By Senator Posey

24-1038-07 See HB 743

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to duties, powers, and
3	liabilities of trustees; amending s. 660.417,
4	F.S.; revising criteria for investments in
5	certain investment instruments; amending s.
6	660.46, F.S.; conforming cross-references to
7	changes made by the act; amending s. 736.0802,
8	F.S.; specifying additional trust property
9	transactions not voidable by a beneficiary;
10	revising certain disclosure and applicability
11	requirements; broadening authority for
12	investing in certain investment instruments;
13	excusing trustees from certain compliance
14	requirements under certain circumstances;
15	amending s. 736.0808, F.S.; revising provisions
16	relating to powers to direct; providing
17	additional criteria and requirements relating
18	to grants of powers to trustees to direct,
19	consent to, or disapprove investment actions;
20	specifying absence of liability of trustees for
21	certain losses; specifying absence of trustee
22	obligations to perform certain activities
23	relating to investment under certain
24	circumstances; subjecting trust advisors to
25	jurisdiction of state courts under certain
26	circumstances; amending s. 736.0816, F.S.;
27	defining the term "mutual fund" for certain
28	purposes; amending s. 736.1008, F.S.; revising
29	limitations on proceedings against trustees;
30	providing additional limitations; amending s.
31	736.1011, F.S.; providing construction relating

to trustee drafts of exculpatory terms in a trust instrument; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 660.417, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 18 of chapter 2006-217, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

660.417 Investment of fiduciary funds in investment instruments; permissible activity under certain circumstances; limitations.--

- (3) The fact that such bank or trust company or an affiliate of the bank or trust company owns or controls investment instruments shall not preclude the bank or trust company acting as a fiduciary from investing or reinvesting in such investment instruments, provided such investment instruments:
- (a) Are held for sale by the bank or trust company or by an affiliate of the bank or trust company in the ordinary course of its business of providing investment services to its customers and do not include any such interests held by the bank or trust company or by an affiliate of the bank or trust company for its own account.
- (b) Are sold primarily to accounts for which the bank or trust company is not acting as a fiduciary, or are not sold to accounts for which the bank or trust company is acting as a fiduciary upon terms that are normally less not more favorable to the buyer than the terms upon which they are normally sold to accounts for which the bank or trust company is not acting as a fiduciary.

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Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (1) and subsection (9) of section 660.46, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 19 of chapter 2006-217, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

660.46 Substitution of fiduciaries.--

- (1) The provisions of this section shall apply to the transfer of fiduciary accounts by substitution, and for those purposes these provisions shall constitute alternative procedures to those provided or required by any other provisions of law relating to the transfer of fiduciary accounts or the substitution of persons acting or who are to act in a fiduciary capacity. In this section, and only for its purposes, the term:
- (a) "Limitation notice" has the meaning ascribed in s. 736.1008(6)(4).
- (e) "Trust disclosure document" has the meaning ascribed in s.  $736.1008(6)\frac{4}{(4)}(a)$ .
- (9) Unless previously or otherwise barred by adjudication, waiver, consent, limitation, or the provisions of subsection (8), an action for breach of trust or breach of fiduciary duties or responsibilities against an original fiduciary in whose place and stead another trust company or trust department has been substituted pursuant to the provisions of this section is barred for any beneficiary who has received a trust disclosure document adequately disclosing the matter unless a proceeding to assert the claim is commenced within 6 months after receipt of the trust disclosure document or the limitation notice that applies to the trust disclosure document, whichever is received later. In any event, and notwithstanding lack of adequate disclosure, all claims against such original fiduciary which has complied

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with the requirements of s. 736.1008 are barred as provided in chapter 95. Section 736.1008(6)(4)(a) and (c) applies to this subsection.

