By Senator Young

	18-00197C-17 20171554
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to trusts; amending s. 736.0103, F.S.;
3	redefining the term "interests of the beneficiaries";
4	amending s. 736.0105, F.S.; deleting a requirement
5	that a trust be for the benefit of the trust's
6	beneficiaries; amending s. 736.0109, F.S.; revising
7	provisions relating to notice or sending of electronic
8	trust documents; providing requirements for such
9	documents to be deemed sent; requiring a certain
10	authorization to specify documents subject to
11	electronic posting; revising requirements for a
12	recipient to electronically access such documents;
13	prohibiting the termination of a recipient's
14	electronic access to such documents from invalidating
15	certain notice or sending of electronic trust
16	documents; tolling specified limitations periods under
17	certain circumstances; providing requirements for
18	electronic access to such documents to be deemed
19	terminated by a sender; providing applicability;
20	amending s. 736.0110, F.S.; providing that the
21	Attorney General has standing to assert certain rights
22	in certain proceedings; amending s. 736.0404, F.S.;
23	deleting a restriction on the purpose for which a
24	trust is created; amending s. 736.04117, F.S.;
25	defining and redefining terms; authorizing an
26	authorized trustee to appoint all or part of the
27	principal of a trust to a second trust under certain
28	circumstances; providing requirements for the second
29	trust and its beneficiaries; providing that the second

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18-00197C-17 20171554 30 trust may retain, omit, or create specified powers; 31 authorizing the term of the second trust to extend beyond the term of the first trust; providing 32 requirements for distributions to a second trust when 33 34 the authorized trustee does not have absolute power; 35 providing requirements for such second trust; 36 providing requirements for grants of power by the 37 second trust; authorizing a second trust created by an 38 authorized trustee without absolute power to grant 39 absolute power to the second trust's trustee; 40 authorizing an authorized trustee to appoint the 41 principal of a first trust to a supplemental needs 42 trust under certain circumstances; providing requirements for such supplemental needs trust; 43 44 prohibiting an authorized trustee from distributing 45 the principal of a trust in a manner that would reduce 46 specified tax benefits; prohibiting the distribution 47 of S corporation stock from a first trust to a second trust under certain circumstances; prohibiting a 48 49 settlor from being treated as the owner of a second 50 trust if he or she was not treated as the owner of the 51 first trust; prohibiting an authorized trustee from distributing a trust's interest in property to a 52 53 second trust if it is subject to specified rules of 54 the Internal Revenue Code; prohibiting the exercise of power to invade a trust's principal to increase an 55 56 authorized trustee's compensation or relieve him or 57 her from certain liability; specifying who an 58 authorized trustee must notify when he or she

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59	exercises his or her power to invade the trust's
60	principal; specifying the documents that the
61	authorized trustee must provide with such notice;
62	amending s. 736.0708, F.S.; providing that a cotrustee
63	is entitled to reasonable compensation when the trust
64	does not specify compensation; providing that
65	reasonable compensation may be greater for multiple
66	trustees than for a single trustee; amending s.
67	736.08135, F.S.; revising applicability; amending s.
68	736.1008, F.S.; clarifying that certain knowledge by a
69	beneficiary does not cause a claim for breach of trust
70	or commence the running of a period of limitations or
71	laches; providing intent; providing for retroactive
72	application; amending s. 736.1201, F.S.; defining the
73	term "delivery of notice"; conforming a provision to
74	changes made by the act; amending s. 736.1205, F.S.;
75	requiring an authorized trustee to provide certain
76	notice to the Attorney General rather than the state
77	attorney; amending ss. 736.1206, 736.1207, 736.1208,
78	and 736.1209, F.S.; conforming provisions; providing
79	effective dates.
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81	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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83	Section 1. Subsection (11) of section 736.0103, Florida
84	Statutes, is amended to read:
85	736.0103 DefinitionsUnless the context otherwise
86	requires, in this code:
87	(11) "Interests of the beneficiaries" means the beneficial
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88	interests <u>intended by the settlor as</u> provided in the terms of <u>a</u>
89	the trust.
90	Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
91	736.0105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
92	736.0105 Default and mandatory rules
93	(2) The terms of a trust prevail over any provision of this
94	code except:
95	(c) The requirement that a trust and its terms be for the
96	benefit of the trust's beneficiaries, and that the trust have a
97	purpose that is lawful, not contrary to public policy, and
98	possible to achieve.
99	Section 3. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 736.0109,
100	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
101	736.0109 Methods and waiver of notice
102	(1) Notice to a person under this code or the sending of a
103	document to a person under this code must be accomplished in a
104	manner reasonably suitable under the circumstances and likely to
105	result in receipt of the notice or document. Permissible methods
106	of notice or for sending a document include first-class mail,
107	personal delivery, delivery to the person's last known place of
108	residence or place of business, or a properly directed facsimile
109	or other electronic message, or posting to a secure electronic
110	account or website in accordance with subsection (3).
111	(3) A document that is sent solely by posting to an
112	electronic account or website is not deemed sent for purposes of
113	this section unless the sender complies with this subsection.
114	The sender has the burden of proving compliance with this
115	subsection In addition to the methods listed in subsection (1)
116	for sending a document, a sender may post a document to a secure

