DRAFT - FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

Tentative Report

The Uniform Powers of Appointment Act

2013 Secretary of State Business Law Reform Study Groups

Uniform Powers of Appointment Act Study Group

November 14, 2013

Introduction

The Uniform Powers of Appointment Study Group ("Study Group") recommends favorable consideration of the Uniform Powers of Appointment Act for Mississippi. Powers of appointment are commonly used by estate planners to give a third party the authority to direct the disposition of a donor's property to specified eligible recipients.

Statement of the problem area

The power of appointment is a staple of modern estate-planning practice. However, many jurisdictions have very little statutory or case law on powers of appointment. While Mississippi has provisions adopted in the 1940s governing release of powers of appointment¹, there is no statutory law governing the creation and use of powers of appointment.

History of the project

In July 2013, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws ("the ULC") unanimously adopted a uniform act intended to codify the patchwork of state court cases that constitute the common law on powers of appointment. The Act was developed by a ULC drafting committee comprised of some of the country's leading trust and estates practitioners and professors. The Act also received extensive input from the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (ACTEC) and the American Bar Association Section on Real Property, Trust and Estate Law (ABA-RPTE).

Following the ULC's approval, the Mississippi Secretary of State's Office volunteered to facilitate a study group to review the Act and issue a recommendation to the Legislature. Serving on the Study Group were Representative Mark Baker; Rick Courtney, Frascogna Courtney, PLLC; Anthony Sherman, Trustmark; Gray Edmondson, Barnes Law Firm; Senator Briggs Hopson; Len Martin, Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz, P.C.; Don Nichols, Wise Carter Child & Caraway, P.A.; Jack Nichols, Butler Snow LLP; Ben Sones, Taggart, Rimes & Graham, PLLC; Will Wilkins, Mississippi Law Research Institute; Jack Wilson, Chief Counsel to Governor Phil Bryant; and Jimmy Young, Wells Marble & Hurst, PLLC.

The Study Group held an initial conference call with University of Iowa Professor Thomas Gallanis, the reporter for the ULC drafting committee that prepared the Act, and drafting committee chair Turney Berry to get a general overview of the act.

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¹ See Miss. Stat. Ann. § 91-15-1 et seq.

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Since Mississippi has existing law governing the release of powers of appointment, the Group was asked to decide whether to preserve those provisions or weave them into the new act. The proposal includes Mississippi-specific customizations to the Uniform Act and conforming amendments to the release of powers of appointment statutes.

Summary of Proposal

Article 1 includes definitions and other general provisions. Article 2 provides rules for the creation, revocation, and amendment of powers of appointment. Article 3 governs the exercise of powers by the powerholder and the distribution of appointive property. Article 4 is concerned with disclaimers, releases, and contracts between a powerholder and permissible beneficiary to appoint or not to appoint property. Article 5 outlines the rights of a powerholder's creditors in appointive property. Finally, Article 6 contains boilerplate provisions common to uniform acts. The act's highlights are summarized below.

Article 1

The Uniform Powers of Appointment Act defines three specific roles: The person who creates a power of appointment is the "Donor." The person who may exercise the power is the "Powerholder" (rather than the more confusing "donee"). A person who may receive appointive property is a "Permissible appointee" (or just an "Appointee" following receipt). The uniform act defines a "Power of appointment" as "a power that enables a powerholder acting in a nonfiduciary capacity to designate a recipient of an ownership interest in or another power of appoint over the appointive property." Other definitions describe different types of powers and different methods of exercising a power.

Article 2

Section 201 provides a permissive standard governing creation of powers of appointment: the power must be in a valid governing instrument that transfers the appointive property and must use terms showing the donor's intent to create a power to appoint property. Other provisions state that a power is nontransferable and provide rules and presumptions as to the extent of the power, which are applicable if the terms of the power are not sufficiently clear. Finally, Section 206 states that a power may not be revoked or amended unless either i) the instrument creating the power is revocable, or ii) the donor reserves a power of revocation or amendment.

Article 3

Section 301 sets out the rules for exercising a power of appointment, and sections 302 - 304 apply if the powerholder's intent is unclear. Section 305 clarifies that a powerholder may, unless otherwise prohibited, make an appointment to a permissible appointee in any form, including in trust or by creating a general power of appointment. Other sections govern

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appointments to deceased or impermissible appointees, disposition of unappointed property, and a powerholder's ability to revoke or amend an exercise of power.

