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IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1302

BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

AN ACT 1 RELATING TO ESTATES; AMENDING SECTION 15-2-203, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFER-2 ENCE TO A FAMILY ALLOWANCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING 3 SECTION 15-2-206, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO A FAMILY ALLOWANCE 4 5 AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 15-2-208, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO A FAMILY ALLOWANCE; AMENDING SECTION 6 15-3-906, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO A FAMILY ALLOWANCE AND TO 7 MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 15-3-1004, IDAHO CODE, 8 TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO A FAMILY ALLOWANCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORREC-9 10 TIONS; AND AMENDING SECTION 68-10-201, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO A FAMILY ALLOWANCE. 11

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 15-2-203, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

15-2-203. ELECTIVE RIGHT TO QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY AND AUGMENTED ESTATE. (a) The right of the surviving spouse in the augmented quasi-community property estate shall be elective and shall be limited to one-half (1/2) of the total augmented quasi-community property estate which will include, as a part of the property described in sections 15-2-201 and section 15-2-202, of this code Idaho Code, property received from the decedent and owned by the surviving spouse at the decedent's death, plus the value of such property transferred by the surviving spouse at any time during marriage to any person other than the decedent which would have been in the surviving spouse's quasi-community property augmented estate if that spouse had predeceased the decedent to the extent that the owner's transferred property is derived from the decedent by any means other than testate or intestate succession without a full consideration in money or money's worth. This shall not include any benefits derived from the federal social security system by reason of service performed or disability incurred by the decedent and shall include property transferred from the decedent to the surviving spouse by virtue of joint ownership and through the exercise of a power of appointment also exercisable in favor of others than the surviving spouse and appointed to the surviving spouse.

- (b) The elective share to the quasi-community estate thus computed shall be reduced by an allocable portion of general administration expenses, homestead allowance, $\frac{1}{2}$ family allowance, exempt property and enforceable claims.
- (c) Property owned by the surviving spouse at the time of the decedent's death and property transferred by the surviving spouse is presumed to have been derived from the decedent except to the extent that the surviving spouse establishes that it was derived from another source.

SECTION 2. That Section 15-2-206, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 15-2-206. EFFECT OF ELECTION ON BENEFITS BY WILL OR STATUTE. (a) The surviving spouse's election of his elective share does not affect the share of the surviving spouse under the provisions of the decedent's will or intestate succession unless the surviving spouse also expressly renounces in the petition for an elective share the benefit of all or any of the provisions. If any provision is so renounced, the property or other benefit which would otherwise have passed to the surviving spouse thereunder is treated, subject to contribution under subsection 15-2-207(b), Idaho Code, as if the surviving spouse had predeceased the testator.
- (b) A surviving spouse is entitled to homestead allowance, and exempt property and family allowance whether or not he elects to take an elective share and whether or not he renounces the benefits conferred upon him by the will except that, if it clearly appears from the will that a provision therein made for the surviving spouse was intended to be in lieu of these rights, he is not so entitled if he does not renounce the provision so made for him in the will.
- SECTION 3. That Section 15-2-208, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-2-208. WAIVER. The right of election of a surviving spouse and the rights of the surviving spouse to homestead allowance, and exempt property and family allowance, or any either of them, may be waived, wholly or partially, before or after marriage, by a written contract, agreement or waiver signed by the party waiving after fair disclosure. Unless it provides to the contrary, a waiver of "all rights" (or equivalent language) in the property or estate of a present or prospective spouse or a complete property settlement entered into after or in anticipation of separation or divorce is a waiver of all rights to elective share, homestead allowance, and exempt property and family allowance by each spouse in the property of the other and a renunciation by each of all benefits which would otherwise pass to him from the other by intestate succession or by virtue of the provisions of any will executed before the waiver or property settlement.
- SECTION 4. That Section 15-3-906, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-3-906. DISTRIBUTION IN KIND -- VALUATION -- METHOD. (a) Unless a contrary intention is indicated by the will, the distributable assets of a decedent's estate shall be distributed in kind to the extent possible through application of the following provisions:
 - (1) A specific devisee is entitled to distribution of the thing devised to him, and a spouse or child who has selected particular assets of an estate as provided in section 15-2-403 of this code, Idaho Code, shall receive the items selected.
 - (2) Any homestead or family allowance or devise payable in money may be satisfied by value in kind provided:

