

1 State of Arkansas  
2 93rd General Assembly  
3 Regular Session, 2021  
4

As Engrossed: H4/7/21

# A Bill

HOUSE BILL 1693

5 By: Representative Maddox  
6

## For An Act To Be Entitled

8 AN ACT TO ENACT THE UNIFORM FIDUCIARY INCOME AND  
9 PRINCIPAL ACT; TO REPEAL THE UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND  
10 INCOME ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

## Subtitle

14 TO ENACT THE UNIFORM FIDUCIARY INCOME AND  
15 PRINCIPAL ACT; AND TO REPEAL THE UNIFORM  
16 PRINCIPAL AND INCOME ACT.

17  
18  
19 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

20  
21 SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 28, Chapter 70, is repealed.

22 ~~Subchapter 1~~

23 ~~—Definitions and Fiduciary Duties~~

24  
25 ~~28-70-101.—Short title.~~

26 ~~This chapter may be cited as the “Uniform Principal and Income Act.”~~

27  
28 ~~28-70-102.—Definitions.~~

29 ~~In this chapter:~~

30 ~~(1) “Accounting period” means a calendar year unless another 12-~~  
31 ~~month period is selected by a fiduciary. The term includes a portion of a~~  
32 ~~calendar year or other 12-month period that begins when an income interest~~  
33 ~~begins or ends when an income interest ends.~~

34 ~~(2) “Beneficiary” includes, in the case of a decedent’s estate,~~  
35 ~~an heir, legatee, and devisee and, in the case of a trust, an income~~  
36 ~~beneficiary and a remainder beneficiary.~~



1           ~~(3) “Fiduciary” means a personal representative or a trustee.~~  
2     ~~The term includes an executor, administrator, successor personal~~  
3     ~~representative, special administrator, and a person performing substantially~~  
4     ~~the same function.~~

5           ~~(4) “Income” means money or property that a fiduciary receives~~  
6     ~~as current return from a principal asset. The term includes a portion of~~  
7     ~~receipts from a sale, exchange, or liquidation of a principal asset, to the~~  
8     ~~extent provided in § 28-70-401 et seq.~~

9           ~~(5) “Income beneficiary” means a person to whom net income of a~~  
10    ~~trust is or may be payable.~~

11          ~~(6) “Income interest” means the right of an income beneficiary~~  
12    ~~to receive all or part of net income, whether the terms of the trust require~~  
13    ~~it to be distributed or authorize it to be distributed in the trustee’s~~  
14    ~~discretion.~~

15          ~~(7) “Mandatory income interest” means the right of an income~~  
16    ~~beneficiary to receive net income that the terms of the trust require the~~  
17    ~~fiduciary to distribute.~~

18          ~~(8) “Net income” means the total receipts allocated to income~~  
19    ~~during an accounting period minus the disbursements made from income during~~  
20    ~~the period, plus or minus transfers under this chapter to or from income~~  
21    ~~during the period.~~

22          ~~(9) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust,~~  
23    ~~estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint~~  
24    ~~venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality,~~  
25    ~~public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.~~

26          ~~(10) “Principal” means property held in trust for distribution~~  
27    ~~to a remainder beneficiary when the trust terminates.~~

28          ~~(11) “Remainder beneficiary” means a person entitled to receive~~  
29    ~~principal when an income interest ends.~~

30          ~~(12) “Terms of a trust” means the manifestation of the intent of~~  
31    ~~a settlor or decedent with respect to the trust, expressed in a manner that~~  
32    ~~admits of its proof in a judicial proceeding, whether by written or spoken~~  
33    ~~words or by conduct.~~

34          ~~(13) “Trustee” includes an original, additional, or successor~~  
35    ~~trustee, whether or not appointed or confirmed by a court.~~

36

1           ~~28-70-103. Fiduciary duties—General principles.~~

2           ~~(a) In allocating receipts and disbursements to or between principal~~  
3 ~~and income, and with respect to any matter within the scope of § 28-70-201 et~~  
4 ~~seq. and § 28-70-301 et seq., a fiduciary:~~

5                 ~~(1) shall administer a trust or estate in accordance with the~~  
6 ~~terms of the trust or the will, even if there is a different provision in~~  
7 ~~this chapter;~~

8                 ~~(2) may administer a trust or estate by the exercise of a~~  
9 ~~discretionary power of administration given to the fiduciary by the terms of~~  
10 ~~the trust or the will, even if the exercise of the power produces a result~~  
11 ~~different from a result required or permitted by this chapter;~~

12                 ~~(3) shall administer a trust or estate in accordance with this~~  
13 ~~chapter if the terms of the trust or the will do not contain a different~~  
14 ~~provision or do not give the fiduciary a discretionary power of~~  
15 ~~administration; and~~

16                 ~~(4) shall add a receipt or charge a disbursement to principal to~~  
17 ~~the extent that the terms of the trust and this chapter do not provide a rule~~  
18 ~~for allocating the receipt or disbursement to or between principal and~~  
19 ~~income.~~

20           ~~(b) In exercising the power to adjust under § 28-70-104(a) or a~~  
21 ~~discretionary power of administration regarding a matter within the scope of~~  
22 ~~this chapter, whether granted by the terms of a trust, a will, or this~~  
23 ~~chapter, a fiduciary shall administer a trust or estate impartially, based on~~  
24 ~~what is fair and reasonable to all of the beneficiaries, except to the extent~~  
25 ~~that the terms of the trust or the will clearly manifest an intention that~~  
26 ~~the fiduciary shall or may favor one or more of the beneficiaries. A~~  
27 ~~determination in accordance with this chapter is presumed to be fair and~~  
28 ~~reasonable to all of the beneficiaries.~~

29  
30           ~~28-70-104. Trustee's power to adjust.~~

31           ~~(a) A trustee may adjust between principal and income to the extent~~  
32 ~~the trustee considers necessary if the trustee invests and manages trust~~  
33 ~~assets as a prudent investor, the terms of the trust describe the amount that~~  
34 ~~may or must be distributed to a beneficiary by referring to the trust's~~  
35 ~~income, and the trustee determines, after applying the rules in § 28-70-~~  
36 ~~103(a), that the trustee is unable to comply with § 28-70-103(b).~~

1           ~~(b) In deciding whether and to what extent to exercise the power~~  
2 ~~conferred by subsection (a), a trustee shall consider all factors relevant to~~  
3 ~~the trust and its beneficiaries, including the following factors to the~~  
4 ~~extent they are relevant:~~

5                     ~~(1) the nature, purpose, and expected duration of the trust;~~

6                     ~~(2) the intent of the settlor;~~

7                     ~~(3) the identity and circumstances of the beneficiaries;~~

8                     ~~(4) the needs for liquidity, regularity of income, and~~  
9 ~~preservation and appreciation of capital;~~

10                    ~~(5) the assets held in the trust; the extent to which they~~  
11 ~~consist of financial assets, interests in closely held enterprises, tangible~~  
12 ~~and intangible personal property, or real property; the extent to which an~~  
13 ~~asset is used by a beneficiary; and whether an asset was purchased by the~~  
14 ~~trustee or received from the settlor;~~

15                    ~~(6) the net amount allocated to income under the other sections~~  
16 ~~of this chapter and the increase or decrease in the value of the principal~~  
17 ~~assets, which the trustee may estimate as to assets for which market values~~  
18 ~~are not readily available;~~

19                    ~~(7) whether and to what extent the terms of the trust give the~~  
20 ~~trustee the power to invade principal or accumulate income or prohibit the~~  
21 ~~trustee from invading principal or accumulating income, and the extent to~~  
22 ~~which the trustee has exercised a power from time to time to invade principal~~  
23 ~~or accumulate income;~~

24                    ~~(8) the actual and anticipated effect of economic conditions on~~  
25 ~~principal and income and effects of inflation and deflation; and~~

26                    ~~(9) the anticipated tax consequences of an adjustment.~~

27           ~~(c) A trustee may not make an adjustment:~~

28                    ~~(1) that diminishes the income interest in a trust that requires~~  
29 ~~all of the income to be paid at least annually to a surviving spouse and for~~  
30 ~~which an estate tax or gift tax marital deduction would be allowed, in whole~~  
31 ~~or in part, if the trustee did not have the power to make the adjustment;~~

32                    ~~(2) that reduces the actuarial value of the income interest in a~~  
33 ~~trust to which a person transfers property with the intent to qualify for a~~  
34 ~~gift tax exclusion;~~

35                    ~~(3) that changes the amount payable to a beneficiary as a fixed~~  
36 ~~annuity or a fixed fraction of the value of the trust assets;~~

1           ~~(4) from any amount that is permanently set aside for charitable~~  
2 ~~purposes under a will or the terms of a trust unless both income and~~  
3 ~~principal are so set aside;~~

4           ~~(5) if possessing or exercising the power to make an adjustment~~  
5 ~~causes an individual to be treated as the owner of all or part of the trust~~  
6 ~~for income tax purposes, and the individual would not be treated as the owner~~  
7 ~~if the trustee did not possess the power to make an adjustment;~~

8           ~~(6) if possessing or exercising the power to make an adjustment~~  
9 ~~causes all or part of the trust assets to be included for estate tax purposes~~  
10 ~~in the estate of an individual who has the power to remove a trustee or~~  
11 ~~appoint a trustee, or both, and the assets would not be included in the~~  
12 ~~estate of the individual if the trustee did not possess the power to make an~~  
13 ~~adjustment;~~

14           ~~(7) if the trustee is a beneficiary of the trust; or~~

15           ~~(8) if the trustee is not a beneficiary, but the adjustment~~  
16 ~~would benefit the trustee directly or indirectly.~~

17           ~~(d) If subsection (c)(5), (6), (7), or (8) applies to a trustee and~~  
18 ~~there is more than one trustee, a cotrustee to whom the provision does not~~  
19 ~~apply may make the adjustment unless the exercise of the power by the~~  
20 ~~remaining trustee or trustees is not permitted by the terms of the trust.~~

21           ~~(e) A trustee may release the entire power conferred by subsection (a)~~  
22 ~~or may release only the power to adjust from income to principal or the power~~  
23 ~~to adjust from principal to income if the trustee is uncertain about whether~~  
24 ~~possessing or exercising the power will cause a result described in~~  
25 ~~subsection (c)(1) through (6) or (c)(8) or if the trustee determines that~~  
26 ~~possessing or exercising the power will or may deprive the trust of a tax~~  
27 ~~benefit or impose a tax burden not described in subsection (c). The release~~  
28 ~~may be permanent or for a specified period, including a period measured by~~  
29 ~~the life of an individual.~~

30           ~~(f) Terms of a trust that limit the power of a trustee to make an~~  
31 ~~adjustment between principal and income do not affect the application of this~~  
32 ~~section unless it is clear from the terms of the trust that the terms are~~  
33 ~~intended to deny the trustee the power of adjustment conferred by subsection~~  
34 ~~(a).~~

~~—Decedent's Estate or Terminating Income Interest~~

~~28-70-201. Determination and distribution of net income.~~

~~After a decedent dies, in the case of an estate, or after an income interest in a trust ends, the following rules apply:~~

~~(1) A fiduciary of an estate or of a terminating income interest shall determine the amount of net income and net principal receipts received from property specifically given to a beneficiary under the rules in § 28-70-301 et seq., § 28-70-401 et seq., and § 28-70-501 et seq. which apply to trustees and the rules in paragraph (5). The fiduciary shall distribute the net income and net principal receipts to the beneficiary who is to receive the specific property.~~

~~(2) A fiduciary shall determine the remaining net income of a decedent's estate or a terminating income interest under the rules in § 28-70-301 et seq., § 28-70-401 et seq., and § 28-70-501 et seq. which apply to trustees and by:~~

~~(A) including in net income all income from property used to discharge liabilities;~~

~~(B) paying from income or principal, in the fiduciary's discretion, fees of attorneys, accountants, and fiduciaries; court costs and other expenses of administration; and interest on death taxes, but the fiduciary may pay those expenses from income of property passing to a trust for which the fiduciary claims an estate tax marital or charitable deduction only to the extent that the payment of those expenses from income will not cause the reduction or loss of the deduction; and~~

~~(C) paying from principal all other disbursements made or incurred in connection with the settlement of a decedent's estate or the winding up of a terminating income interest, including debts, funeral expenses, disposition of remains, family allowances, and death taxes and related penalties that are apportioned to the estate or terminating income interest by the will, the terms of the trust, or applicable law.~~

~~(3) A fiduciary shall distribute to a beneficiary who receives a pecuniary amount outright the interest or any other amount provided by the will, the terms of the trust, or applicable law from net income determined under paragraph (2) or from principal to the extent that net income is insufficient. If a beneficiary is to receive a pecuniary amount outright from~~

1 ~~a trust after an income interest ends and no interest or other amount is~~  
2 ~~provided for by the terms of the trust or applicable law, the fiduciary shall~~  
3 ~~distribute the interest or other amount to which the beneficiary would be~~  
4 ~~entitled under applicable law if the pecuniary amount were required to be~~  
5 ~~paid under a will.~~

6 ~~(4) A fiduciary shall distribute the net income remaining after~~  
7 ~~distributions required by paragraph (3) in the manner described in § 28-70-~~  
8 ~~202 to all other beneficiaries, including a beneficiary who receives a~~  
9 ~~pecuniary amount in trust, even if the beneficiary holds an unqualified power~~  
10 ~~to withdraw assets from the trust or other presently exercisable general~~  
11 ~~power of appointment over the trust.~~

12 ~~(5) A fiduciary may not reduce principal or income receipts from~~  
13 ~~property described in paragraph (1) because of a payment described in § 28-~~  
14 ~~70-501 or § 28-70-502 to the extent that the will, the terms of the trust, or~~  
15 ~~applicable law requires the fiduciary to make the payment from assets other~~  
16 ~~than the property or to the extent that the fiduciary recovers or expects to~~  
17 ~~recover the payment from a third party. The net income and principal receipts~~  
18 ~~from the property are determined by including all of the amounts the~~  
19 ~~fiduciary receives or pays with respect to the property, whether those~~  
20 ~~amounts accrued or became due before, on, or after the date of a decedent's~~  
21 ~~death or an income interest's terminating event, and by making a reasonable~~  
22 ~~provision for amounts that the fiduciary believes the estate or terminating~~  
23 ~~income interest may become obligated to pay after the property is~~  
24 ~~distributed.~~

25  
26 ~~28-70-202. Distribution to residuary and remainder beneficiaries.~~

27 ~~(a) Each beneficiary described in § 28-70-201(4) is entitled to~~  
28 ~~receive a portion of the net income equal to the beneficiary's fractional~~  
29 ~~interest in undistributed principal assets, using values as of the~~  
30 ~~distribution date. If a fiduciary makes more than one distribution of assets~~  
31 ~~to beneficiaries to whom this section applies, each beneficiary, including~~  
32 ~~one who does not receive part of the distribution, is entitled, as of each~~  
33 ~~distribution date, to the net income the fiduciary has received after the~~  
34 ~~date of death or terminating event or earlier distribution date but has not~~  
35 ~~distributed as of the current distribution date.~~

36 ~~(b) In determining a beneficiary's share of net income, the following~~

1 ~~rules apply:~~

2 ~~(1) The beneficiary is entitled to receive a portion of the net~~  
3 ~~income equal to the beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed~~  
4 ~~principal assets immediately before the distribution date, including assets~~  
5 ~~that later may be sold to meet principal obligations.~~

6 ~~(2) The beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed~~  
7 ~~principal assets must be calculated without regard to property specifically~~  
8 ~~given to a beneficiary and property required to pay pecuniary amounts not in~~  
9 ~~trust.~~

10 ~~(3) The beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed~~  
11 ~~principal assets must be calculated on the basis of the aggregate value of~~  
12 ~~those assets as of the distribution date without reducing the value by any~~  
13 ~~unpaid principal obligation.~~

14 ~~(4) The distribution date for purposes of this section may be~~  
15 ~~the date as of which the fiduciary calculates the value of the assets if that~~  
16 ~~date is reasonably near the date on which assets are actually distributed.~~

17 ~~(c) If a fiduciary does not distribute all of the collected but~~  
18 ~~undistributed net income to each person as of a distribution date, the~~  
19 ~~fiduciary shall maintain appropriate records showing the interest of each~~  
20 ~~beneficiary in that net income.~~

