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MEASURING LIVES UNDER WAIT-AND-SEE VERSIONS OF THE RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the late seventeenth century,¹ the common-law rule against perpetuities has provided that "no interest² is good³ unless it must vest,⁴ if at all, not later than twenty-one years⁵ after a life in being⁶ at


² "No interest," however, does not include rights of reentry and possibilities of reverter, which were never subject to the common-law rule. See W. Burby, Handbook of the Law of Real Property 420 (3d ed. 1965); J. Gray, supra note 1, at §§ 299-313; 5 R. Powell, supra note 1, at § 769; Restatement, supra note 1, at § 372; L. Simes, supra note 1, at 280-81; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at §§ 1238-39; Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at § 24.62. Cf. R. Maudsley, supra note 1, at 71 (some rights of reentry subject to rule).

³ The penalty for violating the Rule is, by classical doctrine, to strike down the whole interest—and often other interests as well, under the principle of infectious invalidity. The penalty is inflicted, mind you, not on the testator or settlor, but on the innocent intended beneficiaries. If the courts wish to be punitive in this matter, let them order the corpse of the testator disinterred and dishonored as in the cases of Cromwell and Stalin, but why do in the bereaved families?


⁴ For a discussion of the "polysemantie" character of the term "vest" as used in the law of property, see W. Leach & J. Logan, Cases and Text on Future Interests and Estate Planning 253-54 (1961); Becker, Future Interests and the Myth of the Simple Will: An Approach to Estate Planning, 1974 Wash. U.L.Q. 607, 624-30:

For purposes of the rule against perpetuities, an interest is "vested" when:
   a. any condition precedent attached to the interest is satisfied, and
   b. the taker is ascertained, and
   c. where the interest is included in a gift to a class, the exact amount or fraction to be taken is ascertained.

Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at § 24.18. Accord, J. Gray, supra note 1, at §§ 99-118; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at § 1232.

⁵ Scholars have often suggested that the rule require vesting in possession rather than vesting in interest. See Schuyler, Should the Rule Against Perpetuities Discard Its Vest?, 56 Mich. L. Rev. 577.
the creation\textsuperscript{7} of the interest."\textsuperscript{8} The common-law rule embodies a possibilities test requiring that an interest be certain to vest within the period specified.\textsuperscript{9} Any possibility, however unlikely, that an interest will vest beyond the time permitted constitutes a violation of the rule.\textsuperscript{10}

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5. The evolution of the permissible period under the Rule occurred during a time segment of about a century and a half, beginning late in the 17th century. The announced criteria was "convenience," that is, the courts would sustain a limitation ... if the resultant tie-up of the subject matter of the limitation was not "inconveniently long." A series of important decisions followed this announcement, each holding the period involved in the instrument was not too long. The period was held to be permissible when measured by one life; ... by two lives plus one year; by one life plus an actual minority; by one life plus a preceding and a following period of gestation; by nine lives plus any period of gestation involved in the situation to which the limitation applied; by twenty-eight lives plus a period in gross of twenty years. By this process of deciding each controversy as it arose, the line between limitations causing a tie-up for a period "not inconveniently long" and those causing a tie-up for an "inconveniently long" period were established. \textit{Restatement} (Second), \textit{supra} note 1, at § 1.11, Explanatory Note 2 (citations omitted). The outer limit of the permissible period was finally set at "a life or lives in being, and twenty-one years afterwards, without reference to the infancy of any person whatever." Cadell v. Palmer, 26 Eng. Rep. 956 (H.L. 1833).

For a discussion of whether to reduce the perpetuity period to correspond to the 18 year old age of majority now existing in many states, see Soled, \textit{Effect of the Reduction of the Age of Majority on the Permissive Period of the Rule Against Perpetuities}, 34 MD. L. REV. 255 (1974). For an argument in favor of increasing this period to thirty years, see Waterbury, \textit{supra} note 4, at 91.


7. For almost all future interests, the period of the rule begins to run at the time the interest is created. \textit{See W. Waterbury, supra} note 1, at 415; J. Gray, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 231; S. Powell, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 764[2]; \textit{Restatement}, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 374, Comment a; L. Simes, \textit{supra} note 1, at 267-68; L. Simes & A. Smith, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 1226; Leach & Logan, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 24.12. When applied to a general power of appointment exercisable by deed or will, however, the period begins to run from the exercise, not the creation, of the interest. L. Simes & A. Smith, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 1271.

8. J. Gray, \textit{supra} note 1, at ¶ 201 (footnotes added).


10. [The existence of the rule [against perpetuities] in these days is usually made manifest only in cases where nothing of the kind having been desired or suspected, and where by nothing short of a miracle could a perpetuity at any time have supervened, even that possibility has, by the time of the contest, ceased to be existent. All the same in these cases the rule is fatal even to gifts so innocuous, and I cannot doubt that such a result is both mischievous and unfortunate . . . .
The requirement of initial
certainty of vesting operates to invalidate interests because of absurdly improbable contingencies, including
the now-familiar cases of unborn widows, fertile octogenarians, precocious toddlers, and magic gravel pits. The performance of the


11. See notes 30-33 infra and accompanying text.

12. Consider a devise to the children of who survive and his widow. At the testator's death, is 50 years old, married, and has grandchildren. 's marriage could possibly end at anytime. He might marry a woman unborn at the testator's death. might also have children after the testator's death. Thus, the interest might vest in a child not born at the testator's death upon the death of the widow more than 21 years after the death of everyone else alive at the testator's death. This possibility offends the common-law rule, and the children's interests are invalid. See Dickerson v. Union Nat'l Bank, 268 Ark. 292, 595 S.W.2d 677 (1980); Greenwich Trust Co. v. Shively, 110 Conn. 117, 197 A. 367 (1929); Shewmake v. Robinson, 148 Ga. 287, 96 S.E. 564 (1918); Momas v. Pullman Trust & Sav. Bank, 371 Ill. 577, 21 N.E.2d 89 (1939); Keefer v. McCloy, 344 Ill. 454, 176 N.E. 743 (1931); Easton v. Hall, 323 Ill. 397, 154 N.E. 216 (1926); Chennoweth v. Bullitt, 224 Ky. 698, 6 S.W.2d 1061 (1928); Perkins v. Iglehart, 183 Md. 520, 39 A.2d 672 (1944); Stryker v. Kennard, 339 Mass. 373, 159 N.E.2d 71 (1959); Gray v. Whittemore, 192 Mass. 376, 78 N.E. 422 (1906); Stones ex'rx. v. Nicholson, 68 Va. (2d Gratt.) 1 (1876); Brookover v. Grimm, 118 W. Va. 277, 190 S.E. 697 (1937). See generally W. Bury, supra note 2, at 416; J. Gray, supra note 1, at § 214; 4 R. Powell, supra note 1, at § 764[4]; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at § 1230; Leach, Perpetuities in a Nutshell, 51 Harv. L. Rev. 638, 644 (1938); Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at § 24.21.