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     electronic account or website where the document can be
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     accessed.
          (a) Before a document may be posted to an electronic
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     account or website, The recipient must sign a separate written
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     authorization solely for the purpose of authorizing the sender
     to post documents on an electronic account or website before
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     such posting. The written authorization must:
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          1. Specifically indicate whether a trust accounting, trust
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     disclosure document, or limitation notice, as those terms are
     defined in s. 736.1008(4), will be posted in this manner, and
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     generally enumerate the other types of documents that may be
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     posted in this manner.
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          2. Contain specific instructions for accessing the
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     electronic account or website, including the security procedures
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     required to access the electronic account or website, such as a
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     username and password.
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          3. Advise the recipient that a separate notice will be sent
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     when a document is posted to the electronic account or website
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     and the manner in which the separate notice will be sent.
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          4. Advise the recipient that the authorization to receive
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     documents by electronic posting may be amended or revoked at any
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     time and include specific instructions for revoking or amending
     the authorization, including the address designated for the
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     purpose of receiving notice of the revocation or amendment.
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5. Advise the recipient that posting a document on the 141 142 electronic account or website may commence a limitations period 143 as short as 6 months even if the recipient never actually accesses the electronic account, electronic website, or the 144 145 document.

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146 (b) Once the recipient signs the written authorization, the 147 sender must provide a separate notice to the recipient when a 148 document is posted to the electronic account or website. As used 149 in this subsection, the term "separate notice" means a notice 150 sent to the recipient by means other than electronic posting, 151 which identifies each document posted to the electronic account 152 or website and provides instructions for accessing the posted 153 document. The separate notice requirement is deemed satisfied if 154 the recipient accesses the document on the electronic account or 155 website.

(c) A document sent by electronic posting is deemed received by the recipient on the earlier of the date <u>on which</u> that the separate notice is received or the date <u>on which</u> that the recipient accesses the document on the electronic account or website.

161 (d) At least annually after a recipient signs a written 162 authorization, a sender shall send a notice advising recipients 163 who have authorized one or more documents to be posted to an 164 electronic account or website that such posting may commence a 165 limitations period as short as 6 months even if the recipient 166 never accesses the electronic account or website or the document 167 and that authority to receive documents by electronic posting 168 may be amended or revoked at any time. This notice must be given 169 by means other than electronic posting and may not be accompanied by any other written communication. Failure to 170 171 provide such notice within 380 days after the last notice is 172 deemed to automatically revoke the authorization to receive 173 documents in the manner permitted under this subsection 380 days 174 after the last notice is sent.

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18-00197C-17 175 (e) The notice required in paragraph (d) may be in 176 substantially the following form: "You have authorized the 177 receipt of documents through posting to an electronic account or 178 website on which where the documents can be accessed. This notice is being sent to advise you that a limitations period, 179 180 which may be as short as 6 months, may be running as to matters 181 disclosed in a trust accounting or other written report of a 182 trustee posted to the electronic account or website even if you never actually access the electronic account or website or the 183 184 documents. You may amend or revoke the authorization to receive documents by electronic posting at any time. If you have any 185 186 questions, please consult your attorney."

