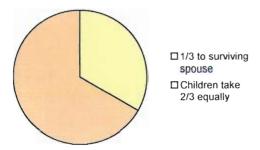
Texas Descent and Distribution¹

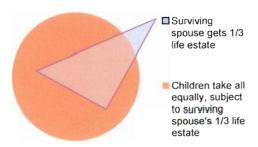
The Legal Effect of Not Having a Will (for decedents dying after 9/1/1993)

1. Married Person with Child[ren] or Other Descendants

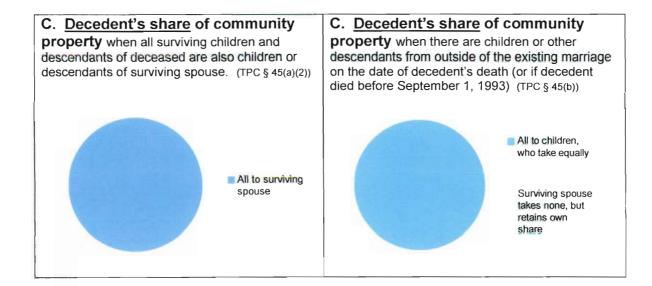
A. Decedent's separate personal property (all that is not real property) (TPC § 38(b)(1))



B. Decedent's separate real property (TPC § 38(b)(1))



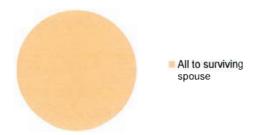
All separate real property will be owned outright by decedent's child[ren] or other descendants when surviving spouse dies.



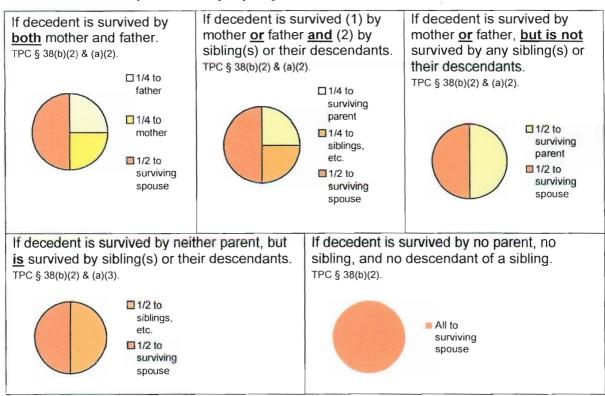
¹ The charts in this handout illustrate the general rules of descent and distribution under Texas law. In addition to the statutory references noted throughout, see § 43 of the Texas Probate Code, Determination of Per Capita and Per Stirpes Distribution, as well as the following sections: § 40, Inheritance By and From an Adopted Child; § 41, Matters Affecting and Not Affecting the Right to Inherit; § 42, Inheritance Rights of Children; § 44, Advancements; and § 47, Requirement of Survival by 120 Hours.

2. Married Person with No Child or Descendant

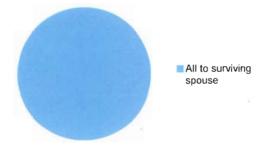
A. Decedent's separate personal property (all that is not real property) (TPC § 38(b)(1))



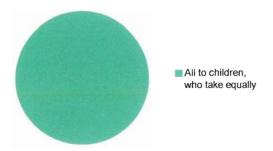
B. Decedent's separate real property (TPC § 38(b)(2))



C. Decedent's share of community property (TPC § 45(a)(1))

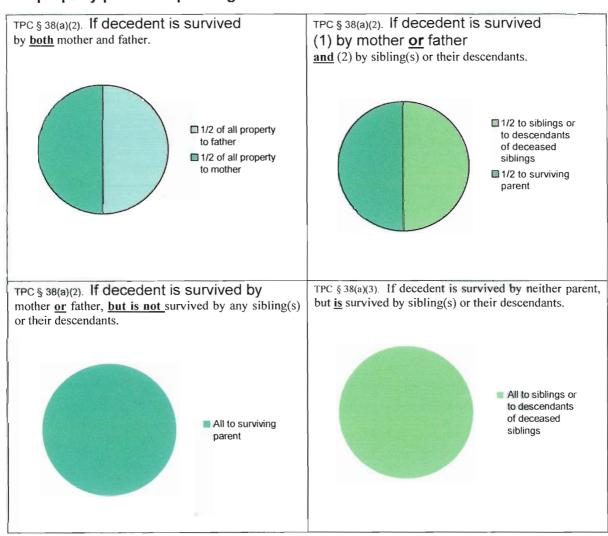


3. Unmarried Person with Child[ren] or Other Descendants (TPC § 38(a)(1))



4. Unmarried Person with No Child or Descendant

All property passes depending on who survived the decedent:1



¹ If none of the four situations above applies, see TPC § 38(a)(4).