14. The precocious toddler problem, the converse of the fertile octogenarian situation, involves a gift that is invalid because of the common-law presumption that even infants can bear children. Cf. Re Gaits Will Trusts, [1949] 1 All E.R. 459 (Ch.) (issue raised but avoided).

15. Assume owns gravel pits which, given ordinary production, will be exhausted within four years. devises the property to in trust, for operation until the pits are exhausted. directs the trustee to divide the pits among 's living heirs once they are exhausted. The pits actually exhaust themselves in six years. However, the possibility that they might not be exhausted for 50 or 100 years is enough to invalidate the gift under the common-law rule. In re Wood, [1894] 3 Ch. 361. See generally J. Gray, supra note 1, at § 509.8; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at § 1228; Leach, supra note 11, at 648.

No list of problems arising under the common-law rule is complete, however, without this concern:

Consider the bride of some future astronaut. He is a junior officer, and prudently he and his bride feel they should not have children until he gets a few promotions so that he can finance their future education. He makes his deposit in the sperm bank. Then he is
rule in these cases has produced severe criticism.\textsuperscript{16} In spite of such criticism, the common-law rule still prevails in the majority of jurisdictions in the United States.\textsuperscript{17}

A growing minority of jurisdictions, however, have enacted major reforms in perpetuities law. The most popular reform is adoption of a wait-and-see approach to the rule.\textsuperscript{18} Wait-and-see replaces the com-

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incinerated in orbital flight. She is devastated. Devoted to him as she is, she wants a child by him.

Leach, \textit{Perpetuities in the Atomic Age: The Sperm Bank and the Fertile Decedent}, 48 A.B.A.J. 942, 943 (1962). If the astronaut's will provided a future interest for his grandchildren, the possibility of a child born after his death would cause the interest to violate the common-law rule. Leach describes this as the child \textit{en ventre sa frigidaire} problem. Leach, \textit{supra}, at 943 n.3.


17. \textit{See} 5 R. \textit{Powell, supra} note 1, at \textsection 808-827 (surveying current perpetuities law in the United States).

18. A simple form of wait and see is in substance a variation of Gray's statement of the rule: "No interest in real or personal property is valid unless it vests, if at all, not later than twenty-one years after some life in being at the creation of the interest."


tions, an interest that violates the common-law rule is saved if it vests during life estates in the same property given to persons alive at the creation of the interest. The Massachusetts provision is typical:

In applying the rule against perpetuities to an interest in real or personal property limited to take effect at or after the termination of one or more life estates in, or lives of, persons in being when the period of said rule commences to run, the validity of the interest shall be determined on the basis of facts existing at the termination of such one or more life estates or lives. In this section an interest which must terminate not later than the death of one or more persons is a “life estate” even though it may terminate at an earlier time.

**M.ASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 184A, § 1 (West 1977).**


The Ontario Act is discussed in Hogg, *Ontario’s Perpetuities Law, 2 EST. & TRUSTS Q. 19 (1975)*.

Reform jurisdictions have also enacted statutes mandating the use of *cy pres* to reform instruments invalidated under the rule. *Cy pres* allows reformation to produce a valid disposition that approximates the donor’s intention as closely as possible. As the Court explained in Edgerly v. Barker, 66 N.H. 434, 448, 31 A. 900, 902 (1891):

If a will cannot be conformed to law unless devised property vests sooner than the testator intended, the inquiry may be whether his intent as to the time of vesting is qualified by his intent that the devisees shall have the property and that the devise be carried into effect *cy pres*. The construction which gives to an estate which the testator gives to A’s children is far from the intent on that subject; but if it is as nearly as possible, it may accord with the intent on the subject of approximation.


mon-law possibilities approach with an actualities test. The require-


Other statutes prevent the precocious toddler, see note 14 supra and accompanying text, from causing perpetuities problems by assuming that he or she is infertile until a certain age. Ill. Ann. Stat. ch. 30, § 194(c)(3) (Smith-Hurd 1978) (infertile until age 13); N.Y. Est., Powers & Trusts Law § 9-1.3(c) (McKinney 1967) (infertile until age 14).

19. The possibility that an interest might vest too remotely is irrelevant under wait-and-see. If the interest actually vests too remotely, however, the rule will invalidate the interest. Consider the unborn widow problem, supra note 12, under a wait-and-see analysis.

A devises to B for life, then to B’s widow for life, remainder to their surviving children. B dies, survived by B’s widow who was not alive at A’s death and children, one or more of whom were born after the death of A. The validity of the interest is determined by waiting and seeing:

1. If B’s widow dies survived by children of B of whom at least one is alive at A’s death, the contingent remainder to the children of B is good under “wait and see” and vests at the death of the unborn widow.

2. If B’s widow dies within twenty-one years after the death of B and all of B’s children alive at A’s death, survived by a child or children of B, the contingent remainder to the children of B is good under “wait and see” and vests at the death of the unborn widow.

3. If B’s widow dies beyond twenty-one years after the death of B and all of B’s children alive at A’s death, the contingent remainder to the children of B cannot vest within the perpetuities period and is bad under “wait and see.”

4. If B’s widow dies beyond twenty-one years after the death of B and all of B’s children alive at A’s death, and all of B’s children are dead twenty-one years after the death of B and all of B’s children alive at A’s death, the contingent remainder to the children of B fails by its own terms.
ment that an interest be certain to vest within the time permitted is replaced by a requirement that the interest actually vest within that period. Because highly unlikely possibilities of remote vesting are significant only if they materialize, wait-and-see would uphold otherwise void limitations that vest in fact within the permissible period.\textsuperscript{20}

The American Law Institute is the most recent addition to those favoring reform. Over vigorous and distinguished dissent,\textsuperscript{21} the Institute has approved a wait-and-see version of the rule as applied to donative transfers for inclusion in the \textit{Restatement (Second) of Property}.\textsuperscript{22} The approved draft provides for full wait-and-see,\textsuperscript{23} using specified measuring lives\textsuperscript{24} and \textit{cy pres} reformation of interests that violate the

\textit{R. Lynn, supra} note 18, at 74-75.

\textit{20. R. Maudsley, supra} note 1, at 80-81.


\textit{23. Restatement (Second), supra} note 1, at \S 1.4 provides: "[A] donative transfer of an interest in property fails if the interest does not vest, if it ever vests, within the period of the rule against perpetuities."

\textit{24. Restatement (Second), supra} note 1, at \S 1.3 provides:

1. If an examination of the situation with respect to a donative transfer as of the time the period of the rule against perpetuities begins to run reveals a life or lives in being within 21 years after whose deaths the non-vested interest in question will necessarily vest, if it ever vests, such life or lives are the measuring lives for purposes of the rule against perpetuities so far as such non-vested interest is concerned and such non-vested interest cannot fail under the rule. A provision that terminates a non-vested interest if it has not vested within 21 years after the death of the survivor of a reasonable number of persons named in the instrument of transfer and in being when the period of the rule begins to run is within this subsection.