Article 4

Section 401 provides that a state's general law on disclaimers applies to both powerholders and permissible appointees. Section 402 gives a powerholder authority to release a power unless prohibited by the donor, Section 403 provides a method for releasing powers of appointment, and Section 404 provides rules for revoking or amending a release. Finally, Sections 405 and 406 govern contracts to exercise, or not to exercise, a power of appointment.

Article 5

This article governs creditor claims on appointive property. The rules depend on whether the powerholder also created the power, and whether the powerholder has a power to withdraw property from a trust.

Amendments to Chapter 15

The amendments to Title 91, Chapter 15 harmonize the definitions used in the release of powers of appointment statutes with the definitions used in the Uniform Act.

Conclusion

The proposed Uniform Powers of Appointment Act preserves existing Mississippi law on release of powers of appointment, while providing needed statutory guidance on the creation and exercise of powers of appointment. Both attorneys and their clients will benefit from the certainty provided by the act. The Study Group sees no reason to oppose its adoption.

Appendix

Proposed Mississippi Uniform Powers of Appointment Act

1 2 AN ACT TO CREATE THE MISSISSIPPI UNIFORM POWERS OF 3 APPOINTMENT ACT, WHICH SHALL BE CODIFIED IN TITLE 91, CHAPTER 14, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-4 101, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO ENACT SHORT TITLE; TO CREATE NEW 5 SECTION 91-14-102, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE 6 7 DEFINITIONS; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-103, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 8 1972, TO PROVIDE GOVERNING LAW; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-104, 9 MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, ACT SUPPLEMENTS COMMON LAW; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-201, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR 10 CREATION OF POWERS OF APPOINTMENT; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-11 12 202, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, POWERS ARE NONTRANSFERABLE; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-203, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, FOR 13 14 PRESUMPTION OF UNLIMITED AUTHORITY; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-15 204, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE EXCEPTION TO 16 PRESUMPTION; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-205, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 17 1972, FOR THE RULES OF CLASSIFICATION; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-18 14-206, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THE POWER TO REOVKE OR AMEND; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-301, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 19 1972, FOR REQUISITES FOR EXERCISE OF POWER; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 20 21 91-14-302, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR DETERMINING INTENT TO EXERCISE; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-303, MISSISSIPPI 22 23 CODE OF 1972, FOR INTENT AND AFTER-ACQUIRED POWER; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-304, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR 24 25 COMPLIANCE WITH DONOR-IMPOSED REQUIREMENTS; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 26 91-14-305, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR PERMISSIBLE 27 APPOINTMENTS; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-306, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 28 1972, FOR APPOINTMENTS TO DECEASED APPOINTEES OR DECENDANTS; TO 29 CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-307, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO ADDRESS 30 IMPERMISSIBLE APPOINTMENTS; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-308, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE SELECTIVE 31 ALLOCATION DOCTRINE; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-309, MISSISSIPPI 32 33 CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR APPLICATION OF THE CAPTURE DOCTRINE; 34 TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-310, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO GOVERN DISPOSITION OF UNAPPOINTED PROPERTY; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 35 36 91-14-311, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO GOVERN DISPOSITION OF UNAPPOINTED PROPERTY; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-312, MISSISSIPPI 37 38 CODE OF 1972, FOR DISPOSITION WHERE PARTIAL APPOINTMENT MADE TO 39 TAKER IN DEFAULT; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-313, MISSISSIPPI 40 CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR APPOINTMENT TO TAKER IN DEFAULT; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-314, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE 41 POWERHODER'S AUTHORITY TO REVOKE OR AMEND EXERCISE; TO CREATE NEW 42 SECTION 91-14-401, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO GOVERN DISCLAIMER; 43 44 TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-402, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO

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    ALLOW RELEASE OF POWER; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-403,
    MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR METHOD OF RELEASE; TO
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    CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-404, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO GOVERN
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    REVOCATION OR AMENDMENT OF RELEASE; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-
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    405, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, FOR THE POWER TO CONTRACT A
    PRESENTLY EXERCISABLE POWER; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-406,
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    MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, FOR THE POWER TO CONTRACT A NOT
    PRESENTLY EXERCISABLE POWER; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-407,
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    MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE REMEDY FOR BREACH OF
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    CONTRACT; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-501, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF
    1972, TO ADDRESS CREDITORS CLAIMS WHEN GENERAL POWER CREATED; TO
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    CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-502, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO ADDRESS
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    CREDITORS CLAIMS WHEN GENERAL POWER NOT CREATED; TO CREATE NEW
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    SECTION 91-14-503, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THE POWER
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    TO WITHDRAW; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-504, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF
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    1972, TO ADDRESS CREDITOR CLAIMS AND NONGENERAL POWERS; TO CREATE
    NEW SECTION 91-14-601, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE FOR
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    UNIFORMITY AMONG THE STATES; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-602,
    MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO ADDRESS ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES; TO
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    CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-603, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, FOR
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    APPLICATION TO EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS; TO RESERVE NEW SECTION 91-
    14-604, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972; TO CREATE NEW SECTION 91-14-605,
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    MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE DATE; TO AMEND
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    SECTION 91-15-3, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM; TO AMEND
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    SECTION 91-15-5, MISSISSIPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM; TO AMEND
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    SECTION 91-15-7, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM; TO AMEND
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    SECTION 91-15-11, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM; TO AMEND
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    SECTION 91-15-13, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM; TO AMEND
    SECTION 91-15-17, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CONFORM; AND FOR
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    RELATED PURPOSES.
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         BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:
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         Section 1. The following shall be codified as Chapter 14,
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    Title 91, Mississippi Code of 1972:
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         ARTICLE 1
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         GENERAL PROVISIONS
         91-14-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as
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    the Uniform Powers of Appointment Act.
          91-14-102. Definitions. In this chapter:
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- 83 (1) "Appointee" means a person to which a powerholder makes 84 an appointment of appointive property.
- 85 (2) "Appointive property" means the property or property 86 interest subject to a power of appointment.
- 87 (3) "Blanket-exercise clause" means a clause in an instrument 88 which exercises a power of appointment and is not a specific-89 exercise clause. The term includes a clause that:
- 90 (A) expressly uses the words "any power" in exercising any 91 power of appointment the powerholder has;
- 92 (B) expressly uses the words "any property" in appointing any 93 property over which the powerholder has a power of appointment; or
- 94 (C) disposes of all property subject to disposition by the 95 powerholder.
- 96 (4) "Donor" means a person that creates a power of appointment.
- 98 (5) "Exclusionary power of appointment" means a power of
 99 appointment exercisable in favor of any one or more of the
 100 permissible appointees to the exclusion of the other permissible
 101 appointees.
- 102 (6) "General power of appointment" means a power of
 103 appointment exercisable in favor of the powerholder, the
 104 powerholder's estate, a creditor of the powerholder, or a creditor
 105 of the powerholder's estate.
- 106 (7) "Gift-in-default clause" means a clause identifying a 107 taker in default of appointment.

- 108 (8) "Impermissible appointee" means a person that is not a 109 permissible appointee.
- 110 (9) "Instrument" means a writing.
- 111 (10) "Nongeneral power of appointment" means a power of 112 appointment that is not a general power of appointment.
- 113 (11) "Permissible appointee" means a person in whose favor a 114 powerholder may exercise a power of appointment.
- 115 (12) "Person" means an individual, estate, trust, business or 116 nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or governmental 117 subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity.
- 118 (13) "Power of appointment" means a power that enables a
 119 powerholder acting in a nonfiduciary capacity to designate a
 120 recipient of an ownership interest in or another power of
 121 appointment over the appointive property. The term does not
 122 include a power of attorney.
- 123 (14) "Powerholder" means a person in which a donor creates a 124 power of appointment.
- 125 (15) "Presently exercisable power of appointment" means a

 126 power of appointment exercisable by the powerholder at the

 127 relevant time. The term:
- (A) includes a power of appointment not exercisable until the occurrence of a specified event, the satisfaction of an ascertainable standard, or the passage of a specified time only after:
- 132 (i) the occurrence of the specified event;

133 (ii) the satisfaction of the ascertainable standard; or 134 (iii) the passage of the specified time; and 135 (B) does not include a power exercisable only at the 136 powerholder's death. 137 (16) "Specific-exercise clause" means a clause in an 138 instrument which specifically refers to and exercises a particular power of appointment. 139 140 (17) "Taker in default of appointment" means a person that 141 takes all or part of the appointive property to the extent the powerholder does not effectively exercise the power of 142 143 appointment. (18) "Terms of the instrument" means the manifestation of the 144 145 intent of the maker of the instrument regarding the instrument's provisions as expressed in the instrument or as may be established 146 by other evidence that would be admissible in a legal proceeding. 147 91-14-103. **Governing Law.** Unless the terms of 148 149 the instrument creating a power of appointment manifest a contrary 150 intent: 151 (1) the creation, revocation, or amendment of the power is governed by the law of the donor's domicile at the relevant time; 152 153 and (2) the exercise, release, or disclaimer of the power, or the 154 155 revocation or amendment of the exercise, release, or disclaimer of 156 the power, is governed by the law of the powerholder's domicile at

the relevant time.

