
22 23 24	(1) is inconsistent with the declarant's known preferences; or
23 24	(2) in the absence of the declarant's known preferences, is not in
	the declarant's best interest;
25	may seek relief under IC 16-36-1-8 by petitioning the probate court in
26	the county where the declarant is located.
27	(b) If, in a proceeding sought under subsection (a), a probate court
28	determines that following the medical orders in the declarant's POST
29	form will result in care or treatment, or the withholding or withdrawal
30	of care or treatment, that:
31	(1) is inconsistent with the declarant's known preferences; or
32	(2) in the absence of the declarant's known preferences, is not in
33	the declarant's best interest;
34	the probate court may order any of the relief available under
35	IC 16-36-1-8.
36	SECTION 15. IC 29-1-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.99-2013,
37	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
38	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) The following definitions apply throughout
39 40	this article, unless otherwise apparent from the context:
40	(1) "Child" includes an adopted child but does not include a
41	grandchild or other more remote descendants, nor, except as
42	provided in IC 29-1-2-5, a child born out of wedlock.



1	(2) "Claims" includes liabilities of a decedent which survive,
2	whether arising in contract or in tort or otherwise, funeral
3	expenses, the expense of a tombstone, expenses of administration.
4	and all taxes imposed by reason of the person's death. However,
5	for purposes of IC 29-1-2-1 and IC 29-1-3-1, the term does not
6	include taxes imposed by reason of the person's death.
7	(3) "Court" means the court having probate jurisdiction.
8	(4) "Decedent" means one who dies testate or intestate.
9	(5) "Devise" or "legacy", when used as a noun, means a
10	testamentary disposition of either real or personal property or
11	both.
12	(6) "Devise", when used as a verb, means to dispose of either real
13	or personal property or both by will.
14	(7) "Devisee" includes legatee, and "legatee" includes devisee.
15	(8) "Distributee" denotes those persons who are entitled to the
16	real and personal property of a decedent under a will, under the
17	statutes of intestate succession, or under IC 29-1-4-1.
18	(9) "Estate" denotes the real and personal property of the decedent
19	or protected person, as from time to time changed in form by sale,
20	reinvestment, or otherwise, and augmented by any accretions and
21	
	additions thereto and substitutions therefor and diminished by any decreases and distributions therefrom.
22	
23	(10) "Expenses of administration" includes expenses incurred
24 25	by or on behalf of a decedent's estate in the collection of
	assets, the payment of debts, and the distribution of property
26 27	to the persons entitled to the property, including funeral
27	expenses, expenses of a tombstone, expenses incurred in the
28	disposition of the decedent's body, executor's commissions,
29	attorney's fees, and miscellaneous expenses.
30	(10) (11) "Fiduciary" includes a:
31	(A) personal representative;
32	(B) guardian;
33	(C) conservator;
34	(D) trustee; and
35	(E) person designated in a protective order to act on behalf of
36	a protected person.
37	(11) (12) "Heirs" denotes those persons, including the surviving
38	spouse, who are entitled under the statutes of intestate succession
39	to the real and personal property of a decedent on the decedent's
40	death intestate, unless otherwise defined or limited by the will.
41	(12) (13) "Incapacitated" has the meaning set forth in
42	IC 29-3-1-7.5.



