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I. Introduction

The Surrogate's Court Advisory Committee is one of the Committees established pursuant to section 212(1)(q) of the Judiciary Law by the Chief Administrator of the Courts to assist in the execution of the functions of his office. The Committee annually recommends to the Chief Administrator proposals related to the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law, the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act and legal issues involving the practice and procedure of the Surrogate's Courts. These recommendations are based on the Committee's own studies, examination of decisional law and suggestions received from the bench and bar. In addition to recommending its own annual legislative program, the Committee reviews and comments on other pending legislative measures concerning estates, trusts and other matters (*e.g.*, adoptions, guardianships) that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Courts.

During the 2019 legislative session, three of the Committee's recent legislative proposals were enacted into law. They include

- L.2019, c.352, amending EPTL 3-3.7(a) in relation to a testamentary disposition to a trustee under, or in accordance with, terms of an inter vivos trust.
- L.2019, c.529, amending CPLR 4503(a) to extend the attorney-client evidentiary privilege to lifetime trustees.
- L.2019, c.601, amending the SCPA to create rules governing the commissions of donees of powers in trust, including donees of powers during minority, identical to the existing rules governing commissions of trustees.

In this report, the Committee sets forth its legislative proposals and the other projects that are being undertaken. As part of its effort to focus its work on areas which would be of benefit to the Legislature, courts, bar and litigants, the Committee welcomes comments and suggestions. Inquiries should be submitted to:

Hon. Renee R. Roth, Chair
Surrogate's Court Advisory Committee
Office of Court Administration
25 Beaver Street, Suite 1170
New York, New York 10004

A. New Measures

1. Guardians of Persons who are Intellectually and Developmentally Disabled (SCPA Article 17-A)

This measure would amend Article 17-A of the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act to better reflect the rights of individuals with developmental disabilities and traumatic brain injuries by removing obsolete language and addressing current legal standards of due process.

Article 17-A serves the vital purpose of ensuring that family members, or other individuals, interested in the welfare of persons who were born with intellectual disabilities or who suffered traumatic brain injuries at a young age, can be appointed guardians of the person and/or property in an inexpensive and generally more efficient manner than if they had to obtain such relief by proceeding under Article 81 of the Mental Hygiene Law.

Given the statute's significance, it is imperative that it be amended not only to modernize its clinical terminology to conform with current usage, but also to reflect today's medical knowledge regarding the capabilities of persons with intellectual disabilities. Additionally, it is critical that the statute be amended to more clearly define existing procedural requirements, while establishing new provisions that eliminate any perceived violations of due process alleged to exist under the current Federal or State statutory framework.

This measure ensures that a respondent will be represented by counsel with the right to a hearing or jury trial prior to the issuance of a guardianship order; imposes a "clear and convincing" standard as the burden of proof; and provides that a guardianship of the person will be imposed in the least restrictive means possible. In the same vein, the measure clarifies any ambiguity existing in the current statute regarding a court's authority to tailor a guardianship to specific areas of responsibility, as the evidence presented focuses on the respondent's functional abilities or limitations instead of on a simple diagnosis of a medical condition. In so doing, the amendment relieves petitioners of the burden of acquiring formulaic medical affidavits from health care providers.

Importantly, the new statutory scheme ensures that persons with intellectual disabilities may exercise the independence and self-determination of which they are capable by establishing a new standard of guardianship decision making, which promotes self-reliance to the fullest extent possible.

Finally, this measure does not place any additional administrative burdens on Surrogate's Court personnel, while providing for the uniform application of Article 17-A throughout the State by clearly defining the proper procedural framework within which these proceedings must operate.

The following will summarize key provisions of this measure:

- Section 1750 is repealed, and a new section 1750 is added to set forth new definitions of developmental disability and traumatic brain injury.
- Section 1750-a is amended to establish that the court may grant guardianship of individuals with developmental disabilities and traumatic brain injuries pursuant to Article 17-A. This section also establishes a clear and convincing standard as the proof required and provides that a guardianship shall be imposed in the least restrictive manner considering the individual's functional abilities.
- Section 1750-b is amended to add new language setting forth its applicability to health care decisions for individuals with developmental disabilities or traumatic brain injuries.
- Section 1751 is amended to add new language and to add a new section pertaining to venue.
- Section 1752 is amended to add new language and sets forth additional requirements for the contents of the petition seeking guardianship. It adds new provisions requiring the petition to contain a statement regarding the nature and extent of the individual's functional abilities, and a statement of the alternatives to guardianship considered.
- Section 1753 is amended to add new requirements regarding service of process and notice. It requires the court to assign counsel for the respondent upon the issuance of a citation.
- Section 1754 is amended to reflect new language and provides that the court shall appoint the Mental Hygiene Legal Service or other counsel to represent the respondent. It would also provide the court with discretion to appoint a guardian *ad litem* for the respondent; and that counsel assignments shall be implemented for indigent persons as provided in section 407 of the SCPA.
- Section 1754-a is added to set forth a decision-making standard for guardians. It requires that a guardian shall encourage self-determination and follow the expressed desires and personal values of the individual and requires the guardian to consult with the individual. If the individual's wishes are unknown, the amended statute would require the guardian to make decisions based on the best interests of the individual.
- Section 1755 is repealed, and a new section 1755 is added to set forth guidelines for the duration, modification and revocation of guardianship, and to set forth provisions for venue of proceedings to modify or revoke a guardianship.
- Sections 1756, 1757, 1758, 1760 and 1761 are amended to add new language; and section 1759 is repealed.

This measure would take effect January first after becoming law. There will be no fiscal impact on Surrogate's Court operations. There likely will be costs associated with Mental Hygiene Legal Services staffing.

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the surrogate's court procedure act, in relation to guardians of persons who are intellectually and developmentally disabled

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 1750 of the surrogate's court procedure act is REPEALED and a new section 1750 is added to read as follows:

§1750. Definitions. When used in this article:

1. "Developmental disability" shall mean a developmental disability within the meaning of subdivision twenty-two of section 1.03 of the mental hygiene law.

2. "Traumatic brain injury" shall mean an injury, as defined in section 2741 of the public health law, which originated before the age of twenty-two.

3. "Respondent" shall mean an individual listed in the petition as alleged to have a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, as defined above.

§2. Section 1750-a of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1750-a. Guardianship of persons [who are developmentally disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury.

1. When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court [that a person is a person who is developmentally disabled, the court is authorized to appoint a guardian of the person or of the property or of both if such appointment of a guardian or guardians is in the best interest of the

person who is developmentally disabled. Such appointments shall be made pursuant to the provisions of this article, provided however that the provisions of section seventeen hundred fifty of this article shall not apply to the appointment of a guardian or guardians of a person who is developmentally disabled. For the purposes of this article, a person who is developmentally disabled is a person who has been certified by one licensed physician and one licensed psychologist, or by two licensed physicians at least one of whom is familiar with or has professional knowledge in the care and treatment of persons with developmental disabilities, having qualifications to make such certification, as having an impaired ability to understand and appreciate the nature and consequences of decisions which result in such person being incapable of managing himself or herself and/or his or her affairs by reason of developmental disability and that such condition is permanent in nature or likely to continue indefinitely, and whose disability:

(a) is attributable to cerebral palsy, epilepsy, neurological impairment, autism or traumatic head injury;

(b) is attributable to any other condition of a person found to be closely related to intellectual disability because such condition results in similar impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior to that of persons with intellectual disabilities; or

(c) is attributable to dyslexia resulting from a disability described in subdivision one or two of this section or from intellectual disability; and

(d) originates before such person attains age twenty-two, provided, however, that no such age of origination shall apply for the purposes of this article to a person with traumatic head injury.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, for the purposes of subdivision two of section seventeen hundred fifty and section seventeen hundred fifty-b of this article, “a

person who is intellectually disabled and his or her guardian” shall also mean a person and his or her guardian appointed pursuant to this section; provided that such person has been certified by the physicians and/or psychologists, specified in subdivision one of this section, as (i) having an intellectual disability, or (ii) having a developmental disability, as defined in section 1.03 of the mental hygiene law, which (A) includes intellectual disability, or (B) results in a similar impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior so that such person is incapable of managing himself or herself, and/or his or her affairs by reason of such developmental disability] based on clear and convincing evidence that the respondent is a person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, the court may appoint pursuant to the provisions of this article a guardian of the person or of the property or both provided that guardianship shall be imposed only if necessary and in the least restrictive manner specifically considering the respondent’s functional abilities.

2. Every decree issued pursuant to this article shall include a finding as to whether the respondent has the capacity to make health care decisions, as defined by subdivision three of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law. A determination that the respondent has the capacity to make health care decisions shall not preclude the appointment of a guardian to make other decisions on behalf of the respondent.

§3. Section 1750-b of the surrogate’s court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1750-b. Health care decisions for persons [who are intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury.

1. Scope of authority. Unless specifically prohibited by the court after consideration of the determination, if any, regarding the capacity of a person [who is intellectually disabled's

capacity] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury to make health care decisions, which is required by section seventeen hundred [fifty] fifty-a of this article, the guardian of such person appointed pursuant to section seventeen hundred [fifty] fifty-a of this article shall have the authority to make any and all health care decisions, as defined by subdivision six of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law, on behalf of the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury that such person could make if such person had capacity. Such decisions may include decisions to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment. For purposes of this section, “life-sustaining treatment” means medical treatment, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation and nutrition and hydration provided by means of medical treatment, which is sustaining life functions and without which, according to reasonable medical judgment, the patient will die within a relatively short time period. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is presumed to be life-sustaining treatment without the necessity of a medical judgment by an attending physician. The provisions of this article are not intended to permit or promote suicide, assisted suicide or euthanasia; accordingly, nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a guardian to consent to any act or omission to which the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury could not consent if such person had capacity.

(a) For the purposes of making a decision to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment pursuant to this section, in the case of a person for whom no guardian has been appointed pursuant to section seventeen hundred [fifty or seventeen hundred] fifty-a of this article, a “guardian” shall also mean a family member of a person who (i) has [intellectual disability] a traumatic brain injury, or (ii) has a developmental disability[, as defined in section 1.03 of the mental hygiene law, which (A) includes intellectual disability, or (B) results in a

similar impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior so that such person is incapable of managing himself or herself, and/or his or her affairs by reason of such developmental disability]. Qualified family members shall be included in a prioritized list of said family members pursuant to regulations established by the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities. Such family members must have a significant and ongoing involvement in a person's life so as to have sufficient knowledge of their needs and, when reasonably known or ascertainable, the person's wishes, including moral and religious beliefs. In the case of a person who was a resident of the former Willowbrook state school on March seventeenth, nineteen hundred seventy-two and those individuals who were in community care status on that date and subsequently returned to Willowbrook or a related facility, who are fully represented by the consumer advisory board and who have no guardians appointed pursuant to this article or have no qualified family members to make such a decision, then a “guardian” shall also mean the Willowbrook consumer advisory board. A decision of such family member or the Willowbrook consumer advisory board to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment shall be subject to all of the protections, procedures and safeguards which apply to the decision of a guardian to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment pursuant to this section.

In the case of a person for whom no guardian has been appointed pursuant to this article or for whom there is no qualified family member or the Willowbrook consumer advisory board available to make such a decision, a “guardian” shall also mean, notwithstanding the definitions in section 80.03 of the mental hygiene law, a surrogate decision-making committee, as defined in article eighty of the mental hygiene law. All declarations and procedures, including expedited procedures, to comply with this section shall be established by regulations promulgated by the commission on quality of care and advocacy for persons with disabilities.

(b) Regulations establishing the prioritized list of qualified family members required by paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall be developed by the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities in conjunction with parents, advocates and family members of persons who are intellectually disabled. Regulations to implement the authority of the Willowbrook consumer advisory board pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision may be promulgated by the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities with advice from the Willowbrook consumer advisory board.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the formal determinations required pursuant to section seventeen hundred fifty of this article shall only apply to guardians appointed pursuant to section seventeen hundred fifty or seventeen hundred fifty-a of this article.

2. Decision-making standard. (a) The guardian shall base all advocacy and health care decision-making solely and exclusively on the best interests of the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury and, when reasonably known or ascertainable with reasonable diligence, on [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's wishes, including moral and religious beliefs.

(b) An assessment of [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's best interests shall include consideration of:

(i) the dignity and uniqueness of every person;

(ii) the preservation, improvement or restoration of [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's health;

(iii) the relief of [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's suffering by means of palliative care and pain management;

(iv) the unique nature of artificially provided nutrition or hydration, and the effect it may have on [the] such person [who is intellectually disabled]; and

(v) the entire medical condition of the person.

(c) No health care decision shall be influenced in any way by:

(i) a presumption that persons [who are intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury are not entitled to the full and equal rights, equal protection, respect, medical care and dignity afforded to persons without [an intellectual disability or] a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury; or

(ii) financial considerations of the guardian, as such considerations affect the guardian, a health care provider or any other party.

3. Right to receive information. Subject to the provisions of sections 33.13 and 33.16 of the mental hygiene law, the guardian shall have the right to receive all medical information and medical and clinical records necessary to make informed decisions regarding the [person who is intellectually disabled's] health care of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury.

4. Life-sustaining treatment. The guardian shall have the affirmative obligation to advocate for the full and efficacious provision of health care, including life-sustaining treatment. In the event that a guardian makes a decision to withdraw or withhold life-sustaining treatment from a person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury:

(a) The attending physician, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law, must confirm to a reasonable degree of medical certainty that the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury

lacks capacity to make health care decisions. The determination thereof shall be included in [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's medical record, and shall contain such attending physician's opinion regarding the cause and nature of [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's incapacity as well as its extent and probable duration. The attending physician who makes the confirmation shall consult with another physician, or a licensed psychologist, to further confirm [the person who is intellectually disabled's] such person's lack of capacity. The attending physician who makes the confirmation, or the physician or licensed psychologist with whom the attending physician consults, must (i) be employed by a developmental disabilities services office named in section 13.17 of the mental hygiene law or employed by the office for people with developmental disabilities to provide treatment and care to people with developmental disabilities, or (ii) have been employed for a minimum of two years to render care and service in a facility or program operated, licensed or authorized by the office for people with developmental disabilities, or (iii) have been approved by the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities in accordance with regulations promulgated by such commissioner. Such regulations shall require that a physician or licensed psychologist possess specialized training or three years' experience in treating intellectual disability. A record of such consultation shall be included in the [person who is intellectually disabled's] medical record of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury.

(b) The attending physician, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law, with the concurrence of another physician with whom such attending physician shall consult, must determine to a reasonable degree of medical certainty and

note on the [person who is intellectually disabled's] chart of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury that:

(i) [the] such person [who is intellectually disabled] has a medical condition as follows:

A. a terminal condition, as defined in subdivision twenty-three of section twenty-nine hundred sixty-one of the public health law; or

B. permanent unconsciousness; or

C. a medical condition other than such person's [intellectual] developmental disability or traumatic brain injury which requires life-sustaining treatment, is irreversible and which will continue indefinitely; and

(ii) the life-sustaining treatment would impose an extraordinary burden on such person, in light of:

A. such person's medical condition, other than such person's [intellectual] developmental disability or traumatic brain injury; and

B. the expected outcome of the life-sustaining treatment, notwithstanding such person's [intellectual] developmental disability or traumatic brain injury; and

(iii) in the case of a decision to withdraw or withhold artificially provided nutrition or hydration:

A. there is no reasonable hope of maintaining life; or

B. the artificially provided nutrition or hydration poses an extraordinary burden.

(c) The guardian shall express a decision to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment either:

(i) in writing, dated and signed in the presence of one witness eighteen years of age or older who shall sign the decision, and presented to the attending physician, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law; or

(ii) orally, to two persons eighteen years of age or older, at least one of whom is the person who is [intellectually disabled's] the attending physician to the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law.

(d) The attending physician, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law, who is provided with the decision of a guardian shall include the decision in the [person who is intellectually disabled's] medical chart of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, and shall either:

(i) promptly issue an order to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment from [the] such person [who is intellectually disabled], and inform the staff responsible for such person's care, if any, of the order; or

(ii) promptly object to such decision, in accordance with subdivision five of this section.

(e) At least forty-eight hours prior to the implementation of a decision to withdraw life-sustaining treatment, or at the earliest possible time prior to the implementation of a decision to withhold life-sustaining treatment, the attending physician shall notify:

(i) the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, except if the attending physician determines, in writing and in consultation with another physician or a licensed psychologist, that, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the person would suffer immediate and severe injury from such notification. The attending

physician who makes the confirmation, or the physician or licensed psychologist with whom the attending physician consults, shall:

A. be employed by a developmental disability's services office named in section 13.17 of the mental hygiene law or employed by the office for people with developmental disabilities to provide treatment and care to people with developmental disabilities, or

B. have been employed for a minimum of two years to render care and service in a facility operated, licensed or authorized by the office for people with developmental disabilities, or

C. have been approved by the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities in accordance with regulations promulgated by such commissioner. Such regulations shall require that a physician or licensed psychologist possess specialized training or three years experience in treating intellectual disability. A record of such consultation shall be included in the [person who is intellectually disabled's] medical record of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury;

(ii) if the person is in or was transferred from a residential facility operated, licensed or authorized by the office for people with developmental disabilities, the chief executive officer of the agency or organization operating such facility and the mental hygiene legal service; and

(iii) if the person is not in and was not transferred from such a facility or program, the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities, or his or her designee.

5. Objection to health care decision. (a) Suspension. A health care decision made pursuant to subdivision four of this section shall be suspended, pending judicial review, except if the suspension would in reasonable medical judgment be likely to result in the death of the

person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury,
in the event of an objection to that decision at any time by:

(i) the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury on whose behalf such decision was made; or

(ii) a parent or adult sibling who either resides with or has maintained substantial and continuous contact with the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury; or

(iii) the attending physician, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law; or

(iv) any other health care practitioner providing services to the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, who is licensed pursuant to article one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-one-B, one hundred thirty-two, one hundred thirty-three, one hundred thirty-six, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred forty-one, one hundred forty-three, one hundred forty-four, one hundred fifty-three, one hundred fifty-four, one hundred fifty-six, one hundred fifty-nine or one hundred sixty-four of the education law; or

(v) the chief executive officer identified in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (e) of subdivision four of this section; or

(vi) if the person is in or was transferred from a residential facility or program operated, approved or licensed by the office for people with developmental disabilities, the mental hygiene legal service; or

(vii) if the person is not in and was not transferred from such a facility or program, the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities, or his or her designee.

(b) Form of objection. Such objection shall occur orally or in writing.

(c) Notification. In the event of the suspension of a health care decision pursuant to this subdivision, the objecting party shall promptly notify the guardian and the other parties identified in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, and the attending physician shall record such suspension in the [person who is intellectually disabled's] medical chart of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury.

(d) Dispute mediation. In the event of an objection pursuant to this subdivision, at the request of the objecting party or person or entity authorized to act as a guardian under this section, except a surrogate decision making committee established pursuant to article eighty of the mental hygiene law, such objection shall be referred to a dispute mediation system, established pursuant to section two thousand nine hundred seventy-two of the public health law or similar entity for mediating disputes in a hospice, such as a patient's advocate's office, hospital chaplain's office or ethics committee, as described in writing and adopted by the governing authority of such hospice, for non-binding mediation. In the event that such dispute cannot be resolved within seventy-two hours or no such mediation entity exists or is reasonably available for mediation of a dispute, the objection shall proceed to judicial review pursuant to this subdivision. The party requesting mediation shall provide notification to those parties entitled to notice pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision.

6. Special proceeding authorized. The guardian, the attending physician, as defined in subdivision two of section twenty-nine hundred eighty of the public health law, the chief executive officer identified in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (e) of subdivision four of this section, the mental hygiene legal service (if the person is in or was transferred from a residential facility or program operated, approved or licensed by the office for people with developmental disabilities) or the commissioner of the office for people with developmental disabilities or his or

her designee (if the person is not in and was not transferred from such a facility or program) may commence a special proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction with respect to any dispute arising under this section, including objecting to the withdrawal or withholding of life-sustaining treatment because such withdrawal or withholding is not in accord with the criteria set forth in this section.

7. Provider's obligations. (a) A health care provider shall comply with the health care decisions made by a guardian in good faith pursuant to this section, to the same extent as if such decisions had been made by the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, if such person had capacity.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subdivision, nothing in this section shall be construed to require a private hospital to honor a guardian's health care decision that the hospital would not honor if the decision had been made by the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, if such person had capacity, because the decision is contrary to a formally adopted written policy of the hospital expressly based on religious beliefs or sincerely held moral convictions central to the hospital's operating principles, and the hospital would be permitted by law to refuse to honor the decision if made by such person, provided:

(i) the hospital has informed the guardian of such policy prior to or upon admission, if reasonably possible; and

(ii) the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury is transferred promptly to another hospital that is reasonably accessible under the circumstances and is willing to honor the guardian's decision. If the guardian is unable

or unwilling to arrange such a transfer, the hospital's refusal to honor the decision of the guardian shall constitute an objection pursuant to subdivision five of this section.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subdivision, nothing in this section shall be construed to require an individual health care provider to honor a guardian's health care decision that the individual would not honor if the decision had been made by the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, if such person had capacity, because the decision is contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or sincerely held moral convictions, provided the individual health care provider promptly informs the guardian and the facility, if any, of his or her refusal to honor the guardian's decision. In such event, the facility shall promptly transfer responsibility for the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury to another individual health care provider willing to honor the guardian's decision. The individual health care provider shall cooperate in facilitating such transfer of the patient.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other paragraph of this subdivision, if a guardian directs the provision of life-sustaining treatment, the denial of which in reasonable medical judgment would be likely to result in the death of the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, a hospital or individual health care provider that does not wish to provide such treatment shall nonetheless comply with the guardian's decision pending either transfer of the person [who is intellectually disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury to a willing hospital or individual health care provider, or judicial review.

(e) Nothing in this section shall affect or diminish the authority of a surrogate decision-making panel to render decisions regarding major medical treatment pursuant to article eighty of the mental hygiene law.

8. Immunity. (a) Provider immunity. No health care provider or employee thereof shall be subjected to criminal or civil liability, or be deemed to have engaged in unprofessional conduct, for honoring reasonably and in good faith a health care decision by a guardian, or for other actions taken reasonably and in good faith pursuant to this section.

(b) Guardian immunity. No guardian shall be subjected to criminal or civil liability for making a health care decision reasonably and in good faith pursuant to this section.

§4. Section 1751 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1751. Petition for appointment; by whom and where made.

1. A petition for the appointment of a guardian of the person or property, or both, [of a person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] may be made by a parent of a person asserted to have a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, any [interested] person eighteen years of age or older on behalf of the [person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] respondent, including a corporation authorized to serve as a guardian as provided for by this article, or by the person who is [intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] asserted to have a developmental disability or a traumatic brain injury when such person is eighteen years of age or older.

2. A proceeding under this article shall be brought in the surrogate's court within the county in which the respondent resides. If the respondent is a resident in a residential facility, the residence of the respondent shall be deemed to be in the county where that facility is located.

§5. Section 1752 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1752. Petition for appointment; contents. The petition for the appointment of a guardian shall be filed with the court on forms to be prescribed by the [state] chief administrator of the courts. Such petition for a guardian of a [person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] respondent shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. the full name, date of birth and residence of the [person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] respondent;

2. the name, age, address and relationship or interest of the petitioner to the [person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] respondent;

3. the names of the [father, the mother] parents, children, adult siblings [if eighteen years of age or older], the spouse [and primary care physician if other than a physician having submitted a certification with the petition, if any, of the person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled], if any, of the respondent, and whether or not they are living, and if living, their addresses and the names and addresses of the nearest [distributees] family members of full age who are domiciliaries, if both parents are [dead] deceased;

4. the name and address of the person with whom the [person who is intellectually disabled or a person who is developmentally disabled] respondent resides if other than the parents or spouse. If respondent resides in a facility, the name and address of the facility;

5. the name, age, address, education and other qualifications, and consent of the proposed guardian, standby and alternate guardian [, if]. If petitioner is someone other than the parent, spouse, adult child [if eighteen years of age or older] or adult sibling [if eighteen years of age or older], and if such parent, spouse [or], adult child or adult sibling be living, why any of them should not be appointed guardian;

6. the estimated value of real and personal property and the annual income therefrom and any other income including governmental entitlements to which the [person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] respondent is entitled; [and]

7. any circumstances which the court should consider in determining whether [it is in the best interests of the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled to] the respondent should not be present at the hearing [if conducted];

8. a statement that the respondent has a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, including the basis for same, and the nature and extent of the respondent's functional abilities; and

9. a statement of the alternatives to guardianship considered, including but not limited to the execution of a health care proxy, power of attorney, representative payee, care coordination and/or other social support services, or other supported or shared decision making, and reasons for the declination of such alternatives.

§6. Section 1753 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1753. Persons to be served.

1. Upon presentation of the petition, process shall issue to:

(a) the spouse, parent or parents, and adult children and adult siblings, if the petitioner is other than a parent [, adult siblings, if the petitioner is other than a parent, and if the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled is married, to the spouse, if their residences are known];

(b) the person [having] providing care [and custody] of the [person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] respondent, or with whom such person resides if other than the parents or spouse; and

(c) the [person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled if fourteen years of age or older for whom an application has been made in such person's behalf] respondent.

2. Upon presentation of the petition, notice of such petition shall be served by certified mail to:

(a) the adult siblings if the petitioner is a parent, and adult children if the petitioner is a parent;

(b) [the mental hygiene legal service in the judicial department where the facility, as defined in subdivision (a) of section 47.01 of the mental hygiene law, is located if the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled resides in such a facility;

(c)] in all cases, to the director in charge of a facility licensed or operated by an agency of the state of New York, if the [person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] respondent resides in such facility;

[(d) one other person] (c) any other person(s) if designated in writing by the [person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] respondent; and

[(e)] (d) such other persons as the court may deem proper.

3. [No process or notice shall be necessary to a parent, adult child, adult sibling, or spouse of the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled who has been declared by a court as being incompetent. In addition, no process or notice shall be necessary to a spouse who is divorced from the respondent person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled, and to a parent, adult child, adult sibling when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such person or persons have abandoned the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] The court shall upon the issuance of a citation assign counsel for the respondent and shall provide said counsel with a copy of the petition and any supporting papers filed therein. Process or notice may be dispensed with in the court's discretion.

§7. Section 1754 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1754. Hearing and trial.

1. Upon a petition for the appointment of a guardian of a [person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled eighteen years of age or older] respondent, the court shall conduct a hearing at which [such person] the respondent shall have the right to a jury trial. The right to a jury trial shall be deemed waived by failure to make a demand therefor. [The court may in its discretion dispense with a hearing for the appointment of a guardian, and may in its discretion appoint a guardian ad litem, or the mental hygiene legal service if such person is a resident of a mental hygiene facility as defined in subdivision (a) of section 47.01 of the mental hygiene law, to recommend whether the appointment of a guardian as proposed in the application is in the best interest of the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is

developmentally disabled, provided however, that such application has been made by:

- (a) both parents or the survivor; or
- (b) one parent and the consent of the other parent; or
- (c) any interested party and the consent of each parent.

2. When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that a parent or parents not joining in or consenting to the application have abandoned the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled or are not otherwise required to receive notice, the court may dispense with such parent's consent in determining the need to conduct a hearing for a person under the age of eighteen. However, if the consent of both parents or the surviving parent is dispensed with by the court, a hearing shall be held on the application.

3. If a hearing is conducted, the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled]

2. (a) The court shall appoint the mental hygiene legal service as counsel for the respondent unless it appoints other counsel. The court may also appoint a guardian ad litem for the respondent. Such assignments of counsel or guardian ad litem shall be implemented as provided in section 407 of this act.

(b) If the respondent objects to having counsel, respondent may proceed self-represented only with leave of the court. The court may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem at its discretion, over the respondent's objection.

3. Counsel for the respondent or the guardian ad litem may:

(a) apply to the court for an order to inspect the clinical records pertaining to the respondent in accordance with state and federal laws;

(b) be allowed access to the respondent's clinical records without a court order as otherwise limited by law; and

(c) request that the court issue such orders to permit access.

4. At the scheduled hearing, the respondent shall be present unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court [on the certification of the certifying physician that the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled is medically incapable of being present to the extent that attendance is likely to result in physical harm to such person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled, or under such other circumstances which the court finds would not be in the best interest of the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled.

4. If either a hearing is dispensed with pursuant to subdivisions one and two of this section or the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled is not present at the hearing pursuant to subdivision three of this section, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem if no mental hygiene legal service attorney is authorized to act on behalf of the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled. The guardian ad litem or mental hygiene legal service attorney, if appointed, shall personally interview the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled and shall submit a written report to the court] that the respondent's presence would result in harm to such person.

5. If, upon conclusion of [such hearing or jury trial or if none be held upon the application] the proceeding, the court is satisfied [that the best interests of the person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled will be promoted by the appointment of a guardian of the person or property, or both, it shall make a decree naming such

person or persons to serve as such guardians] based on clear and convincing evidence that the respondent is incapable of managing her or his affairs, it shall make a decree appointing a guardian provided that guardianship shall be imposed only if necessary and in the least restrictive manner specifically considering the respondent's functional abilities.

6. Where the court has determined that the respondent has certain decision-making capacity, the court shall appropriately limit the scope or duration of the guardianship it decrees.

§8. The surrogate's court procedure act is amended by adding a new section 1754-a to read as follows:

§1754-a. Decision-making standard. Decisions made by a guardian appointed hereunder shall be made in accordance with the following standards:

1. A guardian shall exercise authority only as necessary and shall encourage the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury to participate in making decisions and to act on his or her own behalf.

2. A guardian shall consider the expressed desires and personal values of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury to the extent known when making decisions and shall consult such person.

3. If the person's wishes are unknown and remain unknown after reasonable efforts are made to discern them, the decision shall be made on the basis of the best interests of such person as determined by the guardian. In determining the best interests of such person, the guardian shall weigh the reason for and nature of the proposed action; the benefit or necessity of the action, the possible risks and other consequences of the proposed action; and any available alternatives and their risks, consequences and benefits. The guardian shall take into account any

other information, including the views of family and friends that the guardian believes said person would have considered if able to act for herself or himself.

§9. Section 1755 of the surrogate's court procedure act is REPEALED and a new section 1755 is added to read as follows:

§1755. Duration, modification and revocation.

1. Such guardianship shall remain in effect until modified or revoked by the court.

2. Any person for whom a guardian has been appointed pursuant to this article, or anyone, including the guardian, on behalf of such person may petition to the court to discharge the guardian and appoint a successor, to designate the guardian of the property as a limited guardian of the property, to appoint a spouse as stand-by guardian, or to otherwise modify or revoke the guardianship order. Upon such a petition, the court shall conduct a hearing and review pursuant to section seventeen hundred fifty-four of this article. The court may modify or revoke an order if it deems that the circumstances or needs of the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury have changed and the provisions of the order are no longer appropriate or necessary.

3. Any proceeding to modify or revoke a prior guardianship order may be brought in the surrogate's court which granted the prior order, unless at the time of the application to modify or revoke the order the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury resides elsewhere, in which case the proceeding may be brought in the county where the person with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury resides.

§10. Section 1756 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1756. Limited guardian of the property. When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that [such person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled for whom an application for guardianship is made is eighteen years of age or older and] the respondent is wholly or substantially self-supporting by means of [his or her] wages or earnings from employment, the court is authorized and empowered to appoint a limited guardian of the property of [such person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] the respondent who shall receive, manage, disburse and account for only such property of said person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] as shall be received from other than the wages or earnings of said person.

[The] Said person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] for whom a limited guardian of the property has been appointed shall have the right to receive and expend any and all wages or other earnings of [his or her] employment and shall have the power to contract or legally bind herself or himself [or herself] for such sum of money not exceeding one month's wages or earnings from such employment or three hundred dollars, whichever is greater, or as otherwise authorized by the court.

§11. Section 1757 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1757. Standby guardian of a person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury.

1. Upon application, a standby guardian of the person or property or both of a person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury may be appointed by the court. The court may also, upon application, appoint an alternate and/or successive alternates to such standby guardian, to act if

such standby guardian shall die, or become incapacitated, or shall renounce. Such appointments by the court shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this article.

2. Such standby guardian, or alternate in the event of such standby guardian's death, incapacity or renunciation, shall without further proceedings be empowered to assume the duties of [his or her] office immediately upon death, renunciation or adjudication of incompetency of the guardian or standby guardian appointed pursuant to this article, subject only to confirmation of [his or her] the appointment by the court within one hundred eighty days following assumption of [his or her] the standby or alternate guardian's duties of such office. Before confirming the appointment of the standby guardian or alternate guardian, the court may conduct a hearing pursuant to section seventeen hundred fifty-four of this article upon petition by anyone on behalf of the person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury or the person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled if such person is eighteen years of age or older] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury, or upon its discretion.

3. Failure of a standby or alternate standby guardian to assume the duties of guardian, seek court confirmation or to renounce the guardianship within sixty days of written notice by certified mail or personal delivery given by or on behalf of the person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury of a prior guardian's inability to serve and the standby or alternate standby guardian's duty to serve, seek court confirmation or renounce such role, shall allow the court to:

(a) deem the failure an implied renunciation of guardianship, and

(b) authorize, notwithstanding the time period provided for in subdivision two of this section to seek court confirmation, any remaining standby or alternate standby guardian to serve

in such capacity provided (i) an application for confirmation and appropriate notices pursuant to subdivision one of section seventeen hundred fifty-three of this article are filed, or (ii) an application for modification of the guardianship order pursuant to section seventeen hundred fifty-five of this article is filed.

§12. Subdivision 2 of section 1758 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

2. After the appointment of a guardian, standby guardian or alternate guardians, the court shall have and retain general jurisdiction over the person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] with a developmental disability or traumatic brain injury for whom such guardian shall have been appointed, to take of its own motion or to entertain and adjudicate such steps and proceedings relating to such guardian, standby, or alternate guardianship as may be deemed necessary or proper for the welfare of such person [who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled].

§13. Section 1759 of the surrogate's court procedure act is REPEALED.

§14. Section 1760 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1760. Corporate guardianship. No corporation may be appointed guardian of the person under the provisions of this article, except that a non-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New York and having the corporate power to so act [as guardian of a person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled may be appointed as the guardian of the person only of such person who is intellectually disabled or person who is developmentally disabled] may be appointed.

§15. Section 1761 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 198 of

the laws of 2016, is amended to read as follows:

§1761. Application of other provisions. To the extent that the context thereof shall admit, the provisions of article seventeen of this act shall apply to all proceedings under this article [with the same force and effect as if an “infant”, as therein referred to, were a “person who is intellectually disabled” or “person who is developmentally disabled” as herein defined, and a “guardian” as therein referred to were a “guardian of the person who is intellectually disabled” or a “guardian of a person who is developmentally disabled” as herein provided for].

§16. This act shall take effect on the first of January next after it shall have become a law.

2. The New York Trust Code (EPTL 7-A)

This proposal was jointly developed by the Surrogate’s Court Advisory Committee and the Trusts and Estates Law Section of the New York State Bar Association. The purpose of this legislation is to create a stand-alone Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trust Law which sets forth the substantive rules (as well as procedural rules not governed by the Surrogate’s Court Procedure Act) for gratuitous trusts, including directed trusts. To implement enactment of new Article 7-A, the legislation makes appropriate conforming changes to various sections in the Estates, Powers and Trust Law and to various sections in other New York Codes.

Although trust practices have dramatically changed over the past 50 years, New York has not comprehensively changed its trusts laws since 1967. The proposed New York Trust Code would update many statutory provisions to reflect contemporary needs, including the enactment of the New York Uniform Directed Trust Act. In addition, the New York Trust Code would codify virtually all existing trust case law thereby making it far simpler for lawyers to research and practice in this area. In turn, consumers would greatly benefit as costs for trust preparation and operation would be reduced. Finally, a modern New York Trust Code would make New York more competitive with other states.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC PROVISIONS:

Section 1 of the bill adds a new Article 7-A to the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law (“NEW YORK TRUST CODE”), which consists of the following:

Summary of Article 7-A,

Part 1 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled “In General”.

Section 7-A-1.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law establishes the short title of Article 7-A as the New York Trust Code.

Section 7-A-1.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that Article 7-A applies to express trusts that are gratuitous in nature, resulting trusts, and (where expressly made applicable) to bank accounts in trust form. This section also makes clear that this article will not apply to constructive trusts.

Section 7-A-1.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-1.3, and includes the same language abolishing purchase money resulting trusts.

Section 7-A-1.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law adds new definitions for implementing the provisions of Article 7-A. Notable definitions include the following:

Express Trust: This definition is based on the traditional definition for an express trust but has been amplified to reflect the recognition of pet trusts and purpose trusts. The definition also includes trusts that are created by other statutes and courts that will be administered as express trusts. In addition, the definition limits express trusts to gratuitous trusts.

Qualified Beneficiary: This is an important definition used throughout Article 7-A. Generally, qualified beneficiaries are beneficiaries who would be entitled to notice for proceedings involving the trust under the principles of virtual representation as they currently exist in the law of New York. Only qualified beneficiaries are entitled to notice of some actions by the trustee or to demand information from the trustee. All other beneficiaries are non-qualified beneficiaries. **Settlor:** This definition is critical because it is employed throughout Article 7-A. It is intended to be precise enough to reflect the many nuances of trust law. For example, a person who exercises a special power of appointment in favor of a trustee effectively creates a trust and should therefore be treated as a settlor. By including the donee of a special power of appointment, the uncertain general application of the relation back doctrine would be discarded. Similarly, the trustee who decants all or part of trust property is the settlor of the appointed trust because the exercise of a decanting power is considered to be the exercise of a special power of appointment. See EPTL section 7-A-8-19(c).

Trust Contributor: A separate definition is provided for “trust contributor” because that concept, which includes many settlors (but not persons who exercise special powers of appointment), has significance, especially in the area of creditors’ rights and for certain revocable trust issues. Excluded from the definition of “trust contributor” are persons who contribute property to a trust revocable by another person and persons who contribute property if another person has a non-lapsing power of withdrawal over the contributed property.

Section 7-A-1.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law defines when an organization has notice or knowledge of a fact involving a trust.

Section 7-A-1.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that most rules set forth in EPTL Article 7-A are default rules subject to modification by the terms of a trust, court order

or decree or other applicable law. See section 7-A-1.5(a). Some of those rules, however, embody public policies that are too important to be overridden by the terms of the trust. These mandatory trust rules are listed in section 7-A-1.5(b) by reference to the numbers of the sections that set out the rules. Most of these rules set forth the fiduciary duties at the heart of trust law. Some involve the authority of the court to act with regard to a trust at the trustee's or beneficiaries' request - such as modifying, terminating, combining or dividing trusts and the principles for the computation of damages - as provided in the Code. Others are even more fundamental such as the rules governing the determination of the governing law and principal place of administration of the trust. The Code allows a trust to be "quiet" for only a limited period of time by requiring that the trustee inform, and furnish requested information about an irrevocable trust to, qualified beneficiaries over the age of 25 after the later death of the settlor or the settlor's spouse (and if the settlor was not an individual for a maximum of 21 years).

Section 7-A-1.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes clear that the common law of trusts and principles of equity supplement Article 7-A unless these are otherwise modified by Article 7-A or another statute.

Section 7-A-1.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law Section 7-A-1.7 principally provides comprehensive conflict of laws rules for lifetime trusts (as contrasted with the limited provision of repealed EPTL 7-1.10) that for the most part follow the conflict of laws rules governing testamentary trusts in EPTL 3-5.1. The most important difference between the two provisions allows the settlor of a lifetime trust to designate the law of any jurisdiction to govern the trust or some aspects of the trust so long as the law of the designated jurisdiction does not conflict with a mandatory trust provision or violate some strong public policy of the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to the matter of issue, such as the rule against perpetuities. The section also provides flexible conflict of laws rules.

