Session of 2005

HOUSE BILL No. 2435

By Committee on Judiciary

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9 AN ACT concerning the uniform trust code; amending K.S.A. 2004 10 Supp. 58a-103, 58a-110, 58a-411, 58a-417, 58a-603, 58a-802, 58a-813 11 and 58a-1008 and repealing the existing sections. 1213 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: 14Section 1. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-103 is hereby amended to read as 15follows: 58a-103. As used in this code: 16"Action," with respect to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to (1)17act. 18(2)"Beneficiary" means a person that: 19(A) Has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or 20contingent; or 21(B) in a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appoint-22ment over trust property. 23 "Charitable trust" means a trust, or portion of a trust, created for (3)24 a charitable purpose described in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 2558a-405, and amendments thereto. 26(4)"Conservator" means a person appointed by the court pursuant 27to K.S.A. 59-3001 et seq., and amendments thereto, to administer the 28 estate of a minor or adult individual. 29 "Environmental law" means a federal, state, or local law, rule, (5)30 regulation, or ordinance relating to protection of the environment. 31(6)"Guardian" means a person appointed by the court pursuant to 32 K.S.A. 59-3001 et seq., and amendments thereto, to make decisions re-33 garding the support, care, education, health, and welfare of a minor or 34 adult individual. The term does not include a guardian ad litem. 35 "Interests of the beneficiaries" means the beneficial interests pro-(7)36 vided in the terms of the trust. 37 (8)"Jurisdiction," with respect to a geographic area, includes a state 38 or country. 39 (9)"Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, 40 trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, 41government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public 42corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity. 43 (10) "Power of withdrawal" means a presently exercisable general

1 power of appointment other than a power exercisable *by a trustee or* only

2 upon consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

3 (11) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of owner4 ship, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, or any interest therein.
5 (12) (a) "Qualified beneficiary" means a beneficiary who, on the date

6 of the beneficiary's qualification is determined to be either:

7 -(A) A distribute of trust income or principal; or

8 <u>(B)</u> a distribute of trust income or principal if the trust terminated 9 on that date. as of the date in question, either is receiving, or in the 10 discretion of the trustee is then entitled to receive, distributions of trust

income or principal, or would be so entitled if the trust terminated onthat date.

(b) As used in this section a "permissible distributee" means a person
 presently entitled to receive income or principal in the discretion of the
 trustee.

16(c) For the purpose of the trustee determining "qualified beneficiar-17ies" of a trust in which a beneficial interest is subject to a power of ap-18pointment of any nature, the trustee may conclusively presume such power of appointment has not been exercised unless the trustee has been 1920furnished by the powerholder or the legal representative of the powerholder or the powerholder's estate with the original or a copy of an in-2122 strument validly exercising such power of appointment, in which event 23 the "qualified beneficiaries" shall be subsequently determined by giving due consideration to such exercise unless and until the trustee has been 24 given notification in a similar manner of a instrument which validly re-2526vokes or modifies such exercise.

(13) "Revocable," as applied to a trust, means revocable by the settlorwithout the consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

(14) "Settlor" means a person, including a testator, who creates, or contributes property to, a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a settlor of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion.

34 (15) "Spendthrift provision" means a term of a trust which restrains35 either voluntary or involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest.

(16) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or
insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The
term includes an Indian tribe or band recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.

(17) "Terms of a trust" means the manifestation of the settlor's intent
regarding a trust's provisions as expressed in the trust instrument or as
may be established by other evidence that would be admissible in a ju-

1 dicial proceeding.

2 (18) "Trust instrument" means an instrument executed by the settlor 3 that contains terms of the trust, including any amendments thereto.