2. If no measuring life with respect to a donative transfer is produced under subsection 1, the measuring lives for purposes of the rule against perpetuities as applied to the non-vested interest in question are:
   a. The transferor if the period of the rule begins to run in the transferor's lifetime; and
   b. Those individuals alive when the period of the rule begins to run, if reasonable in number, who have beneficial interests vested or contingent in the property in which the non-vested interest in question exists and the parents and grandparents alive when the period of the rule begins to run of all beneficiaries of the property in which the non-vested interest exists, and
   c. The donee of a nonfiduciary power of appointment alive when the period of the rule begins to run if the exercise of such power could affect the non-vested interest in question.

A child in gestation when the period of the rule begins to run who is later born alive is treated as a life in being at the time the period of the rule begins and, hence, may be a measuring life.
rule.  

The American Law Institute’s endorsement of wait-and-see may spur interest in perpetuities reform in this country, and warrants a new consideration of the wait-and-see doctrine. The draft’s use of specified measuring lives is important in the development of the wait-and-see doctrine. Identification of appropriate measuring lives is one of the most difficult and often criticized aspects of the wait-and-see doctrine.

This Note addresses the problem of defining appropriate measuring lives for the wait-and-see rule. Part II of this Note explains why the adoption of wait-and-see raises a measuring life problem not encountered under the common law. Part III addresses the policies underlying the rule against perpetuities which reformers should consider in formulating a wait-and-see measuring life concept. Finally, Part IV of this

At its May 18, 1979 meeting, the American Law Institute deleted subsection (2)(c), which provided: “(c) Those other individuals alive when the period of the rule begins to run, if reasonable in number, who are specifically mentioned in describing the beneficiaries of the property in which the non-vested interest in question exists . . . .” See Comment, supra note 22, at 1066 n.10.

25. Restatement (Second), supra note 1, at § 1.5 provides:

If under a donative transfer an interest in property fails because it does not vest or cannot vest within the period of the rule against perpetuities, the transferred property shall be disposed of in the manner which most closely effectuates the transferor’s manifested plan of distribution, which is within the limits of the Rule Against Perpetuities.

26. An examination of the overall merits of wait-and-see is beyond the scope of this Note, but scholars have covered that ground well. See Bregy, supra note 18; Browder, supra note 18; Cohan, supra note 18; Dukeminier, supra note 18; Eckhardt, Perpetuities Reform by Legislation, 31 Mo. L. Rev. 56 (1966); Fetters, Perpetuities: The Wait and See Disaster, 60 CORNELL L. REV. 380 (1975); Jones, supra note 18; Leach, supra note 15; Leach, Perpetuities: New Absurdity, Judicial and Statutory Correctives, 73 HARV. L. REV. 1518 (1960); Leach, Perpetuities Legislation, Massachusetts Style, supra note 18; Leach, Perpetuities in Perspective: Ending the Rule’s Reign of Terror, supra note 16; Leach, supra note 3; Leach, Perpetuities Reform by Legislation, 70 L.Q. REV. 478 (1954); Leach, Perpetuities: Staying the Slaughter of the Innocents, supra note 16; Leach, Perpetuities Legislation: Hail Pennsylvanian, supra note 18; Lynn, Reforming the Common Law Rule Against Perpetuities, 28 U. CHI. L. REV. 488 (1961); Lynn, Perpetuities Reform: An Analysis of Developments in England and the United States, 113 U. PA. L. REV. 508 (1965); Lynn, Raising the Perpetuities Question: Conception, Adoption, “Wait and See” and Cy Pres, 17 VAND. L. REV. 1391 (1964); Maudsley, supra note 18; Mechem, A Brief Reply to Professor Leach, 108 U. PA. L. REV. 1155 (1960); Mechem, supra note 18; Morris & Wade, Perpetuities Reform at Last, 80 L.Q. REV. 486 (1964); Schuyler, Should We Abolish the Rule Against Perpetuities?, 41 CHI. B. REC. 139 (1959); Schuyler, supra note 4; Simes, Is the Rule Against Perpetuities Doomed? The “Wait and See” Doctrine, 51 MICH. L. REV. 179 (1953); Simes, supra note 4; Tudor, supra note 9; Waterbury, supra note 4.

Note reviews the various methods now used to resolve the measuring life problem.

II. THE PROBLEM

The rule against perpetuities allows a future interest to remain contingent for a life in being plus twenty-one years after its creation.\(^{28}\) Wait-and-see retains this general statement of the rule, but substantially alters the practical meaning of "life in being." This alteration creates the measuring life problem.

A. The Common-Law Lives

At common law, any person alive at the creation of a future interest is a life in being for that interest.\(^{29}\) Most of these lives, however, are irrelevant to perpetuities analysis. The common-law rule is concerned with possibilities.\(^{30}\) A life might end at any moment. Most lives in being, then, can end the day after an interest is created without bringing the interest any closer to vesting.\(^{31}\) Because an interest will not necessarily vest within twenty-one years of these lives in being, the lives do not validate the interest.\(^{32}\)

The critical lives in determining an interest’s validity at common law are the causal lives; those lives that play a part in the grantor’s scheme of distribution.\(^{33}\) Causal lives extend or shorten the time in which a future interest can possibly vest.\(^{34}\) The end of each causal life brings a future interest one step closer to vesting.\(^{35}\) Because causal lives define the period in which an interest can vest, identification of a causal life

\(^{28}\) See notes 1-8 supra and accompanying text.
\(^{29}\) Jones, supra note 27, at 59-60; Simes, supra note 26, at 187; Note, supra note 6, at 273.
\(^{30}\) See notes 9-10 supra and accompanying text.
\(^{31}\) Simes, supra note 26, at 187.
\(^{32}\) Id.
\(^{33}\) Id.
\(^{34}\) Id.
\(^{35}\) Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 496-501; Note, supra note 6, at 281.
whose end will necessarily cause the interest to vest within twenty-one years is possible in most cases.\textsuperscript{36} That life is the interest's validating life. The transaction does not violate the rule if a validating life is found. If no such causal life exists, the rule invalidates the interest.\textsuperscript{37} The common-law requirement that an interest necessarily vest in time thus confines the lives that might validate an interest to the causal lives in being at the interest's creation.