187 (f) A sender may rely on the recipient's authorization 188 until the recipient amends or revokes the authorization by 189 sending a notice to the address designated for that purpose in 190 the authorization or in the manner specified on the electronic 191 account or website. The recipient, at any time, may amend or 192 revoke an authorization to have documents posted on the 193 electronic account or website.

194 (g) If a document is provided to a recipient solely through 195 electronic posting and is deemed sent for purposes of this 196 section:

197 1. The recipient must be able to access and print or 198 download the document until the earlier of:

a. The date on which the recipient's access to the 199 200 electronic account or website is terminated for any reason; or

201 b. Four must remain accessible to the recipient on the 202 electronic account or website for at least 4 years after the 203 date on which that the document is deemed received by the

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204	recipient.
205	2. If the recipient's access to the electronic account or
206	website is terminated for any reason, such termination does not
207	invalidate the notice or sending of any document previously
208	posted on the electronic account or website in accordance with
209	this subsection The electronic account or website must allow the
210	recipient to download or print the document. This subsection
211	does not affect or alter the duties of a trustee to keep clear,
212	distinct, and accurate records pursuant to s. 736.0810 or affect
213	or alter the time periods for which the trustee must maintain
214	those records.
215	3. If the recipient's access to the electronic account or
216	website is terminated by the sender before the time limit set
217	forth in sub-subparagraph 1.b., any applicable limitations
218	period set forth in s. 736.1008(1) or (2) which is still open is
219	tolled for any information adequately disclosed in such document
220	as follows:
221	a. From the date on which the recipient's access to the
222	electronic account or website is terminated by the sender until
223	45 days after the date on which the sender provides notification
224	of such termination to the recipient by means other than
225	electronic posting, and:
226	(I) The recipient requests that any documents sent during
227	the prior 4 years solely through electronic posting be provided
228	to him or her by other means at no cost; or
229	(II) The recipient's access to the electronic account or
230	website is restored; and
231	b. From the date on which any request is made pursuant to
232	sub-sub-subparagraph 3.a.(I) until 20 days after the date on

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233	which the requested documents are provided to the recipient by
234	means other than electronic posting.
235	(h) For purposes of this subsection, access to an
236	electronic account or website is terminated by the sender when
237	the sender unilaterally terminates the recipient's ability to
238	access the electronic website or account or download or print
239	any document posted on such website or account. Access is not
240	terminated by the sender when access is terminated by an action
241	of the recipient or by an action of the sender in response to
242	the recipient's request to terminate access. The recipient's
243	revocation of authorization pursuant to paragraph (f) is not
244	considered a request to terminate access To be effective, the
245	posting of a document to an electronic account or website must
246	be done in accordance with this subsection. The sender has the
247	burden of establishing compliance with this subsection.
248	(i) This subsection does not <u>affect or alter the duties of</u>
249	a trustee to keep clear, distinct, and accurate records pursuant
250	to s. 736.0810 or affect or alter the periods for which the
251	trustee must maintain such records preclude the sending of a
252	document by other means.
253	(j) This subsection governs the posting of a document
254	solely for the purpose of giving notice under this code or the
255	sending of a document to a person under this code and does not
256	prohibit or otherwise apply to the posting of a document to an
257	electronic account or website for any other purpose or preclude
258	the sending of a document by any other means.
259	Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 736.0110, Florida
260	Statutes, is amended to read:
261	736.0110 Others treated as qualified beneficiaries
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262	(3) The Attorney General may assert the rights of a
263	qualified beneficiary with respect to a charitable trust having
264	its principal place of administration in this state. <u>The</u>
265	Attorney General has standing to assert such rights in any
266	judicial proceedings.
267	Section 5. Section 736.0404, Florida Statutes, is amended
268	to read:
269	736.0404 Trust purposes.—A trust may be created only to the
270	extent the purposes of the trust are lawful, not contrary to
271	public policy, and possible to achieve. A trust and its terms
272	must be for the benefit of its beneficiaries.
273	Section 6. Effective upon becoming a law, section
274	736.04117, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
275	736.04117 Trustee's power to invade principal in trust
276	(1) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
277	(a) <u>"Absolute power" means</u> Unless the trust instrument
278	expressly provides otherwise, a trustee who has absolute power
279	under the terms of a trust to invade the principal of the trust,
280	referred to in this section as the "first trust," to make
281	distributions to or for the benefit of one or more persons may
282	instead exercise the power by appointing all or part of the
283	principal of the trust subject to the power in favor of a
284	trustee of another trust, referred to in this section as the
285	"second trust," for the current benefit of one or more of such
286	persons under the same trust instrument or under a different
287	trust instrument; provided:
288	1. The beneficiaries of the second trust may include only
289	beneficiaries of the first trust;
290	2. The second trust may not reduce any fixed income,