4 (19) "Trustee" includes an original, additional, and successor trustee, 5 and a cotrustee.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-110 is hereby amended to read as 6 7 follows: 58a-110. (a) A charitable organization expressly mandated to reecive distributions that is a distributee or permissible distributee of trust 8 9 income or principal or would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date under the 10 terms of a trust or a person appointed to enforce a trust created for the 11 12care of an animal or another noncharitable purpose as provided in K.S.A. 13 2004 Supp. 58a-408 or 58a-409, and amendments thereto, has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this code. 14

(b) The attorney general of this state has the rights of a qualified
beneficiary with respect to a charitable trust having its principal place of
administration in this state.

18Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-411 is hereby amended to read as 19follows: 58a-411. (a) A noncharitable irrevocable trust may be modified 20or terminated upon consent of the settlor and all gualified beneficiaries, 21even if the modification or termination is inconsistent with a material 22 purpose of the trust; provided, however, if a principal intent of the settlor 23 in establishing the trust, either as indicated by the provisions of the trust or as can be established by extrinsic evidence, is for the trust estate not 24 25to be included in the settlor's estate for federal estate tax purposes, then 26the settlor shall not possess the foregoing authority to modify or revoke 27 the trust if such authority would cause the inclusion of any property of 28the trust estate in the settlor's taxable estate unless the consent to such 29 modification or termination is obtained by all parties whose consent would be required under applicable federal law in order to preclude such estate 30 31 tax inclusion. A settlor's power to consent to a trust's modification or 32 termination may be exercised by an attorney in fact under a power of 33 attorney only to the extent expressly authorized by the power of attorney 34 or the terms of the trust; by the settlor's conservator with the approval of 35 the court supervising the conservatorship if an agent is not so authorized; 36 or by the settlor's guardian with the approval of the court supervising the 37 guardianship if an agent is not so authorized and a conservator has not 38 been appointed.

(b) A noncharitable irrevocable trust may be terminated *for good cause shown* upon consent of all of the qualified beneficiaries if the court
concludes: (i) That continuance of the trust is not necessary to achieve
any material purpose of the trust. A noncharitable irrevocable trust may
be modified upon consent of all of the qualified beneficiaries if the court

1 concludes that modification is not inconsistent with a material purpose of

2 the trust; or (ii) that notwithstanding any inconsistency between such 3 termination and achieving a material purpose of the trust, any potential 4 detriment to such material purpose resulting from such termination is 5 either of a strictly de minimis or insubstantial nature or has only a remote

6 possibility of occurring such that the continuance of the trust is no longer7 merited.

8 (c) A spendthrift provision in the terms of the trust is presumed to 9 constitute a material purpose of the trust.

10 (d) Upon termination of a trust under subsection (a) or (b), the trus-11 tee shall distribute the trust property as agreed by the qualified 12 beneficiaries.

(e) If not all of the qualified beneficiaries consent to a proposed modification or termination of the trust under subsection (a) or (b), the modification or termination may be approved by the court if the court is
satisfied that:

(1) If all of the qualified beneficiaries had consented, the trust couldhave been modified or terminated under this section; and

(2) the interests of a qualified beneficiary who does not consent will20 be adequately protected.

21Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-417 is hereby amended to read as 22 follows: 58a-417. (a) After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, a trustee may combine two or more trusts into a single trust or divide a trust into 23 two or more separate trusts, if the result does not impair rights of any 24 beneficiary or adversely affect achievement of the purposes of the trust. 2526The terms of each new trust created by a division under this section do 27 not have to be identical if the interest of each beneficiary is substantially 28 the same under the terms of the trust prior to its division and the combined 29 terms of all trusts after the division. Two or more trusts may be combined 30 into a single trust if the interests of each beneficiary in the trust resulting 31 from the combination are substantially the same as the combined interests of the beneficiary in the trusts prior to the combination. The trustee shall 32 determine the terms controlling any trust after its combination as au-33 34 thorized by this section. The trustee may make a division under this sec-35 tion by:

36 (1) Giving written notice of the division, not later than the 30th day
37 before the date of a division under this subsection, to each qualified ben38 eficiary; and

(2) executing a written instrument, acknowledged before a notary public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments of conveyances of real estate stating that the trust has been divided pursuant to this section and that the notice requirements of this subsection have been the section have been divided pursuant to the section have been divided pursuant to the section and that the notice requirements of this subsection have been the section have been divided pursuant to the sec

43 satisfied.

