

TESTIMONY ON HB 2706  
RELATING TO PERMITTED TRANSFERS IN TRUST ACT

Friday, February 19, 2010, 11:00 a.m.  
State Capitol, Conference Room 308

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

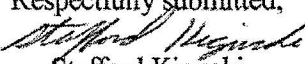
TO: The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair  
The Honorable Marilyn B. Lee, Vice Chair  
Members of House Committee on Finance

I am Stafford Kiguchi representing the Trust Division of Bank of Hawaii. We support the intent of House Bill 2706. We wish, however, to provide technical changes to the language clarifying certain Sections of the bill in order to help avoid future issues that could otherwise arise during implementation of the Act.

Our recommendations are intended to:

- Make the definition of the term "permitted trustee" consistent in Sections 2 and 4.
- Include a paragraph to address trustee fees in Section 5(b) and de minimis termination provisions in Section 5(c) that were omitted in the original draft.
- Clarify liability with respect to an advisor or agent.
- Clarify that assets should be available to a creditor under certain circumstances.
- Remove confusion related to the term "perfected" which has a certain meaning under the Uniform Commercial Code and is not applicable in this situation.
- Clarify any ambiguity related to who is liable for tax upon transfer.

For your reference we have attached a red-lined version highlighting the proposed amendments. Thank you for the opportunity to testify and present these proposed recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,  
  
Stafford Kiguchi  
Senior Vice President  
694-8580

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## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PERMITTED TRANSFERS IN TRUST ACT.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:**

SECTION 1. Hawaii relies heavily on the travel industry as an economic engine. Because of instabilities in that industry, the State must seek out other sources of revenue to help stabilize the current budget crisis and fuel future economic growth. Hawaii can build on proven domestic and international estate and financial planning methodologies to amend its laws for the purpose of attracting foreign-source capital.

The intent of this Act is to offer incentives to high net-worth individuals throughout the United States and throughout the world to transfer a portion of their liquid net worth into this State for asset and trust management. This Act is designed to increase the assets under management by Hawaii's private financial sector, increase state tax revenues, and position the State as a world-class financial management jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

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**"CHAPTER**

**PERMITTED TRANSFERS IN TRUST**

§ -1 **Short title.** This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act.

§ -2 **Definitions.** As used in this chapter:

"Claim" means a right to payment, whether or not the right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured.

"Creditor" means, with respect to a transferor, a person who has a claim.

"Debt" means liability on a claim.

"Former spouse" means a person to whom the transferor was married where the marriage was dissolved before the time of the permitted transfer.

"Permitted property" means United States currency or any other legal tender capable of conversion to United States currency or property capable of exchange on a governmentally regulated exchange within the United States including, but not limited to, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), exchange traded funds, common stocks, mutual funds, and any and all other securities that a fiduciary is permitted to hold pursuant to the Hawaii uniform prudent investor act, chapter 554C.

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"Permitted transfer" means a transfer of permitted property by or from a transferor to a permitted trustee by means of a trust instrument, regardless of whether consideration is exchanged.

"Permitted trustee" means a person other than the transferor who is a resident of this State or a bank or trust company authorized to do business in this State and to act as a trustee subject to supervision by the department of commerce and consumer affairs and HRS Chapter 412.

~~a qualified natural person or trust company that:~~

- ~~(1) Maintains or arranges for custody in this State of some or all of the permitted property that is the subject of the permitted transfer and of some or all of the investments ultimately held in trust by the permitted trustee;~~
- ~~(2) Maintains records for the trust on an exclusive or nonexclusive basis;~~
- ~~(3) Prepares or arranges for the preparation of fiduciary income tax returns for the trust; or~~
- ~~(4) Otherwise materially participates in the administration of the trust.~~

"Person" means a natural person.

"Spouse" means a person to whom the transferor is married at the time of the permitted transfer.

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"Transfer" means the disposition, conveyance, or assignment of permitted property to a permitted trustee or the exercise of a power that causes the disposition, conveyance, or assignment of permitted property to a permitted trustee.

"Transfer tax" means the tax described in section -12.

"Transferor" means an owner of permitted property; a holder of a power of appointment that authorizes the holder to appoint in favor of the holder, the holder's creditors, the holder's estate, or the creditors of the holder's estate; or a trustee who directly or indirectly makes a disposition of permitted property.