Section 7-A-1.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides ways that a settlor can designate the principal place of administration of the trust as well as default rules for determining principal place of administration, including where there are multiple trustees and where corporate trustees are involved. The section also provides that the trustee may change the principal place of administration of a testamentary trust with court approval and may change the principal place of administration of a lifetime trust with court approval or if the qualified beneficiaries do not object to the change.

Section 7-A-1.9 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes clear what constitutes notice to a person under this Article.

Section 7-A-1.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law addresses situations in which other persons or entities would be treated as "qualified beneficiaries" as defined in EPTL section 7-A-1.3, including charitable organizations, persons appointed to enforce trusts for the care of animals or other noncharitable purposes, and the Attorney General.

Section 7-A-1.11 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law expands current New York law in order to allow for nonjudicial settlement of various trust matters by interested persons besides

nonjudicial settlements of accounts by fiduciaries, which are governed by SCPA 315, subsection 8. Matters which may be resolved under section 7-A-1.11 include, but are not limited to, the interpretation or construction of trust terms, the approval of a trustee's report or accounting; the ability to direct a trustee to refrain from performing a particular act or to grant a trustee any necessary or desirable power; the resignation or appointment of a trustee and the determination of trustee compensation; the transfer of the principal place of administration of a lifetime trust; and the liability of a trustee for an act or failure to act in relation to a trust.

Section 7-A-1.12 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is a reserved section for possible future use.

Part 2 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled "Judicial Proceedings".

Section 7-A-2.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes clear that there are existing rules for court involvement in the administration of a trust which are provided in the EPTL, SCPA and the CPLR.

Section 7-A-2.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes clear that jurisdiction over trustees and beneficiaries is covered by Article 2 of the SCPA.

Part 3 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is Reserved for possible future use.

Part 4 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled "Creation, Validity, Amendment, Modification, and Termination of Trust".

Section 7-A-4.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies the methods for creating a trust which are currently part of the New York common law.

Section 7-A-4.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law consolidates into a single section the formal requirement for trust creation currently found in various statutory sections.

Section 7-A-4.2-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL sections 7-1.14, 7-1.15, 7-1.16 (first sentence), and 7-1.17(a), and expands EPTL section 7-1.18, in order to consolidate the rules for the creation of lifetime trusts into a single statutory section. It also provides that the capacity to create an irrevocable trust is the same as that required to make a gift.

Section 7-A-4.2-B of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 71.2, which addresses trustees of passive trusts, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4.2-C of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-1.1, which addresses when trust interests do not merge, without substantively changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law addresses the validity of lifetime trusts created in other jurisdictions. The validity of testamentary trusts is addressed in EPTL section 3-5.1.

Section 7-A-4.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law, which replaces EPTL section 7-1.4, is makes clear that a trust may be created only to the extent that its purposes are lawful and not contrary to public policy. Current EPTL section 7-1.4 addresses only the lawfulness requirement; the public policy requirement is currently a common law doctrine.

Section 7-A-4.4-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-1.12, which addresses the establishment of supplemental needs trusts, without substantively changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes clear that the rules for charitable purposes and enforcement are to be found in Article 8.

Section 7-A-4.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies the rule that a trust is voidable if created through fraud, duress, undue influence or mistake. This concept is currently governed by New York common law.

Section 7-A-4.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law supplements EPTL section 7-1.17(a) by providing that oral trusts may not be created, except for a testamentary trust in a nuncupative will created pursuant to EPTL section 3-2.2.

Section 7-A-4.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces New York's present pet trust statute (EPTL section 7-8.1). While generally consistent with EPTL section 7-8.1, this section modifies that statute to (i) set out, in a separate paragraph, provisions for enforcing the intended use of the trust, (ii) clarify that any person, not just an individual, may be appointed as an enforcer of the trust's intended use and (iii) provide that unexpended property passes to the settlor or the settlor's successors in interest, rather than to the successor's estate.

Section 7-A-4.9 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York common law in order to explicitly provide for the creation of trusts for noncharitable purposes (so-called "honorary trusts"). The term of any such trust is to be limited to 21 years, consistent with current law. This section also supplements current law by giving the court the authority to appoint an enforcer if an appointed enforcer is unable or unwilling to act, and by providing that trust property not required for its intended purpose be distributed to the settlor or the settlor's successors in interest.

Section 7-A-4.9-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces and supplements current EPTL section 7-1.17(b). It maintains that section's current authority for trust amendments to be made, as well as the formality requirements for making such amendments. Section 7-A-4.9-A supplements current law by shielding a trustee from liability for failure to comply with an amendment that modifies the trustee's powers, obligations or compensation for a period of 60 days after being notified of the amendment.

Section 7-A-4.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York common law by setting forth all of the circumstances under which a trust may terminate. This section supplements current New York law by providing procedural rules for modifying or terminating a trust and provides limitations for when a trust can be modified or terminated.

Section 7-A-4.11 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces in substance, and adds to, EPTL section 7-1.9, by allowing irrevocable trusts to be terminated or modified with the consent of the creator and all living beneficiaries, clarifying, based on a Court of Appeals holding, that the consent of only living beneficiaries is required. Further, this section clarifies that a court can act in certain circumstances if the creator and only some beneficiaries consent; it also clarifies that a trustee who exercises a special power of appointment is not a creator.

Section 7-A-4.12 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current law to allow the court to modify the administrative terms of a trust due to changed circumstances. This section also supplements current law to allow the court to modify the dispositive terms of a trust or terminate a trust due to changed circumstances (and, in the case of an administrative modification, when the court finds another compelling reason for the modification).

Section 7-A-4.13 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that the cy pres rules are provided for in EPTL section 8-1.1(c)(1).

Section 7-A-4.14 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-1.19, which permits judicial termination of certain lifetime or testamentary trusts when the expense of administering such a trust is uneconomical. This section modifies EPTL section 7-1.19 by giving authority, except in certain situations, to (1) trustees to terminate trusts of \$100,000 or less without a court proceeding and (2) the court to terminate any uneconomical trust if the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration. This section also provides that on termination the trust property is distributed as the trustee or court, as the case may be, determines will best effectuate the settlor's intention.

Section 7-A-4.15 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law modifies current New York law by allowing the court to reform even unambiguous terms of a trust that fails to carry out the settlor's intent because of a mistake.

Section 7-A-4.16 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law allows courts to modify a trust, possibly with retroactive effect, to accomplish the settlor's tax objectives or the settlor's supplemental needs trust objectives.

Section 7-A-4.17 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law restates, modifies and liberalizes EPTL section 7-1.13, which governs the division of existing trusts. This section modifies EPTL section 7-1.13 by generally permitting a trustee to combine or divide an existing trust for any purpose without obtaining beneficiary consent or court approval, provided that "qualified beneficiaries" are notified. This section continues to allow a trustee or "qualified beneficiary" to

seek a court order authorizing the combination or division of an existing trust. This section then sets forth the rules governing the combination or division of existing trusts.

Part 4-A of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL Part 5 of EPTL Article 7 (Bank Accounts in Trust Form).

Section 7-A-4-A-1 replaces EPTL 7-5.1, which sets forth applicable definitions, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.2, which sets forth the terms to which a trust account is subject, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.3, which addresses when payments are to be made to the beneficiary of the trust account that survives the depositor under certain circumstances, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.4, which releases from liability a financial institution that makes payments to a beneficiary or guardian upon the death of a depositor in certain circumstances without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.5, which clarifies the parties not affected by EPTL Part 4-A, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.6, which addresses the application of EPTL Part 4-A to trust accounts established in the name of more than one depositor, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.7, which addresses how payments of proceeds of a trust account with multiple beneficiaries are to be made, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-4-A.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-5.8, which addresses the application of EPTL Part 4-A to funds in trust accounts, without changing its provisions.

Part 5 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled “Rights of Beneficiaries and Creditors; Spendthrift and Discretionary Trusts”.

Section 7-A-5.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces, with minor alterations, EPTL section 7-1.5 as it applies to a beneficiary’s income interest. This section provides that unless the trust instrument provides otherwise, the income interest of a trust beneficiary is not transferrable, subject to specific exceptions described in this section. The rule as it applies to (1) self-settled trusts is described in EPTL section 7-A-5.5-A and (2) life insurance proceeds trusts is described in EPTL section 7-A-5.2-A. This section also clarifies that the transferee of a valid

transfer becomes a beneficiary, and that a beneficiary's income interest remains subject to the claims of creditors to the extent provided by law.

Section 7-A-5.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces and modifies EPTL section 7-1.5(a) as it applies to a beneficiary's principal interest. Section 7-A-5.2 provides that unless the trust instrument provides otherwise, the principal interest of a trust beneficiary is not transferrable for trusts created on or after the effective date of Article 7-A. Section 7-A-5.2 also clarifies that the transferee of a valid transfer becomes a beneficiary, and that a beneficiary's principal interest remains subject to the claims of creditors to the extent provided by law.

Section 7-A-5.2-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces EPTL section 7-1.5(a)(2), which generally prohibits the alienation of the proceeds of a life insurance policy left with the insurance company upon the death of the insured, without changing its provisions.

Section 7-A-5.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York law by listing special creditors against whom a spendthrift provision in a trust is unenforceable.

Section 7-A-5.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law prohibits a beneficiary from transferring his discretionary trust interest irrespective of any spendthrift clause, although this interest remains subject to the claims of creditors to the extent provided by law. This section also allows the beneficiary to sue a trustee for abusing trustee discretion or for failing to comply with a standard for distribution.

Section 7-A-5.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law allows the creditors of a trust contributor to reach property in a revocable trust during the contributor's lifetime unless revocation requires the consent of an adverse person. This property would also be reachable after the contributor's death to cover claims and certain expenses.

Section 7-A-5.5-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law replaces and modifies certain provisions of EPTL 7-3.1, allowing a creditor to reach property contributed by a beneficiary of a trust (i.e., a self-settled trust). Section 7-A-5.5-A clarifies the extent to which the lapse, release or waiver of a power of withdrawal is treated as a contribution and clarifies that the settlor is not treated as a contributing beneficiary of certain marital deduction trusts.

Section 7-A-5.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law gives a creditor the power to compel the trustee to distribute an overdue distribution to the beneficiary. Once the beneficiary receives the property, creditors will then be able to reach the property.

Section 7-A-5.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes explicit the basic implication of New York trust law that the trustee takes an estate in the trust property only to the extent necessary to carry out the duties imposed by the trust's terms.

Part 6 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled "Revocable Trusts".

Section 7-A-6.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes explicit that the capacity required by a trust contributor to create, revoke, or amend a trust is the same as that required to make a will; and that the capacity required to relinquish a power to revoke a trust is the same as that required to make a gift.

Section 7-A-6.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law maintains the presumption in New York law (current EPTL section 7-1.16) that a trust is irrevocable unless its terms expressly state that it is revocable, and provides rules for amending and revoking trusts, including the writing requirements of current EPTL section 7-1.17(b)). Section 7-A-6.2 supplements current law by shielding a trustee from liability for failure to comply with an amendment that revokes the trust or modifies the trustee's powers, obligations or compensation for a period of 60 days after being notified of the amendment.

Section 7-A-6.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies New York common law setting forth the trustee's duty in a revocable trust and the requirement that the trustee follow the directions of the person with the power of revocation (or with a non-lapsing power of withdrawal).

Section 7-A-6.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies existing law, which allows for the contest of the validity of a revocable trust. The law is significantly clarified by providing important standing and procedural rules. Standing is given to those who are interested in the trust, including distributees of the settlor who are adversely affected by the trust, the trustees of testamentary trusts, and trusts receiving pour-overs from the settlor's will. The proceeding must commence within 6 years of the settlor's death for preexisting trusts and 3 years of the settlor's death for all other trusts, a period which can be shortened to 120 days by sending a copy of the trust instrument and notice of the 120-day period to those who have standing.

Part 7 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled "Office of Trustee".

Section 7-A-7.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York common law governing the acceptance of lifetime trusts. SCPA Article 7 will continue to govern testamentary trusts.

Section 7-A-7.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law deals with the posting of a bond by a trustee and continues the provisions of SCPA section 806 the exception of that section's default requirement that every testamentary trustee furnishes a bond. Under the new section, a corporate trustee must obtain a bond but only if the terms of the trust expressly require it to do so.

Section 7-A-7.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides rules for co-trustees, including the expansion of reasons for which a co-trustee may act alone.

Section 7-A-7.3-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that a co-trustee who is to be directed by a co-trustee (an excluded co-trustee) is relieved from liability absent willful

misconduct. It also allows a co-trustee to have exclusive authority over one or more trust powers, with concomitant duties and liabilities and relieves any other excluded co-trustee from having any duties or liabilities.

Section 7-A-7.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law deals with vacancies in the office of trustee and the appointment of successors. The section sets forth a hierarchy of persons who can fill a vacancy in the trusteeship of a noncharitable lifetime trust. It gives first priority to a designation in the trust instrument. If there is no such designation, it allows appointment by unanimous agreement of the qualified beneficiaries. Finally, as a last resort, it allows appointment by the court. There are similar rules for lifetime charitable trusts. A vacancy in the trusteeship of a testamentary trust must be filled by the court under SCPA section 706 or section 1502.

Section 7-A-7.4-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes EPTL section 7-2.5 (suspension of powers during war service) applicable to trusts under EPTL Article 7-A.

Section 7-A-7.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law changes the current law of resignation of trustees. Under this section the trustee of a revocable trust may resign on 30 days' notice to the trust contributor and all other trustees and a testamentary trustee may resign by giving 30 days' notice to the qualified beneficiaries, or with court approval. However, resignation has no effect on the trustee's possible liability for actions taken as trustee. The resignation of a testamentary trustee is not effective until written notice is given to the court that has jurisdiction over the trust.

Section 7-A-7.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law maintains existing law with the addition of allowing a court to remove a trustee if there has been "a substantial change of circumstances," or if a majority of the qualified beneficiaries request removal and the court finds that removal is in the interests of all beneficiaries and is not inconsistent with the purposes of the trust.

Section 7-A-7.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies the procedures that well-advised fiduciaries currently follow for the delivery of trust property, such as the procedures in SCPA section 716.

Section 7-A-7.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law cross references with SCPA sections 2308 through 2313, in order to explicitly provide that those statutory sections should continue to govern the compensation of both individual and corporate trustees.

Section 7-A-7.9 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law expressly allows a trustee to collect appropriate interest at a reasonable rate when the trustee advances the trustee's her own funds for the benefit of the trust.

Section 7-A-7.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that any proceeding for an accounting may be commenced by such notice to the beneficiaries of the trust as the Supreme Court may direct. The text of section 7-A-7.10 is identical to current section EPTL 2-7(a).

Part 8 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled “Duties and Powers of Trustee”.

Section 7-A-8.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies New York’s rule that a trustee has a non-waivable duty both to act in good faith and follow the terms of the trust when administering the trust.

Section 7-A-8.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies New York’s rule that the trustee has a duty of loyalty to the beneficiaries. The section also expands the related no-further-inquiry rule (when a trustee is on both sides of a transaction) to include indirect self-dealing cases. The section does not extend the exemption under EPTL 11-2.3(d) from the ban on self-dealing for investments in a corporate trustee’s proprietary mutual funds to investments of other sorts, for example, investment in the hedge funds managed by the trustee or its affiliate. However, a settlor may affirmatively provide for this exemption.

Section 7-A-8.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies New York’s rule that a trustee must act impartially, including with regard to administrative functions, unless otherwise directed by the settlor.

Section 7-A-8.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law applies to the duty of administering the trust the same duty of care as that provided under the Prudent Investor Act.

Section 7-A-8.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law imposes on the trustee the duty of only paying expenses that are reasonable in their relation to the trust’s purpose or property.

Section 7-A-8.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law imposes a duty on specially skilled trustees to utilize their expertise. This excludes special investment skills, which are governed by current EPTL section 11-2.3(b)(6).

Section 7-A-8.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law extends the authority to delegate investment functions or management functions under the Prudent Investor Act (EPTL 11-2.3(b)(4)(C)) to all duties and powers subject the use of reasonable care, skill, and caution in making the delegation. Under paragraph (c), a trustee may delegate to a co-trustee using reasonable care, skill and caution.

Section 7-A-8.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is a reserved section for potential future use. The previous proposal (the “6th Report”) recommended using section 7 A 8.8 for a directed trust statute, but it is now proposed that the New York directed trust statute currently being drafted be placed in its own Article (specifically, EPTL Article 7-B) rather than inserted here.

Section 7-A-8.9 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies the protection of trust property already required under New York common law.

Section 7-A-8.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law requires a trustee to keep adequate and clear records, and to keep trust property separate from the trustee's own property. This section expands on and overlaps with EPTL sections 11-1.6 and 11-1.1, but such sections, and other relevant EPTL provisions, shall continue to apply.

Section 7-A-8.11 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York common law requiring a trustee to take reasonable steps to enforce claims and to defend against claims.

Section 7-A-8.12 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies existing standards and requires a trustee to take reasonable steps to compel a former trustee or other person to deliver trust property to the current trustee, and to redress a breach of trust known to the current trustee to have been committed by a former trustee. Present New York law can be found in SCPA section 1506 and various cases.

Section 7-A-8.13 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law strengthens the law found in SCPA sections 2102, 2309, and 2312 regarding a trustee's duty to inform and report. The section requires a trustee to respond to a beneficiary's request for both information related to the administration of the trust and to obtain a copy of the trust instrument. It also provides time limits within which a trustee must inform qualified beneficiaries about certain aspects about the trust. As noted under section 7-A-1.5, the duty to furnish requested information and to fulfill certain notification duties are "mandatory provisions" with respect to qualified beneficiaries who have attained 25 years of age except with regard to lifetime trusts during the lifetimes of the settlor and the settlor's spouse (and if the settlor was not an individual for a maximum of 21 years). Section 7-A-8.13 also mandates that a trustee furnish annual reports to most beneficiaries and to other requesting beneficiaries. Beneficiaries can waive their rights to be informed and to receive reports

Section 7-A-8.14 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York common law: Notwithstanding the discretion granted to a trustee, the trustee has the duty to exercise a discretionary power in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust. In addition, the trustee shall not be compelled to exercise such discretion in a way that would jeopardize a beneficiary's eligibility for public benefits.

Section 7-A-8.15 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides a default rule that a trustee, without authorization by the court, may exercise powers conferred by the terms of the trust and, unless limited by the trust, court order, decree or other law, all powers over trust property that an individual would have over individually owned property, any other powers appropriate to achieve proper investment, management, and distributions, and any other powers conferred by Article 7-A. The court may authorize additional powers which are deemed necessary. Reference to trustees in EPTL 11-1.1(a) 11 will be repealed, including the more restrictive default rules for trustees under EPTL 11-1.1(b).

Section 7-A-8.16 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law enumerates common trustee powers, including many that are currently found in EPTL sections 11-1.1(b) as well as powers

under EPTL 11-1.8 through 11-1.10, without limiting the authority conferred or restrictions imposed by EPTL section 7-A-8.15.

Section 7-A-8.17 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York law and provides that, upon full or partial termination of a trust, a trustee may send to the beneficiaries a proposal for distribution. The right of a beneficiary to object to the proposed distribution terminates 30 days after the proposal is sent. Subject to a reasonable reserve, the trustee shall proceed expeditiously to distribute the trust property. In addition, a release by a beneficiary for breach of trust is invalid under certain circumstances.

Section 7-A-8.18 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law expands upon EPTL section 7-1.11 and provides that, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, the trustee, unless otherwise provided in the trust, may pay to or on behalf of a trust contributor that has a power of revocation an amount equal to the income taxes on any portion of the trust income or principal that the trust contributor is treated as owning. Section 7-A-8.18 also safeguards against estate inclusion under sections 2036(a) or 2038(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 7-A-8.19 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law consolidates the rules regarding decanting, which are currently found in EPTL section 10 6.6(b) (t), with one modification. EPTL section 10-6.6(s)(1) (“For purposes of creating the new trust, the requirement of section 7-1.17 of this chapter that the instrument be signed by the creator shall be deemed satisfied by the signature of the trustee of the appointed trust”) is deleted because its substance is continued in EPTL section 7-A-4.2-A(c).

Section 7-A-8.20 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies the duty of the trustee when a resulting trust arises. Current EPTL section 7-1.7, which is based on 1830 trust legislation, is obsolete and will be repealed.

Part 9 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled “New York Uniform Directed Trust Act.”

Section 7-A-9.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law establishes the short title of Part 9 as the New York Uniform Directed Trust Act.

Section 7-A-9.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law adds new definitions for implementing the provisions of Part 9, including definitions of a directed trust, directed trustee, power of direction, and trust director.

Section 7-A-9.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law states that this Part applies to trusts which have their principal place of administration in New York, subject to certain limitations. It also clarifies that the terms of a directed trust which designate its principal place of administration will be valid and controlling if such designation satisfies the requirements of Section 7-A-1.8(a) of the EPTL.

Section 7-A-9.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law defines “power of appointment” by referencing the definition in Section 10-3.1(a) of the EPTL. This Section further provides that this Part does not apply to persons with certain powers, including, but not limited to, a power of appointment, a power to remove and replace trustees or trust directors, certain powers to affect beneficial interests, and certain powers held in a nonfiduciary capacity. Additionally, this Section provides that powers granted to persons which would otherwise be a power of appointment shall instead constitute a power of direction if the terms of the trust impose fiduciary duties on the exercise of such power.

Section 7-A-9.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides illustrative examples of powers which may be granted to a trust director in the terms of a trust, including the powers to direct investments, amend or decant a trust, and change the law governing the trust. It also provides examples of further powers that a trust director may exercise in conjunction with a power of direction. The Section also states that unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, trust directors with joint powers must act by majority.

Section 7-A-9.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law imposes on trust directors the same limitations applicable to trustees with respect to distributions of income and principal as set forth in Section 10-10.1 of the EPTL.

Section 7-A-9.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that a trust director is a fiduciary has the same duties and liabilities (as provided in parts 8 and 10 of this Article 7-A of the EPTL, respectively) that a trustee with the same powers as the trust director would have and further clarifies that these duties may be varied to the same extent such duties of a trustee could be varied.

Section 7-A-9.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that a directed trustee is not liable for losses resulting from taking reasonable steps to comply with a trust director’s exercise or nonexercise of a power of direction. It also provides that a directed trustee must not comply with such exercise or nonexercise of a power of direction to the extent such compliance would constitute willful misconduct.

Section 7-A-9.9 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides unless the terms of the trust provide otherwise that, subject to Section 7-B-3.4 of the EPTL, trustees and trust directors are required to exchange information to the extent such information is reasonably related to their powers or duties, and further provides that, absent willful misconduct, neither trustees nor trust directors will be liable for a breach of trust resulting from reliance on the information so provided.

Section 7-A-9.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that trustees and trust directors do not have an affirmative duty to monitor the other, nor to inform any other party that such trustee or trust director might have acted differently, unless the terms of the trust provide otherwise.

Section 7-A-9.11 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that an action against a trust director for breach of trust must be commenced within the same limitation period as an action for breach of trust against a trustee under Section 7-A-10.5 of the EPTL.

Section 7-A-9.12 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that in an action against a trust director for breach of trust, the director may assert the same defenses as a trustee could assert in an action for breach of trust against the trustee.

Section 7-A-9.13 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that by accepting an appointment as trust director of a trust which is subject to this Article, the trust director submits to personal jurisdiction in New York courts.

Section 7-A-9.14 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law sets forth the ways in which a trust director may accept such directorship, including by complying with the method for acceptance set forth in the trust. This Section also provides that persons designated as a trust director may reject such designation, and that a failure to accept such designation within a reasonable time shall be deemed to be a rejection.

Section 7-A-9.15 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that trust directors (other than certain health-care professionals) and directed trustees that trust directors (other than certain health-care professionals) and directed trustees are entitled to be compensated based on a stated trust provision or corporate trustees based on an agreement. In the absence of a provision or agreement, both fiduciaries shall be entitled to reasonable compensation, and that the reasonableness of such compensation is reviewable by the court upon application by a person interested in the trust. In the case of a charitable trust, the compensation of any trust director or directed trustee, other than a corporate trust director or corporate directed trustee, shall not exceed the amount provided in SCPA 2319(5) and the compensation of all trust directors and trustees (including directed trustees) of such trust shall be limited as provided in SCPA 2313.

Section 7-A-9.16 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that a trust director will only be required to give bond if either the court finds that such bond is needed to protect the interests of the beneficiaries, or bond is required by the terms of the trust and the court has not dispensed with such requirement. It further provides that a trust company, as defined by banking law section 2(2), will not be required to give a bond unless expressly required by the terms of the trust.

Section 7-A-9.17 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that vacancies in a trust directorship need not be filled unless required or authorized by the terms of the trust, and further provides an order of priority for filling such vacancies.

Section 7-A-9.18 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that trust directors may resign upon 30 days' notice or with approval of the court.

Section 7-A-9.19 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that, in addition to the methods prescribed in the trust, a settlor, trust director or beneficiary may request the court to

remove a trust director, and further provides that a trust director may be removed by the court on its own initiative.

Section 7-A-9.20 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that in applying and construing this Part 9, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact the Uniform Directed Trust Act. Section 7-B-6.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that if any provisions of this Part 9 are held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or applications of this Part 9.

Section 7-B-6.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law sets forth that the effective date for Part 9 of EPTL Article 7-A is 180 days after enactment. Part 10 of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled “Liability of Trustees and Rights of Person Dealing with Trustee”.

Section 7-A-10.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law defines a breach of trust and provides remedies that the court may use for such breach, in order to create a consolidated listing of such remedies in a single EPTL section. Some of these remedies are from current sections of the EPTL or SCPA, and others are codifications of New York common law. Nothing in section 7-A-10.1 shall limit the court’s application of remedial provisions that are in the SCPA. Present New York law can be found in EPTL sections 7-2.6 and 7-2.7 and SCPA sections 209, 711, 719, 1501, 1509, 2205 and 2206.

Section 7-A-10.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies New York law and defines the amount that a trustee is charged with in various breach-of-trust situations in cases where EPTL section 7-A-10.9 does not apply. This section also allows for additional charges by the court and covers when a liable trustee may or may not be entitled to contribution from another liable trustee.

Section 7-A-10.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies the rule that a trustee is accountable to an affected beneficiary for any profit made by the trustee arising from the administration of the trust, even absent a breach of trust. However, absent a breach of trust, a trustee is not liable to a beneficiary for a loss or depreciation or for not having made a profit.

Section 7-A-10.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law references the statutory authority for courts to fix the compensation of an attorney (SCPA section 2110) and award costs and allowances (Article 23 of the SCPA).

Section 7-A-10.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that the statute of limitations will be two years from receipt by a beneficiary of proper notice from the trustee. Otherwise current New York law is codified which requires that a judicial proceeding by a beneficiary for breach of trust be commenced within six years after the first to occur of the removal, resignation, or death of the trustee, the termination of the beneficiary’s interest, the termination of the trust, or the open repudiation of the trust by the trustee. The two-year statute will not apply to the attorney general.

Section 7-A-10.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that to the extent EPTL 11-2.3 do not apply a trustee who acts in reasonable reliance on the terms of the trust is not liable to a beneficiary for a breach of trust to the extent the breach resulted from the reliance.

Section 7-A-10.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York law, and provides that if the occurrence of an event affects the administration or distribution of a trust, then a trustee who has exercised reasonable care to ascertain the occurrence of the event is not liable for a loss resulting from the trustee's ignorance of the occurrence of the event.

Section 7-A-10.8 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that the rules for the exculpation (exoneration) of a lifetime trustee and trust director are found in EPTL section 11-1.7, as amended.

Section 7-A-10.9 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies case law. Specifically, a trustee is not liable to a beneficiary for breach of trust if the beneficiary consented in writing to the conduct, executed a release of the trustee from liability, or ratified in writing the transaction constituting the breach, unless the beneficiary was induced by improper conduct or did not know of his or her rights or the material facts relating to the breach. Virtual representation will apply in determining the effect of such consent, release, or ratification.

Section 7-A-10.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law codifies current New York law by absolving a trustee who discloses his or her fiduciary capacity in a contract from personal liability on such contract. The section also and provides that if a trustee fails to exercise reasonable care, diligence, and prudence, such trustee is personally liable for torts committed in the course of administering a trust or for obligations arising from ownership or control of trust property. This section also simplifies existing law by allowing actions against a trustee in his or her fiduciary capacity whether or not the trustee will be personally liable. If liability of the trustee is found in a proceeding regarding an obligation or a tort, issues of liability as between the trustee in the trustee's fiduciary capacity or individual capacity shall be determined in an accounting proceeding.

Section 7-A-10.11 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law sets forth rules whether or not a trustee is liable when a trustee holds an interest as a general partner. There is no current New York law that corresponds to this section.

Section 7-A-10.12 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that, after the effective date of Article 7-A, a non-beneficiary who deals with a trustee in good faith without knowledge that the trustee was improperly exercising powers is protected from liability, except in the case of a breach of the duty of loyalty. In addition, such non-beneficiary is not required to inquire into the extent of the trustee's powers. A non-beneficiary who in good faith deals with a former trustee without knowledge that the trusteeship has terminated is protected from liability. A person who transfers property to a trustee in good faith is not responsible for the proper application of such property. Transactions before the date of enactment would be governed by EPTL sections 7-2.4 and 7-3.2, which are consolidated into paragraph (g).

Section 7-A-10.13 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that a trustee may furnish a certification of trust instead of a copy of the trust to a non-beneficiary and such certification need only provide the information requested, as outlined within this section. There is no current New York law that corresponds to this section.

Part 11 of Article 11-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled “Miscellaneous Provisions”.

Section 7-A-11.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is a reserved section for possible future use.

Section 7-A-11.2 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law section responds to the specific language of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act and is designed to avoid preemption of state law under that federal legislation.

Section 7-A-11.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that any potential invalidity of any provision of EPTL Article 7-A does not affect other provisions or applications of EPTL Article 7-A, to the extent possible.

Section 7-A-11.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law sets forth that the effective date for EPTL Article 7-A is 180 days after enactment.

Section 7-A-11.5 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is a reserved section for possible future use.

Section 7-A-11.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides rules regarding the application of EPTL Article 7-A, including its application to trusts created before, on, or after EPTL Article 7-A’s effective date and to judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced on or after its effective date. The section clarifies that if a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred under another statute upon the expiration of a period of time that has started to run before the effective date of EPTL Article 7-A, such other statute continues to apply even if it has been repealed or superseded. The section also makes clear that vested rights will not be adversely affected.

Section 2 of the bill amends section 1-2.4 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to provide a cross-reference to CPLR 5205(c) that the cy pres provisions of EPTL section 8-1.1(c) may apply to certain nonprobate transfers.

Section 3 of the bill amends section 1-2.12 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to revise and broaden the definition of “person.”

Section 4 of the bill adds section 3-3.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to provide a definition for charitable organization.

Section 5 of the bill adds section 3-3.10 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to track the language of EPTL section 7-A-4.15 and explicitly allow the court to reform the terms of a will to conform to the testator's intention if such intention is proved by clear and convincing evidence and such terms cannot otherwise carry out the intention due to a mistake of fact or law in the expression or inducement of such terms. Current New York law does not allow for the reformation of will provisions.

Section 6 of the bill amends the title of Article 7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to read "NON-GRATUITOUS TRUSTS, TRANSFERS TO MINORS AND CHILD PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTS" in order to accurately reflect the contents of its new organizational scheme.

Section 7 of the bill amends the Summary of Article to reflect the limited scope of Article 7.

Section 8 of the bill repeals Part 1, which consists of sections 7-1.1 through 7-1.19 of EPTL Article 7.

Section 9 of the bill adds Part 1-A of Article which consists of the following:

Part 1-A of Article 7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is entitled "Non-gratuitous Trusts."

Section 7-1.1-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law sets forth the scope of Part 1-A, which is to provide rules for non-gratuitous trusts, including business and commercial trusts. Non-gratuitous trusts are defined as trusts not governed by Article 7-A.

Section 7-1.2-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that a non-gratuitous trust may be created for any lawful purpose.

Section 7-1.3-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that where an estate in real property vests in an assignee or other trustee for the benefit of creditors, that estate will cease after ten years and revert to the assignor. This section does not apply to trusts of personal property or trusts of real property created in connection with the salvaging of mortgage participation certificates, nor does it affect the rights to the proceeds of a sale of real property made by an assignee or other trustee for the benefit of creditors.

Section 7-1.4-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that where a non-domiciliary creates a non-gratuitous trust that states that it is governed by New York law, New York law shall govern any determination of the validity or interpretation of any provision disposing of (a) trust property situated in New York at the time of the trust's creation and (b) personal property, wherever situated, where the trustee is an individual residing or doing business in New York or is a national bank with an office in New York.

Section 7-1.5-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that certain trusts can acquire property in the name of the trust. It further clarifies that such acquired property can be conveyed, encumbered, or disposed of only in such name by a conveyance, encumbrance, or other instrument executed by the individuals authorized to do so or, where permitted, by a majority of the trustees.

Section 7-1.6-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that a New York court shall appoint a successor trustee to administer a non-gratuitous trust where the sole surviving trustee of the trust dies, the trust has not been executed, and the trust does not provide further direction regarding appointment of a successor. It further sets forth the rights and duties of such successor trustee.

Section 7-1.7-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that where the trustee of a non-gratuitous trust is engaged in war service and either no successor is named in the trust instrument or the remaining trustee is the sole beneficiary of the trust, a person interested in the trust estate can petition the Surrogate's Court for the suspension of the trustee's powers and appointment of a successor trustee. The section defines "engaged in war." The section also provides a procedure for such a proceeding, limits commissions for the successor trustee, and permits the trustee to petition the court for reinstatement.

Section 7-1.8-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law specifies that the Supreme Court has the power to accept a trustee's resignation, to suspend or remove a trustee of a non-gratuitous trust who is unable to act, and to appoint a successor trustee upon removal of a trustee.

Section 7-1.9-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law makes clear that a trustee or successor trustee of a non-gratuitous trust can commence an accounting or related proceeding by giving notice to the trust's beneficiaries. This section further provides the circumstances under which the court may dispense with a formal accounting by a trustee who is resigning or being suspended or removed.

Section 7-1.10-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law clarifies that a trustee of a trust to sell real property for the benefit of creditors is entitled to the same commissions as an assignee for the benefit of creditors.

Section 7-1.11-A of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law provides that the common law of trusts and principles of equity may supplement Part 1-A of EPTL Article 7.

Section 10 of the bill repeals Part 2, which consists of sections 7-2.1 through 7-2.8 of EPTL Article 7.

Section 11 of the bill repeals Part 3, which consists of sections 7-3.1 through 7-3.5 of EPTL Article 7.

Section 12 of the bill repeals Part 5, which consists of sections 7-5.1 through 7-5.8 of EPTL Article 7.

Section 13 of the bill repeals Part 8, which consists of section 7-8.1 of EPTL Article 7.

Section 14 of the bill amends subparagraph (c)(1) of section 8-1.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to: (1) make clear that the court having jurisdiction over a testamentary or lifetime trust has cy pres authority; (2) expand the persons allowed to apply to the court for cy pres treatment; (3) require the settlor, if competent, to receive notice of the application; (4) allow reformation “in a manner consistent” with the settlor’s objectives (presuming a general charitable intent) rather than requiring the court to determine which alternative most effectively accomplishes the charitable purposes; and (5) recognize the validity of a gift over to a noncharitable beneficiary if the original charitable purpose fails and provide that a gift over is not created by a default provision providing for the distribution of property if no beneficiary or payee is designated.

Section 15 of the bill amends subparagraph (b) of section 10-6.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to replace it with a cross-reference to EPTL section 7-A-8.19, which maintains the substance of current EPTL section 10-6.6(b).

Section 16 of the bill amends section 10-10.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to replace the power “to make discretionary allocations in such person’s favor of receipts or expenses as between principal and income” with the power “to make a discretionary distribution of either principal or income in discharge of the trustee’s personal obligation of support” as one of the powers held by a trustee that cannot be exercised unless certain listed requirements are met.

Section 17 of the bill amends section 10-10.6 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to clarify that section 10-10.6 does not apply to the trust contributor of an express trust created after the effective date of EPTL section 7-A-5.5.

Section 18 of the bill amends section 10-10.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to remove the references to trusts and trustees currently present in this section, so as to be consistent with the treatment of co-trustees in section 7-A-7.3 and trustee powers in sections 7-A-8.15 and 7-A.8.16.

Section 19 of the bill amends section 11-1.1 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to remove the references to trusts and trustees currently present in this section, so as to be consistent with the consolidation of trustee powers in section 7-A.8.16. In addition, because subparagraph (b)(19) of EPTL section 11-1.1 is entirely addressed to trustees, that subparagraph is entirely removed, and the subsequent subparagraphs renumbered accordingly.

Section 20 of the bill amends section 11-2.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to allow a trustee to delegate its investment or management functions as set forth in EPTL section 7-A-8.7.

Section 21 of the bill amends section 13-3.3 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to provide for application of the cy pres doctrine under section 8-1.1(c)(1) and application of section 1002-a(c)(1) to dissolved or dissolving charitable corporations.

Section 22 of the bill amends section 13-4.7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law to provide for application of the cy pres doctrine under section 8-1.1(c)(1) and application of section 1002-a(c)(1) to dissolved or dissolving charitable corporations.

Section 23 of the bill amends subdivision 5 of section 100-a of the Banking Law, which generally provides that no bond is required from any trust company, by adding an exception where the settlor of a trust governed by EPTL Article 7-A expressly requires the trust company to furnish a bond. See section 7-A-7.2(c).

Section 24 of the bill amends section 5205(c) of the Civil Practice Law and Rules to conform with section 7-A-5.5-A(b) which limits creditors from reaching trust assets on the lapse, release or waiver of a power of withdrawal by treating such actions as contributions but only for the amount in excess of the 5/5 amount under tax law or the gift tax annual exclusion amount.

Section 25 of the bill amends subdivision 2 of section 706 of the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act to provide by reference to the provisions in section 7-A-7.4 that any vacancy in trusteeship of a lifetime noncharitable or charitable trust may be filled by unanimous agreement of the qualified beneficiaries without the need for court approval, in the absence of a designated successor.

Section 26 of the bill amends section 715 of the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act to allow testamentary trustees to resign without needing to petition for court approval. Under current New York law, a time-consuming and expensive petitioning process is required even when all interested parties consent to the resignation, a requirement that burdens beneficiaries unnecessarily.

Section 27 of the bill amends section 806 of the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act to remove the default requirement that a testamentary trustee furnish a bond in order to serve.

Section 28 of the bill amends section 1502 of the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act to reference, and conform to, sections 7-A-7.4(c)(2) and 7-A-7.4(d)(2). These sections explicitly permit a vacancy in trusteeship to be filled by qualified beneficiaries (in the absence of a designated successor) before a court may act to fill a vacancy.

Section 29 of the bill provides that the effective for sections 2-25 is 180 days after enactment. These sections will apply to all trusts as provided by §7-A-11.6.

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the estates, powers and trusts law, the surrogate's court procedure act, the banking law and the civil practice, law and rules in relation to a new trust code

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The estates, powers and trusts law is amended by adding a new article 7-A to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7-A

NEW YORK TRUST CODE

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

Part 1. IN GENERAL

Section 7-A-1.1. Short title.

7-A-1.2. Scope.

