Senate Study Bill 1106

SENATE FILE BY (PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY BILL BY CHAIRPERSON REDFERN)

Passed	Senate,	Date	 Passed	House,	Date	
Vote:	Ayes	Nays	 Vote:	Ayes	Nays	
	- Ap	proved		_	_	

A BILL FOR

1 An Act relating to the Iowa probate code, including provisions relating to state inheritance, gift taxes, and trusts and including an applicability date provision. 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA: 5 TLSB 1411XC 80 6 rh/cl/14

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1 1 Section 1. Section 450.1, Code 2003, is amended by 2 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

450.1 DEFINITIONS == CONSTRUCTION.

- 5 1. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context 6 otherwise requires:
- 1 a. "Internal Revenue Code" means the same as defined in 8 section 422.3.
- b. "Person" includes plural as well as singular, and 9 1 10 artificial as well as natural persons.
- 1 11 c. "Personal representative" means an administrator,
- 1 12 executor, or trustee as each is defined in section 633.3. 1 13 d. "Real estate or real property" for the purpose of 1 14 appraisal under this chapter means real estate which is the 1 15 land and appurtenances, including structures affixed thereto.
- "Stepchild" means the child of a person who was married 1 17 to the decedent at the time of the decedent's death, or the 1 18 child of a person to whom the decedent was married, which 19 person died during the marriage to the decedent.
 20 2. This chapter shall not be construed to confer upon a
- 1 21 county attorney authority to represent the state in any case, 22 and the county attorney shall represent the department of 23 revenue and finance only when specially authorized by the 1 24 department to do so.
 - 25 Sec. 2. Section 450.2, Code 2003, is amended by striking 26 the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 27 450.2 TAXABLE ESTATES AND PROPERTY.
- 1 27 1 28 The following estates and property and any interest in or 29 income from any of the following estates and property, which 30 pass from the decedent owner in any manner described in this 1 31 chapter, are subject to tax as provided in this chapter:
 - 32 1. Real estate and tangible personal property located in 33 this state regardless of whether the decedent was a resident 34 of this state at death.
 - Intangible personal property owned by a decedent 35 domiciled in this state.
 - Sec. 3. Section 450.3, subsection 2, Code 2003, is amended to read as follows:
- 2. By deed, grant, sale, gift, or transfer made within three years of the death of the grantor or donor, which is not 6 a bona fide sale for an adequate and full consideration in 7 money or money's worth and which is in excess of the annual 8 gift tax exclusion allowable for each donee under section 9 2503, subsections $\frac{b}{b}$ (b) and $\frac{e}{b}$ (e), of the Internal Revenue 10 Code. If both spouses consent, a gift made by one spouse to a 11 person who is not the other spouse is considered, for the 12 purposes of this subsection, as made one half by each spouse 2 13 under the same terms and conditions provided for in section 2 14 2513 of the Internal Revenue Code. The net market value of a 2 15 transfer described in this subsection shall be the net market 2 16 value determined as of the date of the transfer.
- Sec. 4. Section 450.20, unnumbered paragraph 1, Code 2003, 2 17
- 2 18 is amended to read as follows: It The department of revenue and finance shall also keep a 2 20 separate record of any deferred estate upon which the tax due 2 21 is not paid within fifteen months from on or before the last