"Trust instrument" means an irrevocable instrument appointing a permitted trustee for the permitted property that is the subject of a disposition.

§ -3 ~~Perfected~~ Completed transfers. The transfer of permitted property under this chapter shall be deemed ~~perfected~~ completed following the completion of all of the following:

- (1) The delivery of permitted property by the transferor to the permitted trustee and the written acceptance of the permitted property by the permitted trustee;
- (2) The delivery by the transferor to the permitted trustee of a signed and notarized certificate of solvency that states that the amount of the transfer is equal to or less than twenty-five per cent of the

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transferor's net worth and that the transfer will not result in delay, defrauding, or hindrance of a creditor who is known or knowable to the transferor at the time of the permitted transfer with a claim against the property that is subject to the transfer; and

- (3) The filing of the appropriate form by the transferor with the Hawaii department of taxation and payment of the attendant transfer tax.

**§ -4 Permitted trustees.** (a) A permitted trustee shall be a person other than the transferor who is a resident of this State or a bank or trust company authorized to do business in this State and to act as a trustee subject to supervision by the department of commerce and consumer affairs and ~~the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation~~ HRS Chapter 412.

(b) If a permitted trustee of a trust ceases to meet the requirements of subsection (a) and there remains no trustee that meets the requirements, the permitted trustee shall be deemed to have resigned as of the time that the trustee no longer meets the requirements of subsection (a). At that time, the successor permitted trustee provided for in the trust instrument shall become the permitted trustee of the trust. In the absence of any successor permitted trustee provided for in the trust instrument, a trust advisor or protector provided for in the

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trust instrument shall appoint a successor permitted trustee. In the absence of an appointed trust advisor or protector, a Hawaii court of competent jurisdiction shall, upon application of any interested party, appoint a successor permitted trustee.

(c) A permitted trustee may appoint an investment advisor to manage the assets of the trust fund; provided that administrative and non-administrative fiduciary responsibility shall remain vested, as against beneficiaries of the trust, with the permitted trustee.

§ -5 Trust instrument. (a) A trust instrument shall be irrevocable and shall expressly incorporate the laws of this State governing the validity, construction, and administration of the trust.

(b) Any trustee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for the trustee's services. Whenever a corporate trustee is serving hereunder reasonable compensation will be in accordance with its published fee schedule in effect at the time the corporate trustee's services are rendered plus the then current rate of Hawaii's General Excise Tax (or such other state's general excise or similar tax) imposed on such corporate trustee's services. Such fee schedule shall be accepted without allowance, determination, or review by any court. The trustee shall also be entitled to reimbursement for expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of the trust estate.

(c) The trustee, in its discretion, may terminate any trust if and when its fair market value has declined to the

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extent which would make it uneconomical, imprudent or unwise to continue to retain such trust and shall pay and distribute such trust to the persons then entitled to mandatory or discretionary income distributions as the trustee in the trustee's absolute discretion shall decide.

(d) A trust instrument shall not be deemed revocable on account of the inclusion of:

- (1) A transferor's power to veto a distribution from the trust;
- (2) A power of appointment other than a power to appoint to the transferor, the transferor's creditors, the transferor's estate, or the creditors of the transferor's estate that may be exercised by will or other written instrument of the transferor effective only upon the transferor's death;
- (3) The transferor's potential or actual receipt of income, including rights to income retained in the trust instrument;
- (4) The transferor's annual receipt of a percentage not to exceed five per cent of the initial value of the trust assets or its value determined from time to time pursuant to the trust instrument or of a fixed amount that on an annual basis does not exceed five per cent of the initial value of the trust assets;

- (5) The transferor's potential or actual receipt or use of the trust's principal due to the discretionary action of a permitted trustee or to a provision in the trust instrument that governs the distribution of principal; provided that any included provision shall not confer upon the transferor a substantially unfettered right to the receipt or use of the principal;
- (6) The transferor's right to remove a permitted trustee or advisor and to appoint a new permitted trustee or advisor;
- (7) The transferor's potential or actual receipt of income or principal to pay income taxes due on income of the trust if the trust instrument includes a provision allowing or directing the use of trust funds to pay income taxes due or if the permitted trustee acts in the trustee's discretion to allow payment of income taxes due on the trust income; or
- (8) A permitted trustee's authority pursuant to discretion, direction, or the transferor's exercise of a testamentary power of appointment to pay all or any part of the transferor's debts outstanding at the time of the transferor's death, the expenses of administering the transferor's estate, or any estate

or inheritance tax imposed on or with respect to the transferor's estate.

