## SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

## SENATE BILL NO. 500

## 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2014

4194S.02T

## AN ACT

To repeal section 456.950, RSMo, and enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to trust instruments.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 456.950, RSMo, is repealed and four new sections

- 2 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 456.950, 456.2-205, 456.4-420, and
- 3 474.395, to read as follows:

456.950. 1. As used in this section, "qualified spousal trust" means a

- 2 trust:
- 3 (1) The settlors of which are husband and wife at the time of the creation
- 4 of the trust; and
- 5 (2) The terms of which provide that during the joint lives of the settlors
- 6 all property or interests in property transferred to, or held by, the trustee are:
- 7 (a) Held and administered in one trust for the benefit of both settlors,
- 8 revocable by either or both settlors acting together while either or both are alive,
- 9 and each settlor having the right to receive distributions of income or principal,
- 10 whether mandatory or within the discretion of the trustee, from the entire trust
- 11 for the joint lives of the settlors and for the survivor's life; or
- 12 (b) Held and administered in two separate shares of one trust for the
- 13 benefit of each of the settlors, with the trust revocable by each settlor with
- 14 respect to that settlor's separate share of that trust without the participation or
- 15 consent of the other settlor, and each settlor having the right to receive
- 16 distributions of income or principal, whether mandatory or within the discretion
- 17 of the trustee, from that settlor's separate share for that settlor's life; or
- 18 (c) Held and administered under the terms and conditions contained in

SB 500 2

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- 19 paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subdivision.
- 20 2. A qualified spousal trust may contain any other trust terms that are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section. 21
  - 3. Any property or interests in property [held as tenants by the entirety by a husband and wife that is at any time transferred to the trustee of a qualified spousal trust of which the husband and wife are the settlors, shall thereafter be [held and] administered as provided by the trust terms in accordance with paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section[, and all such]. All trust property and interests in property that is deemed for purposes of this section to be held as tenants by the entirety, including the proceeds thereof, the income thereon, and any property into which such property, proceeds, or income may be converted, shall [thereafter] have the same immunity from the claims of the separate creditors of the settlors as would have existed if the settlors had continued to hold that property as husband and wife as tenants by the entirety. Property or interest in property held by a husband and wife as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants or other form of joint ownership with right of survivorship shall be conclusively deemed for purposes of this section to be held as tenants by the entirety upon its transfer to the qualified spousal trust. All such tranfers shall retain said immunity, so long as:
- 39 (1) Both settlors are alive and remain married; and
  - (2) The property, proceeds, or income continue to be held in trust by the trustee of the qualified spousal trust.
  - 4. Property or interests in property held by a husband and wife or held in the sole name of a husband or wife that is not held as tenants by the entirety or deemed held as tenants by the entirety for purposes of this section and is transferred to a qualified spousal trust shall be held as directed in the qualified spousal trust's governing instrument or in the instrument of transfer and the rights of any claimant to any interest in that property shall not be affected by this section.
- 5. Upon the death of each settlor, all property and interests in property held by the trustee of the qualified spousal trust shall be distributed as directed by the then current terms of the governing instrument of such trust. Upon the 51death of the first settlor to die, if immediately prior to death the predeceased 52settlor's interest in the qualified spousal trust was then held in such settlor's separate share, the property or interests in property in such settlor's separate

SB 500

share may pass into an irrevocable trust for the benefit of the surviving settlor upon such terms as the governing instrument shall direct, including without limitation a spendthrift provision as provided in section 456.5-502.

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- 6. No transfer by a husband and wife as settlors to a qualified spousal trust shall affect or change either settlor's marital property rights to the transferred property or interest therein immediately prior to such transfer in the event of dissolution of marriage of the spouses, unless both spouses otherwise expressly agree in writing.
- 7. This section shall apply to all trusts which fulfill the criteria set forth in this section for a qualified spousal trust regardless of whether such trust was created before or after August 28, 2011.
  - 456.2-205. 1. Subject to the exception in subsection 2 of this section, a provision in a trust instrument requiring the mediation or arbitration of disputes between or among the beneficiaries, a fiduciary, a person granted nonfiduciary powers under the trust instrument, or any combination of such persons is enforceable.
  - 2. A provision in a trust instrument requiring the mediation or arbitration of disputes relating to the validity of a trust is not enforceable unless all interested persons with regard to the dispute consent to the mediation or arbitration of the dispute.
  - 456.4-420. 1. If a trust instrument containing a no-contest clause is or has become irrevocable, an interested person may file a petition to the court for an interlocutory determination whether a particular motion, petition, or other claim for relief by the interested person would trigger application of the no-contest clause or would otherwise trigger a forfeiture that is enforceable under applicable law and public policy.
- 8 2. The petition described in subsection 1 of this section shall be verified under oath. The petition may be filed by an interested person either as a separate judicial proceeding, or brought with other claims 11 for relief in a single judicial proceeding, all in the manner prescribed generally for such proceedings under this chapter. If a petition is 12 13 joined with other claims for relief, the court shall enter its order or 14 judgment on the petition before proceeding any further with any other 15 claim for relief joined therein. In ruling on such a petition, the court shall consider the text of the clause, the context to the terms of the trust instrument as a whole, and in the context of the verified factual

SB 500

allegations in the petition. No evidence beyond the pleadings and the trust instrument shall be taken except as required to resolve an ambiguity in the no-contest clause.