7-A-1.2-A. Purchase-money resulting trust abolished.

7-A-1.3. Definitions.

7-A-1.4. Knowledge.

7-A-1.5. Default and mandatory rules.

7-A-1.6. Common Law and principles of equity.

7-A-1.7. Governing law.

7-A-1.8. Principal place of administration.

7-A-1.9. Methods and waiver of notice.

7-A-1.10. Others treated as qualified beneficiaries.

7-A-1.11. Nonjudicial settlement agreements.

7-A-1.12. [Reserved].

Part 2. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Section 7-A-2.1. Role of court in administration of trust.

7-A-2.2. Jurisdiction over trustee and beneficiary.

Part 3. Representation [Reserved].

Part 4. CREATION, VALIDITY, AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION OF TRUST

Section 7-A-4.1. Methods of creating trust.

7-A-4.2. General requirements for trust creation.

7-A-4.2-A. Specific rules for creation of lifetime trusts.

7-A-4.1-B. Trustee of passive trust not to take.

7-A-4.2-C. When trust interests not to merge.

7-A-4.3. Trusts created in jurisdictions outside of New York.

7-A-4.4. Trust purposes.

7-A-4.4-A. Supplemental needs trusts established for persons with severe and chronic or persistent disabilities.

7-A-4.5. Charitable purposes; enforcement.

7-A-4.6. Creation of trust induced by fraud, duress, or undue influence or the result of mistake.

7-A-4.7. Oral trusts not recognized.

7-A-4.8. Trusts for pets.

7-A-4.9. Noncharitable trust without ascertainable beneficiary.

7-A-4.9-A. Amendment of trust other than by trust contributor.

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7-A-4.11. Revocation or amendment of irrevocable lifetime trust initiated by consent.

7-A-4.12. Modification or termination because of unanticipated circumstances or inability to administer trust effectively.

7-A-4.13. Cy pres.

7-A-4.14. Modification or termination of uneconomical trust.

7-A-4.15. Reformation to correct mistakes.

7-A-4.16. Modification to achieve settlor's tax or supplemental needs trust objectives.

7-A-4.17. Combination and division of trusts.

Part 4-A. BANK ACCOUNTS IN TRUST FORM

Section 7-A-4-A.1. Definitions.

7-A-4-A.2. Terms of a trust account.

7-A-4-A.3. Payment to beneficiary.

7-A-4-A.4. Effect of payment.

7-A-4-A.6. Joint depositors.

7-A-4-A.7. Multiple beneficiaries.

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Part 5. RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARIES AND CREDITORS; SPENDTHRIFT AND DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS

Section 7-A-5.1. Rules regarding transfer of income interest in trust; rights of creditors.

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Part 6. REVOCABLE TRUSTS

Section 7-A-6.1. Capacity of trust contributor of revocable trust.

7-A-6.2. Revocation or amendment of revocable trust.

7-A-6.3. Rights duties in revocable trusts; powers of withdrawal.

7-A-6.4. Limitation on action contesting validity of revocable trust; distribution of trust property.

Part 7. OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

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7-A-7.2. Trustee's bond.

7-A-7.3. Co-trustees.

7-A-7.3-A. Application to excluded co-trustee.

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Part 8. DUTIES AND POWERS OF TRUSTEE

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7-A-8.9. Duty to control and protect trust property.

7-A-8.10. Duty regarding recordkeeping and identification of trust property.

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7-A-8.12. Duty to collect trust property.

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Part 9. NEW YORK UNIFORM DIRECTED TRUST ACT

Section 7-A-9.1. Short title.

7-A-9.2. Definitions.

7-A-9.3. Application; principal place of administration.

7-A-9.4. Exclusions.

7-A-9.5. Powers of trust director.

7-A-9.6. Limitations on powers of trust director.

7-A-9.7. Duties and liabilities of trust director.

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7-A-9.9. Duty to provide information to trust director or trustee.

7-A-9.10. No duty to monitor, inform, or advise.

7-A-9.11. Limitation of action against trust director.

7-A-9.12. Defenses in action against trust director.

7-A-9.13. Jurisdiction over trust director.

7-A-9.14. Accepting or declining the position of trust director.

7-A-9.15. Compensation of trust directors and directed trustees.

7-A-9.16. Trust director's bond.

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7-A-9.18. Resignation of trust director.

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Part 10. LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES AND RIGHTS OF PERSONS DEALING WITH TRUSTEES

Section 7-A-10.1. Remedies for breach of trust.

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7-A-10.6. Reliance on trust instrument.

7-A-10.7. Event affecting administration or distribution.

7-A-10.8. Exculpation of trustee and trust director.

7-A-10.9. Beneficiary's consent, release, or ratification.

7-A-10.10. Limitation on personal liability of trustee.

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7-A-10.12. Protection of person dealing with trustee.

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Part 11. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 7-A-11.1. [Reserved].

7-A-11.2. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

7-A-11.3. Severability clause.

7-A-11.4. Effective date.

7-A-11.5. [Reserved].

7-A-11.6. Application to existing relationships.

PART 12. IN GENERAL

Section 7-A-1.1. Short title. This article may be cited as the New York Trust Code.

§7-A-1.2. Scope.

(a) This article applies to express trusts (as defined by section 7-A-1.3(8)), to resulting trusts, and where expressly made applicable to bank accounts in trust form.

(b) This article does not apply to constructive trusts.

(c) Cross-reference. Article 8 also applies to charitable trusts.

§7-A-1.2-A. Purchase-money resulting trust abolished.

A disposition of property to one person for a valuable consideration paid, in whole or in part, by another is presumed fraudulent as against the creditors of the payor at the time of such disposition and, unless the presumption is rebutted, a trust results in favor of such creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their claims; but title to the property vests in the transferee and no trust results to the payor unless the transferee either:

(a) Takes such property, in his own name, as an absolute transfer without the consent or knowledge of the payor; or

(b) In violation of some trust, purchases the property so transferred with money or property belonging to another.

§7-A-1.3. Definitions.

In this article:

(1) “Action,” with respect to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to act.

(2) “Ascertainable standard” means a standard relating to an individual’s health, education, support, or maintenance within the meaning of section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) “Beneficiary” means a person that:

(a) has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent, including a person who would be entitled to trust property if a resulting trust arose, or

(b) in a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust property.

(4) “Breach of trust” means a violation by a trustee or trust director of a duty imposed on that trustee or trust director or trustee by the terms of the trust, this article, or law of this state other than this article.

(5) “Charitable trust” means a trust, or portion of a trust, created for a charitable purpose described in section 8-1.1.

(6) “Creator” means a person defined in section 1-2.2.

(7) “Environmental law” means a federal, state, or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to protection of the environment.

(8) “Express trust,” is defined as follows:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an express trust means a fiduciary relationship with respect to property arising from a manifestation of intention to create that relationship and subjecting the person who holds title to the property to duties to deal with it for:

(i) one or more persons, at least one of whom is not the sole trustee, or

(ii) the benefit of charity, or

(iii) the care of an animal as provided in section 7-A-4.8, or

(iv) a noncharitable purpose as provided in section 7-A-4.9, and includes a trust created pursuant to any other statute, judgment, or decree that requires the trust to be administered in the manner of an express trust.

(b) An express trust shall not include a trust for the benefit of creditors, a business trust where certificates of beneficial interest are issued to the beneficiary, an investment trust, voting trust, a security instrument such as a deed of trust and a mortgage, a liquidation or reorganization trust, a trust for the sole purpose of paying dividends, interest, interest coupons, salaries, wages, pensions or profits, a trust created as an individual retirement account pursuant to section 408(a)

of the Internal Revenue Code, instruments wherein persons are mere nominees for others, any other type of trust created for a business or commercial purpose, or a bank account in trust form.

(9) “Guardian for property” means a guardian for property management as appointed under SCPA article 17 or 17A or under article 81 of the mental hygiene law or any person appointed by a court outside of New York for property management of an incapacitated person. The term does not include guardian ad litem.

(10) “Interests of the beneficiaries” means the beneficial interests provided in the terms of the trust.

(11) “Internal Revenue Code” means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Such references, however, shall be deemed to constitute references to any corresponding provisions of any subsequent federal tax code.

(12) “Irrevocable trust” means a trust that is not a revocable trust.

(13) “Jurisdiction,” with respect to a geographic area, includes a State or country, or similar governmental entity.

(14) “Lifetime trust” means an express trust, including all amendments thereto, created other than by will.

(15) “Person” means a person as defined in section 1-2.12. As the context indicates, person may include more than one person.

(16) “Power of withdrawal” means a presently exercisable general power of appointment, as defined in sections 10-3.2(b) and 10-3.3(b) other than a power: (B) limited by an ascertainable standard; or (B) exercisable by any person only upon consent of a person holding a substantial adverse interest.

(17) “Property” means property as defined by section 1-2.15.

(18) “Qualified beneficiary” means a beneficiary who, on the date the beneficiary’s status as qualified beneficiary is determined:

(A) is entitled to receive or is a permissible recipient of trust income or principal; or

(B) would be entitled to receive or would be a permissible recipient of trust income or principal if the interests of the recipients described in subparagraph (A) terminated on that date without causing the trust to terminate; or

(C) would be entitled to receive or would be a permissible recipient of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

(19) “Resulting trust” means a trust that arises in favor of the settlor or the settlor’s successor’s interest on the failure of an express trust in whole or in part.

(20) “Revocable” as applied to a trust, means revocable by a trust contributor without the consent of a person holding a substantial adverse interest.

(21) “Settlor” means the person, including the testator, who

(A) initially transfers property of the person to a trustee; or

(B) declares as the owner of property that the person holds identifiable property as trustee; or

(C) exercises a power of appointment in favor of a trustee, where the terms of such trust are created in connection with the exercise of the power of appointment, including the exercise by a trustee of a discretionary power in favor of a trustee.

For purposes of this subdivision, if a person authorized to act on behalf of a person acts with respect to property owned by that person, the person owning the property shall be deemed to have taken the action.

(D) Cross references. See sections 3-3.7 (devise to trustee) and 13-3.3 (beneficiary designation of trustee).

(22) “Spendthrift provision” means the restraint on the voluntary transfer of a beneficiary’s interest as provided by the terms of a trust or by application of sections 7-A-5.1 and 7-A-5.2 and the restraint on involuntary transfer of a beneficiary’s interest as provided by any statutory rule restraining the involuntary transfer of a beneficiary’s interest. “Terms of a trust” includes any provision stating that the interest of a beneficiary is held subject to a “spendthrift trust” or words of similar import.

(23) “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.

(24) “Terms of a trust” means

(a) except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), the manifestation of the settlor’s intent regarding a trust’s provisions as:

(i) expressed in the trust instrument; or

(ii) established by other evidence that would be admissible in a judicial proceeding; or

(b) the trust’s provisions as established, determined, or amended by:

(i) a trustee or trust director in accord with applicable law; or

(ii) court order; or

(iii) nonjudicial settlement agreement under section 7-A-1.11.

(25) “Testamentary trust” means an express trust created under a will.

(26) “Trust,” unless otherwise provided, means a lifetime trust and a testamentary trust but does not include a resulting trust.

(27) “Trust contributor” means

(A) a settlor as defined by subdivision (20) other than a person who exercises, or who is considered to exercise, a special power of appointment in favor of a trustee; or

(B) a person who transfers or is deemed to transfer property owned by that person to the trustee of an existing trust, except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or has a non-lapsing power of withdrawal over the transferred property.

For purposes of paragraph (B):

(i) The exercise of a presently exercisable general power of appointment is deemed to be a transfer of property owned by the powerholder, and

(ii) a person is deemed to transfer property owned by that person if the person’s fiduciary actually transfers the property to, or exercises a power of appointment in favor of, a trustee

(C) if more than one person contributes property to the trustee of an existing trust, each person is the trust contributor 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 has a non-lapsing power of withdrawal over that portion.

(28) “Trust director” means a person that is granted a power of direction, as defined by section 7-A-9.2(3), to the extent the power is exercisable while the person is not serving as a trustee. The person is a trust director whether or not the terms of the trust refer to the person as a trust director and whether or not the person is a beneficiary, settlor or trust contributor (other than a settlor) of the trust.

(29) “Trust instrument” means a properly executed instrument that contains terms of the trust, including any amendments thereto.

(30) “Trustee” means a person who has accepted an appointment as trustee or has been issued letters of trusteeship. “Trustee” includes an original, additional, and successor trustee, and a co-trustee.

(31) “Willful misconduct” means intentional wrongdoing, not mere negligence, gross negligence or recklessness and “wrongdoing” means malicious conduct or conduct designed to defraud or seek an unconscionable advantage.

§7-A-1.4 Knowledge

(a) Subject to paragraph (b), a person has knowledge of a fact if the person:

(1) has actual knowledge of it;

(2) has received a notice or notification of it; or

(3) from all the facts and circumstances known to the person at the time in question, has reason to know it.

(b) An organization that conducts activities through employees has notice or knowledge of a fact involving a trust only from the time the information was received by an employee having responsibility to act for the trust or would have been brought to the employee’s attention if the organization had exercised reasonable diligence. An organization exercises reasonable diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the employee having responsibility to act for the trust and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Reasonable diligence does not require an employee of the organization to communicate information unless the communication is part of the individual’s regular duties or the individual knows a matter involving the trust would be materially affected by the information.

§7-A-1.5. Default and mandatory rules.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, court order or decree or other applicable law, this article governs the duties and powers of a trustee, relations among trustees, and the rights and interests of a beneficiary.

(b) The terms of a trust prevail over any provision of this article except:

(1) the rules for the governing law of a trust (as provided in section 7-A-1.7);

(2) the rules regarding the principal place of administration (as provided in section 7-A-1.8);

(3) the rules for judicial proceedings (as provided in sections 7-A-2.1 and 7-A-2.2);

(4) the requirements for creating and amending a trust (as provided in sections 7-A-4.1 to 7-A-4.9-A);

(5) the rules for commencing a proceeding (as provided in section 7-A-4.10(b)) and the limitations on modification and termination (as provided in section 7-A-4.10(c));

(6) the power of the court to amend or revoke a trust under section 7-A-4.11(c), to modify or terminate a trust under section 7-A-4.12 and sections 7-A-14 through 7-A-4.16 or to combine or divide trusts under section 7-A-4.17;

(7) the rights of creditors of trust beneficiaries (as provided in part 5);

(8) the power of the court to require, dispense with, or modify or terminate a bond (as provided in section 7-A-7.2);

(9) the requirement that a trustee of a testamentary trust provide the court with written notice of resignation (as provided in section 7-A-7.5(d));

(10) the duty of a trustee to act in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust (as provided in section 7-A-8.1);

- (11) the duty to administer the trust (as provided in section 7-A-8.4);
- (12) the duties relating to delegation if a delegation is made (as provided in section 7-A-8.7);
- (13) the duties relating to recordkeeping and identification of property (as provided in section 7-A-8.10);
- (14) Beginning at the death of the later to die of the settlor or the settlor's surviving spouse or after 21 years if the settlor is not an individual, the duty under section 7-A-8.13(a) to respond to the reasonable request of a beneficiary of an irrevocable trust for information related to the administration of a trust;
- (15) Beginning at the death of the later to die of the settlor or the settlor's surviving spouse, or after 21 years if the settlor is not an individual, the duty under section 7-A-8.13(b)(2) and (3) to notify qualified beneficiaries of an irrevocable trust who have attained 25 years of age of the existence of the trust, of the identity of the trustee, and of their right to request information related to the administration of the trust;
- (16) the duty under section 7-A-8.19(g) and the restrictions on powers (as provided in section 7-A-8.19);
- (17) the principles for the computation of damages (as provided in section 7-A-10.2);
- (18) the effect of an exculpatory provision (as provided in 7-A-10.8);
- (19) the rights under sections 7-A-10.10 through 7-A-10.13 of a person other than a trustee or beneficiary;
- (20) periods of limitation for commencing a judicial proceeding; and
- (21) the power of the court to take such action and exercise such jurisdiction as may be necessary in the interests of justice.

§7-A-1.6. Common law and principles of equity.

The common law of trusts and principles of equity supplement this article, except to the extent modified by this article or another statute of this state.

§7-A-1.7. Governing law.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Real property” means land or any estate in land, including leaseholds, fixtures and mortgages or other liens thereon.

(2) “Personal property” means any property other than real property, including tangible and intangible things.

(3) “Intrinsic validity” relates to the rules of substantive law by which a jurisdiction determines the legality of a disposition in trust, including the general capacity of the settlor and the rule against perpetuities.

(4) “Effect” relates to the legal consequences attributed under the law of a jurisdiction to a valid disposition in trust.

(5) “Interpretation” relates to the procedure of applying the law of a jurisdiction to determine the meaning of language employed by the settlor where the settlor’s intention is not otherwise ascertainable.

(6) “Local law” means the law which the courts of the jurisdiction apply in adjudicating legal questions that have no relation to another jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding the definition of “real property” in this paragraph, whether an estate in, leasehold of, fixture, mortgage or other lien on land is real or personal is determined by the local law of the jurisdiction in which the land is situated.

(b) The intrinsic validity, effect, interpretation and amendment of any term of a lifetime trust, created by a domiciliary or non-domiciliary, and the revocation of a lifetime trust, by a domiciliary or non-domiciliary, shall be governed by:

(1) the law of the jurisdiction designated in the trust instrument unless the designation of that jurisdiction's law is contrary to a mandatory trust rule under section 7-A- 1.5(b) or a strong public policy, including the rule against perpetuities, of the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to the matter at issue, in which case subparagraph (2) shall apply. This state shall not be the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to any matter at issue that does not involve real property located in this state where the trust instrument designates the law of a jurisdiction other than this state provided none of the trustees are domiciled in this state, whether or not this state is the domicile of the settlor or of any of the beneficiaries; or

(2) in the absence of a controlling designation in the trust instrument, the law of the jurisdiction where the settlor was domiciled at the time the instrument was executed, except that

(i) with respect to real property the law of the situs shall govern, and

(ii) with respect to the interpretation of the terms of the trust applying to personal property the local law of the jurisdiction in which the settlor was domiciled at the time of execution shall govern.

(c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (b), whenever a person, not domiciled in this state, creates a lifetime trust which provides that one or more terms shall be governed by the laws of this state, such provision shall be given effect by using the local law of this state to determine the intrinsic validity, effect, interpretation and amendment of the designated term or terms and the revocation of a lifetime trust with respect to:

(1) any trust property situated in this state at the time the trust is created;

(2) any trust property situated in this state at the time such property is added to the trust;

and

(3) personal property, wherever situated, if the trustee of the trust is a person residing, incorporated or authorized to do business in this state or a national bank having an office in this state.

(d) The law governing any aspect of the administration of a trust, created by a domiciliary or non-domiciliary, is the law so designated in the trust instrument unless the designation of that jurisdiction's law is contrary to a mandatory trust rule under section 7-A-1.5(b) or a strong public policy of the jurisdiction of the trust's principal place of administration, as determined by section 7-A-1.8. If the terms of the trust do not designate the governing law, both of the following apply:

(1) The law of the trust's principal place of administration, as determined under section 7-A-1.8, governs the administration of the trust.

(2) If the trust's principal place of administration is transferred to another jurisdiction under section 7-A-1.8, the law of the new principal place of administration of the trust governs the administration of the trust from the time of the transfer.

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (d), whenever a person, not domiciled in this state, creates a trust which provides that one or more terms for trust administration shall be governed by the laws of this state, such provision shall be given effect by using the local law of this state with respect to:

(1) any trust property situated in this state at the time the trust is created;

(2) any trust property situated in this state at the time such property is added to the trust;

and

(3) personal property, wherever situated, if the trustee of the trust is a person residing, incorporated or authorized to do business in this state or a national bank having an office in this state.

(f) Cross-reference. See section 3-5.1 (relating to the choice of law rules involving testamentary trusts) and section 7-A-4.3 (relating to the formal validity of lifetime trusts).

§7-A-1.8 Principal place of administration

(a) The terms of a trust designating the principal place of administration of the trust are valid only if there is a sufficient connection with the designated jurisdiction. Without precluding other means for establishing a sufficient connection with the designated jurisdiction, terms of a trust designating the principal place of administration are valid and controlling if:

(1) a trustee's usual place of business is located in or a trustee is a resident of the designated jurisdiction; or

(2) a trust director's usual place of business is located in or a trust director is a resident of the designated jurisdiction; or

(3) all or part of the administration occurs in the designated jurisdiction.

(b) Unless designated under paragraph (a):

(1) If there is one trustee, the principal place of administration of a trust is the trustee's usual place of business for administering trusts or, if the trustee has no such usual place of business, the trustee's residence.

(2) If there are two or more co-trustees, the principal place of administration is:

(A) If there is only one corporate co-trustee, the usual place of business for administering trusts of that trustee;

(B) If there is more than one corporate co-trustee, the place agreed upon by the co-trustees where any corporate co-trustee has its the usual place of business for administering trusts or if the co-trustees do not agree, the place where a majority of the trust administration occurs, or if there is no such place, as a court may determine;

(C) If there is no corporate co-trustee, the place agreed upon by the co-trustees where any co-trustee carries on the work of trust administration or if the co-trustees do not agree, the place where a majority of the trust administration occurs or if there is no such place, as a court may determine.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), if a corporate trustee is designated as the trustee of a trust and the corporate trustee has offices in multiple states and performs administrative functions for the trust in multiple states, the corporate trustee may designate which is the corporate trustee's usual place of business for administering trusts with respect to a particular trust by providing notice to the qualified beneficiaries and trust directors. The notice is valid and controlling if the corporate trustee has a connection to the jurisdiction designated in the notice, including an office where trustee services are performed and the actual performance of some administrative functions for that particular trust take place in that particular jurisdiction. The subsequent transfer of some of the administrative functions of the corporate trustee to another state or states does not transfer the principal place of administration as long as the corporate trustee continues to maintain an office and perform some administrative functions in the jurisdiction designated in the notice and the corporate trustee does not notify the qualified beneficiaries of a change in the principal place of administration pursuant to paragraph (f).

(d) A trustee may transfer the trust's principal place of administration of a testamentary trust to another State or to a jurisdiction outside of the United States upon the approval of the Court that has most recently issued letters of trusteeship to the trustee of the trust.

(e) A trustee may transfer the principal place of administration of a lifetime trust to another State or to a jurisdiction outside of the United States:

(1) upon the approval of any Court that has jurisdiction over the trustee; or

(2) without the approval of any Court and in the absence of any objection by a qualified beneficiary; or

(3) without the approval of any Court or of any beneficiary if the terms of the trust so provide.

(f) A trustee shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of a proposed transfer of a trust's principal place of administration not less than 60 days (and in the case of a charitable trust not less than 90 days) before initiating the transfer. The notice of proposed transfer must include:

(1) the name of the jurisdiction to which the principal place of administration is to be transferred;

(2) The address and phone number of the new location at which the trustee can be contacted;

(3) an explanation of the reasons for the proposed transfer;

(4) the date on which the proposed transfer is anticipated to occur; and

(5) the date, not less than 45 days (and in the case of a charitable trust not less than 60 days) after the giving of the notice, by which the qualified beneficiary must notify the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer.

(g) In connection with a transfer of the trust's principal place of administration, the trustee may transfer some or all of the trust property to a successor trustee designated in the terms of the trust or appointed pursuant to section 7-A-7.4.

(h) If there are two or more co-trustees of a trust, decisions made with respect to actions described in this section are governed by section 7-A-7.3.

(i) Nothing in this section shall limit the application of section 7-A-8.19 to any trust.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the trustee has no duty to inform beneficiaries about the availability of this section and further has no duty to review the trust instrument to determine whether any action should be taken under this section unless requested to do so in writing by a beneficiary then entitled to receive reports and information related to the administration of the trust.

§7-A-1.9. Methods and waiver of notice.

(a) Notice to a person under this article or the sending of a document to a person under this article must be accomplished in a manner reasonably suitable under the circumstances and likely to result in receipt of the notice or document. Permissible methods of notice or for sending a document to the person's last known place of residence or place of business include (but are not limited to) first-class mail, special mail service, personal delivery, or sending to an email address provided by the intended recipient.

(b) Notice otherwise required under this article or a document otherwise required to be sent under this article need not be provided to a person whose identity or location is unknown to and not reasonably ascertainable by the trustee.

(c) Notice under this article or the sending of a document under this article may be waived by the person to be notified or sent the document.

(d) Notice to an incapacitated person may be given to any guardian for property of such incapacitated person or to a parent or other person with whom such incapacitated person resides.

(e) Notice of a judicial proceeding must be given as provided in the SCPA and other applicable rules of civil procedure.

(f) The notice provision of section 7-A-8.19(i)(2) with respect to the exercise of the power to appoint to an appointed trust under paragraph (a) or (b) of section 7-A-8.19 shall apply in lieu of the notice provision this section.

§7-A-1.10. Others treated as qualified beneficiaries.

(a) A charitable organization expressly designated to receive distributions under the terms of a charitable trust has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this article if the charitable organization, on the date the charitable organization's qualification is being determined:

(1) is entitled to receive or is a permissible recipient of trust income or principal;

(2) would be entitled to receive or is a permissible recipient of trust income or principal upon the termination of the interests of others entitled to receive or permissible recipients then receiving or eligible to receive distributions; or

(3) would be entitled to receive or is a permissible recipient of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

(b) A person appointed to enforce a trust created for the care of an animal or another noncharitable purpose as provided in section 7-A-4.8 or 7-A-4.9 has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this article.

(c) 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. Nothing in this subdivision shall limit the rights of the attorney general under any other provision of law.

§7-A-1.11. Nonjudicial settlement agreements.

(a) For purposes of this section, “interested persons” means persons whose consent would be required in order to achieve a binding settlement were the settlement to be approved by the court determined by taking into account SCPA 315 as if the settlement were the result of a proceeding in which process was required to be served on all persons interested in the trust. The following persons if not described by the foregoing sentence shall be deemed interested persons: the settlor if no adverse income or transfer tax results would arise from the settlor's participation and the currently serving trustee or trustees.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), interested persons may enter into a binding nonjudicial settlement agreement with respect to any matter involving the trust.

(c) A nonjudicial settlement agreement is valid only to the extent it (1) does not violate the purposes of the trust unless the settlor is a party to the agreement and (2) includes terms and conditions that could be approved by the court pursuant to this article or other applicable law. In the case of a charitable trust, a nonjudicial settlement agreement is not valid unless the attorney general is a party to the agreement or provides a written statement of no objection to the agreement. Notwithstanding the prior sentence, a nonjudicial settlement agreement shall not be used to transfer the principal place of administration of a testamentary trust or accomplish any of the following actions for which court approval is specifically required: trust termination under section 7-A-4.12(b), modification of dispositive provisions under section 7-A-4.12(b), cy pres reformation under section 8-1.1(c), removal from this state of trust property in a testamentary trust under SCPA 710(4); and appointment of a successor or co-trustee of a testamentary trust under section SCPA 706(2) and 1502.

(d) Matters that may be resolved by a nonjudicial settlement agreement include but are not limited to:

(1) the interpretation or construction of the terms of the trust;

(2) the approval of a trustee's report or accounting;

(3) direction to a trustee to refrain from performing a particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or desirable power;

(4) the resignation or appointment of a trustee and the determination of a trustee's compensation;

(5) transfer of the principal place of administration of a lifetime trust; and

(6) liability of a trustee for an action or omission to act relating to the trust.

(e) A nonjudicial settlement agreement shall be in writing and executed by all interested persons described in paragraph (a) in the manner required by the laws of this state for the conveyance of real property.

(f) An agreement entered into in accordance with this section is final and binding on all beneficiaries, the trustee and all other persons identified in paragraph (a) as if ordered by a court with jurisdiction over the trust. The failure of a court to approve a nonjudicial settlement agreement as provided in paragraph (g) has no effect on the binding nature of the agreement.

(g) Notwithstanding paragraph (f), any interested person may petition the court to approve or disapprove a proposed or an executed nonjudicial settlement agreement. Such petition may request a court to determine any issue regarding the agreement including whether the representation as provided in SCPA 315 is adequate, whether the agreement contains terms and conditions that violate the purposes of the trust or whether the agreement contains terms and conditions that the court could properly approve.

(h) A petition described in paragraph (g) must be filed no later than 60 days after the effective date of the agreement absent a showing of good cause why the petition was not timely filed. Process must issue to all other interested persons described in paragraph (a).

(i) An interested person may also commence a proceeding to interpret, apply or enforce a nonjudicial settlement agreement. Process must issue to all other interested persons described in paragraph (a).

(j) Cross reference. See Section 7-A-4.11 (revocation or amendment of irrevocable trust initiated by consent).

PART 2. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

§7-A-2.1. Role of court in administration of trust.

The rules for court involvement in the administration of a trust are provided by numerous sections of the estates, powers and trusts law, the surrogate's court procedure act, and the civil practice law and rules.

§7-A-2.2. Jurisdiction over trustee and beneficiary.

The jurisdiction over trusts, trustees and beneficiaries is provided in article 2 of the SCPA.

PART 3. [RESERVED].

PART 4. CREATION, VALIDITY, AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION OF TRUST

§7-A-4.1. Methods of creating trust.

(a) Subject to the requirements of sections 7-A-4.2, 7-4.2-A, and 7-A-4.4, a trust may be created by:

(1) a transfer of property to another person as trustee during the settlor's lifetime or by will or other transfer of property taking effect upon the settlor's death;

(2) a declaration by the owner of property that the owner holds identified property as trustee;

(3) the exercise of a power of appointment in favor of a trustee where the terms of such trust are created by the exercise of the power of appointment, including the exercise by a trustee of a discretionary power in favor of a trustee; or

(4) a statute, judgment, or decree that requires the trust to be administered in the manner of an express trust.

(b) For purposes of subparagraph (a)(1), a transfer of property shall include a beneficiary designation as provided in section 13-3.3.

(c) Cross reference. See section 3-3.7 (disposition in will to trustee).

§7-A-4.2. General requirements for trust creation.

(a) In addition to the requirements for creating a lifetime trust pursuant to section 7-A-4.2-A and the formality requirements to create a testamentary trust, and subject to section 7-A-4.4, a trust is created under section 7-A-4.1 only if:

(1) the settlor (or a person authorized to act for the settlor who acts for the settlor) has capacity to create a trust;

(2) the settlor (or a person properly acting on behalf of the settlor) indicates an intention to create the trust;

(3) the trust has a definite beneficiary or is:

(A) a charitable trust;

(B) a trust for the care of an animal, as provided in section 7-A-4.8; or

(C) a trust for a noncharitable purpose, as provided in section 7-A-4.9;

(4) the trustee has duties to perform, see also section 7-A-4.2-B; and

(5) the same person is not the sole trustee and sole beneficiary. See also section 7-A-4.2-

C.

(b) beneficiary is definite if the beneficiary can be ascertained now or in the future, subject to any applicable rule against perpetuities.

§7-A-4.2-A. Specific rules for creation of lifetime trusts.

(a) Any person may by lifetime trust dispose of real and personal property. A natural person who creates a lifetime trust shall be eighteen years of age or older.

(b) Every estate in property may be disposed of by lifetime trust.

(c) Every lifetime trust shall be in writing and shall be executed by the settlor or the person authorized to act on behalf of the settlor and unless such person is the sole trustee, by at least one trustee thereof. The signature of the settlor (or the person authorized to act on behalf of the settlor) must be either (i) affixed to the document in the presence of two witnesses, who then affix their signatures to the document, or (ii) acknowledged by the settlor (or the person authorized to act on behalf of the settlor) in the manner required by the laws of this state for the conveyance of real property. If the signature of a trustee is required, the signature of the trustee must be either (i) affixed to the document in the presence of two witnesses, who then affix their signatures to the document, or (ii) acknowledged by the trustee in the manner required by the laws of this state for the conveyance of real property.

(d) A lifetime trust shall be valid as to any assets therein to the extent the assets have been transferred to the trustee. A transfer is not accomplished by recital of assignment, holding or receipt in the trust instrument. An asset will be deemed to have been transferred to a trustee

on the delivery of the asset to the trustee except that when the settlor is the sole trustee, (a) in the case of assets capable of registration such as real estate, stocks, bonds, bank and brokerage accounts and the like, such assets are deemed transferred on the recording of the deed or the completion of registration of the asset in the name of the trust or trustee, and (b) in the case of other assets such assets are deemed transferred to the trustee (i) by a written assignment, either in the trust instrument or by a separate writing, describing the asset with particularity or (ii) by describing with particularity, either in the trust instrument or in a schedule attached to the trust instrument, the asset held in the trust or (iii) by affixing the asset to the trust instrument.

(e) A lifetime trust shall be irrevocable unless the terms of the trust expressly provide that it is revocable and the capacity to create an irrevocable trust is the same as that required to make a gift. The capacity needed to create a revocable trust is governed by section 7-A-6.1.

§7-A-4.2-B. Trustee of passive trust not to take.

Every disposition of property shall be made directly to the person in whom the right to possession and income is intended to be vested and not to another in trust for such person, and if made to any person in trust for another, no estate, legal or equitable, vests in the trustee. But neither this section nor section 7-A-4.2-C shall apply to trusts arising or resulting by implication of law.

§7-A-4.2-C. When trust interests not to merge.

A trust is not merged or invalid because a person, including but not limited to the settlor of the trust, is or may become the sole trustee and the sole holder of the present beneficial interest therein, provided that one or more other persons hold a beneficial interest therein, whether such interest be vested or contingent, present or future, and whether created by express provision of the instrument or as a result of reversion to the settlor's estate.

§7-A-4.3. Trusts created in jurisdictions outside of New York.

(a) A lifetime trust created outside of New York is validly created if it is in writing and its creation complies with

(1) the law of the jurisdiction in which the trust instrument was executed, or

(2) the law of the jurisdiction in which, at the time of creation:

(i) the settlor was domiciled, had a place of abode, or was a national; or

(ii) a trustee was domiciled or had a place of business; or

(iii) any trust property was situated.

(b) A testamentary trust is validly created if the will creating the trust may be admitted to probate in New York under section 3-5.1(c), provided, however, if the trust property includes real property, the trust must be validly created under the law of the jurisdiction in which the land is situated.

§7-A-4.4. Trust purposes.

A trust may be created only to the extent its purposes are lawful, and not contrary to public policy.

§7-A-4.4-A. Supplemental needs trusts established for persons with severe and chronic or persistent disabilities.

(a) Definitions: When used in this section, unless otherwise expressly stated or unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) “Developmental disability” means developmental disability as defined in subdivision twenty-two of section 1.03 of the mental hygiene law.

(2) “Government benefits or assistance” means any program of benefits or assistance which is intended to provide or pay for support, maintenance or health care and which is

established or administered, in whole or in part, by any federal, state, county, city or other governmental entity.

(3) “Mental illness” means mental illness as defined in subdivision twenty of section 1.03 of the mental hygiene law.

(4) “Person with a severe and chronic or persistent disability” means a person (i) with mental illness, developmental disability, or other physical or mental impairment; (ii) whose disability is expected to, or does, give rise to a long-term need for specialized health, mental health, developmental disabilities, social or other related services; and (iii) who may need to rely on government benefits or assistance.

(5) “Supplemental needs trust” means a discretionary trust established for the benefit of a person with a severe and chronic or persistent disability (the “beneficiary”) which conforms to all of the following criteria:

(i) The trust document clearly evidences the creator’s intent to supplement, not supplant, impair or diminish, government benefits or assistance for which the beneficiary may otherwise be eligible or which the beneficiary may be receiving, except as provided in clause (ii) of this subparagraph;

(ii) The trust document prohibits the trustee from expending or distributing trust assets in any way which may supplant, impair or diminish government benefits or assistance for which the beneficiary may otherwise be eligible or which the beneficiary may be receiving; provided, however, that the trustee may be authorized to make such distributions to third parties to meet the beneficiary’s needs for food, clothing, shelter or health care but only if the trustee determines (A) that the beneficiary’s basic needs will be better met if such distribution is made, and (B) that

it is in the beneficiary's best interests to suffer the consequent effect, if any, on the beneficiary's eligibility for or receipt of government benefits or assistance;

(iii) The beneficiary does not have the power to assign, encumber, direct, distribute or authorize distributions from the trust;

(iv) If an inter vivos trust, the creator of the trust is a person or entity other than the beneficiary or the beneficiary's spouse; and

(v) Notwithstanding subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph, the beneficiary of a supplemental needs trust may be the creator of the trust if such trust meets the requirements of subparagraph two of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section three hundred sixty-six of the social services law and of the regulations implementing such clauses. Provided, however, that if the trust is funded with the proceeds of retroactive payments made as a result of a court action and due the beneficiary under the federal supplemental security income program, as established under title XVI of the federal social security act, the creation of a supplemental needs trust by the beneficiary under this subparagraph shall not impair nor limit any right under applicable law of a representative payee to receive reimbursement out of such proceeds for expenses incurred on behalf of the beneficiary pending the determination of the beneficiary's eligibility for such federal supplemental security income program, nor any right under applicable law of any state or local governmental entity which provided the beneficiary with interim assistance pending the determination of the beneficiary's eligibility for such federal supplemental security income program to be repaid out of such proceeds for the amount of such interim assistance.

(6) A "beneficiary" means a person with a severe and chronic or persistent disability who is a beneficiary of a supplemental needs trust.

(b) A supplemental needs trust shall be construed in accordance with the following:

(1) It shall be presumed that the creator of the trust intended that neither principal nor income be used to pay for any expense which would otherwise be paid by government benefits or assistance for which the beneficiary might otherwise be eligible or which the beneficiary might be receiving, notwithstanding any authority the trustee may have to make distributions for food, clothing, shelter or health care as provided in clause (ii) of subparagraph five of paragraph (a) of this section;

(2) Section 7-A-4.4-A(b) shall not be applicable to the extent that the application or possible application of that section would reduce or eliminate the beneficiary's entitlement to government benefits or assistance;

(3) Neither principal nor income held in trust shall be deemed an available resource to the beneficiary under any program of government benefits or assistance; however, actual distributions from the trust may be considered to be income or resources of the beneficiary to the extent provided by the terms of any such program;

(4) The trustee of the trust shall not be deemed to be holding assets for the benefit of the beneficiary for purposes of section 43.03 of the mental hygiene law or section one hundred four of the social services law; and

(5) If the trust provides the trustee with the authority to make distributions for food, clothing, shelter or health care as provided in clause (ii) of subparagraph five of paragraph (a) of this section, and if the mere existence of that authority would, under the terms of any program of government benefits or assistance, result in the beneficiary's loss of government benefits or assistance, regardless of whether such authority were actually exercised, then:

(i) if the trust instrument expressly provides, such provision shall be null and void and the trustee's authority to make such distributions shall cease and shall be limited as otherwise provided; or

(ii) the trust shall no longer be treated as a supplemental needs trust under this section and the trust shall be construed, and the trust assets considered, without regard to the provisions of this section.

(c)(1) Paragraph (b) of this section shall not apply to the extent that the trust is funded, directly or indirectly, by the beneficiary, except as provided in clause (v) of subparagraph five of paragraph (a) of this section, by someone with a legal obligation of support to the beneficiary, or by someone with another financial obligation to the beneficiary to the extent of such obligation, at the time the beneficiary is receiving or applying to receive:

(i) Government benefits or assistance for which an income and resource calculation is made; or

(ii) Services, care or assistance for which payment or reimbursement is or may be sought under section 43.03 of the mental hygiene law or section one hundred four of the social services law.

(2) To the extent that said paragraph (b) does not apply, the trust shall not be treated as a supplemental needs trust under this section, and the trust shall be construed, and the trust assets considered, without regard to the provisions of this section.

(d) The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall not apply to bar claims by government against persons with an interest in or under the trust other than the beneficiary.

