

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2017 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 2978

BY DELEGATE SHOTT

[Introduced March 13, 2017; Referred
to the Committee on the Judiciary.]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §38-1-13 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend
 2 and reenact §44D-1-103 and §44D-1-107 of said code; to further amend said code by
 3 adding thereto a new section, designated §44D-1-113; to amend and reenact §44D-3-303
 4 of said code; to amend and reenact §44D-4-403, §44D-4-405, §44D-4-409 and §44D-4-
 5 414 of said code; to amend and reenact §44D-5-503b and §44D-5-505 of said code; to
 6 amend and reenact §44D-6-604 of said code; and to amend and reenact §44D-8-813 and
 7 §44D-8-817 of said code; all relating generally to trusts and their administration; removing
 8 the requirement of notice to certain trustees; modifying definitions; establishing the
 9 insurable interest of a trustee; increasing amount of noncharitable trust property to modify
 10 or a terminate trust without court approval; requiring qualified trustee be independent to
 11 meet definition of “qualified interest”; adding reference to exception to provision allowing
 12 creditor or assignee to reach amount distributed for grantor’s benefit; changing references
 13 from beneficiary to interested person in limitations on actions to contest validity of
 14 revocable trust; modify duties of trustee to inform and report to beneficiaries; and requiring
 15 trustee to wind up administration of trust upon its termination.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1 That §38-1-13 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; be amended and
 2 reenacted; that §44D-1-103 and §44D-1-107 of said code be amended and reenacted; that said
 3 code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated §44D-1-113; that §44D-3-303 of
 4 said code be amended and reenacted; that §44D-4-403, §44D-4-405, §44D-4-409 and §44D-4-
 5 414 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §44D-5-503b and §44D-5-505 of said code be
 6 amended and reenacted; that §44D-6-604 of said code be amended and reenacted; and that
 7 §44D-8-813 and §44D-8-817 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 38. LIENS.

ARTICLE 1. VENDOR'S AND TRUST DEED LIENS.

§38-1-13. Substitution of trustees under a trust deed securing a debt.

1 (a) When a trust deed to secure a debt or obligation does not by its terms prescribe a
 2 method for substitution, the party secured by the trust deed, or any surety indemnified by the
 3 deed, or the assignee or personal representative of any secured party or surety may, if there is a
 4 death, removal, declination, resignation, refusal or inability of the original trustee or trustees
 5 named in the instrument, substitute a trustee or trustees in his or her, or its place by a writing duly
 6 signed and acknowledged and recorded in the office of the clerk of the county commission where
 7 the real estate covered by the trust deed is situate.

8 (b) When a substitution is made under this section of a trustee or trustees of a trust deed
 9 securing a debt or obligation, the substitution is effected when the party secured, or a surety
 10 indemnified by the deed, or the assignee or personal representative of any such secured party or
 11 surety has deposited true copies of the notice of the substitution in the United States mail, first
 12 class postage prepaid, addressed to the last known addresses of the grantor or grantors or any
 13 other person owing the debt or obligation, and has presented the original of the notice to the clerk
 14 of the county commission in whose office the trust deed is recorded, causing the notice to be
 15 recorded and indexed in a general lien book or other appropriate book in which trust deeds or
 16 assignments of trust deeds are recorded. There shall be appended to the notice presented for
 17 recording a certificate by the party making the substitution, certifying that copies of the notice
 18 were mailed as required by this subsection, and showing the date of the mailing.

19 ~~(c) It is not necessary to give notice under this section to a trustee who has removed from~~
 20 ~~the state, declined to accept the trust, refused to act as trustee, or has resigned, or to the personal~~
 21 ~~representative of one who has died~~

CHAPTER 44D. UNIFORM TRUST CODE.**ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.****§44D-1-103. Definitions.**

1 In this chapter:

2 (a) "Action," with respect to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to act.

3 (b) "Ascertainable standard" means a standard relating to an individual's health,
4 education, support or maintenance within the meaning of Section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of
5 the Internal Revenue Code.