22 day of the ninth month after the death of the decedent, 2 23 showing substantially the same facts as are required in other 2 24 cases, and also showing: Sec. 5. Section 633.527, Code 2003, is amended to read as 2 26 follows: 2 27 633.527 LIMITATION OF APPLICATION. Sections 633.523, 633.524 and 633.526 shall not apply in 28 2 29 the case of wills, living trusts, deeds, or contracts of 2 30 insurance, or other contracts wherein provision has been made 31 for distribution of property different from the provisions of 32 said those sections. Sec. 6. Section 633.1102, subsection 3, Code 2003, is 2 33 2 34 amended to read as follows: 3. "Competency" means any one of the following:
a. In the case of a revocable transfer, "competency" means 2 35 the degree of understanding required to execute a will. 3 b. In the case of an irrevocable transfer, "competency" 3 4 means the degree of understanding required to execute a 5 contract ability to understand the effect the gift may have on 6 the future financial security of the donor and anyone who may 7 be dependent on the donor. c. In other circumstances not clearly relating to a 3 9 revocable or irrevocable transfer, "competency" means the 10 ability to make rational decisions regarding one's financial 3 11 affairs. Sec. 7. Section 633.1105, Code 2003, is amended to read as 3 13 follows: 633.1105 TRUST PROVISIONS CONTROL. 3 15 The provisions of a trust shall always control and take 3 16 precedence over any section of this trust code to the 3 17 contrary. <u>If a provision of the trust instrument makes any</u> 3 18 section of this trust code inapplicable to a trust, the common 3 19 law shall apply to any issues raised by such provision. Sec. 8. <u>NEW SECTION</u>. 633.1108 GOVERNING LAW. 1. A trust not created by will is validly created if its 3 20 3 22 creation complies with the law of the jurisdiction in which 3 23 the trust instrument was executed, or the law of the 3 24 jurisdiction in which at the time the trust was created the 3 25 settlor was domiciled, had a place of abode, or was a 3 26 national. 3 27 2. The meaning and effect of the terms of the trust 3 28 created by will shall be determined by any of the following: a. Except as provided in paragraph "c", the law of the 3 30 jurisdiction designated in the terms of the trust, on the 3 31 condition that at the time the trust was created the 3 32 designated jurisdiction had a substantial relationship to the 33 trust. A jurisdiction has a substantial relationship to the 34 trust if it is the residence or domicile of the settlor or of 35 any qualified beneficiary, the location of a substantial 1 portion of the assets of the trust, or a place where the 2 trustee was domiciled or had a place of business.
3 b. Except as provided in paragraph "c", in the absence of 4 4 4 a controlling designation in the terms of the trust, the law 4 5 of the jurisdiction that has the most significant relationship 4 6 to the matter at issue. c. As to real property, the law of the jurisdiction where the real property is located. 4 8 Sec. 9. Section 633.2102, Code 2003, is amended to read as 4 9 4 10 follows: 4 11 633.2102 REQUIREMENTS FOR VALIDITY. 4 12 1. A trust is created only if all of the following 4 13 elements are satisfied: 4 14 a. The settlor was competent and indicated an intention to 4 15 create a trust. 4 16 b. The same person is not the sole trustee and sole 4 17 beneficiary. 4 18 c. The trust has a definite beneficiary or a beneficiary 4 19 who will be definitely ascertained within the period of the 4 20 applicable rule against perpetuities, unless the trust is a 4 21 charitable trust, an honorary trust, or a trust for pets. 4 22 d. The trustee has duties to perform. 23 2. A definite or definitely ascertainable beneficiary 24 includes a beneficiary or class of beneficiaries designated 4 23 4 25 under a power to select the beneficiaries granted by the terms 4 26 of the trust to the trustee or another person. A power in a 27 trustee to select a beneficiary from an indefinite class is 4 28 valid. If the power is not exercised within a reasonable 4 29 time, the power fails and the property passes to the person or 4 30 persons who would have taken the property had the power not 4 31 been conferred. <u>A trust is not merged or invalid because a person,</u>

including but not limited to the settlor of the trust, 34 may become the sole trustee and the sole holder of the present 35 beneficial interest in the trust, provided that one or more
1 other persons hold a beneficial interest in the trust, whether
2 such interest be vested or contingent, present, or future, and 3 whether created by express provision of the instrument or as a 4 result of reversion to the settlor's estate.

Sec. 10. Section 633.2103, subsections 2 and 3, Code 2003,

6 are amended to read as follows:

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- 2. If an owner of property declares that property is held 8 upon a trust for which a written instrument is required, the 9 written instrument evidencing the trust must be signed by the 5 10 settlor according to one of the following: 11

a. Before or at the time of the declaration.b. After the time of the declaration but before the

5 13 settlor has transferred the property.

5 14 3. If an owner of property while living transfers property 5 15 to another person to hold upon a trust for which a written instrument is required, the written instrument evidencing the 16 5 17 trust must be signed according to one of the following: 5 18

By the settlor, concurrently with or before the a. 5 19 transfer.

b. By the trustee, concurrently with or before the 21 transfer, or after the transfer but before the trustee has 22 transferred the property to a third person.

Sec. 11. Section 633.2103, Code 2003, is amended by adding

5 24 the following new subsection:

NEW SUBSECTION. 4. Oral trusts that have not been reduced 5 26 to writing as specified in this section are not enforceable. 27 This section does not affect the power of a court to declare a 28 resulting or constructive trust in the appropriate case or to 29 order other relief where appropriate. 30

Sec. 12. Section 633.4105, subsection 2, paragraph b,

5 31 subparagraph (2), Code 2003, is amended to read as follows:
5 32 (2) By a person appointed by the court on petition of an
5 33 interested person or of a person named as trustee by the terms
5 34 of the trust. The court, in selecting a trustee, shall 35 consider any nomination made by the adult beneficiaries and 1 representatives of any minor and incompetent beneficiaries as designated in section 633.6303.