B. \textit{The Wait-And-See Lives}

Wait-and-see does not require that an interest be certain to vest within the perpetuities period.\textsuperscript{38} The requirement of initial certainty of vesting, therefore, no longer operates to restrict the relevant lives in being to the causal lives.\textsuperscript{39} Wait-and-see requires definition of a new class of lives, the measuring lives.\textsuperscript{40} Wait-and-see will wait during the

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\item Consider a devise to the first grandchild of the testator to attain age 21. The children of the testator are the causal lives in being. The grandchildren will attain age 21, if at all, within 21 years of the death of the last of testator's children. Therefore, the children are validating lives and the gift is valid. \textit{See} McArthur v. Scott, 113 U.S. 340, 383-84 (1885); Tuttle v. Sisole, 281 Ky. 218, 224-25, 135 S.W.2d 436, 439-40 (1940); Carter v. Berry, 243 Miss. 321, 361-62, 140 So.2d 843, 848 (1962); Lux v. Lux. 109 R.I. 592, 598-99, 288 A.2d 701, 705 (1972); Otterback v. Bohrer, 87 Va. 548, 552, 12 S.E. 1013, 1014 (1891). \textit{See generally} Note, \textit{supra} note 6, at 289.
\item If no validating life exists, the interest is not certain to vest within 21 years of a life in being at the time the interest was created. \textit{See} notes 1-8 \textit{supra} and accompanying text.
\item Wait-and-see requires only that an interest actually vest within the perpetuities period. Initial certainty of vesting is, therefore, irrelevant. \textit{See} W. BURBY, \textit{supra} note 2, at 917; R. LYNN, \textit{supra} note 17, at 34; 5 R. POWELL, \textit{supra} note 1, at \textsection 877-B; L. SIMES, \textit{supra} note 1, at 270-71; L. SIMES \& A. SMITH, \textit{supra} note 1, at \textsection 1230; Maudsley, \textit{supra} note 18, at 363.
\item No further formulation of common-law lives was required. ... The reason for this, it is suggested, is "the initial certainty rule"—the requirement ... that an interest is valid only if it is possible to say at the date of the creation of an interest that it must necessarily vest in time, if it vests at all. This requirement immediately restricts the range of lives that one need consider for the purposes of the [common-law] rule.
\item Once the requirement of initial certainty is removed and a "wait-and-see" rule introduced, the problem of lives in being becomes acute.
\item Allen, \textit{supra} note 27, at 107-08.
\item This is a policy decision. The introduction of the principle of wait-and-see is an attempt to avoid the invalidation of a disposition which does in fact vest within 21 years of the death of a person in being at the date of the gift. Anyone can be chosen to serve as a measuring or validating life.
\item ... The question to ask, when considering a candidate for inclusion is: if the interest vests within 21 years of that person's death, would I wish to uphold the gift? It is important to get this question right, and to get away from outdated concepts of including only lives who were "relevant" in the context of the common law Rule.
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measuring lives, plus twenty-one years, for an interest to vest.

The common law provides little guidance in ascertaining the appropriate measuring lives. At common law, no waiting was allowed. The validity of an interest was determined with reference to facts as they stood when the interest was created.\(^4\) Although commentators have vigorously debated the issue,\(^5\) the common law had no reason to define an appropriate class of measuring lives.\(^6\)

The 1962 Western Australia Perpetuities Act\(^4\) illustrates the impossibility of ascertaining wait-and-see measuring lives from the common law. This statute provided that it did not incorporate any lives other than the common-law lives in being.\(^5\) Although Australian courts have not yet had the opportunity to construe the measuring life provision, scholars have argued for three different constructions. Because the statute speaks of “lives in being,” some scholars have argued that any common-law life in being can serve as a measuring life under the Australian statute.\(^6\) Under this analysis, an interest is valid if it vests within twenty-one years of the death of the survivor of all persons alive at the interest’s creation. A remotely vesting future interest would withstand perpetuities attack if the beneficiaries could produce a centenarian who was alive at the time the interest was created.\(^7\)

\(^{41}\) See W. Burb, supra note 2, at 415; R. Lynn, supra note 17, at 33-34; S. Powell, supra note 1, at § 7-65 [1]; Restatement, supra note 1, at § 370, Comment m; L. Simes, supra note 1, at 267-68; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at § 1228; Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at § 24.24.

\(^{42}\) Compare R. Maudsley, supra note 1, at 106; Allen, supra note 27, at 108-09; Jones, supra note 27, at 59-60; Mechem, supra note 18, at 981-82 and Simes, A Qualified Endorsement, 92 TEx. & Est. 770, 771-72 (1953) with Leach, supra note 18, at 1145; Cohan, supra note 18, at 332-36 and Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 487-88.

\(^{43}\) “[A]t common law . . . the problem [of measuring lives] has no practical significance and never had to be answered directly.” Allen, supra note 18, at 45.

\(^{44}\) Western Australia Law Reform Act of 1962, ch. 83 (W. AustL).

\(^{45}\) The statute provided that it did not “make any person a life in being for the purpose of ascertaining the perpetuity period unless that person would have been considered a life in being if [the statute] had not been adopted.” Id. § 7(c).

\(^{46}\) See Jones, supra note 27, at 60; Simes, supra note 26, at 187.

\(^{47}\) [T]here is a devise to such of testator’s lineal descendants as are alive 120 years after the testator’s death. . . . One can imagine, in such a case, remote lineal descendants patiently awaiting the termination of the 120 year period, not knowing after all this time whether the limitation is good or bad. And finally, at the end of the 120th year, the attorney for the descendants advertises for evidence concerning any person who died twenty years ago and who was at least one hundred years old at the time of his death. Doubtless the attorney will eventually find such a person. For in every year there must be at least a few persons who die at the age of one hundred. But what a fantastic way to determine the validity of a future interest!
Other scholars have argued that the common law implicitly adopted causal lives as the measuring lives.\footnote{Simes, supra note 26, at 187.} Under this interpretation, an interest is valid only if it vests within twenty-one years of the last remaining causal life.\footnote{How then are these principles affected by the change-over to "wait and see"? The first point to observe is that the object of the change is not to alter the length or nature of the perpetuity period, but merely to discard the certainty doctrine in favor of the "wait and see" doctrine. . . . There is nothing whatever in this change of policy to require any change in the method used for ascertaining the perpetuity period, or for ascertaining the relevant lives in being. As before, the relevant lives in being should be those which restrict the period of time within which the appointed conditions for vesting can be fulfilled, and no others. Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 497-98. Accord, Cohan, supra note 16, at 332-36; Leach, supra note 16.} Little support exists, however, for the proposition that the common law equated causal and measuring lives.\footnote{See Allen, supra note 18, at 45; Fetters, supra note 26, at 405-06; Maudsley, supra note 18, at 375.}

The final scholarly view is the most restrictive. Under this view, the only lives recognized by the common-law rule were those that validated an interest. The Australian statute would therefore permit only common-law validating lives\footnote{See notes 33-37 supra and accompanying text.} as measuring lives. This view has the support of the statute's author.\footnote{Allen, supra note 27, at 111-12.} If his interpretation is ultimately adopted, Western Australia's wait-and-see provision does nothing more than reenact the common law.\footnote{"[I]f the only lives who may be used for wait-and-see are those who have already validated the gift, [under a common-law analysis] we would never wait and see at all." Maudsley, supra note 18, at 374 (citation omitted).}

The Western Australia statute exemplifies the difficulty of defining wait-and-see measuring lives in terms of common-law concepts.\footnote{Unfortunately, both Queensland and Victoria have adopted very similar provisions. The Victoria Perpetuities and Accumulations Act of 1968, § 6(4) provides: Nothing in this section makes any person a life in being for the purposes of ascertaining the perpetuity period unless the life of that person is one expressed or implied as relevant for this purpose by the terms of the disposition and would have been reckoned a life in being for such purpose if this section had not been enacted: Provided however that in the case of a disposition to a class of persons or to one or more members of a class, any person living at the date of the disposition whose life is so expressed or implied as relevant for any member of the class may be reckoned a life in being in ascertaining the perpetuity period. Id. See also Queensland Property Law Act of 1974.} Moreover, even if such a definition were possible, it is not necessarily
desirable.\textsuperscript{55} Wait-and-see statutes should look to the policies underlying the rule to define appropriate measuring lives.