6 (c) "Beneficiary" means a person that:

7 (1) Has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent;

8 (2) In a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust
9 property; or

10 (3) A charitable organization that is expressly designated in the terms of the trust
11 instrument to receive distributions.

12 (d) "Charitable trust" means a trust, or portion of a trust, created for a charitable purpose
13 described in subsection (a), section four hundred five, article four of this chapter.

14 (e) "Conservator" means a person appointed by the court to administer the estate and
15 financial affairs of a protected person.

16 (f) "Court" means a court of this state having proper jurisdiction under section two hundred
17 three, article two of this chapter, and venue under section two hundred four of that article.

18 (g) "Current beneficiary" means a beneficiary that, on the date the beneficiary's
19 qualification is determined, is a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal.

20 (h) "Environmental law" means a federal, state or local law, rule, regulation or ordinance
21 relating to protection of the environment.

22 (i) "Grantor" means a person, including a testator, who creates, or contributes property to
23 a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a grantor
24 of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution except to the extent
25 another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion.

26 (j) "Guardian" means a person appointed by the court who is responsible for the personal

27 affairs of a protected person or a parent to make decisions regarding the support, care, education,
28 health and welfare of a minor. The term does not include a guardian ad litem.

29 (k) "Interested person" means heirs, devisees, children, spouses, creditors, beneficiaries
30 and any others having a property right in or claim against a trust or the property in a trust. It also
31 includes persons having priority for appointment as personal representative and other fiduciaries
32 representing interested persons. The meaning as it relates to particular persons may vary from
33 time to time and must be determined according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved
34 in, any proceeding.

35 (l) "Interests of the beneficiaries" means the beneficial interests provided in the terms of
36 the trust.

37 (m) "Internal Revenue Code" or "Internal Revenue Code of 1986" ~~means the Internal~~
38 ~~Revenue Code of 1986 codified in 26 U.S.C. 1 et seq., as amended and in effect on January 1,~~
39 2014 has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the laws of the United
40 States then in effect relating to income, estate, generation-skipping transfer, and other taxes
41 including all amendments made to the laws of the United States and amendments which have
42 been adopted and incorporated into West Virginia law by the West Virginia Legislature in section
43 nine, article twenty-one, chapter eleven of this code.

44 (n) "Jurisdiction" with respect to a geographic area, includes a state or country.

45 (o) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership,
46 limited liability company, association, joint venture, unincorporated nonprofit association,
47 charitable organization, government, governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, public
48 corporation or any other legal or commercial entity.

49 (p) "Power of withdrawal" means a presently exercisable general power of appointment
50 other than a power:

51 (1) Exercisable by a trustee and limited by an ascertainable standard; or

52 (2) Exercisable by another person only upon consent of the trustee or a person holding an

53 adverse interest.

54 (q) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or
55 personal, legal or equitable or any interest therein.

56 (r) "Qualified beneficiary" means a beneficiary who, on the date the beneficiary's
57 qualification is determined:

58 (1) Is a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal;

59 (2) Would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the
60 interests of the distributees described in subparagraph ~~(A)~~ (1) terminated on that date without
61 causing the trust to terminate; or

62 (3) Would be a ~~distributes~~ distributee or permissible ~~distributes~~ distributee of trust income
63 or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

64 (s) "Revocable," as applied to a trust, means revocable by the grantor without the consent
65 of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

66 (t) "Spendthrift provision" means a term of a trust which restrains both voluntary and
67 involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest.

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

72 (v) "Terms of a trust" means the manifestation of the grantor's intent regarding a trust's
73 provisions as expressed in the trust instrument or as may be established by other evidence that
74 would be admissible in a judicial proceeding.

75 (w) "Trust instrument" means a writing, including a will, executed by the grantor that
76 contains terms of the trust, including any amendments thereto.

77 (x) "Trustee" includes an original, additional, successor trustee, and a cotrustee.

78 (y) "Writing" or "written instrument" does not include an electronic record or electronic

79 signature as provided in chapter thirty-nine-a of this code.

§44D-1-107. Governing law.