158 91-14-104. Common law and principles of equity. 159 The common law and principles of equity supplement this 160 chapter, except to the extent modified by this chapter or law of 161 this state other than this chapter. 162 ARTICLE 2 CREATION, REVOCATION, AND AMENDMENT OF POWER OF APPOINTMENT 163 164 Creation of power of appointment. (a) A 91-14-201. 165 power of appointment is created only if: 166 (1) the instrument creating the power: 167 (A) is valid under applicable law; and 168 (B) except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), transfers 169 the appointive property; and 170 (2) the terms of the instrument creating the power manifest 171 the donor's intent to create in a powerholder a power of 172 appointment over the appointive property exercisable in favor of a 173 permissible appointee. 174 (b) Subsection (a)(1)(B) does not apply to the creation of a power of appointment by the exercise of a power of appointment. 175 176 (c) A power of appointment may not be created in a deceased 177 individual. 178 (d) Subject to an applicable rule against perpetuities, a 179 power of appointment may be created in an unborn or unascertained 180 powerholder.

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           91-14-202. Nontransferability. A powerholder
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     may not transfer a power of appointment. If a powerholder dies
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     without exercising or releasing a power, the power lapses.
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           91-14-203 . Presumption of unlimited authority.
          Subject to Section 205, and unless the terms of the
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     instrument creating a power of appointment manifest a contrary
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     intent, the power is:
          (1) presently exercisable;
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          (2) exclusionary; and
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          (3) except as otherwise provided in Section 204, general.
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               91-14-204.
                              Exception to presumption of unlimited
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                    Unless the terms of the instrument creating a power
     authority.
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     of appointment manifest a contrary intent, the power is nongeneral
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     if:
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          (1) the power is exercisable only at the powerholder's death;
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     and
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          (2) the permissible appointees of the power are a defined and
     limited class that does not include the powerholder's estate, the
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     powerholder's creditors, or the creditors of the powerholder's
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     estate.
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          91-14-205. Rules of classification. (a) In this section,
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     "adverse party" means a person with a substantial beneficial
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     interest in property which would be affected adversely by a
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     powerholder's exercise or nonexercise of a power of appointment in
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- 205 favor of the powerholder, the powerholder's estate, a creditor of
- 206 the powerholder, or a creditor of the powerholder's estate.
- 207 (b) If a powerholder may exercise a power of appointment only
- 208 with the consent or joinder of an adverse party, the power is
- 209 nongeneral.
- 210 (c) If the permissible appointees of a power of appointment
- 211 are not defined and limited, the power is exclusionary.
- 212 91-14-206. Power to revoke or amend. A donor may
- 213 revoke or amend a power of appointment only to the extent that:
- 214 (1) the instrument creating the power is revocable by the
- 215 donor; or
- 216 (2) the donor reserves a power of revocation or amendment in
- 217 the instrument creating the power of appointment.
- 218 **ARTICLE 3**
- 219 EXERCISE OF POWER OF APPOINTMENT
- 220 91-14-301. Requisites for exercise of power of
- 221 **appointment.** A power of appointment is exercised only:
- 222 (1) if the instrument exercising the power is valid under
- 223 applicable law;
- 224 (2) if the terms of the instrument exercising the power:
- 225 (A) manifest the powerholder's intent to exercise the power;
- 226 and
- 227 (B) subject to Section 304, satisfy the requirements of
- 228 exercise, if any, imposed by the donor; and

229	(3) to the extent the appointment is a permissible exercise
230	of the power.
231	91-14-302. Intent to exercise: Determining intent from
232	residuary clause. (a) In this section:
233	(1) "Residuary clause" does not include a residuary clause
234	containing a blanket-exercise clause or a specific-exercise
235	clause.
236	(2) "Will" includes a codicil and a testamentary instrument
237	that revises another will.
238	(b) A residuary clause in a powerholder's will, or a
239	comparable clause in the powerholder's revocable trust, manifests
240	the powerholder's intent to exercise a power of appointment only
241	if:
242	(1) the terms of the instrument containing the residuary
243	clause do not manifest a contrary intent;
244	(2) the power is a general power exercisable in favor of the
245	powerholder's estate;
246	(3) there is no gift-in-default clause or the clause is
247	ineffective; and
248	(4) the powerholder did not release the power.
249	91-14-303. Intent to exercise: After-acquired power
250	
251	Unless the terms of the instrument exercising a power of
252	appointment manifest a contrary intent:

253	(1) except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), a
254	blanket-exercise clause extends to a power acquired by the
255	powerholder after executing the instrument containing the clause;
256	and
257	(2) if the powerholder is also the donor of the power,
258	the clause does not extend to the power unless there is no gift-
259	in-default clause or the gift-in-default clause is ineffective.
260	91-14-304. Substantial compliance with donor-imposed
261	formal requirement. A powerholder's substantial compliance with a
262	formal requirement of appointment imposed by the donor, including
263	a requirement that the instrument exercising the power of
264	appointment make reference or specific reference to the power, is
265	sufficient if:
266	(1) the powerholder knows of and intends to exercise the
267	power; and
268	(2) the powerholder's manner of attempted exercise of the
269	power does not impair a material purpose of the donor in imposing
270	the requirement.
271	91-14-305. Permissible appointment. (a) A
272	powerholder of a general power of appointment that permits
273	appointment to the powerholder or the powerholder's estate may
274	make any appointment, including an appointment in trust or
275	creating a new power of appointment, that the powerholder could
276	make in disposing of the powerholder's own property.

- 277 (b) A powerholder of a general power of appointment that 278 permits appointment only to the creditors of the powerholder or of 279 the powerholder's estate may appoint only to those creditors. 280 (c) Unless the terms of the instrument creating a power of appointment manifest a contrary intent, the powerholder of a 281 282 nongeneral power may: 283 (1) make an appointment in any form, including an appointment 284 in trust, in favor of a permissible appointee; 285 (2) create a general power in a permissible appointee; or 286 (3) create a nongeneral power in any person to appoint to one 287 or more of the permissible appointees of the original nongeneral 288 power. 91-14- **306.** 289 Appointment to deceased appointee or 290 permissible appointee's descendant. (a) Subject to Section 91-291 5-7, an appointment to a deceased appointee is ineffective. 292 (b) Unless the terms of the instrument creating a power of 293 appointment manifest a contrary intent, a powerholder of a 294 nongeneral power may exercise the power in favor of, or create a 295 new power of appointment in, a descendant of a deceased 296 permissible appointee whether or not the descendant is described 297 by the donor as a permissible appointee.
- as otherwise provided in Section 306, an exercise of a power of appointment in favor of an impermissible appointee is ineffective.

91-14-307. Impermissible appointment. (a) Except

- 301 (b) An exercise of a power of appointment in favor of a 302 permissible appointee is ineffective to the extent the appointment 303 is a fraud on the power. 304 Selective allocation doctrine. If a 91-14-**308.** 305 powerholder exercises a power of appointment in a disposition that 306 also disposes of property the powerholder owns, the owned property 307 and the appointive property must be allocated in the permissible 308 manner that best carries out the powerholder's intent. 309 91-14- **309.** Capture Doctrine: Disposition of ineffectively appointed property under general power. To the 310 extent a powerholder of a general power of appointment, other than 311 312 a power to withdraw property from, revoke, or amend a trust, makes 313 an ineffective appointment: 314 (1) the gift-in-default clause controls the disposition of 315 the ineffectively appointed property; or 316 (2) if there is no gift-in-default clause or to the extent
- 318 (A) passes to:

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- 319 (i) the powerholder if the powerholder is a permissible 320 appointee and living; or
- (ii) if the powerholder is an impermissible appointee or deceased, the powerholder's estate if the estate is a permissible appointee; or

the clause is ineffective, the ineffectively appointed property:

324 (B) if there is no taker under subparagraph (A), passes under a reversionary interest to the donor or the donor's transferee or 325 326 successor in interest. 327 91-14-310. Disposition of unappointed property under 328 released or unexercised general power. To the extent a 329 powerholder releases or fails to exercise a general power of 330 appointment other than a power to withdraw property from, revoke, 331 or amend a trust: 332 (1) the gift-in-default clause controls the disposition of 333 the unappointed property; or 334 (2) if there is no gift-in-default clause or to the extent the clause is ineffective: 335 336 (A) except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (B), the 337 unappointed property passes to: 338 (i) the powerholder if the powerholder is a permissible 339 appointee and living; or 340 (ii) if the powerholder is an impermissible appointee or deceased, the powerholder's estate if the estate is a permissible 341 342 appointee; or 343 (B) to the extent the powerholder released the power, or if 344 there is no taker under subparagraph (A), the unappointed property 345 passes under a reversionary interest to the donor or the donor's 346 transferee or successor in interest.