21 ~~(d) A trustee may apply the rules in this section, to the extent that~~  
22 ~~the trustee considers it appropriate, to net gain or loss realized after the~~  
23 ~~date of death or terminating event or earlier distribution date from the~~  
24 ~~disposition of a principal asset if this section applies to the income from~~  
25 ~~the asset.~~

26

27 ~~Subchapter 3~~

28 ~~—Apportionment at Beginning and End of Income Interest~~

29

30 ~~28-70-301. When right to income begins and ends.~~

31 ~~(a) An income beneficiary is entitled to net income from the date on~~  
32 ~~which the income interest begins. An income interest begins on the date~~  
33 ~~specified in the terms of the trust or, if no date is specified, on the date~~  
34 ~~an asset becomes subject to a trust or successive income interest.~~

35 ~~(b) An asset becomes subject to a trust:~~

36 ~~(1) on the date it is transferred to the trust in the case of an~~



1 ~~asset that is transferred to a trust during the transferor's life;~~

2 ~~(2) on the date of a testator's death in the case of an asset~~  
3 ~~that becomes subject to a trust by reason of a will, even if there is an~~  
4 ~~intervening period of administration of the testator's estate; or~~

5 ~~(3) on the date of an individual's death in the case of an asset~~  
6 ~~that is transferred to a fiduciary by a third party because of the~~  
7 ~~individual's death.~~

8 ~~(c) An asset becomes subject to a successive income interest on the~~  
9 ~~day after the preceding income interest ends, as determined under subsection~~  
10 ~~(d), even if there is an intervening period of administration to wind up the~~  
11 ~~preceding income interest.~~

12 ~~(d) An income interest ends on the day before an income beneficiary~~  
13 ~~dies or another terminating event occurs, or on the last day of a period~~  
14 ~~during which there is no beneficiary to whom a trustee may distribute income.~~

15  
16 ~~28-70-302. Apportionment of receipts and disbursements when decedent~~  
17 ~~dies or income interest begins.~~

18 ~~(a) A trustee shall allocate an income receipt or disbursement other~~  
19 ~~than one to which § 28-70-201(1) applies to principal if its due date occurs~~  
20 ~~before a decedent dies in the case of an estate or before an income interest~~  
21 ~~begins in the case of a trust or successive income interest.~~

22 ~~(b) A trustee shall allocate an income receipt or disbursement to~~  
23 ~~income if its due date occurs on or after the date on which a decedent dies~~  
24 ~~or an income interest begins and it is a periodic due date. An income receipt~~  
25 ~~or disbursement must be treated as accruing from day to day if its due date~~  
26 ~~is not periodic or it has no due date. The portion of the receipt or~~  
27 ~~disbursement accruing before the date on which a decedent dies or an income~~  
28 ~~interest begins must be allocated to principal, and the balance must be~~  
29 ~~allocated to income.~~

30 ~~(c) An item of income or an obligation is due on the date the payer is~~  
31 ~~required to make a payment. If a payment date is not stated, there is no due~~  
32 ~~date for the purposes of this chapter. Distributions to shareholders or other~~  
33 ~~owners from an entity to which § 28-70-401 applies are deemed to be due on~~  
34 ~~the date fixed by the entity for determining who is entitled to receive the~~  
35 ~~distribution or, if no date is fixed, on the declaration date for the~~  
36 ~~distribution. A due date is periodic for receipts or disbursements that must~~

1 ~~be paid at regular intervals under a lease or an obligation to pay interest~~  
2 ~~or if an entity customarily makes distributions at regular intervals.~~

3  
4 ~~28-70-303. Apportionment when income interest ends.~~

5 ~~(a) In this section, "undistributed income" means net income received~~  
6 ~~before the date on which an income interest ends. The term does not include~~  
7 ~~an item of income or expense that is due or accrued or net income that has~~  
8 ~~been added or is required to be added to principal under the terms of the~~  
9 ~~trust.~~

10 ~~(b) When a mandatory income interest ends, the trustee shall pay to a~~  
11 ~~mandatory income beneficiary who survives that date, or the estate of a~~  
12 ~~deceased mandatory income beneficiary whose death causes the interest to end,~~  
13 ~~the beneficiary's share of the undistributed income that is not disposed of~~  
14 ~~under the terms of the trust unless the beneficiary has an unqualified power~~  
15 ~~to revoke more than 5 percent of the trust immediately before the income~~  
16 ~~interest ends. In the latter case, the undistributed income from the portion~~  
17 ~~of the trust that may be revoked must be added to principal.~~

18 ~~(c) When a trustee's obligation to pay a fixed annuity or a fixed~~  
19 ~~fraction of the value of the trust's assets ends, the trustee shall prorate~~  
20 ~~the final payment if and to the extent required by applicable law to~~  
21 ~~accomplish a purpose of the trust or its settlor relating to income, gift,~~  
22 ~~estate, or other tax requirements.~~

23  
24 ~~Subchapter 4~~

25 ~~—Allocation of Receipts During Administration of Trust~~

26  
27 ~~Part 1~~

28 ~~—Receipts from Entities~~

29  
30 ~~28-70-401. Character of receipts.~~

31 ~~(a) In this section, "entity" means a corporation, partnership,~~  
32 ~~limited liability company, regulated investment company, real estate~~  
33 ~~investment trust, common trust fund, or any other organization in which a~~  
34 ~~trustee has an interest other than a trust or estate to which § 28-70-402~~  
35 ~~applies, a business or activity to which § 28-70-403 applies, or an asset-~~  
36 ~~backed security to which § 28-70-415 applies.~~

1           ~~(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a trustee shall~~  
2     ~~allocate to income money received from an entity.~~

3           ~~(c) A trustee shall allocate the following receipts from an entity to~~  
4     ~~principal:~~

5           ~~(1) property other than money;~~

6           ~~(2) money received in one distribution or a series of related~~  
7     ~~distributions in exchange for part or all of a trust's interest in the~~  
8     ~~entity;~~

9           ~~(3) money received in total or partial liquidation of the~~  
10    ~~entity; and~~

11          ~~(4) money received from an entity that is a regulated investment~~  
12    ~~company or a real estate investment trust if the money distributed is a~~  
13    ~~capital gain dividend for federal income tax purposes.~~

14          ~~(d) Money is received in partial liquidation:~~

15           ~~(1) to the extent that the entity, at or near the time of a~~  
16    ~~distribution, indicates that it is a distribution in partial liquidation; or~~

17           ~~(2) if the total amount of money and property received in a~~  
18    ~~distribution or series of related distributions is greater than 20 percent of~~  
19    ~~the entity's gross assets, as shown by the entity's year-end financial~~  
20    ~~statements immediately preceding the initial receipt.~~

21          ~~(e) Money is not received in partial liquidation, nor may it be taken~~  
22    ~~into account under subsection (d)(2), to the extent that it does not exceed~~  
23    ~~the amount of income tax that a trustee or beneficiary must pay on taxable~~  
24    ~~income of the entity that distributes the money.~~

25          ~~(f) A trustee may rely upon a statement made by an entity about the~~  
26    ~~source or character of a distribution if the statement is made at or near the~~  
27    ~~time of distribution by the entity's board of directors or other person or~~  
28    ~~group of persons authorized to exercise powers to pay money or transfer~~  
29    ~~property comparable to those of a corporation's board of directors.~~

30  
31          ~~28-70-402. Distribution from trust or estate.~~

32          ~~A trustee shall allocate to income an amount received as a distribution~~  
33    ~~of income from a trust or an estate in which the trust has an interest other~~  
34    ~~than a purchased interest and shall allocate to principal an amount received~~  
35    ~~as a distribution of principal from such a trust or estate. If a trustee~~  
36    ~~purchases an interest in a trust that is an investment entity, or a decedent~~

1 ~~or donor transfers an interest in such a trust to a trustee, § 28-70-401 or §~~  
2 ~~28-70-415 applies to a receipt from the trust.~~

3  
4 ~~28-70-403. Business and other activities conducted by trustee.~~

5 ~~(a) If a trustee who conducts a business or other activity determines~~  
6 ~~that it is in the best interest of all the beneficiaries to account~~  
7 ~~separately for the business or activity instead of accounting for it as part~~  
8 ~~of the trust's general accounting records, the trustee may maintain separate~~  
9 ~~accounting records for its transactions, whether or not its assets are~~  
10 ~~segregated from other trust assets.~~

11 ~~(b) A trustee who accounts separately for a business or other activity~~  
12 ~~may determine the extent to which its net cash receipts must be retained for~~  
13 ~~working capital, the acquisition or replacement of fixed assets, and other~~  
14 ~~reasonably foreseeable needs of the business or activity, and the extent to~~  
15 ~~which the remaining net cash receipts are accounted for as principal or~~  
16 ~~income in the trust's general accounting records. If a trustee sells assets~~  
17 ~~of the business or other activity, other than in the ordinary course of the~~  
18 ~~business or activity, the trustee shall account for the net amount received~~  
19 ~~as principal in the trust's general accounting records to the extent the~~  
20 ~~trustee determines that the amount received is no longer required in the~~  
21 ~~conduct of the business.~~

22 ~~(c) Activities for which a trustee may maintain separate accounting~~  
23 ~~records include:~~

24 ~~(1) retail, manufacturing, service, and other traditional~~  
25 ~~business activities;~~

26 ~~(2) farming;~~

27 ~~(3) raising and selling livestock and other animals;~~

28 ~~(4) management of rental properties;~~

29 ~~(5) extraction of minerals and other natural resources;~~

30 ~~(6) timber operations; and~~

31 ~~(7) activities to which § 28-70-414 applies.~~

32  
33 ~~Part 2~~

34 ~~— Receipts Not Normally Apportioned~~

35  
36 ~~28-70-404. Principal receipts.~~

1 ~~A trustee shall allocate to principal:~~

2 ~~(1) to the extent not allocated to income under this chapter,~~  
3 ~~assets received from a transferor during the transferor's lifetime, a~~  
4 ~~decedent's estate, a trust with a terminating income interest, or a payer~~  
5 ~~under a contract naming the trust or its trustee as beneficiary;~~

6 ~~(2) money or other property received from the sale, exchange,~~  
7 ~~liquidation, or change in form of a principal asset, including realized~~  
8 ~~profit, subject to this subchapter;~~

9 ~~(3) amounts recovered from third parties to reimburse the trust~~  
10 ~~because of disbursements described in § 28-70-502(a)(7) or for other reasons~~  
11 ~~to the extent not based on the loss of income;~~

12 ~~(4) proceeds of property taken by eminent domain, but a separate~~  
13 ~~award made for the loss of income with respect to an accounting period during~~  
14 ~~which a current income beneficiary had a mandatory income interest is income;~~

15 ~~(5) net income received in an accounting period during which~~  
16 ~~there is no beneficiary to whom a trustee may or must distribute income; and~~

17 ~~(6) other receipts as provided in Part 3.~~

18  
19 ~~28-70-405.—Rental property.~~

20 ~~To the extent that a trustee accounts for receipts from rental property~~  
21 ~~pursuant to this section, the trustee shall allocate to income an amount~~  
22 ~~received as rent of real or personal property, including an amount received~~  
23 ~~for cancellation or renewal of a lease. An amount received as a refundable~~  
24 ~~deposit, including a security deposit or a deposit that is to be applied as~~  
25 ~~rent for future periods, must be added to principal and held subject to the~~  
26 ~~terms of the lease and is not available for distribution to a beneficiary~~  
27 ~~until the trustee's contractual obligations have been satisfied with respect~~  
28 ~~to that amount.~~

29  
30 ~~28-70-406.—Obligation to pay money.~~

31 ~~(a) An amount received as interest, whether determined at a fixed,~~  
32 ~~variable, or floating rate, on an obligation to pay money to the trustee,~~  
33 ~~including an amount received as consideration for prepaying principal, must~~  
34 ~~be allocated to income without any provision for amortization of premium.~~

35 ~~(b) A trustee shall allocate to principal an amount received from the~~  
36 ~~sale, redemption, or other disposition of an obligation to pay money to the~~

1 trustee more than one year after it is purchased or acquired by the trustee,  
2 including an obligation whose purchase price or value when it is acquired is  
3 less than its value at maturity. If the obligation matures within one year  
4 after it is purchased or acquired by the trustee, an amount received in  
5 excess of its purchase price or its value when acquired by the trust must be  
6 allocated to income.

7 ~~(c) This section does not apply to an obligation to which § 28-70-409,  
8 § 28-70-410, § 28-70-411, § 28-70-412, § 28-70-414, or § 28-70-415 applies.~~

9  
10 ~~28-70-407. Insurance policies and similar contracts.~~

11 ~~(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a trustee shall  
12 allocate to principal the proceeds of a life insurance policy or other  
13 contract in which the trust or its trustee is named as beneficiary, including  
14 a contract that insures the trust or its trustee against loss for damage to,  
15 destruction of, or loss of title to a trust asset. The trustee shall allocate  
16 dividends on an insurance policy to income if the premiums on the policy are  
17 paid from income, and to principal if the premiums are paid from principal.~~

18 ~~(b) A trustee shall allocate to income proceeds of a contract that  
19 insures the trustee against loss of occupancy or other use by an income  
20 beneficiary, loss of income, or, subject to § 28-70-403, loss of profits from  
21 a business.~~

22 ~~(c) This section does not apply to a contract to which § 28-70-409  
23 applies.~~

24  
25 ~~Part 3~~

26 ~~— Receipts Normally Apportioned~~

27  
28 ~~28-70-408. Insubstantial allocations not required.~~

29 ~~If a trustee determines that an allocation between principal and income  
30 required by § 28-70-409, § 28-70-410, § 28-70-411, § 28-70-412, or § 28-70-  
31 415 is insubstantial, the trustee may allocate the entire amount to principal  
32 unless one of the circumstances described in § 28-70-104(e) applies to the  
33 allocation. This power may be exercised by a cotrustee in the circumstances  
34 described in § 28-70-104(d) and may be released for the reasons and in the  
35 manner described in § 28-70-104(e). An allocation is presumed to be  
36 insubstantial if:~~

1           ~~(1) the amount of the allocation would increase or decrease net~~  
2 ~~income in an accounting period, as determined before the allocation, by less~~  
3 ~~than 10 percent; or~~

4           ~~(2) the value of the asset producing the receipt for which the~~  
5 ~~allocation would be made is less than 10 percent of the total value of the~~  
6 ~~trust's assets at the beginning of the accounting period.~~

7  
8           ~~28-70-409. Deferred compensation, annuities, and similar payments.~~

9           ~~(a) In this section:~~

10           ~~(1) "Payment" means a payment that a trustee may receive over a~~  
11 ~~fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because~~  
12 ~~of services rendered or property transferred to the payer in exchange for~~  
13 ~~future payments. The term includes a payment made in money or property from~~  
14 ~~the payer's general assets or from a separate fund created by the payer. For~~  
15 ~~purposes of subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) the term also includes a~~  
16 ~~payment from any separate fund, regardless of the reason for the payment.~~

17           ~~(2) "Separate fund" includes a private or commercial annuity, an~~  
18 ~~individual retirement account, and a pension, profit-sharing, stock-bonus, or~~  
19 ~~stock-ownership plan.~~

20           ~~(b) To the extent that a payment is characterized as interest, a~~  
21 ~~dividend, or a payment made in lieu of interest or a dividend, a trustee~~  
22 ~~shall allocate the payment to income. The trustee shall allocate to principal~~  
23 ~~the balance of the payment and any other payment received in the same~~  
24 ~~accounting period that is not characterized as interest, a dividend, or an~~  
25 ~~equivalent payment.~~

26           ~~(c) If no part of a payment is characterized as interest, a dividend,~~  
27 ~~or an equivalent payment, and all or part of the payment is required to be~~  
28 ~~made, a trustee shall allocate to income 10 percent of the part that is~~  
29 ~~required to be made during the accounting period and the balance to~~  
30 ~~principal. If no part of a payment is required to be made or the payment~~  
31 ~~received is the entire amount to which the trustee is entitled, the trustee~~  
32 ~~shall allocate the entire payment to principal. For purposes of this~~  
33 ~~subsection, a payment is not "required to be made" to the extent that it is~~  
34 ~~made because the trustee exercises a right of withdrawal.~~

35           ~~(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), subsections (f)~~  
36 ~~and (g) apply, and subsections (b) and (c) do not apply, in determining the~~

1 allocation of a payment made from a separate fund to:

2 (1) a trust to which an election to qualify for a marital  
3 deduction under Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26  
4 U.S.C. § 2056(b)(7), as in effect January 1, 2011, has been made; or

5 (2) a trust that qualifies for the marital deduction under  
6 Section 2056(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. §  
7 2056(b)(5), as in effect January 1, 2011.