Section 3. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 736.0802, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

736.0802 Duty of loyalty.--

- (2) Subject to the rights of persons dealing with or assisting the trustee as provided in s. 736.1016, 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 voidable by a beneficiary affected by the transaction unless:
- (a) The transaction was authorized by the terms of the trust;
  - (b) The transaction was approved by the court;
- (c) The beneficiary did not commence a judicial proceeding within the time allowed by s. 736.1008;
- (d) The beneficiary consented to the trustee's conduct, ratified the transaction, or released the trustee in compliance with s. 736.1012;
- (e) The transaction involves a contract entered into or claim acquired by the trustee when that person had not become or contemplated becoming trustee;  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$
- 26 (f) The transaction was consented to in writing by a 27 settlor of the trust while the trust was revocable; or:
- 28 (q) The transaction is one described in s.
  29 736.0816(1), (3), or (6).
- 30 (5)(a) An investment by a trustee authorized by lawful authority to engage in trust business, as defined in s.

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658.12(20), in investment instruments, as defined in s. 2 660.25(6), that are owned or controlled by the trustee or its affiliate, or from which the trustee or its affiliate receives compensation for providing services in a capacity other than 4 as trustee, is not presumed to be affected by a conflict 5 6 between personal and fiduciary interests provided the investment otherwise complies with chapters 518 and 660 and the trustee complies with the disclosure requirements of this subsection.

- (b) A trustee who, pursuant to authority granted in this subsection, invests trust funds in investment instruments that are owned or controlled by the trustee or its affiliate shall disclose the following to all qualified beneficiaries:
- 1. Notice that the trustee has invested trust funds in investment instruments owned or controlled by the trustee or its affiliate.
  - 2. The identity of the investment instruments.
- 3. The identity and relationship to the trustee of any affiliate that owns or controls the investment instruments.
- (c) A trustee who, pursuant to authority granted in this subsection, invests trust funds in investment instruments with respect to which the trustee or its affiliate receives compensation for providing services in a capacity other than as trustee shall disclose to all qualified beneficiaries, the nature of the services provided by the trustee or its affiliate, and all compensation, including, but not limited to, fees or commissions paid or to be paid by the account and received or to be received by an affiliate arising from such affiliated investment.
- (d) Disclosure required by this subsection shall be made at least annually unless there has been no change in the

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method or increase in the rate at which such compensation is 2 calculated since the most recent disclosure. The disclosure may be given in a trust disclosure document as defined in s. 3 736.1008, in a copy of the prospectus for the investment 4 instrument, in any other written disclosure prepared for the 5 investment instrument under applicable federal or state law, 7 or in a written summary that includes all compensation 8 received or to be received by the trustee and any affiliate of the trustee and an explanation of the manner in which such 9 compensation is calculated, either as a percentage of the 10 assets invested or by some other method. 11

- (e) This subsection shall apply as follows:
- 1. This subsection does not apply to qualified investment instruments or to a trust for which a right of revocation exists.
- 2. For investment instruments other than qualified investment instruments, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) shall apply to irrevocable trusts created on or after July 1, 2007, which expressly authorize the trustee, by specific reference to this subsection, to invest in investment instruments owned or controlled by the trustee or its affiliate.
- 3. For investment instruments other than qualified investment instruments, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) shall apply to irrevocable trusts executed on or after July 1, 2007, which are not described in subparagraph 2. and to irrevocable trusts executed prior to July 1, 2007, only as follows:
- a. Such paragraphs shall not apply until 60 days after the statement required in paragraph (f) is provided and no

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objection is made or any objection which is made has been terminated.

- (I) An objection is made if, within 60 days after the date of the statement required in paragraph (f), a super majority of the eligible beneficiaries deliver to the trustee written objections to the application of this subsection to such trust. An objection shall be deemed to be delivered to the trustee on the date the objection is mailed to the mailing address listed in the notice provided in paragraph (f).
- (II) An objection is terminated upon the earlier of the receipt of consent from a super majority of eligible beneficiaries of the class that made the objection or the resolution of the objection pursuant to this subparagraph.
- (III) If an objection is delivered to the trustee, the trustee may petition the court for an order overruling the objection and authorizing the trustee to make investments under this subsection. The burden shall be on the trustee to show good cause for the relief sought.
- (IV) Any qualified beneficiary may petition the court for an order to prohibit, limit, or restrict a trustee's authority to make investments under this subsection. The burden shall be upon the petitioning beneficiary to show good cause for the relief sought.
- (V) The court may award costs and attorney's fees relating to any petition under this subparagraph in the same manner as in chancery actions. When costs and attorney's fees are to be paid out of the trust, the court, in its discretion, may direct from which part of the trust such costs and fees shall be paid.
- b. The objection of a super majority of eligible beneficiaries under this subparagraph may thereafter be

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removed by the written consent of a super majority of the class or classes of those eligible beneficiaries that made the objection.