91-14- 311. Disposition of unappointed property under

released or unexercised nongeneral power. To the extent a

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- powerholder releases, ineffectively exercises, or fails to exercise a nongeneral power of appointment:
- 351 (1) the gift-in-default clause controls the disposition of 352 the unappointed property; or
- 353 (2) if there is no gift-in-default clause or to the extent 354 the clause is ineffective, the unappointed property:
- 355 (A) passes to the permissible appointees if:
- 356 (i) the permissible appointees are defined and limited; and
- 357 (ii) the terms of the instrument creating the power do not
- 358 manifest a contrary intent; or
- 359 (B) if there is no taker under subparagraph (A), passes under 360 a reversionary interest to the donor or the donor's transferee or 361 successor in interest.
- 91-14- 312. Disposition of unappointed property if
 partial appointment to taker in default. Unless the terms of
 the instrument creating or exercising a power of appointment
 manifest a contrary intent, if the powerholder makes a valid
 partial appointment to a taker in default of appointment, the
 taker in default of appointment may share fully in unappointed
- 369 <u>91-14-313.</u> Appointment to taker in default. If a 370 powerholder makes an appointment to a taker in default of 371 appointment and the appointee would have taken the property under 372 a gift-in-default clause had the property not been appointed, the

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property.

373 power of appointment is deemed not to have been exercised and the 374 appointee takes under the clause. 375 Powerholder's authority to revoke or 91-14-**314.** 376 amend exercise. A powerholder may revoke or amend an exercise 377 of a power of appointment only to the extent that: 378 (1) the powerholder reserves a power of revocation or 379 amendment in the instrument exercising the power of appointment 380 and, if the power is nongeneral, the terms of the instrument 381 creating the power of appointment do not prohibit the reservation; 382 or 383 (2) the terms of the instrument creating the power of 384 appointment provide that the exercise is revocable or amendable. 385 ARTICLE 4 386 DISCLAIMER OR RELEASE; CONTRACT TO APPOINT OR NOT TO APPOINT 387 91-14-401. Disclaimer. As provided by Section 89-21-1, et seq.: 388 389 (1) A powerholder may disclaim all or part of a power of 390 appointment. 391 (2) A permissible appointee, appointee, or taker in default 392 of appointment may disclaim all or part of an interest in 393 appointive property. 394 91-14-402. Authority to release. A powerholder 395 may release a power of appointment, in whole or in part, as

provided in Section 91-15-5.

397	91-1 <u>4- 403.</u> Method of release. A powerholder of a
398	releasable power of appointment may release the power in whole or
399	in part as provided in Section 91-15-7.
400	91-14-404. Revocation or amendment of release. A
401	powerholder may revoke or amend a release of a power of
402	appointment only to the extent that:
403	(1) the instrument of release is revocable by the
404	powerholder; or
405	(2) the powerholder reserves a power of revocation or
406	amendment in the instrument of release.
407	91-14-405. Power to contract: Presently exercisable
408	power of appointment. A powerholder of a presently exercisable
409	power of appointment may contract:
410	(1) not to exercise the power; or
411	(2) to exercise the power if the contract when made does not
412	confer a benefit on an impermissible appointee.
413	91-14-406. Power to contract: Power of appointment
414	not presently exercisable. A powerholder of a power of
415	appointment that is not presently exercisable may contract to
416	exercise or not to exercise the power only if the powerholder:
417	(1) is also the donor of the power; and
418	(2) has reserved the power in a revocable trust.
419	91-14-407. Remedy for breach of contract to appoint
420	or not to appoint. The remedy for a powerholder's breach of a
421	contract to appoint or not to appoint appointive property is

422 limited to damages payable out of the appointive property or, if 423 appropriate, specific performance of the contract. 424 ARTICLE 5 425 RIGHTS OF POWERHOLDER'S CREDITORS IN APPOINTIVE PROPERTY 426 91-14-501. Creditor claim: General power created by 427 powerholder. (a) In this section, "power of appointment 428 created by the powerholder" includes a power of appointment 429 created in a transfer by another person to the extent the 430 powerholder contributed value to the transfer. 431 (b) Appointive property subject to a general power of 432 appointment created by the powerholder is subject to a claim of a 433 creditor of the powerholder or of the powerholder's estate to the 434 extent provided in Section 15-3-101, et seq. 435 (c) Subject to subsection (b), appointive property subject to 436 a general power of appointment created by the powerholder is not subject to a claim of a creditor of the powerholder or the 437 438 powerholder's estate to the extent the powerholder irrevocably 439 appointed the property in favor of a person other than the 440 powerholder or the powerholder's estate. 441 (d) Subject to subsections (b) and (c), and notwithstanding 442 the presence of a spendthrift provision or whether the claim arose 443 before or after the creation of the power of appointment, 444 appointive property subject to a general power of appointment

created by the powerholder is subject to a claim of a creditor of:

446 (1) the powerholder, to the same extent as if the powerholder 447 owned the appointive property, if the power is presently 448 exercisable; and 449 (2) the powerholder's estate, to the extent the estate is 450 insufficient to satisfy the claim and subject to the right of a 451 decedent to direct the source from which liabilities are paid, if 452 the power is exercisable at the powerholder's death. 453 91-14-502. Creditor claim: General power not created 454 by powerholder. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 455 (b), appointive property subject to a general power of appointment 456 created by a person other than the powerholder is subject to a 457 claim of a creditor of: (1) the powerholder, to the extent the powerholder's property 458 459 is insufficient, if the power is presently exercisable; and 460 (2) the powerholder's estate, to the extent the estate is 461 insufficient, subject to the right of a decedent to direct the 462 source from which liabilities are paid. 463 (b) Subject to Section 504(c), a power of appointment created 464 by a person other than the powerholder which is subject to an 465 ascertainable standard relating to an individual's health, 466 education, support, or maintenance within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. 467 Section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 26 U.S.C. Section 2514(c)(1), as amended, 468 is treated for purposes of this article as a nongeneral power. 469 91-14-503. Power to withdraw. (a) For purposes of

this article, and except as otherwise provided in subsection (b),

- 471 a power to withdraw property from a trust is treated, during the
- 472 time the power may be exercised, as a presently exercisable
- 473 general power of appointment to the extent of the property subject
- 474 to the power to withdraw.
- (b) On the lapse, release, or waiver of a power to withdraw
- 476 property from a trust, the power is treated as a presently
- 477 exercisable general power of appointment only to the extent the
- 478 value of the property affected by the lapse, release, or waiver
- 479 exceeds the greater of the amount specified in 26 U.S.C. Section
- 480 2041(b)(2) and 26 U.S.C. Section 2514(e) or the amount specified
- 481 in 26 U.S.C. Section 2503(b), as amended.
- 482 91-14-504. Creditor claim: Nongeneral power.
- 483 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) and (c),
- 484 appointive property subject to a nongeneral power of appointment
- 485 is exempt from a claim of a creditor of the powerholder or the
- 486 powerholder's estate.
- 487 (b) Appointive property subject to a nongeneral power of
- 488 appointment is subject to a claim of a creditor of the powerholder
- 489 or the powerholder's estate to the extent that the powerholder
- 490 owned the property and, reserving the nongeneral power,
- 491 transferred the property in violation of Section 15-3-101, et seq.
- 492 (c) If the initial gift in default of appointment is to the
- 493 powerholder or the powerholder's estate, a nongeneral power of
- 494 appointment is treated for purposes of this article as a general
- 495 power.

496	ARTICLE 6
497	MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
498	91-14-601. Uniformity of application and construction.
499	In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration
500	must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with
501	respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.
502	91-14-602. Relation to electronic signatures in global
503	and national commerce act. This chapter modifies, limits, or
504	supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National
505	Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify,
506	limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section
507	7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices
508	described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section
509	7003(b).
510	91-14-603. Application to existing relationships. (a)
511	Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, on and after the
512	effective date of this chapter:
513	(1) this chapter applies to a power of appointment created
514	before, on, or after the effective date of this chapter;
515	(2) this chapter applies to a judicial proceeding concerning
516	a power of appointment commenced on or after the effective date of
517	this chapter;
518	(3) this chapter applies to a judicial proceeding concerning
519	a power of appointment commenced before the effective date of this
520	chapter unless the court finds that application of a particular

- 521 provision of this chapter would interfere substantially with the
- 522 effective conduct of the judicial proceeding or prejudice a right
- of a party, in which case the particular provision of this chapter
- 524 does not apply and the superseded law applies;
- 525 (4) a rule of construction or presumption provided in this
- 526 chapter applies to an instrument executed before the effective
- 527 date of this chapter unless there is a clear indication of a
- 528 contrary intent in the terms of the instrument; and
- 529 (5) except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (1) through
- 530 (4), an action done before the effective date of this chapter is
- 531 not affected by this chapter.
- (b) If a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred on the
- 533 expiration of a prescribed period that commenced under law of this
- 534 state other than this chapter before the effective date of this
- 535 chapter, the law continues to apply to the right.
- **91-14-604**. **Reserved**
- 537 **91-14-605. Effective date.** This chapter takes effect
- 538 July 1, 2014.
- Section 2. Section 91-15-3, Mississippi Code of
- 540 1972, is amended as follows:
- 541 91-15-3. **Definitions.**
- When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise
- 543 requires:
- 544 (a) "Power" includes any power to appoint or designate to
- 545 whom appointive property shall go, any power to invade property,