1	(13) (14) "Interested persons" means heirs, devisees, spouses
2	creditors, or any others having a property right in or claim agains
3	the estate of a decedent being administered. This meaning may
4	vary at different stages and different parts of a proceeding and
5	must be determined according to the particular purpose and
6	matter involved.
7	(14) (15) "Issue" of a person, when used to refer to persons who
8	take by intestate succession, includes all lawful lineal descendants
9	except those who are lineal descendants of living linea
10	descendants of the intestate.
11	(15) (16) "Lease" includes an oil and gas lease or other minera
12	lease.
13	(16) (17) "Letters" includes letters testamentary, letters of
14	administration, and letters of guardianship.
15	(17) (18) "Minor" or "minor child" or "minority" refers to any
16	person under the age of eighteen (18) years.
17	(18) (19) "Mortgage" includes deed of trust, vendor's lien, and
18	chattel mortgage.
19	(19) (20) "Net estate" refers to the real and personal property of
20	a decedent less the allowances provided under IC 29-1-4-1 and
21	enforceable claims against the estate.
22	(20) (21) "Person" includes natural persons and corporations
23	means:
24	(A) an individual;
25	(B) a corporation;
26	(C) a trust;
27	(D) a limited liability company;
28	(E) a partnership;
29	(F) a business trust;
30	(G) an estate;
31	(H) an association;
32	(I) a joint venture;
33	(J) a government or political subdivision;
34	(K) an agency;
35	(L) an instrumentality; or
36	(M) any other legal or commercial entity.
37	(21) (22) "Personal property" includes interests in goods, money
38	choses in action, evidences of debt, and chattels real.
39	(22) (23) "Personal representative" includes executor
40	administrator, administrator with the will annexed, administrator
41	de bonis non, and special administrator.
42	(23) (24) "Probate estate" denotes the property transferred at the



1	death of a decedent under the decedent's will or under IC 29-1-2,
2	in the case of a decedent dying intestate.
3	(24) (25) "Property" includes both real and personal property.
4	(25) (26) "Protected person" has the meaning set forth in
5	IC 29-3-1-13.
6	(26) (27) "Real property" includes estates and interests in land,
7	corporeal or incorporeal, legal or equitable, other than chattels
8	real.
9	(27) (28) "Will" includes all wills, testaments, and codicils. The
10	term also includes a testamentary instrument which merely
11	appoints an executor or revokes or revives another will.
12	(b) The following rules of construction apply throughout this article
13	unless otherwise apparent from the context:
14	(1) The singular number includes the plural and the plural number
15	includes the singular.
16	(2) The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter.
17	SECTION 16. IC 29-1-8-10 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
18	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
19	1, 2015]: Sec. 10. (a) This section applies only to a nonprobate
20	transfer (as defined in IC 32-17-13-1) by a transferee that is a
21	testamentary trust established in a will that is admitted to probate
22	under this article.
23	(b) All of the following apply to a nonprobate transfer described
24	in subsection (a):
25	(1) The nonprobate transfer is considered effective upon the
26	decedent's death, if the decedent's will is admitted to probate,
27	regardless of when the will is admitted to probate.
28	(2) The nonprobate transfer:
29	(A) does not constitute part of the estate (as defined in
30	IC 29-1-1-3); and
31	(B) is not subject to claims other than as provided in
32	IC 32-17-13.
33	(3) The nonprobate transfer is not considered the decedent's
34	transfer to the testamentary trust by the decedent's will for all
35	other purposes of the Indiana Code.
36	SECTION 17. IC 29-1-14-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.99-2013,
37	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
38	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) All claims shall be classified in one (1) of
39	the following classes. If the applicable assets of the estate are
40	insufficient to pay all claims in full, the personal representative shall
41	make payment in the following order:

(1) Costs and expenses of administration, except funeral



1	expenses, expenses of a tombstone, and expenses incurred in
2 3	the disposition of the decedent's body.
	(2) Reasonable funeral expenses, expenses of a tombstone , and
4 5	expenses incurred in the disposition of the decedent's body.
	However, in any estate in which the decedent was a recipient of
6 7	public assistance under IC 12-1-1 through IC 12-1-12 (before its
8	repeal) or any of the following, the amount of funeral expenses
9	having priority over any claim for the recovery of public
-	assistance shall not exceed the limitations provided for under
10	IC 12-14-6, IC 12-14-17, and IC 12-14-21: TANF assistance.
11 12	
13	TANF burials.
	TANF IMPACT/J.O.B.S.
14	Temporary Assistance to Other Needy Families (TAONF)
15	assistance.
16	ARCH.
17	Blind relief.
18	Child care.
19	Child welfare adoption assistance.
20	Child welfare adoption opportunities.
21	Child welfare assistance.
22	Child welfare child care improvement.
23	Child welfare child abuse.
24	Child welfare child abuse and neglect prevention.
25	Child welfare children's victim advocacy program.
26	Child welfare foster care assistance.
27	Child welfare independent living.
28	Child welfare medical assistance to wards.
29	Child welfare program review action group (PRAG).
30	Child welfare special needs adoption.
31	Food Stamp administration.
32	Health care for indigent (HCI).
33	ICES.
34	IMPACT (food stamps).
35	Title IV-D (ISETS or a successor statewide automated support
36	enforcement system).
37	Title IV-D child support administration.
38	Title IV-D child support enforcement (parent locator).
39	Medicaid assistance.
40	Medical services for inmates and patients (590).
41	Room and board assistance (RBA).
42	Refugee social service.