8 (c) Subsections (d), (f), and (g) do not apply if and to the extent  
9 that the series of payments would, without the application of subsection (d),  
10 qualify for the marital deduction under Section 2056(b)(7)(C) of the Internal  
11 Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. § 2056(b)(7)(C), as in effect January 1,  
12 2011.

13 (f) A trustee shall determine the internal income of each separate  
14 fund for the accounting period as if the separate fund were a trust subject  
15 to this chapter. Upon request of the surviving spouse, the trustee shall  
16 demand that the person administering the separate fund distribute the  
17 internal income to the trust. The trustee shall allocate a payment from the  
18 separate fund to income to the extent of the internal income of the separate  
19 fund and distribute that amount to the surviving spouse. The trustee shall  
20 allocate the balance of the payment to principal. Upon request of the  
21 surviving spouse, the trustee shall allocate principal to income to the  
22 extent the internal income of the separate fund exceeds payments made from  
23 the separate fund to the trust during the accounting period.

24 (g) If a trustee cannot determine the internal income of a separate  
25 fund but can determine the value of the separate fund, the internal income of  
26 the separate fund is deemed to equal three percent of the fund's value,  
27 according to the most recent statement of value preceding the beginning of  
28 the accounting period. If the trustee can determine neither the internal  
29 income of the separate fund nor the fund's value, the internal income of the  
30 fund is deemed to equal the product of the interest rate and the present  
31 value of the expected future payments, as determined under Section 7520 of  
32 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. § 7520, as in effect January 1,  
33 2011, for the month preceding the accounting period for which the computation  
34 is made.

35 (h) This section does not apply to a payment to which § 28-70-410  
36 applies.



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~~28-70-410. Liquidating asset.~~

~~(a) In this section, "liquidating asset" means an asset whose value will diminish or terminate because the asset is expected to produce receipts for a period of limited duration. The term includes a leasehold, patent, copyright, royalty right, and right to receive payments during a period of more than one year under an arrangement that does not provide for the payment of interest on the unpaid balance. The term does not include a payment subject to § 28-70-409, resources subject to § 28-70-411, timber subject to § 28-70-412, an activity subject to § 28-70-414, an asset subject to § 28-70-415, or any asset for which the trustee establishes a reserve for depreciation under § 28-70-503.~~

~~(b) A trustee shall allocate to income 10 percent of the receipts from a liquidating asset and the balance to principal.~~

~~28-70-411. Minerals, water, and other natural resources.~~

~~(a) To the extent that a trustee accounts for receipts from an interest in minerals or other natural resources pursuant to this section, the trustee shall allocate them as follows:~~

~~(1) If received as nominal delay rental or nominal annual rent on a lease, a receipt must be allocated to income.~~

~~(2) If received from a production payment, a receipt must be allocated to income if and to the extent that the agreement creating the production payment provides a factor for interest or its equivalent. The balance must be allocated to principal.~~

~~(3) If an amount received as a royalty, shut-in well payment, take-or-pay payment, bonus, or delay rental is more than nominal, 90 percent must be allocated to principal and the balance to income.~~

~~(4) If an amount is received from a working interest or any other interest not provided for in paragraph (1), (2), or (3), 90 percent of the net amount received must be allocated to principal and the balance to income.~~

~~(b) An amount received on account of an interest in water that is renewable must be allocated to income. If the water is not renewable, 90 percent of the amount must be allocated to principal and the balance to income.~~

1           ~~(c) This chapter applies whether or not a decedent or donor was~~  
2 ~~extracting minerals, water, or other natural resources before the interest~~  
3 ~~became subject to the trust.~~

4           ~~(d) If a trust owns an interest in minerals, water, or other natural~~  
5 ~~resources on January 1, 2000, the trustee may allocate receipts from the~~  
6 ~~interest as provided in this chapter or in the manner used by the trustee~~  
7 ~~before January 1, 2000. If the trust acquires an interest in minerals, water,~~  
8 ~~or other natural resources after January 1, 2000, the trustee shall allocate~~  
9 ~~receipts from the interest as provided in this chapter.~~

10  
11           ~~28-70-412. Timber.~~

12           ~~(a) To the extent that a trustee accounts for receipts from the sale~~  
13 ~~of timber and related products pursuant to this section, the trustee shall~~  
14 ~~allocate the net receipts:~~

15                   ~~(1) to income to the extent that the amount of timber removed~~  
16 ~~from the land does not exceed the rate of growth of the timber during the~~  
17 ~~accounting periods in which a beneficiary has a mandatory income interest;~~

18                   ~~(2) to principal to the extent that the amount of timber removed~~  
19 ~~from the land exceeds the rate of growth of the timber or the net receipts~~  
20 ~~are from the sale of standing timber;~~

21                   ~~(3) to or between income and principal if the net receipts are~~  
22 ~~from the lease of timberland or from a contract to cut timber from land owned~~  
23 ~~by a trust, by determining the amount of timber removed from the land under~~  
24 ~~the lease or contract and applying the rules in paragraphs (1) and (2); or~~

25                   ~~(4) to principal to the extent that advance payments, bonuses,~~  
26 ~~and other payments are not allocated pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), or (3).~~

27           ~~(b) In determining net receipts to be allocated pursuant to subsection~~  
28 ~~(a), a trustee shall deduct and transfer to principal a reasonable amount for~~  
29 ~~depletion.~~

30           ~~(c) This chapter applies whether or not a decedent or transferor was~~  
31 ~~harvesting timber from the property before it became subject to the trust.~~

32           ~~(d) If a trust owns an interest in timberland on January 1, 2000, the~~  
33 ~~trustee may allocate net receipts from the sale of timber and related~~  
34 ~~products as provided in this chapter or in the manner used by the trustee~~  
35 ~~before January 1, 2000. If the trust acquires an interest in timberland after~~  
36 ~~January 1, 2000, the trustee shall allocate net receipts from the sale of~~

1 ~~timber and related products as provided in this chapter.~~

2  
3 ~~28-70-413. Property not productive of income.~~

4 ~~(a) If a marital deduction is allowed for all or part of a trust whose~~  
5 ~~assets consist substantially of property that does not provide the surviving~~  
6 ~~spouse with sufficient income from or use of the trust assets, and if the~~  
7 ~~amounts that the trustee transfers from principal to income under § 28-70-104~~  
8 ~~and distributes to the spouse from principal pursuant to the terms of the~~  
9 ~~trust are insufficient to provide the spouse with the beneficial enjoyment~~  
10 ~~required to obtain the marital deduction, the spouse may require the trustee~~  
11 ~~to make property productive of income, convert property within a reasonable~~  
12 ~~time, or exercise the power conferred by § 28-70-104(a). The trustee may~~  
13 ~~decide which action or combination of actions to take.~~

14 ~~(b) In cases not governed by subsection (a), proceeds from the sale or~~  
15 ~~other disposition of an asset are principal without regard to the amount of~~  
16 ~~income the asset produces during any accounting period.~~

17  
18 ~~28-70-414. Derivatives and options.~~

19 ~~(a) In this section, "derivative" means a contract or financial~~  
20 ~~instrument or a combination of contracts and financial instruments which~~  
21 ~~gives a trust the right or obligation to participate in some or all changes~~  
22 ~~in the price of a tangible or intangible asset or group of assets, or changes~~  
23 ~~in a rate, an index of prices or rates, or other market indicator for an~~  
24 ~~asset or a group of assets.~~

25 ~~(b) To the extent that a trustee accounts for transactions in~~  
26 ~~derivatives pursuant to this section, the trustee shall allocate to principal~~  
27 ~~receipts from and disbursements made in connection with those transactions.~~

28 ~~(c) If a trustee grants an option to buy property from the trust,~~  
29 ~~whether or not the trust owns the property when the option is granted, grants~~  
30 ~~an option that permits another person to sell property to the trust, or~~  
31 ~~acquires an option to buy property for the trust or an option to sell an~~  
32 ~~asset owned by the trust, and the trustee or other owner of the asset is~~  
33 ~~required to deliver the asset if the option is exercised, an amount received~~  
34 ~~for granting the option must be allocated to principal. An amount paid to~~  
35 ~~acquire the option must be paid from principal. A gain or loss realized upon~~  
36 ~~the exercise of an option, including an option granted to a settlor of the~~

1 ~~trust for services rendered, must be allocated to principal.~~

2  
3 ~~28-70-415. Asset-backed securities.~~

4 ~~(a) In this section, "asset-backed security" means an asset whose~~  
5 ~~value is based upon the right it gives the owner to receive distributions~~  
6 ~~from the proceeds of financial assets that provide collateral for the~~  
7 ~~security. The term includes an asset that gives the owner the right to~~  
8 ~~receive from the collateral financial assets only the interest or other~~  
9 ~~current return or only the proceeds other than interest or current return.~~  
10 ~~The term does not include an asset to which § 28-70-401 or § 28-70-409~~  
11 ~~applies.~~

12 ~~(b) If a trust receives a payment from interest or other current~~  
13 ~~return and from other proceeds of the collateral financial assets, the~~  
14 ~~trustee shall allocate to income the portion of the payment which the payer~~  
15 ~~identifies as being from interest or other current return and shall allocate~~  
16 ~~the balance of the payment to principal.~~

17 ~~(c) If a trust receives one or more payments in exchange for the~~  
18 ~~trust's entire interest in an asset-backed security in one accounting period,~~  
19 ~~the trustee shall allocate the payments to principal. If a payment is one of~~  
20 ~~a series of payments that will result in the liquidation of the trust's~~  
21 ~~interest in the security over more than one accounting period, the trustee~~  
22 ~~shall allocate 10 percent of the payment to income and the balance to~~  
23 ~~principal.~~

24  
25 ~~Subchapter 5~~

26 ~~—Allocation of Disbursements During Administration of Trust~~

27  
28 ~~28-70-501. Disbursements from income.~~

29 ~~A trustee shall make the following disbursements from income to the~~  
30 ~~extent that they are not disbursements to which § 28-70-201(2)(B) or (C)~~  
31 ~~applies:~~

32 ~~(1) one half of the regular compensation of the trustee and of~~  
33 ~~any person providing investment advisory or custodial services to the~~  
34 ~~trustee;~~

35 ~~(2) one half of all expenses for accountings, judicial~~  
36 ~~proceedings, or other matters that involve both the income and remainder~~

1 ~~interests;~~

2 ~~(3)—all of the other ordinary expenses incurred in connection~~  
3 ~~with the administration, management, or preservation of trust property and~~  
4 ~~the distribution of income, including interest, ordinary repairs, regularly~~  
5 ~~recurring taxes assessed against principal, and expenses of a proceeding or~~  
6 ~~other matter that concerns primarily the income interest; and~~

7 ~~(4)—recurring premiums on insurance covering the loss of a~~  
8 ~~principal asset or the loss of income from or use of the asset.~~

9  
10 ~~28-70-502.—Disbursements from principal.~~

11 ~~(a)—A trustee shall make the following disbursements from principal:~~

12 ~~(1)—the remaining one-half of the disbursements described in §~~  
13 ~~28-70-501(1) and (2);~~

14 ~~(2)—all of the trustee's compensation calculated on principal as~~  
15 ~~a fee for acceptance, distribution, or termination, and disbursements made to~~  
16 ~~prepare property for sale;~~

17 ~~(3)—payments on the principal of a trust debt;~~

18 ~~(4)—expenses of a proceeding that concerns primarily principal,~~  
19 ~~including a proceeding to construe the trust or to protect the trust or its~~  
20 ~~property;~~

21 ~~(5)—premiums paid on a policy of insurance not described in §~~  
22 ~~28-70-501(4) of which the trust is the owner and beneficiary;~~

23 ~~(6)—estate, inheritance, and other transfer taxes, including~~  
24 ~~penalties, apportioned to the trust; and~~

25 ~~(7)—disbursements related to environmental matters, including~~  
26 ~~reclamation, assessing environmental conditions, remedying and removing~~  
27 ~~environmental contamination, monitoring remedial activities and the release~~  
28 ~~of substances, preventing future releases of substances, collecting amounts~~  
29 ~~from persons liable or potentially liable for the costs of those activities,~~  
30 ~~penalties imposed under environmental laws or regulations and other payments~~  
31 ~~made to comply with those laws or regulations, statutory or common law claims~~  
32 ~~by third parties, and defending claims based on environmental matters.~~

33 ~~(b)—If a principal asset is encumbered with an obligation that~~  
34 ~~requires income from that asset to be paid directly to the creditor, the~~  
35 ~~trustee shall transfer from principal to income an amount equal to the income~~  
36 ~~paid to the creditor in reduction of the principal balance of the obligation.~~

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~~28-70-503. Transfers from income to principal for depreciation.~~

~~(a) In this section, "depreciation" means a reduction in value due to wear, tear, decay, corrosion, or gradual obsolescence of a fixed asset having a useful life of more than one year.~~

~~(b) A trustee may transfer to principal a reasonable amount of the net cash receipts from a principal asset that is subject to depreciation, but may not transfer any amount for depreciation:~~

~~(1) of that portion of real property used or available for use by a beneficiary as a residence or of tangible personal property held or made available for the personal use or enjoyment of a beneficiary;~~

~~(2) during the administration of a decedent's estate; or~~

~~(3) under this section if the trustee is accounting under § 28-70-403 for the business or activity in which the asset is used.~~

~~(c) An amount transferred to principal need not be held as a separate fund.~~

~~28-70-504. Transfers from income to reimburse principal.~~

~~(a) If a trustee makes or expects to make a principal disbursement described in this section, the trustee may transfer an appropriate amount from income to principal in one or more accounting periods to reimburse principal or to provide a reserve for future principal disbursements.~~

~~(b) Principal disbursements to which subsection (a) applies include the following, but only to the extent that the trustee has not been and does not expect to be reimbursed by a third party:~~

~~(1) an amount chargeable to income but paid from principal because it is unusually large, including extraordinary repairs;~~

~~(2) a capital improvement to a principal asset, whether in the form of changes to an existing asset or the construction of a new asset, including special assessments;~~

~~(3) disbursements made to prepare property for rental, including tenant allowances, leasehold improvements, and broker's commissions;~~

~~(4) periodic payments on an obligation secured by a principal asset to the extent that the amount transferred from income to principal for depreciation is less than the periodic payments; and~~

~~(5) disbursements described in § 28-70-502(a)(7).~~

1           ~~(c) If the asset whose ownership gives rise to the disbursements~~  
2 ~~becomes subject to a successive income interest after an income interest~~  
3 ~~ends, a trustee may continue to transfer amounts from income to principal as~~  
4 ~~provided in subsection (a).~~

5  
6           ~~28-70-505. Income taxes.~~

7           ~~(a) A tax required to be paid by a trustee based on receipts allocated~~  
8 ~~to income must be paid from income.~~

9           ~~(b) A tax required to be paid by a trustee based on receipts allocated~~  
10 ~~to principal must be paid from principal, even if the tax is called an income~~  
11 ~~tax by the taxing authority.~~

12           ~~(c) A tax required to be paid by a trustee on the trust's share of an~~  
13 ~~entity's taxable income must be paid:~~

14                 ~~(1) from income to the extent that receipts from the entity are~~  
15 ~~allocated only to income;~~

16                 ~~(2) from principal to the extent that receipts from the entity~~  
17 ~~are allocated only to principal;~~

18                 ~~(3) proportionately from principal and income to the extent that~~  
19 ~~receipts from the entity are allocated to both income and principal; and~~

20                 ~~(4) from principal to the extent that the tax exceeds the total~~  
21 ~~receipts from the entity.~~

22           ~~(d) After applying subsections (a) through (c), the trustee shall~~  
23 ~~adjust income or principal receipts to the extent that the trust's taxes are~~  
24 ~~reduced because the trust receives a deduction for payments made to a~~  
25 ~~beneficiary.~~

26  
27           ~~28-70-506. Adjustments between principal and income because of taxes.~~

28           ~~(a) A fiduciary may make adjustments between principal and income to~~  
29 ~~offset the shifting of economic interests or tax benefits between income~~  
30 ~~beneficiaries and remainder beneficiaries which arise from:~~