546 any power to alter, amend, or revoke any instrument under which an estate or trust is held or created or to terminate any right or 547 interest thereunder, and any power remaining where one or more 548 partial releases have heretofore or hereafter been made with 549 550 respect to a power, whether heretofore or hereafter created or 551 reserved, whether vested, contingent, or conditional, and whether 552 classified in law or known as a power in gross, a power appendant, a power appurtenant, a collateral power, a general, special, or 553 554 limited power, exclusive or nonexclusive power, or otherwise, and 555 irrespective of when, in what manner, or in whose favor it may be 556 exercised.

- 557 (b) "Donce Powerholder" means any person, whether resident or
 558 nonresident of this state, who, either alone or with another, has
 559 the right to exercise a power a person in which a donor creates a
 560 power of appointment.
- (c) "Objects Permissible appointee" when used in connection
 with a power means the person in whose favor the power may be
 exercised means a person in whose favor a powerholder may exercise
 a power of appointment.
 - (d) "Appointive Pproperty" when used in connection with a power means any and all property, whether real or personal, any and all interest in property, and any and all income from property, which is subject to the power, and includes any part of the property, any part of the interest in property, and any part

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- of the income from property means the property or property
- 571 interest subject to a power of appointment.
- (e) "Release" means renunciation, relinquishment, surrender,
- 573 refusal to accept, extinguishment, and any other form of release.
- Section 3. Section 91-15-5, Mississippi Code of
- 575 1972, is amended as follows:
- 576 91-15-5. Authority to release
- 577 Unless the instrument creating the power specifically
- 578 provides to the contrary, the doneepowerholder of a power, whether
- 579 now existing or hereafter created, may:
- 580 (a) At any time completely release his power.
- 581 (b) At any time or times release his power: (one) as to any
- 582 appointive property which is subject thereto; (two) as to any one
- 583 or more of the objectspermissible appointees thereof; or (three)
- 584 so as to limit in any other respect the extent to which it may be
- 585 exercised.
- 586 Section 4. Section 91-15-7, Mississippi Code of
- 587 1972, is amended as follows:
- 588 91-15-7. **Procedure to release**
- A release of a power, whether partial or complete, shall be
- 590 valid and effective with or without a consideration when the
- 591 doneepowerholder executes an instrument evidencing an intent to
- 592 make the release, signed and acknowledged in the manner prescribed
- 593 for the execution of deeds, and delivers the instrument or causes
- 594 it to be delivered, either:

- 595 (a) To an adult person who may take any of the appointive 596 property which is subject to the power in the event of its non-597 exercise, or to one in whose favor it may be exercised after such 598 partial release; or 599 (b) To any trustee or any co-trustee of the appointive 600 property which is subject to the power; or 601 (c) By filing the same for recordation in the chancery 602 clerk's office in the county and judicial district thereof in
- clerk's office in the county and judicial district thereof in

 which any of the <u>appointive</u> property is located, or in which

 either the <u>doncepowerholder</u> or the trustee in control of the

 appointive property resides, or in which the trustee has its

 principal office, or in which the instrument creating the power is

 probated or recorded.
- Section 5. Section 91-15-11, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:
- 91-15-11. Chapter supplemental, not exclusive
- The rights and means provided in this chapter for the release of a power are not exclusive, but are in addition to all other rights and means of a doneepowerholder to release a power in whole or in part.
- Section 6. Section 91-15-13, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:
- 91-15-13. Notice of release by delivery
- Any fiduciary or other person, association, or corporation having the possession or control of any appointive property

620	subject to a power of appointment shall be deemed to have notice
621	of a release of the power when the original or a copy of the
622	release is delivered to such fiduciary or other person,
623	association, or corporation.
624	Section 7. Section 91-15-17, Mississippi Code of
625	1972, is amended as follows:
626	91-15-17. Recording procedures
627	Clerks of chancery courts are authorized and directed to
628	record releases of powers of appointment in the books provided for
629	the recordation of deeds, to index the same in the current and
630	general indexes, the name of the doneepowerholder being entered on
631	the grantor index, and to charge therefor at the rate applicable
632	to deeds.
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