1 The meaning and effect of the terms of a trust are determined by:

2 ~~(1)~~ (a) The law of the jurisdiction designated in the terms of the trust instrument, including
3 terms which may provide for change of jurisdiction from time to time, unless the designation of
4 that jurisdiction’s law is contrary to a strong public policy of the jurisdiction having the most
5 significant relationship to the matter at issue; or

6 ~~(2)~~ (b) In the absence of a controlling designation in the terms of the trust instrument, the
7 law of the jurisdiction in which the grantor is domiciled when the trust becomes irrevocable.

§44D-1-113. Insurable Interest of Trustee.

1 (a) In this section, “grantor” means a person that executes a trust instrument. The term
2 includes a person for which a fiduciary or agent is acting.

3 (b) A trustee of a trust has an insurable interest in the life of an individual insured under a
4 life insurance policy that is owned by the trustee of the trust acting in a fiduciary capacity or that
5 designates the trust itself as the owner if, on the date the policy is issued:

6 (1) The insured is:

7 (A) A grantor of the trust; or

8 (B) An individual in whom a grantor of the trust has, or would have had if living at the time
9 the policy was issued, an insurable interest as provided by the provisions of section two, article
10 six chapter thirty-three of this code; and

11 (2) The life insurance proceeds are primarily for the benefit of one or more trust
12 beneficiaries that have an insurable interest in the life of the insured as provided by the provisions
13 of section two, article six chapter thirty-three of this code.

ARTICLE 3. REPRESENTATION.

§44D-3-303. Representation by fiduciaries and parents.

1 To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the representative and the person

2 represented or among those being represented with respect to a particular question or dispute:

3 ~~(1)~~ (a) A conservator or guardian of the protected person may represent and bind the
4 estate that the fiduciary controls;

5 ~~(2)~~ (b) An agent having authority to act with respect to the particular question or dispute
6 may represent and bind the principal;

7 ~~(3)~~ (c) A trustee may represent and bind the beneficiaries of the trust;

8 ~~(4)~~ (d) A personal representative of a decedent's estate may represent and bind persons
9 interested in the estate;

10 ~~(5)~~ (e) A parent may represent and bind the parent's minor or unborn child if a conservator
11 or guardian for the child has not been appointed; and

12 ~~(6)~~ (f) If a minor or unborn person is not otherwise represented under this section, a
13 grandparent or more remote ancestor may represent and bind that minor or unborn person.

ARTICLE 4. CREATION, VALIDITY, MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION OF TRUST.

§44D-4-403. Trusts created in other jurisdictions.

1 A trust not created by will is validly created if its creation complies with the law of the
2 jurisdiction in which the trust instrument was executed, or the law of the jurisdiction in which, at
3 the time of creation:

4 ~~(1)~~ (a) The grantor was domiciled, had a place of abode, or was a national;

5 ~~(2)~~ (b) A trustee was domiciled or had a place of business; or

6 ~~(3)~~ (c) Any trust property was located.

§44D-4-405. Charitable purposes; enforcement.

1 (a) A charitable trust may be created for the relief of poverty, the advancement of
2 education or religion, the promotion of health, governmental or municipal purposes or other
3 purposes the achievement of which is beneficial to the community.

4 (b) If the terms of a charitable trust do not indicate a particular charitable purpose or
5 beneficiary, upon petition by the trustee or a person having a special interest in the trust, the court

6 may select one or more charitable purposes or beneficiaries. The selection must be consistent
7 with the grantor's intention to the extent it can be ascertained.

8 (c) The grantor of a charitable trust, trustee or a person having a special interest in the
9 trust, may maintain a proceeding to enforce the trust.

10 (d) This section is not intended to override the provisions of section four, article one,
11 chapter thirty-five or section two, article two, chapter thirty-five of this code, concerning
12 conveyances, devises, dedications, gifts or bequests to religious organizations, and to the extent
13 there is a conflict with ~~that~~ those sections, this section controls.

§44D-4-409. Noncharitable trust without ascertainable beneficiary.

