

RCW 11.104B.280 Receipts normally apportioned—Deferred compensation, annuities, and similar payments. (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Internal income of a separate fund" means the amount determined under subsection (2) of this section.

(b) "Marital trust" means a trust:

(i) Of which the settlor's surviving spouse is the only current income beneficiary and is entitled to a distribution of all the current net income of the trust; and

(ii) That qualifies for a marital deduction with respect to the settlor's estate under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 2056 of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended, as of January 1, 2022, because:

(A) An election to qualify for a marital deduction under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 2056(b)(7) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended, as of January 1, 2022, has been made; or

(B) The trust qualifies for a marital deduction under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 2056(b)(5) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended, as of January 1, 2022.

(c) "Payment" means an amount a fiduciary may receive over a fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because of services rendered or property transferred to the payor in exchange for future amounts the fiduciary may receive. The term includes an amount received in money or property from the payor's general assets or from a separate fund created by the payor.

(d) "Separate fund" includes a private or commercial annuity, an individual retirement account, and a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or stock ownership plan.

(2) For each accounting period, the following rules apply to a separate fund:

(a) The fiduciary shall determine the internal income of the separate fund as if the separate fund were a trust subject to this chapter.

(b) If the fiduciary cannot determine the internal income of the separate fund under (a) of this subsection (2), the internal income of the separate fund is deemed to equal four percent of the value of the separate fund, according to the most recent statement of value preceding the beginning of the accounting period.

(c) If the fiduciary cannot determine the value of the separate fund under (b) of this subsection (2), the value of the separate fund is deemed to equal the present value of the expected future payments, as determined under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 7520 of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended, as of January 1, 2022, for the month preceding the beginning of the accounting period for which the computation is made.

(3) A fiduciary shall allocate a payment received from a separate fund during an accounting period to income, to the extent of the internal income of the separate fund during the period, and the balance to principal.

(4) The fiduciary of a marital trust shall:

(a) Withdraw from a separate fund the amount the current income beneficiary of the trust requests the fiduciary to withdraw, not greater than the amount by which the internal income of the separate fund during the accounting period exceeds the amount the fiduciary otherwise receives from the separate fund during the period;

(b) Transfer from principal to income the amount the current income beneficiary requests the fiduciary to transfer, not greater than the amount by which the internal income of the separate fund during the period exceeds the amount the fiduciary receives from the separate fund during the period after the application of (a) of this subsection (2) [(4)]; and

(c) Distribute to the current income beneficiary as income:

(i) The amount of the internal income of the separate fund received or withdrawn during the period; and

(ii) The amount transferred from principal to income under (b) of this subsection (2) [(4)].

(5) For a trust, other than a marital trust, of which one or more current income beneficiaries are entitled to a distribution of all the current net income, the fiduciary shall transfer from principal to income the amount by which the internal income of a separate fund during the accounting period exceeds the amount the fiduciary receives from the separate fund during the period. [2021 c 140 s 2409.]