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CLASSIFICATION	
Classification is a legal conclusion	
	-
 Must be supported by findings of fact (or a stipulation) 	
COA says classification needs:	
Date property was acquired	
Who acquired the property and how Date of marriage	
Date of separation (also value on DOS)	
• (also value on DOS)	
	1
BURDEN OF PROOF	
Down pooling monited along if to the provided of the state of the stat	
Party seeking marital classification must go first Property interest acquired during the marriage	-
By either or both spouses	
Owned on DOS Value on DOS	
- value oil DO3	
Burden shifts to party seeking to show separate property interest	
	I

CATEGORIES OF SEPARATE PROPERTY

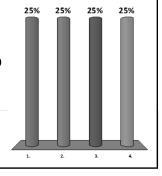
- Property acquired before marriage
- · Property acquired by a spouse by gift or bequest
- Property acquired in exchange of separate property
- Passive appreciation of separate property during marriage
- Passive income earned from separate property during marriage
- · Nontransferable professional licenses

BURDENS OF PROOF

- Appreciation of separate property during the marriage is presumed active and therefore marital
- Burden of tracing value acquired during the marriage always on person seeking separate classification
- No presumptions re: debt or value/property/debt acquired after DOS
 - Except appreciation/depreciation of marital property after DOS and before DOD is presumed passive and therefore divisible

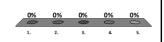
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION?

- 1. Entirely marital
- 2. Entirely separate
- 3. \$25,000 separate/\$30,000 marital
- 4. Other

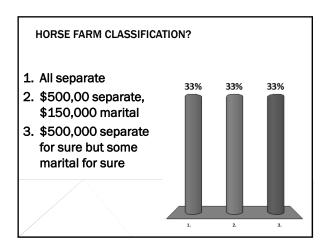


401K CLASSIFICATION?

- 1. \$20,000 plus a reasonable rate of return is separate
- 2. 4/5 marital; 1/5 separate
- 3. All separate
- 4. All marital
- 5. None of the above



JOINT SAVINGS ACCOUNT 1. Most likely all marital 2. \$45,000 marital 3. Other



FARM AFTER TENANCY BY THE ENTIRETY				
Same classification as last problem All marital	50%	50%		
	1.	2.		

DIVISIBLE DEBT

 For payments made before October 1, 2013, any increase or decrease in marital debt is divisible debt

No need to identify 'passive or active' No presumptions apply regarding classification

Divisible debt must be classified and distributed between the parties

Subject to general presumption that an equal distribution is equitable, divisible debt is distributed in discretion of trial court

Trial court should consider the source of payment for any decrease in marital debt. See Bodle v. Bodle, 221 NC App 29 (2012)

POSTSEPARATION DEBT PAYMENTS

Payments of marital debt made by one or both spouses on or after October 1, 2013 will not be divisible debt

- After that date, only passive increases and decreases in marital debt are divisible property

Trial court has discretion to determine appropriate way to account for postseparation payments

- Distribution factor
- "Credit"