31                 ~~(1) elections and decisions, other than those described in~~  
32 ~~subsection (b), that the fiduciary makes from time to time regarding tax~~  
33 ~~matters;~~

34                 ~~(2) an income tax or any other tax that is imposed upon the~~  
35 ~~fiduciary or a beneficiary as a result of a transaction involving or a~~  
36 ~~distribution from the estate or trust; or~~

1                   ~~(3) the ownership by an estate or trust of an interest in an~~  
 2 ~~entity whose taxable income, whether or not distributed, is includable in the~~  
 3 ~~taxable income of the estate, trust, or a beneficiary.~~

4                   ~~(b) If the amount of an estate tax marital deduction or charitable~~  
 5 ~~contribution deduction is reduced because a fiduciary deducts an amount paid~~  
 6 ~~from principal for income tax purposes instead of deducting it for estate tax~~  
 7 ~~purposes, and as a result estate taxes paid from principal are increased and~~  
 8 ~~income taxes paid by an estate, trust, or beneficiary are decreased, each~~  
 9 ~~estate, trust, or beneficiary that benefits from the decrease in income tax~~  
 10 ~~shall reimburse the principal from which the increase in estate tax is paid.~~  
 11 ~~The total reimbursement must equal the increase in the estate tax to the~~  
 12 ~~extent that the principal used to pay the increase would have qualified for a~~  
 13 ~~marital deduction or charitable contribution deduction but for the payment.~~  
 14 ~~The proportionate share of the reimbursement for each estate, trust, or~~  
 15 ~~beneficiary whose income taxes are reduced must be the same as its~~  
 16 ~~proportionate share of the total decrease in income tax. An estate or trust~~  
 17 ~~shall reimburse principal from income.~~

18  
 19                                   Subchapter 6

20                                   —Miscellaneous Provisions

21  
 22                   ~~28-70-601. Uniformity of application and construction.~~

23                   ~~In applying and construing this Uniform Act, consideration must be~~  
 24 ~~given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its~~  
 25 ~~subject matter among States that enact it.~~

26  
 27                   ~~28-70-602. Severability clause.~~

28                   ~~If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or~~  
 29 ~~circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions~~  
 30 ~~or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid~~  
 31 ~~provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are~~  
 32 ~~severable.~~

33  
 34                   ~~28-70-603. [Reserved.]~~

35  
 36                   ~~28-70-604. Effective date.~~



~~This chapter takes effect on January 1, 2000.~~

~~28-70-605. Application of chapter to existing trusts and estates.~~

~~This chapter applies to every trust or decedent's estate existing on January 1, 2000, except as otherwise expressly provided in the will or terms of the trust or in this chapter.~~

~~28-70-606. Transitional matters.~~

~~Section 28-70-409, as amended by this act, applies to a trust described in § 28-70-409(d) on and after the following dates:~~

~~(1) If the trust is not funded as of July 27, 2011, the date of the decedent's death.~~

~~(2) If the trust is initially funded in the calendar year beginning January 1, 2011, the date of the decedent's death.~~

~~(3) If the trust is not described in paragraph (1) or (2), January 1, 2012.~~

SECTION 2. Arkansas Code Title 28 is amended to add an additional chapter to read as follows:

Chapter 77

UNIFORM FIDUCIARY INCOME AND PRINCIPAL ACT

Subchapter 1 – General Provisions

28-77-101. Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act".

28-77-102. Definitions.

In this chapter:

(1) "Accounting period" means a calendar year, unless a fiduciary selects another period of 12 calendar months or approximately 12 calendar months. The term includes a part of a calendar year or another period of 12 calendar months or approximately 12 calendar months which begins when an income interest begins or ends when an income interest ends.

(2) "Asset-backed security" means a security that is serviced

1 primarily by the cash flows of a discrete pool of fixed or revolving  
2 receivables or other financial assets that by their terms convert into cash  
3 within a finite time. The term includes rights or other assets that ensure  
4 the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to the holder of the asset-  
5 backed security. The term does not include an asset to which § 28-77-401, §  
6 28-77-409, or § 28-77-414 applies.

7 (3) “Beneficiary” includes:

8 (A) for a trust:

9 (i) a current beneficiary, including a current  
10 income beneficiary and a beneficiary that may receive only principal;

11 (ii) a remainder beneficiary; and

12 (iii) any other successor beneficiary; and

13 (B) for an estate, an heir, legatee, and devisee.

14 (4) “Court” means a probate court.

15 (5) “Current income beneficiary” means a beneficiary to which a  
16 fiduciary may distribute net income, whether or not the fiduciary also may  
17 distribute principal to the beneficiary.

18 (6) “Distribution” means a payment or transfer by a fiduciary to  
19 a beneficiary in the beneficiary’s capacity as a beneficiary, made under the  
20 terms of the trust, without consideration other than the beneficiary’s right  
21 to receive the payment or transfer under the terms of the trust.

22 “Distribute”, “distributed”, and “distributee” have corresponding meanings.

23 (7) “Estate” means a decedent’s estate. The term includes the  
24 property of the decedent as the estate is originally constituted and the  
25 property of the estate as it exists at any time during administration.

26 (8) “Fiduciary” includes a trustee, trust director determined  
27 under § 28-76-102(9), personal representative, and person acting under a  
28 delegation from a fiduciary. The term includes a person that holds property  
29 for a successor beneficiary whose interest may be affected by an allocation  
30 of receipts and expenditures between income and principal. If there are two  
31 or more co-fiduciaries, the term includes all co-fiduciaries acting under the  
32 terms of the trust and applicable law.

33 (9) “Income” means money or other property a fiduciary receives  
34 as current return from principal. The term includes a part of receipts from a  
35 sale, exchange, or liquidation of a principal asset, to the extent provided  
36 in § 28-77-401 et seq.

1           (10) “Income interest” means the right of a current income  
2 beneficiary to receive all or part of net income, whether the terms of the  
3 trust require the net income to be distributed or authorize the net income to  
4 be distributed in the fiduciary’s discretion. The term includes the right of  
5 a current beneficiary to use property held by a fiduciary.

6           (11) “Independent person” means a person that is not:

7                   (A) for a trust:

8                           (i) a qualified beneficiary determined under § 28-  
9 73-103(14);

10                           (ii) a settlor of the trust; or

11                           (iii) an individual whose legal obligation to  
12 support a beneficiary may be satisfied by a distribution from the trust;

13                   (B) for an estate, a beneficiary;

14                   (C) a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or issue of an  
15 individual described in subdivisions (11)(A) or (B);

16                   (D) a corporation, partnership, limited liability company,  
17 or other entity in which persons described in subdivisions (11)(A) through  
18 (C) of this section, in the aggregate, have voting control; or

19                   (E) an employee of a person described in subdivisions  
20 (11)(A), (B), (C), or (D) of this section.

21           (12) “Mandatory income interest” means the right of a current  
22 income beneficiary to receive net income that the terms of the trust require  
23 the fiduciary to distribute.

24           (13) “Net income” means the total allocations during an  
25 accounting period to income under the terms of a trust and this chapter minus  
26 the disbursements during the period, other than distributions, allocated to  
27 income under the terms of the trust and this chapter. To the extent the trust  
28 is a unitrust under § 28-77-301 et seq, the term means the unitrust amount  
29 determined under § 28-77-301 et seq. The term includes an adjustment from  
30 principal to income under § 28-77-203. The term does not include an  
31 adjustment from income to principal under § 28-77-203.

32           (14) “Person” means an individual, estate, trust, business or  
33 nonprofit entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision,  
34 agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity.

35           (15) “Personal representative” means an executor, administrator,  
36 successor personal representative, special administrator, or person that

1 performs substantially the same function with respect to an estate under the  
2 law governing the person's status.

3 (16) "Principal" means property held in trust for distribution  
4 to, production of income for, or use by a current or successor beneficiary.

5 (17) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible  
6 medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable  
7 in perceivable form.

8 (18) "Settlor" means a person, including a testator, that  
9 creates or contributes property to a trust. If more than one person creates  
10 or contributes property to a trust, the term includes each person, to the  
11 extent of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution,  
12 except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that  
13 portion.

14 (19) "Special tax benefit" means:

15 (A) exclusion of a transfer to a trust from gifts  
16 described in Section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as  
17 amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 2503(b), as amended, because of the qualification  
18 of an income interest in the trust as a present interest in property;

19 (B) status as a qualified subchapter S trust described in  
20 Section 1361(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26  
21 U.S.C. Section 1361(d)(3), as amended, at a time the trust holds stock of an  
22 S corporation described in Section 1361(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of  
23 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 1361(a)(1), as amended;

24 (C) an estate or gift tax marital deduction for a transfer  
25 to a trust under Section 2056 or 2523 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,  
26 as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 2056 or 2523, as amended, which depends or  
27 depended in whole or in part on the right of the settlor's spouse to receive  
28 the net income of the trust;

29 (D) exemption in whole or in part of a trust from the  
30 federal generation-skipping transfer tax imposed by Section 2601 of the  
31 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 2601, as  
32 amended, because the trust was irrevocable on September 25, 1985, if there is  
33 any possibility that:

34 (i) a taxable distribution, as defined in Section  
35 2612(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section  
36 2612(b), as amended, could be made from the trust; or

1                   (ii) a taxable termination, as defined in Section  
2 2612(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section  
3 2612(a), as amended, could occur with respect to the trust; or

4                   (E) an inclusion ratio, as defined in Section 2642(a) of  
5 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 2642(a), as  
6 amended, of the trust which is less than one, if there is any possibility  
7 that:

8                   (i) a taxable distribution, as defined in Section  
9 2612(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section  
10 2612(b), as amended, could be made from the trust; or

11                   (ii) a taxable termination, as defined in Section  
12 2612(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. §  
13 2612(a), as amended, could occur with respect to the trust.

14                   (20) “Successive interest” means the interest of a successor  
15 beneficiary.

16                   (21) “Successor beneficiary” means a person entitled to receive  
17 income or principal or to use property when an income interest or other  
18 current interest ends.

19                   (22) “Terms of a trust” means:

20                   (A) except as otherwise provided in subdivision (22)(B) of  
21 this section, the manifestation of the settlor’s intent regarding a trust’s  
22 provisions as:

23                   (i) expressed in the trust instrument; or

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

26                   (B) the trust’s provisions as established, determined, or  
27 amended by:

28                   (i) a trustee or trust director in accordance with  
29 applicable law;

30                   (ii) court order; or

31                   (iii) a nonjudicial settlement agreement under § 28-  
32 73-111; or

33                   (C) for an estate, a will.

34                   (23) “Trust”:

35                   (A) includes:

36                   (i) an express trust, private or charitable, with

1 additions to the trust, wherever and however created; and

2 (ii) a trust created or determined by judgment or  
3 decree under which the trust is to be administered in the manner of an  
4 express trust; and

5 (B) does not include:

6 (i) a constructive trust;

7 (ii) a resulting trust, conservatorship,  
8 guardianship, multi-party account, custodial arrangement for a minor,  
9 business trust, voting trust, security arrangement, liquidation trust, or  
10 trust for the primary purpose of paying debts, dividends, interest, salaries,  
11 wages, profits, pensions, retirement benefits, or employee benefits of any  
12 kind; or

13 (iii) an arrangement under which a person is a  
14 nominee, escrowee, or agent for another.

15 (24) "Trustee" means a person, other than a personal  
16 representative, that owns or holds property for the benefit of a beneficiary.  
17 The term includes an original, additional, or successor trustee, whether or  
18 not appointed or confirmed by a court.

19 (25) "Will" means any testamentary instrument recognized by  
20 applicable law which makes a legally effective disposition of an individual's  
21 property, effective at the individual's death. The term includes a codicil or  
22 other amendment to a testamentary instrument.

23  
24 28-77-103. Scope.

25 This chapter applies to a trust or estate.

26  
27 28-77-104. Governing law.

28 Except as otherwise provided in the terms of a trust or this chapter,  
29 this chapter applies when this state is the principal place of administration  
30 of a trust or estate. By accepting the trusteeship of a trust having its  
31 principal place of administration in this state or by moving the principal  
32 place of administration of a trust to this state, the trustee submits to the  
33 application of this chapter to any matter within the scope of this chapter  
34 involving the trust.

35  
36 Subchapter 2 – Fiduciary Duties and Judicial Review

1  
2 28-77-201. Fiduciary duties – General principles.

3 (a) In making an allocation or determination or exercising discretion  
4 under this chapter, a fiduciary shall:

5 (1) act in good faith, based on what is fair and reasonable to  
6 all beneficiaries;

7 (2) administer a trust or estate impartially, except to the  
8 extent the terms of the trust manifest an intent that the fiduciary shall or  
9 may favor one or more beneficiaries;

10 (3) administer the trust or estate in accordance with the terms  
11 of the trust, even if there is a different provision in this chapter; and

12 (4) administer the trust or estate in accordance with this  
13 chapter, except to the extent the terms of the trust provide otherwise or  
14 authorize the fiduciary to determine otherwise.

15 (b) A fiduciary's allocation, determination, or exercise of discretion  
16 under this chapter is presumed to be fair and reasonable to all  
17 beneficiaries. A fiduciary may exercise a discretionary power of  
18 administration given to the fiduciary by the terms of the trust, and an  
19 exercise of the power which produces a result different from a result  
20 required or permitted by this chapter does not create an inference that the  
21 fiduciary abused the fiduciary's discretion.

22 (c) A fiduciary shall:

23 (1) add a receipt to principal, to the extent neither the terms  
24 of the trust nor this chapter allocates the receipt between income and  
25 principal; and

26 (2) charge a disbursement to principal, to the extent neither  
27 the terms of the trust nor this chapter allocates the disbursement between  
28 income and principal.

29 (d) A fiduciary may exercise the power to adjust under § 28-77-203,  
30 convert an income trust to a unitrust under § 28-77-303(a)(1), change the  
31 percentage or method used to calculate a unitrust amount under § 28-77-  
32 303(a)(2), or convert a unitrust to an income trust under § 28-77-303(a)(3),  
33 if the fiduciary determines the exercise of the power will assist the  
34 fiduciary to administer the trust or estate impartially.

35 (e) Factors the fiduciary must consider in making the determination  
36 under subsection (d) of this section include:

- 1           (1) the terms of the trust;  
2           (2) the nature, distribution standards, and expected duration of  
3 the trust;  
4           (3) the effect of the allocation rules, including specific  
5 adjustments between income and principal, under § 28-77-401 et seq. through §  
6 28-77-701 et seq.;  
7           (4) the desirability of liquidity and regularity of income;  
8           (5) the desirability of the preservation and appreciation of  
9 principal;  
10          (6) the extent to which an asset is used or may be used by a  
11 beneficiary;  
12          (7) the increase or decrease in the value of principal assets,  
13 reasonably determined by the fiduciary;  
14          (8) whether and to what extent the terms of the trust give the  
15 fiduciary power to accumulate income or invade principal or prohibit the  
16 fiduciary from accumulating income or invading principal;  
17          (9) the extent to which the fiduciary has accumulated income or  
18 invaded principal in preceding accounting periods;  
19          (10) the effect of current and reasonably expected economic  
20 conditions; and  
21          (11) the reasonably expected tax consequences of the exercise of  
22 the power.

23  
24          28-77-202. Judicial review of exercise of discretionary power.

25          (a) In this section, "fiduciary decision" means:

- 26               (1) a fiduciary's allocation between income and principal or  
27 other determination regarding income and principal required or authorized by  
28 the terms of the trust or this chapter;  
29               (2) the fiduciary's exercise or nonexercise of a discretionary  
30 power regarding income and principal granted by the terms of the trust or  
31 this chapter, including the power to adjust under § 28-77-203, convert an  
32 income trust to a unitrust under § 28-77-303(a)(1), change the percentage or  
33 method used to calculate a unitrust amount under § 28-77-303(a)(2), or  
34 convert a unitrust to an income trust under § 28-77-303(a)(3); or  
35               (3) the fiduciary's implementation of a decision described in  
36 subdivisions (a)(1) or (2) of this section.



1       (b) The court may not order a fiduciary to change a fiduciary decision  
2 unless the court determines that the fiduciary decision was an abuse of the  
3 fiduciary's discretion.