\section*{III. Perpetuities Policy}

The heart of the rule against perpetuities is the regulation of remote vesting.\textsuperscript{56} The wait-and-see measuring lives define the time period in which a future interest must vest. The rule invalidates only those interests that fail to vest during a time period defined by the measuring lives plus twenty-one years.\textsuperscript{57} Because the definition of measuring lives thus affects the basic operation of the rule, the criteria for selecting measuring lives should rest on the policies that justify the rule's restriction of remote vesting.

The rule against perpetuities serves both restrictive and permissive social policies. The rule is recognized mainly as a restriction on the ability of property owners to control the devolution of property for long periods after they had passed on ownership of the property.\textsuperscript{58} Historically, jurists viewed such a restriction as necessary to preserve the alienability of property.\textsuperscript{59} This rationale has little merit given the nature of modern future interests. Currently almost all future interests consist of securities held in trust.\textsuperscript{60} Trust instruments usually confer broad powers upon the trustees to sell or reinvest the trust corpus.\textsuperscript{61} Even real property subject to contingent future interests is substantially more alienable today than it was in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.\textsuperscript{62} Contingent future interests today are alienable regardless of the

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{55} Even if it were possible to delineate a category of common law [measuring] lives . . . [there is no assurance that they will be the right lives for wait-and-see. Wait-and-see is a new concept in the law of perpetuities. There is no reason to suppose that common law lives would be appropriate in this new era. One needs to take a fresh look at the situation and ask: who ought to be a measuring life under wait-and-see? Maudsley, supra note 18, at 375.
\item \textsuperscript{56} R. Lynn, supra note 17, at 9; L. Simes, supra note 1, at 253; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at § 1222; Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at § 24.3. Cf. 5 R. Powell, supra note 1, at § 7.62 (questioning remote vesting rationale).
\item \textsuperscript{57} See notes 38-39 supra and accompanying text.
\item \textsuperscript{58} See notes 59-65 infra and accompanying text.
\item \textsuperscript{59} J. Gray, supra note 1, at § 2.1; R. Lynn, supra note 17, at 10; J. Morris & W. Leach, The Rule Against Perpetuities 13-15 (2d ed. 1962); 5 R. Powell, supra note 1, at § 762; L. Simes, Public Policy and the Dead Hand 33-38 (1955); Simes, supra note 4, at 708-11; 84 Harv. L. Rev. 738, 739-40 n.5 (1971).
\item \textsuperscript{60} Mechem, supra note 18, at 968-69; Simes, supra note 4, at 717-18.
\item \textsuperscript{61} Id.
\item \textsuperscript{62} L. Simes, supra note 59, at 43-46; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at §§ 1941-43.
\end{itemize}
time at which the future interests vest.63

The rule's restriction on remote vesting retains its viability today because modern justifications have replaced the concern for alienability. The prevention of remotely vesting interests strikes a balance between the desires of past and future generations to control the devolution of their property.64 The restriction tends to prevent dynastic concentrations of wealth.65 Some jurists believe that insulation from the need to participate and prove one's self in economic affairs is inconsistent with the prevailing capitalist economic viewpoint.66 Finally, the restriction against remote vesting, by freeing assets from trust restrictions, ensures a ready supply of capital for investment in risk ventures67 and tends to divert available assets from capital to consumer investment.68 These considerations justify the substantially unanimous view that the restriction against remote vesting remains necessary.69

63. "I believe it is no exaggeration to say that, at the present time, due to changes both in the nature of capital investments and in the law, the proposition that contingent future interests make property unproductive is rarely true in the United States and almost never true in England." Simes, supra note 4, at 712 (emphasis omitted).

64. J. Morris & W. Leach, supra note 59, at 17; L. Simes, supra note 59, at 59-60; Simes, supra note 4, at 708-09.

65. L. Simes, supra note 59, at 57-58; Fetters, supra note 26, at 408-09; Leach, Perpetuities Legislation: Hall Pennsylvania, supra note 18, at 1136; 84 Harv. L. Rev. 738, 739-40 n.5 (1971). The rule, however, may provide a less effective means of controlling concentration of wealth than other methods available, such as taxes. See L. Simes, supra note 59, at 56-57; Leach, Perpetuities in Perspective: Ending the Rule's Reign of Terror, supra note 16, at 727.

66. The keeping of property free to answer the exigencies of its possessor was a corollary of the English stress on individualism and rested . . . upon a competitive theory. It is obvious that limitations unalterably effective over a long period of time would hamper the normal operation of the competitive struggle. Persons less fit, less keen in the social struggle, might be thereby enabled to retain property disproportionate to their skills in the competitive struggle. Hence the rule against perpetuities can be regarded as furthering the effective operation of the competitive system.

67. L. Simes, supra note 59, at 60; Simes, supra note 4, at 722-23.

68. L. Simes, supra note 59, at 61; Simes, supra note 4, at 724-25; 84 Harv. L. Rev. 738, 739-40 n.5 (1971).

69. Of course there are dissenters:

It is probably pointless for me to voice my belief that if there were no Rule against Perpetuities today nobody would think of calling for one; the impact of the income tax and death duties is such as to preclude the perpetuation of great landed estates or even great personal fortunes, at which the Rule was aimed. I cite as evidence our state of Wisconsin, which has its share of wealthy men but no Rule against Perpetuities applicable to the usual testamentary or inter vivos trust. No inconvenience has appeared, for property owners simply have no inclination to tie up property for long periods, the uncertainties of life and taxes being what they are.
The permissive character of the rule, however, is more important to the wait-and-see concept. The rule allows a property owner to control assets for a life in being plus twenty-one years after relinquishing ownership.\footnote{Leach, supra note 18, at 12.} The wait-and-see measuring lives, which define this period, should reflect a sensitivity to the policies that underlie this limited deference to the owner’s wishes. Commentators most often explain the perpetuities period\footnote{See notes 38-39 supra and accompanying text.} of the rule as an historic anomaly, understandable only in its case-by-case development at common law.\footnote{This Note uses “perpetuities period" to refer to the time in which an interest is allowed to remain contingent under the rule, that is, a life in being plus twenty-one years.} Closer examination reveals that the perpetuities period is well suited for its function in both length and means of measurement.