- (f)1. Any time prior to initially investing in any investment instrument described in this subsection other than a qualified investment instrument, the trustee of a trust described in subparagraph (e)3. shall provide to all qualified beneficiaries a statement containing the following:
- a. The name, telephone number, street address, and mailing address of the trustee and of any individuals who may be contacted for further information.
- b. A statement that, unless a super majority of the eligible beneficiaries objects to the application of this subsection to the trust within 60 days after the date the statement pursuant to this subsection was delivered, this subsection shall apply to the trust.
- c. A statement that, if this subsection applies to the trust, the trustee will have the right to make investments in investment instruments, as defined in s. 660.25(6), which are owned or controlled by the trustee or its affiliate, or from which the trustee or its affiliate receives compensation for providing services in a capacity other than as trustee, and that the trustee or its affiliate may receive fees in addition to the trustee's compensation for administering the trust.

A statement by the trustee is not delivered if the statement is accompanied by another written communication other than a

- written communication by the trustee that refers only to the
- 29 statement.
  - 2. For purposes of paragraph (e) and this paragraph:
- a. "Eligible beneficiaries" means:

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- (I) If at the time the determination is made there are one or more beneficiaries as described in s. 736.0103(14)(c), the beneficiaries described in s. 736.0103(14)(a) and (c); or
- 4 (II) If there is no beneficiary described in s.
  5 736.0103(14)(c), the beneficiaries described in s.
  6 736.0103(14)(a) and (b).
- b. "Super majority of the eligible beneficiaries"
  means:
  - (I) If at the time the determination is made there are one or more beneficiaries as described in s. 736.0103(14)(c), at least two-thirds in interest of the beneficiaries described in s. 736.0103(14)(a) or two-thirds in interest of the beneficiaries described in s. 736.0103(14)(c), if the interests of the beneficiaries are reasonably ascertainable; otherwise, two-thirds in number of either such class; or
  - (II) If there is no beneficiary as described in s. 736.0103(14)(c), at least two-thirds in interest of the beneficiaries described in s. 736.0103(14)(a) or two-thirds in interest of the beneficiaries described in s. 736.0103(14)(b), if the interests of the beneficiaries are reasonably ascertainable; otherwise, two-thirds in number of either such class.
  - c. "Qualified investment instrument" means a mutual fund, common trust fund, or money market fund described in and governed by s. 736.0816(3).
  - d. An irrevocable trust is created upon execution of the trust instrument. If a trust that was revocable when created thereafter becomes irrevocable, the irrevocable trust is created when the right of revocation terminates.
- (g) Nothing in this chapter is intended to create or imply a duty for the trustee to seek the application of this

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subsection to invest in investment instruments described in paragraph (a), and no inference of impropriety may be made as a result of a trustee electing not to invest trust assets in investment instruments described in paragraph (a).

(h) This subsection is not the exclusive authority for investing in investment instruments described in paragraph (a). A trustee who invests trust funds in investment instruments described in paragraph (a) is not required to comply with paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (f) if the trustee is permitted to invest in such investment instruments pursuant to subsection (2) or any other law that would authorize the investments described in paragraph (a).

Section 4. Section 736.0808, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