(e)(1) The following language may be used as part of a trust instrument, but is not required, to qualify a trust as a supplemental needs trust:

1. The property shall be held, IN TRUST, for the benefit of (hereinafter the “beneficiary”) and shall be held, managed, invested and reinvested by the trustee, who shall collect the income therefrom and, after deducting all charges and expenses properly attributable thereto, shall, at any time and from time to time, apply for the benefit of the beneficiary, so much (even to the extent of the whole) of the net income and/or principal of this trust as the trustee shall deem advisable, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, subject to the limitations set forth below. The trustee shall add to the principal of such trust the balance of net income not so paid or applied.

2. It is the grantor’s intent to create a supplemental needs trust which conforms to the provisions of section 7-A-4.4-A of the estates, powers and trust law. The grantor intends that the trust assets be used to supplement, not supplant, impair or diminish, any benefits or assistance of any federal, state, county, city, or other governmental entity for which the beneficiary may otherwise be eligible or which the beneficiary may be receiving. Consistent with that intent, it is the grantor’s desire that, before expending any amounts from the net income and/or principal of this trust, the trustee consider the availability of all benefits from government or private assistance programs for which the beneficiary may be eligible and that, where appropriate and to the extent possible, the trustee endeavor to maximize the collection of such benefits and to facilitate the distribution of such benefits for the benefit of the beneficiary.

3. None of the income or principal of this trust shall be applied in such a manner as to supplant, impair or diminish benefits or assistance of any federal, state, county, city, or other governmental entity for which the beneficiary may otherwise be eligible or which the beneficiary may be receiving.

4. The beneficiary does not have the power to assign, encumber, direct, distribute or authorize distributions from this trust.

(2)(i) If the creator elects, the following additional language may be used:

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs two and three above, the trustee may make distributions to meet the beneficiary's need for food, clothing, shelter or health care even if such distributions may result in an impairment or diminution of the beneficiary's receipt or eligibility for government benefits or assistance but only if the trustee determines that (i) the beneficiary's needs will be better met if such distribution is made, and (ii) it is in the beneficiary's best interests to suffer the consequent effect, if any, on the beneficiary's eligibility for or receipt of government benefits or assistance.

(ii) If the trustee is provided with the authority to make the distributions as described in subparagraph (2)(i), the creator may elect to add the following clause:

; provided, however, that if the mere existence of the trustee's authority to make distributions pursuant to this paragraph shall result in the beneficiary's loss of government benefits or assistance, regardless of whether such authority is actually exercised, this paragraph shall be null and void and the trustee's authority to make such distributions shall cease and shall be limited as provided in paragraphs two and three above, without exception.

(f) Nothing in this section shall affect the establishment, interpretation or construction of trust instruments which do not conform with the provisions of this section, nor shall this section impair the state's authority to be paid from or seek reimbursement from any trust which does not conform with the provisions of this section or to deem the principal or income of such trust an available resource under any program of government benefits or assistance.

§7-A-4.5. Charitable purposes; enforcement.

The rules for charitable purposes and enforcement are provided in article 8.

§7-A-4.6 Creation of trust induced by fraud, duress, or undue influence or the result of mistake.

A trust is voidable to the extent its creation, amendment or restatement was induced by fraud, duress, or undue influence or the creation, amendment or restatement of the trust was the result of a mistake.

§7-A-4.7. Oral trusts not recognized.

Other than a testamentary trust in a nuncupative will created pursuant to section 3-2.2, no oral trust can be created in New York.

§7-A-4.8. Trusts for pets.

(a) A trust for the care of a designated domestic or pet animal is valid. Such trust shall terminate when the living animal beneficiary or beneficiaries of such trust are no longer alive.

(b) The intended use of the principal or income of a trust that is authorized pursuant to paragraph (a) may be enforced by a person designated for that purpose in the trust instrument. If no person is appointed to act or the person appointed is unable or unwilling to act, a court may appoint a person to act. A trustee or person having an interest in the welfare of the animal may request the court to appoint a person to enforce the trust or to remove a person appointed.

(c) Except as expressly provided otherwise in the trust instrument, no portion of the principal or income may be converted to the use of the trustee or to any use other than for the benefit of all covered animals.

(d) Upon termination, the trustee shall transfer the unexpended trust property as directed in the trust instrument or, if there are no such directions in the trust instrument, the property shall pass to the settlor or to the settlor's successors in interest.

(e) A court may reduce the amount of the property transferred if it determines that amount substantially exceeds the amount required for the intended use. The amount of the reduction, if any, passes as unexpended trust property pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) If no trustee is designated or no designated trustee is willing or able to serve, a court shall appoint a trustee and may make such other orders and determinations as are advisable to carry out the intent of the settlor and the purposes of this section.

§7-A-4.9. Noncharitable trust without ascertainable beneficiary.

Except as otherwise provided in section 7-A-4.8 or by another statute, the following rules apply:

(1) A trust may be created for a noncharitable purpose without a definite or definitely ascertainable beneficiary or for a noncharitable but otherwise valid purpose to be selected by the trustee. The trust may not be enforced for more than 21 years.

(2) A trust authorized by this section shall or may be enforced by a person appointed in the terms of the trust or if no person is appointed, or if the person so appointed is unwilling or unable to act, by a person appointed by the court.

(3) Property of a trust authorized by this section may be applied only for its intended purpose. Except as otherwise provided by the terms of the trust, if the court determines that not all of the trust property is required for its intended purpose, the excess property must be distributed to the settlor or to the settlor's successors in interest.

§7-A-4.9-A. Amendment of trust other than by trust contributor to a revocable trust.

(a) A trust may be amended by a person other than the trust contributor to a revocable trust to the extent the trust terms provide.

(b) Any authorized trust amendment by a person other than the trust contributor to a revocable trust shall be in writing and executed by the person authorized to amend the trust, and except as otherwise provided in the governing instrument, shall be acknowledged or witnessed in the manner required by paragraph (c) of section 7-A.4.2-A, and shall take effect as of the date of such execution. Written notice of such amendment shall be delivered to at least one other trustee within a reasonable time if the person executing such amendment is not the sole trustee, but failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the amendment or the date upon which same shall take effect. No trustee shall be liable for any act reasonably taken in reliance on an existing trust instrument prior to actual receipt of notice of amendment thereof. Absent written consent, no trustee shall be liable for the failure to comply with an amendment that expands, restricts or otherwise modifies the trustee's duties, powers, obligations, or compensation for a period of 60 days after receipt of notice of amendment.

§7-A-4.10. Modification, termination, or reformation of trust; proceedings for approval or disapproval.

(a) A trust terminates when and to the extent:

(1) The terms of the trust so provide, including by the valid exercise of a power to revoke pursuant to the terms of the trust;

(2) No purpose of the trust remains to be achieved;

(3) The purposes of the trust have become unlawful, contrary to public policy, or impossible to achieve;

(4) All of the trust property has been distributed by the trustee in accordance with the terms of the trust;

(5) A trust is revoked pursuant to section 7-A-4.11; or

(6) A court orders a termination in a proceeding brought under sections 7-A-4.12 or 7-A-4.14.

(b) A proceeding to approve or disapprove a modification or termination under sections 7-A-4.12, 7-A-4.14 and 7-A-4.16, or a reformation under section 7-A-4.15 may be commenced solely by a trustee or beneficiary on notice to the parties interested in the proceeding. The parties interested in such a proceeding shall include the trustee and any person or persons upon whom service of process would be required in a proceeding for the judicial settlement of the account of the trustee, taking into account SCPA 315. In addition, the party commencing any proceeding described in the first sentence of this paragraph shall notify the settlor in writing that such proceeding has been commenced.

(c) Notwithstanding anything in sections 7-A-4-12, 7-A.4-14 and 7-A-4-16 to the contrary, a trust shall not be modified or terminated to the extent doing so would jeopardize (i) the deduction or exclusion originally claimed with respect to any contribution to the trust that qualified for the annual exclusion under section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, the marital deduction under section 2056(a) or 2523(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the charitable deduction under section 170(a), 642(c), 2055(a) or 2522(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, (ii) the qualification of a transfer as a direct skip under section 2642(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, or (iii) any other specific tax benefit for which a contribution originally qualified for income, gift, estate, or generation-skipping transfer tax purposes under the internal revenue code, or (iv) a beneficiary's eligibility for, or a beneficiary's receipt of, public benefits or both.

§7-A-4.11. Revocation or amendment of irrevocable lifetime trust initiated by consent.

(a) Upon the written consent, acknowledged or proved in the manner required by the laws of this state for the recording of a conveyance of real property, of all the living persons

beneficially interested in a trust of property, heretofore or hereafter created, the creator of such trust may revoke or amend the whole or any part thereof by an instrument in writing acknowledged or proved in like manner, and thereupon the estate of the trustees ceases with respect to any part of such trust property, the disposition of which has been revoked. If the conveyance or other instrument creating a trust of property was recorded in the office of the clerk or register of any county of this state, the instrument revoking or amending such trust, together with the consents thereto, shall be recorded in the same office of every county in which the conveyance or other instrument creating such trust was recorded. The creator's power to consent to a revocation or amendment may be exercised by an agent under a power of attorney only to the extent authorized by the power of attorney or under the terms of the trust.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a)(1), a disposition, contained in a trust created on or after September first, nineteen hundred fifty-one, in favor of a class of persons described only as the heirs, next of kin or distributees (or by any term of like import) of the creator of the trust does not create a beneficial interest in such persons.

(c) If not all of the beneficiary's consent to a revocation or amendment of the trust under paragraph (a)(1) and the creator so consents, the revocation or amendment may be approved by the court in a proceeding brought by the creator or a beneficiary if the court is satisfied that:

(1) if all of the beneficiaries had consented, the trust could have been modified or terminated under paragraph (a)(1); and

(2) the interests of a beneficiary who does not or cannot consent will be adequately protected; and

(3) the revocation or amendment will not jeopardize any tax described in section 7-A-4.10(c)(i)-(iii).

(4) The revocation or amendment will not jeopardize a beneficiary's eligibility for, or a beneficiary's receipt of, public benefits or both.

(d) A trustee is not an interested person for purposes of paragraph (c).

(e) For purposes of this section, a trustee who exercises a power under section 7-A-8.19 is not a creator.

§7-A-4.12. Modification or termination because of unanticipated circumstances or inability to administer trust effectively.

(a) The court may modify the administrative terms of a trust if the modification, because of circumstances not anticipated by the settlor or for any other compelling reason, will further the purposes of the trust. To the extent practicable, the modification must be made in accordance with the settlor's probable intention.

(b) The court may modify the dispositive terms of a trust (other than a wholly charitable trust or a supplemental needs trust that conforms to the provisions of section 7-A-4.4-A) or terminate such trust if, because of circumstances not anticipated by the settlor, including changes in law, modification or termination will further the purposes of the trust, provided, however, no modification allowing invasion of principal for an income beneficiary may be made if the trust terms expressly provide that the settlor does not intend an invasion of principal for an income beneficiary's health, education, maintenance or support. To the extent practicable, the modification must be made in accordance with the settlor's probable intention.

(c) Upon termination of a trust under this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust property in accordance with the terms of the trust or as the court may otherwise direct.

§7-A-4.13 Cy pres.

The rules for cy pres are provided in section 8-1.1(c)(1).

§7-A-4.14. Modification or termination of uneconomical trust.

(a) After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, the trustee of a trust consisting of trust property having a total value less than \$100,000 may terminate the trust if the trustee concludes that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration. Upon termination of a trust under this paragraph, the trustee shall distribute the trust property as the trustee determines will best effectuate the settlor's intention.

(b) The court may modify or terminate a trust or remove the trustee and appoint a different trustee if it determines under the circumstances that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration. Upon termination of a trust under this paragraph, the trust property shall be distributed as the court determines will best effectuate the settlor's intention. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to supersede the provisions of section 8-1.1(c)(4) governing a wholly charitable trust.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), a trust may not be terminated if the express terms of the trust prohibit its early termination.

(d) This section does not apply to:

1. an easement for conservation or preservation, or
2. a supplemental needs trust which conforms to the provisions of section 7-A-4.4-A, or
3. a wholly charitable trust. See section 8-1.1(c)(4).

§7-A-4.15. Reformation to correct mistakes.

The court may reform the terms of a trust, even if unambiguous, to conform the terms to the settlor's intention if it is proved by clear and convincing evidence what was the settlor's intention and that specific terms of the trust do not carry out that intention because the specific terms were affected by a mistake of fact or law, whether in expression or inducement.

§7-A-4.16. Modification to achieve settlor's tax or supplement needs trust objectives.

(a) The court may modify the terms of a trust in a manner that is not contrary to the settlor's probable intention in order to (a) achieve the settlor's tax objectives or (b) to conform such trust to the requirements of section 7-A-4.4-A. The court may provide that the modification has retroactive effect.

(b) Cross reference. See section 11-1.11 (limited power of trustee to amend trust for certain tax purposes.)

§7-A-4.17. Combination and division of trusts.

(a) After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, a trustee may combine two or more trusts into a single trust or divide a trust into two or more separate trusts and distribute the trust property to the trustee of each separate trust if the result does not impair rights of any beneficiary or adversely affect achievement of the purposes of the trust, including any tax purposes.

(b) The court having jurisdiction of an express trust, upon the petition of the trustee or of any qualified beneficiary and upon notice to all qualified beneficiaries, may direct the combination of two or more trusts for any reason not directly contrary to the primary purpose of each trust, or may direct the establishment of two or more separate trusts for any reason not directly contrary to the primary purpose of the trust.

(c) Unless the court otherwise directs, the trusts established under this section by the division of an existing trust shall be deemed to have been created as of the date the divided trust was created; provided that the separate trusts created under paragraph (a) of this section may be deemed created, unless in violation of the limitations under sections 9-1.1, 10-8.1 and 10-8.2, upon the date or dates provided in the instrument or instruments required by paragraph (g) of this section.

(d) Unless the court otherwise directs, a trust established by the combination of two or more trusts under paragraph (a) of this section shall be deemed to be created on the date specified by the trustee.

(e) Unless the court otherwise directs, and except as provided in paragraph (f), the property distributed to the separate trust shall be fairly representative of appreciation or depreciation and shall be based upon the fair market value of the assets on the date or dates of the distributions of such assets to the separate trusts.

(f) Where separate trusts are to be created to segregate property transferred in trust by a creator (including but not limited to a transfer treated as made by a spouse by reason of section 2513 of the United States Internal Revenue Code) (i) from property transferred in trust by one of more different creators or (ii) from property transferred pursuant to a disposing instrument from property transferred by the same creator pursuant to another disposing instrument, paragraph (e) shall not apply if the original assets transferred remain or can be traced.

(g) Separate trusts or a trust resulting from the combination of existing trusts shall be established under paragraph (a) of this section by an instrument or instruments in writing, signed and acknowledged by the trustee. Such instruments shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court having jurisdiction over the trust; except that where the divided trust was a lifetime trust or where all of the combined trusts were lifetime trusts and the divided trust or all of the combined trusts have not been the subject of a proceeding in surrogate's court, no filing is required.

Whether or not filing is required, a copy of the instrument or instruments shall be served on all qualified beneficiaries of the trusts (or the guardian of the property, committee, conservator, adult guardian, or personal representative of such persons), by registered or certified mail, return

receipt requested, or by personal delivery or upon application of the trustee in any other manner directed by the court.

(h) In any case where the Internal Revenue Code requires that an election or other action be made or taken by the executor or if no trustee of a trust under a will has qualified, the term “trustee” as used in this section shall mean the executor or administrator of an estate. In any such case, the trustee shall comply with any action taken by the executor or administrator under this section.

(i) For purposes of this section, a division of a trust into two or more separate trusts to permit one or more such trusts to be governed by article 11-A and another one or more such trusts to be governed by section 11-2.4 shall be deemed to be for a reason which is not directly contrary to the primary purpose of the trust unless such division is expressly prohibited by the terms of the disposing instrument.

(j) Unless the terms of the trust that is divided into separate trusts provide otherwise, the commissions allowed to a trustee as determined under article 23 of the SCPA, as amended from time to time, shall not be increased by reason of the establishment of separate trusts pursuant to this section unless the court otherwise permits an increase, provided, however, that such trustee shall be entitled to charge the trust for any additional reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the administration of such separate trusts.

PART 4-A. BANK ACCOUNTS IN TRUST FORM

§7-A-4-A.1. Definitions.

(a) A “beneficiary” is a person who is described by a depositor as a person for whom a trust account is established or maintained.

(b) A “depositor” is a person in whose name a trust account subject to this part is established or maintained.

(c) A “financial institution” is a bank, trust company, national banking association, savings bank, industrial bank, private banker, foreign banking corporation, federal savings and loan association, a savings institution chartered and supervised as a savings and loan or similar institution under federal law or the laws of a state, a federal credit union, or a credit union chartered and supervised under the laws of a state.

(d) A “trust account” includes a savings, share, certificate or deposit account in a financial institution established by a depositor describing himself as trustee for another, other than a depositor describing himself as acting under a will, trust instrument or other instrument, court order or decree.

§7-A-4-A.2. Terms of a trust account.

The funds in a trust account, which shall include any dividends or interest thereon, shall be trust funds subject to the following terms:

(1) The trust can be revoked, terminated or modified by the depositor during his lifetime only by means of, and to the extent of, withdrawals from or charges against the trust account made or authorized by the depositor or by a writing which specifically names the beneficiary and the financial institution. The writing shall be acknowledged or proved in the manner required to entitle conveyances of real property to be recorded and shall be filed with the financial institution wherein the account is maintained.

(2) A trust can be revoked, terminated or modified by the depositor’s will only by means of, and to the extent of, an express direction concerning such trust account, which must be described in the will as being in trust for a named beneficiary in a named financial institution.

Where the depositor has more than one trust account for a particular beneficiary in a particular financial institution, such a direction will affect all such accounts, unless the direction is limited to one or more accounts specifically identified by account number in addition to the foregoing requirements. A testamentary revocation, termination or modification under this paragraph can be affected by express words of revocation, termination or modification, or by a specific bequest of the trust account, or any part of it, to someone other than the beneficiary. A bequest or part of a trust account shall operate as a pro tanto revocation to the extent of the bequest.

(3) If the depositor survives the beneficiary, the trust shall terminate and title to the funds shall continue in the depositor free and clear of the trust.

(4) If the beneficiary survives the depositor, and the depositor's will contains no provision revoking, terminating or modifying the trust account under paragraph two, the trust shall terminate and title to the funds shall vest in the beneficiary free and clear of the trust, subject to the rules for cy pres in section 8-1.1(c)(1) if the beneficiary is a charitable organization that at the time of vesting or of payment of the funds is not in existence or is not carrying out charitable activities or if the circumstances otherwise support the application of cy pres, and further subject to the provisions of section 1002-a(c)(1) of the not-for-profit corporation law if the beneficiary is a dissolved or dissolving charitable corporation to which that section applies. The application of cy pres shall take precedence over the rule governing payment to multiple beneficiaries in section 7-A-4-A.7(b).

(5) If the beneficiary survives the depositor and the depositor's will contains language sufficient under paragraph two of this section, to revoke, terminate or modify the trust, in whole or in part, that part of the trust which is affected shall terminate and title to the funds shall be subject to disposition by the depositor's will, free and clear of the trust.

§7-A-4-A.3. Payment to beneficiary.

(a) If the beneficiary survives the depositor under the circumstances provided in paragraph four of section 7-A-4-A.2, the funds shall be paid to the beneficiary upon his order, if, at the time of his demand for payment of all or part of the funds, he is eighteen or more years of age.

(b) If the beneficiary survives the depositor under the circumstances provided in paragraph four of section 7-A-4-A.2, and if the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age at the time demand for payment of any part or all of the funds is made, the funds may be paid to the order of the parent or parents of the beneficiary to be held for the use and benefit of such infant beneficiary or to the order of the duly appointed guardian of the property of the beneficiary, if the funds are equal to or are less than ten thousand dollars; but if the funds are more than ten thousand dollars, the funds may be paid only to the order of the duly appointed guardian of the property of the beneficiary.

§7-A-4-A.4. Effect of payment.

A financial institution which upon the death of a depositor and, prior to service upon it of a restraining order, injunction or other appropriate process from a court of competent jurisdiction prohibiting payment, makes payment to a beneficiary, or if the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age, to the guardian of the property or to the parent or parents of the infant pursuant to section 7-A-4-A.3, shall, to the extent of such payment, be released from liability to any person claiming a right to the funds and the receipt or acquittance of the person to whom payment is made shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge of the financial institution.

§7-A-4-A.5. Rights not affected.

This part does not affect:

(1) the rights of creditors of the depositor or his estate,

(2) the rights of fiduciaries of the estate of the depositor, or

(3) the rights of the surviving spouse of the depositor.

§7-A-4-A.6. Joint depositors.

If a trust account is established in the names of more than one depositor, in form to be paid or delivered to any, or the survivor of them, in trust for another, such account shall be subject to the terms of this part, except that the title to the funds on deposit, as between the depositors, shall be governed by article XIII-E of the banking law.

§7-A-4-A.7. Multiple beneficiaries.

(a) Whenever any proceeds of a trust account would pass pursuant to section 7-A-4-A.2 to two or more beneficiaries, such proceeds shall pass to such beneficiaries in equal proportions, unless the terms of the trust provide otherwise.

(b) Whenever any proceeds of a trust account would pass pursuant to section 7-A-4-A.2 to two or more beneficiaries, and one or more of the beneficiaries predeceases the depositor, such proceeds shall pass to the surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries in equal proportions, unless the terms of the trust provide otherwise or unless the rules of cy pres take precedence as provided in section 7-A-4-A.2(4).

§7-A-4-A.8. Application.

This part shall apply to all funds in trust accounts, as defined in paragraph (d) of section 7-A-4-A.1, which are in existence on its effective date, except that its provisions shall not impair or defeat any rights which have accrued prior to such date.

PART 5. RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARIES AND CREDITORS; SPENDTHRIFT AND DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS

§7-A-5.1. Rules regarding transfer of income in trust; rights of creditors.

(a) A right of a beneficiary to receive income from property and apply it to the use of or pay it to any person may not be transferred by assignment or otherwise unless a power to transfer such right, or any part thereof, is conferred upon such beneficiary by the instrument creating or declaring the trust. The preceding sentence shall not apply to (1) a beneficiary's income interest with respect to trust property attributable to that beneficiary; or (2) the proceeds of a life insurance policy governed by section 7-A-5.2-A.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a):

(1) The beneficiary of a trust who has the right to receive income from property and apply it to the use of or pay it to any person may, unless otherwise provided in the instrument creating or declaring such trust, transfer any amount in excess of ten thousand dollars of the annual income to which the beneficiary is entitled from such trust to the spouse, issue, ancestors, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces of the beneficiary, or to a trustee, guardian for property, committee, conservator, curator, custodian, or the donee of a power during minority for the benefit only of any such person bearing such relationship to the beneficiary, provided that such transfer is evidenced by a written instrument signed and acknowledged by the beneficiary and delivered to the trustee of the trust, together with an affidavit by the beneficiary that such transfer and any like transfer concurrently in effect are for all or part of the excess over ten thousand dollars of the annual income from such trust to which such beneficiary is entitled, and that the beneficiary has not received and is not to receive any consideration in money or money's worth for the transfer.

(2) Any such transfer shall be effective in any year only as to income from such trust in excess of ten thousand dollars to which such beneficiary is entitled, and for this purpose all previous like transfers applicable to a given year shall be taken into account. If two or more transfers are made in or for any year in a total amount exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, transferees shall be preferred in the order in which the instruments of transfer were delivered to the trustee.

(3) A trustee shall be exonerated and fully discharged for any payment made to a transferee in reliance on the affidavit of a beneficiary described in subparagraph (1).

(4) The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to sections 7-A-5.2-A and 7-A-5.4.

(c) A transferee of income may, if he has not received or is not to receive any consideration in money or money's worth therefor, make a further transfer of such income only to one or more of the permissible transferees referred to in subparagraph (b)(1), other than a prior transferor; provided, however, that upon the death of a transferee any income not so transferred by him shall be an asset of his estate, subject to his testamentary disposition or passing to his distributees under the statutes of descent and distribution.

(d) A beneficiary who has the right to receive the income from property and apply it to the use of or pay it to any person is not precluded by anything contained in this section from transferring by assignment or otherwise any part or all of such income to or for the benefit of persons whom the beneficiary is legally obligated to support.

(e) To the extent a trust beneficiary validly transfers an income interest during lifetime or at death if the interest has not terminated, the transferee becomes a beneficiary of the trust.

(f) A beneficiary's income interest is subject to the claims of creditors of the beneficiary to the extent provided by law, including article 52 of the civil practice law and rules and sections 7-A-5.3 and 7-A-5.5-A.

§7-A-5.2. Rules regarding transfer of principal interests in trust; rights of creditors.

(a) Trusts created prior to the effective date of this article. The right of a beneficiary of a trust to receive principal may be transferred by assignment or otherwise unless such transfer is prohibited by the instrument creating or declaring the trust. Such a provision shall not apply to a beneficiary's interest in principal with respect to property attributable to that trust beneficiary.

(b) Trusts created on or after the effective date of this article. The right of a beneficiary of a trust to receive principal may not be transferred by assignment or otherwise unless a power to transfer such right, or any part thereof, is conferred upon such beneficiary by the instrument creating or declaring the trust. The preceding sentence shall not apply to a beneficiary's interest in principal with respect to property attributable to that trust beneficiary, or to proceeds of a life insurance policy as provided in section 7-A-5.2-A.

(c) Whenever a trust is created,

(1) To the extent a trust beneficiary validly transfers an interest in principal during lifetime or at death if the interest has not terminated, the transferee becomes a beneficiary of the trust.

(2) A beneficiary's interest in principal is subject to the claims of creditors of the beneficiary to the extent provided by law, including article 52 of the civil practice law and rules, and sections 7-A-5.3 and 7-A-5.5-A.

§7-A-5.2-A. When proceeds of life insurance policy inalienable.

The proceeds of a life insurance policy which, under a trust or other agreement, are upon the death of the insured left with the insurance company may not be:

(1) transferred,

(2) subject to commutation or encumbrance, or

(3) subject to legal process except in an action for necessities, if provisions to such effect were incorporated in such trust or other agreement.

§7-A-5.3. Special creditor exceptions to restraints on involuntary alienation.

(a) An order of support directing the payment of alimony, maintenance, support or child support can be enforced against the income interest of a beneficiary that is subject to a spendthrift provision as provided in CPLR section 5241 and against a principal interest that is subject to a spendthrift provision.

(b) A spendthrift provision is unenforceable against:

(1) a judgment creditor who has provided goods or performed services suitable to the condition in life of the person to whom they are furnished or for whose benefit they are performed, and which meet his or her actual needs at the time such goods are provided or services performed;

(2) a judgment creditor who has provided services for the protection of a beneficiary's interest in the trust; and

(3) a claim of this State or the United States to the extent a statute of this State or federal law so provides.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of creditors as otherwise provided by law.

§7-A-5.4. Discretionary trusts.

(a) A beneficiary may not transfer his or her discretionary trust interest whether or not the interest is spend-thrifted.

(b) A beneficiary's discretionary trust interest is subject to the claims of creditors of the beneficiary to the extent provided by law, including section 7-A-5.5-A and article 52 of the civil practice law and rules.

(c) A beneficiary of a discretionary trust interest has the right to maintain a judicial proceeding against a trustee for an abuse of discretion or failure to comply with a standard for distribution.

§7-A-5.5. Creditor's claim against trust contributor to a revocable trust.

(a) Whether or not the terms of a trust contain a spendthrift provision, the following rules apply:

(1) During the lifetime of the trust contributor, the property of a trust which is revocable by the trust contributor is subject to claims of the trust contributor's creditors.

(2) After the death of a trust contributor, and subject to the trust contributor's right to direct the source from which liabilities will be paid, the property of a trust over which immediately before the trust contributor's death the trust contributor has the power to revoke is subject to claims of the trust contributor's creditors, costs of administration of the trust contributor's estate, and the expenses of the trust contributor's funeral and disposal of the trust contributor's remains to the extent the settlor's probate estate is inadequate to satisfy those claims, costs, and expenses.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), a trust created before the date of the enactment of this article is a revocable trust only if the creator reserved an unqualified power of revocation described in section 10-10.6.

(c) During the period the holder of a power of withdrawal may exercise the power, the property subject to the power is subject to the claims of the powerholder's creditors, the creditors of the powerholder's estate and the expense of administering the powerholder's estate to the extent provided by section 10-7.2.

§7-A-5.5-A. Creditor claims to property contributed to a trust by a trust beneficiary.

(a) To the extent that a beneficiary's trust interest is attributable to property contributed by a beneficiary, whether or not the beneficiary's interest is subject to a spendthrift provision, the interest is subject to the claims of the beneficiary's existing or subsequent creditors.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), upon the lapse, release, or waiver of a power of withdrawal, the holder of the power of withdrawal is treated as making a contribution of property to the trust only to the extent the value of the property affected by the lapse, release, or waiver exceeds the greatest amount specified at the time of the lapse, release, or waiver in section 2041(b)(2), 2503(b) or 2514(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to property contributed by a beneficiary to a trust for the beneficiary's spouse described in (i) section 2523(e) of the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) for which the election described in section 2523(f) of the Internal Revenue Code has been made and (iii) to a trust to the extent the assets of that trust are attributable to a trust described in (i) or (ii) after the death of the beneficiary's spouse.

(d) A provision in any trust, other than a testamentary trust or a trust which meets the requirements of subparagraph two of paragraph (b) of paragraph two of section three hundred sixty-six of the social services law and of the regulations implementing such clauses, which provides directly or indirectly for the suspension, termination or diversion of the principal, income or beneficial interest of either the creator or the creator's spouse in the event that the

creator or creator's spouse should apply for medical assistance or require medical, hospital or nursing care or long term custodial, nursing or medical care shall be void as against the public policy of the state of New York, without regard to the irrevocability of the trust or the purpose for which the trust was created.

(e) Paragraph (a) shall not apply by reason of the trustee's authority to pay trust income or principal to the trust contributor pursuant to section 7-A-8.18. Nor shall paragraph (a) apply where the trustee, as defined in paragraph (b) of section 7-A-8.18, is authorized under the trust instrument or any other provision of law to pay or reimburse the trust contributor for any tax on trust income or trust principal that is payable by the trust contributor under the law imposing such tax or to pay any such tax directly to the taxing authorities. No creditor of a trust contributor shall be entitled to reach any trust property based on the discretionary powers described in this paragraph.

(f) Cross-reference. See CPLR 5205(c) (providing protections for a debtor's benefits under the terms of a specified retirement plan, savings plan, or individual retirement account).

§7-A-5.6. Overdue distribution.

(a) In this section, "mandatory distribution" means a distribution of income or principal which the trustee is required to make to a beneficiary under the terms of the trust, including a distribution upon termination of the trust. The term does not include a distribution subject to the exercise of the trustee's discretion even if (1) the discretion is expressed in the form of a standard of distribution, or (2) the terms of the trust authorizing a distribution couple language of discretion with language of direction.

(b) Whether or not a trust contains a spendthrift provision, a creditor may compel the trustee to make a mandatory distribution of income or principal, including a distribution upon

termination of the trust, to the beneficiary if the trustee has not made the distribution to the beneficiary within a reasonable time after the designated distribution date.

§7-A-5.7. Personal obligations of trustee.

Trust property is not subject to personal obligations of the trustee, even if the trustee becomes insolvent or bankrupt.

PART 6. REVOCABLE TRUSTS

§7-A-6.1. Capacity of trust contributor of revocable trust.

The trust contributor's capacity to create, amend, revoke, or add property to a revocable trust, or to direct the actions of the trustee of a revocable trust, is the same as that required to make a will. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the trust contributor's capacity required to irrevocably release a power to revoke or amend such a trust is the same as that required to make a gift.

§7-A-6.2. Revocation or amendment of revocable trust.

(a) If a revocable trust has more than one trust contributor:

(1) to the extent the trust consists of community property, the trust may be revoked by either spouse acting alone but may be amended only by joint action of both spouses;

(2) to the extent the trust consists of property other than community property, each trust contributor may revoke or amend the trust with regard to the portion of the trust property attributable to that trust contributor's contribution; and

(3) upon the revocation or amendment of the trust by fewer than all of the trust contributors, the trustee shall promptly notify the other trust contributors of the revocation or amendment.

(b) The trust contributor may revoke or amend a revocable trust:

(1) by substantially complying with any method provided in the terms of the trust requiring a writing; or

(2) if the terms of the trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms is not expressly made exclusive, by:

(A) a later will that expressly refers to the trust or a particular provision thereof; or

(B) by executing an instrument that both expressly refers to the trust or a particular provision thereof and complies with the formalities for the creation of a lifetime trust as provided in section 7-A-4.2-A(c), and the revocation or amendment shall take effect as of the date of such execution.

(c) Upon the revocation of a revocable trust, the trustee shall deliver the trust property as the trust contributor directs.

(d) A trust contributor's powers with respect to revocation, amendment, or distribution of trust property may be exercised by an agent under a power of attorney only to the extent expressly authorized by the terms of the trust, the power of attorney, or by law.

(e) A guardian of the trust contributor may exercise a trust contributor's powers with respect to revocation, amendment, or distribution of trust property only with the approval of the court supervising the guardianship.

(f) A trustee who does not know that a trust has been revoked or amended is not liable to the trust contributor or the trust contributor's successors in interest for distributions made and other actions taken on the assumption that the trust had not been amended or revoked.

(g) Written notice of such amendment or revocation by the trust contributor shall be delivered to at least one other trustee within a reasonable time if the trust contributor is not the sole trustee but failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the amendment or

revocation or the date upon which the amendment or revocation shall take effect. No trustee shall be liable for any act reasonably taken in reliance on an existing trust instrument prior to actual receipt of notice of amendment or revocation thereof. Absent written consent, no trustee shall be liable for the failure to comply with an amendment that expands, restricts or otherwise modifies the trustee's duties, powers, obligations, or compensation for a period of 60 days after receipt of notice of amendment.

(h) Cross reference. See section 7-A-4.2-A(e) (lifetime trust is irrevocable unless the terms of the trust expressly provide that the trust is revocable).

§7-A-6.3. Rights and duties in revocable trusts; power of withdrawal.

(a) While a trust is revocable, the trustee shall follow a direction of the person having the unqualified power to revoke the trust that is contrary to the terms of the trust, unless the trustee has actual knowledge of the settlor's lack of capacity. The trustee shall not be liable for complying with the terms of the revocable trust or any revocation, amendment or direction by the settlor when the settlor lacks capacity unless the trustee has actual knowledge of the lack of capacity.

(b) While a trust is revocable and the person having the power to revoke the trust is the only present beneficiary, rights of all other beneficiaries are subject to the control of, the duties of the trustee are owed exclusively to, and the trustee is exclusively accountable to the person having the power to revoke.

(c) After the death of a person described in paragraph (b):

(1) the personal representative of that person has standing to petition the court for an order compelling the trustee to account for the period before the death of the person having the

power to revoke and have standing to file objections on the grounds that the trustee violated the trustee's duties to the person having the power to revoke; and

(2) the beneficiaries of the trust have standing to petition the court for an order compelling the trustee to account for the period before the death of the person having the power to revoke and have standing to file objections on the grounds that the trustee violated the trustee's duties to the person having the power to revoke and consequently impaired the interests of the objectants in the trust.

(d) If the person having the power to revoke the trust loses the capacity to exercise the power to revoke and if by reason of that loss of capacity additional persons become present beneficiaries of the trust, the trustee's duties are owed to those persons as well so long as they are present beneficiaries of the trust.

(e) During the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a non-lapsing power of withdrawal shall be treated, for purposes of paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) of this section, as if the holder of the non-lapsing power of withdrawal were the person having a power to revoke the trust to the extent of the property subject to the power.

§7-A-6.4. Limitations on action contesting validity of revocable trust; distribution of trust property.

(a) The following persons may commence a judicial proceeding after the settlor's death to contest the validity of a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death:

(1) the personal representative of the settlor;

(2) the trustee of a trust created under the will of the settlor duly admitted to probate by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(3) the trustee of a trust to which a disposition was validly made by the will of the settlor duly admitted to probate by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(4) an adversely-affected beneficiary of the will of the settlor admitted to probate by any court of competent jurisdiction or the guardian of or the agent duly authorized under a power of attorney granted by such beneficiary;

(5) the attorney general if an adversely-affected beneficiary of the will of the settlor admitted to probate by any court of competent jurisdiction is a charitable organization or an unnamed charitable beneficiary; or

(6) any adversely-affected distributee of the settlor.

A person who has been issued limited letters under SCPA 702(9) may also commence a proceeding under this paragraph (a).

(b) A petition to contest the validity of a revocable trust must be filed by the earlier of

(1) six years after the settlor's death in the case of trusts in existence on the effective date of this article and in all other cases three years after the settlor's death; or

(2) 120 days after the trustee sent the persons described in paragraph (a)(1)-(6) a copy of the trust instrument and a notice informing those persons of the trust's existence, of the trustee's name and address, and of the time allowed for commencing a proceeding. Notice given to some but not all of the persons described in paragraph (a)(1)-(6) is effective only as to the persons or persons receiving such notice.

(c) Process must issue to the following persons if not petitioners:

(1) all trustees of the trust that was revocable at the settlor's death;

(2) all persons designated as beneficiaries in the trust that was revocable at the settlor's death;

(3) all distributees of the settlor, unless the court dispenses with such process;

(4) the administrator of the settlor's estate, if any;

(5) the executor or executors named in and the beneficiaries under the will of the settlor admitted to probate or offered for probate in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(6) the trustee of a trust to which a disposition was validly made by the will of the settlor duly admitted to probate or offered for probate in a court of competent jurisdiction;

(7) the attorney general if the trust that was revocable at the settlor's death is a charitable trust; and

(8) such other persons as the court in its discretion may determine.

(d) In any proceeding concerning the validity of a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death, the burden of proof on the issue of the settlor's capacity, due execution, the existence of undue influence, and the existence of fraud shall be on the person or persons seeking to challenge the validity of the trust instrument.

(e) Upon the death of the settlor of a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death, the trustee may proceed to distribute the trust property in accordance with the terms of the trust. The trustee is not subject to liability for doing so unless:

(1) the trustee knows of a pending judicial proceeding contesting the validity of the trust;

or

(2) a potential contestant has notified the trustee of a possible judicial proceeding to contest the trust and a judicial proceeding is commenced within 60 days after the contestant sent the notification.

(f) A beneficiary of a trust that is determined to have been invalid is liable to return any distribution received.

(g) Where applicable, this section shall apply to a trust contributor who is not a settlor.

PART 7. OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

§7-A-7.1. Accepting or declining trusteeship of a lifetime trust.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), a person designated as trustee of a lifetime trust accepts the trusteeship:

(1) by complying with the execution requirements of section 7-A-4.2-A(c), or

(2) by substantially complying with a method of acceptance provided in the terms of the trust; or

(3) if the terms of the trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms is not expressly made exclusive, by accepting delivery of the trust property, exercising powers or performing duties as trustee, or otherwise indicating acceptance of the trusteeship.

(b) A person designated as trustee of a lifetime trust who has not yet accepted the trusteeship may reject the trusteeship. A designated trustee of a lifetime trust who does not accept the trusteeship within a reasonable time after knowing of the designation and knowing of the occurrence of the event that makes the designation effective is deemed to have rejected the trusteeship.

(c) A person designated as trustee of a lifetime trust, without accepting the trusteeship, may:

(1) act to preserve the trust property if, within a reasonable time after acting, the person sends a rejection of the trusteeship to the settlor or, if the settlor is dead or lacks capacity, to a qualified beneficiary; and

(2) inspect or investigate trust property to determine potential liability under environmental or other law or for any other purpose.

