CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5052

Chapter 332, Laws of 2005

59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

UNIFORM ESTATE TAX APPORTIONMENT

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1/1/06

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2005 CERTIFICATE YEAS 46 NAYS 0 I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SUBSTITUTE SENATE** BRAD OWEN President of the Senate BILL 5052 as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives Passed by the House April 12, 2005 YEAS 98 NAYS 0 on the dates hereon set forth. THOMAS HOEMANN FRANK CHOPP Secretary Speaker of the House of Representatives Approved May 9, 2005. FILED May 9, 2005 - 3:25 p.m.

> Secretary of State State of Washington

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5052

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2005 Regular Session

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Senators Johnson, Kline and Rockefeller)

READ FIRST TIME 03/02/05.

- AN ACT Relating to uniform estate tax apportionment; adding a new
- 2 chapter to Title 83 RCW; creating a new section; repealing RCW
- 3 83.110.010, 83.110.020, 83.110.030, 83.110.040, 83.110.050, 83.110.060,
- 4 83.110.070, 83.110.080, 83.110.090, 83.110.900, 83.110.901, 83.110.902,
- 5 83.110.903, and 83.110.904; and providing an effective date.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as
- 8 the Washington Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 2005.
- 9 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. DEFINITIONS. The following definitions
- 10 apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires
- 11 otherwise.
- 12 (1) "Apportionable estate" means the value of the gross estate as
- 13 finally determined for purposes of the estate tax to be apportioned
- 14 reduced by:
- 15 (a) Any claim or expense allowable as a deduction for purposes of
- 16 the tax;
- 17 (b) The value of any interest in property that, for purposes of the

- tax, qualifies for a marital or charitable deduction or otherwise is 1 2 deductible or is exempt; and
- (c) Any amount added to the decedent's gross estate because of a 3 gift tax on transfers made before death. 4
- (2) "Estate tax" means a federal, state, or foreign tax imposed 5 because of the death of an individual and interest and penalties 6 7 associated with the tax. The term does not include an inheritance tax, income tax, or generation-skipping transfer tax other than a 8 generation-skipping transfer tax incurred on a direct skip taking effect at death. 10
- (3) "Gross estate" means, with respect to an estate tax, all 11 interests in property subject to the tax. 12
 - (4) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.
- (5) "Ratable" means apportioned or allocated pro rata according to 18 the relative values of interests to which the term is to be applied. 19 20 "Ratably" has a corresponding meaning.
 - (6) "Time-limited interest" means an interest in property which terminates on a lapse of time or on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of an event or which is subject to the exercise of discretion that could transfer a beneficial interest to another person. The term does not include a cotenancy unless the cotenancy itself is a time-limited interest.
 - (7) "Value" means, with respect to an interest in property, fair market value as finally determined for purposes of the estate tax that is to be apportioned, reduced by any outstanding debt secured by the interest without reduction for taxes paid or required to be paid or for any special valuation adjustment.
- 32 (8) "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal 33 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered as of January 1, 2005.
- 34 NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. APPORTIONMENT BY WILL OR OTHER DISPOSITIVE INSTRUMENT. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this 35 36 section, the following rules apply:

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1 (a) To the extent that a provision of a decedent's will provides 2 for the apportionment of an estate tax, the tax must be apportioned 3 accordingly.

- (b) Any portion of an estate tax not apportioned pursuant to (a) of this subsection must be apportioned in accordance with any provision of a revocable trust of which the decedent was the settlor which provides for the apportionment of an estate tax. If conflicting apportionment provisions appear in two or more revocable trust instruments, the provision in the most recently dated instrument prevails. For purposes of this subsection (1)(b):
- (i) A trust is revocable if it was revocable immediately after the trust instrument was executed, even if the trust subsequently becomes irrevocable; and
- (ii) The date of an amendment to a revocable trust instrument is the date of the amended instrument only if the amendment contains an apportionment provision.
- (c) If any portion of an estate tax is not apportioned pursuant to (a) or (b) of this subsection, and a provision in any other dispositive instrument provides that any interest in the property disposed of by the instrument is or is not to be applied to the payment of the estate tax attributable to the interest disposed of by the instrument, the provision controls the apportionment of the tax to that interest.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, and unless the decedent provides to the contrary, the following rules apply:
- (a) If an apportionment provision provides that a person receiving an interest in property under an instrument is to be exonerated from the responsibility to pay an estate tax that would otherwise be apportioned to the interest:
- (i) The tax attributable to the exonerated interest must be apportioned among the other persons receiving interests passing under the instrument; or
- (ii) If the values of the other interests are less than the tax attributable to the exonerated interest, the deficiency must be apportioned ratably among the other persons receiving interests in the apportionable estate that are not exonerated from apportionment of the tax.
- 37 (b) If an apportionment provision provides that an estate tax is to 38 be apportioned to an interest in property a portion of which qualifies