Sec. 13. Section 633.4107, subsection 2, Code 2003, is 4 amended by adding the following new paragraph:

NEW PARAGRAPH. ee. If the trustee merges with another 6 institution or the location or place of administration of the trust changes.

Sec. 14. Section 633.4207, Code 2003, is amended by 9 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the 6 10 following:

633.4207 DIRECTORY POWERS.

- 1. While a trust is revocable, the trustee may follow a 6 13 written direction of the settlor that is contrary to the terms 6 14 of the trust.
- If the terms of the trust confer upon a person other 6 16 than the settlor of a revocable trust power to direct certain 17 actions of the trustee, the trustee shall act in accordance 6 18 with an exercise of the power unless the trustee knows the 6 19 attempted exercise violates the terms of the trust or the 6 20 trustee knows that the person holding the power is 6 21 incompetent.
- 3. A person other than a beneficiary who holds a power to direct is presumptively a fiduciary who is required to act in 4 good faith with regard to the purposes of the trust and the 6 22 6 25 interests of the beneficiaries. The holder of a power to 6 26 direct is liable for any loss that results from a breach of a

27 fiduciary duty.
28 Sec. 15. Section 633.4213, subsections 1, 3, 6, and 7, 6 29 Code 2003, are amended to read as follows:

1. The trustee shall inform each qualified beneficiary of 31 the beneficiary's right to receive an annual accounting and a 32 copy of the trust instrument. The trustee shall also inform 33 each qualified beneficiary about the process necessary to 6 34 obtain an annual accounting or a copy of the trust instrument, 6 35 if not provided. The trustee shall further inform the each qualified beneficiary whether the beneficiary will, or will 2 not, receive an annual accounting if the beneficiary fails to 3 take any action. If a <u>qualified</u> beneficiary has previously 4 been provided the notice required by this section, additional 5 notice shall not be required due to a change of trustees or a 6 change in the composition of the qualified beneficiaries.

3. A trustee of an irrevocable trust shall provide 8 annually to each adult beneficiary and the representative of

9 any minor or incompetent beneficiary who may receive a 7 10 distribution of income or principal during the accounting time 7 11 period, an accounting, unless an accounting has been waived 7 12 specifically for a particular that accounting time period. 7 13 6. The format and content of an accounting required by 7 14 this section shall be within the discretion of the trustee, if 15 as long as sufficient to reasonably inform the beneficiary of 7 16 the condition and activities of the trust during the accounting period. 7 18

7. This section does not apply to any trust created prior 19 to July 1, 2002. This section applies to any trust con 20 or after July 1, 2002, unless the trustor settlor has This section applies to any trust created on 7 21 specifically waived the requirements of this section in the 22 trust instrument. Waiver of this section shall not bar any 7 23 beneficiary's common=law right to an accounting, and shall not 7 24 provide any immunity to a trustee, acting under the terms of 7 25 the trust, for liability to any beneficiary who discovers 7 26 facts giving rise to a cause of action against the trustee.

Sec. 16. Section 633.4214, subsection 3, paragraph c,

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28 subparagraph (3), Code 2003, is amended to read as follows: 29 (3) A trust, if contributions to the trust which qualify for an annual exclusion under section 2503(c) of the Internal 7 31 Revenue Code of 1986.

Sec. 17. Section 633.4506, subsection 2, paragraph c, Code 2003, is amended to read as follows:

The trustee did not reasonably believe that the 35 beneficiary knew the beneficiary's rights or and that the beneficiary knew material facts known to the trustee or which the trustee should have known.

Section 633.4701, subsection 5, Code 2003, is Sec. 18. 4 amended to read as follows:

5. If both the beneficiary of an interest and any 6 alternate beneficiary of that interest named in the trust die prior to the interest becoming possessory, and neither the beneficiary nor the alternate beneficiary has issue who are living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the 8 10 beneficiary's interest shall be distributed to the takers of the settlor's residuary estate, or, if the trust is the sole taker of the settlor's residuary estate, in accordance with

8 13 section 633.2106. Sec. 19. Section 633.4701, Code 2003, is amended by adding 8 15 the following new subsections:

NEW SUBSECTION. 6. If both the beneficiary of an interest 8 17 and any alternate beneficiary of that interest named in the 8 18 trust die prior to the interest becoming possessory, and both 8 19 the beneficiary and the alternate beneficiary have issue who 8 20 are living on the date the interest becomes possessory, the issue of the beneficiary succeed to the interest of the 8 22 beneficiary. The issue of the alternate beneficiary shall not

8 23 succeed to any part of the interest of the beneficiary.
8 24 NEW SUBSECTION. 7. For the purposes of this section,
8 25 persons appointed under a power of appointment shall be 8 26 considered beneficiaries under this section and takers in 27 default of appointment designated by the instrument creating 28 the power of appointment shall be considered alternate 8 29 beneficiaries under this section.