1 Except as otherwise provided in section four hundred eight of this article, or by the
2 provisions of article five-a, chapter thirty-five of this code, or by another statute, the following rules
3 apply:

4 (1) (a) A trust may be created for a noncharitable purpose without a definite or definitely
5 ascertainable beneficiary or for a noncharitable but otherwise valid purpose to be selected by the
6 trustee. The trust may not be enforced for more than the period set forth in section one, article
7 one-a, chapter thirty-six of this code.

8 (2) (b) A trust authorized by this section may be enforced by a person appointed in the
9 terms of the trust instrument or, if no person is so appointed, by a person appointed by the court.

10 (3) (c) Property of a trust authorized by this section may be applied only to its intended
11 use, except to the extent the court determines that the value of the trust property exceeds the
12 amount required for the intended use. Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust
13 instrument, property not required for the intended use must be distributed to the grantor, if then
14 living, otherwise to the grantor's successors in interest.

§44D-4-414. Modification or termination of uneconomic trust.

1 (a) After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, the trustee of a trust consisting of a
2 noncharitable trust property having a total value less than ~~\$100,000~~ \$200,000 may terminate the

3 trust, without the necessity of court approval, if the trustee concludes that the value of the trust
4 property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration.

5 (b) The court may modify or terminate a trust or remove the trustee and appoint a different
6 trustee if it determines that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of
7 administration.

8 (c) Upon termination of a trust under this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust
9 property in a manner consistent with the purposes of the trust.

10 (d) This section does not apply to an easement for conservation or preservation.

ARTICLE 5. CREDITOR'S CLAIMS; SPENDTHRIFT AND DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS.

§44D-5-503b. Definitions.

1 As used in this article, unless the context requires a different meaning:

2 (a) "Qualified trustee" means any person who is a natural person residing within the state
3 or a legal entity authorized to engage in trust business within the state and who maintains or
4 arranges for custody within the state of some or all of the property that has been transferred to
5 the trust by the grantor, maintains records within the state for the trust on an exclusive or
6 nonexclusive basis, prepares or arranges for the preparation within the state of fiduciary income
7 tax returns for the trust, or otherwise materially participates within the state in the administration
8 of the trust. A trustee is not a qualified trustee if such trustee's authority to make distributions of
9 income or principal or both are subject to the direction of someone who, were that person a trustee
10 of the trust, would not meet the requirements to be a qualified trustee.

11 (b) "Independent qualified trustee" means a qualified trustee who is not, and whose actions
12 are not, subject to direction by:

- 13 (1) The grantor;
- 14 (2) Any natural person who is not a resident of the state;
- 15 (3) Any entity that is not authorized to engage in trust business within the state;
- 16 (4) The grantor's spouse;

17 (5) A parent of the grantor;

18 (6) Any descendant of the grantor; or

19 (7) A sibling of the grantor.

20 (c) "Qualified interest" means a grantor's interest in a qualified self-settled spendthrift trust,
21 to the extent that such interest entitles the grantor to receive distributions of income, principal, or
22 both, in the sole discretion of a an independent qualified trustee. A grantor may have a qualified
23 interest in a qualified self-settled spendthrift trust and also have an interest in the same trust that
24 is not a qualified interest, and the rules of section five hundred five of this article shall apply to
25 each interest of the grantor in the same trust other than the grantor's qualified interest.

26 (d) "Qualified self-settled spendthrift trust" means a trust if:

27 (1) The trust is irrevocable;

28 (2) The trust is created during the grantor's lifetime;

29 (3) There is, at all times when distributions could be made to the grantor pursuant to the
30 grantor's qualified interest, at least one beneficiary other than the grantor:

31 (i) To whom income may be distributed, if the grantor's qualified interest relates to trust
32 income;

33 (ii) To whom principal may be distributed, if the grantor's qualified interest relates to trust
34 principal; or

35 (iii) To whom both income and principal may be distributed, if the grantor's qualified
36 interest relates to both trust income and principal;

37 (4) The trust has at all times at least one qualified trustee, who may be, but need not be,
38 an independent qualified trustee;

39 (5) The trust instrument expressly incorporates the laws of this state to govern the validity,
40 construction and administration of the trust;

41 (6) The trust instrument includes a spendthrift provision, as defined in section five hundred
42 two of this article, that restrains both voluntary and involuntary transfer of the grantor's qualified

43 interest;

44 (7) The grantor does not have the right to disapprove distributions from the trust; and

45 (8) The grantor duly executes a qualified affidavit before or substantially
46 contemporaneously with the making of the transfer of the asset or assets into the trust.