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291	annuity, or unitrust interest in the assets of the first trust;
292	and
293	3. If any contribution to the first trust qualified for a
294	marital or charitable deduction for federal income, gift, or
295	estate tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as
296	amended, the second trust shall not contain any provision which,
297	if included in the first trust, would have prevented the first
298	trust from qualifying for such a deduction or would have reduced
299	the amount of such deduction.
300	(b) For purposes of this subsection, an absolute power to
301	invade principal shall include a power to invade principal that
302	is not limited to specific or ascertainable purposes, such as
303	health, education, maintenance, and support, regardless of
304	whether or not the term "absolute" is used. A power to invade
305	principal for purposes such as best interests, welfare, comfort,
306	or happiness <u>constitutes</u> shall constitute an absolute power not
307	limited to specific or ascertainable purposes.
308	(b) "Authorized trustee" means a trustee, other than the
309	settlor or a beneficiary, who has the power to invade the
310	principal of a trust.
311	(c) "Beneficiary with a disability" means a beneficiary of
312	the first trust who the authorized trustee believes may qualify
313	for governmental benefits based on disability, regardless of
314	whether the beneficiary currently receives those benefits or has
315	been adjudicated incapacitated.
316	(d) "Current beneficiary" means a beneficiary who, on the
317	date his or her qualification is determined, is a distributee or
318	permissible distributee of trust income or principal. The term
319	includes the holder of a presently exercisable general power of

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320	appointment but does not include a person who is a beneficiary
321	only because he or she holds another power of appointment.
322	(e) "Governmental benefits" means financial aid or services
323	from any state, federal, or other public agency.
324	(f) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code
325	of 1986, as amended.
326	(g) "Power of appointment" has the same meaning as in s.
327	731.201(30).
328	(h) "Presently exercisable general power of appointment"
329	means a power of appointment exercisable by the powerholder at
330	the relevant time. The term:
331	1. Includes a power of appointment that is exercisable only
332	after the occurrence of a specified event or that is subject to
333	a specified restriction, but only after the event has occurred
334	or the restriction has been satisfied.
335	2. Does not include a power exercisable only upon the
336	powerholder's death.
337	(i) "Substantially similar" means that there is no material
338	change in a beneficiary's beneficial interests or in the power
339	to make distributions and that the power to make a distribution
340	under a second trust for the benefit of a beneficiary who is an
341	individual is substantially similar to the power under the first
342	trust to make a distribution directly to the beneficiary. A
343	distribution is deemed to be for the benefit of a beneficiary
344	<u>if:</u>
345	1. The distribution is applied for the benefit of a
346	beneficiary;
347	2. The beneficiary is under a legal disability or the
348	trustee reasonably believes the beneficiary is incapacitated,
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349	and the distribution is made as permitted under this code; or
350	3. The distribution is made as permitted under the terms of
351	the first trust instrument and the second trust instrument for
352	the benefit of the beneficiary.
353	(j) "Supplemental needs trust" means a trust that the
354	authorized trustee believes would not be considered a resource
355	for purposes of determining whether the beneficiary who has a
356	disability is eligible for governmental benefits.
357	(k) "Vested interest" means a current unconditional right
358	to receive a mandatory distribution of income, a specified
359	dollar amount, or a percentage of value of a trust, or a current
360	unconditional right to withdraw income, a specified dollar
361	amount, or a percentage of value of a trust, which right is not
362	subject to the occurrence of a specified event, the passage of a
363	specified time, or the exercise of discretion.
364	1. The term includes a presently exercisable general power
365	of appointment.
366	2. The term does not include a beneficiary's interest in a
367	trust if the trustee has discretion to make a distribution of
368	trust property to a person other than such beneficiary.
369	(2) DISTRIBUTION FROM FIRST TRUST TO SECOND TRUST WHEN
370	AUTHORIZED TRUSTEE HAS ABSOLUTE POWER TO INVADE
371	(a) Unless a trust instrument expressly provides otherwise,
372	an authorized trustee who has absolute power under the terms of
373	the trust to invade its principal, referred to in this section
374	as the "first trust," to make current distributions to or for
375	the benefit of one or more beneficiaries may instead exercise
376	such power by appointing all or part of the principal of the
377	trust subject to such power in favor of a trustee of one or more