NEW SUBSECTION. 8. Subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 do 31 not apply to any interest subject to an express condition of 32 survivorship imposed by the terms of the trust. For the 33 purposes of this section, words of survivorship including, but 34 not limited to, "my surviving children", "if a person 35 survives" a named period, and terms of like import, shall be construed to create an express condition of survivorship. 2 Words of survivorship include language requiring survival to the distribution date or to any earlier or unspecified time, 4 whether those words are expressed in condition precedent, 5 condition subsequent, or any other form.

NEW SUBSECTION. 9. If an interest to which this section applies is given to a class, other than a class described as "issue", "descendants", "heirs of the body", "heirs", "kin", "relatives", or "family", or a class described by 10 language of similar import, the members of the class who are 11 living on the date on which the class becomes entitled to 12 possession or enjoyment of the interest shall be considered as alternate beneficiaries under this section. However, neither 9 14 the residuary beneficiaries under the settlor's will nor the 9 15 settlor's heirs shall be considered as alternate beneficiaries 9 16 for the purposes of this section.

Sec. 20. Section 633.6105, Code 2003, is amended by adding 9 18 the following new subsection:

NEW SUBSECTION. 6. Without precluding the right of the

9 20 court to order, approve, or disapprove a transfer, the 9 21 trustee, in furtherance of the trustee's duty to administer 9 22 the trust at a place appropriate to its purpose or 9 23 administration, and the interests of the beneficiaries, may 9 24 transfer the trust's principal place of administration to 9 25 another state or to a jurisdiction outside the United States. 9 26 Sec. 21. Section 633.6301, subsections 3, 4, and 5, Code 9 27 2003, are amended to read as follows:

- 3. Except to the extent the terms of the trust indicate 29 that the procedures specified are not to apply, a person 9 30 interested in a fiduciary matter may approve a nonjudicial 9 31 settlement containing such terms and conditions as a court 32 could properly approve and represent and bind other persons 33 interested in the fiduciary matter.
- 4. 3. Notice to a person who may represent and bind 9 35 another person under this chapter trust code has the same effect as if notice were given directly to the person represented.

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- 5. 4. The consent of a person who may represent and bind 4 another person under this chapter trust code is binding on the person represented unless the person represented objects to the representation before the consent would otherwise have become effective.
 - Sec. 22. <u>NEW SECTION.</u> 633.6308 NONJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.
- 1. For purposes of this subpart, "interested persons" 10 11 means persons whose consent would be required in order to achieve a binding settlement were the settlement to be 10 13 approved by the court.
- Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 or section 10 15 633.2203, interested persons may enter into a binding 10 16 nonjudicial settlement agreement with respect to any matter 10 17 involving a trust.
- 3. A nonjudicial settlement is valid only to the extent 10 19 the settlement does not violate a material purpose of the 10 20 trust and includes terms and conditions that could be properly 10 21 approved by the court under this trust code or other 10 22 applicable law.
- 4. Matters that may be resolved by a nonjudicial 10 24 settlement agreement include any of the following:
 - The interpretation or construction of the terms of the a. trust.
 - b. The approval of a trustee's report or accounting.
- С. Direction to a trustee to refrain from performing a 10 29 particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or 10 30 desirable power.
- d. The resignation or appointment of a trustee and the 10 32 determination of a trustee's compensation.
- e. The transfer of a trust's principal place of 10 34 administration.
 - f. The liability of a trustee for an action relating to the trust.
 - 5. Any interested person may request the court to approve a nonjudicial settlement agreement, to determine whether the representation provided was adequate, and to determine whether the agreement contains terms and conditions the court could 6 have properly approved.

 - Sec. 23. Section 450.91, Code 2003, is repealed. Sec. 24. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 23 of this Act apply to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2003. EXPLANATION

This bill provides for a number of amendments to the Iowa 11 12 probate code, including provisions relating to state 11 13 inheritance and gift taxes.