(ee) A trust instrument may provide that the interest of a beneficiary of the trust, including a beneficiary who is the transferor of the trust, may not be transferred, assigned, pledged, or mortgaged, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, before the permitted trustee actually distributes the property or income to the beneficiary. Any provision of this type contained in the trust instrument shall be deemed to be a restriction on the transfer of the transferor's beneficial interest in the trust that is enforceable under applicable nonbankruptcy law within the meaning of section 541(c)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. section 541(c)(2), or any successor provision.

(fd) A transferor may appoint, through the trust instrument, one or more advisors or protectors including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Advisors who have authority under the terms of the trust to remove and appoint permitted trustees, advisors, or protectors;
- (2) Advisors who have authority under the terms of the trust to direct, consent to, or disapprove of distributions from the trust; and

(3) ~~(3)~~ Advisors, including the transferor

beneficiary of the trust, who serve as investment advisors to the trust.

A trustee shall have no liability whatsoever for following the instructions of an advisor or protector.

(ge) If a trustee of a trust existing prior to the enactment of this chapter proposes to make a permitted transfer but the trust instrument does not contain a power of appointment that conforms to section -5(b)(2), the trustee may deliver an irrevocable written election to have section -5(b)(2) apply to the trust and the nonconforming powers of appointment shall be deemed modified to the extent necessary to conform with section -5(b)(2). The irrevocable written election shall include a description of the original transferor's powers of appointment as modified and the original transferor's written consent to the modification. Consent of the original transferor to a modification of powers of appointment shall not be considered to be a permitted transfer.

(f) If, in any action brought against a trustee of a trust that results from a permitted transfer, a court declines to apply the law of this State in determining the validity, construction, or administration of the trust, or the effect of a spendthrift provision of the trust, the trustee, immediately upon the court's action and without the further order of any

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court, shall cease to be trustee of the trust and a successor trustee shall thereupon succeed as trustee in accordance with the terms of the trust instrument. If the trust instrument does not provide for a successor trustee or does not provide for an advisor or protector with powers to appoint successor trustees, a Hawaii court of competent jurisdiction shall appoint a successor permitted trustee upon the application of any beneficiary of the trust under any terms and conditions that the court determines to be consistent with the purposes of the trust and with this chapter. Upon the removal of a trustee pursuant to this section, the trustee who has been removed shall have no power or authority other than to convey the trust property to the successor trustee.

§ -6 **Investments.** Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a permitted trustee from diversifying permitted property following the permitted transfer into asset classes and investments in accordance with chapter 554C.

§ -7 **Retained interests of transferor.** (a) A permitted transfer shall be subject to this chapter notwithstanding a transferor's retention of any or all of the powers and rights described in section -5(b) and notwithstanding the transferor's service as investment advisor pursuant to section -5(b).

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(b) The transferor shall have only the powers and rights specifically conferred by the trust instrument. Except as permitted by sections -4(b) and -5b, a transferor shall have no rights or authority with respect to the property that is the subject of a permitted transfer or to the income from property that is the subject of a permitted transfer. Any agreement or understanding purporting to grant or permit the retention of any greater rights or authority shall be void.

§ -8 Avoidance of permitted transfers in trust. (a) No claim, including an action to enforce a judgment entered by a court or other body having adjudicative authority, by a creditor against property that is subject to a permitted transfer that arises after a permitted transfer and no claim by a creditor to avoid a permitted transfer shall be brought at law or in equity for attachment or other provisional remedy unless the permitted transfer was made with actual intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor.

(b) An allowable claim under subsection (a) of this section shall be extinguished unless:

- (1) The creditor's claim arose before the permitted transfer was made and the action is brought on the later of the date of the permitted transfer or the date of the enactment of this section; or

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(2) The creditor's claim arose concurrent with or subsequent to the permitted transfer and the action is brought within two years after the permitted transfer is made.

(c) In any action described in subsection (a), the burden to prove intent to defraud, hinder, or delay by clean and convincing evidence shall be upon the creditor.