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- for a marital or charitable deduction, the estate tax must first be apportioned ratably among the holders of the portion that does not qualify for a marital or charitable deduction and then apportioned ratably among the holders of the deductible portion to the extent that the value of the nondeductible portion is insufficient.
 - (c) Except as otherwise provided in (d) of this subsection, if an apportionment provision provides that an estate tax be apportioned to property in which one or more time-limited interests exist, other than interests in specified property under section 7 of this act, the tax must be apportioned to the principal of that property, regardless of the deductibility of some of the interests in that property.
 - (d) If an apportionment provision provides that an estate tax is to be apportioned to the holders of interests in property in which one or more time-limited interests exist and a charity has an interest that otherwise qualifies for an estate tax charitable deduction, the tax must first be apportioned, to the extent feasible, to interests in property that have not been distributed to the persons entitled to receive the interests. No tax shall be paid from a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust described in section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code and created during the decedent's life.
 - (3) A provision that apportions an estate tax is ineffective to the extent that it increases the tax apportioned to a person having an interest in the gross estate over which the decedent had no power to transfer immediately before the decedent executed the instrument in which the apportionment direction was made. For purposes of this section, a testamentary power of appointment is a power to transfer the property that is subject to the power.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. STATUTORY APPORTIONMENT OF ESTATE TAXES. To the extent that apportionment of an estate tax is not controlled by an instrument described in section 3 of this act and except as otherwise provided in sections 6 and 7 of this act, the following rules apply:
 - (1) Subject to subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section, the estate tax is apportioned ratably to each person that has an interest in the apportionable estate.
 - (2) A generation-skipping transfer tax incurred on a direct skip

taking effect at death is charged to the person to which the interest in property is transferred.

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- of section 2044 of the Internal Revenue Code or any similar estate tax provision, the difference between the total estate tax for which the decedent's estate is liable and the amount of estate tax for which the decedent's estate would have been liable if the property had not been included in the decedent's gross estate is apportioned ratably among the holders of interests in the property. The balance of the tax, if any, is apportioned ratably to each other person having an interest in the apportionable estate.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided in section 3(2)(d) of this act and except as to property to which section 7 of this act applies, an estate tax apportioned to persons holding interests in property subject to a time-limited interest must be apportioned, without further apportionment, to the principal of that property.
- (5) If the court finds that it is inequitable to apportion interest and penalties in the manner provided in this chapter because of special circumstances, it may direct apportionment thereon in the manner it finds equitable.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. CREDITS AND DEFERRALS. Except as otherwise provided in sections 6 and 7 of this act, the following rules apply to credits and deferrals of estate taxes:
 - (1) A credit resulting from the payment of gift taxes or from estate taxes paid on property previously taxed inures ratably to the benefit of all persons to which the estate tax is apportioned.
 - (2) A credit for state or foreign estate taxes inures ratably to the benefit of all persons to which the estate tax is apportioned, except that the amount of a credit for a state or foreign tax paid by a beneficiary of the property on which the state or foreign tax was imposed, directly or by a charge against the property, inures to the benefit of the beneficiary.
 - (3) If payment of a portion of an estate tax is deferred because of the inclusion in the gross estate of a particular interest in property, the benefit of the deferral inures ratably to the persons to which the estate tax attributable to the interest is apportioned. The burden of any interest charges incurred on a deferral of taxes and the benefit of

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- 1 any tax deduction associated with the accrual or payment of the
- 2 interest charge is allocated ratably among the persons receiving an
- 3 interest in the property.

- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** INSULATED PROPERTY--ADVANCEMENT OF TAX. (1) 5 As used in this section:
 - (a) "Advanced fraction" means a fraction that has as its numerator the amount of the advanced tax and as its denominator the value of the interests in insulated property to which that tax is attributable.
 - (b) "Advanced tax" means the aggregate amount of estate tax attributable to interests in insulated property which is required to be advanced by uninsulated holders under subsection (3) of this section.
 - (c) "Insulated property" means property subject to a time-limited interest which is included in the apportionable estate and is unavailable for payment of an estate tax because of impossibility or impracticability. Insulated property does not include property from which the beneficial holder has the unilateral right to cause distribution to himself or herself.
 - (d) "Uninsulated holder" means a person who has an interest in uninsulated property.
 - (e) "Uninsulated property" means property included in the apportionable estate other than insulated property.
 - (2) If an estate tax is to be advanced pursuant to subsection (3) of this section by persons holding interests in uninsulated property subject to a time-limited interest other than property to which section 7 of this act applies, the tax must be advanced, without further apportionment, from the principal of the uninsulated property.
 - (3) Subject to section 9 (2) and (4) of this act, an estate tax attributable to interests in insulated property must be advanced ratably by uninsulated holders.
 - (4) A court having jurisdiction to determine the apportionment of an estate tax may require a beneficiary of an interest in insulated property to pay all or part of the estate tax otherwise apportioned to the interest if the court finds that it would be substantially more equitable for that beneficiary to bear the tax liability personally than for that part of the tax to be advanced by uninsulated holders.
- 36 (5) Upon payment by an uninsulated holder of estate tax required to 37 be advanced, a court may require the beneficiary of an interest in

insulated property to provide a bond or other security, including a recordable lien on the property of the beneficiary, for repayment of the advanced tax.

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- (6) When a distribution of insulated property is made, each uninsulated holder may recover from the distributee a ratable portion of the advanced fraction of the property distributed. To the extent that undistributed insulated property ceases to be insulated, each uninsulated holder may recover from the property a ratable portion of the advanced fraction of the total undistributed property.
- 10 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** APPORTIONMENT AND RECAPTURE OF SPECIAL 11 ELECTIVE BENEFITS. (1) As used in this section:
- 12 (a) "Special elective benefit" means a reduction in an estate tax 13 obtained by an election for:
- 14 (i) A reduced valuation of specified property that is included in the gross estate;
- 16 (ii) A deduction from the gross estate, other than a marital or 17 charitable deduction, allowed for specified property; or
 - (iii) An exclusion from the gross estate of specified property.
- 19 (b) "Specified property" means property for which an election has 20 been made for a special elective benefit.
 - (2) If an election is made for one or more special elective benefits, an initial apportionment of a hypothetical estate tax must be computed as if no election for any of those benefits had been made. The aggregate reduction in estate tax resulting from all elections made must be allocated among holders of interests in the specified property in the proportion that the amount of deduction, reduced valuation, or exclusion attributable to each holder's interest bears to the aggregate amount of deductions, reduced valuations, and exclusions obtained by the decedent's estate from the elections. If the estate tax initially apportioned to the holder of an interest in specified property is reduced to zero, any excess amount of reduction reduces ratably the estate tax apportioned to other persons that receive interests in the apportionable estate.
 - (3) An additional estate tax imposed to recapture all or part of a special elective benefit must be charged to the persons that are liable for the additional tax under the law providing for the recapture.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. SECURING PAYMENT OF ESTATE TAX FROM PROPERTY
 IN POSSESSION OF FIDUCIARY. (1) A fiduciary may defer a distribution
 of property until the fiduciary is satisfied that adequate provision
 for payment of the estate tax has been made.
 - (2) A fiduciary may withhold from a distributee the estate tax apportioned to and the estate tax required to be advanced by the distributee.
- 8 (3) As a condition to a distribution, a fiduciary may require the 9 distributee to provide a bond or other security for the estate tax 10 apportioned to and the estate tax required to be advanced by the 11 distributee.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. COLLECTION OF ESTATE TAX BY FIDUCIARY. (1)
 A fiduciary responsible for payment of an estate tax may collect from
 any person the estate tax apportioned to and the estate tax required to
 be advanced by the person.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in section 6 of this act, any estate tax due from a person that cannot be collected from the person may be collected by the fiduciary from other persons in the following order of priority:
- 20 (a) Any person having an interest in the apportionable estate which 21 is not exonerated from the tax;
- 22 (b) Any other person having an interest in the apportionable 23 estate;
- 24 (c) Any person having an interest in the gross estate.
- 25 (3) A domiciliary fiduciary may recover from an ancillary personal 26 representative the estate tax apportioned to the property controlled by 27 the ancillary personal representative.
- 28 (4) The total tax collected from a person pursuant to this chapter 29 may not exceed the value of the person's interest.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. RIGHT OF REIMBURSEMENT. (1) A person required under section 9 of this act to pay an estate tax greater than the amount due from the person under section 3 or 4 of this act has a right to reimbursement from another person to the extent that the other person has not paid the tax required by section 3 or 4 of this act and a right to reimbursement ratably from other persons to the extent that