The bill amends provisions of Code chapter 450, relating to 11 15 the state inheritance and estate taxes, as follows:

Code section 450.1 is amended to define a stepchild as a 11 17 child of a person who was married to the decedent at the time 11 18 of the decedent's death or a child of a person who died while 11 19 married to the decedent.

11 20 Code section 450.2 is amended to exempt from tax intangible 11 21 personal property owned by a decedent who was not domiciled in 11 22 Iowa.

Code section 450.3, subsection 2, is amended to provide 24 that the net market value of property transferred for less 11 25 than full consideration within three years of the decedent's 11 26 death shall be determined as of the date of the transfer.

11 27 Code section 450.20 is amended to specify that the 11 28 department of revenue and finance must keep a separate record 11 29 of any deferred estate where the tax is not paid on or before

11 30 the last day of the ninth month after the death of the

11 31 decedent.

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Code section 450.91 regarding reciprocal transfer tax 11 33 provisions under which nonresidents are exempt from certain 11 34 taxes on personal property is repealed.
11 35 The foregoing provisions for this bill apply to estates

The foregoing provisions for this bill apply to estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2003.

The bill further provides a number of amendments to the Iowa probate code as follows:

The bill amends provisions of the uniform simultaneous 5 death Act to recognize other contracts in addition to wills, living trusts, deeds, or contracts of insurance that provide provisions for property distribution.

The bill amends the term "competency" with regard to 9 irrevocable transfers to mean the ability to understand the 12 10 effect a gift may have on the future financial security of the 12 11 donor and anyone who may be dependent on the donor.

12 12 The bill provides that if a provision of a trust instrument 12 13 makes any section of the trust code inapplicable to a trust, 12 14 the common law shall apply.

12 15 The bill creates a new provision relating to the applicable 12 16 governing law in regard to a trust created by will and a trust 12 17 not created by will.

12 18 The bill provides that a trust instrument must specify the 12 19 particular duties a trustee must perform as an additional 12 20 requirement which must be met in order for a trust to be 12 21 considered valid. With regard to the validity of a trust, the 12 22 bill also provides that a trustee's power to select a 12 23 beneficiary from an indefinite class is valid, and that a 12 24 trust is not merged or considered invalid because a person is 12 25 or may become both the sole trustee and the sole holder of the 12 26 present beneficial interest in a trust, on the condition that 12 27 one or more other persons hold a beneficial interest in the 12 28 trust.

The bill amends statute of frauds provisions of the trust 12 30 code to specify that all trusts, except constructive and 12 31 resulting trusts, must be in writing.

The bill provides that if the trustee merges with another 12 33 institution or changes the location or place where the trust 12 34 is administered, the court may remove a trustee, or order 12 35 other appropriate relief.

The bill provides that, with respect to the trustee's fiduciary duties, a trustee may follow a settlor's written 3 instructions that are contrary to the terms of the trust while 4 the trust is revocable. The bill further provides that if the 5 terms of the trust authorize a person other than the settlor 6 of a revocable trust to exercise the power to direct the 7 trustee's actions, the trustee shall act in accordance with an 8 exercise of the power unless the trustee knows the person 9 holding the power is incompetent. The bill provides that a 13 10 person other than a beneficiary who holds a power to direct is 13 11 presumptively a beneficiary who is required to act in good 13 12 faith with regard to the purposes of the trust and the 13 13 interests of the beneficiaries, and that the holder of a power 13 14 to direct is liable for any loss that results from a breach of 13 15 a fiduciary duty.
13 16 The bill provides language related to a trustee's duty to

13 17 provide information regarding an annual accounting to a 13 18 qualified beneficiary.

The bill adds certain rules of survivorship with respect to 13 20 future interests under the terms of the trust and includes a 13 21 definition of "alternate beneficiary".

The bill authorizes the trustee to transfer the trust's 13 23 principal place of administration to another state or to a 13 24 jurisdiction outside the United States.

13 25 The bill provides that "interested persons" may enter into 13 26 a binding settlement agreement without court approval with 13 27 respect to the interpretation or construction of the terms of 13 28 the trust, the approval of a trustee's report or accounting, a 13 29 direction to the trustee to refrain from performing a 13 30 particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or 13 31 desirable power, the resignation or appointment of a trustee 13 32 and the trustee's compensation, the transfer of a trust's 13 33 principal place of administration, and the liability of a 13 34 trustee for any trust action. In addition, any interested 13 35 person may request the court to approve the nonjudicial 14 1 settlement agreement. "Interested person" is defined to mean 2 persons whose consent would be required in order to achieve a 3 binding settlement were the settlement to be approved by the

14 4 court. 14 5 LSB 1411XC 80

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