Estate planning concerns require measurement of the perpetuities period in lives. A property owner planning his estate is understandably concerned with legal restrictions on his ability to leave property to future generations.\footnote{See J. Gray, supra note 1, at §§ 216-29; Restatement, supra note 1, at § 1.1, reporter’s note 2; L. Simes, supra note 1, at 257-58; L. Simes & A. Smith, supra note 1, at §§ 1214-15; Note, supra note 6, at 272.} By defining the perpetuities period in terms of lives, the rule permits generational estate planning.\footnote{The length of the perpetuities period allows the testator to control his estate for only so far into the future as he has good reason. The perpetuities period has its origin in the Duke of Norfolk’s Case.\footnote{That case involved a testator’s efforts to structure his estate around an insane son. Against this background, the perpetuities period has a reasonable length. The rule allows the donor to pass judgment on the ability to provide for things in terms of fifty years? Tell me: can I leave it to my children, my grandchildren, my great grandchildren? Can I keep it from them until they are thirty? And so on. Mechem, supra note 18, at 972-73. Accord, Waterbury, supra note 4, at 90, 91.} With this in mind, the court defined the term “life” in the following way: “A life in being means a life that is living, and lasts for any period, no matter how short, whether one, two, or more years or weeks or days.” This makes it possible for the rule to apply to any class of persons, or to any specific person, that the testator may choose. Thus, the testator may create a trust for the benefit of all his children, or of all his grandchildren, or of all his great grandchildren, or for any combination thereof. This flexibility is particularly valuable in estate planning, where the life of a child or grandchild may be short compared to the life of a parent or grandparent.

\textbf{Leach, supra note 18, at 12.}
of the generation in being to manage his estate. The law defers to the testator’s judgment as to the limitations necessary to provide for existing generations while preserving the estate for the next generation. In addition, the rule allows a donor to require the next, as yet unborn, generation to attain their majority before permitting their interests to vest.77

The rule does not, however, allow the testator to impose restrictions on his estate that extend beyond the minority of the first generation unborn at the testator’s death.78 Such restrictions would indicate that the testator was attempting to pass judgment, even though unfamiliar with that generation’s ability to manage the estate. Therefore, the social interest in restricting remotely vesting future interests predominates over the testator’s speculative efforts at control.79

The policies underlying the rule should control the measuring life definition. The measuring lives should define a period that allows the donor to control his estate through the existing generation and the minority of the next generation. The rule should invalidate any restrictions that last longer.

IV. CURRENT APPROACHES

Existing wait-and-see statutes have adopted one of three distinct approaches to the measuring life problem.

A. The Pennsylvania Approach

When the Pennsylvania legislature enacted a wait-and-see rule in 1947,80 it failed completely to address the measuring life problem.81 This failure ignited a scholarly debate similar to that which followed passage of the Western Australia statute.82 Critics of the statute argued that all common-law lives in being would qualify as measuring lives,

77. Waterbury, supra note 4, at 90-91; Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at § 24.16.
78. See notes 1-8 supra and accompanying text.
79. See notes 59-69 supra and accompanying text.
81. The statute provided only:
   Upon the expiration of the period allowed by the common law rule against perpetuities as measured by actual rather than possible events, any interest not then vested and any interest in members of a class the membership of which is then subject to increase shall be void.

Id.
82. See notes 44-55 supra and accompanying text.
the "centenarian" approach. Supporters expressed confidence that the courts would allow the use of only common-law causal lives.

The first decision construing the Pennsylvania statute, In re Pearson's Estate, surprised both camps. In Pearson the testator established a trust to pay income to his brothers and sisters during their lives. Upon the death of one of the testator's siblings, that share was to descend per stirpes to the deceased sibling's children, and so on ad infinitum, until the line of testator's collective heirs was extinguished. The Pearson court addressed the appropriate measuring lives problem in terms of classes. The validity of the gift to the testator's nieces and nephews thus depended on the validity of the class of brothers and sisters as measuring lives. The court concluded that a class was valid and would contain measuring lives only if no members of the class were born after the testator's death. Because the testator's parents were deceased, the testator would not have more brothers and sisters. The gift to the testator's nieces and nephews was therefore valid. The class of nieces and nephews, however, would contain valid measuring lives only if no more nieces and nephews were born, thus joining the class after the testator's death. The validity of the gift to grandnieces and grandnephews depend on this contingency.

The result in Pearson is inconsistent with the policies underlying the rule's perpetuity period. The testator chose not to entrust full possession of his estate to his existing siblings or his nephews and nieces. The court's holding frustrated the testator's decision and would arbi-

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83. See, e.g., Jones, supra note 27, at 59-60; Mechem, supra note 18, at 981-82.
84. See, e.g., Cohan, supra note 18, at 332-36.
86. Id. at 177-78, 275 A.2d at 337-38.
87. This term, derived from the civil law . . . denotes that method of dividing an intestate estate where a class or group of distributees take the share which their deceased would have been entitled to, taking this by their right of representing such ancestor, and not as so many individuals.
89. 442 Pa. at 177-78, 275 A.2d at 337-38.
90. 442 Pa. at 189-91, 275 A.2d at 344.
91. Id.
92. Id.
93. See notes 56-79 supra and accompanying text.
94. The testator intended to deny full possession to the entire line of his collateral heirs. Although his intention is clearly an effort to exceed the limits of the rule, it is not a justification for invalidating interests that vest within the permissible period.
trarily vest an absolute interest in the existing nieces and nephews, if another niece or nephew was born. The *Pearson* court confused waiting as to the time of vesting with waiting as to measuring lives.

If the result in *Pearson* is unacceptable, the responsibility rests with the Pennsylvania legislature. A legislature attempting a wait-and-see approach can not ignore the importance of the measuring life problem. Unfortunately, the wait-and-see provisions of Ohio, Vermont and Florida are also silent on the measuring life problem. The judicial development of the measuring life concept in these jurisdictions may conclusively demonstrate the need for a statutory definition of wait-and-see measuring lives.

B. *Statutory Lists*

The simplest method for defining the measuring lives permitted by a wait-and-see rule is to enact a list of permissible lives. England and the commonwealth nations have taken this approach. The American Law Institute's wait-and-see provision also incorporates the statutory list scheme.

These statutes retain the common-law rule. Those instruments that

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95. Thus if an additional niece or nephew was born after the testator's death, the nieces and nephews, as a class, would not qualify as measuring lives. 442 Pa. at 191, 275 A.2d at 344. The interest would vest, under Pennsylvania law, in the last valid income beneficiaries; in this case, the siblings, nephews and nieces. *Id.* at 191-92, 275 A.2d at 344-45. The testator had judged these very people undeserving of an unrestricted interest.


97. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 213.03(c) (Page 1975) provides:
   
   Any interest in real or personal property which would violate the rule against perpetuities . . . shall be reformed, within the limits of the rule, to approximate most closely the intention of the creator of the interest. In determining whether an interest would violate the rule and in reformating an interest the period of perpetuities shall be measured by actual rather than possible events.

98. VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 27, § 501 (1975). The Vermont provision is virtually identical to the Ohio statute. See note 97 supra.

99. FLA. STAT. ANN. § 689.22(2)(a) (West Cum. Supp. 1982) provides: "[I]n determining whether an interest violates the rule against perpetuities, the validity of the interest is determined on the basis of facts existing at the end of the lives in being used to measure the permissible period or, if no life in being is used, the facts existing at the end of the 21-year period.

100. Allen, *supra* note 18, at 110.


103. See note 24 supra.
the common-law rule would invalidate are subject to redemption under the wait-and-see provisions. 