4       (c) If the court determines that a fiduciary decision was an abuse of  
5 the fiduciary's discretion, the court may order a remedy authorized by law,  
6 including § 28-73-1001. To place the beneficiaries in the positions the  
7 beneficiaries would have occupied if there had not been an abuse of the  
8 fiduciary's discretion, the court may order:

9           (1) the fiduciary to exercise or refrain from exercising the  
10 power to adjust under § 28-77-203;

11           (2) the fiduciary to exercise or refrain from exercising the  
12 power to convert an income trust to a unitrust under § 28-77-303(a)(1),  
13 change the percentage or method used to calculate a unitrust amount under §  
14 28-77-303(a)(2), or convert a unitrust to an income trust under § 28-77-  
15 303(a)(3);

16           (3) the fiduciary to distribute an amount to a beneficiary;

17           (4) a beneficiary to return some or all of a distribution; or

18           (5) the fiduciary to withhold an amount from one or more future  
19 distributions to a beneficiary.

20       (d) On petition by a fiduciary for instruction, the court may  
21 determine whether a proposed fiduciary decision will result in an abuse of  
22 the fiduciary's discretion. If the petition describes the proposed decision,  
23 contains sufficient information to inform the beneficiary of the reasons for  
24 making the proposed decision and the facts on which the fiduciary relies, and  
25 explains how the beneficiary will be affected by the proposed decision, a  
26 beneficiary that opposes the proposed decision has the burden to establish  
27 that it will result in an abuse of the fiduciary's discretion.

28  
29       28-77-203. Fiduciary's power to adjust.

30       (a) Except as otherwise provided in the terms of a trust or this  
31 section, a fiduciary, in a record, without court approval, may adjust between  
32 income and principal if the fiduciary determines the exercise of the power to  
33 adjust will assist the fiduciary to administer the trust or estate  
34 impartially.

35       (b) This section does not create a duty to exercise or consider the  
36 power to adjust under subsection (a) of this section or to inform a

1 beneficiary about the applicability of this section.

2 (c) A fiduciary that in good faith exercises or fails to exercise the  
3 power to adjust under subsection (a) of this section is not liable to a  
4 person affected by the exercise or failure to exercise.

5 (d) In deciding whether and to what extent to exercise the power to  
6 adjust under subsection (a) of this section, a fiduciary shall consider all  
7 factors the fiduciary considers relevant, including relevant factors in § 28-  
8 77-201(e) and the application of §§ 28-77-401(i), 28-77-408, and 28-77-413.

9 (e) A fiduciary may not exercise the power under subsection (a) of  
10 this section to make an adjustment or under § 28-77-408 to make a  
11 determination that an allocation is insubstantial if:

12 (1) the adjustment or determination would reduce the amount  
13 payable to a current income beneficiary from a trust that qualifies for a  
14 special tax benefit, except to the extent the adjustment is made to provide  
15 for a reasonable apportionment of the total return of the trust between the  
16 current income beneficiary and successor beneficiaries;

17 (2) the adjustment or determination would change the amount  
18 payable to a beneficiary, as a fixed annuity or a fixed fraction of the value  
19 of the trust assets, under the terms of the trust;

20 (3) the adjustment or determination would reduce an amount that  
21 is permanently set aside for a charitable purpose under the terms of the  
22 trust, unless both income and principal are set aside for the charitable  
23 purpose;

24 (4) possessing or exercising the power would cause a person to  
25 be treated as the owner of all or part of the trust for federal income tax  
26 purposes;

27 (5) possessing or exercising the power would cause all or part  
28 of the value of the trust assets to be included in the gross estate of an  
29 individual for federal estate tax purposes;

30 (6) possessing or exercising the power would cause an individual  
31 to be treated as making a gift for federal gift tax purposes;

32 (7) the fiduciary is not an independent person;

33 (8) the trust is irrevocable and provides for income to be paid  
34 to the settlor and possessing or exercising the power would cause the  
35 adjusted principal or income to be considered an available resource or  
36 available income under a public-benefit program; or

1           (9) the trust is a unitrust under § 28-77-301 et seq.

2           (f) If subdivisions (e)(4), (5), (6), or (7) of this section applies  
3 to a fiduciary:

4           (1) a co-fiduciary to which subdivisions (e)(4) through (7) of  
5 this section does not apply may exercise the power to adjust, unless the  
6 exercise of the power by the remaining co-fiduciary or co-fiduciaries is not  
7 permitted by the terms of the trust or law other than this chapter; or

8           (2) if there is no co-fiduciary to which subdivisions (e)(4) of  
9 through (7) of this section does not apply, the fiduciary may appoint a co-  
10 fiduciary to which subdivision (e)(4) through (7) of this section does not  
11 apply, which may be a special fiduciary with limited powers, and the  
12 appointed co-fiduciary may exercise the power to adjust under subsection (a)  
13 of this section, unless the appointment of a co-fiduciary or the exercise of  
14 the power by a co-fiduciary is not permitted by the terms of the trust or law  
15 other than this chapter.

16           (g) A fiduciary may release or delegate to a co-fiduciary the power to  
17 adjust under subsection (a) of this section if the fiduciary determines that  
18 the fiduciary's possession or exercise of the power will or may:

19           (1) cause a result described in subdivisions (e)(1) through (6)  
20 or subdivision (e)(8) of this section; or

21           (2) deprive the trust of a tax benefit or impose a tax burden  
22 not described in subdivisions (e)(1) through (6) of this section.

23           (h) A fiduciary's release or delegation to a co-fiduciary under  
24 subsection (g) of this section of the power to adjust under subsection (a) of  
25 this section:

26           (1) must be in a record;

27           (2) applies to the entire power, unless the release or  
28 delegation provides a limitation, which may be a limitation to the power to  
29 adjust:

30           (A) from income to principal;

31           (B) from principal to income;

32           (C) for specified property; or

33           (D) in specified circumstances;

34           (3) for a delegation, may be modified by a re-delegation under  
35 this subsection by the co-fiduciary to which the delegation is made; and

36           (4) subject to subdivision (h)(3) of this section, is permanent,

1 unless the release or delegation provides a specified period, including a  
2 period measured by the life of an individual or the lives of more than one  
3 individual.

4 (i) Terms of a trust which deny or limit the power to adjust between  
5 income and principal do not affect the application of this section, unless  
6 the terms of the trust expressly deny or limit the power to adjust under  
7 subsection (a) of this section.

8 (j) The exercise of the power to adjust under subsection (a) of this  
9 section in any accounting period may apply to the current period, the  
10 immediately preceding period, and one or more subsequent periods.

11 (k) A description of the exercise of the power to adjust under  
12 subsection (a) of this section must be:

13 (1) included in a report, if any, sent to beneficiaries under §  
14 28-73-813(c); or

15 (2) communicated at least annually to the qualified  
16 beneficiaries determined under § 28-73-103(14), other than all beneficiaries  
17 that receive or are entitled to receive income from the trust or would be  
18 entitled to receive a distribution of principal if the trust were terminated  
19 at the time the notice is sent, assuming no power of appointment is  
20 exercised.

### 21 22 Subchapter 3 – Unitrust

#### 23 24 28-77-301. Definitions.

##### 25 In this subchapter:

26 (1) “Applicable value” means the amount of the net fair market  
27 value of a trust taken into account under § 28-77-307.

28 (2) “Express unitrust” means a trust for which, under the terms  
29 of the trust without regard to this subchapter, income or net income must or  
30 may be calculated as a unitrust amount.

31 (3) “Income trust” means a trust that is not a unitrust.

32 (4) “Net fair market value of a trust” means the fair market  
33 value of the assets of the trust, less the noncontingent liabilities of the  
34 trust.

35 (5) “Unitrust” means a trust for which net income is a unitrust  
36 amount. The term includes an express unitrust.

1           (6) “Unitrust amount” means an amount computed by multiplying a  
2 determined value of a trust by a determined percentage. For a unitrust  
3 administered under a unitrust policy, the term means the applicable value,  
4 multiplied by the unitrust rate.

5           (7) “Unitrust policy” means a policy described in § 28-77-305  
6 through § 28-77-309 and adopted under § 28-77-303.

7           (8) “Unitrust rate” means the rate used to compute the unitrust  
8 amount under subdivision (6) of this section for a unitrust administered  
9 under a unitrust policy.

10  
11           28-77-302. Application – Duties and remedies.

12           (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section,  
13 this subchapter applies to:

14           (1) an income trust, unless the terms of the trust expressly  
15 prohibit use of this subchapter by a specific reference to this subchapter or  
16 an explicit expression of intent that net income not be calculated as a  
17 unitrust amount; and

18           (2) an express unitrust, except to the extent the terms of the  
19 trust explicitly:

20           (A) prohibit use of this subchapter by a specific  
21 reference to this subchapter;

22           (B) prohibit conversion to an income trust; or

23           (C) limit changes to the method of calculating the  
24 unitrust amount.

25           (b) This subchapter does not apply to a trust described in Section  
26 170(f)(2)(B), 642(c)(5), 664(d), 2702(a)(3)(A)(ii) or (iii), or 2702(b) of  
27 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section  
28 170(f)(2)(B), 642(c)(5), 664(d), 2702(a)(3)(A)(ii) or (iii), or 2702(b), as  
29 amended.

30           (c) An income trust to which this subchapter applies under subdivision  
31 (a)(1) of this section may be converted to a unitrust under this subchapter  
32 regardless of the terms of the trust concerning distributions. Conversion to  
33 a unitrust under this subchapter does not affect other terms of the trust  
34 concerning distributions of income or principal.

35           (d) This subchapter applies to an estate only to the extent a trust is  
36 a beneficiary of the estate. To the extent of the trust’s interest in the

1 estate, the estate may be administered as a unitrust, the administration of  
2 the estate as a unitrust may be discontinued, or the percentage or method  
3 used to calculate the unitrust amount may be changed, in the same manner as  
4 for a trust under this subchapter.

5 (e) This subchapter does not create a duty to take or consider action  
6 under this subchapter or to inform a beneficiary about the applicability of  
7 this subchapter.

8 (f) A fiduciary that in good faith takes or fails to take an action  
9 under this subchapter is not liable to a person affected by the action or  
10 inaction.

11  
12 28-77-303. Authority of fiduciary.

13 (a) A fiduciary, without court approval, by complying with subsections  
14 (b) and (f) of this section, may:

15 (1) convert an income trust to a unitrust if the fiduciary  
16 adopts in a record a unitrust policy for the trust providing:

17 (A) that in administering the trust the net income of the  
18 trust will be a unitrust amount rather than net income determined without  
19 regard to this subchapter; and

20 (B) the percentage and method used to calculate the  
21 unitrust amount;

22 (2) change the percentage or method used to calculate a unitrust  
23 amount for a unitrust if the fiduciary adopts in a record a unitrust policy  
24 or an amendment or replacement of a unitrust policy providing changes in the  
25 percentage or method used to calculate the unitrust amount; or

26 (3) convert a unitrust to an income trust if the fiduciary  
27 adopts in a record a determination that, in administering the trust, the net  
28 income of the trust will be net income determined without regard to this  
29 subchapter rather than a unitrust amount.

30 (b) A fiduciary may take an action under subsection (a) of this  
31 section if:

32 (1) the fiduciary determines that the action will assist the  
33 fiduciary to administer a trust impartially;

34 (2) the fiduciary sends a notice in a record, in the manner  
35 required by § 28-77-304, describing and proposing to take the action;

36 (3) the fiduciary sends a copy of the notice under subdivision

1 (b)(2) of this section to each settlor of the trust which is:

2 (A) if an individual, living; or

3 (B) if not an individual, in existence;

4 (4) at least one member of each class of the qualified  
5 beneficiaries determined under § 28-73-103(14), other than the Attorney  
6 General, receiving the notice under subdivision (b)(2) of this section is:

7 (A) if an individual, legally competent;

8 (B) if not an individual, in existence; or

9 (C) represented in the manner provided in § 28-77-304(b);

10 and

11 (5) the fiduciary does not receive, by the date specified in the  
12 notice under § 28-77-304(d)(5), an objection in a record to the action  
13 proposed under subdivision (b)(2) of this section from a person to which the  
14 notice under subdivision (b)(2) of this section is sent.

15 (c) If a fiduciary receives, not later than the date stated in the  
16 notice under § 28-77-304(d)(5), an objection in a record described in Section  
17 § 28-77-304(d)(4) to a proposed action, the fiduciary or a beneficiary may  
18 request the court to have the proposed action taken as proposed, taken with  
19 modifications, or prevented. A person described in § 28-77-304(a) may oppose  
20 the proposed action in the proceeding under this subsection, whether or not  
21 the person:

22 (1) consented under § 28-77-304(c); or

23 (2) objected under § 28-77-304(d)(4).

24 (d) If, after sending a notice under subdivision (b)(2) of this  
25 section, a fiduciary decides not to take the action proposed in the notice,  
26 the fiduciary shall notify in a record each person described in § 28-77-  
27 304(a) of the decision not to take the action and the reasons for the  
28 decision.

29 (e) If a beneficiary requests in a record that a fiduciary take an  
30 action described in subsection (a) of this section and the fiduciary declines  
31 to act or does not act within 90 days after receiving the request, the  
32 beneficiary may request the court to direct the fiduciary to take the action  
33 requested.

34 (f) In deciding whether and how to take an action authorized by  
35 subsection (a) of this section, or whether and how to respond to a request by  
36 a beneficiary under subsection (e) of this section, a fiduciary shall

1 consider all factors relevant to the trust and the beneficiaries, including  
2 relevant factors in § 28-77-201(e).

3 (g) A fiduciary may release or delegate the power to convert an income  
4 trust to a unitrust under subdivision (a)(1) of this section, change the  
5 percentage or method used to calculate a unitrust amount under subdivision  
6 (a)(2) of this section, or convert a unitrust to an income trust under  
7 subdivision (a)(3) of this section, for a reason described in § 28-77-203(g)  
8 and in the manner described in § 28-77-203(h).

9  
10 28-77-304. Notice.

11 (a) A notice required by § 28-77-303(b)(2) must be sent in a manner  
12 authorized under § 28-73-109 to:

13 (1) the qualified beneficiaries determined under § 28-73-  
14 103(14), other than the Attorney General; and

15 (2) each person acting as trust director of the trust under the  
16 Uniform Directed Trust Act, § 28-76-101 et seq.

17 (b) The representation provisions of §§ 28-73-301 – 28-73-305 apply to  
18 notice under this section.

19 (c) A person may consent in a record at any time to action proposed  
20 under § 28-77-303(b)(2). A notice required by § 28-77-303(b)(2) need not be  
21 sent to a person that consents under this subsection.

22 (d) A notice required by § 28-77-303(b)(2) must include:

23 (1) the action proposed under § 28-77-303(b)(2);

24 (2) for a conversion of an income trust to a unitrust, a copy of  
25 the unitrust policy adopted under § 28-77-303(a)(1);

26 (3) for a change in the percentage or method used to calculate  
27 the unitrust amount, a copy of the unitrust policy or amendment or  
28 replacement of the unitrust policy adopted under § 28-77-303(a)(2);

29 (4) a statement that the person to which the notice is sent may  
30 object to the proposed action by stating in a record the basis for the  
31 objection and sending or delivering the record to the fiduciary;

32 (5) the date by which an objection under subdivision (d)(4) of  
33 this section must be received by the fiduciary, which must be at least 30  
34 days after the date the notice is sent;

35 (6) the date on which the action is proposed to be taken and the  
36 date on which the action is proposed to take effect;



1           (7) the name and contact information of the fiduciary; and  
2           (8) the name and contact information of a person that may be  
3 contacted for additional information.

4  
5           28-77-305. Unitrust policy.

6           (a) In administering a unitrust under this subchapter, a fiduciary  
7 shall follow a unitrust policy adopted under § 28-77-303(a)(1) or (2) or  
8 amended or replaced under § 28-77-303(a)(2).

9           (b) A unitrust policy must provide:

10           (1) the unitrust rate or the method for determining the unitrust  
11 rate under § 28-77-306;

12           (2) the method for determining the applicable value under § 28-  
13 77-307; and

14           (3) the rules described in § 28-77-306 through § 28-77-309 which  
15 apply in the administration of the unitrust, whether the rules are:

16                   (A) mandatory, as provided in § 28-77-307(a) and § 28-77-  
17 308(a); or

18                   (B) optional, as provided in § 28-77-306, § 28-77-307(b),  
19 § 28-77-308(b), and § 28-77-309(a), to the extent the fiduciary elects to  
20 adopt those rules.

