

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact § 64.2-778.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to decanting statute; conditions for second trust.

[S 634]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 64.2-778.1 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 64.2-778.1. Trustee's special power to appoint to a second trust.

A. As used in this section unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Current beneficiary" means a person who is a permissible distributee of trust income or principal.

"Interested distributee" means a current beneficiary who has the power to remove the existing trustee of the original trust and designate as successor trustee a person who may be a "related or subordinate party," as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. § 672(c), with respect to such current beneficiary.

"Interested trustee" means (i) an individual trustee who is a current beneficiary of the original trust or to whom the net income or principal of the original trust would be distributed if the original trust were terminated, (ii) any trustee of the original trust who may be removed and replaced by an interested distributee, or (iii) an individual trustee whose legal obligation to support a beneficiary may be satisfied by distributions of income and principal of the original trust.

"Original trust" means a trust created by an irrevocable inter vivos or testamentary trust instrument pursuant to the terms of which a trustee has a discretionary power to distribute principal or income of the trust to or for the benefit of one or more current beneficiaries.

"Second trust" means a trust created by an irrevocable inter vivos or testamentary trust instrument, the current beneficiaries of which are one or more of the current beneficiaries of the original trust.

B. The trustee of an original trust may, without authorization by the court, exercise the discretionary power to distribute principal or income to or for the benefit of one or more current beneficiaries of the original trust by appointing all or part of the principal or income of the original trust subject to the power in favor of a trustee of a second trust. The trustee of the original trust may exercise this power whether or not there is a current need to distribute principal or income under any standard provided in the terms of the original trust. The trustee's power to appoint trust principal or income in further trust under this section includes the power to create the second trust.

C. The terms of the second trust shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. The beneficiaries of the second trust shall include only beneficiaries of the original trust;

2. If the power to distribute principal or income in the original trust is subject to an ascertainable standard, the power to distribute income or principal in the second trust shall be exercisable in favor of the same current beneficiaries as in the original trust and, unless the court approves otherwise, shall be subject to the same ascertainable standard as in the original trust;

3. A beneficiary who has only a future beneficial interest, vested or contingent, in the original trust shall not have the future beneficial interest accelerated to a present interest in the second trust;

4. The terms of the second trust shall not reduce any fixed income, annuity, or unitrust interest of a beneficiary in the original trust;

5. If any contribution to the original trust qualified for a marital or charitable deduction for federal income, gift, or estate tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, then the second trust shall not contain any provision that, if included in the original trust, would have prevented the original trust from qualifying for the deduction or that would have reduced the amount of the deduction;

6. If contributions to the original trust have been excluded from the gift tax by the application of 26 U.S.C. § 2503(b) or (c), the second trust shall provide that the beneficiary's remainder interest in the contributions shall vest and become distributable no later than the date upon which the interest would have vested and become distributable under the terms of the original trust;

7. If any beneficiary of the original trust has a power of withdrawal over trust property, then either:

a. The terms of the second trust shall provide a power of withdrawal in the second trust identical to the power of withdrawal in the original trust; or

b. Sufficient trust property shall remain in the original trust to satisfy the outstanding power of withdrawal;

8. The terms of the second trust may confer a power of appointment upon a current beneficiary of the original trust. The permissible appointees of the power of appointment conferred upon a beneficiary may include persons who are not beneficiaries of the original trust or the second trust. The power of

57 appointment conferred upon a beneficiary shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 55-12.1 through
58 55-13.3, covering the time at which the permissible period of the rule against perpetuities begins and the
59 law that determines the permissible period of the rule against perpetuities of the original trust; and

60 9. Notwithstanding subdivisions 1 through 8, the power under this section may be exercised to
61 appoint a second trust that is a special needs trust, subject to the other provisions of this section.

62 D. A trustee who is an interested trustee may not exercise the power to appoint under this section.
63 The remaining cotrustee or a majority of the remaining cotrustees who are not interested trustees may
64 exercise the power under this section. If all the trustees are interested trustees, or at the request of any
65 of the trustees, the court may appoint a special fiduciary with authority to exercise the power under this
66 section.

67 E. The exercise of the power under this section shall be:

68 1. Subject to the fiduciary duties of the trustee of the original trust;

69 2. Treated for all purposes as the exercise of a power of appointment in a fiduciary capacity that is
70 not a power exercisable in favor of the trustee individually, the trustee's creditors, the trustee's estate, or
71 the creditors of the trustee's estate;

72 3. Subject to the provisions of §§ 55-12.1 through 55-13.3, covering the time at which the
73 permissible period of the rule against perpetuities begins and the law that determines the permissible
74 period of the rule against perpetuities of the original trust; and

75 4. Permitted regardless of whether the original trust has a spendthrift provision or prohibits
76 amendment or revocation of the original trust.

77 F. The exercise of the power under this section shall be made by a written instrument, signed and
78 acknowledged by the trustee, setting forth the manner of the exercise of the power, the terms of the
79 second trust, and the effective date of the exercise of the power. The instrument shall be filed with the
80 records of the original trust.

81 G. At least 60 days prior to the effective date of the exercise of the power under this section, the
82 trustee of the original trust shall give written notice of the trustee's intent to exercise the power,
83 including a copy of the written instrument made pursuant to subsection F, to (i) the grantor of the
84 original trust, if living; (ii) without regard to the exercise of any power of appointment, the qualified
85 beneficiaries of the original trust as determined under §§ 64.2-701 and 64.2-708, other than the Attorney
86 General, and (iii) all persons acting as advisor or protector of the original trust. The representation
87 provisions of §§ 64.2-714, 64.2-716, 64.2-717, and 64.2-718 shall apply to the notice under this
88 subsection. If all qualified beneficiaries of the original trust waive the notice required by this subsection
89 in a signed written instrument delivered to the trustee of the original trust, the trustee may exercise the
90 power under this section without providing the notice required by this subsection. The receipt of notice
91 under this subsection shall not abrogate any right or remedy of any beneficiary against the trustee under
92 the laws of the Commonwealth other than this section.

93 H. Nothing in this section shall be construed to (i) create or imply a duty of the trustee to exercise
94 the power granted in this section, and no inference of impropriety shall be made as a result of a trustee
95 not exercising the power granted in this section, or (ii) limit the right of any trustee who has a power to
96 appoint property in further trust under the terms of the original trust or by law.

97 I. A trustee or beneficiary may commence a proceeding to approve or disapprove a proposed exercise
98 of the power under this section.

99 J. If accounts for the original trust are filed with the commissioner of accounts, the accounts for the
100 second trust shall be filed with the commissioner of accounts unless the court orders otherwise.

101 K. Subject to the provisions of the governing instrument, this section shall be construed as pertaining
102 to the administration of a trust and shall be available to any trust that is administered under the law of
103 the Commonwealth, regardless of the date the trust was created, unless the governing instrument
104 expressly prohibits the exercise of the power under this section. A provision in the governing instrument
105 that "The provisions of § 64.2-778.1, Code of Virginia, as amended, or any corresponding provision of
106 future law, shall not be used in the administration of this trust" or "My trustee shall not have the power
107 to appoint the income or principal of this trust to another trust" or similar words reflecting such intent
108 shall be sufficient to preclude the application of this section.