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378	other trusts, whether created under the same trust instrument as
379	the first trust or a different trust instrument, including a
380	trust instrument created for the purposes of exercising the
381	power granted by this section, each referred to in this section
382	as the "second trust," for the current benefit of one or more of
383	such beneficiaries only if:
384	1. The beneficiaries of the second trust include only
385	beneficiaries of the first trust; and
386	2. The second trust does not reduce any vested interest.
387	(b) In an exercise of absolute power, the second trust may:
388	1. Retain a power of appointment granted in the first
389	trust;
390	2. Omit a power of appointment granted in the first trust,
391	other than a presently exercisable general power of appointment;
392	3. Create or modify a power of appointment if the
393	powerholder is a current beneficiary of the first trust;
394	4. Create or modify a power of appointment if the
395	powerholder is a beneficiary of the first trust and not a
396	current beneficiary, but the exercise of the power of
397	appointment may take effect only after the powerholder becomes,
398	or would have become if then living, a current beneficiary of
399	the first trust; and
400	5. Extend the term of the second trust beyond the term of
401	the first trust.
402	(c) The class of permissible appointees in favor of which a
403	created or modified power of appointment may be exercised may
404	differ from the class identified in the first trust.
405	(3) DISTRIBUTION FROM FIRST TRUST TO SECOND TRUST WHEN
406	AUTHORIZED TRUSTEE DOES NOT HAVE ABSOLUTE POWER TO INVADE
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407	Unless the trust instrument expressly provides otherwise, an
408	authorized trustee who has a power, other than an absolute
409	power, under the terms of a first trust to invade principal to
410	make current distributions to or for the benefit of one or more
411	beneficiaries may instead exercise such power by appointing all
412	or part of the principal of the first trust subject to such
413	power in favor of a trustee of one or more second trusts. If the
414	authorized trustee exercises such power:
415	(a) The second trusts, in the aggregate, shall grant each
416	beneficiary of the first trust beneficial interests in the
417	second trusts which are substantially similar to the beneficial
418	interests of the beneficiary in the first trust.
419	(b) If the first trust grants a power of appointment to a
420	beneficiary of the first trust, the second trust shall grant
421	such power of appointment in the second trust to such
422	beneficiary, and the class of permissible appointees shall be
423	the same as in the first trust.
424	(c) If the first trust does not grant a power of
425	appointment to a beneficiary of the first trust, then the second
426	trust may not grant a power of appointment in the second trust
427	to such beneficiary.
428	(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), the term
429	of the second trust may extend beyond the term of the first
430	trust, and, for any period after the first trust would have
431	otherwise terminated, in whole or in part, under the provisions
432	of the first trust, the trust instrument of the second trust
433	may, with respect to property subject to such extended term:
434	1. Include language providing the trustee with the absolute
435	power to invade the principal of the second trust during such

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436	extended term; and
437	2. Create a power of appointment, if the powerholder is a
438	current beneficiary of the first trust, or expand the class of
439	permissible appointees in favor of which a power of appointment
440	may be exercised.
441	(4) DISTRIBUTION FROM FIRST TRUST TO SUPPLEMENTAL NEEDS
442	TRUST
443	(a) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), unless the
444	trust instrument expressly provides otherwise, an authorized
445	trustee who has the power under the terms of a first trust to
446	invade the principal of the first trust to make current
447	distributions to or for the benefit of a beneficiary with a
448	disability may instead exercise such power by appointing all or
449	part of the principal of the first trust in favor of a trustee
450	of a second trust that is a supplemental needs trust if:
451	1. The supplemental needs trust benefits the beneficiary
452	with a disability;
453	2. The beneficiaries of the second trust include only
454	beneficiaries of the first trust; and
455	3. The authorized trustee determines that the exercise of
456	such power will further the purposes of the first trust.
457	(b) Except as affected by any change to the interests of
458	the beneficiary with a disability, the second trusts, in the
459	aggregate, shall grant each other beneficiary of the first trust
460	beneficial interests in the second trusts which are
461	substantially similar to such beneficiary's beneficial interests
462	in the first trust.
463	(5) PROHIBITED DISTRIBUTIONS
464	(a) An authorized trustee may not distribute the principal