(d) For purposes of this section, a permitted transfer that is made by a transferor who is a trustee shall be deemed to have been made as of the date that the property that is the subject of the permitted transfer was originally transferred via a trust instrument that meets the requirements of this chapter to the transferor or the transferor's predecessor in interest.

(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a creditor or other person who purports to have a claim against property that is the subject of a permitted transfer shall have only the rights, with respect to a permitted transfer, as are provided in this section and sections -9 and -10.

(f) No creditor or any other person shall have any claim or cause of action, including but not limited to an action to enforce a judgment entered by a court or other body having adjudicative authority, against a trustee or advisor described in section -4(c) or against any person involved in drafting, preparing, executing, or funding a trust or in counseling the

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parties to a trust that is the subject of a permitted transfer if, as of the date of the action, the action would be barred under this section.

§ -9 Limitations on permitted transfers. The limitations contained in section -8 on actions by creditors to avoid permitted transfers shall not apply to:

- (1) Any person to whom the transferor is indebted on account of a family court-supervised agreement or family court order for the payment of support or alimony to the transferor's spouse, former spouse, or children, or for a division or distribution of property to the transferor's spouse or former spouse, but only to the extent of the debt and not to any claim for forced heirship, legitime, or elective share; or

- (2) ~~(2)~~ Any person who suffers death, personal injury, or property damage on or before the date of a permitted transfer; provided that the death, personal injury, or property damage is determined to have been caused in whole or in part by the tortious act or omission of either the transferor or another person for whom the transferor is or was vicariously liable to the extent of the transferor's liability or vicarious liability.

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(3) Any lender who extends a secured or collateralized loan to the transferor based on the transferor's or the transferor's agent's express or implied representation that the assets of a trust established under this Chapter would be available as security against the loan in the event of the transferor's default thereon.

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#### § -10 Effect of avoidance of permitted

**transfers.** (a) A creditor may avoid a permitted transfer pursuant to section -8 only to the extent necessary to satisfy the transferor's debt to the creditor at whose instance the transfer has been avoided, together with costs, including attorneys' fees, as allowed by a court.

(b) In an action pursuant to subsection (a) to avoid a permitted transfer:

(1) If a court finds that a trustee has not acted with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor in accepting or administering the property that is the subject of the permitted transfer:

(A) The trustee shall have a first and paramount lien against the property that is the subject of the permitted transfer in an amount equal to the entire cost, including attorneys' fees, properly

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incurred by the trustee in the defense of the action or proceedings to avoid the permitted transfer; and

(B) The permitted transfer shall be avoided subject to payment of proper fees, costs, preexisting rights, claims, and interests of the trustee and of any predecessor trustee who has not acted with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor; and

(2) If the court is satisfied that a beneficiary of the trust has not acted with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor, the permitted transfer shall be avoided subject to the beneficiary's right to retain any distribution made prior to the creditor's commencement of an action to avoid the permitted transfer. For purposes of this paragraph, it shall be presumed that a beneficiary did not act with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor merely by creating the trust or by accepting a distribution made in accordance with the terms of the trust.

(c) A creditor who brings an action pursuant to section -8 to avoid a permitted trust shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that a trustee or beneficiary acted with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor; provided that, in the case of a beneficiary who is

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also the transferor, the burden on the creditor shall be to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the transferor-beneficiary acted with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay the creditor. Mere acceptance of permitted property by a trustee shall not constitute evidence of intent to defraud, hinder, or delay a creditor.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a creditor shall have no right against the interest of a beneficiary to a trust based solely on the beneficiary's right to authorize or direct the trustee to use all or part of the trust property to pay:

(1) Estate or inheritance taxes imposed upon or due to the beneficiary's estate;

(2) Debts of the beneficiary's estate; or

(3) Expenses of administering the beneficiary's estate;

unless the beneficiary actually directs the payment of taxes, debts, or expenses and then only to the extent of that direction.

**§ -11 Multiple transfers.** If more than one permitted transfer is made by means of the same trust instrument:

(1) The making of a subsequent permitted transfer shall be disregarded in determining whether a creditor's claim with respect to a prior permitted transfer is extinguished as provided in section -8; and

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- (2) Any distribution to a beneficiary shall be deemed to have been made from the latest permitted transfer.