1 (b)A trustee, in the written instrument dividing a trust, shall allocate 2 trust property among the separate trusts on a fractional basis by identi-3 fying the assets and liabilities passing to each separate trust, or on any other reasonable basis. The trustee shall allocate undesignated trust prop-4 erty received after the trustee has divided the trust into separate trusts $\mathbf{5}$ in the manner provided by the written instrument dividing the trust, or, 6 7 in the absence of a provision in the written instrument, in a manner 8 determined by the trustee. 9 The trustee may combine two or more trusts under this section (c) 10 by: Giving a written notice of the combination, not later than the 30th 11 (1)12day before the effective date of the combination, to each qualified ben-13 eficiary; and (2) executing a written instrument, acknowledged before a notary 1415public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments of conveyances of real estate stating that the trust has been combined pursuant to 16this section and that the notice requirements of this subsection have been 1718satisfied. 19 (d) The trustee may divide or combine a testamentary trust after the

(d) The trustee may divide or combine a testamentary trust after the
will establishing the trust has been admitted to probate, even if the trust
will not be funded until a later date. The trustee may divide or combine
any other trust before it is funded if the instrument establishing the trust
is not revocable at the time of the division or combination.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-603 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58a-603. (a) While a trust is revocable and the settlor has capacity to revoke the trust, rights of the beneficiaries are subject to the control of, and the duties of the trustee are owed exclusively to, the settlor.

(b) During the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a
power of withdrawal has the rights of a settlor of a revocable trust under
this section to the extent of the property subject to the power.

(c) If a settlor of a revocable trust is a disabled person, on petition of
the settlor's legal representative, an adult member of the settlor's family
or any interested person, including a person interested in the welfare of
the settler, for good cause shown, the court may:

(1) Order the trustee to exercise or refrain from exercising the trustee's authority in a manner inconsistent with the trustee's fiduciary responsibilities under the provisions of the trust;

38 (2) remove the trustee;

39 (3) require the trustee to account; and

40 (4) issue such other orders as the court finds will be in the best interest

41 of the settlor. The court may require any person petitioning for any such

42 order to file a bond is such amount and with such sureties as required by

43 the court to indemnify either the trustee or the trust estate for the ex-

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1 penses, including attorney fees, incurred with respect to such proceeding.

2 None of the actions described in this subsection shall be taken by the court

3 until after hearing upon reasonable notice to the trustee, the settlor, and 4 any legal representative of the settlor, such as a conservator or attorney-

4 any legal representative of the settlor, such as a conservator or attorney5 in-fact under a durable power of attorney authorizing the attorney-in-

6 fact to act on the behalf of the settlor in such matters. If there is no legal

7 representative of the settlor, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem

8 to represent the settlor in such proceeding. In the event of an emergency

9 as determined by the court, the court, without notice, may enter such

10 temporary order as seems proper to the court, but no such temporary

11 order shall be effective for more than 30 days unless extended by the court

12 after hearing on reasonable notice to the persons identified as herein 13 provided.

14 Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-802 is hereby amended to read as 15 follows: 58a-802. (a) A trustee shall administer the trust consistent with 16 the terms of the trust and solely in the interests of the beneficiaries.