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465	of a trust under this section in a manner that would prevent a					
466	contribution to that trust from qualifying for, or that would					
467	reduce the exclusion, deduction, or other federal tax benefit					
468	that was originally claimed or could have been claimed for, that					
469	contribution, including:					
470	1. The exclusions under s. 2503(b) or s. 2503(c) of the					
471	Internal Revenue Code;					
472	2. A marital deduction under s. 2056, s. 2056A, or s. 2523					
473	of the Internal Revenue Code;					
474	3. A charitable deduction under s. 170(a), s. 642(c), s.					
475	2055(a), or s. 2522(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;					
476	4. Direct skip treatment under s. 2642(c) of the Internal					
477	Revenue Code; or					
478	5. Any other tax benefit for income, gift, estate, or					
479	generation-skipping transfer tax purposes under the Internal					
480	Revenue Code.					
481	(b) If S corporation stock is held in the first trust, an					
482	authorized trustee may not distribute all or part of that stock					
483	to a second trust that is not a permitted shareholder under s.					
484	1361(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the first trust					
485	holds stock in an S corporation and is, or but for provisions of					
486	paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) would be, a qualified subchapter S					
487	trust within the meaning of s. 1361(d) of the Internal Revenue					
488	Code, the second trust instrument may not include or omit a term					
489	that prevents it from qualifying as a qualified subchapter S					
490	trust.					
491	(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d), an					
492	authorized trustee may distribute the principal of a first trust					
493	to a second trust regardless of whether the settlor is treated					

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494	as the owner of either trust under ss. 671-679 of the Internal					
495	Revenue Code; however, if the settlor is not treated as the					
496	owner of the first trust, he or she may not be treated as the					
497	owner of the second trust unless he or she at all times has the					
498	power to cause the second trust to cease being treated as if it					
499	were owned by the settlor.					
500	(d) If an interest in property which is subject to the					
501	minimum distribution rules of s. 401(a)(9) of the Internal					
502	Revenue Code is held in trust, an authorized trustee may not					
503	distribute such an interest to a second trust under subsection					
504	(2), subsection (3), or subsection (4) if the distribution would					
505	shorten the otherwise applicable maximum distribution period.					
506	(6) EXERCISE BY WRITINGThe exercise of a power to invade					
507	principal under subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection					
508	(4) must The exercise of a power to invade principal under					
509	subsection (1) shall be by <u>a written</u> an instrument in writing,					
510	signed and acknowledged by the ${ m authorized}$ trustee, and filed					
511	with the records of the first trust.					
512	(7) (3) RESTRICTIONS ON EXERCISE OF POWER.—The exercise of a					
513	power to invade principal under subsection (2), subsection (3),					
514	or subsection (4):					
515	<u>(a) Is</u> (1) shall be considered the exercise of a power of					
516	appointment, <u>excluding</u> other than a power to appoint to the					
517	authorized trustee, the authorized trustee's creditors, the					
518	authorized trustee's estate, or the creditors of the authorized					
519	trustee's estate.					
520	(b) Is , and Shall be subject to the provisions of s.					
521	689.225 covering the time at which the permissible period of the					
522	rule against perpetuities begins and the law that determines the					