21  
22           28-77-306. Unitrust rate.

23           (a) Except as otherwise provided in § 28-77-309(b)(1), a unitrust rate  
24 may be:

25                   (1) a fixed unitrust rate; or

26                   (2) a unitrust rate that is determined for each period using:

27                           (A) a market index or other published data; or

28                           (B) a mathematical blend of market indices or other  
29 published data over a stated number of preceding periods.

30           (b) Except as otherwise provided in § 28-77-309(b)(1), a unitrust  
31 policy may provide:

32                   (1) a limit on how high the unitrust rate determined under  
33 subdivision (a)(2) of this section may rise;

34                   (2) a limit on how low the unitrust rate determined under  
35 subdivision (a)(2) of this section may fall;

36                   (3) a limit on how much the unitrust rate determined under

1 subdivision (a)(2) of this section may increase over the unitrust rate for  
2 the preceding period or a mathematical blend of unitrust rates over a stated  
3 number of preceding periods;

4 (4) a limit on how much the unitrust rate determined under  
5 subdivision (a)(2) of this section may decrease below the unitrust rate for  
6 the preceding period or a mathematical blend of unitrust rates over a stated  
7 number of preceding periods; or

8 (5) a mathematical blend of any of the unitrust rates determined  
9 under subdivision (a)(2) of this section and subdivisions (b)(1) through (4)  
10 of this section.

11  
12 28-77-307. Applicable value.

13 (a) A unitrust policy must provide the method for determining the fair  
14 market value of an asset for the purpose of determining the unitrust amount,  
15 including:

16 (1) the frequency of valuing the asset, which need not require a  
17 valuation in every period; and

18 (2) the date for valuing the asset in each period in which the  
19 asset is valued.

20 (b) Except as otherwise provided in § 28-77-309(b)(2), a unitrust  
21 policy may provide methods for determining the amount of the net fair market  
22 value of the trust to take into account in determining the applicable value,  
23 including:

24 (1) obtaining an appraisal of an asset for which fair market  
25 value is not readily available;

26 (2) exclusion of specific assets or groups or types of assets;

27 (3) other exceptions or modifications of the treatment of  
28 specific assets or groups or types of assets;

29 (4) identification and treatment of cash or property held for  
30 distribution;

31 (5) use of:

32 (A) an average of fair market values over a stated number  
33 of preceding periods; or

34 (B) another mathematical blend of fair market values over  
35 a stated number of preceding periods;

36 (6) a limit on how much the applicable value of all assets,

1 groups of assets, or individual assets may increase over:

2 (A) the corresponding applicable value for the preceding  
3 period; or

4 (B) a mathematical blend of applicable values over a  
5 stated number of preceding periods;

6 (7) a limit on how much the applicable value of all assets,  
7 groups of assets, or individual assets may decrease below:

8 (A) the corresponding applicable value for the preceding  
9 period; or

10 (B) a mathematical blend of applicable values over a  
11 stated number of preceding periods;

12 (8) the treatment of accrued income and other features of an  
13 asset which affect value; and

14 (9) determining the liabilities of the trust, including  
15 treatment of liabilities to conform with the treatment of assets under  
16 subdivisions (b)(1) through (8) of this section.

17  
18 28-77-308. Period.

19 (a) A unitrust policy must provide the period used under § 28-77-306  
20 and § 28-77-307. Except as otherwise provided in § 28-77-309(b)(3), the  
21 period may be:

22 (1) a calendar year;

23 (2) a 12-month period other than a calendar year;

24 (3) a calendar quarter;

25 (4) a three-month period other than a calendar quarter; or

26 (5) another period.

27 (b) Except as otherwise provided in § 28-77-309(b), a unitrust policy  
28 may provide standards for:

29 (1) using fewer preceding periods under § 28-77-306(a)(2)(B) or  
30 § 28-77-306(b)(3) or § 28-77-306(b)(4) if:

31 (A) the trust was not in existence in a preceding period;  
32 or

33 (B) market indices or other published data are not  
34 available for a preceding period;

35 (2) using fewer preceding periods under § 28-77-307(b)(5)(A) or  
36 § 28-77-307(b)(5)(B), § 28-77-307(b)(6)(B), or § 28-77-307(b)(7)(B) if:

1                   (A) the trust was not in existence in a preceding period;  
2 or  
3                   (B) fair market values are not available for a preceding  
4 period; and  
5                   (3) prorating the unitrust amount on a daily basis for a part of  
6 a period in which the trust or the administration of the trust as a unitrust  
7 or the interest of any beneficiary commences or terminates.

8  
9           28-77-309. Special tax benefits – Other rules.

10           (a) A unitrust policy may:

11                   (1) provide methods and standards for:

12                           (A) determining the timing of distributions;

13                           (B) making distributions in cash or in kind or partly in  
14 cash and partly in kind; or

15                           (C) correcting an underpayment or overpayment to a  
16 beneficiary based on the unitrust amount if there is an error in calculating  
17 the unitrust amount;

18                   (2) specify sources and the order of sources, including  
19 categories of income for federal income tax purposes, from which  
20 distributions of a unitrust amount are paid; or

21                   (3) provide other standards and rules the fiduciary determines  
22 serve the interests of the beneficiaries.

23           (b) If a trust qualifies for a special tax benefit or a fiduciary is  
24 not an independent person:

25                   (1) the unitrust rate established under § 28-77-306 may not be  
26 less than three percent or more than five percent;

27                   (2) the only provisions of § 28-77-307 which apply are § 28-77-  
28 307(a) and § 28-77-307(b)(1), § 28-77-307(b)(4), § 28-77-307(b)(5)(A), and §  
29 28-77-307(b)(9);

30                   (3) the only period that may be used under Section 308 is a  
31 calendar year under § 28-77-308(a)(1); and

32                   (4) the only other provisions of § 28-77-308 which apply are §  
33 28-77-308(b)(2)(A) and § 28-77-308(b)(3).

34  
35                   Subchapter 4 – Allocation of Receipts

36                           Part 1 – Receipts From Entity

1  
2 28-77-401. Character of receipts from entity.

3 (a) In this section:

4 (1) "Capital distribution" means an entity distribution of money  
5 which is a:

6 (A) return of capital; or

7 (B) distribution in total or partial liquidation of the  
8 entity.

9 (2) "Entity":

10 (A) means a corporation, partnership, limited liability  
11 company, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust, common  
12 trust fund, or any other organization or arrangement in which a fiduciary  
13 owns or holds an interest, whether or not the entity is a taxpayer for  
14 federal income tax purposes; and

15 (B) does not include:

16 (i) a trust or estate to which § 28-77-402 applies;

17 (ii) a business or other activity to which § 28-77-  
18 403 applies which is not conducted by an entity described in subdivision  
19 (a)(2)(A) of this section;

20 (iii) an asset-backed security; or

21 (iv) an instrument or arrangement to which § 28-77-  
22 416 applies.

23 (3) "Entity distribution" means a payment or transfer by an  
24 entity made to a person in the person's capacity as an owner or holder of an  
25 interest in the entity.

26 (b) In this section, an attribute or action of an entity includes an  
27 attribute or action of any other entity in which the entity owns or holds an  
28 interest, including an interest owned or held indirectly through another  
29 entity.

30 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (d)(2) through (4) of  
31 this section, a fiduciary shall allocate to income:

32 (1) money received in an entity distribution; and

33 (2) tangible personal property of nominal value received from  
34 the entity.

35 (d) A fiduciary shall allocate to principal:

36 (1) property received in an entity distribution which is not:

1                   (A) money; or

2                   (B) tangible personal property of nominal value;

3                   (2) money received in an entity distribution in an exchange for  
4 part or all of the fiduciary's interest in the entity, to the extent the  
5 entity distribution reduces the fiduciary's interest in the entity relative  
6 to the interests of other persons that own or hold interests in the entity;

7                   (3) money received in an entity distribution that the fiduciary  
8 determines or estimates is a capital distribution; and

9                   (4) money received in an entity distribution from an entity that  
10 is:

11                   (A) a regulated investment company or real estate  
12 investment trust if the money received is a capital gain dividend for federal  
13 income tax purposes; or

14                   (B) treated for federal income tax purposes comparably to  
15 the treatment described in subdivision (d)(4)(A) of this section.

16                   (e) A fiduciary may determine or estimate that money received in an  
17 entity distribution is a capital distribution:

18                   (1) by relying without inquiry or investigation on a  
19 characterization of the entity distribution provided by or on behalf of the  
20 entity, unless the fiduciary:

21                   (A) determines, on the basis of information known to the  
22 fiduciary, that the characterization is or may be incorrect; or

23                   (B) owns or holds more than 50 percent of the voting  
24 interest in the entity;

25                   (2) by determining or estimating, on the basis of information  
26 known to the fiduciary or provided to the fiduciary by or on behalf of the  
27 entity, that the total amount of money and property received by the fiduciary  
28 in the entity distribution or a series of related entity distributions is or  
29 will be greater than 20 percent of the fair market value of the fiduciary's  
30 interest in the entity; or

31                   (3) if neither subdivision (e)(1) nor subdivision (e)(2) of this  
32 section applies, by considering the factors in subsection (f) of this section  
33 and the information known to the fiduciary or provided to the fiduciary by or  
34 on behalf of the entity.

35                   (f) In making a determination or estimate under subdivision (e)(3) of  
36 this section, a fiduciary may consider:

1 (1) a characterization of an entity distribution provided by or  
2 on behalf of the entity;

3 (2) the amount of money or property received in:

4 (A) the entity distribution; or

5 (B) what the fiduciary determines is or will be a series  
6 of related entity distributions;

7 (3) the amount described in subdivision (f)(2) of this section  
8 compared to the amount the fiduciary determines or estimates is, during the  
9 current or preceding accounting periods:

10 (A) the entity's operating income;

11 (B) the proceeds of the entity's sale or other disposition  
12 of:

13 (i) all or part of the business or other activity  
14 conducted by the entity;

15 (ii) one or more business assets that are not sold  
16 to customers in the ordinary course of the business or other activity  
17 conducted by the entity; or

18 (iii) one or more assets other than business assets,  
19 unless the entity's primary activity is to invest in assets to realize gain  
20 on the disposition of all or some of the assets;

21 (C) if the entity's primary activity is to invest in  
22 assets to realize gain on the disposition of all or some of the assets, the  
23 gain realized on the disposition;

24 (D) the entity's regular, periodic entity distributions;

25 (E) the amount of money the entity has accumulated;

26 (F) the amount of money the entity has borrowed;

27 (G) the amount of money the entity has received from the  
28 sources described in § 28-77-407, § 28-77-410, § 28-77-411, and § 29-77-412;  
29 and

30 (H) the amount of money the entity has received from a  
31 source not otherwise described in this subdivision (f)(3)(H); and

32 (4) any other factor the fiduciary determines is relevant.

33 (g) If, after applying subsections (c) through (f) of this section, a  
34 fiduciary determines that a part of an entity distribution is a capital  
35 distribution but is in doubt about the amount of the entity distribution  
36 which is a capital distribution, the fiduciary shall allocate to principal

1 the amount of the entity distribution which is in doubt.

2 (h) If a fiduciary receives additional information about the  
3 application of this section to an entity distribution before the fiduciary  
4 has paid part of the entity distribution to a beneficiary, the fiduciary may  
5 consider the additional information before making the payment to the  
6 beneficiary and may change a decision to make the payment to the beneficiary.

7 (i) If a fiduciary receives additional information about the  
8 application of this section to an entity distribution after the fiduciary has  
9 paid part of the entity distribution to a beneficiary, the fiduciary is not  
10 required to change or recover the payment to the beneficiary but may consider  
11 that information in determining whether to exercise the power to adjust under  
12 § 28-77-203.

13  
14 28-77-402. Distribution from trust or estate.

15 A fiduciary shall allocate to income an amount received as a  
16 distribution of income, including a unitrust distribution under § 28-77-301  
17 et seq., from a trust or estate in which the fiduciary has an interest, other  
18 than an interest the fiduciary purchased in a trust that is an investment  
19 entity, and shall allocate to principal an amount received as a distribution  
20 of principal from the trust or estate. If a fiduciary purchases, or receives  
21 from a settlor, an interest in a trust that is an investment entity, § 28-77-  
22 401, § 28-77-415, or § 28-77-416 applies to a receipt from the trust.

23  
24 28-77-403. Business or other activity conducted by fiduciary.

25 (a) This section applies to a business or other activity conducted by  
26 a fiduciary if the fiduciary determines that it is in the interests of the  
27 beneficiaries to account separately for the business or other activity  
28 instead of:

29 (1) accounting for the business or other activity as part of the  
30 fiduciary's general accounting records; or

31 (2) conducting the business or other activity through an entity  
32 described in § 28-77-401(a)(2)(A).

33 (b) A fiduciary may account separately under this section for the  
34 transactions of a business or other activity, whether or not assets of the  
35 business or other activity are segregated from other assets held by the  
36 fiduciary.



1           (c) A fiduciary that accounts separately under this section for a  
2 business or other activity:

3                 (1) may determine:

4                         (A) the extent to which the net cash receipts of the  
5 business or other activity must be retained for:

6                                 (i) working capital;

7                                 (ii) the acquisition or replacement of fixed assets;

8 and

9                                 (iii) other reasonably foreseeable needs of the  
10 business or other activity; and

11                         (B) the extent to which the remaining net cash receipts  
12 are accounted for as principal or income in the fiduciary's general  
13 accounting records for the trust;

14                 (2) may make a determination under subdivision (c)(1) of this  
15 section separately and differently from the fiduciary's decisions concerning  
16 distributions of income or principal; and

17                 (3) shall account for the net amount received from the sale of  
18 an asset of the business or other activity, other than a sale in the ordinary  
19 course of the business or other activity, as principal in the fiduciary's  
20 general accounting records for the trust, to the extent the fiduciary  
21 determines that the net amount received is no longer required in the conduct  
22 of the business or other activity.

23           (d) Activities for which a fiduciary may account separately under this  
24 section include:

25                 (1) retail, manufacturing, service, and other traditional  
26 business activities;

27                         (2) farming;

28                         (3) raising and selling livestock and other animals;

29                         (4) managing rental properties;

30                         (5) extracting minerals, water, and other natural resources;

31                         (6) growing and cutting timber;

32                         (7) an activity to which § 28-77-414, § 28-77-415, or § 28-77-  
33 416 applies; and

34                         (8) any other business conducted by the fiduciary.

35  
36                                 Part 2 – Receipts Not Normally Apportioned

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36

28-77-404. Principal receipts.

A fiduciary shall allocate to principal:

(1) to the extent not allocated to income under this chapter, an asset received from:

(A) an individual during the individual's lifetime;

(B) an estate;

(C) a trust on termination of an income interest; or

(D) a payor under a contract naming the fiduciary as

beneficiary;

(2) except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, money or other property received from the sale, exchange, liquidation, or change in form of a principal asset;

(3) an amount recovered from a third party to reimburse the fiduciary because of a disbursement described in § 28-77-502(a) or for another reason to the extent not based on loss of income;

(4) proceeds of property taken by eminent domain, except that proceeds awarded for loss of income in an accounting period are income if a current income beneficiary had a mandatory income interest during the period;

(5) net income received in an accounting period during which there is no beneficiary to which a fiduciary may or must distribute income; and

(6) other receipts as provided in Part 3.

28-77-405. Rental property.

To the extent a fiduciary does not account for the management of rental property as a business under § 28-77-403, the fiduciary shall allocate to income an amount received as rent of real or personal property, including an amount received for cancellation or renewal of a lease. An amount received as a refundable deposit, including a security deposit or a deposit that is to be applied as rent for future periods:

(1) must be added to principal and held subject to the terms of the lease, except as otherwise provided by law other than this chapter; and

(2) is not allocated to income or available for distribution to a beneficiary until the fiduciary's contractual obligations have been satisfied with respect to that amount.

1  
2 28-77-406. Receipt on obligation to be paid in money.

3 (a) This section does not apply to an obligation to which § 28-77-409,  
4 § 28-77-410, § 28-77-411, § 28-77-412, § 28-77-414, § 28-77-415, or § 28-77-  
5 416 applies.

