ACT No. 544

HOUSE BILL NO. 286

BY REPRESENTATIVE GAROFALO

(On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 9:1725(3), 1972, 1973, 2092, and 2262.2, relative to the
3	Louisiana Trust Code; to provide for a definition of a "person"; to provide for the
4	treatment of interest upon death of the principal beneficiary; to provide for shifting
5	interest in principal; to provide for recordation of instruments; and to provide for
6	related matters.
7	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
8	Section 1. R.S. 9:1725(3), 1972, 1973, 2092, and 2262.2 are hereby amended and
9	reenacted to read as follows:
10	§1725. Definitions
11	Except when the context clearly indicates otherwise, as used in this Code:
12	* * *
13	(3) "Person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, a limited
14	liability company, an association, a joint stock company, a business trust, or two or
15	more persons having a joint or common interest.
16	* * *
17	Comment - 2016
18 19	(f) This revision augments the definition of person to include limited liability companies.
20	* * *
21	§1972. Treatment of interest upon death of principal beneficiary
22	Upon a principal beneficiary's death, his interest vests in his heirs or legatees,
23	subject to the trust.; provided, however, that the Nevertheless, the trust instrument

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words <u>underscored</u> are additions.

may stipulate provide otherwise by designating substitute principal beneficiaries to the extent permitted by the following Sections of this Subpart and R.S. 9:1895.

Comment - 2016

This revision does not change the law. It encompasses minor semantic clarifications.

§1973. Shifting interest in principal

A. The trust instrument may provide that the interest of either an original or a substitute principal beneficiary who dies intestate and without descendants during the term of the trust or at its termination vests in some other person or persons, each of whom shall be a substitute beneficiary.

B:(1) Except as to the legitime in trust, the trust instrument may provide that the interest of either an original or a substitute principal beneficiary who dies without descendants during the term of the trust or at its termination vests in some other person or persons, each of whom shall be a substitute beneficiary of an irrevocable trust vests in one or more of his descendants upon the death of the beneficiary either during the term of the trust or at its termination. The trust instrument may provide that the interest vests in another person if the beneficiary dies without descendants.

(2) With respect to the legitime in trust, the trust instrument may provide that the interest of an original or a substitute principal beneficiary vests in another person upon the death of the beneficiary either during the term of the trust or at its termination, only if a beneficiary dies intestate and without descendants.

C.B. The trust instrument may provide that the interest of a designated principal beneficiary of a revocable trust shifts to another person or persons, if the substitution occurs no later than the date when the trust becomes irrevocable.

Comment - 2016

(a) This revision reorganizes, modifies, and clarifies prior law. It expands prior law by enlarging the category of allowable parties to whom a principal interest can be shifted at the death of an original or substitute principal beneficiary. It allows for a settlor to provide that if a principal beneficiary dies with descendants his interest passes to one or more of the beneficiary's descendants. As under prior law, a settlor can shift to any other person the principal interest of a beneficiary who dies without descendants. If the legitime is affected, however, the shifting of principal is allowed only if the beneficiary dies intestate and without descendants.

(b) Subsections (A)(1) and (A)(2) apply both to irrevocable trusts and to revocable ones once the latter has ceased to be revocable. Subsection C applies to revocable trusts prior to the trust becoming irrevocable.

* * *

§2092. Recordation of instruments

A. If at any time the trust property of either an inter vivos trust or a testamentary trust includes immovables or other property the title to which must be recorded in order to affect third parties persons, a trustee shall file the trust instrument, an extract of trust, or a copy of the trust instrument or extract of trust certified by the clerk of court for the parish in which the original trust instrument or extract of trust was filed, for record in each parish in which the property is located. Nevertheless, if the trust instrument contains a transfer of immovable property or other property the title to which must be recorded in order to affect third persons, a trustee shall file the trust instrument for record in the parish in which the property is located.

- B.(1) For purposes of recording an extract of a trust instrument, such an extract shall be executed by either the settlor or the trustee and shall include all of the following:
 - (a) The name of the trust, if any.
 - (b) A statement as to whether the trust is revocable or irrevocable.
 - (c) The name of each settlor.
- (d) The name of each trustee and name or other description of the beneficiary or beneficiaries.
 - (e) The date of execution of the trust.
- (f) If the trust instrument also contains a transfer of immovable property or other property to the trust, the title to which must be recorded in order to affect third persons, then the extract shall contain a brief legal description of the property. Any limitation or restriction on the power of the trustee to alienate, lease, or encumber immovable property contained in the trust instrument.
- (g) Any limitation or restriction on the power of the trustee to sell, lease, or mortgage immovable property contained in the trust instrument.