**§ -12 Taxation.** (a) The State shall levy upon the transferor a one per cent tax on all permitted transfers.

(b) The State shall not levy any ~~other~~ taxes against trusts subject to this chapter; provided that Hawaii resident taxpayers who receive actual or constructive distributions of income or principal from trusts shall be subject to all applicable taxes on that income."

SECTION 3. Section 525-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

**"[f]§525-4[+] Exclusions from statutory rule against perpetuities.** Section 525-1 shall not apply to:

- (1) A fiduciary's power to sell, lease, or mortgage property, and the power of a fiduciary to determine principal and income;
- (2) A discretionary power of a trustee to distribute principal before termination of a trust;
- (3) A nonvested property interest held by a charity, government, or governmental agency or subdivision, if the nonvested property interest is preceded by an interest held by another charity, government, or governmental agency or subdivision;

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- (4) A property interest in or a power of appointment with respect to a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, health, disability, death benefit, income deferral, or other current or deferred benefit plan for one or more employees, independent contractors, or their beneficiaries or spouses; ~~[or]~~
- (5) A property interest, power of appointment, or arrangement that was not subject to the common-law rule against perpetuities or is excluded by any other applicable law~~[or]~~; or
- (6) A trust described in chapter \_\_\_\_\_, permitted transfers in trust act."

SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2010;



provided that section 2 shall apply to permitted transfers made after the effective date of this Act.

INTRODUCED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

**Report Title:**

Permitted Transfers in Trust Act; Rule Against Perpetuities

**Description:**

Creates the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act to govern transfers of currency, bonds, and securities from a transferor to a trustee by means of an irrevocable trust instrument. Specifies that the rule against perpetuities does not apply to transfers pursuant to the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act.

*The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.*



Presentation to the House Committee on Finance  
Friday, February 19, 2010, at 11:00 AM

Testimony for HB2706 Relating to the  
Permitted Transfers in Trust Act

TO: The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair  
The Honorable Marilyn B. Lee, Vice Chair  
Members of the House Committee on Finance

My name is Paul E. DeLauro and I am here testifying in favor of HB2706 relating to the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act.

**The Permitted Transfers in Trust Act will spur development in Hawaii's economic sector, will lead to direct and indirect tax revenues, and will increase tourism (wealthy individuals coming to Hawaii to visit their trusts and professionals coming to Hawaii to learn about the law).**

The purpose of HB2706 is to make Hawaii more competitive in attracting assets under management from wealthy individuals throughout the United States. It allows wealthy individuals to establish trusts in Hawaii with cash and marketable securities that (a) last forever, (b) avoid some of the severe effects of the federal death tax (45% of the value of the assets transferred), and (c) are protected from the claims of creditors (with exceptions).

Wealthy individuals routinely establish trusts in states that offer the best trust laws. As businesses are often incorporated in Delaware in order to take advantage of Delaware's favorable business laws, trusts are often formed in other jurisdictions that offer superior trust laws than the state in which the wealthy individual lives.

HB2706 makes two primary changes in Hawaii law that will make Hawaii a competitor in this **multi-billion dollar** nationwide marketplace:

- First, the Act permits trusts established under the Act to last forever. Current Hawaii law states that a trust must end within 90 years or 21 years following the death of someone alive at the time the trust was drafted (whichever is longer). This law is based on a very old English common law rule known as the Rule Against Perpetuities. The Rule was of little estate planning consequence until passage of the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 created a new tax known as the Generation Skipping Transfer Tax (GSTT). If a wealthy individual attempted to leave assets directly to grandchildren or more remote heirs at their death, then their estate would have to pay this large extra tax. The exception is that the

decedent can leave assets in trust but that the trust cannot last longer than state law allows. Acting on this exception, Alaska, Delaware, South Dakota and other states abolished their Rule Against Perpetuities to allow their trusts to last forever. In effect, this allows a wealthy individual to leave assets in trust and those assets will never be charged with the GST tax.

HB2706 does not do away with Hawaii's Rule Against Perpetuities. Rather, it only abolishes it with respect to trusts established under the Act. Also, such trusts may only be funded with cash or marketable securities (not real estate) and must abide by fiduciary investment standards.