6 (b) A fiduciary shall allocate to income, without provision for  
7 amortization of premium, an amount received as interest on an obligation to  
8 pay money to the fiduciary, including an amount received as consideration for  
9 prepaying principal.

10 (c) A fiduciary shall allocate to principal an amount received from  
11 the sale, redemption, or other disposition of an obligation to pay money to  
12 the fiduciary. A fiduciary shall allocate to income the increment in value of  
13 a bond or other obligation for the payment of money bearing no stated  
14 interest but payable or redeemable, at maturity or another future time, in an  
15 amount that exceeds the amount in consideration of which it was issued.

16  
17 28-77-407. Insurance policy or contract.

18 (a) This section does not apply to a contract to which § 28-77-409  
19 applies.

20 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, a  
21 fiduciary shall allocate to principal the proceeds of a life insurance policy  
22 or other contract received by the fiduciary as beneficiary, including a  
23 contract that insures against damage to, destruction of, or loss of title to  
24 an asset. The fiduciary shall allocate dividends on an insurance policy to  
25 income to the extent premiums on the policy are paid from income and to  
26 principal to the extent premiums on the policy are paid from principal.

27 (c) A fiduciary shall allocate to income proceeds of a contract that  
28 insures the fiduciary against loss of:

29 (1) occupancy or other use by a current income beneficiary;

30 (2) income; or

31 (3) subject to § 28-77-403, profits from a business.

32  
33 Part 3 – Receipts Normally Apportioned

34  
35 28-77-408. Insubstantial allocation not required.

36 (a) If a fiduciary determines that an allocation between income and

1 principal required by § 28-77-409, § 28-77-410, § 28-77-411, § 28-77-412, or  
2 § 28-77-415 is insubstantial, the fiduciary may allocate the entire amount to  
3 principal, unless § 28-77-203(e) applies to the allocation.

4 (b) A fiduciary may presume an allocation is insubstantial under  
5 subsection (a) of this section if:

6 (1) the amount of the allocation would increase or decrease net  
7 income in an accounting period, as determined before the allocation, by less  
8 than 10 percent; and

9 (2) the asset producing the receipt to be allocated has a fair  
10 market value less than 10 percent of the total fair market value of the  
11 assets owned or held by the fiduciary at the beginning of the accounting  
12 period.

13 (c) The power to make a determination under subsection (a) of this  
14 section may be:

15 (1) exercised by a co-fiduciary in the manner described in § 28-  
16 77-203(f); or

17 (2) released or delegated for a reason described in § 28-77-  
18 203(g) and in the manner described in § 28-77-203(h).

19  
20 28-77-409. Deferred compensation, annuity, or similar payment.

21 (a) In this section:

22 (1) "Internal income of a separate fund" means the amount  
23 determined under subsection (b) of this section.

24 (2) "Marital trust" means a trust:

25 (A) of which the settlor's surviving spouse is the only  
26 current income beneficiary and is entitled to a distribution of all the  
27 current net income of the trust; and

28 (B) that qualifies for a marital deduction with respect to  
29 the settlor's estate under Section 2056 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,  
30 as amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 2056, as amended, because:

31 (i) an election to qualify for a marital deduction  
32 under Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26  
33 U.S.C. Section 2056(b)(7), as amended, has been made; or

34 (ii) the trust qualifies for a marital deduction  
35 under Section 2056(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26  
36 U.S.C. Section 2056(b)(5), as amended.

1           (3) "Payment" means an amount a fiduciary may receive over a  
2 fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because  
3 of services rendered or property transferred to the payor in exchange for  
4 future amounts the fiduciary may receive. The term includes an amount  
5 received in money or property from the payor's general assets or from a  
6 separate fund created by the payor.

7           (4) "Separate fund" includes a private or commercial annuity, an  
8 individual retirement account, and a pension, profit-sharing, stock-bonus, or  
9 stock-ownership plan.

10          (b) For each accounting period, the following rules apply to a  
11 separate fund:

12           (1) The fiduciary shall determine the internal income of the  
13 separate fund as if the separate fund were a trust subject to this chapter.

14           (2) If the fiduciary cannot determine the internal income of the  
15 separate fund under subdivision (b)(1) of this section, the internal income  
16 of the separate fund is deemed to equal three percent of the value of the  
17 separate fund, according to the most recent statement of value preceding the  
18 beginning of the accounting period.

19           (3) If the fiduciary cannot determine the value of the separate  
20 fund under subdivision (b)(2) of this section, the value of the separate fund  
21 is deemed to equal the present value of the expected future payments, as  
22 determined under Section 7520 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as  
23 amended, 26 U.S.C. Section 7520, as amended, for the month preceding the  
24 beginning of the accounting period for which the computation is made.

25           (c) A fiduciary shall allocate a payment received from a separate fund  
26 during an accounting period to income, to the extent of the internal income  
27 of the separate fund during the period, and the balance to principal.

28           (d) The fiduciary of a marital trust shall:

29           (1) withdraw from a separate fund the amount the current income  
30 beneficiary of the trust requests the fiduciary to withdraw, not greater than  
31 the amount by which the internal income of the separate fund during the  
32 accounting period exceeds the amount the fiduciary otherwise receives from  
33 the separate fund during the period;

34           (2) transfer from principal to income the amount the current  
35 income beneficiary requests the fiduciary to transfer, not greater than the  
36 amount by which the internal income of the separate fund during the period

1 exceeds the amount the fiduciary receives from the separate fund during the  
2 period after the application of subdivision (d)(1) of this section; and

3 (3) distribute to the current income beneficiary as income:

4 (A) the amount of the internal income of the separate fund  
5 received or withdrawn during the period; and

6 (B) the amount transferred from principal to income under  
7 subdivision (d)(2) of this section.

8 (e) For a trust, other than a marital trust, of which one or more  
9 current income beneficiaries are entitled to a distribution of all the  
10 current net income, the fiduciary shall transfer from principal to income the  
11 amount by which the internal income of a separate fund during the accounting  
12 period exceeds the amount the fiduciary receives from the separate fund  
13 during the period.

14  
15 28-77-410. Liquidating asset.

16 (a) In this section, "liquidating asset" means an asset whose value  
17 will diminish or terminate because the asset is expected to produce receipts  
18 for a limited time. The term includes a leasehold, patent, copyright, royalty  
19 right, and right to receive payments during a period of more than one year  
20 under an arrangement that does not provide for the payment of interest on the  
21 unpaid balance.

22 (b) This section does not apply to a receipt subject to § 28-77-401, §  
23 28-77-409, § 28-77-411, § 28-77-412, § 28-77-414, § 28-77-415, § 28-77-416,  
24 or § 28-77-503.

25 (c) A fiduciary shall allocate:

26 (1) to income:

27 (A) a receipt produced by a liquidating asset, to the  
28 extent the receipt does not exceed five percent of the value of the asset; or

29 (B) if the fiduciary cannot determine the value of the  
30 asset, 10 percent of the receipt; and

31 (2) to principal, the balance of the receipt.

32  
33 28-77-411. Minerals, water, and other natural resources.

34 (a) To the extent that a fiduciary accounts for receipts from an  
35 interest in minerals or other natural resources pursuant to this section, the  
36 fiduciary shall allocate them as follows:

1           (1) If received as nominal delay rental or nominal annual rent  
2 on a lease, a receipt must be allocated to income.

3           (2) If received from a production payment, a receipt must be  
4 allocated to income if and to the extent that the agreement creating the  
5 production payment provides a factor for interest or its equivalent. The  
6 balance must be allocated to principal.

7           (3) If an amount received as a royalty, shut-in-well payment,  
8 take-or-pay payment, bonus, or delay rental is more than nominal, 90 percent  
9 must be allocated to principal and the balance to income.

10           (4) If an amount is received from a working interest or any  
11 other interest not provided for in paragraph (1), (2), or (3), 90 percent of  
12 the net amount received must be allocated to principal and the balance to  
13 income.

14           (b) An amount received on account of an interest in water that is  
15 renewable must be allocated to income. If the water is not renewable, 90  
16 percent of the amount must be allocated to principal and the balance to  
17 income.

18           (c) This chapter applies whether or not a decedent or donor was  
19 extracting minerals, water, or other natural resources before the interest  
20 became subject to the trust.

21           (d) If a trust owns an interest in minerals, water, or other natural  
22 resources on before the effective date of this chapter, the fiduciary may  
23 allocate receipts from the interest as provided in this chapter or in the  
24 manner used by the fiduciary before the effective date of this chapter. If  
25 the trust acquires an interest in minerals, water, or other natural resources  
26 after the effective date of this chapter, the fiduciary shall allocate  
27 receipts from the interest as provided in this chapter.

28  
29           28-77-412. Timber.

30           (a) To the extent a fiduciary does not account for receipts from the  
31 sale of timber and related products as a business under § 28-77-403, the  
32 fiduciary shall allocate the net receipts:

33           (1) to income, to the extent the amount of timber cut from the  
34 land does not exceed the rate of growth of the timber;

35           (2) to principal, to the extent the amount of timber cut from  
36 the land exceeds the rate of growth of the timber or the net receipts are

1 from the sale of standing timber;

2 (3) between income and principal if the net receipts are from  
3 the lease of land used for growing and cutting timber or from a contract to  
4 cut timber from land, by determining the amount of timber cut from the land  
5 under the lease or contract and applying the rules in subdivision (a)(1) and  
6 (2) of this section; or

7 (4) to principal, to the extent advance payments, bonuses, and  
8 other payments are not allocated under subdivisions (a)(1), (2), or (3) of  
9 this section.

10 (b) In determining net receipts to be allocated under subsection (a)  
11 of this section, a fiduciary shall deduct and transfer to principal a  
12 reasonable amount for depletion.

13 (c) This section applies to land owned or held by a fiduciary whether  
14 or not a settlor was cutting timber from the land before the fiduciary owned  
15 or held the property.

16 (d) If a fiduciary owns or holds an interest in land used for growing  
17 and cutting timber before the effective date of this chapter, the fiduciary  
18 may allocate net receipts from the sale of timber and related products as  
19 provided in this section or in the manner used by the fiduciary before the  
20 effective date of this chapter. If the fiduciary acquires an interest in land  
21 used for growing and cutting timber on or after the effective date of this  
22 chapter, the fiduciary shall allocate net receipts from the sale of timber  
23 and related products as provided in this section.

24  
25 28-77-413. Marital deduction property not productive of income.

26 (a) If a trust received property for which a gift or estate tax  
27 marital deduction was allowed and the settlor's spouse holds a mandatory  
28 income interest in the trust, the spouse may require the trustee, to the  
29 extent the trust assets otherwise do not provide the spouse with sufficient  
30 income from or use of the trust assets to qualify for the deduction, to:

31 (1) make property productive of income;

32 (2) convert property to property productive of income within a  
33 reasonable time; or

34 (3) exercise the power to adjust under § 28-77-203.

35 (b) The trustee may decide which action or combination of actions in  
36 subsection (a) of this section to take.



1  
2 28-77-414. Derivative or option.

3 (a) In this section, "derivative" means a contract, instrument, other  
4 arrangement, or combination of contracts, instruments, or other arrangements,  
5 the value, rights, and obligations of which are, in whole or in part,  
6 dependent on or derived from an underlying tangible or intangible asset,  
7 group of tangible or intangible assets, index, or occurrence of an event. The  
8 term includes stocks, fixed income securities, and financial instruments and  
9 arrangements based on indices, commodities, interest rates, weather-related  
10 events, and credit-default events.

11 (b) To the extent a fiduciary does not account for a transaction in  
12 derivatives as a business under § 28-77-403, the fiduciary shall allocate 10  
13 percent of receipts from the transaction and 10 percent of disbursements made  
14 in connection with the transaction to income and the balance to principal.

15 (c) Subsection (d) of this section applies if:

16 (1) a fiduciary:

17 (A) grants an option to buy property from a trust, whether  
18 or not the trust owns the property when the option is granted;

19 (B) grants an option that permits another person to sell  
20 property to the trust; or

21 (C) acquires an option to buy property for the trust or an  
22 option to sell an asset owned by the trust; and

23 (2) the fiduciary or other owner of the asset is required to  
24 deliver the asset if the option is exercised.

25 (d) If this subsection applies, the fiduciary shall allocate 10  
26 percent to income and the balance to principal of the following amounts:

27 (1) an amount received for granting the option;

28 (2) an amount paid to acquire the option; and

29 (3) gain or loss realized on the exercise, exchange, settlement,  
30 offset, closing, or expiration of the option.

31  
32 28-77-415. Asset-backed security.

33 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, a  
34 fiduciary shall allocate to income a receipt from or related to an asset-  
35 backed security, to the extent the payor identifies the payment as being from  
36 interest or other current return, and to principal the balance of the

1 receipt.

2 (b) If a fiduciary receives one or more payments in exchange for part  
3 or all of the fiduciary's interest in an asset-backed security, including a  
4 liquidation or redemption of the fiduciary's interest in the security, the  
5 fiduciary shall allocate to income 10 percent of receipts from the  
6 transaction and 10 percent of disbursements made in connection with the  
7 transaction, and to principal the balance of the receipts and disbursements.

8  
9 28-77-416. Other financial instrument or arrangement.

10 A fiduciary shall allocate receipts from or related to a financial  
11 instrument or arrangement not otherwise addressed by this chapter. The  
12 allocation must be consistent with § 28-77-414 and § 28-77-415.

13  
14 Subchapter 5 – Allocation of Disbursements

15  
16 28-77-501. Disbursement from income.

17 Subject to § 28-77-504, and except as otherwise provided in § 28-77-  
18 601(c)(2) or (3), a fiduciary shall disburse from income:

19 (1) one-half of:

20 (A) the regular compensation of the fiduciary and any  
21 person providing investment advisory, custodial, or other services to the  
22 fiduciary, to the extent income is sufficient; and

23 (B) an expense for an accounting, judicial or nonjudicial  
24 proceeding, or other matter that involves both income and successive  
25 interests, to the extent income is sufficient;

26 (2) the balance of the disbursements described in subdivision  
27 (1) of this section, to the extent a fiduciary that is an independent person  
28 determines that making those disbursements from income would be in the  
29 interests of the beneficiaries;

30 (3) another ordinary expense incurred in connection with  
31 administration, management, or preservation of property and distribution of  
32 income, including interest, an ordinary repair, regularly recurring tax  
33 assessed against principal, and an expense of an accounting, judicial or  
34 nonjudicial proceeding, or other matter that involves primarily an income  
35 interest, to the extent income is sufficient; and

36 (4) a premium on insurance covering loss of a principal asset or

1 income from or use of the asset.

2  
3 28-77-502. Disbursement from principal.

4 (a) Subject to § 28-77-505, and except as otherwise provided in § 28-  
5 77-601(c)(2), a fiduciary shall disburse from principal:

6 (1) the balance of the disbursements described in § 28-77-501(1)  
7 and (3), after application of § 28-77-501(2);

8 (2) the fiduciary's compensation calculated on principal as a  
9 fee for acceptance, distribution, or termination;

10 (3) a payment of an expense to prepare for or execute a sale or  
11 other disposition of property;

12 (4) a payment on the principal of a trust debt;

13 (5) a payment of an expense of an accounting, judicial or  
14 nonjudicial proceeding, or other matter that involves primarily principal,  
15 including a proceeding to construe the terms of the trust or protect  
16 property;

17 (6) a payment of a premium for insurance, including title  
18 insurance, not described in § 28-77-501(4), of which the fiduciary is the  
19 owner and beneficiary;

20 (7) a payment of an estate or inheritance tax or other tax  
21 imposed because of the death of a decedent, including penalties, apportioned  
22 to the trust; and

23 (8) a payment:

24 (A) related to environmental matters, including:

25 (i) reclamation;

26 (ii) assessing environmental conditions;

27 (iii) remedying and removing environmental  
28 contamination;

29 (iv) monitoring remedial activities and the release  
30 of substances;

31 (v) preventing future releases of substances;

32 (vi) collecting amounts from persons liable or  
33 potentially liable for the costs of activities described in  
34 subdivisions(a)(8)(A)(i) through (v) of this section;

35 (vii) penalties imposed under environmental laws or  
36 regulations;

1 (viii) other actions to comply with environmental  
2 laws or regulations;

3 (ix) statutory or common law claims by third  
4 parties; and

5 (x) defending claims based on environmental matters;  
6 and

7 (B) for a premium for insurance for matters described in  
8 subdivision (a)(8)(A) of this section.