(2) When an extract of trust is recorded pursuant to Subsection A of this Section, any limitation or restriction in the trust instrument on the power of the trustee to sell, lease, or mortgage alienate, lease, or encumber immovable property shall not be effective against third persons unless it is noted or recited in the extract of trust.

(3) The provisions of this Section authorizing the filing of an extract of the trust instrument or a clerk-certified copy of the trust instrument or extract of trust without a description of the property are remedial and shall be applied retroactively to any trust extract or clerk-certified copy of either the trust instrument or extract of trust theretofore filed for record which is in substantial compliance with the provisions of this Subsection, and such extract or clerk-certified copy shall affect third persons as of the date of recordation. If the extract of an inter vivos trust instrument or clerk-certified copy thereof is recorded, the failure of the trust instrument to be in the form required by R.S. 9:1752 shall not be effective against third parties persons, who shall be immune from claims based on the failure of the trust instrument to be in the form required by R.S. 9:1752.

Comment - 2016

This revision includes minor semantic changes and makes clear that if the trust instrument contains a conveyance of immovable property, then the trust instrument, rather than an extract of trust, must be filed.

* * *

§2262.2. Recordation of instruments

A. If at any time the trust property of a foreign trust includes an immovable immovables or other property in Louisiana the title to which must be recorded in order to affect third parties persons, a trustee shall file the trust instrument, an extract of trust, or a copy of the trust instrument or extract of trust certified by the clerk of court for the parish in which the original trust instrument or extract of trust was filed, for record in each parish in which the property is located. Nevertheless, if the trust instrument contains a transfer of immovable property or other property the title to which must be recorded in order to affect third persons, a trustee shall file the trust instrument for record in the parish in which the property is located.

Page 4 of 6

1 B.(1) For purposes of recording an extract of a trust instrument, such an 2 extract of a trust instrument either shall be in such form and contain such information 3 as may be lawful under the law of the jurisdiction which the parties have expressly 4 chosen to govern the trust, or shall be executed by either the settlor or the trustee and 5 shall include all of the following: 6 (a) The name of the trust, if any. 7 (b) The name of each settlor. A statement as to whether the trust is 8 revocable or irrevocable. (c) The name of the trustee each settlor. 9 10 (d) The name or other description of the beneficiary or beneficiaries. The 11 name of each trustee and name or other description of the beneficiary or 12 beneficiaries. 13 (e) The date of execution of the trust instrument. 14 (f) A statement whether the trust is revocable or irrevocable. Any limitation 15 or restriction on the power of the trustee to alienate, lease, or encumber immovable 16 property contained in the trust instrument. 17 (g) If the trust instrument also contains a transfer of immovable property or 18 other property to the trust, the title to which must be recorded in order to affect third 19 persons, then the extract shall contain a brief legal description of the property. Any 20 other provisions of the trust instrument as the party executing the extract deems 21 useful. 22 (h) Any other provisions of the trust instrument as the party executing the 23 extract deems useful. 24 (2) Unless the trust and abstract of trust recite or otherwise note any 25 modification or restriction of the trustee's power or duties, the trustee shall have all 26 of the powers and duties granted to trustees under the Louisiana Trust Code. When 27 an extract of trust is recorded pursuant to Subsection A of this Section, any limitation 28 or restriction in the trust instrument on the power of the trustee to alienate, lease or 29 encumber immovable property shall not be effective against third persons unless it

is recited in the extract of trust.

30

(3) The provisions of this Section authorizing the filing of an extract of the trust instrument or a clerk-certified copy of the trust instrument or extract of trust without a description of the property are remedial and shall be applied retroactively to any trust extract or clerk-certified copy of either the trust instrument or extract of trust theretofore filed for record which is in substantial compliance with the provisions of this Section Subsection, and such extract or clerk-certified copy shall affect third persons as of the date of recordation. If the extract of an inter vivos trust instrument or clerk-certified copy thereof is recorded, the failure of the trust instrument to be in the form required by R.S. 9:1752 shall not be effective against third persons, who shall be immune from claims based on the failure of the trust instrument to be in the form required by R.S. 9:1752. Comment - 2016 This revision makes clear that if the trust instrument contains a conveyance of immovable property, then the trust instrument, rather than an extract of trust, must be filed. It also includes a number of semantic changes and reorders of provisions of prior law to make them consistent with R.S. 9:2092. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SI LINKLIK OI	THE HOUSE OF	. KLI KLSLIVIIII V	LS
PRESIDENT C	F THE SENATE		

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: _

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16