17 (b) Subject to the rights of persons dealing with or assisting the trus-18 tee as provided in K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-1012, and amendments thereto, 19 a sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the investment or 20 management of trust property entered into by the trustee for the trustee's 21 own personal account or which is otherwise affected by a conflict between 22 the trustee's fiduciary and personal interests is voidable by a beneficiary 23 affected by the transaction unless:

(1) The transaction was authorized by the terms of the trust;

(2) the transaction was approved by the court;

(3) the beneficiary did not commence a judicial proceeding within
the time allowed by K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-1005, and amendments
thereto;

(4) the beneficiary consented to the trustee's conduct, ratified the
transaction, or released the trustee in compliance with K.S.A. 2004 Supp.
58a-1009, and amendments thereto; or

(5) the transaction involves a contract entered into or claim acquired
by the trustee before the person became or contemplated becoming
trustee.

(c) A sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the investment or management of trust property is presumed to be affected by a
conflict between personal and fiduciary interests if it is entered into by
the trustee with:

39 (1) The trustee's spouse;

40 (2) the trustee's descendants, siblings, parents, or their spouses;

41 (3) an agent or attorney of the trustee; or

42 (4) a corporation or other person or enterprise in which the trustee,

43 or a person that owns a significant interest in the trustee, has an interest

1 that might affect the trustee's best judgment.

2 (d) A transaction between a trustee and a beneficiary that does not 3 concern trust property but that occurs during the existence of the trust 4 or while the trustee retains significant influence over the beneficiary and 5 from which the trustee obtains an advantage is voidable by the beneficiary 6 unless the trustee establishes that the transaction was fair to the 7 beneficiary.

8 (e) A transaction not concerning trust property in which the trustee 9 engages in the trustee's individual capacity involves a conflict between 10 personal and fiduciary interests if the transaction concerns an opportunity 11 properly belonging to the trust.

(f) The following transactions are not presumed to be affected by a
conflict between the trustee's personal and fiduciary interest provided that
any investment made pursuant to the transaction complies with the Kansas uniform prudent investor act:

(1) An investment by a trustee in securities of an investment company
or investment trust to which the trustee, or its affiliate, provides services
in a capacity other than as trustee is not presumed to be affected by a
conflict between personal and fiduciary interests if the investment complies with the prudent investor rule of article 9 of this code.

(2) The placing of securities transactions by a trustee through a securities broker that is a part of the same company as the trustee, is owned
by the trustee, or is affiliated with the trustee.

(3) In addition to its compensation for acting as trustee the trustee's 24 fees charged to the trust, the trustee, its affiliate or associated entity may 2526be compensated by the investment company or investment trust for providing those services out of fees charged to the trust. If the trustee re-27 28ceives compensation from the investment company or investment trust 29 for providing for any transaction or provision of services described in this 30 subsection; provided, however, that with respect to any investment in securities of an investment company or investment trust to which the 3132 trustee or its affiliate provides investment advisory or investment management services, the trustee must shall at least annually notify the per-33 34 sons entitled to receive a copy of the trustee's annual report, under K.S.A. 35 2004 Supp. 58a-813, and amendments thereto, of the rate, formula or method by which that compensation was determined. 36 37 (g)

(g) In voting shares of stock or in exercising powers of control over similar interests in other forms of enterprise, the trustee shall act in the best interests of the beneficiaries and consistent with the terms of the trust. If the trust is the sole owner of a corporation or other form of enterprise, the trustee shall elect or appoint directors or other managers who will manage the corporation or enterprise in the best interests of the beneficiaries. 5

1 (h) This section does not preclude the following transactions, if fair 2 to the beneficiaries:

3 (1) An agreement between a trustee and a beneficiary relating to the 4 appointment or compensation of the trustee;

(2) payment of reasonable compensation to the trustee;

6 (3) a transaction between a trust and another trust, decedent's estate, 7 or conservatorship of which the trustee is a fiduciary or in which a ben-8 eficiary has an interest;

9 (4) a deposit of trust money in a regulated financial-service institution 10 operated by the trustee; or

11 (5) an advance by the trustee of money for the protection of the trust.

(i) The court may appoint a special fiduciary to make a decision with
respect to any proposed transaction that might violate this section if entered into by the trustee.

15Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-813 is hereby amended to read as 16follows: 58a-813. (a) A trustee shall keep the qualified beneficiaries and 17permissible current distributees of the trust income or principal reasonably informed about the administration of the trust and of the material 1819facts necessary for them to protect their interests. Unless unreasonable 20under the circumstances, a trustee shall promptly respond to a qualified 21beneficiary's and a permissible current distributee's request for infor-22 mation related to the administration of the trust.

23 (b) Except as otherwise provided under the terms of the trust, a trus-24 tee of a trust created on or after January 1, 2003 shall:

(1) Upon request of a qualified beneficiary or a permissible current
 distributee, shall, promptly furnish to the qualified beneficiary or permissible current distributee a copy of the trust instrument;

(2) within 60 days after accepting a trusteeship, shall notify the qualified beneficiaries and permissible current distributees of the acceptance
and of the trustee's name, address, and telephone number;

31(3)within 60 days after the date the trustee acquires knowledge of 32 the creation of an irrevocable trust, or the date the trustee acquires knowl-33 edge that a formerly revocable trust has become irrevocable on or after 34 January 1, 2003, whether by the death of the settlor or otherwise, shall 35 notify the qualified beneficiaries and permissible current distributees of the trust's existence, of the identity of the settlor or settlors, of the right 36 37 to request a copy of the trust instrument and of the right to a trustee's 38 report as provided in subsection (c); and

(4) shall notify the qualified beneficiaries and permissible current distributees in advance of any change in the method or rate of the trustee's
compensation.

42 (c) A trustee shall send to the distributees permissible current distri 43 butees of trust income or principal, and to other qualified beneficiaries

1 who request it, at least annually and at the termination of the trust, a report of the trust property including liabilities, receipts and disburse-2 3 ments, including the source and amount of the trustee's compensation, a listing of the trust assets and, if feasible, their respective market values, 4 and if requested, the trust's association of investment management and $\mathbf{5}$ 6 research compliant rate of return. Upon a vacancy in a trusteeship, unless 7 a cotrustee remains in office, a report must be sent to the qualified ben-8 eficiaries by the former trustee. A personal representative, conservator, 9 or guardian may send the qualified beneficiaries and permissible current distributees a report on behalf of a deceased or incapacitated trustee. 10(d) A qualified beneficiary or permissible current distributee may 11 12waive the right to a trustee's report or other information otherwise re-13 quired to be furnished under this section. A qualified beneficiary or per-14missible current distributee, with respect to future reports and other in-15formation, may withdraw a waiver previously given.

16 (e) The provisions of this section are inapplicable to persons other 17 than a surviving spouse so long as a surviving spouse is or may be entitled 18 to receive income or principal distributions from a *a qualified beneficiary* 19 of the trust, or holds any power of appointment therein over the entire 20 trust estate, and where any or all other qualified beneficiaries are the 21 issue of the surviving spouse.

(f) As used in this section "permissible current distributee" means a
 person presently entitled to receive, subject to the discretion of the trus tee, income or principal.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-1008 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 58a-1008. (a) A term of a trust relieving a trustee of liability for
breach of trust is unenforceable to the extent that it:

(1) Relieves the trustee of liability for breach of trust committed in
 bad faith or with reckless indifference to the purposes of the trust or the
 interests of the beneficiaries; or

(2) was inserted as the result of an abuse by the trustee of a fiduciaryor confidential relationship to the settlor.

(b) Unless the settlor was represented by an attorney not employed by the trustee with respect to the trust containing the exculpatory term, an exculpatory term drafted or caused to be drafted by the trustee is invalid as an abuse of a fiduciary or confidential relationship unless the trustee proves that the exculpatory term is fair under the circumstances and that its existence and contents were adequately communicated to the settlor.

40 Sec. 9. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 58a-103, 58a-110, 58a-411, 58a-417, 58a-41 603, 58a-802, 58a-813 and 58a-1008 are hereby repealed.

42 Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its 43 publication in the statute book.

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