- Second, the Act allows a wealthy individual to form a trust under the Act and he/she is permitted to be a beneficiary of the trust. This means that a wealthy individual is allowed to take a portion of their estate (no more than 25%) and transfer it to a Hawaii trust that is protected against their future (unknown or unknowable) creditors. This allows a wealthy individual to establish a nest-egg for themselves with which they can start over financially if they lose everything in a frivolous lawsuit. In the litigious American society, this is highly appealing to high net worth individuals. When they pass away, the assets remain in Hawaii in trust for their heirs forever.

Wealthy individuals are looking for methods to reduce their estate tax burdens when they pass away. They are looking for ways to protect a small portion of their wealth for their own use and enjoyment against the ravages of frivolous litigation. In short, they are establishing trusts in other states (such as Delaware and Alaska) that offer more compelling trust laws than are currently offered by the state of Hawaii. Being remotely situated, Hawaii is the most geographically suited jurisdiction in the United States to establish such laws.

**The Permitted Transfers in Trust Act will spur development in Hawaii's economic sector, will lead to direct and indirect tax revenues, and will increase tourism (wealthy individuals coming to Hawaii to visit their trusts and professionals coming to Hawaii to learn about the law).**

Accordingly, we urge the passage of the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act.

Presentation to the House Committee on Finance  
Friday, February 19, 2010, at 11:00 AM, Room 325

Testimony for HB2706 Relating to the  
Permitted Transfers in Trust Act

TO: The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair  
The Honorable Marilyn B. Lee, Vice Chair  
Members of the House Committee on Finance

My name is Gaye L. Dickey, Esq. I am an attorney whose practice focuses on estate planning, and in such capacity I have counseled many clients regarding trusts, creditor protection, tax and other related issues. I testify in favor of HB2706 relating to the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act.

**I believe that the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act will encourage job growth and investment activity in Hawaii, which will in turn result in increased tax revenue to the State, with little expense to or increased burden on the State of Hawaii's government resources.**

HB2706 will help increase the focus on Hawaii as a financial asset management center and to both attract investment activity from non-Hawaii individuals, as well as helping retain investment within the State by Hawaii residents. It allows wealthy individuals to establish trusts in Hawaii with cash and marketable securities that (a) can last forever, (b) avoid some of the severe effects of the federal death tax, and (c) are protected from the claims of creditors (with exceptions).

HB2706 is similar in intent to statutes enacted by Delaware, Nevada and Alaska. Two primary changes in Hawaii law that will make Hawaii a competitor:

- The Act permits trusts established under the Act to last forever. Current Hawaii law states that a trust must end within 90 years or 21 years following the death of someone alive at the time the trust was drafted (whichever is longer). This law is based on a very old English common law rule known as the Rule Against Perpetuities. The Rule was of little estate planning consequence until passage of the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986. In effect, this allows a wealthy individual to leave assets in trust and those assets will never be charged with the Federal GST tax. As an estate planning attorney, I have assisted several clients who established trusts in other jurisdictions because they could avail themselves of a perpetual trust. This resulted in the lost of investment, management and administrative opportunities for employees in the State of Hawaii.

- Such trusts may only be funded with cash or marketable securities (not real estate) and must abide by fiduciary investment standards, so the Act does not permit the sequestration of Hawaii real estate, nor does it seek to protect real estate in other jurisdictions.
- The Act allows a wealthy individual to form a trust under the Act and he/she is permitted to be a beneficiary of the trust. This means that a wealthy individual is allowed to take a portion of their estate (no more than 25%) and put it in a Hawaii trust that is protected against their future (unknown or unknowable) creditors.
- This law does not seek to avoid creditors absolutely, but rather to motivate individuals to invest their assets in Hawaii by allowing them to preserve a portion of their assets utilizing concepts and laws that are already enacted and available in other jurisdictions. In fact, Hawaii law already provides for other methods of creditor protection, for example, "tenancy by the entirety", limited liability companies, irrevocable trusts established for the benefit of others, and individual retirement accounts, so creditor protection in this instance, where only 25% of an individual's net worth can be so protected, is relatively conservative.
- The Act provides for a 1% tax payable to the State of Hawaii, which amount will not require lengthy or complicated tax collection procedures. If the individuals do not comply, they are not able to take advantage of the creditor protection provided by the Act.
- There is little administrative cost or expense to the State after passage of this law, and does not call for a loss of any revenue that would otherwise be payable to the State.

Accordingly, I urge the passage of the Permitted Transfers in Trust Act.