

FINAL BILL REPORT

SB 5132

C 140 L 21
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning trusts and estates.

Sponsors: Senators Pedersen, Padden and Mullet; by request of Uniform Law Commission.

Senate Committee on Law & Justice
House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary

Background: Wills. Wills and trusts are legal instruments for the distribution of property. Washington State law requires that every will must be in writing, signed by the testator, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Many legal and commercial transactions are digital, and people assume they can also make and execute electronic wills. Electronic wills may result in legal actions to contest their validity. Utah has enacted the Uniform Electronic Wills Act and four other states including Washington have introduced the act.

Washington Principal and Income Act of 2002. The Washington Principal and Income Act (WPIA) governs the allocation of receipts and disbursements of a trust. A trust may have different classes of beneficiaries: those that have an interest in the income—income beneficiary, and those that have an interest in the principal—remainder beneficiary. A trustee has a fiduciary duty to both kinds of beneficiaries. If a trust has two or more beneficiaries, the trustee is to act impartially among them and is to take into account the differing interests of the beneficiaries. The WPIA gives a trustee the power to reallocate or adjust receipts of the trust between or among beneficiaries.

The act also applies to trusts that are converted to unitrusts. A unitrust is one in which a percentage of the assets of the trust are paid out to beneficiaries based on the net fair market value of the assets. For purposes of this calculation, it does not matter whether an individual asset of the trust would be considered principal or income for other purposes. All assets are treated the same when calculating the payout, although the payout is to come first from income and then, to the extent necessary, from capital gains and principal. Under the Washington Principal and Income Act of 2002, the default annual payout of a unitrust is 4 percent of the net fair market value of the assets of the trust.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Uniform Powers of Appointment Act. Powers of appointment are usually included in wills and trusts, and is a power to distribute or dispose of property. The powers may be broad or limited depending on how the donor creates those powers in their last will. It provides the exercise of powers by the powerholder and the distribution of appointive property.

Summary: Uniform Electronic Wills Act. The act permits testators to execute an electronic will and allows probate courts to give electronic wills legal effect. The act retains core formalities of writing, signature, and attestation, but makes them executable electronically. An electronic will must be:

- a record that is readable as text at the time of signing;
- signed by the testator or another individual in the testator's name, in the testator's physical presence, and by the testator's direction; and
- signed by at least two competent witnesses at the testator's direction or request and in the physical or electronic presence of the testator.

A sample form is provided to be used as an electronic will. The act states who may be a qualified custodian of an electronic will and their legal duties to deliver the electronic will and make an affidavit relating to those duties.

Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act. Fiduciary duties are set forth. A fiduciary shall act in good faith based on what is fair and reasonable to all beneficiaries. A fiduciary may convert an income trust to a unitrust or a unitrust to an income trust. A fiduciary may adjust between income and principal if the fiduciary determines the exercise of the power to adjust is necessary to administer the trust or estate. A governing law section is included to avoid jurisdictional disputes.

Uniform Powers of Appointment Act. Donor, powerholder, and power of appointment is defined. A power of appointment means a power that enables a powerholder acting in a nonfiduciary capacity to designate a recipient of an ownership interest in, or another power of appointment over, the appointive property. The term does not include a power of attorney. Statutory authority for the creation, revocation, and use of powers of appointment is provided. The exercise of powers by the powerholder and the distribution of property is outlined. It also addresses the release of those powers and the rights of creditors.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	48	0
House	86	12

Effective: July 25, 2021

January 1, 2022 (Sections 1001 through 1016, 2101 through 2806, 3101 through 3614, and 4021)