- (A) $\pm \underline{T}$ he person entitled to the payment has not demanded payment in cash;
- (B) $\pm \underline{T}$ he property distributed in kind is valued at fair market value as of the date of its distribution,; and
- (C) \underline{nN} o residuary devisee has requested that the asset in question remain a part of the residue of the estate.
- (3) For the purpose of valuation under paragraph (2), securities regularly traded on recognized exchanges, if distributed in kind, are valued at the price for the last sale of like securities traded on the business day prior to distribution, or if there was no sale on that day, at the median between amounts bid and offered at the close of that day. Assets consisting of sums owed the decedent or the estate by solvent debtors as to which there is no known dispute or defense are valued at the sum due with accrued interest or discounted to the date of distribution. For assets which that do not have readily ascertainable values, a valuation as of a date not more than thirty (30) days prior to the date of distribution, if otherwise reasonable, controls. For purposes of facilitating distribution, the personal representative may ascertain the value of the assets as of the time of the proposed distribution in any reasonable way, including the employment of qualified appraisers, even if the assets may have been previously appraised.
- (4) The residuary estate shall be distributed in kind if there is no objection to the proposed distribution and it is practicable to distribute undivided interests. In other cases, residuary property may be converted into cash for distribution.
- (b) After the probable charges against the estate are known, the personal representative may mail or deliver a proposal for distribution to all persons who have a right to object to the proposed distribution. The right of any distributee to object to the proposed distribution on the basis of the kind or value of asset he is to receive, if not waived earlier in writing, terminates if he fails to object in writing received by the personal representative within thirty (30) days after mailing or delivery of the proposal.
- SECTION 5. That Section 15-3-1004, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-3-1004. LIABILITY OF DISTRIBUTEES TO CLAIMANTS. After assets of an estate have been distributed and subject to section 15-3-1006 of this Part, Idaho Code, an undischarged claim not barred may be prosecuted in a proceeding against one (1) or more distributees. No distributee shall be liable to claimants for amounts received as exempt property, or homestead or family allowances, or for amounts in excess of the value of his distribution as of the time of distribution. As between distributees, each shall bear the cost of satisfaction of unbarred claims as if the claim had been satisfied in the course of administration. Any distributee who shall have failed to notify other distributees of the demand made upon him by the claimant in sufficient time to permit them to join in any proceeding in which the claim was asserted against him loses his right of contribution against other distributees.
- SECTION 6. That Section 68-10-201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

68-10-201. DETERMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME. After a decedent dies, in the case of an estate, or after an income interest in a trust ends, the following rules apply:

- (1) A fiduciary of an estate or of a terminating income interest shall determine the amount of net income and net principal receipts received from property specifically given to a beneficiary under the rules in parts 3 through 5 of this chapter which apply to trustees and the rules in subsection (5) of this section. The fiduciary shall distribute the net income and net principal receipts to the beneficiary who is to receive the specific property.
- (2) A fiduciary shall determine the remaining net income of a decedent's estate or a terminating income interest under the rules in parts 3 through 5 of this chapter which apply to trustees and by:
 - (A) Including in net income all income from property used to discharge liabilities;
 - (B) Paying from income or principal, in the fiduciary's discretion, fees of attorneys, accountants and fiduciaries; court costs and other expenses of administration; and interest on death taxes, but the fiduciary may pay those expenses from income of property passing to a trust for which the fiduciary claims an estate tax marital or charitable deduction only to the extent that the payment of those expenses from income will not cause the reduction or loss of the deduction; and
 - (C) Paying from principal all other disbursements made or incurred in connection with the settlement of a decedent's estate or the winding up of a terminating income interest, including debts, funeral expenses, disposition of remains, family allowances, and death taxes and related penalties that are apportioned to the estate or terminating income interest by the will, the terms of the trust, or applicable law.
- (3) A fiduciary shall distribute to a beneficiary who receives a pecuniary amount outright the interest or any other amount provided by the will, the terms of the trust, or applicable law from net income determined under subsection (2) of this section or from principal to the extent that net income is insufficient. If a beneficiary is to receive a pecuniary amount outright from a trust after an income interest ends and no interest or other amount is provided for by the terms of the trust or applicable law, the fiduciary shall distribute the interest or other amount to which the beneficiary would be entitled under applicable law if the pecuniary amount were required to be paid under a will.
- (4) A fiduciary shall distribute the net income remaining after distributions required by subsection (3) of this section in the manner described in section 68-10-202, Idaho Code, to all other beneficiaries, including a beneficiary who receives a pecuniary amount in trust, even if the beneficiary holds an unqualified power to withdraw assets from the trust or other presently exercisable general power of appointment over the trust.
- (5) A fiduciary may not reduce principal or income receipts from property described in subsection (1) of this section because of a payment described in section 68-10-501 or 68-10-502, Idaho Code, to the extent that the will, the terms of the trust, or applicable law requires the fiduciary to make the payment from assets other than the property or to the extent that the fiduciary recovers or expects to recover the payment from a third party.

The net income and principal receipts from the property are determined by including all of the amounts the fiduciary receives or pays with respect to the property, whether those amounts accrued or became due before, on, or after the date of a decedent's death or an income interest's terminating event, and by making a reasonable provision for amounts that the fiduciary believes the estate or terminating income interest may become obligated to pay after the property is distributed.