- each has not contributed a portion of the amount collected under section 9(2) of this act.
- 3 (2) A fiduciary may enforce the right of reimbursement under 4 subsection (1) of this section on behalf of the person that is entitled 5 to the reimbursement and shall take reasonable steps to do so if 6 requested by the person.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. ACTION TO DETERMINE OR ENFORCE CHAPTER-8
 APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 11.96A RCW. Chapter 11.96A RCW applies to issues, questions, or disputes that arise under or that relate to this chapter. Any and all such issues, questions, or disputes may be
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

 In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be

resolved judicially or nonjudicially under chapter 11.96A RCW.

- 14 given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its
- 15 subject matter among states that enact it.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
- 19 persons or circumstances is not affected.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. APPLICATION DATE. (1) This act takes effect for estate tax due on account of decedents who die on or after January 1, 2006.
- (2) Sections 2 through 7 of this act do not apply to a decedent who dies after December 31, 2005, if the decedent continuously lacked testamentary capacity from January 1, 2006, until the date of death. For such a decedent, estate tax must be apportioned pursuant to the law
- 27 in effect immediately before the effective date of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 30 (1) RCW 83.110.010 (Definitions) and 2000 c 129 s 1, 1998 c 292 s 31 402, 1994 c 221 s 71, 1993 c 73 s 10, 1989 c 40 s 1, & 1986 c 63 s 1;
- 32 (2) RCW 83.110.020 (Apportionment of tax) and 2000 c 129 s 2, 1989
- 33 c 40 s 2, & 1986 c 63 s 2;

- 1 (3) RCW 83.110.030 (Apportionment procedure) and 2000 c 129 s 3, 2 1990 c 180 s 6, 1989 c 40 s 3, & 1986 c 63 s 3;
- 3 (4) RCW 83.110.040 (Collection of tax from persons interested in 4 the estate--Security) and 1986 c 63 s 4;
- 5 (5) RCW 83.110.050 (Allowance for exemptions, deductions, and credits) and 2000 c 129 s 4, 1993 c 73 s 11, 1989 c 40 s 4, & 1986 c 63 7 s 5;
- 8 (6) RCW 83.110.060 (Apportionment between temporary and remainder 9 interests) and 2000 c 129 s 5, 1989 c 40 s 5, & 1986 c 63 s 6;
- 10 (7) RCW 83.110.070 (Time for recovery of tax from persons 11 interested in the estate--Exoneration of fiduciary--Recovery of 12 uncollectible taxes) and 1986 c 63 s 7;
- 13 (8) RCW 83.110.080 (Action by nonresident--Reciprocity) and 1986 c 14 63 s 8;
- 15 (9) RCW 83.110.090 (Coordination with federal law) and 2000 c 129 16 s 6, 1989 c 40 s 6, & 1986 c 63 s 9;
 - (10) RCW 83.110.900 (Construction) and 1986 c 63 s 10;
- 18 (11) RCW 83.110.901 (Short title) and 1986 c 63 s 11;
- 19 (12) RCW 83.110.902 (Captions) and 1986 c 63 s 13;
- 20 (13) RCW 83.110.903 (Application) and 1988 c 64 s 26 & 1986 c 63 s 21 14; and
- 22 (14) RCW 83.110.904 (Severability--1986 c 63) and 1986 c 63 s 12.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. CAPTIONS NOT LAW. Captions used in this chapter are not part of the law.
- 25 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 17.** This act takes effect January 1, 2006.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. The repealed sections of law in section 15 of this act shall not be construed as affecting any existing right,
- 28 liability, or obligation incurred, under the repealed sections or under
- 29 any rule or order adopted under those sections, nor as affecting any
- 30 proceeding instituted under those sections.
- 31 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 19.** Sections 1 through 14 and 16 of this act 32 constitute a new chapter in Title 83 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2005. Passed by the House April 12, 2005. Approved by the Governor May 9, 2005. Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 9, 2005.