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523	permissible period of the rule against perpetuities of the first						
524	trust.						
525	(c) May be to a second trust created or administered under						
526	the law of any jurisdiction.						
527	(d) May not:						
528	1. Increase the authorized trustee's compensation beyond						
529	the compensation specified in the first trust instrument; or						
530	2. Relieve the authorized trustee from liability for breach						
531	of trust or provide for indemnification of the authorized						
532	trustee for any liability or claim to a greater extent than the						
533	first trust instrument; however, the exercise of the power may						
534	divide and reallocate fiduciary powers among fiduciaries and						
535	relieve a fiduciary from liability for an act or failure to act						
536	of another fiduciary as otherwise allowed under law or common						
537	law.						
538	(8) NOTICE						
539	<u>(a)</u> The authorized trustee shall provide written						
540	notification of the manner in which he or she intends to						
541	exercise his or her power to invade principal to notify all						
542	qualified beneficiaries of the following parties first trust, in						
543	writing, at least 60 days <u>before</u> prior to the effective date of						
544	the <u>authorized</u> trustee's exercise of <u>such power</u> the trustee's						
545	power to invade principal pursuant to subsection (2), subsection						
546	(3), or subsection (4): (1), of the manner in which the trustee						
547	intends to exercise the power.						
548	1. All qualified beneficiaries of the first trust;						
549	2. If paragraph (5)(c) applies, the settlor of the first						
550	trust;						
551	3. All trustees of the first trust; and						

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552	4. Any person who has the power to remove or replace the						
553	authorized trustee of the first trust.						
554	(b) The authorized A copy of the proposed instrument						
555	exercising the power shall satisfy the trustee's notice						
556	obligation to provide notice under this subsection is satisfied						
557	when he or she provides copies of the proposed instrument						
558	exercising the power, the trust instrument of the first trust,						
559	and the proposed trust instrument of the second trust.						
560	(c) If all of those required to be notified qualified						
561	beneficiaries waive the notice period by signed written						
562	instrument delivered to the <u>authorized</u> trustee, the <u>authorized</u>						
563	trustee's power to invade principal shall be exercisable						
564	immediately.						
565	(d) The authorized trustee's notice under this subsection						
566	does shall not limit the right of any beneficiary to object to						
567	the exercise of the <u>authorized</u> trustee's power to invade						
568	principal except as <u>otherwise</u> provided in other applicable						
569	provisions of this code.						
570	(9) (5) INAPPLICABILITY OF SPENDTHRIFT CLAUSE OR OTHER						
571	PROHIBITIONThe exercise of the power to invade principal under						
572	subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4) (1) is not						
573	prohibited by a spendthrift clause or by a provision in the						
574	trust instrument that prohibits amendment or revocation of the						
575	trust.						
576	<u>(10)</u> NO DUTY TO EXERCISE.—Nothing in this section is						
577	intended to create or imply a duty to exercise a power to invade						
578	principal, and no inference of impropriety <u>may</u> shall be made as						
579	a result of <u>an authorized trustee's failure to exercise</u> a						
580	trustee not exercising the power to invade principal conferred						

