

FIRST CODICIL TO LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JARVIS B JONES

I, Jarvis B Jones, of 31 Davis Avenue, Manchester, NH 03108, declare this to be my First Codicil (this "Codicil") to the Last Will and Testament created by me on November 10, 2017 (my "Last Will and Testament").

1. My Last Will and Testament shall be amended and modified as set forth herein below.
2. Article V shall be deleted in its entirety.
3. If any statement in this First Codicil contradicts or conflicts with my Last Will and Testament, this Codicil shall control.
4. In all other respects I reaffirm and republish my Last Will and Testament as referenced above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Jarvis B Jones, have signed my name below, on this 17 day of January, 2018.

Testator Signature

SIGNED AND DECLARED by Jarvis B Jones, in our joint presence to be his First Codicil to Last Will and Testament, and remaining in his presence, and in the presence of each other, and at his request, we signed as attesting witnesses, this clause having first been read aloud.

First Witness

First Witness Signature

(date)

First Witness Name

First Witness Address

First Witness City, State and Zip Code

Second Witness

Second Witness Signature (date)

Second Witness Name

Second Witness Address

Second Witness City, State and Zip Code

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

What is a Codicil to Will?

A Codicil to Will, or Codicil, is a written document altering, amending, explaining, revoking, or adding to a previously executed Last Will and Testament, or Last Will. A Codicil is needed to reflect any important changes in your life and the impact they have on the dispositions and arrangements after your death you had previously made in a properly executed Last Will.

Here are some other names:

- Amendment to Will
- Amendment to Last Will and Testament
- Addendum to Will
- Addendum to Last Will and Testament
- Will Modification
- Last Will and Testament Modification

When Do I Need One?

A Codicil should be used for minor changes and alterations to your original will. It should not substantially change the meaning of the original will or affect the overall purpose of the original will.

Here are some ways it can be used:

- **Change the Executor:** The executor is the person you appoint to handle the distribution of your estate and make sure the directions in your Last Will are followed. If for whatever reason you want to change the executor named in your original will, you have the right to do so.
- **Appoint a Guardian:** If you get a dog after you executed your Last Will, you can update it by appointing a guardian to take responsibility of your four-legged friend after you pass.
- **Redistribute Assets:** If you become invested in a new charity, or if a named beneficiary dies or otherwise leaves your life, you can change the original distribution of assets in your Last Will.
- **Distribute New Assets:** If you have purchased new property, you can update your Last Will by detailing how the new assets will be distributed.

- **Plan Your Funeral:** Perhaps you recently decided that you don't want to have a traditional burial and want your ashes scattered across the Pacific Ocean. You can change just that part of your original will, rather than rewriting the entire thing.

- **Correct Mistakes:** If you discover one of your beneficiaries' name is misspelled or one of your personal items is improperly described, it is important to correct that mistake to avoid confusion later.

You should keep in mind that if you are substantially altering your Last Will, you are better off revoking it and drafting a new will rather than using a Codicil. The more complicated a Codicil, the higher likelihood of future disputes and unenforceability. The original will and each Codicil needs to be proven to be true and authentic statements of your wishes during the probate process, which can create unnecessary confusion and aggravation for your loved ones.

A Codicil should not be used when (1) the changes are inherently different from the heart or nature of the distributions of the original will (2) all or most of the gifts have been destroyed or sold, (3) the testator divorces, marries, or has a falling out with a beneficiary (4) a new child is born or adopted, (5) the testator undergoes a large change in financial status, or (5) it will create any uncertainty or ambiguities.

A Codicil also requires that the testator abide by the same formal execution requirements as a will, so the process is not any simpler than creating a new will. Therefore, unless you are making very minor changes, creating a new will may be advisable in most situations.

The Consequences of Not Using One

Life is ever changing and unpredictable, and sometimes the circumstances in your life change enough to warrant a revision to your Last Will. However, if you want to make a change, you can't simply just cross out the unwanted provisions and write in new ones. Without a Codicil, you will be unable to have your Last Will reflect the changes in your life, thus leaving nothing or the wrong items to loved ones or even the wrong people.