736.0808 Powers to direct.--

- (1) Subject to ss. 736.0403(2) and 736.0602(3)(a), the trustee may follow a direction of the settlor that is contrary to the terms of the trust while a trust is revocable. For purposes of this section, the acts of the settlor of a trust while the trust is revocable shall be treated as acts of a trust advisor.
- (2) The terms of a trust instrument may confer on a person one or more powers and discretions of a trust advisor which may be exercised or not exercised, in the best interests of the trust, in the sole and absolute discretion of the trust advisor whose actions are binding on all other persons. A trust advisor may be granted the power to direct, consent to, or disapprove any investment action of the trustee, any distribution of trust assets, and any modification or termination of the trust. For purposes of this section, investment actions of the trustee include, but are not limited

to, acquisition, retention, purchase, sale, exchange, tender, 2 encumbrance, or other transactions affecting ownership or rights of trust property and the investment and reinvestment 3 of principal and income of the trust. 4 5 (3) If the terms of a trust confer on a person one 6 or more powers and discretions of a trust advisor other than 7 the settlor of a revocable trust the power to direct certain 8 actions of the trustee, the trustee shall act in accordance with an exercise of the power unless the attempted exercise is 9 manifestly contrary to the terms of the trust or the trustee 10 11 knows the attempted exercise would constitute a serious breach 12 of a fiduciary duty that the person holding the power owes to 13 the beneficiaries of the trust. The trustee shall not be liable, individually or as a fiduciary, for any loss that 14 results from compliance with a direction of the trust advisor; 15 for any loss that results from a failure to take any action 16 17 that requires prior approval of the trust advisor if the 18 trustee timely sought but failed to obtain that authorization; or for any failure to correct, address, or pursue redress 19 against the trust advisor for any breach of trust or other act 2.0 21 of the trust advisor in the exercise or failure to exercise the power of the trust advisor. The trustee is also relieved 2.2 23 from any obligation to perform investment or suitability reviews, inquiries, or investigations or to make 2.4 recommendations or evaluations with respect to any investments 2.5 to the extent the trust advisor had authority to direct 26 2.7 investment actions of the trustee. This subsection does not 2.8 apply to a trust advisor appointed by the trustee unless the trust was revocable at the time of appointment, and the 29 trustee who appointed the trust advisor was also the settlor 30 of the trust. 31

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(3) The terms of a trust may confer on a trustee or other person a power to direct the modification or termination of the trust.

- (4) A person, other than a beneficiary, who holds a power to direct is presumptively a fiduciary who, as such, is required to act in good faith with regard to the purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries. The holder of a power to direct is liable for any loss that results from breach of a fiduciary duty.
- (5) By accepting an appointment to serve as a trust advisor of a trust that is subject to the laws of this state, the trust advisor submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state even if investment advisory agreements or other related agreements provide otherwise, and the trust advisor may be made a party to any action or proceeding if issues relate to a decision or action of the trust advisor.

Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 736.0816, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

736.0816 Specific powers of trustee.--Except as limited or restricted by this code, a trustee may:

- additions to the trust property from a settlor, including an asset in which the trustee is personally interested, and hold property in the name of a nominee or in other form without disclosure of the trust so that title to the property may pass by delivery but the trustee is liable for any act of the nominee in connection with the property so held.
- (3) Acquire an undivided interest in a trust asset, including, but not limited to, a money market mutual fund, mutual fund, or common trust fund, in which asset the trustee holds an undivided interest in any trust capacity, including

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any money market or other mutual fund from which the trustee or any affiliate or associate of the trustee is entitled to receive reasonable compensation for providing necessary services as an investment adviser, portfolio manager, or servicing agent. A trustee or affiliate or associate of the trustee may receive compensation for such services in addition to fees received for administering the trust provided such compensation is fully disclosed in writing to all qualified beneficiaries. As used in this subsection, the term "mutual fund" includes an open-end or closed-end management investment company or investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. ss. 80a-1 et seq., as amended.

- (6) Borrow money, with or without security, and mortgage or pledge trust property for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust and advance money for the protection of the trust.
- Section 6. Section 736.1008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 736.1008 Limitations on proceedings against trustees.--
  - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), all claims by a beneficiary against a trustee for breach of trust are barred as provided in chapter 95 as to:
  - (a) All matters adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document issued by the trustee, with the limitations period beginning on the date of receipt of adequate disclosure.
- (b) All matters not adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document if the trustee has issued a final trust accounting and has given written notice to the beneficiary of the availability of the trust records for examination and that

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any claims with respect to matters not adequately disclosed may be barred unless an action is commenced within the applicable limitations period provided in chapter 95. The limitations period begins on the date of receipt of the final trust accounting and notice.