§7-A-7.2. Trustee's bond.

(a) Except as provided in SCPA 710(2) and by paragraph (c), a trustee shall give bond to secure performance of the trustee's duties only if the court finds that a bond is needed to protect the interests of the beneficiaries or is required by the terms of the trust and the court has not dispensed with the requirement.

(b) The court may specify the amount of a bond, its liabilities, and whether sureties are necessary. The court may modify or terminate a bond at any time.

(c) A trust company, as defined by Banking law section 2(2), any bank authorized to exercise fiduciary powers and any national bank having a principal, branch or trust office in this state and duly authorized to exercise fiduciary powers need not give a bond unless a bond is expressly required of the trust company or bank by the terms of the trust.

§7-A-7.3. Co-trustees.

(a) Co-trustees who are unable to reach a unanimous decision with respect to the exercise of a joint power may act by majority decision.

(b) If a vacancy occurs in a co-trusteeship, the remaining co-trustees may continue to act as trustees.

(c) A co-trustee must participate in carrying out the trustee's duties and in exercising joint powers unless the co-trustee is unavailable to do so because of absence, illness, disqualification under other law, or other temporary incapacity or the co-trustee has properly delegated the performance of the duty or exercise of the joint power to an agent or another trustee pursuant to section 8.7.

(d) If a co-trustee is either unwilling to perform duties or exercise joint powers or is unavailable to perform duties or exercise joint powers because of absence, illness,

disqualification under other law, or other temporary incapacity, and prompt action is necessary to achieve the purposes of the trust or to avoid injury to the trust property, the remaining co-trustee or a majority of the remaining co-trustees may act.

(e) The rules for delegation by a trustee to another trustee are provided in section 8.7(e).

(f) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h), a trustee who does not join in an action of another trustee is not liable for the action if the trustee is unavailable to join in the action due to absence, illness, disqualification under other law or other temporary incapacity, or if the trustee has properly delegated the performance of the action pursuant to section 8.7.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (h), a dissenting trustee who joins in carrying out a decision of a majority of the trustees and who notified in writing any co-trustee of the dissent at or before the time of the carrying out the decision is not liable for the consequences of the majority decision.

(h) A trustee is not excused from liability for failing to exercise reasonable care to:

(1) prevent a co-trustee from committing a breach of trust; and

(2) compel a co-trustee to redress a breach of trust.

(i) For purposes of this section, a joint power includes a power in a trustee to invade trust principal under section 7-A-8.19 or under the terms of the dispositive instrument.

(j) Cross-reference. See section 7-B-5.1(excluded co-trustee)

§7-A-7.3-A. Application to excluded co-trustee.

(a) If the terms of the trust confer upon a co-trustee, to the exclusion of another co-trustee, the power to take certain actions with respect to the trust, including the power to direct or prevent certain actions of the trustees, the duties and liabilities of the excluded trustee are as follows:

(1) If the terms of the governing instrument confer upon the co-trustee the power to direct certain actions of the excluded trustee, the excluded trustee must act in accordance with the direction and shall have no duty to act in the absence of such direction and is not liable, individually or as a fiduciary, for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from compliance with the direction unless compliance with the direction constitutes willful misconduct on the part of the directed co-trustee;

(2) If the terms of the governing instrument confer upon the co-trustee exclusive authority to exercise any power, the excluded trustee is not liable, individually or as a fiduciary, for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from the action taken by the co-trustee in the exercise of the power; and

(3) The excluded trustee has no duty to monitor the conduct of the co-trustee, provide advice to the co-trustee or consult with or request directions from the co-trustee. The excluded trustee is not required to give notice to any beneficiary of any action taken or not taken by the co-trustee whether or not the excluded trustee agrees with the result. Administrative actions taken by the excluded trustee for the purpose of implementing directions of the co-trustee, including confirming that the directions of the co-trustee have been carried out, do not constitute monitoring of the co-trustee nor do they constitute participation in decisions within the scope of the co-trustee's authority.

(b) The co-trustee holding the power to take certain actions with respect to the trust shall be liable to the beneficiaries with respect to the exercise of the power as if the excluded trustee were not in office and shall have the exclusive obligation to account to the beneficiaries and defend any action brought by the beneficiaries with respect to the exercise of the power.

§7-A-7.4. Vacancy in trusteeship; appointment of successor.

(a) A vacancy in a trusteeship occurs if:

(1) a person designated as trustee rejects the trusteeship;

(2) a person designated as trustee cannot be identified or does not exist;

(3) a trustee resigns;

(4) a trustee is disqualified or removed;

(5) a trustee dies; or

(6) a guardian is appointed for an individual serving as trustee;

(7) a trust instrument so provides.

(b) If one or more co-trustees remain in office, a vacancy in a trusteeship need not be filled. A vacancy in a trusteeship must be filled if the trust has no remaining trustee. If for any reason the trust has no remaining trustee, the trust estate immediately vests in the supreme court or surrogate's court, as the case may be, unless the settlor provides otherwise.

(c) A vacancy in a trusteeship of a lifetime noncharitable trust that is required to be filled must be filled in the following order of priority:

(1) by a person designated in the terms of the trust to act as successor trustee;

(2) by a person appointed by unanimous agreement of the qualified beneficiaries; or

(3) by a person appointed by the court.

(d) A vacancy in a trusteeship of a lifetime charitable trust that is required to be filled must be filled in the following order of priority:

(1) by a person designated in the terms of the trust to act as successor trustee;

(2) by a person selected by the charitable organizations expressly designated to receive distributions under the terms of the trust if the attorney general concurs in the selection; or

(3) by a person appointed by the court.

(e) A vacancy in a trusteeship of a testamentary trust that is required to be filled shall be filled pursuant to SCPA 706 or 1502 by the court having jurisdiction of the decedent's estate.

(f) Whether or not a vacancy in a trusteeship exists or is required to be filled, the court may appoint an additional trustee as provided in SCPA 1502.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the application of SCPA 706 and any other application of SCPA 1502.

§7-A-7.4-A. Suspension of powers of trustee in war service.

(a) Whenever a trustee of an express trust is engaged in war service, as defined in this section, such trustee or any other person interested in the trust estate may present a petition to the supreme court or the surrogate's court, as the case may be, to suspend the powers of such trustee while he is so engaged and until the further order of the court, and if the suspension of such trustee will leave no person acting as trustee or leave a beneficiary of such trust as the only acting trustee thereof, the petition must pray for the appointment of a successor trustee, unless a successor has been named in the trust instrument and is not engaged in war service or is not for any other reason unable or unwilling to act as such trustee.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a trustee is engaged in war service in any of the following cases:

(1) If the trustee is a member of the armed forces of the United States or of any of its allies, or if the trustee has been accepted for such service and is awaiting induction.

(2) If the trustee is engaged in any work abroad in connection with a governmental agency of the United States or with the American Red Cross Society or any other body with similar objectives.

(3) If the trustee is interned in any enemy country or is in a foreign country or a possession or dependency of the United States and is unable to return to this state.

(4) If the trustee is a member of the Merchant Marine or similar service.

(c) Where the application is made by a trustee engaged in war service, notice shall be given to such persons and in such manner as the court may direct. Where the application is made by any other person interested in the trust estate and the trustee is in the armed forces of the United States, notice shall be given to such trustee in such manner as the court may direct. In every other case, where the application is made by a person other than the trustee, notice thereof shall be given to such persons and in such manner as the court may direct.

(d) Upon the filing of the petition and proof of service of notice prescribed in paragraph (c), the court may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, suspend the trustee engaged in war service from the exercise of all of the trustee's powers and duties while engaged in such service and until the further order of the court. The order may further provide that the remaining trustee or, if there is none, the successor named in the trust instrument or appointed by the court may exercise all of the powers and be subject to all of the duties of the original trustee.

(e) The successor trustee shall be limited to commissions as computed under SCPA 2308 or 2309, whichever is applicable, upon income received and disbursed and upon principal disbursed. Commissions may also be allowed under 2308 or 2309 upon rents if the trustee is authorized or required to collect the rents of and manage real property. In case of the resignation or removal of the suspended trustee, or in the event of such trustee's death, the foregoing basis for computing the commissions shall not apply and the trustee's commissions shall be computed in the same manner as those of any other trustee.

(f) When the suspended trustee ceases to be engaged in war service the trustee may, upon application to the court and upon such notice as the court may direct, be reinstated as trustee if any of the duties of such office remain unexecuted. If the suspended trustee is reinstated the court shall thereupon remove the trustee's successor and make such other order as justice requires, but such removal shall not bar the successor from subsequently qualifying as a trustee if for any reason it thereafter becomes necessary to appoint a trustee.

§7-A-7.5. Resignation of trustee.

(a) A trustee may resign:

(1) upon at least 30 days' notice to (i) the trust contributor and all co-trustees in the case of a revocable trust or (ii) the qualified beneficiaries and all co-trustees, in the case of any other trust; or

(2) with the approval of the court.

(b) In approving a resignation, the court may issue orders and impose conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of the trust property.

(c) Any liability of a resigning trustee or of any sureties on the trustee's bond for acts or omissions of the trustee is not discharged or affected by the trustee's resignation.

(d) The resignation of a trustee of a testamentary trust shall not be effective until the trustee provides written notice of such resignation to the court that has taken jurisdiction over the trust.

§7-A-7.6. Removal of trustee.

(a) In addition to any provision for removal in the trust instrument, the settlor, a co-trustee, or a beneficiary may request the court to remove a trustee, or a trustee may be removed by the court on its own initiative.

(b) The court may remove a trustee if:

(1) the trustee has committed a serious breach of trust;

(2) lack of cooperation among co-trustees substantially impairs the administration of the trust;

(3) because of unfitness, unwillingness, or persistent failure of the trustee to administer the trust effectively, the court determines that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of the beneficiaries; or

(4) there has been a substantial change of circumstances or removal is requested by all of the qualified beneficiaries, provided that the court finds that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of all of the beneficiaries and is not inconsistent with the purposes of the trust, and a suitable co-trustee or successor trustee is available. A corporate reorganization is presumptively not a substantial change of circumstances.

(c) Pending a final decision on a request to remove a trustee, or in lieu of or in addition to removing a trustee, the court may order such appropriate relief under section 7-A-10.1(b) as may be necessary to protect the trust property or the interests of the beneficiaries.

(d) For purposes of this section, “court” shall refer to the supreme court and the surrogate’s court.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the application of SCPA 711, 712, 713 and 719.

§7-A-7.7. Delivery of property by former trustee.

(a) Unless a co-trustee remains in office or the court otherwise orders, and until the trust property is delivered to a successor trustee or other person entitled to it, a trustee who has

resigned or been removed has the duties of a trustee and the powers necessary to protect the trust property.

(b) A trustee who has resigned or been removed shall proceed expeditiously to deliver the trust property within the trustee's possession (subject to a reasonable reserve for the expenses of such trustee's accounting) to the co-trustee, successor trustee, or other person entitled to it.

§7-A-7.8. Compensation of trustee.

The rules for compensating a trustee are provided in SCPA 2308 through 2313.

§7-A-7.9. Reimbursement of expenses.

(a) A trustee is entitled to be reimbursed out of the trust property, with interest, if appropriate, at a reasonable rate, for:

(1) expenses that were properly incurred in the administration of the trust; and

(2) to the extent necessary to prevent unjust enrichment of the trust property, expenses that were not properly incurred in the administration of the trust.

(b) An advance by the trustee of money for the protection of the trust property gives rise to a lien against trust property to secure reimbursement with reasonable interest.

§7-A-7.10. Accounting by trustee in supreme court.

Any proceeding for an accounting or other relief brought by a trustee or by a substituted or successor trustee may be commenced by such notice to the beneficiaries of the trust as the supreme court may direct.

PART 8. DUTIES AND POWERS OF TRUSTEE

§7-A-8.1. Duty to administer trust.

The trustee shall administer the trust in good faith, in accordance with its terms and purposes, and in accordance with this article and other applicable law.

§7-A-8.2. Duty of loyalty.

(a) As between a trustee and the beneficiaries, the duty of loyalty requires that a trustee shall administer the trust solely in the interests of the beneficiaries.

(b) Subject to the rights of persons dealing with or assisting the trustee as provided in section 7-A-10.11, a sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the investment or management of trust property entered into by the trustee for the trustee's own personal account or which is otherwise affected by a conflict between the trustee's fiduciary and personal interests is a breach of the duty of loyalty and voidable by a qualified beneficiary unless:

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

(2) the transaction was approved by the court;

(3) the qualified beneficiary did not commence a judicial proceeding within the time allowed by section 7-A-10.5;

(4) the qualified beneficiary consented to the trustee's conduct, ratified the transaction, or released the trustee in compliance with section 7-A-10.8; or

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

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

(1) the trustee's spouse;

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

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

(4) a corporation or other person or enterprise in which the trustee, or a person described in subparagraph (1), (2) or (3), or a person that owns a significant interest in the trustee, has an interest that might affect the trustee's best judgment.

(d) A transaction between a trustee and a qualified beneficiary that does not concern trust property but that occurs during the existence of the trust, and which is outside the ordinary course of the trustee's business or on terms and conditions substantially less favorable than those the trustee generally offers customers similarly situated, is voidable by the qualified beneficiary unless the trustee establishes that the transaction was fair to the beneficiary.

(e) A transaction not concerning trust property in which the trustee engages in the trustee's individual capacity is affected by a conflict between personal and fiduciary interests if the transaction concerns an opportunity properly belonging to the trust. Such transaction is a breach of the duty of loyalty and is voidable by a qualified beneficiary, subject to the exceptions in paragraphs (b)(1)-(5).

(f) 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. 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.

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

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

(2) payment of reasonable compensation to the trustee;

(3) a transaction between a trustee and another trustee of another trust or decedent's estate or guardianship of which the trustee is a fiduciary or in which a beneficiary has an interest;

(4) a deposit of trust money in a bank, banking department or insured depository institution operated by the trustee or an affiliate; or

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

(h) 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.

(i) Cross reference. See section 7-A-10.1 (providing other remedies for a breach of trust) and section 7-A-10.2(b)(2) (trustee's liability may require restoration of trust property).

§7-A-8.3. Duty of impartiality.

If a trust has two or more beneficiaries, the trustee has the duty to act impartially in investing, managing, distributing and otherwise administering the trust property, giving due regard to the beneficiaries' respective interests.

§7-A-8.4. Duty of prudent administration.

(a) A trustee has the duty to administer the trust as a prudent person would, by considering the purposes, terms, distributional requirements, and other circumstances of the trust. In satisfying this standard, the trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution.

(b) Cross-reference. See section 11-2.3 (duties under prudent investor act).

§7-A-8.5. Duty regarding costs of administration.

In administering a trust, the trustee has a duty to incur only costs that are reasonable in relation to the trust property, the purposes of the trust, and the skills of the trustee taking into account sections 7-A-8.7 to the extent those sections apply.

§7-A-8.6. Duty to exercise trustee's special skills and expertise.

A trustee who has represented to the settlor that such trustee has special skills (other than special investment skills) or expertise, shall use those special skills or expertise, subject to the rules governing trustees with special investment skills provided in section 11-2.3(b)(6).

§7-A-8.7. Powers and duties regarding delegation by trustee to agent or another trustee.

(a) A trustee may delegate to an agent duties and powers that a prudent trustee could properly delegate under the circumstances. The trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution in:

(1) selecting an agent suitable to exercise the delegated function, taking into account the nature and value of the assets subject to such delegation and the expertise of the agent;

(2) establishing the scope and terms of the delegation, consistent with the purposes of the governing instrument;

(3) periodically reviewing the agent's exercise of the delegated function and compliance with the scope and terms of the delegation;

(4) taking any appropriate action based on the trustee's review; and

(5) controlling the overall cost by reason of the delegation.

(b) In performing a delegated function, an agent owes a duty to the trustee and the beneficiaries to comply with the scope and terms of the delegation and to exercise the delegated function with reasonable care, skill and caution. An attempted exoneration of the agent from liability for failure to meet such duty is contrary to public policy and void.

(c) A trustee who complies with paragraph (a) is not liable for an action of the agent to whom the function was delegated.

(d) By accepting a delegation of duties or powers from the trustee of a trust that is subject to the law of this State, an agent submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of New York.

(e) A trustee may delegate duties and powers to a co-trustee that a prudent trustee could properly delegate under the circumstances.

(1) In making a delegation under this paragraph, the trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution in:

(A) selecting a trustee suitable to exercise the delegated function;

(B) establishing the scope and terms of the delegation consistent with the purposes of the governing instrument; and

(C) periodically reviewing the trustee's exercise of the delegated function and compliance with the scope and terms of the delegation.

(2) A trustee who complies with paragraph (e)(1) is not liable for an action of the trustee to whom the function was delegated.

(3) Unless a delegation was irrevocable, a trustee may revoke a delegation previously made under this paragraph (e).

§7-A-8.9. Duty to control and protect trust property.

A trustee has the duty to take reasonable steps to take control of and protect the trust property.

§7-A-8.10. Duty regarding recordkeeping and identification of trust property.

(a) A trustee has the duty to keep adequate records of the administration of the trust.

(b) A trustee has the duty to keep trust property separate from the trustee's own property.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) or elsewhere in this article, a trustee has the duty to cause the trust property to be designated as held in the trustee's capacity as trustee so that the interest of the trustee, to the extent capable of registration, appears in records maintained by a party other than a trustee or beneficiary.

(d) If the trustee may invest as a whole the property in which the trustee has interests under two or more trust instruments, the trustee has the duty to maintain records clearly indicating the respective interests of the trustee under each trust instrument.

(e) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, this section shall not be construed to abridge in any way any duties imposed, or any powers conferred, upon a trustee under any other provision of this chapter, including without limitation under section 11-1.6.

§7-A-8.11. Duty to enforce and defend claims.

A trustee has the duty to take reasonable steps to enforce claims of the trustee in the trustee's capacity as such and to defend claims against the trustee in such capacity.

§7-A-8.12. Duty to collect trust property.

A trustee shall take reasonable steps to compel a former trustee or other person to deliver trust property to the trustee, and to redress a breach of trust known to the trustee to have been committed by a former trustee.

§7-A-8.13. Duty to inform and report.

(a) Unless unreasonable under the circumstances, a trustee has the duty to promptly respond to a beneficiary's request for information related to the administration of a specifically identified trust in which the beneficiary has an interest, including a report containing the information referred to in paragraph (c).

(b) A trustee:

(1) upon request of a beneficiary, has the duty to promptly furnish to the beneficiary a copy of the terms of the trust that describe or affect the beneficiary's interest;

(2) within 60 days after accepting a trusteeship or if later, 60 days after the effective date of enactment of this article, has the duty to notify the qualified beneficiaries of the acceptance and of the trustee's name, address, and telephone number;

(3) within 60 days after the date the trustee acquires knowledge of the creation of an irrevocable trust, or the date the trustee acquires knowledge that a formerly revocable trust has become irrevocable, whether by the death of the settlor or otherwise, or if later, 60 days after the effective date of enactment of this article, the trustee has the duty to notify the qualified beneficiaries of the trust's existence, of the identity of the settlor or settlors, of the right to request a copy of the trust instrument, and of the right to a trustee's report as provided in paragraph (c); and

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

(c) A trustee has the duty to send to current recipients or permissible recipients of trust income or principal, and to other qualified or nonqualified beneficiaries who request it, at least annually and at the termination of the trust, a report of the trust property, liabilities, receipts, and disbursements, including the source and amount of the trustee's compensation, a listing of the trust assets and, if feasible, their respective market values. Upon a vacancy in a trusteeship, unless a co-trustee remains in office, a report must be sent to the qualified beneficiaries by the former trustee. A personal representative or guardian may send the qualified beneficiaries a report on behalf of a deceased or incapacitated trustee.

(d) A beneficiary may waive the right to a trustee's report or other information otherwise required to be furnished under this section. A beneficiary, with respect to future reports and other information, may withdraw a waiver previously given.

(e) Paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) do not apply to a trustee who accepted a trusteeship or was issued letters of trusteeship before the effective date of this article, to an irrevocable trust created before the effective date of this article, or to a revocable trust that becomes irrevocable before the effective date of this article.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the application of SCPA 2102(1), 2309(4) and 2312(6).

(g) Cross-reference. See §7-A-6.3 (Rights and duties in revocable trusts).

§7-A-8.14. Duty regarding discretionary powers.

(a) Notwithstanding the breadth of discretion granted to a trustee in the terms of the trust, including the use of such terms as “absolute”, “sole”, or “uncontrolled”, the trustee has the duty to exercise a discretionary power in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust.

(b) The trustee shall not be compelled to exercise the trustee’s discretion under paragraph (a) in such a way that would jeopardize a beneficiary’s eligibility for, or receipt of, public benefits or both.

(c) The rules that address the exercise of discretionary powers by a trustee-beneficiary are set forth in section 10-10.1.

§7-A-8.15. General powers of trustee.

(a) A trustee, without authorization by the court, may exercise:

(1) powers conferred by the terms of the trust; and

(2) except as limited by the terms of the trust, court order or decree or other applicable

law:

(A) all powers over the trust property which an unmarried competent owner has over individually owned property;

(B) any other powers appropriate to achieve the proper investment, management, and distribution of the trust property; and

(C) any other powers conferred by this article.

(b) The court having jurisdiction of the trust may authorize the trustee to exercise any power which in the judgment of the court is necessary for the proper administration of the trust.

(c) The exercise of a power is subject to the fiduciary duties prescribed by this chapter.

§7-A-8.16. Specific powers of trustee.

Without limiting the authority conferred, or the restrictions imposed, by section 7-A-8.15, a trustee may:

(1) collect trust property and accept or reject additions to the trust property from a settlor or any other person;

(2) acquire or sell trust property at public or private sale, and on such terms as in the opinion of the trustee will be most advantageous to those interested therein;

(3) exchange, partition, or otherwise change the character of trust property;

(4) deposit trust money in an account in a bank or other insured depository institution.

(5) borrow money, with or without security, and mortgage or pledge trust property for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust;

(6) with respect to an interest in a proprietorship (and subject to SCPA 2108), partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, or other form of business or enterprise, continue the business or other enterprise and take any action that may be taken by

shareholders, members, or property owners, including merging, dissolving, or otherwise changing the form of business organization or contributing additional capital;

(7) with respect to stocks or other securities held as a trustee, exercise the rights of an absolute owner, including the right to:

(A) vote, or give proxies to vote, with or without power of substitution, or enter into or continue a voting trust agreement;

(B) employ a financial institution as custodian of any such stock or other securities as in the same manner as authorized for a fiduciary in section 11-1.1(b)(9);

(C) cause any such stock or other securities to be registered and held in the name of a nominee in the same manner as authorized for a fiduciary in section 11-1.1(b)(10);

(D) cause any such stock or other securities to be deposited in the same manner as authorized for a fiduciary in sections 11-1.8 and 11-1.9;

(E) employ a broker-dealer as a custodian of any such stock or other securities and to register such securities in the name of the such broker-dealer in the same manner as authorized for a fiduciary in section 11-1.10;

(F) pay calls, assessments, and other sums chargeable or accruing against the securities, in the same manner as authorized for a fiduciary in section 11-1.1(b)(15); and

(G) sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights, participate in foreclosures, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers or liquidations, and consent to corporate sales, leases and encumbrances in the same manner as authorized for a fiduciary in section 11-1.1(b)(16).

(8) with respect to repairs and other actions;

(A) for an interest in real property, construct, or make ordinary or extraordinary repairs to, alterations to, or improvements in, buildings or other structures, demolish improvements, raze

existing or erect new party walls or buildings, subdivide or develop land, dedicate land to public use or grant public or private easements, and make or vacate plats and adjust boundaries;

(B) for an interest in tangible personal property, make repairs to, conserve or improve such property.

(9) enter into a lease for any purpose as lessor or lessee, including a lease or other arrangement for exploration and removal of natural resources, with or without the option to purchase or renew, for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust;

(10) grant an option involving a sale, lease, or other disposition of trust property or acquire an option for the acquisition of property, including an option exercisable beyond the duration of the trust, and exercise an option so acquired;

(11) effect and keep in force fire, rent, title, liability casualty or other insurance to protect the property of the trust and to protect the trustee;

(12) abandon or decline to administer property of no value or of insufficient value to justify its collection or continued administration;

(13) with respect to possible liability for violation of environmental law:

(A) inspect or investigate property the trustee holds or has been asked to hold, or property owned or operated by an organization in which the trustee holds or has been asked to hold an interest, for the purpose of determining the application of environmental law with respect to the property;

(B) take action to prevent, abate, or otherwise remedy any actual or potential violation of any environmental law affecting property held directly or indirectly by the trustee, whether taken before or after the assertion of a claim or the initiation of governmental enforcement;

(C) decline to accept property into trust or disclaim any power with respect to property that is or may be burdened with liability for violation of environmental law;

(D) compromise claims against the trust which may be asserted for an alleged violation of environmental law; and

(E) pay the expense of any inspection, review, abatement, or remedial action to comply with environmental law;

(14) pay or contest any claim, settle a claim by or against the trust, and release, in whole or in part, a claim belonging to the trust;

(15) pay taxes, assessments, compensation of the trustee and of employees and agents of the trust, and other expenses incurred in the administration of the trust, including the reasonable expense of obtaining and continuing the trustee's bond and any reasonable counsel fees the trustee may necessarily incur;

(16) exercise elections with respect to federal, state, and local taxes;

(17) select a mode of payment under any employee benefit or retirement plan, annuity, or life insurance payable to the trustee, exercise rights thereunder, including exercise of the right to indemnification for expenses and against liabilities, and take appropriate action to collect the proceeds;

(18) make loans out of trust property, including loans to a beneficiary on terms and conditions the trustee considers to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances, and the trustee has a lien on future distributions for repayment of those loans;

(19) pledge trust property to guarantee loans made by others to the beneficiary;

(20) appoint a trustee to act in another jurisdiction with respect to real or tangible or personal trust property located in the other jurisdiction, confer upon the appointed trustee all of

the powers and duties of the appointing trustee, require that the appointed trustee furnish security, and remove any trustee so appointed;

(21) pay an amount distributable to a beneficiary who is under a legal disability by paying it directly to the beneficiary or applying it for the beneficiary's benefit, or by:

(A) paying it to the beneficiary's guardian;

(B) paying it to the beneficiary's custodian under New York's Uniform Transfers to Minors Act and, for that purpose, creating a custodianship pursuant to sections 7-6.5 and 7-6.6;

(C) if the amount is not in excess of \$10,000 paying the amount to an adult relative or other person having legal or physical care or custody of the beneficiary, to be expended on the beneficiary's behalf;

(D) managing it as a separate fund on the beneficiary's behalf, subject to the beneficiary's continuing right to withdraw the distribution; or

(E) if the sum payable to a patient in an institution in the state department of mental hygiene is not in excess of the amount which the director of the institution is authorized to receive under section 29.23 of the mental hygiene law, paying such sum to such director for use as provided in that section.

(22) on distribution of trust property or the division or termination of a trust, make distributions in cash, in kind valued at the fair market value of the property at the date of distribution, or partly in each, and make distributions in divided or undivided interests, allocate particular assets in proportionate or disproportionate shares, value the trust property for those purposes, and adjust for resulting differences in valuation;

(23) seek resolution of a dispute concerning the interpretation of the trust or its administration by mediation, arbitration, or other procedure for alternative dispute resolution;

(24) contest, compromise or otherwise settle any claim in favor of the trust or trustee or in favor of third persons and against the trust or trustee;

(25) sign and deliver contracts and other instruments that are useful to achieve or facilitate the exercise of the trustee's powers;

(26) on termination of the trust, exercise the powers appropriate to wind up the administration of the trust and distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to it;

(27) acquire the remaining undivided interest in the property of a trust in which the trustee, in the trustee's capacity, holds an undivided interest;

(28) invest and reinvest property of the trust under the provisions of the will, deed or other instrument or as otherwise provided by law;

(29) take possession of, collect the rents from and manage any property or any estate therein owned by the trustee;

(30) with respect to any mortgage on property owned by the trustee (A) continue the same upon and after the maturity, with or without renewal or extension, upon such terms as the trustee deems advisable; (B) foreclose, as an incident to collection of any bond or note, any mortgage securing such bond or note, and to purchase the mortgaged property or acquire the property by deed from the mortgagor in lieu of foreclosure;

(31) in the case of a successor or substitute trustee, succeed to all of the powers, duties and discretion of the original trustee, with respect to the trust, as were given to the original trustee unless the exercise of such powers, duties or discretion of the original fiduciary are expressly prohibited by the will, deed or other instrument to any successor or substituted fiduciary;

(32) hold the property of two or more trusts or parts of such trusts created by the same instrument as an undivided whole without separation as between such trusts or parts, provided that such separate trusts or parts shall have undivided interests and provided further that not such holding shall defer the vesting of any estate in possession or otherwise;

(33) invest as a whole the property in which the trustee has interests under two or more trusts instruments;

(34) employ and compensate persons deemed by the trustee needful to advise or assist in the proper administration of any trust including, but not limited to: agents, accountants, brokers, attorneys-at-law, attorneys-in-fact, real estate managers, rental agents, realtors, appraisers, and investment counsel, custodians and other professional advisors as reasonably may be required or desired in managing, protecting and investing any trust; and

(35) in addition to those expenses specifically provided for in this sub paragraph, to pay all other reasonable and proper expenses of administration from the property of the or trust, including the reasonable expense of obtaining and continuing the trustee's bond his bond and any reasonable counsel fees the trustee may necessarily incur.

§7-A-8.17. Duties and powers regarding distribution upon termination.

(a) Upon termination or partial termination of a trust, the trustee may send to the beneficiaries a proposal for distribution. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) hereof, the right of any beneficiary to object to the proposed distribution terminates if the beneficiary does not notify the trustee of an objection within 30 days after the proposal was sent but only if the proposal informed the beneficiary of the right to object and of the time allowed for objection.

(b) Upon the occurrence of an event terminating or partially terminating a trust, the trustee shall proceed expeditiously to distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to it,

subject to the right of the trustee to retain a reasonable reserve for the payment of debts, expenses, and taxes.

(c) A release by a beneficiary of a trustee from liability for breach of trust is invalid to the extent:

(1) it was induced by improper conduct of the trustee; or

(2) the beneficiary, at the time of the release, did not know of the beneficiary's rights or of the material facts relating to the breach.

§7-A-8.18. Power of trustee to pay income or principal to trust contributor as reimbursement for income taxes.

(a) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, the trustee, unless otherwise provided in the disposing instrument, may, from time to time pay to, or apply on behalf of, a trust contributor of such trust an amount equal to any income taxes on any portion of the trust income or trust principal of which such trust contributor is treated as the owner under Part 1 of Subchapter J of Subtitle 1 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the income tax is based on amounts allocated to trust income payment shall be made from trust income. If the income tax is based on amounts allocated to trust principal payment shall be made from trust principal.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), a trustee does not include a trust contributor unless the trust contributor has a power of revocation with respect to the trust.

(c) Paragraph (a) shall not apply if the application or the possibility of the application of paragraph (a) to any trust would reduce or eliminate a charitable deduction otherwise available to any person under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) Paragraph (a) shall not apply if the application or the possibility of the application of paragraph (a) to any trust would reduce or eliminate for any person a gift tax marital deduction or a gift tax annual exclusion under the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Paragraph (a) shall not apply if its application or possible application would reduce or eliminate a public benefit otherwise available to the trust contributor or to the trust contributor's spouse.

§7-A-8.19. Powers and duties regarding decanting.

(a) An authorized trustee with unlimited discretion to invade trust principal may appoint part or all of such principal to a trustee of an appointed trust for, and only for the benefit of, one, more than one or all of the current beneficiaries of the invaded trust (to the exclusion of any one or more of such current beneficiaries). The successor and remainder beneficiaries of such appointed trust may be one, more than one or all of the successor and remainder beneficiaries of such invaded trust (to the exclusion of any one, more than one or all of such successor and remainder beneficiaries).

(1) An authorized trustee exercising the power under this paragraph may grant a discretionary power of appointment as defined in paragraph (b) of section 10-3.4 (including a presently exercisable power of appointment) in the appointed trust to one or more of the current beneficiaries of the invaded trust, provided that the beneficiary granted a power to appoint could receive the principal outright under the terms of the invaded trust.

(2) If the authorized trustee grants a power of appointment under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, the granted power may only exclude as permissible appointees one or more of the beneficiary, the creator, or the

creator's spouse, or any of the estates, creditors, or creditors of the estates of the beneficiary, the creator or the creator's spouse.

(3) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph, the appointed trust may grant any power of appointment included in the invaded trust provided such power has the same class of permissible appointees as the power of appointment in the invaded trust and is exercisable in the same fashion as the power of appointment in the invaded trust.

(4) If the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the invaded trust are described by a class, the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the appointed trust may include present or future members of such class.

(b) An authorized trustee with the power to invade trust principal but without unlimited discretion may appoint part or all of the principal of the trust to a trustee of an appointed trust, provided that the current beneficiaries of the appointed trust shall be the same as the current beneficiaries of the invaded trust and the successor and remainder beneficiaries of the appointed trust shall be the same as the successor and remainder beneficiaries of the invaded trust.

(1) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph, the appointed trust shall include the same language authorizing the trustee to distribute the income or invade the principal of the appointed trust as in the invaded trust.

(2) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph to extend the term of the appointed trust beyond the term of the invaded trust, for any period after the invaded trust would have otherwise terminated under the provisions of the invaded trust, the appointed trust, in addition to the language required to be included in the appointed trust pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, may also include language providing the trustees with unlimited discretion to invade the principal of the appointed trust during such extended term.

(3) If the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the invaded trust are described by a class, the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the appointed trust shall include present or future members of such class.

(4) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph and if the invaded trust grants a power of appointment to a beneficiary of the trust, the appointed trust shall grant such power of appointment in the appointed trust and the class of permissible appointees shall be the same as in the invaded trust.

(c) An exercise of the power to invade trust principal under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall be considered the exercise of a special power of appointment as defined in section 10-3.2.

(d) The appointed trust to which an authorized trustee appoints the assets of the invaded trust may have a term that is longer than the term set forth in the invaded trust, including, but not limited to, a term measured by the lifetime of a current beneficiary.

(e) If an authorized trustee has unlimited discretion to invade the principal of a trust and the same trustee or another trustee has the power to invade principal under the trust instrument which power is not subject to unlimited discretion, such authorized trustee having unlimited discretion may exercise the power of appointment under paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) An authorized trustee may exercise the power to appoint in favor of an appointed trust under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section whether or not there is a current need to invade principal under the terms of the invaded trust.

(g) An authorized trustee exercising the power under this section has a fiduciary duty to exercise the power in the best interests of one or more proper objects of the exercise of the power and as a prudent person would exercise the power under the prevailing circumstances. The

authorized trustee may not exercise the power under this section if there is substantial evidence of a contrary intent of the creator and it cannot be established that the creator would be likely to have changed such intention under the circumstances existing at the time of the exercise of the power. The provisions of the invaded trust alone are not to be viewed as substantial evidence of a contrary intent of the creator unless the invaded trust expressly prohibits the exercise of the power in the manner intended by the authorized trustee.

(h) Unless the authorized trustee provides otherwise:

(1) The appointment of all of the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust to an appointed trust shall include subsequently discovered assets of the invaded trust and undistributed principal of the invaded trust acquired after the appointment to the appointed trust; and

(2) The appointment of part but not all of the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust to an appointed trust shall not include subsequently discovered assets belonging to the invaded trust and principal paid to or acquired by the invaded trust after the appointment to the appointed trust; such assets shall remain the assets of the invaded trust.

(i) The exercise of the power to appoint to an appointed trust under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall be evidenced by an instrument in writing, signed, dated and acknowledged by the authorized trustee. The exercise of the power shall be effective thirty days after the date of service of the instrument as specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, unless the persons entitled to notice consent in writing to a sooner effective date.

(1) An authorized trustee may exercise the power authorized by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section without the consent of the creator, or of the persons interested in the invaded trust,

and without court approval, provided that the authorized trustee may seek court approval for the exercise with notice to all persons interested in the invaded trust.

(2) A copy of the instrument exercising the power and a copy of each of the invaded trust and the appointed trust shall be delivered (A) to the creator, if living, of the invaded trust, (B) to any person having the right, pursuant to the terms of the invaded trust, to remove or replace the authorized trustee exercising the power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, and (C) to any persons interested in the invaded trust and the appointed trust (or, in the case of any persons interested in the trust, to any guardian of the property, conservator or personal representative of any such person or the parent or person with whom any such minor person resides), by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal delivery or in any other manner directed by the court having jurisdiction over the invaded trust.

(3) The instrument exercising the power shall state whether the appointment is of all the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust or a part but not all the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust and if a part, the approximate percentage of the value of the principal of the invaded trust that is the subject of the appointment.

(4) A person interested in the invaded trust may object to the trustee's exercise of the power under this section by serving a written notice of objection upon the trustee prior to the effective date of the exercise of the power. The failure to object shall not constitute a consent.

(5) The receipt of a copy of the instrument exercising the power shall not affect the right of any person interested in the invaded trust to compel the authorized trustee who exercised the power under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section to account for such exercise and shall not foreclose any such interested person from objecting to an account or compelling a trustee to account. Whether the exercise of a power under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section begins the

running of the statute of limitations on an action to compel a trustee to account shall be based on all the facts and circumstances of the situation.

(6) A copy of the instrument exercising the power shall be kept with the records of the invaded trust and the original shall be filed in the court having jurisdiction over the invaded trust. Where a trustee of an inter vivos trust exercises the power and the trust has not been the subject of a proceeding in the surrogate's court, no filing is required. The instrument shall state that in certain circumstances the appointment will begin the running of the statute of limitations that will preclude persons interested in the invaded trust from compelling an accounting by the trustees after the expiration of a given time.

(7) Prior to the effective date as provided herein, a trustee may revoke the exercise of the power to invade to a new trust. Where a trustee has served notice of the exercise of the power pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the trustee shall serve notice of the revocation of the exercise of the power to persons interested in the invaded trust and the appointed trust by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal delivery or in any other manner directed by the court having jurisdiction over the invaded trust. Where the notice of the exercise of the power was filed with the court, the trustee shall file the notice of revocation of the exercise of the power with such court.

(j) This section shall not be construed to abridge the right of any trustee to appoint property in further trust that arises under the terms of the governing instrument of a trust or under any other provision of law or under common law, or as directed by any court having jurisdiction over the trust.

(k) Nothing in this section is intended to create or imply a duty to exercise a power to invade principal, and no inference of impropriety shall be made as a result of an authorized trustee not exercising the power conferred under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(l) A power authorized by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section may be exercised, subject to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section, unless expressly prohibited by the terms of the governing instrument, but a general prohibition of the amendment or revocation of the invaded trust or a provision that constitutes a spendthrift provision shall not preclude the exercise of a power under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(m) An authorized trustee may not exercise a power authorized by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section to effect any of the following:

(1) To reduce, limit or modify any beneficiary's current right to a mandatory distribution of income or principal, a mandatory annuity or unitrust interest, a right to withdraw a percentage of the value of the trust or a right to withdraw a specified dollar amount, provided that such mandatory right has come into effect with respect to the beneficiary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, but subject to the other limitations in this section, an authorized trustee may exercise a power authorized by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section to appoint to an appointed trust that is a supplemental needs trust that conforms to the provisions of section 7-A-4.4-A;

(2) To decrease or indemnify against a trustee's liability or exonerate a trustee from liability for failure to exercise reasonable care, diligence and prudence;

(3) To eliminate a provision granting another person the right to remove or replace the authorized trustee exercising the power under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section unless a court having jurisdiction over the trust specifies otherwise;

(4) To make a binding and conclusive fixation of the value of any asset for purposes of distribution, allocation or otherwise; or

(5) To jeopardize (A) the deduction or exclusion originally claimed with respect to any contribution to the invaded trust that qualified for the annual exclusion under section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, the marital deduction under section 2056(a) or 2523(a) of the internal revenue code, or the charitable deduction under section 170(a), 642(c), 2055(a) or 2522(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, (B) the qualification of a transfer as a direct skip under section 2642(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, or (C) any other specific tax benefit for which a contribution originally qualified for income, gift, estate, or generation-skipping transfer tax purposes under the internal revenue code.