1	Refugee resettlement.
2	Repatriated citizens.
3	SSI burials and disabled examinations.
4	Title XIX certification.
5	(3) Allowances made under IC 29-1-4-1.
6	(4) All debts and taxes having preference under the laws of the
7	United States.
8	(5) Reasonable and necessary medical expenses of the las
9	sickness of the decedent, including compensation of persons
10	attending the decedent.
11	(6) All debts and taxes having preference under the laws of this
12	state; but no personal representative shall be required to pay any
13	taxes on any property of the decedent unless such taxes are due
14	and payable before possession thereof is delivered by the persona
15	representative pursuant to the provisions of IC 29-1.
16	(7) All other claims allowed.
17	(b) No preference shall be given in the payment of any claim over
18	any other claim of the same class, nor shall a claim due and payable be
19	entitled to a preference over claims not due.
20	SECTION 18. IC 29-3-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.83-2014
21	SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
22	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), by a
23	properly executed power of attorney, a parent of a minor or a guardian
23 24 25	(other than a temporary guardian) of a protected person may delegate
	to another person for:
26	(1) any period during which the care and custody of the minor or
27	protected person is entrusted to an institution furnishing care
28	custody, education, or training; or
29	(2) a period not exceeding twelve (12) months;
30	any powers regarding health care, support, custody, or property of the
31	minor or protected person. A delegation described in this subsection is
32	effective immediately unless otherwise stated in the power of attorney
33	(b) A parent of a minor or a guardian of a protected person may no
34	delegate under subsection (a) the power to:
35	(1) consent to the marriage or adoption of a protected person who
36	is a minor; or
37	(2) petition the court to request the authority to petition for
38	dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or annulment of
39	marriage on behalf of a protected person as provided under
10	IC 29-3-9-12.2.

(c) A person having a power of attorney executed under subsection

(a) has and shall exercise, for the period during which the power is



41

- effective, all other authority of the parent or guardian respecting the **health care**, support, custody, or property of the minor or protected person except any authority expressly excluded in the written instrument delegating the power. However, The parent or guardian remains responsible for any act or omission of the person having the power of attorney with respect to the affairs, property, and person of the minor or protected person as though the power of attorney had never been executed.
- (d) Except as otherwise stated in the power of attorney delegating powers under this section, a delegation of powers under this section may be revoked by a written instrument of revocation that:
 - (1) identifies the power of attorney revoked; and
 - (2) is signed by the:

- (A) parent of a minor; or
- (B) guardian of a protected person;

who executed the power of attorney.

SECTION 19. IC 30-4-2.1-11.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 11.1. Except as provided in section 11 of this chapter, if a trust refers to a writing of any kind, the referenced writing, whether subsequently amended or revoked, as it existed at the time of the execution of the trust, shall be given the same effect as if set forth at length in the trust, if the referenced writing is clearly identified in the trust and is in existence at the time of the execution of the trust.

SECTION 20. IC 30-5-5-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.143-2009, SECTION 30, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,2015]: Sec. 16. (a) This section does not prohibit an individual capable of consenting to the individual's own health care or to the health care of another from consenting to health care administered in good faith under the religious tenets and practices of the individual requiring health care.