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581	under subsections (2), (3), and (4) subsection (1).						
582	(11) (7) NO ABRIDGEMENT OF COMMON LAW RIGHTS. The provisions						
583	of This section <u>may</u> shall not be construed to abridge the right						
584	of any trustee who has a power of invasion to appoint property						
585	in further trust that arises under the terms of the first trust						
586	or under any other section of this code or under another						
587	provision of law or under common law.						
588	Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 736.0708, Florida						
589	Statutes, is amended to read:						
590	736.0708 Compensation of trustee						
591	(1) If the terms of a trust do not specify <u>a</u> the trustee's						
592	compensation, <u>the</u> a trustee, including each cotrustee, is						
593	entitled to compensation that is reasonable under the						
594	circumstances. In the aggregate, the reasonable compensation for						
595	multiple trustees may be greater than for a single trustee.						
596	Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 736.08135, Florida						
597	Statutes, is amended to read:						
598	736.08135 Trust accountings						
599	(3) Subsections (1) and (2) govern the form and content of						
600	This section applies to all trust accountings rendered for any						
601	accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003, and						
602	all trust accountings rendered on or after July 1, 2017. This						
603	subsection does not affect the beginning period from which a						
604	trustee is required to render a trust accounting.						
605	Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 736.1008, Florida						
606	Statutes, is amended to read:						
607	736.1008 Limitations on proceedings against trustees						
608	(3) When a trustee has not issued a final trust accounting						
609	or has not given written notice to the beneficiary of the						
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610	availability of the trust records for examination and that					
611	claims with respect to matters not adequately disclosed may be					
612	barred, a claim against the trustee for breach of trust based on					
613	a matter not adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document					
614	is barred as provided in chapter 95 and accrues when the					
615	beneficiary has actual knowledge of:					
616	(a) The facts upon which the claim is based, if such actual					
617	knowledge is established by clear and convincing evidence; or					
618	(b) The trustee's repudiation of the trust or adverse					
619	possession of trust assets.					
620						
621	Paragraph (a) applies to claims based upon acts or omissions					
622	occurring on or after July 1, 2008. <u>A beneficiary's actual</u>					
623	knowledge that he or she has not received a trust accounting					
624	does not cause a claim to accrue against the trustee for breach					
625	of trust based upon the failure to provide a trust accounting					
626	required by s. 736.0813 or former s. 737.303 and does not					
627	commence the running of any period of limitations or laches for					
628	such a claim, and paragraph (a) and chapter 95 do not bar any					
629	such claim.					
630	Section 10. The changes to ss. 736.08135 and 736.1008,					
631	Florida Statutes, made by this act are intended to clarify					
632	existing law, are remedial in nature, and apply retroactively to					
633	all cases pending or commenced on or after July 1, 2017.					
634	Section 11. Present subsections (2), (3), and (4) of					
635	section 736.1201, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as					
636	subsections (3), (4), and (5), respectively, present subsection					
637	(5) of that section is amended, and a new subsection (2) is					
638	added to that section, to read:					
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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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639	736.1201 Definitions.—As used in this part:					
640	(2) "Delivery of notice" means delivery of a written notice					
641	required under this part using any commercial delivery service					
642	requiring a signed receipt or by any form of mail requiring a					
643	signed receipt.					
644	(5) "State attorney" means the state attorney for the					
645	judicial circuit of the principal place of administration of the					
646	trust pursuant to s. 736.0108.					
647	Section 12. Section 736.1205, Florida Statutes, is amended					
648	to read:					
649	736.1205 Notice that this part does not applyIn the case					
650	of a power to make distributions, if the trustee determines that					
651	the governing instrument contains provisions that are more					
652	restrictive than s. 736.1204(2), or if the trust contains other					
653	powers, inconsistent with the provisions of s. 736.1204(3) that					
654	specifically direct acts by the trustee, the trustee shall					
655	notify the state Attorney <u>General by delivery of notice</u> when the					
656	trust becomes subject to this part. Section 736.1204 does not					
657	apply to any trust for which notice has been given pursuant to					
658	this section unless the trust is amended to comply with the					
659	terms of this part.					
660	Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 736.1206, Florida					
661	Statutes, is amended to read:					
662	736.1206 Power to amend trust instrument					
663	(2) In the case of a charitable trust that is not subject					
664	to the provisions of subsection (1), the trustee may amend the					
665	governing instrument to comply with the provisions of s.					
666	736.1204(2) after delivery of notice to, and with the consent					
667	of <u>,</u> the state Attorney <u>General</u> .					
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668	Section 14. Section 736.1207, Florida Statutes, is amended						
669	to read:						
670	736.1207 Power of court to permit deviation.—This part does						
671	not affect the power of a court to relieve a trustee from any						
672	restrictions on the powers and duties that are placed on the						
673	trustee by the governing instrument or applicable law for cause						
674	shown and on complaint of the trustee, <u>the</u> state Attorney						
675	General, or an affected beneficiary and notice to the affected						
676	parties.						
677	Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section						
678	736.1208, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:						
679	736.1208 Release; property and persons affected; manner of						
680	effecting						
681	(4) Delivery of a release shall be accomplished as follows:						
682	(b) If the release is accomplished by reducing the class of						
683	permissible charitable organizations, by delivery of <u>notice</u> $rac{1}{2}$						
684	copy of the release to the state Attorney <u>General, including a</u>						
685	copy of the release.						
686	Section 16. Section 736.1209, Florida Statutes, is amended						
687	to read:						
688	736.1209 Election to come under this partWith the consent						
689	of that organization or organizations, a trustee of a trust for						
690	the benefit of a public charitable organization or organizations						
691	may come under s. 736.1208(5) by <u>delivery of notice to</u> filing						
692	with the state Attorney <u>General of the</u> an election, accompanied						
693	by the proof of required consent. Thereafter the trust shall be						
694	subject to s. 736.1208(5).						
695	Section 17. Except as otherwise provided in this act and						
696	except for this section, which shall take effect upon becoming a						

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law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2017.

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