

2020 TRUST DECANTING CHART: STATE BY STATE

For years, a trustee who needed to move assets from one trust to another had to rely on common law by cobbling together old case law to justify the asset transfer. And even then, many trustees were unwilling to decant their trust assets because they lacked specific statutory authority. Luckily, modern trust law has seen an evolution in trust decanting, with 29 states enacting statutes to authorize and outline the process of trust decanting. Decanting statutes are particularly important when the new trust has substantially different terms or beneficial interest from the old trust.

Although decanting statutes don't generally require court approval or the consent of the settlor and/or beneficiaries, there are certain statutory prerequisites for exercising this power, and they vary from state to state.¹ For example, all of the states with decanting statutes require the trustee to have the power to invade the trust corpus in order to decant. While the provisions of a state decanting statute may be limiting, they do allow a trustee to maintain the anonymity of the trust's provisions, which is not an option when a court is involved in a trust reformation. The following chart outlines the 29 states with decanting statutes and summarizes their relevant provisions and the variety of authorized actions a trustee may take.

TRUST DECANTING STATE RANKINGS CHART²

| Rank | State | Has Decanting Statute? | Can Decant Trust with Ascertainable Standard? | Notice to Beneficiaries Required? | Can Decant Trust with Ascertainable Standard into Discretionary Trust? / Can Remove Mandatory Income Interest? | Allow Power of Appointment in Second Trust to Non-Beneficiary? | Can Accelerate Remainder Beneficiary's Interest? |
|----------|------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | South Dakota | Yes | Yes | No | Yes / Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 2 | Nevada | Yes | Yes | No | Yes / Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 3 | Delaware | Yes | Yes | No | No / Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 4 | Tennessee | Yes | Yes | No | Yes / No | Yes | Silent |
| 5 | New Hampshire | Yes | Yes | No (except for charitable trusts) | Yes / No | Yes | Silent |
| 6 | Ohio | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / Yes | Yes | No |
| 7 | Missouri | Yes | Yes | Yes, only to beneficiaries of second trust | No / Yes | Silent | Yes |
| 8 (tie) | Alaska | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 8 (tie) | Illinois | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | Silent |
| 10 (tie) | Indiana | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes / No | Silent | Silent |
| 10 (tie) | South Carolina | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / Yes | Yes | No |
| 10 (tie) | Texas | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | Yes |
| 13 | Wyoming | Yes | Yes | No | Yes / Silent | Silent | Silent |

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|----------|----------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| 14 | Rhode Island | Yes | Yes | Yes | Silent / No | Silent | No |
| 15 | Florida | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Silent | Silent |
| 16 (tie) | Alabama | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | California | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | Colorado | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | Georgia | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes / Silent | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | Kentucky | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | New Mexico | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | North Carolina | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | Virginia | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 16 (tie) | Washington | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 25 | Michigan | Yes | No | Yes | No / No | Yes | Silent |
| 26 (tie) | Arizona | Yes | Yes | No | Yes / No | Silent | Silent |
| 26 (tie) | Minnesota | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | No | No |
| 26 (tie) | New York | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Yes | No |
| 26 (tie) | Wisconsin | Yes | Yes | Yes | No / No | Silent | No |

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¹ For a list of decanting procedures, requirements and restrictions by state, see Steve Oshin's "Annual Trust Decanting State Rankings Chart." https://www.oshins.com/state-rankings-charts.

² Ibid.