- (b) Language conferring general authority with respect to health care powers means the principal authorizes the attorney in fact to do the following:
 - (1) Employ or contract with servants, companions, or health care providers to care for the principal.
 - (2) If the attorney in fact is an individual, Consent to or refuse health care for the principal who is an individual in accordance with IC 16-36-4 and IC 16-36-1 by properly executing and attaching to the power of attorney a declaration or appointment, or both.



nedical records, concerning
nedical records, concerning
cipal's behalf.
of the principal's body,
g declaration on behalf of
9-2-19.
ENDED BY P.L.36-2011,
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
tions apply throughout this
nated or entitled to receive
death under a transfer on
a written instrument other
peneficiary of a transfer on
written instrument agreed
erms and conditions of an
ty" means incorporeal
credits, shares of stock
indebtedness, and other
who hold property as joint
lowever, the term does not
property as tenants by the
n of lineal descendants per
eneficiary designation to
ovided in section 22 of this
ersons who have a right to
on death transfer.
0 1 1 1 1 1
n" means holding property
n" means holding property form or other written
form or other written



1	(C) designates the beneficiary.
2	(8) (9) "Person" means an individual, a sole proprietorship, a
3	partnership, an association, a fiduciary, a trustee, a corporation,
4	a limited liability company, or any other business entity.
5	(9) (10) "Proof of death" means a death certificate or a record or
6	report that is prima facie proof or evidence of an individual's
7	death.
8	(10) (11) "Property" means any present or future interest in real
9	property, intangible personal property, (as defined in
10	IC 6-4.1-1-5), or tangible personal property. (as defined in
11	IC 6-4.1-1-13). The term includes:
12	(A) a right to direct or receive payment of a debt;
13	(B) a right to direct or receive payment of money or other
14	benefits due under a contract, account agreement, deposit
15	agreement, employment contract, or trust or by operation of
16	law;
17	(C) a right to receive performance remaining due under a
18	contract;
19	(D) a right to receive payment under a promissory note or a
20	debt maintained in a written account record;
21	(E) rights under a certificated or uncertificated security;
22	(F) rights under an instrument evidencing ownership of
23	property issued by a governmental agency; and
24	(G) rights under a document of title (as defined in
25	IC 26-1-1-201).
26	(11) (12) "Registration in beneficiary form" means titling of an
27	account record, certificate, or other written instrument that:
28	(A) provides evidence of ownership of property in the name of
29	the owner;
30	(B) directs ownership of the property to be transferred upon
31	the death of the owner to the designated beneficiary; and
32	(C) designates the beneficiary.
33	(12) (13) "Security" means a share, participation, or other interest
34	in property, in a business, or in an obligation of an enterprise or
35	other issuer. The term includes a certificated security, an
36	uncertificated security, and a security account.
37	(14) "Tangible personal property" means corporeal personal
38	property, such as goods, wares, and merchandise.
39	(13) (15) "Transfer on death deed" means a deed that conveys an
40	interest in real property to a grantee by beneficiary designation.
41	(14) (16) "Transfer on death transfer" refers to a transfer of
42	property that takes effect upon the death of the owner under a



1	beneficiary designation made under this chapter.
2	(15) (17) "Transferring entity" means a person who:
3	(A) owes a debt or is obligated to pay money or benefits;
4	(B) renders contract performance;
5	(C) delivers or conveys property; or
6	(D) changes the record of ownership of property on the books.
7	records, and accounts of an enterprise or on a certificate or
8	document of title that evidences property rights.
9	The term includes a governmental agency, business entity, or
10	transfer agent that issues certificates of ownership or title to
11	property and a person acting as a custodial agent for an owner's
12	property. However, the term does not include a governmental
13	office charged with endorsing, entering, or recording the transfer
14	of real property in the public records.
15	SECTION 22. IC 34-30-2-71 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
16	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 71. IC 16-36-1-10
17	(Concerning a health care provider who acts or declines to act in
18	reliance on the consent or refusal to consent of an individual who a
19	representative that the provider believes is authorized to do so).



COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Civil Law, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 355, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Page 11, delete lines 36 through 42.

Delete pages 12 through 20.

Page 21, delete lines 1 through 11.

Page 25, delete lines 38 through 42.

Delete page 26.

Page 27, delete lines 1 through 27.

Page 27, line 38, after "regarding" insert "health care,".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 355 as introduced.)

ZAKAS, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 8, Nays 0.