- 3. An order or judgment determining a petition described in subsection 1 of this section shall have the effect set forth in subsections 4 and 5 of this section, and shall be subject to appeal as with other final judgments. If the order disposes of fewer than all claims for relief in a judicial proceeding, that order is subject to interlocutory appeal in accordance with the applicable rules for taking such an appeal. If an interlocutory appeal is taken, the court may stay the pending judicial proceeding until final disposition of said appeal on such terms and conditions as the court deems reasonable and proper under the circumstances. A final ruling on the applicability of a no-contest clause shall not preclude any later filing and adjudication of other claims related to the trust.
- 4. An order or judgment, in whole or in part, on a petition described in subsection 1 of this section shall result in the no-contest clause being enforceable to the extent of the court's ruling, and shall govern application of the no-contest clause to the extent that the interested person then proceeds forward with the claims described therein. In the event such an interlocutory order or judgment is vacated, reversed, or otherwise modified on appeal, no interested person shall be prejudiced by any reliance, through action, inaction or otherwise, on the order or judgment prior to final disposition of the appeal.
- 5. An order or judgment shall have effect only as to the specific trust terms and factual basis recited in the petition. If claims are later filed that are materially different than those upon which the order or judgment is based, then to the extent such new claims are raised, the party in whose favor the order or judgment was entered shall have no protection from enforcement of the no-contest clause otherwise afforded by the order and judgment entered under this section.
- 6. For purposes of this section, a "no-contest clause" shall mean a provision in a trust instrument purporting to rescind a donative transfer to, or a fiduciary appointment of, any person, or that otherwise effects a forfeiture of some or all of an interested person's beneficial interest in a trust estate as a result of some action taken by the

SB 500 5

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beneficiary. This definition shall not be construed in any way as determining whether a no-contest clause is enforceable under applicable law and public policy in a particular factual situation. As used in this section, the term "no-contest clause" shall also mean an "in terrorem clause".

- 7. A no-contest clause is not enforceable against an interested person in, but not limited to, the following circumstances:
- 62 (1) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief objecting 63 to the jurisdiction or venue of the court over a proceeding concerning 64 a trust, or over any person joined, or attempted to be joined, in such a 65 proceeding;
  - (2) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief concerning an accounting, report, or notice that has or should have been made by a trustee, provided the interested person otherwise has standing to do so under applicable law, including, but not limited to, section 456.6-603;
- 70 (3) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief under 71 chapter 475 concerning the appointment of a guardian or conservator 72 for the settlor;
- 73 (4) Filing a motion, petition, or other claim for relief under 74 chapter 404 concerning the settlor;
  - (5) Disclosure to any person of information concerning a trust instrument or that is relevant to a proceeding before the court concerning the trust instrument or property of the trust estate, unless such disclosure is otherwise prohibited by law;
- 79 (6) Filing a motion, pleading, or other claim for relief seeking 80 approval of a nonjudicial settlement agreement concerning a trust 81 instrument, as set forth in section 456.1-111;
- 82 (7) To the extent a petition under subsection 1 of this section is 83 limited to the procedure and purpose described therein.
- 84 8. In any proceeding brought under this section, the court may 85 award costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees to any party, as provided in 86 section 456.10-1004.
  - 474.395. 1. If a will contains a no-contest clause, an interested person may file a petition with the court for a determination whether a particular motion, petition, action, or other claim for relief by the interested person would trigger application of the no-contest clause or would otherwise trigger a forfeiture that is enforceable under

SB 500 6

6 applicable law and public policy, which application would be 7 adjudicated in the manner prescribed in section 456.4-420, and subject 8 to the provisions set forth therein.

2. For purposes of this section, a "no-contest clause" shall mean a provision in a will purporting to rescind a donative transfer to, or a fiduciary appointment of, any person who institutes a proceeding challenging the validity of all or part of the will, or that otherwise effects a forfeiture of some or all of an interested person's beneficial interest in the estate as a result of some action taken by the beneficiary. This definition shall not be construed in any way as determining whether a no-contest clause is enforceable under applicable law and public policy in a particular factual situation. As used in this section, the term no-contest clause shall also mean an "in terrorem clause".

Bill

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