The statutes allow only measuring lives that are ascertainable at the creation of the interest. The measuring lives must not consist of individuals who are part of an unreasonably large class. Finally, the statutes limit the measuring lives to members of defined groups, typically including: the donor; the beneficiaries; persons receiving powers of appointment or options affecting the property in question; and parents or grandparents of the beneficiaries.

The statutory list has the advantage of clarity and ease of administration. Because the statute specifies permissible classes of measuring lives, the ones appropriate to a particular disposition can be easily identified at the outset. To ascertain the perpetuities period, then, the administrator need only add twenty-one years to the date of the last surviving measuring life.

The statutory list approach may, however, achieve administrative ef-

104. Perpetuities and Accumulations Act of 1964, ch. 55, § 3(1) provides:

Where . . . a disposition would be void on the ground that the interest disposed of might not become vested until too remote a time the disposition shall be treated, until such time (if any) as it becomes established that the vesting must occur, if at all, after the end of the perpetuity period, as if the disposition were not subject to the rule . . . .

See also Restatement (Second) supra note 21, at § 1.3(1).


106. Id.

107. Id. § 3(5) provides:

The said persons are as follows:

(a) the person by whom the disposition was made;

(b) a person to whom or in whose favour the disposition was made, that is to say—
   
   (i) in the case of a disposition to a class of persons, any member or potential member of the class;
   
   (ii) in the case of an individual disposition to a person taking only on certain conditions being satisfied, any person as to whom some of the conditions are satisfied and the remainder may in time be satisfied;
   
   (iii) in the case of a special power of appointment exercisable in favour of members of a class, any member or potential member of the class;
   
   (iv) in the case of a special power of appointment exercisable in favour of one person only, that person or, where the object of the power is ascertainable only on certain conditions being satisfied, any person as to whom some of the conditions are satisfied and the remainder may in time be satisfied;
   
   (v) in the case of any power, option or other right, the person on whom the right is conferred;
   
(c) a person having a child or grandchild within sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv) of paragraph (b) above, or any of whose children or grandchildren, if subsequently born, would by virtue of his or her descent fall within those sub-paragraphs;

(d) any person on the failure or determination of whose prior interest the disposition is limited to take effect.

108. Maudsley, supra note 18, at 377.

109. Id. at 379.
ficiency at the expense of the best choice of measuring lives. In some
cases, the statutory list may allow the use of inappropriate measuring
lives.\footnote{This Note will use the term “extraneous” measuring lives to refer to those lives that
should not qualify as measuring lives.} Under the English Act, for example, the “person by whom the
disposition is made” is always considered a measuring life.\footnote{Perpetuities and Accumulations Act, 1964, ch. 55, § 3(5)(a).} Use of
the transferor as a measuring life is clearly appropriate if the transferor
retains some interest in the property or transfers the property to future
generations of his or her family.\footnote{Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 500-02.}

In some situations, however, the grantor is an inappropriate measur-
ing life. Consider an \textit{inter vivos} gift by \textit{A} to \textit{B} for life and then to the
children of \textit{B} who attain age thirty. In terms of policy, the rule should
invalidate \textit{A}’s restrictions if they extend beyond the life of \textit{B} and
twenty-one years thereafter.\footnote{See notes 56-79 supra and accompanying text.} This period allows \textit{A} to restrict the con-
trol given the generation that he is familiar with and to ensure that the
next generation attains their majority before gaining control of the
property. In the hypothetical, by contrast, the interest might not vest
until thirty years after \textit{B}’s death. Under the English statutory list, if \textit{A}
outlives \textit{B} by nine years, the interest is nevertheless valid.\footnote{If \textit{A} outlives \textit{B} by nine years, the children of \textit{B} will attain the age of thirty exactly
twenty-one years after \textit{A}’s death. Because \textit{A}, as the donor, is a measuring life, the interest is valid.
See note 110 supra.} The use of
the donor as a measuring life in this situation produces an arbitrary
result at odds with the policies underlying the rule. The practical effect
of the mandatory inclusion of extraneous measuring lives\footnote{See note 110 supra.} is an ex-
tension of the perpetuities period in a random group of cases.\footnote{[The statute casts its net so widely in order to cover every conceivable case that
many quite inappropriate lives are included whose continuance have no relevance to the
vesting whatsoever. The result is to extend the “wait-and-see” period beyond what any-
one contemplated and beyond what wise policy would seem to dictate.
Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 502.} Even if \textit{A}’s spouse is alive at the time of the

\footnote{Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 502.}

\footnote{Perpetuities and Accumulations Act, 1964, ch. 55, § 3(4).}
gift, she could not qualify as a measuring life. If the mother outlived the proper measuring lives by twenty-one years, the English statute would invalidate the gift.  

The hypothetical testator was only trying to restrict the estate during lives in being at the time of the gift. The statutory list approach thus invalidates a gift that would vest within the perpetuities period because of the administrative burden of recognizing the spouse as a measuring life.  

Statutory lists provide a simple, efficient solution to the measuring life problem. In a small number of cases, however, this approach will provide inappropriate results.

C. Causal Lives Formulae

The wait-and-see provisions of Ontario, Kentucky, and Washington define the measuring lives by specific formulae. These statutes attempt to restrict the permissible measuring lives to those that would have qualified as causal lives at common law.

The Washington statute, applicable only to trusts, defines the perpetuities period as twenty-one years added to those lives for which, by the terms of the indenture, the trust is to continue. If the trust instrument’s terms provide that the trust is to continue only for a portion of a life in being, only that portion is included in the perpetuities period.

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119. Morris & Wade, supra note 26, at 505.
120. The requirement that the beneficiaries survive the mother renders their interest contingent until the death of the mother. Therefore, if the mother does not die within 21 years of the proper measuring life, the interests will actually vest beyond the time permitted.
121. But see In re Frank, 480 Pa. 116, 389 A.2d 536 (1978). In Frank the testator created a trust that was to terminate upon the death or remarriage of the testator’s daughter-in-law. One Mary K. Frank married into the family after the execution of the trust. The court found no perpetuities violation:

Under the actual events test, Mary K. Frank was a life in being when testator created the trust. No interest can vest later than twenty-one years past her life because the last interests to vest do so upon either her death or remarriage. Thus, construction of the trust’s termination clause to include Mary K. Frank as a “daughter in law” presents no violation of the rule against perpetuities.

Id. at 125, 389 A.2d at 541.
125. The statute provides for a perpetuities period of twenty-one years plus “[t]he period measured by any life or lives in being or conceived at the effective date of the instrument if by the terms of the instrument the trust is to continue for such life or lives.” Id. § 11.98.010(2).
126. Id. § 11.98.010(3).
Construed literally, this provision is far too narrow. Even the common law did not require that the validating lives be mentioned in the instrument which created the future interest.\textsuperscript{127} By adding this requirement, the Washington statute precludes appropriate measuring lives. Consider a devise to the testator's grandchildren who attain the age of twenty-five. If the trust instrument fails to expressly provide that the trust is to continue during the lives of the testator's children, then those children are not measuring lives. The Washington statute thus exalts draftsmanship over substance.