(n) An authorized trustee shall consider the tax implications of the exercise of the power under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(o) An authorized trustee may not exercise a power described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section in violation of the limitations under sections 9-1.1, 10-8.1 and 10-8.2, and any such exercise shall void the entire exercise of such power.

(p) (1) Unless a court otherwise directs, an authorized trustee may not exercise a power authorized by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section to change the provisions regarding the determination of the compensation of any trustee; the commissions or other compensation payable to the trustees of the invaded trust may continue to be paid to the trustees of the appointed trust during the term of the appointed trust and shall be determined in the same manner as in the invaded trust.

(2) No trustee shall receive any paying commission or other compensation for appointing of property from the invaded trust to an appointed trust pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(q) Unless the invaded trust expressly provides otherwise, this section applies to:

(1) any trust governed by the laws of this state, including a trust whose governing law has been changed to the laws of this state; and

(2) any trust that has a trustee who is an individual domiciled in this state or a trustee which is an entity having an office in this state, provided that a majority of the trustees select this state as the location for the primary administration of the trust by an instrument in writing, signed and acknowledged by a majority of the trustees. The instrument exercising this selection shall be kept with the records of the invaded trust.

(r) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "appointed trust" means an irrevocable trust which receives principal from an invaded trust under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section including a new trust created by the creator of the invaded trust or by the trustees, in that capacity, of the invaded trust.

(2) The term "authorized trustee" means, as to an invaded trust, any trustee or trustees with authority to pay trust principal to or for one or more current beneficiaries other than (i) the creator, or (ii) a beneficiary to whom income or principal must be paid currently or in the future, or who is or will become eligible to receive a distribution of income or principal in the discretion of the trustee (other than by the exercise of a power of appointment held in a non-fiduciary capacity).

(3) The term "current beneficiary or beneficiaries" means the person or persons (or as to a class, any person or persons who are or will become members of such class) to whom the

trustees may distribute principal at the time of the exercise of the power, provided however that the interest of a beneficiary to whom income, but not principal, may be distributed in the discretion of the trustee of the invaded trust may be continued in the appointed trust.

(4) The term "invade" shall mean the power to pay directly to the beneficiary of a trust or make application for the benefit of the beneficiary.

(5) The term "invaded trust" means any existing irrevocable inter vivos or testamentary trust whose principal is appointed under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

(6) The term "person or persons interested in the invaded trust" shall mean any person or persons upon whom service of process would be required in a proceeding for the judicial settlement of the account of the trustee, taking into account SCPA 315.

(7) The term "principal" shall include the income of the trust at the time of the exercise of the power that is not currently required to be distributed, including accrued and accumulated income.

(8) The term "unlimited discretion" means the unlimited right to distribute principal that is not modified in any manner. A power to pay principal that includes words such as best interests, welfare, comfort, or happiness shall not be considered a limitation or modification of the right to distribute principal.

(9) A trust contributor shall not be considered to be a beneficiary of an invaded or appointed trust by reason of the trustee's authority to pay trust income or principal to the creator pursuant to section 7-A-8.18 or by reason of the trustee's authority under the trust instrument or any other provision of law to pay or reimburse the trust contributor for any tax on trust income or trust principal that is payable by the trust contributor under the law imposing such tax or to pay any such tax directly to the taxing authorities.

(s) Cross-reference. For the exercise of the power under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section where there are multiple trustees, see sections 10-6.7 and 10-10.7.

§7-A-8.20. Duty when a resulting trust arises.

Subject to section 7-A-8.17, the trustee has the duty to distribute trust property to the settlor or the settlor's successors in interest when a resulting trust arises.

PART 9. NEW YORK UNIFORM DIRECTED TRUST ACT

§7-A-9.1. Short title. This part may be cited as the New York uniform directed trust act.

§7-A-9.2. Definitions. In this part:

(1) "Directed trust" means a trust for which the terms of the trust grant a power of direction.

(2) "Directed trustee" means a trustee that is subject to a trust director's power of direction.

(3) "Power of direction" means a power over a trust granted to a person by the terms of the trust to the extent the power is exercisable while the person is not then serving as a trustee. The term includes a power over the investment, management, or distribution of trust property or other matters of trust administration. The term excludes the powers described in section 7-A-9.4 (b).

(4) "Trust director" means a trust director as defined by section 7-A-1.3(28).

(5) "Willful misconduct" means willful misconduct as defined by section 7-A-1.3(31).

§7-A-9.3. Application; principal place of administration.

(a) This part applies to a trust, whenever created, that has its principal place of administration in this state, subject to the following rules:

(1) If the trust was created before the effective date of this article, this part applies only to a decision or action occurring on or after the effective date of this article.

(2) If the principal place of administration of the trust is changed to this state on or after the effective date of this article, this part applies only to a decision or action occurring on or after the date of the change.

(b) Without precluding other means to establish a sufficient connection with the designated jurisdiction in a directed trust, terms of the trust which designate the principal place of administration of the trust are valid and controlling if those terms satisfy the requirements of section 7-A-1.8(a).

§7-A-9.4. Exclusions.

(a) In this section, “power of appointment” means a power of appointment as defined by section 10-3.1(a).

(b) This part does not apply to a person who has a:

(1) power of appointment;

(2) power to appoint or remove a trustee or trust director;

(3) power of a trust contributor over a trust to the extent the trust contributor has a power to revoke the trust;

(4) power of a beneficiary over a trust to the extent the exercise or nonexercise of the power affects the beneficial interest of:

(A) the beneficiary; or

(B) another beneficiary represented by the beneficiary under SCPA 315 with respect to the exercise or nonexercise of the power; or

(5) power over a trust if:

(A) the terms of the trust provide that the power is held in a nonfiduciary capacity; and

(B) the power must be held in a nonfiduciary capacity to achieve the trust contributor's tax objectives under the Internal Revenue Code and regulations issued thereunder, as amended.

(c) A power granted to a person by the terms of the trust that would otherwise be a power of appointment is a power of direction if the terms of the trust impose fiduciary duties on that person's exercise of the power.

§7-A-9.5. Powers of trust director.

(a) The terms of a trust may grant to a trust director one or more powers of direction.

Such powers, the listing of which is not exclusive but illustrative, may include a power to:

(1) direct investments;

(2) adjust between principal and income or convert to a unitrust;

(3) modify, reform, terminate, or decant a trust;

(4) direct a trustee's or another trust director's delegation of a trustee's or other trust director's powers;

(5) change the principal place of administration, situs, or governing law of the trust;

(6) ascertain the happening of an event that affects the administration of the trust;

(7) determine the capacity of a trustee, settlor, trust director, or beneficiary of the trust;

(8) determine the compensation to be paid to a trustee or trust director;

(9) prosecute, defend, or join an action, claim, or judicial proceeding relating to the trust;

(10) grant or withhold permission before a trustee or another trust director may exercise a power of the trustee or other trust director;

(11) release a trustee or another trust director from liability for an action proposed or previously taken by the trustee or other trust director;

(12) authorize loans to trust beneficiaries;

(13) guarantee loans made by trust beneficiaries;

(14) enforce a trust for pets pursuant to section 7-A-4.8; or

(15) enforce a non-charitable trust without an ascertainable beneficiary pursuant to section 7-A-4.9.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a)(1), unless the terms of the trust provide otherwise, the power to direct investments means with respect to all of the trust's investments (or, if applicable, to investments specified in the governing instrument), the power to direct the retention, purchase, sale, exchange, tender or other transaction or decision affecting the ownership thereof or rights therein (including the powers to borrow and lend for investment purposes), to direct the exercise of all management, control and voting powers related directly or indirectly to such investments (including, without limitation, nonpublicly traded investments), to direct the selection of custodians or subcustodians other than the trustee, the selection and compensation of, and delegation to, investments advisers, managers or other investment providers, and with respect to nonpublicly traded investments, the valuation thereof.

(c) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, a trust director may exercise any further power appropriate to the exercise or nonexercise of a power of direction granted to the trust director under paragraph (a). Such further powers, the listing of which is not exclusive but illustrative, may include a power to:

(1) incur reasonable costs and direct indemnification for those costs;

(2) make a report or accounting to a beneficiary or other interested party;

(3) direct a trustee to issue a certification of trust under section 7-A-10.13 of this chapter;

(4) prosecute, defend, or join an action, claim, or judicial proceeding relating to a trust; or

(5) employ a professional to assist or advise the trust director in the exercise or non-exercise or the trust director's powers;

(6) delegate the trust director's power to an agent without liability for the actions of the agent provided the trust director exercises the reasonable care, skill, and caution that is required of a trustee in making a delegation under section 7-A-8.7(a); or

(7) prosecute, defend, or join an action, claim, or judicial proceeding pertaining to the trust where appropriate under the circumstances to the trust director's exercise or non-exercise of the trust director's power of direction.

(d) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, trust directors with joint powers must act by majority decision.

§7-A-9.6. Limitations on powers of trust director.

A trust director having the power either to direct the trustee to make a discretionary distribution of principal or income to the trust director as a beneficiary or to consent to such a distribution is subject to the provisions of section 10-10.1 (other than the last sentence thereof) as if for purposes of that section the trust director were a trustee having the power to make a discretionary distribution to the trustee as beneficiary.

§7-A-9.7. General duties and liabilities of trust director.

(a) Subject to paragraph (b),

(1) the trust director is a fiduciary and has the same duties as a trustee under part 8 of this article 7-A, and the same liabilities of a trustee under part 10 of this article 7-A, that a trustee would have if the power of direction authorized under the terms of the trust or any further power under section 7-A-9.5(c) was held by a trustee. If the power is held jointly with a trustee or

another trust director, the rules applicable to co-trustees under section 7-A-7.3 shall also apply to the trust director; and

(2) the terms of the trust may vary the trust director's duties to the same extent the terms of the trust could vary the duties of a trustee.

(b) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, if a trust director is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law other than this part to provide health care in the ordinary course of the trust director's business or practice of a profession, to the extent the trust director acts in that capacity, the trust director has no duty or liability under this part and section 7-B-4.5 shall not apply.

(c) The terms of a trust may impose a duty or liability on a trust director in addition to the duties and liabilities under this section.

(d) Cross reference. See sections 7-A-9.8(b)(additional duties of trust director).

§7-A-9.8 Duties and liabilities of directed trustee with respect to power of direction.

(a) Subject to paragraph (b), a directed trustee must take reasonable action to comply with a trust director's exercise or nonexercise of a power of direction or a further power under section 7-A-9.5(c) and notwithstanding sections 7-A-8.19(m)(2) and 11-1.7 the directed trustee is not liable for any loss resulting directly or indirectly from any action taken pursuant to such exercise of a power of direction or any action not taken pursuant to the nonexercise of a power of direction.

(b) A directed trustee must not comply with a trust director's exercise or nonexercise of a power of direction or further power under section 7-A-9.5(c) to the extent that by complying the trustee would engage in willful misconduct.

(c) A directed trustee that has reasonable doubt about its duty not to engage in willful misconduct may timely petition the court for instructions or present the issue in a pending proceeding.

(d) The terms of a trust may impose a duty or liability on a directed trustee in addition to the duties and liabilities under this section.

(e) Cross reference. See section 7-A-9.9(a) (additional duties of directed trustee)

§7-A-9.9. Duty to provide information to trust director or trustee.

(a) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, and subject to section 7-A-9.10(a), a trustee shall provide information to a trust director to the extent the information is reasonably related both to:

(1) the powers or duties of the trustee; and

(2) the powers or duties of the trust director.

(b) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, and subject to section 7-A-9.10(b), a trust director shall provide information to a trustee or another trust director to the extent the information is reasonably related both to:

(1) the powers or duties of the trust director; and

(2) the powers or duties of the trustee or other trust director.

(c) Notwithstanding section 11-1.7, a trustee that acts in reliance on information provided by a trust director is not liable for a breach of trust to the extent the breach resulted from the reliance, unless by so acting the trustee engages in willful misconduct.

(d) Notwithstanding section 11-1.7, a trust director that acts in reliance on information provided by a trustee or another trust director is not liable for a breach of trust to the extent the

breach resulted from the reliance, unless by so acting the trust director engages in willful misconduct.

§7-A-9.10. No duty to monitor, inform, or advise.

(a) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise:

(1) a trustee does not have a duty to:

(A) monitor a trust director; or

(B) inform or give advice to a settlor, trust contributor (other than a settlor), beneficiary, trustee, or trust director concerning an instance in which the trustee might have acted differently than the trust director; and

(2) by taking an action described in subparagraph (1), a trustee does not assume the duty excluded by subparagraph (1).

(b) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise:

(1) a trust director does not have a duty to:

(A) monitor a trustee or another trust director; or

(B) inform or give advice to a settlor, trust contributor (other than a settlor), beneficiary, trustee, or another trust director concerning an instance in which the trust director might have acted differently than a trustee or another trust director; and

(2) by taking an action described in subparagraph (1), a trust director does not assume the duty excluded by subparagraph (1).

§7-A-9.11. Limitation of action against trust director.

An action against a trust director for breach of trust must be commenced within the same limitation period as an action for breach of trust against a trustee under section 7-A-10.5.

§7-A-9.12. Defenses in action against trust director.

In an action against a trust director for breach of trust, the trust director may assert the same defenses as a trustee could assert in an action for breach of trust against the trustee.

§7-A-9.13. Jurisdiction over trust director.

(a) By accepting appointment as a trust director of a trust subject to this part, the trust director submits to the personal jurisdiction of the courts of this state regarding any matter related to a power or duty of the trust director.

(b) This section does not preclude other methods of obtaining jurisdiction over a trust director.

§7-A-9.14. Accepting or declining the position of trust director.

(a) A person designated as trust director accepts the position of trust director:

(1) by substantially complying with a method of acceptance provided in the terms of the trust; or

(2) if the terms of the trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms is not expressly made exclusive, by exercising powers or performing duties as trust director, or otherwise indicating acceptance of the position of trust director.

(b) A person designated as trust director who has not yet accepted the directorship may reject the position of trust director. A designated trust director of a lifetime trust who does not accept the position of trust director within a reasonable time after knowing of the designation and knowing of the occurrence of the event that makes the designation effective is deemed to have rejected the position of trust director.

§7-A-9.15. Compensation of trust directors and directed trustees.

(a) If the terms of the trust make provision for specific rates or amounts of commissions (other than a general reference to commissions allowed by law or words of like import) for a

trust director or a directed trustee, or, if a corporate directed trustee has agreed to accept specific rates or amounts of commissions, a trust director or a directed trustee shall be entitled to be compensated in accordance with such provisions or agreement, as the case may be.

(b) If the terms of the trust do not so provide, a trust director, other than one described in section 7-A-9.6(b), and a directed trustee shall be entitled to such compensation as may be reasonable, and the court, upon application of a person interested in the trust, may review the reasonableness of such compensation.

(c) If the terms of the trust do not provide for the allocation of payment of commissions to income and principal, commissions shall be payable as provided in SCPA 2312(5) or, in the case of a charitable trust, as provided in SCPA 2319(5).

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b), in the case of a charitable trust, the compensation of any trust director or directed trustee, other than a corporate trust director or corporate directed trustee, shall not exceed the amount provided in SCPA 2319(5) and the compensation of all trust directors and trustees (including directed trustees) of such trust shall be limited as provided in SCPA 2313.

§7-A-9.16. Trust director's bond.

(a) Except as provided by paragraph (c), a trust director shall give bond to secure performance of the trust director's duties only if the court finds that a bond is needed to protect the interests of the beneficiaries or is required by the terms of the trust and the court has not dispensed with the requirement.

(b) The court may specify the amount of a bond, its liabilities, and whether sureties are necessary. The court may modify or terminate a bond at any time.

(c) A trust company, as defined by banking law section 2(2), any bank authorized to exercise fiduciary powers and any national bank having a principal, branch or trust office in this state and duly authorized to exercise fiduciary powers need not give a bond unless a bond is expressly required of the trust company or bank by the terms of the trust.

§7-A-9.17. Vacancy in the position of trust director; appointment of successor.

(a) A vacancy in the position of trust director occurs if:

(1) a person designated as trust director rejects the position of trust director;

(2) a person designated as trust director cannot be identified or does not exist;

(3) a trust director resigns;

(4) a trust director is disqualified or removed;

(5) a trust director dies;

(6) a guardian is appointed for an individual serving as trust director; or

(7) a trust instrument so provides.

(b) A vacancy in the position of trust director shall be filled only if expressly required by the terms of the trust, or if the terms of the trust expressly provide that trustees, other trust directors, or other persons may fill the vacancy in their discretion. If the terms of the trust do not expressly require that a vacancy be filled, and there is no other trust director then serving that is authorized to exercise the same power of direction as that held by the trust director that is no longer serving, the trustee or co-trustee is authorized to exercise the power or powers authorized by that power of direction.

(c) A vacancy in the position of trust director of a noncharitable trust that is required to be filled must be filled in the following order of priority:

(1) by a person designated in the terms of the trust to act as successor trust director;

(2) by a person appointed by unanimous agreement of the qualified beneficiaries; or

(3) by a person appointed by the court.

(d) A vacancy in the position of trust director of a charitable trust that is required to be filled must be filled in the following order of priority:

(1) by a person designated in the terms of the trust to act as successor trust director;

(2) by a person selected by the charitable organizations expressly designated to receive distributions under the terms of the trust if the attorney general concurs in the selection; or

(3) by a person appointed by the court.

§7-A-9.18. Resignation of trust director.

(a) Unless the terms of a trust provide otherwise, a trust director may resign:

(1) upon at least 30 days' notice, as provided in section 7-A-1.9, to (i) the trust contributor, all co-trustees and all other trust directors in the case of a revocable trust or (ii) the qualified beneficiaries, all co-trustees and all other trust directors, in the case of any other trust;

or

(2) with the approval of the court.

(b) In approving a resignation, the court may issue orders and impose conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of the trust property.

(c) Any liability of a resigning trust director and of any sureties on the trust director's bond for acts or omissions of the trust director are not discharged or affected by the trust director's resignation.

§7-A-9.19. Removal of trust director.

(a) In addition to any provision for removal in the trust instrument, the settlor, a co-trustee, co-trust director or a beneficiary may request the court to remove a trust director or a trust director may be removed by the court on its own initiative.

(b) The court may remove a trust director if:

(1) the trust director has committed a serious breach of trust;

(2) lack of cooperation among co-trust directors substantially impairs the administration of the trust;

(3) because of unfitness, unwillingness, or persistent failure of the trust director to effectively exercise the power of direction held by the trust director the court determines that removal of the trust director best serves the interests of the beneficiaries; or

(4) there has been a substantial change of circumstances or removal is requested by all of the qualified beneficiaries, provided that the court finds that removal of the trust director best serves the interests of all of the beneficiaries and is not inconsistent with the purposes of the trust, and a suitable co-trust director or successor trust director is available.

(c) Pending a final decision on a request to remove a trust director, or in lieu of or in addition to removing a trust director the court may order such appropriate relief under section 7-A-10.1(b) as may be necessary to protect the trust property or the interests of the beneficiaries.
§7-A-9.20. Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

§7-A-9.21. Severability clause.

If any provision of this part or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be

given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

§7-A-9.22. Application of part.

This part applies to trusts created on or after the effective date of this article. See section 7-A-11.5 (providing effective date for article 7-A).

PART 10. LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES AND RIGHTS OF PERSONS DEALING WITH TRUSTEE

§7-A-10.1. Remedies for breach of trust.

(a) A violation by a trustee of a duty the trustee owes to a beneficiary is a breach of trust.

(b) To remedy a breach of trust that has occurred or may occur, the court may:

(1) compel the trustee to perform the trustee's duties;

(2) enjoin the trustee from committing a breach of trust;

(3) compel the trustee to redress a breach of trust by paying money, by restoring property,

and by other means;

(4) order a trustee to account;

(5) appoint a successor trustee or co-trustee to take possession of the trust property and administer the trust as provided in SCPA section 1502;

(6) suspend the trustee;

(7) remove the trustee as provided in Section 7-A-7.6;

(8) reduce or deny compensation to the trustee;

(9) subject to section 7-A-10.11, void an act of the trustee, impose a lien or a constructive trust on trust property, or trace trust property wrongfully disposed of and recover the property or its proceeds; or

(10) order any other appropriate relief.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the court's application of remedial provisions that are provided in the surrogate's court procedure act.

§7-A-10.2. Liability for breach of trust.

(a) Unless section 7-A-10.9 applies, and except as otherwise provided in this section, a trustee who commits a breach of trust is chargeable with the value of the capital lost by reason of the breach plus prejudgment interest as determined by the court.

(b) Unless section 7-A-10.9 applies, a trustee who commits a breach of trust (other than breaching the duty of loyalty) by conduct constituting gross negligence, recklessness or bad faith is chargeable with the greater of:

(1) the value of the capital lost by reason of the breach plus prejudgment interest as determined by the court; or

(2) the amount at the time of the decree required to restore the values of the trust property to what they would have been if the portion of the trust affected by the breach had been properly administered.

(c) Unless section 7-A-10.9 applies, a trustee who commits a breach of trust by breaching the duty of loyalty is chargeable with

(1) the greater of:

(A) the value of the capital lost by reason of the breach plus prejudgment interest as determined by the court; or

(B) the amount required to restore the values of the trust property to what they would have been if the portion of the trust affected by the breach had been properly administered; and

(2) the amount of any benefit to the trustee personally as a result of the breach to the extent that such amount is not included in the amount determined under subparagraph (1)(A) or (1)(B).

(d) In addition to charging the trustee as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), a trustee may be additionally chargeable as the court deems appropriate to fashion complete equitable relief.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, if more than one trustee is liable to the beneficiaries for a breach of trust, a trustee may be entitled to contribution from the other trustee or trustees in accordance with applicable law. A trustee is not entitled to contribution if the trustee committed the breach of trust in bad faith or with reckless indifference to the purposes of the trust or the interests of the beneficiaries. A trustee who received a benefit from the breach of trust is not entitled to contribution from another trustee to the extent of the benefit received.

(f) Cross reference. See section 7-A-8.2 (allowing qualified beneficiaries to void a transaction if a trustee breaches the duty of loyalty).

§7-A-10.3. Damages in absence of breach.

(a) A trustee is accountable to an affected beneficiary for any profit made by the trustee arising from the administration of the trust, even absent a breach of trust.

(b) Absent a breach of trust, a trustee is not liable to a beneficiary for a loss or depreciation in the value of trust property or for not having made a profit.

§7-A-10.4. Compensation of attorney's fees, costs and allowances.

(a) In a judicial proceeding involving the administration of a trust a court is authorized to

(1) fix and determine the compensation of an attorney as provided in SCPA 2110, and

(2) award costs and allowances as provided in article 23 of the SCPA.

(b) Cross reference. Section 7-A-8.16(b)(34)(trustee's payment of reasonable counsel fees).

§7-A-10.5. Limitation of action against trustee.

(a) A beneficiary may not commence a proceeding against a trustee for breach of trust more than two years after the date the beneficiary or a representative of the beneficiary was sent a report that adequately disclosed the existence of a potential claim for breach of trust and informed the beneficiary of the time allowed for commencing a proceeding.

(b) A report adequately discloses the existence of a potential claim for breach of trust if it provides sufficient information so that the beneficiary or representative knows of the potential claim or should have inquired into its existence.

(c) If paragraph (a) does not apply, a judicial proceeding by a beneficiary against a trustee for breach of trust must be commenced within six years after the first to occur of:

(1) the removal, resignation, or death of the trustee;

(2) the termination of the beneficiary's interest in the trust;

(3) the termination of the trust; or.

(4) the open repudiation of the trust by the trustee.

(d) Paragraph (a) does not apply to the attorney general acting under the authority given under article 8 of this chapter or under any other provision of law.

§7-A-10.6. Reliance on trust instrument.

To the extent section 11-2.3 does not apply, a trustee who acts in reasonable reliance on the terms of the trust as expressed in the trust instrument is not liable to a beneficiary for a breach of trust to the extent the breach resulted from the reliance.

§7-A-10.7. Event affecting administration or distribution.

If the happening of an event, including marriage, divorce, performance of educational requirements, or death, affects the administration or distribution of a trust, a trustee who has

exercised reasonable care to ascertain the happening of the event is not liable for a loss resulting from the trustee's lack of knowledge.

§7-A-10.8. Exculpation of trustee and trust director.

The rules for the exculpation of a trustee and a trust director are provided in section 11-1.7.

§7-A-10.9. Beneficiary's consent, release, or ratification.

(a) A trustee is not liable to a beneficiary for breach of trust if the beneficiary consented in writing to the conduct constituting the breach, executed a written release of the trustee from liability for the breach, or ratified in writing the transaction constituting the breach, unless:

(1) the consent, release, or ratification of the beneficiary was induced by improper conduct of the trustee; or

(2) at the time of the consent, release, or ratification, the beneficiary did not know of the beneficiary's rights or of the material facts relating to the breach.

(b) A consent, release, or ratification under paragraph (a) that is made by a beneficiary upon whom service of process would be required in a proceeding to settle the trustee's account is binding upon all persons upon whom service of process would not be required under SCPA 315 because process was served upon the beneficiary.

§7-A-10.10. Limitation on personal liability of trustee.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the contract, a trustee is not personally liable on a contract properly entered into in the trustee's fiduciary capacity in the course of administering the trust if the trustee disclosed the fiduciary capacity in the contract.

(b) A trustee is personally liable for torts committed in the course of administering a trust, or for obligations arising from ownership or control of trust property, including liability for

violation of environmental law, only if the trustee failed to exercise reasonable care, diligence, and prudence.

(c) A claim based on a contract entered into by a trustee in the trustee's fiduciary capacity, on an obligation arising from ownership or control of trust property, or on a tort committed in the course of administering a trust, may be asserted in a judicial proceeding against the trustee in the trustee's fiduciary capacity, whether or not the trustee is personally liable for the claim.

(d) In any case where liability is found against the trustee as the result of an action or proceeding brought under paragraph (c), issues of liability as between the trustee in the trustee's fiduciary capacity and the trustee in the trustee's individual capacity shall, if necessary, be determined in an accounting proceeding brought pursuant to SCPA 2205.

§7-A-10.11. Interest as general partner.

(a) Unless personal liability is imposed in the contract, a trustee who holds an interest as a general partner in a general or limited partnership is not personally liable on a contract entered into by the partnership after the trustee's acquisition of the interest if the fiduciary capacity was disclosed in the contract or in a statement previously filed pursuant to the partnership law.

(b) A trustee who holds an interest as a general partner is not personally liable for torts committed by the partnership or for obligations arising from ownership or control of the interest unless the trustee is personally at fault.

(c) If the trustee of a revocable trust holds an interest as a general partner, the trust contributor is personally liable for contracts and other obligations of the partnership as if the trust contributor were a general partner.

§7-A-10.12. Protection of person dealing with trustee.

(a) Except in the case of a breach pursuant to section 7-A-8.2, a person other than a beneficiary who in good faith assists a trustee, or who in good faith and for value deals with a trustee, without knowledge that the trustee is exceeding or improperly exercising the trustee's powers, is protected from liability as if the trustee properly exercised the power.

(b) A person other than a beneficiary who in good faith deals with a trustee is not required to inquire into the extent of the trustee's powers or the propriety of their exercise.

(c) A person who in good faith transfers money or property to a trustee is not responsible for the proper application of such money or property; and any right or title derived by him from the trustee in consideration of such transfer is not affected by the trustee's misapplication of such money or property.

(d) A person other than a beneficiary who in good faith assists a former trustee, or who in good faith and for value deals with a former trustee, without knowledge that the trusteeship has terminated is protected from liability as if the former trustee were still a trustee.

(e) Comparable protective provisions of other laws relating to commercial transactions or transfer of securities by fiduciaries prevail over the protection provided by this section.

(f) Paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section apply only to transactions that occur after the effective date of this article.

(g) With respect to transactions between a trustee or trustees and any person occurring before the effective date of this article:

(1) If the trust is expressed in the instrument creating the estate of the trustee, every sale, conveyance or other act of the trustee, in contravention of the trust, except as authorized in this article and by any other provision of law, is void.

(2) An express trust not declared in the disposition to the trustee or an implied or resulting trust does not defeat the title of a purchaser from the trustee for value and without notice of the trust, or the rights of a creditor who extended credit to the trustee in reliance upon his apparent ownership of the trust property.

§7-A-10.13. Certification of trust.

(a) Instead of furnishing a copy of the trust instrument to a person other than a beneficiary, the trustee may furnish to the person a certification of trust containing so much of the following information as is requested by such person:

(1) that the trust exists and the date the trust instrument was executed;

(2) the identity of the settlor;

(3) the identity and address of the currently acting trustee;

(4) the powers of the trustee;

(5) the revocability or irrevocability of the trust and the identity of any person holding a power to revoke the trust;

(6) the authority of co-trustees to sign or otherwise authenticate and whether all or less than all are required in order to exercise powers of the trustee;

(7) the manner of taking title to trust property.

(b) A certification of trust may be signed or otherwise authenticated by any trustee.

(c) A certification of trust must state that the trust has not been revoked, modified, or amended in any manner that would cause the representations contained in the certification of trust to be incorrect.

(d) A certification of trust need not contain the dispositive terms of a trust.

(e) A recipient of a certification of trust may require the trustee to furnish copies of those excerpts from the original trust instrument and later amendments which designate the trustee and confer upon the trustee the power to act in the pending transaction.

(f) A person who acts in reliance upon a certification of trust without knowledge that the representations contained therein are incorrect is not liable to any person for so acting and may assume without inquiry the existence of the facts contained in the certification. Knowledge of the terms of the trust may not be inferred solely from the fact that a copy of all or part of the trust instrument is held by the person relying upon the certification.

(g) A person who in good faith enters into a transaction in reliance upon a certification of trust may enforce the transaction against the trust property as if the representations contained in the certification were correct.

(h) A person making a demand for the trust instrument in addition to a certification of trust or excerpts is liable for damages if the court determines that the person did not act in good faith in demanding the trust instrument.

(i) This section does not limit the right of a person to obtain a copy of the trust instrument in a judicial proceeding concerning the trust.

PART 11. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§7-A-11.1. {Reserved}.

§7-A-11.2. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

This article modifies, limits, or supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 101(c) of such act, 15 U.S.C. section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103(b) of such act, 15 U.S.C. section 7003(b).

§7-A-11.3. Severability clause.

If any provision of this article or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this article which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this article are severable.

§7-A-11.4. Effective date.

This article takes effect 180 days after enactment.

§7-A-11.5. [Reserved].

§7-A-11.6. Application to existing relationships.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, on the effective date of this article:

(1) this article applies to all trusts created before, on, or after its effective date;

(2) this article applies to all judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced on or after its effective date;

(3) this article applies to judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced before its effective date unless the court finds that application of a particular provision of this article would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of the judicial proceedings or prejudice the rights of the parties, in which case the particular provisions of this article does not apply and the superseded law applies;

(4) any rule of construction or presumption provided in this article applies to trust instruments executed before the effective date of the article unless there is a clear indication of a contrary intent in the terms of the trust; and

(5) an act done before the effective date of the article is not affected by this article.

(b) If a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred upon the expiration of a prescribed period that has commenced to run under any other statute before the effective date of the article, that statute continues to apply to the right even if it has been repealed or superseded.

(c) The provisions of this article shall not impair or defeat any rights which have accrued under dispositions or appointments in effect prior to its effective date.

§2. Section 1-2.4 of the estates, powers and trusts law, is amended to read as follows:

§1-2.4. Disposition.

(a) A disposition is a transfer of property by a person during his lifetime or by will.

(b) Cross-reference. See section 8-1.1(c)(2) (providing for cy pres application where charitable organization is designated as a beneficiary or payee upon the person making the disposition in certain nonprobate transfers).

§3. Section 1-2.12 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

§1-2.12. Person.

The term “person” includes [a natural person, an association, board, any corporation, whether municipal, stock or non-stock, court, governmental agency, authority or subdivision, partnership or other firm and the state] an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, partnership, limited liability company, association, or joint venture; government; government subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

§4. Section 1-2.21 of the estates, powers and trusts law is added to read as follows:

§1-2.21. Charitable organization.

“Charitable organization” means an “institution” as defined in section 551(d) of the not-for-profit corporation law.

§5. Section 3-3.10 of the estates, powers and trusts law is added to read as follows:

§3-3.10. Reformation of wills to correct mistakes.

The court may reform the terms of a will, even if unambiguous, to conform the terms to the testator's intention if it is proved by clear and convincing evidence what was the testator's intention and that specific terms of the will do not carry out that intention because the specific terms were affected by a mistake of fact or law, whether in expression or inducement.

§6. The article heading of article 7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7. [TRUSTS] NON-GRATUITOUS TRUSTS, TRANSFERS TO MINORS AND CHILD PERFORMER TRUST ACCOUNTS

§7. The summary of article 7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

[Part 1. Rules Governing Trusts

Section 7-1.1. When trust interests not to merge.

7-1.2. Trustee of passive trust not to take.

7-1.3. Purchase-money resulting trust abolished.

7-1.4. Purposes for which trust may be created.

7-1.5. When trust interest inalienable; exception.

7-1.6. Application of principal to income beneficiary.

7-1.7. Interest remaining in creator of trust.

7-1.8. Duration of trust for benefit of creditors.

7-1.9. Revocation of trusts.

7-1.10. Provision by non-domiciliary creator as to law to govern trust.

7-1.11. Application of principal to creator of trust as reimbursement for taxes.

7-1.12. Supplemental needs trusts established for persons with severe and chronic or persistent disabilities.

7-1.13. Division of trusts and establishment of separate trusts.

7-1.14. Who may make a lifetime trust.

7-1.15. What property may be disposed of by lifetime trust.

7-1.16. Revocation of lifetime trust by will.

7-1.17. Execution, amendment and revocation of lifetime trusts.

7-1.18. Funding of lifetime trust.]

Part 1-A. RULES GOVERNING NON-GRATUITOUS TRUSTS

Section 7-1.1-A. Scope of part 1-A.

7-1.2-A. Purposes for which trust may be created.

7-1.3-A. Duration of trust for benefit of creditors.

7-1.4-A. Provision by non-domiciliary creator as to law to govern trust.

7-1.5-A. Extent of trustee's estate.

7-1.6-A. Trust estate not to descend on death of trustee; appointment, duties and rights of successor trustee.

7-1.7-A. Suspension of powers of trustee in war service.

7-1.8-A. Resignation, suspension or removal of trustee.

7-1.9-A. Accounting by trustee in supreme court.

7-1.10-A. Commissions of trust to sell real property for benefit of creditors.

7-1.11-A. Common Law and principles of equity.

Part 2. Rules Governing Trustees

Section 7-2.1. Extent of trustee's estate.

7-2.2. When estate of trustee ceases.

7-2.3. Trust estate not to descend on death of trustee; appointment, duties and rights of successor trustee.

7-2.4. Act of trustee in contravention of trust.

7-2.5. Suspension of powers of trustee in war service.

7-2.6. Resignation, suspension or removal of trustee.

7-2.7. Accounting by trustee in supreme court.

7-2.8. Commissions of trustee to sell real property for benefit of creditors.

Part 3. Rights of Purchasers, Creditors and Other Persons

Section 7-3.1. Disposition in trust for creator void as against creditors.

7-3.2. Bona fide purchasers and creditors protected.

7-3.3. Person paying money to the trustee protected.

7-3.4. Excess income from trust property subject to creditors' claims.

7-3.5. Rights of creditors to obtain information concerning beneficiaries.

Part 4. Gifts to Minors [Repealed]

Part 5. Bank Accounts in Trust Form

Section 7-5.1. Definitions.

7-5.2. Terms of a trust account.

7-5.3. Payment to beneficiary.

7-5.4. Effect of payment.

7-5.5. Rights not affected.

7-5.6. Joint depositors.

7-5.7. Multiple beneficiaries.

7-5.8. Application.]

PART 6. UNIFORM TRANSFERS TO MINORS ACT

Section 7-6.1. Definitions.

7-6.2. Scope and jurisdiction.

7-6.3. Nomination of custodian.

7-6.4. Transfer by gift or exercise of power of appointment.

7-6.5. Transfer authorized by will or trust.

7-6.6. Other transfer by fiduciary.

7-6.7. Transfer by obligor.

7-6.8. Receipt for custodial property.

7-6.9. Manner of creating custodial property and effecting transfer; designation of initial custodian; control.

7-6.10. Single custodianship.

7-6.11. Validity and effect of transfer.

7-6.12. Care of custodial property.

7-6.13. Powers of custodian.

7-6.14. Use of custodial property.

7-6.15. Custodian's expenses, compensation, and bond.

7-6.16. Exemption of third person from liability.

7-6.17. Liability to third persons.

7-6.18. Renunciation, resignation, death, or removal of custodian; designation of successor custodian.

7-6.19. Accounting by and determination of liability of custodian.

7-6.20. Termination of custodianship.

7-6.21. Age eighteen election.

7-6.22. Effect on existing custodianships.

7-6.23. Applicability.

7-6.24. Uniformity of application and construction.

7-6.25. Short title.

7-6.26. Severability.

PART 7. CHILD PERFORMER TRUST ACCOUNT

Section 7-7.1. Child performer trust account.

[PART 8. Honorary Trusts for Pets

Section 7-8.1 Trusts for pets]

§8. Part 1 of article 7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is REPEALED.

§9. Part 1-A of article 7 of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law is added to read as follows:

PART 1-A. RULES GOVERNING NON-GRATUITOUS TRUSTS

§7-1.1-A. Scope of part 1-A.

(a) This part 1-A provides rules for non-gratuitous trusts. Non-gratuitous trusts are trusts not governed by article 7-A.

(b) Cross-reference. See §7-A-1.2(a) (trusts governed by article 7-A).

§7-1.2-A. Purposes for which trust may be created.

A non-gratuitous trust may be created for any lawful purpose.

§7-1.3-A. Duration of trust for benefit of creditors.

(a) Where an estate in real property has heretofore vested or shall hereafter vest in an assignee or other trustee for the benefit of creditors, it shall cease at the expiration of ten years from the time the trust was created, except where a different limitation is contained in the instrument creating the trust or is otherwise prescribed by law. Such estate shall thereupon revert to the assignor.

(b) This section does not apply to a trust of personal property or to a trust of real property created in connection with the salvaging of mortgage participation certificates. Nor does this section affect any rights to the proceeds of a sale of real property made by the assignee or other trustee for the benefit of creditors.

§7-1.4-A. Provision by non-domiciliary creator as to law to govern trust.

Whenever a person, not domiciled in this state, creates a non-gratuitous trust which provides that it shall be governed by the laws of this state, such provision shall be given effect in determining the validity, effect and interpretation of the disposition in such trust of:

(1) Any trust property situated in this state at the time the trust is created.

(2) Personal property, wherever situated, if the trustee of the trust is a person residing, incorporated or authorized to do business in this state or a national bank having an office in this state.

§7-1.5-A. Extent of trustee's estate.