9 (b) If a principal asset is encumbered with an obligation that  
10 requires income from the asset to be paid directly to a creditor, the  
11 fiduciary shall transfer from principal to income an amount equal to the  
12 income paid to the creditor in reduction of the principal balance of the  
13 obligation.

14  
15 28-77-503. Transfer from income to principal for depreciation.

16 (a) In this section, "depreciation" means a reduction in value due to  
17 wear, tear, decay, corrosion, or gradual obsolescence of a tangible asset  
18 having a useful life of more than one year.

19 (b) A fiduciary may transfer to principal a reasonable amount of the  
20 net cash receipts from a principal asset that is subject to depreciation, but  
21 may not transfer any amount for depreciation:

22 (1) of the part of real property used or available for use by a  
23 beneficiary as a residence;

24 (2) of tangible personal property held or made available for the  
25 personal use or enjoyment of a beneficiary; or

26 (3) under this section, to the extent the fiduciary accounts:

27 (A) under § 28-77-410 for the asset; or

28 (B) under § 28-77-403 for the business or other activity  
29 in which the asset is used.

30 (c) An amount transferred to principal under this section need not be  
31 separately held.

32  
33 28-77-504. Reimbursement of income from principal.

34 (a) If a fiduciary makes or expects to make an income disbursement  
35 described in subsection (b) of this section, the fiduciary may transfer an  
36 appropriate amount from principal to income in one or more accounting periods

1 to reimburse income.

2 (b) To the extent the fiduciary has not been and does not expect to be  
3 reimbursed by a third party, income disbursements to which subsection (a) of  
4 this section applies include:

5 (1) an amount chargeable to principal but paid from income  
6 because principal is illiquid;

7 (2) a disbursement made to prepare property for sale, including  
8 improvements and commissions; and

9 (3) a disbursement described in § 28-77-502(a).

10 (c) If an asset whose ownership gives rise to an income disbursement  
11 becomes subject to a successive interest after an income interest ends, the  
12 fiduciary may continue to make transfers under subsection (a) of this  
13 section.

14  
15 28-77-505. Reimbursement of principal from income.

16 (a) If a fiduciary makes or expects to make a principal disbursement  
17 described in subsection (b) of this section, the fiduciary may transfer an  
18 appropriate amount from income to principal in one or more accounting periods  
19 to reimburse principal or provide a reserve for future principal  
20 disbursements.

21 (b) To the extent a fiduciary has not been and does not expect to be  
22 reimbursed by a third party, principal disbursements to which subsection (a)  
23 of this section applies include:

24 (1) an amount chargeable to income but paid from principal  
25 because income is not sufficient;

26 (2) the cost of an improvement to principal, whether a change to  
27 an existing asset or the construction of a new asset, including a special  
28 assessment;

29 (3) a disbursement made to prepare property for rental,  
30 including tenant allowances, leasehold improvements, and commissions;

31 (4) a periodic payment on an obligation secured by a principal  
32 asset, to the extent the amount transferred from income to principal for  
33 depreciation is less than the periodic payment; and

34 (5) a disbursement described in § 28-77-502(a).

35 (c) If an asset whose ownership gives rise to a principal disbursement  
36 becomes subject to a successive interest after an income interest ends, the

1 fiduciary may continue to make transfers under subsection (a) of this  
2 section.

3  
4 28-77-506. Income taxes.

5 (a) A tax required to be paid by a fiduciary which is based on  
6 receipts allocated to income must be paid from income.

7 (b) A tax required to be paid by a fiduciary which is based on  
8 receipts allocated to principal must be paid from principal, even if the tax  
9 is called an income tax by the taxing authority.

10 (c) Subject to subsection (d) of this section and § 28-77-504, § 28-  
11 77-505, and § 28-77-507, a tax required to be paid by a fiduciary on a share  
12 of an entity's taxable income in an accounting period must be paid from:

13 (1) income and principal proportionately to the allocation  
14 between income and principal of receipts from the entity in the period; and

15 (2) principal to the extent the tax exceeds the receipts from  
16 the entity in the period.

17 (d) After applying subsections (a) through (c) of this section, a  
18 fiduciary shall adjust income or principal receipts, to the extent the taxes  
19 the fiduciary pays are reduced because of a deduction for a payment made to a  
20 beneficiary.

21  
22 28-77-507. Adjustment between income and principal because of taxes.

23 (a) A fiduciary may make an adjustment between income and principal to  
24 offset the shifting of economic interests or tax benefits between current  
25 income beneficiaries and successor beneficiaries which arises from:

26 (1) an election or decision the fiduciary makes regarding a tax  
27 matter, other than a decision to claim an income tax deduction to which  
28 subsection (b) of this section applies;

29 (2) an income tax or other tax imposed on the fiduciary or a  
30 beneficiary as a result of a transaction involving the fiduciary or a  
31 distribution by the fiduciary; or

32 (3) ownership by the fiduciary of an interest in an entity a  
33 part of whose taxable income, whether or not distributed, is includable in  
34 the taxable income of the fiduciary or a beneficiary.

35 (b) If the amount of an estate tax marital or charitable deduction is  
36 reduced because a fiduciary deducts an amount paid from principal for income

1 tax purposes instead of deducting it for estate tax purposes and, as a  
2 result, estate taxes paid from principal are increased and income taxes paid  
3 by the fiduciary or a beneficiary are decreased, the fiduciary shall charge  
4 each beneficiary that benefits from the decrease in income tax to reimburse  
5 the principal from which the increase in estate tax is paid. The total  
6 reimbursement must equal the increase in the estate tax, to the extent the  
7 principal used to pay the increase would have qualified for a marital or  
8 charitable deduction but for the payment. The share of the reimbursement for  
9 each fiduciary or beneficiary whose income taxes are reduced must be the same  
10 as its share of the total decrease in income tax.

11 (c) A fiduciary that charges a beneficiary under subsection (b) of  
12 this section may offset the charge by obtaining payment from the beneficiary,  
13 withholding an amount from future distributions to the beneficiary, or  
14 adopting another method or combination of methods.

15  
16 Subchapter 6 – Death of Individual or Termination of Income Interest

17  
18 28-77-601. Determination and distribution of net income.

19 (a) This section applies when:

20 (1) the death of an individual results in the creation of an  
21 estate or trust; or

22 (2) an income interest in a trust terminates, whether the trust  
23 continues or is distributed.

24 (b) A fiduciary of an estate or trust with an income interest that  
25 terminates shall determine, under subsection (e) of this section and § 28-77-  
26 401 et seq., § 28-77-501 et seq., and § 28-77-701 et seq., the amount of net  
27 income and net principal receipts received from property specifically given  
28 to a beneficiary. The fiduciary shall distribute the net income and net  
29 principal receipts to the beneficiary that is to receive the specific  
30 property.

31 (c) A fiduciary shall determine the income and net income of an estate  
32 or income interest in a trust which terminates, other than the amount of net  
33 income determined under subsection (b) of this section, under subchapters §  
34 28-77-401 et seq., § 28-77-501 et seq., and § 28-77-701 et seq. and by:

35 (1) including in net income all income from property used or  
36 sold to discharge liabilities;

1           (2) paying from income or principal, in the fiduciary's  
2 discretion, fees of attorneys, accountants, and fiduciaries, court costs and  
3 other expenses of administration, and interest on estate and inheritance  
4 taxes and other taxes imposed because of the decedent's death, but the  
5 fiduciary may pay the expenses from income of property passing to a trust for  
6 which the fiduciary claims a federal estate tax marital or charitable  
7 deduction only to the extent:

8           (A) the payment of the expenses from income will not cause  
9 the reduction or loss of the deduction; or

10           (B) the fiduciary makes an adjustment under § 28-77-  
11 507(b); and

12           (3) paying from principal other disbursements made or incurred  
13 in connection with the settlement of the estate or the winding up of an  
14 income interest that terminates, including:

15           (A) to the extent authorized by the decedent's will, the  
16 terms of the trust, or applicable law, debts, funeral expenses, disposition  
17 of remains, family allowances, estate and inheritance taxes, and other taxes  
18 imposed because of the decedent's death; and

19           (B) related penalties that are apportioned, by the  
20 decedent's will, the terms of the trust, or applicable law, to the estate or  
21 income interest that terminates.

22           (d) A fiduciary shall distribute net income in the manner described in  
23 § 28-77-602 to all other beneficiaries, including a beneficiary that receives  
24 a pecuniary amount in trust, even if the beneficiary holds an unqualified  
25 power to withdraw assets from the trust or other presently exercisable  
26 general power of appointment over the trust.

27           (e) A fiduciary may not reduce principal or income receipts from  
28 property described in subsection (b) of this section because of a payment  
29 described in § 28-77-501 or § 28-77-502, to the extent the decedent's will,  
30 the terms of the trust, or applicable law requires the fiduciary to make the  
31 payment from assets other than the property or to the extent the fiduciary  
32 recovers or expects to recover the payment from a third party. The net income  
33 and principal receipts from the property must be determined by including the  
34 amount the fiduciary receives or pays regarding the property, whether the  
35 amount accrued or became due before, on, or after the date of the decedent's  
36 death or an income interest's terminating event, and making a reasonable



1 provision for an amount the estate or income interest may become obligated to  
2 pay after the property is distributed.

3  
4 28-77-602. Distribution to successor beneficiary.

5 (a) Except to the extent § 28-77-301 et seq. applies for a beneficiary  
6 that is a trust, each beneficiary described in § 28-77-601(d) is entitled to  
7 receive a share of the net income equal to the beneficiary's fractional  
8 interest in undistributed principal assets, using values as of the  
9 distribution date. If a fiduciary makes more than one distribution of assets  
10 to beneficiaries to which this section applies, each beneficiary, including a  
11 beneficiary that does not receive part of the distribution, is entitled, as  
12 of each distribution date, to a share of the net income the fiduciary  
13 received after the decedent's death, an income interest's other terminating  
14 event, or the preceding distribution by the fiduciary.

15 (b) In determining a beneficiary's share of net income under  
16 subsection (a) of this section, the following rules apply:

17 (1) The beneficiary is entitled to receive a share of the net  
18 income equal to the beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed  
19 principal assets immediately before the distribution date.

20 (2) The beneficiary's fractional interest under subdivision  
21 (b)(1) of this section must be calculated:

22 (A) on the aggregate value of the assets as of the  
23 distribution date without reducing the value by any unpaid principal  
24 obligation; and

25 (B) without regard to:

26 (i) property specifically given to a beneficiary  
27 under the decedent's will or the terms of the trust; and

28 (ii) property required to pay pecuniary amounts not  
29 in trust.

30 (3) The distribution date under subdivision (b)(1) of this  
31 section may be the date as of which the fiduciary calculates the value of the  
32 assets if that date is reasonably near the date on which the assets are  
33 distributed.

34 (c) To the extent a fiduciary does not distribute under this section  
35 all the collected but undistributed net income to each beneficiary as of a  
36 distribution date, the fiduciary shall maintain records showing the interest

1 of each beneficiary in the net income.

2 (d) If this section applies to income from an asset, a fiduciary may  
3 apply the rules in this section to net gain or loss realized from the  
4 disposition of the asset after the decedent's death, an income interest's  
5 terminating event, or the preceding distribution by the fiduciary.

6  
7 Subchapter 7 – Apportionment at Beginning and End of Income Interest

8  
9 28-77-701. When right to income begins and ends.

10 (a) An income beneficiary is entitled to net income in accordance with  
11 the terms of the trust from the date an income interest begins. The income  
12 interest begins on the date specified in the terms of the trust or, if no  
13 date is specified, on the date an asset becomes subject to:

14 (1) the trust for the current income beneficiary; or

15 (2) a successive interest for a successor beneficiary.

16 (b) An asset becomes subject to a trust under subdivision (a)(1) of  
17 this section:

18 (1) for an asset that is transferred to the trust during the  
19 settlor's life, on the date the asset is transferred;

20 (2) for an asset that becomes subject to the trust because of a  
21 decedent's death, on the date of the decedent's death, even if there is an  
22 intervening period of administration of the decedent's estate; or

23 (3) for an asset that is transferred to a fiduciary by a third  
24 party because of a decedent's death, on the date of the decedent's death.

25 (c) An asset becomes subject to a successive interest under  
26 subdivision (a)(2) of this section on the day after the preceding income  
27 interest ends, as determined under subsection (d) of this section, even if  
28 there is an intervening period of administration to wind up the preceding  
29 income interest.

30 (d) An income interest ends on the day before an income beneficiary  
31 dies or another terminating event occurs or on the last day of a period  
32 during which there is no beneficiary to which a fiduciary may or must  
33 distribute income.

34  
35 28-77-702. Apportionment of receipts and disbursements when decedent  
36 dies or income interest begins.

1 (a) A fiduciary shall allocate an income receipt or disbursement,  
2 other than a receipt to which § 28-77-601(b) applies, to principal if its due  
3 date occurs before the date on which:

4 (1) for an estate, the decedent died; or

5 (2) for a trust or successive interest, an income interest  
6 begins.

7 (b) If the due date of a periodic income receipt or disbursement  
8 occurs on or after the date on which a decedent died or an income interest  
9 begins, a fiduciary shall allocate the receipt or disbursement to income.

10 (c) If an income receipt or disbursement is not periodic or has no due  
11 date, a fiduciary shall treat the receipt or disbursement under this section  
12 as accruing from day to day. The fiduciary shall allocate to principal the  
13 portion of the receipt or disbursement accruing before the date on which a  
14 decedent died or an income interest begins, and to income the balance.

15 (d) A receipt or disbursement is periodic under subsections (b) and  
16 (c) of this section if:

17 (1) the receipt or disbursement must be paid at regular  
18 intervals under an obligation to make payments; or

19 (2) the payor customarily makes payments at regular intervals.

20 (e) An item of income or obligation is due under this section on the  
21 date the payor is required to make a payment. If a payment date is not  
22 stated, there is no due date.

23 (f) Distributions to shareholders or other owners from an entity to  
24 which § 28-77-401 applies are due:

25 (1) on the date fixed by or on behalf of the entity for  
26 determining the persons entitled to receive the distribution;

27 (2) if no date is fixed, on the date of the decision by or on  
28 behalf of the entity to make the distribution; or

29 (3) if no date is fixed and the fiduciary does not know the date  
30 of the decision by or on behalf of the entity to make the distribution, on  
31 the date the fiduciary learns of the decision.

32  
33 28-77-703. Apportionment when income interest ends.

34 (a) In this section, "undistributed income" means net income received  
35 on or before the date on which an income interest ends. The term does not  
36 include an item of income or expense which is due or accrued or net income

1 that has been added or is required to be added to principal under the terms  
2 of the trust.

3 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section,  
4 when a mandatory income interest of a beneficiary ends, the fiduciary shall  
5 pay the beneficiary's share of the undistributed income that is not disposed  
6 of under the terms of the trust to the beneficiary or, if the beneficiary  
7 does not survive the date the interest ends, to the beneficiary's estate.

8 (c) If a beneficiary has an unqualified power to withdraw more than  
9 five percent of the value of a trust immediately before an income interest  
10 ends:

11 (1) the fiduciary shall allocate to principal the undistributed  
12 income from the portion of the trust which may be withdrawn; and

13 (2) subsection (b) of this section applies only to the balance  
14 of the undistributed income.

15 (d) When a fiduciary's obligation to pay a fixed annuity or a fixed  
16 fraction of the value of assets ends, the fiduciary shall prorate the final  
17 payment as required to preserve an income tax, gift tax, estate tax, or other  
18 tax benefit.

#### 19 20 Subchapter 8 – Miscellaneous Provisions

##### 21 22 28-77-801. Uniformity of application and construction.

23 In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be  
24 given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its  
25 subject matter among states that enact it.

##### 26 27 28-77-802. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National 28 Commerce Act.

29 This chapter modifies, limits, or supersedes the Electronic Signatures  
30 in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does  
31 not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section  
32 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in  
33 Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

##### 34 35 28-77-803. Application to trust or estate.

36 This chapter applies to a trust or estate existing or created on or

1 after the effective date of this chapter, except as otherwise expressly  
2 provided in the terms of the trust or this chapter.

3  
4 SECTION 3. DO NOT CODIFY. Effective date.  
5 This act takes effect on January 1, 2022.

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7 */s/Maddox*

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