DISCLAIMER

The South Carolina Legislative Council is offering access to the unannotated South Carolina Code of Laws on the Internet as a service to the public. The unannotated South Carolina Code on the General Assembly's website is now current through the 2010 session. The unannotated South Carolina Code, consisting only of Code text and numbering, may be copied from this website at the reader's expense and effort without need for permission.

The Legislative Council is unable to assist users of this service with legal questions. Also, legislative staff cannot respond to requests for legal advice or the application of the law to specific facts. Therefore, to understand and protect your legal rights, you should consult your own private lawyer regarding all legal questions.

While every effort was made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the unannotated South Carolina Code available on the South Carolina General Assembly's website, the unannotated South Carolina Code is not official, and the state agencies preparing this website and the General Assembly are not responsible for any errors or omissions which may occur in these files. Only the current published volumes of the South Carolina Code of Laws Annotated and any pertinent acts and joint resolutions contain the official version.

Please note that the Legislative Council is not able to respond to individual inquiries regarding research or the features, format, or use of this website. However, you may notify Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems at [LPITS@scstatehouse.gov](mailto:LPITS@scstatehouse.net) regarding any apparent errors or omissions in content of Code sections on this website, in which case LPITS will relay the information to appropriate staff members of the South Carolina Legislative Council for investigation.

CHAPTER 6.

UNIFORM STATUTORY RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES

**SECTION 27‑6‑10.** Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities.

**SECTION 27‑6‑20.** Nonvested property interest or power of appointment.

(A) A nonvested property interest is invalid unless:

(1) when the interest is created, it is certain to vest or terminate no later than twenty‑one years after the death of an individual then alive; or

(2) the interest either vests or terminates within ninety years after its creation.

(B) A general power of appointment not presently exercisable because of a condition precedent is invalid unless:

(1) when the power is created, the condition precedent is certain to be satisfied or become impossible to satisfy no later than twenty‑one years after the death of an individual then alive; or

(2) the condition precedent either is satisfied or becomes impossible to satisfy within ninety years after its creation.

(C) A nongeneral power of appointment or a general testamentary power of appointment is invalid unless:

(1) when the power is created, it is certain to be irrevocably exercised or to terminate no later than twenty‑one years after the death of an individual then alive; or

(2) the power is irrevocably exercised or terminates within ninety years after its creation.

(D) In determining whether a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment is valid under subsection (A)(1), (B)(1), or (C)(1), the possibility that a child will be born to an individual after the individual’s death is disregarded.

**SECTION 27‑6‑30.** Creation of property interests and powers of appointment.

(A) Except as provided in subsections (B) and (C) and in Section 27‑6‑60(A), the time of creation of a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment is determined under general principles of property law.

(B) If there is a person who alone can exercise a power created by a governing instrument to become the unqualified beneficial owner of (i) a nonvested property interest or (ii) a property interest subject to a power of appointment described in Section 27‑6‑20(B) or 27‑6‑20(C), the nonvested property interest or power of appointment is created when the power to become the unqualified beneficial owner terminates. A joint power with respect to community property or to marital property under a Uniform Marital Property Act held by individuals married to each other is a power exercisable by one person alone.

(C) A nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising from a transfer of property to a previously funded trust or other existing property arrangement is created when the nonvested property interest or power of appointment in the original contribution was created.

**SECTION 27‑6‑40.** Reformation of property dispositions.

Upon the petition of an interested person, a court shall reform a disposition in the manner that most closely approximates the transferor’s manifested plan of distribution and is within the ninety years permitted by this chapter if:

(1) a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment becomes invalid under Section 27‑6‑20;

(2) a class gift is not but may become invalid under Section 27‑6‑20 and the time has arrived when the share of any class member is to take effect in possession or enjoyment; or

(3) a nonvested property interest that is not validated by Section 27‑6‑20(A)(1) can vest but not within ninety years after its creation.

**SECTION 27‑6‑50.** Exceptions to rule.

Section 27‑6‑20 does not apply to:

(1) a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising out of a nondonative transfer, except a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment arising out of (i) a premarital or postmarital agreement, (ii) a separation or divorce settlement, (iii) a spouse’s election, (iv) a similar arrangement arising out of a prospective, existing, or previous marital relationship between the parties, (v) a contract to make or not to revoke a will or trust, (vi) a contract to exercise or not to exercise a power of appointment, (vii) a transfer in satisfaction of a duty of support, or (viii) a reciprocal transfer;

(2) a fiduciary’s power relating to the administration or management of assets, including the power of a fiduciary to sell, lease, or mortgage property, and the power of a fiduciary to determine principal and income;

(3) a power to appoint a fiduciary;

(4) a discretionary power of a trustee to distribute principal before termination of a trust to a beneficiary having an indefeasibly vested interest in the income and principal;

(5) 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;

(6) a nonvested property interest in or a power of appointment with respect to a trust or other property arrangement forming part of a pension, profit‑sharing, stock bonus, and 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, to which contributions are made for the purpose of distributing to or for the benefit of the participants or their beneficiaries or spouses the property, income, or principal in the trust or other property arrangement, except a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment that is created by an election of a participant or a beneficiary or spouse; or

(7) a property interest, power of appointment, or arrangement that was not subject to the common law rule against perpetuities or is excluded by another statute of this State, including, but not limited to, the interests, powers, and arrangements coming within Sections 13‑7‑30, 27‑5‑70, 27‑5‑80, 33‑53‑30, 39‑55‑135, and 62‑7‑909.

**SECTION 27‑6‑60.** Effect of timing of creation of property interest; savings clause.

(A) Except as extended by subsection (B), this chapter applies to a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment that is created on or after July 1, 1987. For purposes of this section, a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment created by the exercise of a power of appointment is created when the power is irrevocably exercised or when a revocable exercise becomes irrevocable.

(B) If a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment was created before July 1, 1987, and is determined in a judicial proceeding, commenced on or after July 1, 1987, to violate this State’s rule against perpetuities as that rule existed before July 1, 1987, a court upon the petition of an interested person shall reform the disposition by inserting a savings clause that preserves most closely the transferor’s plan of distribution and that brings that plan within the limits of the rule against perpetuities applicable when the nonvested property interest or power of appointment was created.

**SECTION 27‑6‑70.** Application and construction.

This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it.

**SECTION 27‑6‑80.** Effect on common law.

This chapter supersedes the common law rule against perpetuities.