A trust as described in sections 9-1.5, 9-1.6 and 9-1.7, including a business trust as defined in subdivision two of section two of the general associations law, may acquire property in the name of the trust as such name is designated in the instrument creating said trust. Any

property, so acquired can be conveyed, encumbered or otherwise disposed of only in such name by a conveyance, encumbrance or other instrument executed by:

(1) the person or persons authorized by the instrument creating said trust; or

(2) the person or persons authorized by a resolution duly adopted by the trustees; or

(3) a majority of the trustees unless the instrument creating said trust otherwise provides.

Any instrument of conveyance, encumbrance or disposition delivered prior to the effective date of this section to or by a trust to which this section applies, in its trust name is hereby validated provided that no action or proceeding to cancel or disaffirm it shall be instituted within one year from the effective date hereof, but nothing herein contained shall affect any such pending action or proceeding.

§7-1.6-A. Trust estate not to descend on death of trustee; appointment, duties and rights of successor trustee.

(a) On the death of the sole surviving trustee of a non-gratuitous trust, the trust estate does not vest in his personal representative or pass to his distributees or devisees, but, in the absence of a contrary direction by the creator, if the trust has not been executed, the trust estate vests in the supreme court or the surrogate's court, as the case may be, and the trust shall be executed by a person appointed by the court.

(b) Upon such notice to the beneficiaries of the trust as the court may direct of an application for the appointment of a successor trustee, unless the creator has directed otherwise, the court may appoint a successor trustee, even though the trust has terminated, whenever in the opinion of the court such appointment is necessary for the effective administration and distribution of the trust estate, subject to the following:

(1) A successor trustee shall give security in such amount as the court may direct.

(2) A successor trustee shall be subject to the same duties, as to accounting and trust administration, as are imposed by law on trustees and, in addition to the reasonable expenses incurred in the course of trust administration, shall be entitled to such commissions as may be fixed by any court having jurisdiction to pass upon such trustee's final account, which shall in no case exceed the commissions allowable by law to trustees.

§7-1.7-A. Suspension of powers of trustee in war service.

(a) Whenever a trustee of a non-gratuitous trust not governed by article 1-a is engaged in war service, as defined in this section, such trustee or any other person interested in the trust estate may present a petition to the supreme court or the surrogate's court, as the case may be, to suspend the powers of such trustee while the trustee is so engaged and until the further order of the court, and if the suspension of such trustee will leave no person acting as trustee or leave a beneficiary of such trust as the only acting trustee thereof, the petition must pray for the appointment of a successor trustee, unless a successor has been named in the trust instrument and is not engaged in war service or is not for any other reason unable or unwilling to act as such trustee.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a trustee is engaged in war service in any of the following cases:

(1) If the trustee is a member of the armed forces of the United States or of any of its allies, or if he has been accepted for such service and is awaiting induction.

(2) If the trustee is engaged in any work abroad in connection with a governmental agency of the United States or with the American Red Cross Society or any other body with similar objectives.

(3) If the trustee is interned in any enemy country or is in a foreign country or a possession or dependency of the United States and is unable to return to this state.

(4) If the trustee is a member of the Merchant Marine or similar service.

(c) Where the application is made by a trustee engaged in war service, notice shall be given to such persons and in such manner as the court may direct. Where the application is made by any other person interested in the trust estate and the trustee is in the armed forces of the United States, notice shall be given to such trustee in such manner as the court may direct. In every other case, where the application is made by a person other than the trustee, notice thereof shall be given to such persons and in such manner as the court may direct.

(d) Upon the filing of the petition and proof of service of notice prescribed in paragraph (c), the court may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, suspend the trustee engaged in war service from the exercise of all of the trustee's powers and duties while engaged in such service and until the further order of the court. The order may further provide that the remaining trustee or, if there is none, the successor named in the trust instrument or appointed by the court may exercise all of the powers and be subject to all of the duties of the original trustee.

(e) The successor trustee shall be limited to commissions as computed under SCPA 2308 or 2309, whichever is applicable, upon income received and disbursed and upon principal disbursed. Commissions may also be allowed under 2308 or 2309 upon rents if the trustee is authorized or required to collect the rents of and manage real property. In case of the resignation or removal of the suspended trustee, or in the event of such trustee's death, the foregoing basis for computing the commissions shall not apply and the trustee's commissions shall be computed in the same manner as those of any other trustee.

(f) When the suspended trustee ceases to be engaged in war service the trustee may, upon application to the court and upon such notice as the court may direct, be reinstated as trustee if any of the duties of such office remain unexecuted. If the suspended trustee is reinstated the court shall thereupon remove the trustee's successor and make such other order as justice requires, but such removal shall not bar the successor from subsequently qualifying as a trustee if for any reason it thereafter becomes necessary to appoint a trustee.

§7.1-1.8-A. Resignation, suspension or removal of trustee.

(a) Subject to the relevant provisions of the civil practice law and rules, the supreme court has power:

(1) On the application of a trustee of a non-gratuitous trust, to accept the trustee's resignation and to discharge the trustee on such terms as it deems proper.

(2) On the application of any person interested in the trust estate, to suspend or remove a trustee who has violated or threatens to violate his trust, who is insolvent or whose insolvency is imminent or apprehended or who for any reason is a person unsuitable to execute the trust.

(3) In the case of the resignation or removal of a trustee, to appoint a successor trustee and, if there is no acting trustee, to cause the trust to be executed by a receiver or other officer under its direction. This section does not apply to a trust arising or resulting by implication of law, nor where other provision is made by law for the resignation, suspension or removal of a trustee or the appointment of a successor trustee.

§7-1.9-A. Accounting by trustee in supreme court.

(a) With respect to a non-gratuitous trust, any proceeding for an accounting or other relief brought by a trustee or by a substituted or successor trustee may be commenced by such notice to the beneficiaries of the trust as the supreme court may direct.

(b) In case of the resignation, suspension or removal, pursuant to this part, of any trustee of a trust which includes real property and mortgage participation certificates held by more than one person and secured by a mortgage on real property or any estate therein, payment of which certificates is not guaranteed by the trustee or by any title or mortgage guaranty or investment company, the court in its discretion may dispense with a formal accounting by such trustee; but the trustee shall file with the court a statement of the condition of the trust and of the security underlying such certificates as of the date of his resignation, suspension or removal and shall assign, transfer or convey all of the assets of the trust to the successor trustee or the receiver or other officer appointed by the court, as the case may be.

§7-1.10-A. Commissions of trust to sell real property for benefit of creditors.

A trustee of a trust to sell real property for the benefit of creditors is entitled to the same commissions as an assignee for the benefit of creditors.

§7-1.11-A. Common law and principles of equity.

The common law of trusts and principles of equity supplement this part, except to the extent modified by this part or another statute of this state.

§10. Part 2 of article 7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is REPEALED.

§11. Part 3 of article 7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is REPEALED.

§12. Part 5 of article 7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is REPEALED.

§13. Part 8 of article 7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is REPEALED.

§14. Paragraph (c) of section 8-1.1 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

(c)(1) [The supreme court and, where the disposition is made by will, the surrogate's court in which such will is probated have] Subject to subparagraph (c)(3), whenever it appears to

the court having jurisdiction over the dispositions referred to and authorized by paragraphs (a) and (b), that circumstances have so changed since the execution of an instrument making a disposition for religious, charitable, educational or benevolent purposes as to render impracticable or impossible a literal compliance with the terms of such disposition, [the] such court may, on application of the donor, [trustee or of] a charitable beneficiary named in the disposition, the attorney general, the fiduciary, or the person having custody of the property subject to the disposition on notice to the attorney general and to the donor if the donor available and on such additional notice as the court may direct, make an order or decree directing that such disposition be administered and applied, in whole or in part, in [such manner as in the judgment of the court will most effectively accomplish its general purposes] a manner consistent with the donor's intent (which intent shall be presumed to be generally charitable subject to rebuttal), free from any specific restriction, limitation or direction contained therein[; provided, however, that any such order or decree is effective only with the consent of the creator of the disposition if he is living].

For the purposes of this subparagraph, "donor" means the creator of the disposition, including a settlor as defined in section 7-A-1.3(21). A donor is "available" if the donor (i) is living or, if the donor is not a natural person, is in existence and conducting activities, and (ii) can be identified and located with reasonable efforts.

(c)(2) For the purposes of subparagraph (c)(1), the designation of a charitable organization as a beneficiary or payee upon the death of the person making the designation with respect to (i) a trust account as defined in section 7-A-4-A.1(d), (ii) a pension, retirement, death benefit, stock bonus or profit-sharing plan, system or trust or an annuity or supplemental insurance contract within the meaning of section 13-3.2, including an individual retirement

account, or (iii) a security registered in beneficiary form within the meaning of section 13-4.4 constitutes a disposition for religious, charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, effective at the time ownership passes or the funds or assets become payable to such beneficiary or payee (or would have passed or become payable to such beneficiary or payee but for the applicability of cy pres) but does not change the legal character of such designation for any other purpose.

(c)(3) A provision in the terms of a charitable disposition that would result in distribution of the subject property to a noncharitable beneficiary or a different charitable beneficiary (“an alternative disposition”) prevails over the power of the court to apply its powers under subparagraph (c)(1) to modify or terminate the disposition. An alternative disposition shall not include language in a beneficiary designation form, contract, policy, application, instrument, agreement or other document supplied by the insurer, financial institution, brokerage firm, investment firm or other entity not the owner, donor or customer which states how the property will be distributed on the death of the owner, donor or customer if no payee or beneficiary is designated.

(c)(4) [(2)(i)] The attorney general or any trustee or beneficiary of a testamentary or lifetime trust wholly benefitting one or more charitable beneficiaries may petition a court of competent jurisdiction, on notice to the attorney general and all parties interested in the trust, seeking a termination of such trust when the trust is comprised of assets, the market value of which is one hundred thousand dollars or less and the expense of administering the trust is uneconomical when considered relative to income. When the court finds upon such application that continuation of the trust is economically impracticable or is not in the best interests of the beneficiaries, the court shall make an order or decree terminating the trust and directing the distribution of the trust assets to accomplish its charitable purposes, provided, however, that if

the trust is one for the benefit of a particular charitable beneficiary or beneficiaries named therein, the court shall direct the distribution of the trust assets to such named charitable beneficiary or beneficiaries, and provided further that no such proceeding may be instituted without the consent of the creator of the disposition if he is living.

[(ii)] For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “charitable beneficiary” shall mean the beneficiary of a disposition for a religious, charitable, educational or benevolent purpose.

§15. Subparagraph (b) of section 10-6.6 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

(b) [An authorized trustee with unlimited discretion to invade trust principal may appoint part or all of such principal to a trustee of an appointed trust for, and only for the benefit of, one, more than one or all of the current beneficiaries of the invaded trust (to the exclusion of any one or more of such current beneficiaries). The successor and remainder beneficiaries of such appointed trust may be one, more than one or all of the successor and remainder beneficiaries of such invaded trust (to the exclusion of any one, more than one or all of such successor and remainder beneficiaries)] Cross reference. See section 7-A-8.19 (powers and duties regarding decanting).

[(1) An authorized trustee exercising the power under this paragraph may grant a discretionary power of appointment as defined in paragraph (c) of section 10-3.4 of this article (including a presently exercisable power of appointment) in the appointed trust to one or more of the current beneficiaries of the invaded trust, provided that the beneficiary granted a power to appoint could receive the principal outright under the terms of the invaded trust.

(2) If the authorized trustee grants a power of appointment under subparagraph (1)¹ of this paragraph, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, the granted power

may only exclude as permissible appointees one or more of the beneficiary, the creator, or the creator's spouse, or any of the estates, creditors, or creditors of the estates of the beneficiary, the creator or the creator's spouse.

(3) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph, the appointed trust may grant any power of appointment included in the invaded trust provided such power has the same class of permissible appointees as the power of appointment in the invaded trust and is exercisable in the same fashion as the power of appointment in the invaded trust.

(4) If the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the invaded trust are described by a class, the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the appointed trust may include present or future members of such class.

(c) An authorized trustee with the power to invade trust principal but without unlimited discretion may appoint part or all of the principal of the trust to a trustee of an appointed trust, provided that the current beneficiaries of the appointed trust shall be the same as the current beneficiaries of the invaded trust and the successor and remainder beneficiaries of the appointed trust shall be the same as the successor and remainder beneficiaries of the invaded trust.

(1) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph, the appointed trust shall include the same language authorizing the trustee to distribute the income or invade the principal of the appointed trust as in the invaded trust.

(2) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph to extend the term of the appointed trust beyond the term of the invaded trust, for any period after the invaded trust would have otherwise terminated under the provisions of the invaded trust, the appointed trust, in addition to the language required to be included in the appointed trust pursuant to subparagraph

(1) of this paragraph, may also include language providing the trustees with unlimited discretion to invade the principal of the appointed trust during such extended term.

(3) If the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the invaded trust are described by a class, the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the appointed trust shall include present or future members of such class.

(4) If the authorized trustee exercises the power under this paragraph and if the invaded trust grants a power of appointment to a beneficiary of the trust, the appointed trust shall grant such power of appointment in the appointed trust and the class of permissible appointees shall be the same as in the invaded trust.

(d) An exercise of the power to invade trust principal under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall be considered the exercise of a special power of appointment as defined in section 10-3.2 of this article.

(e) The appointed trust to which an authorized trustee appoints the assets of the invaded trust may have a term that is longer than the term set forth in the invaded trust, including, but not limited to, a term measured by the lifetime of a current beneficiary.

(f) If an authorized trustee has unlimited discretion to invade the principal of a trust and the same trustee or another trustee has the power to invade principal under the trust instrument which power is not subject to unlimited discretion, such authorized trustee having unlimited discretion may exercise the power of appointment under paragraph (b) of this section.

(g) An authorized trustee may exercise the power to appoint in favor of an appointed trust under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section whether or not there is a current need to invade principal under the terms of the invaded trust.

(h) An authorized trustee exercising the power under this section has a fiduciary duty to exercise the power in the best interests of one or more proper objects of the exercise of the power and as a prudent person would exercise the power under the prevailing circumstances. The authorized trustee may not exercise the power under this section if there is substantial evidence of a contrary intent of the creator and it cannot be established that the creator would be likely to have changed such intention under the circumstances existing at the time of the exercise of the power. The provisions of the invaded trust alone are not to be viewed as substantial evidence of a contrary intent of the creator unless the invaded trust expressly prohibits the exercise of the power in the manner intended by the authorized trustee.

(i) Unless the authorized trustee provides otherwise:

(1) The appointment of all of the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust to an appointed trust shall include subsequently discovered assets of the invaded trust and undistributed principal of the invaded trust acquired after the appointment to the appointed trust; and

(2) The appointment of part but not all of the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust to an appointed trust shall not include subsequently discovered assets belonging to the invaded trust and principal paid to or acquired by the invaded trust after the appointment to the appointed trust; such assets shall remain the assets of the invaded trust.

(j) The exercise of the power to appoint to an appointed trust under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section shall be evidenced by an instrument in writing, signed, dated and acknowledged by the authorized trustee. The exercise of the power shall be effective thirty days after the date of service of the instrument as specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, unless the persons entitled to notice consent in writing to a sooner effective date. The exercise of the power is

irrevocable on such effective date, either thirty days following service of the notice or the effective date as set forth in the written consent.

(1) An authorized trustee may exercise the power authorized by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section without the consent of the creator, or of the persons interested in the invaded trust, and without court approval, provided that the authorized trustee may seek court approval for the exercise with notice to all persons interested in the invaded trust.

(2) A copy of the instrument exercising the power and a copy of each of the invaded trust and the appointed trust shall be delivered (A) to the creator, if living, of the invaded trust, (B) to any person having the right, pursuant to the terms of the invaded trust, to remove or replace the authorized trustee exercising the power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, and (C) to any persons interested in the invaded trust and the appointed trust (or, in the case of any persons interested in the trust, to any guardian of the property, conservator or personal representative of any such person or the parent or person with whom any such minor person resides), by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal delivery or in any other manner directed by the court having jurisdiction over the invaded trust.

(3) The instrument exercising the power shall state whether the appointment is of all the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust or a part but not all the assets comprising the principal of the invaded trust and if a part, the approximate percentage of the value of the principal of the invaded trust that is the subject of the appointment.

(4) A person interested in the invaded trust may object to the trustee's exercise of the power under this section by serving a written notice of objection upon the trustee prior to the effective date of the exercise of the power. The failure to object shall not constitute a consent.

(5) The receipt of a copy of the instrument exercising the power shall not affect the right of any person interested in the invaded trust to compel the authorized trustee who exercised the power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section to account for such exercise and shall not foreclose any such interested person from objecting to an account or compelling a trustee to account. Whether the exercise of a power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section begins the running of the statute of limitations on an action to compel a trustee to account shall be based on all the facts and circumstances of the situation.

(6) A copy of the instrument exercising the power shall be kept with the records of the invaded trust and, within twenty days of the effective date, the original shall be filed in the court having jurisdiction over the invaded trust. Where a trustee of an inter vivos trust exercises the power and the trust has not been the subject of a proceeding in the surrogate's court, no filing is required. The instrument shall state that in certain circumstances the appointment will begin the running of the statute of limitations that will preclude persons interested in the invaded trust from compelling an accounting by the trustees after the expiration of a given time.

(7) Prior to the effective date as provided herein, a trustee may revoke the exercise of the power to invade to a new trust. Where a trustee has served notice of the exercise of the power pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the trustee shall serve notice of the revocation of the exercise of the power to persons interested in the invaded trust and the appointed trust by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal delivery or in any other manner directed by the court having jurisdiction over the invaded trust. Where the notice of the exercise of the power was filed with the court, the trustee shall file the notice of revocation of the exercise of the power with such court.

(k) This section shall not be construed to abridge the right of any trustee to appoint property in further trust that arises under the terms of the governing instrument of a trust or under any other provision of law or under common law, or as directed by any court having jurisdiction over the trust.

(l) Nothing in this section is intended to create or imply a duty to exercise a power to invade principal, and no inference of impropriety shall be made as a result of an authorized trustee not exercising the power conferred under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(m) A power authorized by paragraph (b) or (c) of this section may be exercised, subject to the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section, unless expressly prohibited by the terms of the governing instrument, but a general prohibition of the amendment or revocation of the invaded trust or a provision that constitutes a spendthrift clause shall not preclude the exercise of a power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(n) An authorized trustee may not exercise a power authorized by paragraph (b) or (c) of this section to effect any of the following:

(1) To reduce, limit or modify any beneficiary's current right to a mandatory distribution of income or principal, a mandatory annuity or unitrust interest, a right to withdraw a percentage of the value of the trust or a right to withdraw a specified dollar amount, provided that such mandatory right has come into effect with respect to the beneficiary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, but subject to the other limitations in this section, an authorized trustee may exercise a power authorized by paragraph (b) or (c) of this section to appoint to an appointed trust that is a supplemental needs trust that conforms to the provisions of section 7-1.12 of this chapter;

(2) To decrease or indemnify against a trustee's liability or exonerate a trustee from liability for failure to exercise reasonable care, diligence and prudence;

(3) To eliminate a provision granting another person the right to remove or replace the authorized trustee exercising the power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section unless a court having jurisdiction over the trust specifies otherwise;

(4) To make a binding and conclusive fixation of the value of any asset for purposes of distribution, allocation or otherwise; or

(5) To jeopardize (A) the deduction or exclusion originally claimed with respect to any contribution to the invaded trust that qualified for the annual exclusion under section 2503(b) of the internal revenue code, the marital deduction under section 2056(a) or 2523(a) of the internal revenue code, or the charitable deduction under section 170(a), 642(c), 2055(a) or 2522(a) of the internal revenue code, (B) the qualification of a transfer as a direct skip under section 2642(c) of the internal revenue code, or (C) any other specific tax benefit for which a contribution originally qualified for income, gift, estate, or generation-skipping transfer tax purposes under the internal revenue code.

(o) An authorized trustee shall consider the tax implications of the exercise of the power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(p) An authorized trustee may not exercise a power described in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section in violation of the limitations under sections 9-1.1, 10-8.1 and 10-8.2 of this chapter, and any such exercise shall void the entire exercise of such power.

(q)(1) Unless a court otherwise directs, an authorized trustee may not exercise a power authorized by paragraph (b) or (c) of this section to change the provisions regarding the determination of the compensation of any trustee; the commissions or other compensation payable to the trustees of the invaded trust may continue to be paid to the trustees of the

appointed trust during the term of the appointed trust and shall be determined in the same manner as in the invaded trust.

(2) No trustee shall receive any paying commission or other compensation for appointing of property from the invaded trust to an appointed trust pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(r) Unless the invaded trust expressly provides otherwise, this section applies to:

(1) any trust governed by the laws of this state, including a trust whose governing law has been changed to the laws of this state; and

(2) any trust that has a trustee who is an individual domiciled in this state or a trustee which is an entity having an office in this state, provided that a majority of the trustees select this state as the location for the primary administration of the trust by an instrument in writing, signed and acknowledged by a majority of the trustees. The instrument exercising this selection shall be kept with the records of the invaded trust.

(s) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term “appointed trust” means an irrevocable trust which receives principal from an invaded trust under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section including a new trust created by the creator of the invaded trust or by the trustees, in that capacity, of the invaded trust. For purposes of creating the new trust, the requirement of section 7-1.17 of this chapter that the instrument be executed and acknowledged by the person establishing such trust shall be deemed satisfied by the execution and acknowledgment of the trustee of the appointed trust.

(2) The term “authorized trustee” means, as to an invaded trust, any trustee or trustees with authority to pay trust principal to or for one or more current beneficiaries other than (i) the creator, or (ii) a beneficiary to whom income or principal must be paid currently or in the future,

or who is or will become eligible to receive a distribution of income or principal in the discretion of the trustee (other than by the exercise of a power of appointment held in a non-fiduciary capacity).

(3) References to sections of the “internal revenue code” refer to the United States internal revenue code of 1986, as amended from time to time, or to corresponding provisions of subsequent internal revenue laws, and also refer to corresponding provisions of state law.

(4) The term “current beneficiary or beneficiaries” means the person or persons (or as to a class, any person or persons who are or will become members of such class) to whom the trustees may distribute principal at the time of the exercise of the power, provided however that the interest of a beneficiary to whom income, but not principal, may be distributed in the discretion of the trustee of the invaded trust may be continued in the appointed trust.

(5) The term “invade” shall mean the power to pay directly to the beneficiary of a trust or make application for the benefit of the beneficiary.

(6) The term “invaded trust” means any existing irrevocable inter vivos or testamentary trust whose principal is appointed under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(7) The term “person or persons interested in the invaded trust” shall mean any person or persons upon whom service of process would be required in a proceeding for the judicial settlement of the account of the trustee, taking into account section three hundred fifteen of the surrogate's court procedure act.

(8) The term “principal” shall include the income of the trust at the time of the exercise of the power that is not currently required to be distributed, including accrued and accumulated income.

(9) The term “unlimited discretion” means the unlimited right to distribute principal that is not modified in any manner. A power to pay principal that includes words such as best interests, welfare, comfort, or happiness shall not be considered a limitation or modification of the right to distribute principal.

(10) The creator shall not be considered to be a beneficiary of an invaded or appointed trust by reason of the trustee's authority to pay trust principal to the creator pursuant to section 7-1.11 of this chapter or by reason of the trustee's authority under the trust instrument or any other provision of law to pay or reimburse the creator for any tax on trust income or trust principal that is payable by the creator under the law imposing such tax or to pay any such tax directly to the taxing authorities.

(t) Cross-reference. For the exercise of the power under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section where there are multiple trustees, see sections 10-6.7 and 10-10.7 of this article.]

§16. Section 10-10.1 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

§10-10.1. Power to distribute principal or allocate income; restriction on exercise.

A power held by a person as trustee of an express trust to make a discretionary distribution of either principal or income to such person as a beneficiary, or to make a discretionary [allocations in such person's favor of receipts or expenses as between] distribution of either principal [and] or income in discharge of the trustee's personal obligation of support, cannot be exercised by such person unless (1) such person is the grantor of the trust and the trust is revocable by such person during such person's lifetime, or (2) the power is a power to provide for such person's health, education, maintenance or support within the meaning of sections 2041 and 2514 of the Internal Revenue Code, or (3) the trust instrument, by express reference to this section, provides otherwise. If the power is conferred on two or more trustees, it may be

exercised by the trustee or trustees who are not so disqualified. If there is no trustee qualified to exercise the power, its exercise devolves on the supreme court or the surrogate's court, except that if the power is created by will, its exercise devolves on the surrogate's court having jurisdiction of the estate of the donor of the power.

§17. Section 10-10.6 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

§10-10.6. Effect of reserved unqualified power to revoke.

Where a creator reserves an unqualified power of revocation, he remains the absolute owner of the property disposed of so far as the rights of his creditors or purchasers are concerned. This section does not apply to the trust contributor of an express trust created after the effective date of section 7-A-5.5.

§18. Section 10-10.7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

§10-10.7. Exercise of powers by multiple fiduciaries; joint and several powers.

Unless contrary to the express provisions of an instrument affecting the disposition of property, a joint power other than a power of appointment[but including a power in a trustee to invade trust principal under section 10-6.6 of this article or under the terms of the dispositive instrument], conferred upon three or more fiduciaries, as that term is defined in 11-1.1, by the terms of such instrument, or by statute, or arising by operation of law, may be exercised by a majority of such fiduciaries, or by a majority of survivor fiduciaries, or by the survivor fiduciary. Such a power conferred upon or surviving to two such fiduciaries may be exercised jointly by both such fiduciaries or by the survivor fiduciary, unless contrary to the express terms of the instrument creating the power. A fiduciary who fails to act through absence or disability, or a dissenting fiduciary who joins in carrying out the decision of a majority of the fiduciaries if his or her dissent is expressed promptly in writing to his or her co-fiduciaries, shall not be liable for

the consequences of any majority decision, provided that liability for failure to join in administering the estate [or trust or to prevent a breach of the trust] may not thus be avoided. A power vested in one or more persons under a trust of real property created in connection with the salvaging of mortgage participation certificates may be executed by one or more of such persons as provided in such trust. This section shall not affect the right of any one of two or more personal representatives of a decedent to exercise a several power.

§19. Section 11-1.1 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

Fiduciaries' powers. (a) As used in this section, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires, (1) the term "estate" means the estate of a decedent; (2) the term "trust" means any express trust of property, created by a will, deed or other instrument, whereby there is imposed upon a trustee the duty to administer property for the benefit of a named or otherwise described income or principal beneficiary, or both. A trust shall not include trusts for the benefit of creditors, resulting or constructive trusts, business trusts where certificates of beneficial interest are issued to the beneficiary, investment trusts, voting trusts, security instruments such as deeds of trust and mortgages, trusts created by the judgment or decree of a court, liquidation or reorganization trusts, trusts for the sole purpose of paying dividends, interest, interest coupons, salaries, wages, pensions or profits, instruments wherein persons are mere nominees for others, or trusts created in deposits in any banking institution or savings and loan institution; (3) the term "fiduciary" means administrators, executors, preliminary executors, administrators d.b.n., administrators c.t.a.d.b.n., administrators c.t.a., ancillary executors, ancillary administrators, ancillary administrators c.t.a. [~~and trustees of express trusts~~], including a corporate as well as a natural person acting as fiduciary, and a successor or substitute fiduciary, whether designated in a trust instrument or otherwise.

(b) In the absence of contrary or limiting provisions in the court order or decree appointing a fiduciary, or in a subsequent order or decree, or in the will, deed or other instrument, every fiduciary is authorized:

(1) To accept additions to any estate [or trust] from sources other than the estate of the decedent [or the settlor of a trust].

(2) To acquire the remaining undivided interest in the property of an estate [or trust] in which the fiduciary, in his fiduciary capacity, holds an undivided interest.

(3) To invest and reinvest property of the estate [or trust] under the provisions of the will, deed or other instrument or as otherwise provided by law.

(4) To effect and keep in force fire, rent, title, liability, casualty or other insurance to protect the property of the estate [~~or trust~~] and to protect the fiduciary.

(5) With respect to any property or any estate therein owned by an estate [-or trust], except where such property or any estate therein is specifically disposed of:

(A) To take possession of, collect the rents from and manage the same.

(B) To sell the same at public or private sale, and on such terms as in the opinion of the fiduciary will be most advantageous to those interested therein.

(C) With respect to fiduciaries[other than a trustee], to lease the same for a term not exceeding three years[and, in the case of a trustee, to lease the same for a term not exceeding ten years although such term extends beyond the duration of the trust and, in either of such cases], including the right to explore for and remove mineral or other natural resources, and in connection with mineral leases to enter into pooling and unitization agreements.

(D) To mortgage the same.

(E) Any power to take possession of, collect the rent from, manage, sell, lease or mortgage, granted by this subparagraph (5), which is prohibited by the terms of the will, deed or other instrument or by the provisions of this subparagraph (5), nonetheless exists, upon the approval of the surrogate, where such power is necessary for the purposes set forth in SCPA 1902.

(F) A fiduciary acting under a will may exercise all of the powers granted by this subparagraph (5) notwithstanding the effect upon such will of the birth of a child after its execution or of any election by a surviving spouse.

(6) To make ordinary repairs to the property of the estate [or trust].

(7) To grant options for the sale of property for a period not exceeding six months.

(8) With respect to any mortgage held by the estate[or trust] (A) to continue the same upon and after maturity, with or without renewal or extension, upon such terms as the fiduciary deems advisable; (B) to foreclose, as an incident to collection of any bond or note, any mortgage securing such bond or note, and to purchase the mortgaged property or acquire the property by deed from the mortgagor in lieu of foreclosure.

(9) To employ any bank or trust company incorporated in this state, any national bank located in this state or any private banker duly authorized by the superintendent of financial services of this state to engage in business here (who, as private banker, maintains a permanent capital of not less than one million dollars) as custodian of any stock or other securities held as a fiduciary, and the cost thereof, except in the case of a corporate fiduciary, shall be a charge upon the estate or trust. The records of such bank, trust company or private banker shall at all times show the ownership of such stock or other securities. Such stock or other securities shall at all

times be kept separate from the assets of such bank, trust company or private banker and may be kept by such bank, trust company or private banker

(A) in a manner such that all certificates representing the securities from time to time constituting the assets of a particular estate, trust or other fiduciary account are held separate from those of all other estates, trusts or accounts; or

(B) in a manner such that, without certification as to ownership attached, certificates representing securities of the same class of the same issuer and from time to time constituting assets of particular estates, trusts or other fiduciary accounts are held in bulk, including, to the extent feasible, the merging of certificates of small denomination into one or more certificates of large denomination, provided that a bank, trust company or private banker, when operating under the method of safekeeping security certificates described in this subparagraph (B), shall be subject to such rules and regulations as, in the case of state chartered institutions, the state superintendent of financial services and, in the case of national banking associations, the comptroller of the currency may from time to time issue. Such bank, trust company or private banker shall, on demand by the fiduciary, certify in writing the securities held by it for such estate, trust or fiduciary account.

(10) To cause any stock or other securities (hereinafter referred to as "securities") held by any bank or trust company, when acting as fiduciary, whether alone or jointly with an individual, with the consent of the individual fiduciary, if any (who is hereby authorized to give such consent), to be registered and held in the name of a nominee of such bank or trust company without disclosure of the fiduciary relationship; and, in the case of an individual acting as fiduciary, to direct any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state, any national bank located in this state or any private banker duly authorized by the superintendent of

financial services of this state to engage in business here (who, as private banker, maintains a permanent capital of not less than one million dollars) to register and hold any securities deposited with such bank, trust company or private banker (hereinafter referred to as “bank”) in the name of a nominee of such bank. The bank shall not redeliver such securities to the individual fiduciary, who authorized their registration in the name of a nominee of the bank, without first registering the securities in the name of the individual fiduciary, as such. But, any sale of such securities by the bank at the direction of the individual fiduciary shall not be treated as a redelivery. The bank may make any disposition of such securities which is authorized or directed by an order or decree of the court having jurisdiction of the estate or trust. Any such bank shall be absolutely liable for any loss occasioned by the acts of its nominee with respect to the securities so registered. The records of the bank shall at all times show the ownership of any such securities and of those held in bearer form. Such securities and those held in bearer form shall at all times be kept separate from the assets of the bank and may be kept by such bank

(A) in a manner such that all certificates representing the securities from time to time constituting the assets of a particular estate, trust or other fiduciary account are held separate from those of all other estates, trusts or accounts; or

(B) in a manner such that, without certification as to ownership attached, certificates representing securities of the same class of the same issuer and from time to time constituting assets of particular estates, trusts or other fiduciary accounts are held in bulk, including, to the extent feasible, the merging of certificates of small denomination into one or more certificates of large denomination, provided that a bank, when operating under the method of safekeeping security certificates described in this subparagraph (B), shall be subject to such rules and regulations as, in the case of state chartered institutions, the state superintendent of financial

services and, in the case of national banking associations, the comptroller of the currency may from time to time issue. Such bank or trust company shall, on demand by any party to an accounting by such bank or trust company as fiduciary or on demand by the attorney for such party, certify in writing the securities held by such bank or trust company as such fiduciary.

(11) In the case of the survivor of two or more fiduciaries, to continue to administer the property of the estate[or trust] without the appointment of a successor to the fiduciary who has ceased to act and to exercise or perform all of the powers given to the original fiduciaries unless contrary to the express provision of the will, deed or other instrument.

(12) As successor or substitute fiduciary, to succeed to all of the powers, duties and discretion of the original fiduciary, with respect to the estate[or trust], as were given to the original fiduciary, unless the exercise of such powers, duties or discretion of the original fiduciary are expressly prohibited by the will, deed or other instrument to any successor or substituted fiduciary.

(13) To contest, compromise or otherwise settle any claim in favor of the estate [, trust] or fiduciary or in favor of third persons and against the estate [, trust] or fiduciary.

(14) To vote in person or by proxy, discretionary or otherwise, shares of stock or other securities held by him as fiduciary.

(15) To pay calls, assessments and any other sums chargeable or accruing against or on account of shares of stock, bonds, debentures or other corporate securities held by a fiduciary, whenever such payments may be legally enforceable against the fiduciary or any property of the estate or [trust or] the fiduciary deems payment expedient and for the best interests of the estate [or trust].

(16) To sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights, participate in foreclosures, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers or liquidations, and to consent to corporate sales, leases and encumbrances. In the exercise of such powers the fiduciary is authorized to deposit stocks, bonds or other securities with any protective or other similar committee under such terms and conditions respecting the deposit thereof as the fiduciary may approve.

(17) To execute and deliver agreements, assignments, bills of sale, contracts, deeds, notes, receipts and any other instrument necessary or appropriate for the administration of the estate [or trust].

[(18) In the case of a trustee, to hold the property of two or more trusts or parts of such trusts created by the same instrument as an undivided whole without separation as between such trusts or parts, provided that such separate trusts or parts shall have undivided interests and provided further that no such holding shall defer the vesting of any estate in possession or otherwise.

(19)](18) When a legacy, a distributive share, the proceeds of any action brought as prescribed by 5-4.1, or the proceeds of a settlement of an action brought in behalf of an infant for personal injuries are payable to an infant, incompetent, conservatee or person under disability and the sum does not exceed ten thousand dollars, to make payment thereof to the father or mother or to some competent adult person with whom the infant, incompetent, conservatee or person under disability resides or who has some interest in his welfare for the use and benefit of such infant, incompetent, conservatee or person under disability. If the sum payable to a patient in an institution in the state department of mental hygiene is not in excess of the amount which the director of the institution is authorized to receive under section 29.23 of the mental hygiene law, to make payment of such sum to such director for use as provided in that section.

~~[(20)]~~ (19) To make distribution in cash, in kind valued at the fair market value of the property at the date of distribution, or partly in each, without being required to make pro rata distributions of specific property.

~~[(21)]~~ (20) To join with the surviving spouse or the executor of his will or the administrator of his estate in the execution and filing of a joint income tax return for any period prior to the death of a decedent for which he has not filed a return or a gift tax return on gifts made by the decedent's surviving spouse, and to consent to treat such gifts as being made one-half by the decedent, for any period prior to a decedent's death, and to pay such taxes thereon as are chargeable to the decedent.

~~[(22)]~~ (21) In addition to those expenses specifically provided for in this paragraph, to pay all other reasonable and proper expenses of administration from the property of the estate or trust, including the reasonable expense of obtaining and continuing his bond and any reasonable counsel fees he may necessarily incur.

(c) The court having jurisdiction of the estate [or trust] may authorize the fiduciary to exercise any other power which in the judgment of the court is necessary for the proper administration of the estate [or trust].

(d) The powers set forth in this section shall apply to all estates [and trusts] now in existence or which may hereafter come into existence and are in addition to the powers granted by law or by the will, deed or other instrument.

§20. Paragraph (c) of section 11-2.3 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

(c) Delegation of investment or management functions.

(1) [Delegation] Except as provided in subparagraph 4, delegation of an investment or management function requires a trustee to exercise care, skill and caution in:

(A) selecting a delegee suitable to exercise the delegated function, taking into account the nature and value of the assets subject to such delegation and the expertise of the delegee;

(B) establishing the scope and terms of the delegation consistent with the purposes of the governing instrument;

(C) periodically reviewing the delegee's exercise of the delegated function and compliance with the scope and terms of the delegation; and

(D) controlling the overall cost by reason of the delegation.

(2) The delegee has a duty to the trustee and to the trust to comply with the scope and terms of the delegation and to exercise the delegated function with reasonable care, skill and caution. An attempted exoneration of the delegee from liability for failure to meet such duty is contrary to public policy and void.

(3) By accepting the delegation of a trustee's function from the trustee of a trust that is subject to the law of New York, the delegee submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of New York even if a delegation agreement provides otherwise, and the delegee may be made a party to any proceeding in such courts that places in issue the decisions or actions of the delegee.

(4) A trustee, as defined in this article, shall be authorized to delegate in its investment or management functions as set forth in section 7-A-8.7.

§21. Section 13-3.2 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

§13-3.2. Rights of beneficiaries of pension, retirement, death benefit, stock bonus and profit-sharing plans, systems or trusts and of beneficiaries of annuities and supplemental insurance contracts.

(a) If a person is entitled to receive (1) payment in money, securities or other property under a pension, retirement, death benefit, stock bonus or profit-sharing plan, system or trust or (2) money payable by an insurance company or a savings bank authorized to conduct the business of life insurance under an annuity or pure endowment contract or a policy of life, group life, industrial life or accident and health insurance, or if a contract made by such an insurer relating to the payment of proceeds or avails of such insurance designates a payee or beneficiary to receive such payment upon the death of the person making the designation or another, the rights of persons so entitled or designated and the ownership of money, securities or other property thereby received shall not be impaired or defeated by any statute or rule of law governing the transfer of property by will, gift or intestacy, except as provided in subparagraph (d)(3).

(b) This section does not limit article 10 of the debtor and creditor law, articles 10-C and 26 of the tax law, or sections 2-1.8, 5-1.1-A or 13-3.6.

(c) Paragraph (a) applies although a designation is revocable or subject to change by the person who makes it, and although the money, securities or other property receivable thereunder are not yet payable at the time the designation is made or are subject to withdrawal, collection or assignment by the person making the designation.

(d) A person entitled to receive payment includes:

(1) An employee or participant in a pension, retirement, death benefit, stock bonus or profit-sharing plan, system or trust.

(2) The owner or person purchasing an annuity, the person insured or the person effecting insurance, the person effecting a contract relating to payment of the proceeds or avails of a policy of insurance or an annuity or pure endowment contract.