The Kentucky statute provides that the perpetuities period may include only lives having a causal relationship to the vesting or failing of the interest.\textsuperscript{128} The statute's author has argued that in almost all cases, the provision will limit the permissible measuring lives to preceding life tenants, beneficiaries, parents of beneficiaries, explicitly designated measuring lives, or others whose activities or death will affect the vesting.\textsuperscript{129}

The Kentucky statute attempts to limit the wait-and-see measuring lives to those which would have qualified as causal lives at common law and is therefore consistent with the policies underlying the perpetuities period.\textsuperscript{130} If the courts construe it properly, the statute will allow the donor control only through the existing generation and the minority of the succeeding generations. Commentators, however, have criticized the Kentucky provision for its ambiguity. They have expressed dissatisfaction with the test of a "causal relationship to vesting."\textsuperscript{131} In a gift to the first child of A to become a member of the bar, are the members

\textsuperscript{127} See B.M.C. Durfee Trust Co. v. Taylor, 325 Mass. 201, 205, 89 N.E.2d 777, 779 (1950); Carter v. Berry, 243 Miss. 356, 356, 140 So.2d 843, 848 (1962); Lux v. Lux, 109 R.I. 592, 598-99, 288 A.2d 701, 705 (1972). See generally W. Burby, supra note 2, at 414; J. Gray, supra note 1, at § 219.2 n.2; R. Lynn, supra note 18, at 43; R. Powell, supra note 1, at ¶ 766[4]; L. Simes, supra note 1, at § 1223; Leach & Logan, supra note 1, at ¶ 24.13.

\textsuperscript{128} The Kentucky provision provides that: "[T]he period shall not be measured by any lives whose continuance does not have a causal relationship to the vesting or failure of the interest." KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 381.216 (Baldwin 1979).

\textsuperscript{129} In practically all cases the measuring lives will be one or more of the following as fits the particular facts: (a) the preceding life tenant, (b) the taker of the interest, (c) parents of the takers of the interest, (d) a person designated as a measuring life in the instrument, or (e) some other person whose action or death can expressly or by implication cause the interest to vest or fail.

\textsuperscript{130} See notes 56-79 supra and accompanying text.

\textsuperscript{131} See Allen, supra note 27, at 112-14; Maudsley, supra note 18, at 375-76; Note, Perpetuities Reform, Approaches and Reproaches, 49 NOTRE DAME LAW. 611, 616-18 (1974).
of the Board of Bar Examiners sufficiently related? They have a direct relationship to the vesting contingency; a child's passing the bar. Whose lives are causally related to a gift to A, postponed until the probate of the testator's will? \footnote{132} The Kentucky statute may also exclude appropriate measuring lives. Consider a devise to the testator's first grandchild to marry. \footnote{134} The rule should validate this gift if the grandchild marries before the age of twenty-one. \footnote{135} The testator's children, however, are only tangentially related to the vesting condition of the grandchild's marriage. \footnote{136} If the statute excludes the testator's children as measuring lives, the gift will probably fail, regardless of when the grandchild marries. \footnote{137}

The Ontario formula approach \footnote{138} may avoid the ambiguity of the Kentucky statute. The Ontario formula allows as measuring lives those lives that, at the time the interest is created, limit or are relevant in limiting the period in which the interest may vest. \footnote{139} Prior commentaries have treated the Ontario and Kentucky statutes as interchangeable; viewing the Ontario provision as subject to the same criticisms as the Kentucky statute. \footnote{140} The focus of the Ontario statute, however, is on the relevance of a particular life to a limitation on vesting, rather than vesting itself. \footnote{141} This change provides for greater clarity in identifying the appropriate measuring lives. Thus, in a gift to the first child of A to become a member of the bar, \footnote{142} the bar examiners are clearly not measuring lives. Their lives do not limit the time in which the interest

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{132} See Allen, supra note 27, at 113.
\footnote{133} Id.
\footnote{134} Id. at 112-13.
\footnote{135} If the grandchild does marry before the age of 21, the testator will only have postponed vesting through the generation with which he is familiar and the minority of the succeeding generation.
\footnote{136} Allen, supra note 27, at 114.
\footnote{137} If the children are not measuring lives, the marriage would have to take place within 21 years of the death of some other valid measuring life, probably the testator's.
\footnote{139} The statute provides: "[N]o life shall be included [as a measuring life] other than that of any person whose life, at the time the interest was created, limits or is a relevant factor that limits in some way the period within which the conditions for vesting of the interest may occur." \textit{Id.} at § 6.
\footnote{140} See Allen, supra note 27, at 112-14; Maudsley, supra note 18, at 375-76. See also Oosterhoff & Cadmore, \textit{Problems in Ascertaining Lives in Being Under Ontario's Perpetuities Act (on limiting lives and relevant factors)}, 4 Est. & Tr. Q. 119 (1978).
\footnote{141} See note 139 supra and accompanying text.
\footnote{142} See note 132 supra and accompanying text.
\end{footnotes}
could vest. Similarly, in the devise to the testator’s first grandchild to marry,\textsuperscript{143} the testator’s children are measuring lives. They limit the time in which the testator’s grandchildren can be born, and therefore the time in which the vesting contingency, the grandchild’s marriage, can occur.

The formula approach adopted by Kentucky and Ontario provides measuring lives consistent with the policies underlying the rule’s perpetuities period.\textsuperscript{144} If the Kentucky statute is overly ambiguous, the Ontario provision is not. The formula approach, however, may not produce the clarity and administrative efficiency of the statutory list approach.\textsuperscript{145}

V. CONCLUSION

Any legislature attempting to formulate a wait-and-see version of the rule against perpetuities should pay careful attention to the measuring life problem. Wait-and-see alters the basic structure of the rule. The system of lives that operated at common law will not suffice under wait-and-see.\textsuperscript{146}

The statutes incorporating wait-and-see should address directly the measuring life problem. The measuring life selection goes to the heart of the rule’s restriction on remote vesting.\textsuperscript{147} Moreover, judicial construction of the measuring life concept has proven inadequate.\textsuperscript{148}

The legislature should choose the measuring lives with sensitivity to the policies underlying the rule’s restriction on remote vesting. The measuring lives selected should allow the donor to control the property through the existing generation and the minority of the next generation.\textsuperscript{149}

The legislature should choose a statutory list if clarity and administrative efficiency are the paramount concerns. This approach, however, may produce undesirable results in a small number of cases.\textsuperscript{150}

A well drafted causal lives formula is potentially the best method of

\textsuperscript{143} See note 134 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{144} See notes 56-78 & 128-43 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{145} See notes 108-09 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{146} See notes 28-55 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{147} See notes 56-57 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{148} See notes 85-96 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{149} See notes 56-79 supra and accompanying text.
\textsuperscript{150} See notes 110-21 supra and accompanying text.
identifying appropriate measuring lives. Although more complex than the statutory list, the formula approach consistently provides measuring lives that are appropriate in light of the policy of regulating remotely vesting interests embodied in the rule against perpetuities.

_Carl S. Nadler_