- (2) Unless sooner barred by adjudication, consent, or limitations, a beneficiary is barred from bringing an action against a trustee for breach of trust with respect to a matter that was adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document unless a proceeding to assert the claim is commenced within 6 months after receipt from the trustee of the trust disclosure document or a limitation notice that applies to that disclosure document, whichever is received later.
- (3) When a trustee has not issued a final trust accounting or has not given written notice to the beneficiary of the availability of the trust records for examination and that claims with respect to matters not adequately disclosed may be barred, a claim against the trustee for breach of trust based on a matter not adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document accrues when the beneficiary has actual knowledge of the facts upon which the claim is based or actual knowledge of the trustee's resignation, repudiation of the trust, or adverse possession of trust assets, or termination of the trust and is barred as provided in chapter 95.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3), all claims by a beneficiary against a trustee shall be barred 10 years after the date of the act or omission of the trustee complained of. The running of the 10-year period is tolled by the minority of the beneficiary entitled to sue during any period of time in which a parent, quardian, or quardian ad litem does not exist, has an interest adverse

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to that of the minor, or is adjudicated to be incapacitated to sue.

- (5) The failure of the trustee to take corrective action shall not be construed as a separate act or omission and shall not be construed to extend any period of limitations otherwise established by law, including, but not limited to, the limitations established by this section.
  - (6) (4) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Trust disclosure document" means a trust accounting or any other written report of the trustee. A trust disclosure document adequately discloses a matter if the document provides sufficient information so that a beneficiary knows of a claim or reasonably should have inquired into the existence of a claim with respect to that matter.
- (b) "Trust accounting" means an accounting that adequately discloses the information required by and that substantially complies with the standards set forth in s. 736.08135.
- (c) "Limitation notice" means a written statement of the trustee that an action by a beneficiary against the trustee for breach of trust based on any matter adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document may be barred unless the action is commenced within 6 months after receipt of the trust disclosure document or receipt of a limitation notice that applies to that trust disclosure document, whichever is later. A limitation notice may but is not required to be in the following form: "An action for breach of trust based on matters disclosed in a trust accounting or other written report of the trustee may be subject to a 6-month statute of limitations from the receipt of the trust accounting or other

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written report. If you have questions, please consult your attorney."

(7)(5) For purposes of this section, a limitation notice applies to a trust disclosure document when the limitation notice is:

- (a) Contained as a part of the trust disclosure document or as a part of another trust disclosure document received within 1 year prior to the receipt of the latter trust disclosure document;
- (b) Accompanied concurrently by the trust disclosure document or by another trust disclosure document that was received within 1 year prior to the receipt of the latter trust disclosure document;
- (c) Delivered separately within 10 days after the delivery of the trust disclosure document or of another trust disclosure document that was received within 1 year prior to the receipt of the latter trust disclosure document. For purposes of this paragraph, a limitation notice is not delivered separately if the notice is accompanied by another written communication, other than a written communication that refers only to the limitation notice; or
- (d) Received more than 10 days after the delivery of the trust disclosure document, but only if the limitation notice references that trust disclosure document and:
- 1. Offers to provide to the beneficiary on request another copy of that trust disclosure document if the document was received by the beneficiary within 1 year prior to receipt of the limitation notice; or
- 2. Is accompanied by another copy of that trust disclosure document if the trust disclosure document was

received by the beneficiary 1 year or more prior to the receipt of the limitation notice.

(8)(6) This section applies to trust accountings for accounting periods beginning on or after <u>July January</u> 1, <u>2007</u> 2008, and to written reports, other than trust accountings, received by a beneficiary on or after <u>July January</u> 1, <u>2007</u> 2008.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 736.1011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

736.1011 Exculpation of trustee.--

drafted by the trustee is invalid as an abuse of a fiduciary or confidential relationship unless the trustee proves that the exculpatory term is fair under the circumstances and that the term's existence and contents were adequately communicated directly to the settlor. An exculpatory term is not drafted or caused to be drafted by the trustee within the meaning of this subsection when the trustee provides exculpatory language to the person drafting the trust instrument which the trustee requests or requires to be contained in the trust instrument.

Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.