(3) Any person entitled to receive payment by reason of a payee or beneficiary designation described in this section; provided, however, that the rules for cy pres in section 8-1.1(c)(1) shall apply if at the time of payment such person is a charitable organization that is not in existence or is not carrying out charitable activities or if the circumstances otherwise support the application of cy pres, and provided further that the provisions of section 1002-a(c)(1) of the not-for-profit corporation law shall apply if at the time of payment such person is a dissolved or dissolving charitable corporation to which that section applies.

(e) A designation of a beneficiary or payee to receive payment upon death of the person making the designation or another must be made in writing and signed by the person making the designation and be:

(1) Agreed to by the employer or made in accordance with the rules prescribed for the pension, retirement, death benefit, stock bonus or profit-sharing plan, system or trust.

(2) Agreed to by the insurance company or the savings bank authorized to conduct the business of life insurance, as the case may be.

(f) This section applies to designations heretofore or hereafter made by persons who die on or after the date this section takes effect. This section does not invalidate any contract or designation which is valid without regard to this section.

§22. Section 13-4.7 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

§13-4.7. Ownership on death of owner.

On death of a sole owner or the last to die of all multiple owners, ownership of securities registered in beneficiary form passes to the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survive all owners; provided, however, that if any beneficiary is a charitable organization, the rules for cy pres in section 8 1.1(c)(1) shall apply if at the time ownership passes to the beneficiary, or at any time

prior to payment or distribution to the beneficiary, the beneficiary is not in existence or is not carrying out charitable activities or if the circumstances otherwise support the application of cy pres, and provided further that the provisions of section 1002-a(c)(1) of the not-for-profit corporation law shall apply if at such time the beneficiary is a dissolved or dissolving charitable corporation to which that section applies. On proof of death of all owners and compliance with any applicable requirements of the registering entity, a security registered in beneficiary form may be reregistered in the name of the beneficiary or beneficiaries who survived the death of all owners. Until division of the security after the death of all owners, multiple beneficiaries surviving the death of all owners hold their interests as tenants in common. If no beneficiary survives the death of all owners, the security belongs to the estate of the deceased sole owner or the estate of the last to die of all multiple owners.

§23. Subdivision 5 of section 100-a of the banking law is amended to read as follows:

5. Bonds. No bond or other security, except as hereinafter provided, shall be required from any trust company [for or in respect to any trust, nor] when appointed executor, administrator, guardian [, trustee], receiver, committee or depository or in any other fiduciary capacity nor when receiving commissions under the provisions of SCPA 2310 or 2311. The settlor of a trust governed by EPTL Article 7-A may expressly require that a trust company furnish a bond. The court, or officer making such appointment may, upon proper application, require any trust company, which shall have been so appointed to give such security as to the court or officer shall seem proper, or upon failure of such trust company to give security as required, may remove such trust company from and revoke such appointment.

§24. Subdivision (c) of section 5205 of the civil practice law and rules is amended to read as follows:

(c) Trust exemption. 1. Except as provided in paragraphs four, five, and [five]six of this subdivision, all property while held in trust for a judgment debtor, where the trust has been created by, or the fund so held in trust has proceeded from, a person other than the judgment debtor, is exempt from application to the satisfaction of a money judgment.

2. For purposes of this subdivision, all trusts, custodial accounts, annuities, insurance contracts, monies, assets or interests established as part of, and all payments from, either any trust or plan, which is qualified as an individual retirement account under section four hundred eight or section four hundred eight A of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, a Keogh (HR-10), retirement or other plan established by a corporation, which is qualified under section 401 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or created as a result of rollovers from such plans pursuant to sections 402 (a) (5), 403 (a) (4), 408 (d) (3) or 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or a plan that satisfies the requirements of section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall be considered a trust which has been created by or which has proceeded from a person other than the judgment debtor, even though such judgment debtor is (i) in the case of an individual retirement account plan, an individual who is the settlor of and depositor to such account plan, or (ii) a self-employed individual, or (iii) a partner of the entity sponsoring the Keogh (HR-10) plan, or (iv) a shareholder of the corporation sponsoring the retirement or other plan or (v) a participant in a section 457 plan.

3. All trusts, custodial accounts, annuities, insurance contracts, monies, assets, or interests described in paragraph two of this subdivision shall be conclusively presumed to be spendthrift trusts under this section and the common law of the state of New York for all purposes, including, but not limited to, all cases arising under or related to a case arising under

sections one hundred one to thirteen hundred thirty of title eleven of the United States Bankruptcy Code, as amended.

4. This subdivision shall not impair any rights an individual has under a qualified domestic relations order as that term is defined in section 414(p) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or under any order of support, alimony or maintenance of any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce arrears/past due support whether or not such arrears/past due support have been reduced to a money judgment.

5. Additions to an asset described in paragraph two of this subdivision shall not be exempt from application to the satisfaction of a money judgment if (i) made after the date that is ninety days before the interposition of the claim on which such judgment was entered, or (ii) deemed to be fraudulent conveyances under article ten of the debtor and creditor law.

6. For purposes of this subdivision, a trust shall be considered a trust which has been created by or which has proceeded from the judgment debtor on the lapse, release, or waiver of a power held by the judgment debtor to withdraw property from the trust only to the extent that the value of the property affected by the release, waiver, or lapse exceeds the greatest amount specified at the time of the lapse, release, or waiver in sections 2041(b)(2), 2503(b), or 2514(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

§25. Subdivision 2 of section 706 of the surrogate's court procedure act is amended to read as follows:

2. When all the persons to whom letters have been issued die or where letters issued to all of them have been revoked by a decree of the surrogate's court, or, in the case of a lifetime trust, when all persons serving as trustee die or are removed, without any successor trustee having been effectively appointed pursuant to the terms of the lifetime trust instrument, or if a

trustee is appointed pursuant to EPTL 7-A-7.4(c)(2) or 7-A-7.4(d)(2), that court has, except in a case where it is otherwise specially prescribed by law, the same power to appoint a successor to the person or persons whose powers have ceased as if the letters had not been issued or as if no appointment had been made. The successor may complete the administration of the estate committed to his predecessor, he may continue in his own name a civil action or proceeding pending in favor of his predecessor and he may enforce a judgment, order or decree in favor of the latter.

§26. Section 715 of the surrogate's court procedure act is amended to read as follows:

§715. Application by fiduciary for permission to resign. A fiduciary may present to the court at any time a petition praying that he or she be permitted to resign, that his or her letters be revoked and that he or she be permitted to settle his or her account judicially or informally as such fiduciary, and that notice of the application be given to the persons and in the manner directed by the court. Notwithstanding the prior sentence, a testamentary trustee may resign as provided in section 7-A-7.5 of the estates, powers and trusts law. The petition shall show the facts upon which the application is founded.

§27. Section 806 of the surrogate's court procedure act is amended to read as follows:

§806. Bond of [a testamentary trustee or] an executor acting as trustee. Whenever [a testamentary trustee is appointed by will or order of the court or] an executor is appointed who is required to hold, manage or invest real or personal property for the benefit of another, he shall unless the will provides otherwise, execute and file a bond.

§28. Subdivision 2 of section 1502 of the surrogate's court procedure act is amended to read as follows:

2. The court shall not appoint a trustee, successor or co-trustee if the appointment would contravene the express terms of the will or lifetime trust instrument or if a trustee may be or has been named in the will or lifetime trust instrument as successor, substitute or co-trustee and is not disqualified to act, or if a trustee is appointed pursuant to EPTL 7-A-7.4(c)(2) or 7-A-7.4(d)(2).

§29. This act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that sections 2 through 25 shall be effective 180 days thereafter and shall apply to all trusts as provided in section 7-A-11.6 of the estates, powers and trusts law.

3. The Principal & Income Act (EPTL 11-A-4.1)

This measure would modify EPTL section 11-A-4.1(d)(2) to provide that if the value of a distribution is more than 20% of the pre-distribution value of the trust's interest in the entity (determined or estimated without regard to discounts across the board), then the distribution is principal; otherwise it is income.

The Current Statute

In 2001, the EPTL was amended by adopting the 1997 Uniform Principal and Income Act as Article 11-A. This changed the characterization of trust receipts and disbursements, as between income and principal, in several respects. One of the changes was to the way that trusts treat the receipt of money distributed from business organizations or entities. The relevant statute is now codified at EPTL § 11-A-4.1. It appears that there was a mistake in the drafting of the statute, which was present in the Uniform Act as well (and which has been corrected by other states).

The relevant portion of that statute begins, in 11-A-4.1(b), as follows: "Except as otherwise provided in this section, a trustee shall allocate to income money received from an entity." The first such exception appears in the immediately following subsection (c), which directs the trustee to allocate certain receipts from an entity to principal, including, under subdivision (c)(3), "money received in total or partial liquidation of the entity; . . ." In turn, there is a partial definition of "partial liquidation" in 11-A-4.1(d). First, under (d)(1) the distribution is in partial liquidation "to the extent that the entity, at or near the time of a distribution, indicates that it is a distribution in partial liquidation; . . ." (The statute goes on, in subdivision (f), to authorize the trustee to rely upon a statement made by an entity about the source of character of a distribution "if the statement is made at or near the time of distribution

by the entity's board of directors or other person or group of persons authorized to exercise powers to pay money or transfer property comparable to that of a corporation's board of directors.") The critical error appears in the subsection 11-A-4.1(d)(2), which contains the second part of the statute's definition of a "partial distribution." In that subdivision the statute provides that money is received in partial liquidation "if the total amount of money and property received in a distribution or series of related distributions is greater than twenty percent of the entity's gross assets, as shown by the entity's year-end statements immediately preceding the initial receipt."

Problems with Current Statute

There are two types of problems with the existing language of 11-A-4.1(d)(2):

A. First, this subsection appears on its face to require that the total amount received by any trust must exceed 20% of the entity's total gross assets in order for the distribution to be characterized as a "partial liquidation." Obviously in the case of an entity with many owners, so that each (or at least this trust) has less than 20% of the total, even a distribution of most of the entity's assets would not satisfy this rule, which clearly makes no sense and cannot have been the intent. Further, if some trusts own less than 20% of the entity and others own more than that percentage, another counter-intuitive result emerges. Consider, for example, a will that divides the estate into trusts, 50% to a marital trust for the surviving spouse and the other 50% into three equal trusts for the children. To highlight the issue, assume the trusts require all trust accounting income to be distributed but do not authorize the distribution of principal. Now the decedent's wholly-owned company is divided proportionately among the trusts and subsequently makes a large pro rata distribution to its owners, i.e., to the trusts. Under the statute as it now stands, the marital trust may well have to categorize the distribution it receives from the company as trust principal (not distributable to the spouse) because it exceeds 20% of the gross assets of the company while the children's trusts are required to categorize their pro rata share of the very same distribution as trust income (distributable to the children) because the value of what each trust receives is equal to or less than 20% of the value of the company. Although that cannot possibly be the correct outcome, that is what the statute literally requires. This appears to be a drafting mistake in the Uniform Act.

Based on the prior statute and common sense, it appears that the statute was intended to create a rule of thumb that if the entity distributes in the aggregate more than 20% of its assets to all of its shareholders (or partners or members, depending on whether it is a corporation, partnership or LLC), then that distribution must be a partial liquidation. Unfortunately, the statute does not say that.

Another possible intended goal of the statute is that the distribution should be considered to be in partial liquidation if the amount distributed to a particular trust exceeds 20% of the value that trust's stake in the entity. The statute does not say that either.

In a related anomaly, in determining whether the distribution is large enough to be considered principal, the section ignores any liabilities of the entity which would affect its net

worth, focusing for some reason only on the entity's "gross assets." For example, if the company has \$10 million of assets and \$5 million of debt or other liabilities, a distribution of \$1.9 million (which is 38% of the \$5 million net worth of the entity) would not be considered to be trust principal under the statute as written because it represents less than 20% of the gross assets. In the case of a highly-leveraged real estate or other enterprise the result would be even more odd. It is hard to see any justification for that focus on the gross assets rather than on net worth of the entity.

There are two possible approaches to fixing these issues.

1. One approach would require the trustee to gather information about all distributions to all other co-owners of the entity and then to determine whether the total of such distributions exceeds 20% of the net assets (to fix the second related anomaly) of the entity. That would be unduly burdensome because it would require access to information that the entity may regard as confidential business information and unavailable. It would also implicate the second problem with 11-A-4.1(d)(2), addressed below. (See Section B, *infra*.)
2. The other possible approach, which is the approach taken by this measure, would be to characterize as a partial distribution and therefore allocable to principal any distribution exceeding 20% of the actual value of that trust's interest in the entity. (See details below.)

B. This immediately points to the second problem with the current statute, which is its reliance on the financial statements of the entity for some, but not all, determinations of value. In the case of a distribution of money from the entity to the trust, which is the case that the statute addresses, the amount received is just an actual amount of money. On the other hand, financial statements showing the value of the entity's assets (to which the amount of the distribution is required to be compared to test the 20% threshold under the current statute) are based on business accounting under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). GAAP generally uses book value for the assets on the balance sheet which is based on a system of accounting quite different from the fiduciary accounting rules that govern trusts.

Accordingly, this measure would modify subsection 11-A-4.1(d)(2) so that if the amount of money plus the fair market value of any other assets received from an entity in a distribution or series of related distributions exceeds 20% of the fair market value of the trust's interest in the entity the distribution or distributions are allocated to principal. For ease of administration and practicality, the trustee determines fair market value relying on information known to the trustee, or information provided to the trustee by or on behalf of the entity.

For similar reasons, this measure provides that the valuation of the trust's interest in the entity (and of any property received in the distribution) be determined without regard to discounts for lack of marketability or lack of control. Such discounts, although often applied in tax and fiduciary contexts, could in this setting skew the determination of the 20% threshold where, under the particular provision of the statute, the distribution is being made in "money," i.e., cash (which would not be discounted), while the underlying trust interest is subject to a large but subjectively determined discount. In order to make the calculation more objective and

equitable, this measure requires that the value of the trust's interest in the entity prior to the distribution be determined without regard to such discounts.

By contrast, adopting the first of the two possible fixes (§A.1 above), the trustee would be comparing the value of the money distributed to all owners to the book value (rather than the market value) of the entity's gross assets. Given that GAAP book value is often substantially less than market value (especially if the entity owns depreciated assets or assets acquired long before the distribution), and given also that liabilities are to be ignored, this methodology would be likely to yield a too-high percentage because the denominator of the fraction (i.e., the entity's assets) is being valued below market value (and ignores liabilities) while the numerator (i.e., the money distributed) is being valued at market value.

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the estates, powers and trusts law, in relation to the allocation of receipts during administration of a trust

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (d) of section 11-A-4.1 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended to read as follows:

(2) if the total amount of money and the fair market value of property received by the trust from the entity in a distribution or series of related distributions is greater than twenty percent of the [entity's gross assets, as shown by the entity's year-end financial statements] fair market value of the trust's interest in the entity immediately [preceding the initial receipt] prior to the first such distribution, with the fair market value in each case as determined or estimated by the trustee (a) on the basis of information known to the trustee or provided to the trustee by or on behalf of the entity (b) without regard to any discount for the trust's interest in the entity (or any property so received) based on minority interest, lack of control or lack of marketability.

§2. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall apply to all trusts, whenever established.

4. Service of Process by Mail (SCPA 307(2))

This measure amends SCPA 307(2) to eliminate the need for a return receipt when service is made on a non-domiciliary by registered or certified mail. Currently, the language of SCPA 307(2) provides that, except for special mail service, when service of process is made on a non-domiciliary by registered or certified mail, it must be performed with a return receipt. On the other hand, SCPA 309 (2) provides that service of process made by registered or certified mail is complete “upon the mailing thereof” regardless of whether a return receipt is utilized.

This dichotomy has created numerous problems for court clerical staff and members of the bar. Often, counsel has an affidavit of mailing but does not have the return receipts available to be filed. This, in turn, causes concerns with intake clerks throughout the state as it is uniformly required that a file not be reflected as having service completed without the return receipt being presented. Even when receipts are filed with the court, the receipts in many instances do not bear an appropriate signature. Delays in the completion of jurisdiction attributable to this situation are numerous and widespread.

Consequently, the intended objective of easing the burden of personal delivery by permitting service by mail on non-domiciliaries is being frustrated by the mandated use of return receipts. Furthermore, while a return receipt may arguably provide greater assurance that the mail was delivered to the intended recipient than an affidavit of mailing, any such benefit is greatly outweighed by the delays and confusion it causes in many matters. In short, it makes no sense to mandate the use of a return receipt when its use has no bearing on whether service of process is complete.

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the surrogates court procedure act, in relation to the service of process

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as

follows:

Section 1: Subdivision 2 of section 307 of the surrogate’s court procedure act, as added by chapter 355 of the laws of 2000, is amended to read as follows:

2. Service [by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by special mail service,] upon non-domiciliaries. Service of the process may be made by registered or certified

mail, [return receipt requested] first class mail with proof of mailing, or by special mail service, upon non-domiciliaries, whether or not they be natural persons.

§2. This act shall take effect immediately.

C. Modified Measures

1. The Power to Adjust and Capital Gains Taxes (EPTL 11-A-4.4)

This measure would amend sections 11-2.3(b) and 11-4.4(2) of the Estates, Powers and Trusts Law (part of the State’s Principal and Income Act) to clarify that, unless a trust instrument otherwise provides, a trustee has the powers set forth in regulations under the Internal Revenue Code permitting a reasonable and impartial allocation of realized capital gains to income and thereby permitting the trustee to determine the incidence of such gains in a reasonable and impartial manner.

Recent increases in the tax rates applicable to realized capital gains and the enactment of the new 3.8% tax on undistributed net investment income (which includes realized capital gains) have made it increasingly important that, to achieve results that are reasonable and impartial to all beneficiaries, a trustee be able effectively to determine whether the realized capital gains of a trust are taxed to the current beneficiaries or to the trust (*i.e.*, in essence to the remainder beneficiaries).

Briefly put, whether the trust or the current beneficiaries are taxed on the capital gains turns on whether such gains are “excluded” or “included” in what is called “distributable net income” (DNI) under IRC §643(a). If they are excluded from DNI, they will be taxed to the trust. If they are included in DNI, then amounts distributed (or required to be distributed) to the current beneficiaries will be considered, partially or fully, to “carry out” such gains and cause them to be taxed to such beneficiaries.

The relevant statutory provisions and regulations are as follows:

(a) The statute (unamended since the 1954 Code): §643(a)(3)

(a) Distributable net income

For purposes of this part, the term “distributable net income” means, with respect to any taxable year, the taxable income of the estate or trust computed with the following modifications—

Capital gains and losses

Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets shall be excluded to the extent that such gains are allocated to corpus and are not (A) paid, credited, or required to be distributed to any beneficiary during the taxable year....., or

(b) The regulations (last amended in 2004): §1.643(a)-3

(b) Capital gains ...are included in distributable net income to the extent they are, pursuant to the terms of the governing instrument and applicable local law, or pursuant to a reasonable and impartial exercise of discretion by the fiduciary (in accordance with a power granted to the fiduciary by applicable local law or by the governing instrument if not prohibited by applicable local law)—

- (1) Allocated to income (but if income under the state statute is defined as, or consists of, a unitrust amount, a discretionary power to allocate gains to income must also be exercised consistently and the amount so allocated may not be greater than the excess of the unitrust amount over the amount of distributable net income determined without regard to this subparagraph §1.643(a)-3(b));*
- (2) Allocated to corpus but treated consistently by the fiduciary on the trust's books, records, and tax returns as part of a distribution to a beneficiary; or*
- (3) Allocated to corpus but actually distributed to the beneficiary or utilized by the fiduciary in determining the amount that is distributed or required to be distributed to a beneficiary.*

The foregoing regulations, proposed in 2001 and finalized in 2004, were the result of the Treasury's decision to accommodate changes in state laws (spearheaded by New York) designed to facilitate total return investing by trustees.

As stated in the introduction to the proposed and final regulations:

(Proposed)

*The prudent investor standard for managing trust assets has been enacted by many states and encourages fiduciaries to adopt an investment strategy designed to maximize the total return on trust assets. Under this investment strategy, trust assets should be invested for total positive return, that is, ordinary income plus appreciation, in order to maximize the value of the trust. Thus, under certain economic circumstances, equities, rather than bonds, would constitute a greater portion of the trust assets than they would under traditional investment standards...To ensure that the income beneficiary is not penalized if a trustee adopts a total return investment strategy, many states have made, or are considering making, revisions to the definitions of income and principal. **Some state statutes [like those of New York] permit the trustee to make an equitable adjustment between income and principal if necessary, to ensure that both the income beneficiary and the remainder beneficiary are treated impartially, based on what is fair and reasonable to all of the beneficiaries. Thus, a receipt of capital gains that previously would have been allocated to principal may be allocated by the trustee to income if necessary, to treat both parties impartially.** Conversely, a receipt of dividends or interest that previously would have been allocated to income may be allocated by the trustee to principal if necessary, to*

*treat both parties impartially, based on what is fair and reasonable to all of the beneficiaries. Thus, a receipt of capital gains that previously would have been allocated to principal may be allocated by the trustee to income if necessary, to treat both parties impartially. Conversely, a receipt of dividends or interest that previously would have been allocated to income may be allocated by the trustee to principal if necessary, to treat both parties impartially. Other states are proposing legislation that would allow the trustee to pay a unitrust amount to the income beneficiary in satisfaction of that beneficiary's right to the income from the trust. This unitrust amount will be a fixed percentage, sometimes required to be within a range set by state statute, of the fair market value of the trust assets determined annually. **(Emphasis and bracketed material added.)***

(Final)

The IRS and the Treasury Department recognize that state statutes are in the process of changing traditional concepts of income and principal in response to investment strategies that seek total positive return on trust assets. These statutes are designed to ensure that, when a trust invests in assets that may generate little traditional income (including dividends, interest, and rents), the income and remainder beneficiaries are allocated reasonable amounts of the total return of the trust (including both traditional income and capital appreciation of trust assets) so that both classes of beneficiaries are treated impartially. Some statutes permit the trustee to pay to the person entitled to the income a unitrust amount based on a fixed percentage of the fair market value of the trust assets. Other statutes permit the trustee the discretion to make adjustments between income and principal to treat the beneficiaries impartially. Under the proposed regulations, a trust's definition of income in conformance with applicable state statutes will be respected for federal tax purposes when the state statutes provide for a reasonable apportionment of the total return of the trust.

In New York, total return investing by trustees is facilitated statutorily by the power to adjust provisions of EPTL 11-2.3(b)(5) and the optional unitrust provisions of EPTL 11-2.4¹.

In addition to these statutes, the provisions of the trust itself may permit total return investing. *E.g.*, a trustee who has unlimited discretion to distribute principal to a beneficiary to whom income must or may be paid is substantially free to invest without regard to the form of return because the power to distribute principal can be used in much the same manner as the power to adjust.

In light of the foregoing, and as noted above, it is recommended that the New York statutes be amended to make clear that, unless the instrument provides otherwise, a trustee has the powers set forth in the regulations which would permit a reasonable and impartial allocation

¹ As stated by the Court of Appeals in *In Re Heller*, 6 NY3d 649 (2006): “The Prudent Investor Act encourages investing for total return on a portfolio. . .The 2001 legislation allows trustees to pursue this strategy uninhibited by a constrained concept of trust accounting income. . .A trustee investing for a portfolio's total return under the Prudent Investor Act may now adjust principal and income to compensate for the effects of the investment decisions on distribution to income beneficiaries. . . . Alternatively, the optional unitrust provision lets trustees elect unitrust status for a trust (EPTL 11–2.4), by which income is calculated according to a fixed formula.”

of realized capital gains to income and thereby permit the trustee to determine the incidence of such gains in a reasonable and impartial manner.

This measure revises a prior legislative proposal submitted by this Office. Specifically, this measure adopts the recommendation of certain members of the New York State Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York that (1) the provisions affecting New York's Power-to-Adjust be made directly within the present Power-To-Adjust provisions of EPTL 11-2-3(b), and (2) those provisions preclude any unintended and undesirable negative implications by clarifying the breadth of a trustee's power under EPTL 11-2.3(b)(5)(A).

This measure would amend EPTL 11-2.3 and 11-A-4.4 accordingly. It would have no meaningful fiscal impact on the State and would take effect immediately.

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the estates, powers and trusts law, in relation to trust accounting income and principal

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do

enact as follows:

Section 1. Clause (A) of subparagraph 5 of paragraph (b) of section 11-2.3 of the estates, powers and trusts law, as amended by chapter 408 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

(A) Where the rules in article 11-A apply to a trust and the terms of the trust describe the amount that may or must be distributed to a beneficiary by referring to the trust's income, the prudent investor standard also authorizes the trustee to adjust between principal and income to the extent the trustee considers advisable to enable the trustee to make appropriate present and future distributions in accordance with clause (b)(3)(A) if the trustee determines, in light of its investment decisions, the consideration factors incorporated in clause (b)(5)(B), and the

accounting income expected to be produced by applying the rules in article 11-A, that such an adjustment would be fair and reasonable to all of the beneficiaries. In adjusting from income to principal under the power conferred by this clause, the trustee may allocate to principal any form of receipt which would otherwise be characterized as income and may specify the particular receipt or receipts being allocated to principal. In adjusting from principal to income the trustee (i) may allocate to income any asset which would otherwise be characterized as principal, regardless of whether it constitutes original trust principal, accumulated income, or realized or unrealized appreciation, (ii) may specify the particular asset or assets being allocated to income, and (iii) may specify that what is being allocated to income is part or all of the realized gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of particular principal assets.

§2. Paragraph 2 of section 11-A-4.4 of the estates, powers and trusts law, as added by chapter 243 of the laws of 2001, is amended to read as follows:

(2) money or other property received from the sale, exchange, liquidation, or change in form of a principal asset, including realized profit, subject to this part; provided, however, that a trustee may, in a reasonable and impartial exercise of discretion, allocate to income gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset (as defined in section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) to the extent that principal is re-characterized as income by the exercise of the power to adjust under subparagraph 11-2.3(b)(5), and provided further, however, that a trustee who has an unlimited discretionary power to distribute principal may, in a reasonable and impartial exercise of discretion, allocate to income any or all gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset (as defined in section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended);

§3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all trusts, whenever established.

D. Previously Endorsed Measures

1. Computation and Allocation of Commissions of Trustees of Charitable Trusts (SCPA 2308, 2309, 2312)

This measure would amend sections 2308, 2309 and 2312 of the SCPA to provide that an individual trustee of a wholly charitable trust would receive commissions at the same rates as an individual trustee of a non-charitable trust, with a reduced rate of 80% of the rates for a non-charitable trust with a principal value of up to \$20,000,000, and a reduced rate of 50% on the principal value in excess of \$20,000,000, and to make other clarifications to existing law affecting wholly charitable trusts and split interest trusts as described herein.

There currently is a difference under current law in the manner in which trustees of wholly charitable trusts and trustees of non-charitable trusts are compensated. Under current law (in the SCPA, section 2309(5) and others), a trustee of a wholly charitable trust is entitled to 6% of the annual income collected as compensation, while a trustee of a non-charitable trust is entitled to compensation at the rate of \$10.50 per \$1,000 (or major fraction thereof) on the first \$400,000 of principal, \$4.50 per \$1,000 (or major fraction thereof) on the next \$600,000 of principal and \$3.00 per \$1,000 (or major fraction thereof) on all additional principal. Therefore, if a non-charitable trust has \$1,000,000 of assets, the trustee's annual commissions would amount to \$6,900, regardless of how much income was collected during the year. Meanwhile, if a wholly charitable trust has \$1,000,000 of assets that generates \$1,000 of income throughout the year, then the trustee will be entitled to only \$600 for his or her annual commissions.

Such a discrepancy in compensation is unwarranted considering that the duties of the trustee of a wholly charitable trust and those of the trustee of a non-charitable trust are comparable. A trustee of a private trust must devote time and effort in dealing with beneficiaries and analyzing their financial needs and responsibilities. Similarly, a trustee of a wholly charitable trust must devote comparable time and energy analyzing grant requests and exercising due diligence with respect to charitable grantees. In either case, the trustee has traditional fiduciary responsibility for administering the trust faithfully and competently. The private trustee is accountable to the beneficiaries while the charitable trustee is accountable to not only the charities but also the Internal Revenue Service and the Charities Bureau of the New York Attorney General 's Office.

The existing compensation structure is also at odds with modern trust administration. Under the total return concept embodied in the prudent investor rule, the existing compensation structure for a trustee of a wholly charitable trust creates a potential conflict of interest. Although investments with a significant capital gain component may be the most appropriate trust investment under the prudent investor rule, a trustee of a wholly charitable trust has personal incentive to maximize the income component of the investment return. An incentive to maximize income seems particularly inappropriate because most trusts do not base their charitable distributions on trust income, as discussed in the following paragraph. Furthermore, if a trustee of a wholly charitable trust does faithfully invest using prudent investor principles as required by applicable law, his or her trustee commissions will in most cases be substantially less

than the commissions payable to a trustee of a non-charitable trust of similar value, as illustrated above.

There also is a difference in the manner in which trustee commissions are allocated against income and principal: the commissions of a trustee of a wholly charitable trust are allocated entirely to income, while the commissions of a trustee of a private trust are payable one-third from income and two-thirds from principal. The allocation of the commissions of a trustee of a wholly charitable trust all to income has inadvertent consequences. By requiring the trustee of the charitable trust to take his or her commission from income, the amount of income available for distribution to the charitable beneficiaries of certain pre-1969 wholly charitable trusts is substantially reduced (pre-1969 wholly charitable trusts generally provide for public charities to receive the net income of the trust — the proposed change will increase the amounts payable to charities from those trusts).

This measure addresses the need to treat trustees of private trusts and charitable trusts uniformly and to eliminate the disparate treatment of trustees of wholly charitable trusts.

Proposed Amendment: The proposed amendment would implement the following changes:

(1) Annual commissions of individual trustees of wholly charitable trusts will be computed under the same structure as the annual commissions of individual trustees of non-charitable trusts. Therefore, both sets of trustees will be compensated based upon the principal value of the trust, rather than upon income collected. However, there will be an exception that the commission for trustees of wholly charitable trusts on principal up to \$20,000,000 will be reduced by 20% and, on any amount in excess of \$20,000,000, by 50% to \$1.50 per \$1,000 (or major fraction thereof). Corporate trustees will still be entitled to reasonable compensation at their published rates.

(2) Annual commissions of individual and corporate trustees for charitable trusts will be payable one-third from income and two-thirds from principal. This will increase the amounts of income payable to the charitable beneficiaries of certain wholly charitable trusts.

This measure, which would have no fiscal impact on the State, would take effect immediately and apply to all trusts in existence on or after its effective date; provided that a trustee of a trust in existence on the effective date may continue to take commissions under the prior law until the end of the year in which the act becomes effective.

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the surrogate's court procedure act, in relation to the computation and allocation of the commissions of trustees of charitable trusts; and to the repeal of certain provisions of such law relating thereto

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision 5 of section 2308 of the surrogate's court procedure act, paragraph (a) as amended by chapter 936 of the laws of 1984, are amended to read as follows:

(a) During the continuance of a trust created solely for public, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal uses and during the period of continuance of such a trust established after the termination of a life use or uses the trustee shall be entitled to and may retain annual commissions [from income in an amount annually equal to 6 per cent of income collected in each year] according to the terms specified in subdivision 2, but only to the extent of 80 percent of the rates stated therein. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to any portion of such trust which exceeds a principal value of twenty million dollars, the trustee may only take annual commissions to the extent of 50 percent of the rate specified in paragraph (c) of subdivision 2.

(b) In the case of a trust [created solely for public, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal uses the] described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, a trustee shall not be entitled to any commission from principal as specified in subdivision 1 of this section for paying out principal.

§2. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 6 of section 2308 of the surrogate's court procedure act is REPEALED.

§3. Subdivision 12 of section 2308 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as added by chapter 237 of the laws of 1978, is amended to read as follows:

12. If a trustee of a trust is authorized or required by the terms of the will to accumulate income for any purpose permitted by law, any income so accumulated which is not added to principal of the trust shall be deemed a separate trust for purposes of this subdivision and the trustee shall be entitled to commissions in respect thereof at the rates and according to the terms and provisions of subdivisions 1 [and], 2 and 5 of this section as though, for purposes of computing commissions of the trustee, income so accumulated was principal.

§4. Subdivision 3 of section 2309 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 243 of the laws of 2001, is amended to read as follows:

3. Unless the will or lifetime trust instrument otherwise explicitly provides, the annual commissions allowed by [subdivision 2] this section shall be payable one-third from the income of the trust and two-thirds from the principal of the trust. However, in the case of a trust whose definition of income is governed by 11-2.4 of the estates, powers and trusts law or a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust, as defined in section six hundred sixty-four of the Internal Revenue Code of nineteen hundred eighty-six, as amended, such annual commissions shall be payable from the corpus of any such trust after allowance for the annuity or unitrust amounts and shall not be payable out of such annuity or unitrust amounts.

§5. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision 5 of section 2309 of the surrogate's court procedure act, paragraph (a) as amended by chapter 936 of the laws of 1984, are amended to read as follows:

(a) During the continuance of a trust created solely for public, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal uses and during the period of continuance of such a trust established after the termination of a life use or uses the trustee shall be entitled to and may retain annual commissions [from income in an amount annually equal to 6 per cent of income

allocated in each year] according to the terms specified in subdivision 2, but only to the extent of 80 percent of the rates stated therein. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to any portion of such trust which exceeds a principal value of twenty million dollars, the trustee may only take annual commissions to the extent of 50 percent of the rate specified in paragraph (c) of subdivision 2.

(b) In the case of a trust [created solely for public, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal uses the] described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, a trustee shall not be entitled to any commission from principal as specified in subdivision 1 for paying out principal.

§6. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision 3 of section 2312 of the surrogate's court procedure act, as amended by chapter 511 of the laws of 1987, are amended to read as follows:

(a) during the continuance of a trust created solely for public, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal uses and during the period of continuance of such a trust established after the termination of a life use or uses a corporate trustee shall be entitled to and may retain annual commissions [from income] in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 1 or 2 [hereof] of this section, as the case may be, except that the trustee shall not be entitled to a commission for paying out principal.

(b) In the case of a trust created solely for public, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal uses a corporate trustee shall not be entitled to any commission [from] for paying out principal.

§7. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all trusts in existence on or after such effective date; provided, however that a trustee of a trust in existence on such effective

date may elect to continue to take commissions under the law in effect prior to such effective date until December 31 of the year this act takes effect.

2. The Revocatory Effect of Divorce and Relatives of a Former Spouse (EPTL 5-1.4(g))

Present §5-1.4 of the EPTL was added in 2008, on the basis of a study and recommendation of the Surrogate's Court Advisory Committee and the T&E Section of the NYSBA. The primary purpose of that 2008 legislation was to extend the application of former §5-1.4 to non-probate transfers.

The form of the 2008 legislation was adopted substantially verbatim from §2-804 of the 1990 Uniform Probate Code ("UPC"). However, one of the aspects of UPC §2-804 which was not adopted in 2008 (by either this Committee or the T&E Section) was the provision that expanded the revocatory effect of the divorce beyond the divorced spouse of the decedent to include the "relatives" of the divorced spouse of the decedent.

As a result of the recent Fourth Dept. decision in *Estate of Lewis*, 114 A.D.3d 203, 978 N.Y.S.2d 527 (2014), the Committee has considered the issue *de novo*, and recommends the adoption of a rebuttable presumption extending the revocatory effect of divorce to "relatives" of the decedent's former spouse, unless there is substantial evidence of contrary intent. (The proposal would allow CPLR 4519 evidence but would provide that such evidence would have to be supported by other evidence.)

The Committee considered and rejected the adoption of UPC §2-804 for the following reasons. Under UPC §2-804, divorce revokes dispositions to both former spouses and relatives of former spouses "[e]xcept as provided by the express terms of a governing instrument, a court order, or a contract relating to the division of the marital estate made between the divorced individuals before or after the marriage, divorce, or annulment, the divorce or annulment of a marriage." Under our recommendation, this approach would be retained for revocation of dispositions to divorced spouses but the presumed revocatory effect on dispositions to relatives, on the other hand, could be rebutted by any substantial evidence, including evidence which would be inadmissible by virtue of CPLR 4519, provided that such evidence is supported by other proof.

It is the Committee's judgment that this approach reflects the probable intent of most decedents in connection with dispositions to "relatives" of divorced spouses, but leaves room for the varieties of human experience which might include a contrary intention which was not memorialized in the decedent's will executed prior to the divorce, such as, for example, a continuing relationship with a step child. The Committee believes that such probable intent is more problematic than the probable intention of such decedents with respect to dispositions to divorced spouses themselves.

It should be noted that the Committee discussed at some length whether evidence admissible on the issue of revocatory intent should include evidence otherwise disqualified under CPLR 4519. Its recommendation to permit such evidence is based on its judgment that (a) the issue of dispositions to relatives of former spouses arises infrequently, (b) that in such infrequent instances excluding CPLR 4519 evidence would, more likely than not, result in a disposition not in harmony with the decedent's probable intent, and (c) there is a sufficient safeguard against fraud in providing that otherwise excludible CPLR 4519 evidence must be supported by other evidence before there can be "substantial evidence" of contrary intent.

The Committee therefore recommends that a new paragraph (g) be added to EPTL 5-1.4, to provide as follows:

"(g) The revocatory effect of paragraph (a) shall be presumed to apply to a person in any relationship to the divorced individual that was based upon said marriage, including but not limited to step children, step grandchildren and parents in law, unless there is substantial evidence of the divorced individual's contrary intention. Testimony with regard to such intention shall not be disqualified under CPLR 4519 provided that such testimony is supported by other evidence."

Proposal:

AN ACT to amend the estates, powers and trusts law, in relation to the revocatory effect of divorce and relatives of a former spouse

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 5-1.4 of the estates, powers and trusts law is amended by adding a new paragraph (g) to read as follows:

(g) The revocatory effect of paragraph (a) shall be presumed to apply to a person in any relationship to the divorced individual that was based upon said marriage, including but not limited to stepchildren, stepgrandchildren and parents-in-law, unless there is substantial evidence of the divorced individual's contrary intention. Testimony with regard to such intention shall not be disqualified under CPLR 4519 provided that such testimony is supported by other evidence.

§2. This act shall take effect immediately.

III. Future Matters

The Committee is studying proposals related to:

1. Powers of attorney.
2. Convenience accounts.
3. A trustee's power to appoint under a special needs trust as to quality of life or professional healthcare advisor.
4. The need for court approval to move assets out of state, especially with respect to intangible assets that exist only in cyberspace.
5. Creation of a statutory living will.
6. Authorizing appointment of attorneys to carry out duties of public administrator in counties where chief fiscal officers are presently required to carry out such duties.
7. Extension of the time frame for exercising the right of election.
8. Voluntary administration of small estates by designees or personal representatives of distributees.
9. Protecting the elderly from the undue influence of unscrupulous persons who have insinuated themselves into relationships of a confidential nature.
10. Fiduciaries who become cognitively impaired.
11. Protection of beneficiaries of bank-run mutual funds, via periodic accountings and other possible procedures.
12. Revision of the time frame under Uniform Rule 207.25 for completion of proof by a party seeking to establish kinship in an accounting proceeding.
13. Gift-giving powers of attorney.
14. Awarding interest on pecuniary legacies when not paid by a reasonable date.
15. The elimination of obsolete Uniform Rules.
16. The tax treatment of capital gains in trustee distributions.
17. Statutory rates of compensation for attorneys.
18. The use of attorney-certified death certificates in voluntary administrations.
19. The use of e-filing in Surrogate's Court and related issues.
20. Postmortem protection for the right of publicity.
21. Electronic wills.

Respectfully submitted,

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