47 (e) "Qualified affidavit" means a duly executed affidavit of the grantor which contains under
48 oath all of the following statements, or statements substantially to the effect:

49 (1) The property being transferred to the trust was not derived from unlawful activities;

50 (2) The grantor has full right, title, and authority to transfer the property to the trust;

51 (3) The grantor will not be rendered insolvent immediately after the transfer of the property
52 to the trust;

53 (4) The grantor does not intend to defraud any creditor by transferring the property to the
54 trust;

55 (5) There are no pending or threatened court actions against the grantor, except for any
56 court action expressly identified in the affidavit or an attachment to the affidavit;

57 (6) The grantor is not involved in any administrative proceeding, except for any proceeding
58 expressly identified in the affidavit or an attachment to the affidavit;

59 (7) The grantor is not indebted on account of an agreement or order of court for the
60 payment of support or alimony in favor of such transferor's spouse, former spouse or children, or
61 for a division or distribution of property incident to a judicial proceeding with respect to a divorce
62 or annulment in favor of such transferor's spouse or former spouse, except for any such
63 indebtedness expressly identified in the affidavit or an attachment to the affidavit; and

64 (8) The grantor does not contemplate at the time of the transfer the filing for relief under
65 the Bankruptcy Code of the United States.

66 An affidavit is defective and is not a qualified affidavit if it materially fails to meet the
67 requirements set forth in this subsection. An affidavit is not considered defective and is a qualified
68 affidavit if it contains any nonsubstantive variances from the language set forth in this subsection,

69 it contains statements or representations in addition to those required in this subsection which do
70 not materially contradict the required statements or representations or there are any technical
71 errors in the form, substance or method of preparation or execution of the affidavit if those errors
72 were not the fault of the affiant and the affiant reasonably relied upon another person to prepare
73 or notarize the affidavit.

§44D-5-505. Creditor's claim against grantor.

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

3 (1) During the lifetime of the grantor, the property of a revocable trust is subject to claims
4 of the grantor's creditors, except to the extent otherwise provided in sections five hundred three-
5 a, five hundred three-b and five hundred three-c of this article.

6 (2) During the lifetime of the grantor, with respect to an irrevocable trust, except to the
7 extent otherwise provided in sections five hundred three-a, five hundred three-b and five hundred
8 three-c of this article, a creditor or assignee of the grantor may reach the maximum amount that
9 can be distributed to or for the grantor's benefit. If a trust has more than one grantor, the amount
10 the creditor or assignee of a particular grantor may reach may not exceed the grantor's interest
11 in the portion of the trust attributable to that grantor's contribution.

12 (3) After the death of a grantor, and subject to the grantor's right to direct the source from
13 which liabilities will be paid, the property of a trust that was revocable at the grantor's death is
14 subject to claims of the creditors of the deceased grantor, to the extent the grantor's probate
15 estate is inadequate to satisfy them, and with such claims payable in order of priority of the
16 following classes:

17 (A) The costs and expenses of administration of the grantor's estate;

18 (B) Reasonable funeral expenses;

19 (C) Debts and taxes with preference under federal law;

20 (D) Unpaid child support which is due and owing at the time of the decedent's death;

21 (E) Debts and taxes with preference under other laws of the State of West Virginia;

22 (F) Reasonable and necessary medical and hospital expenses of the last illness of the
 23 decedent, including compensation for persons attending the decedent during his or her last
 24 illness; and

25 (G) All other claims.

26 (b) For purposes of this section:

27 (1) During the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a power of withdrawal is
 28 treated in the same manner as the grantor of a revocable trust to the extent of the property subject
 29 to the power; and

30 (2) Upon the lapse, release or waiver of the power, the holder is treated as the grantor of
 31 the trust only to the extent the value of the property affected by the lapse, release or waiver
 32 exceeds the greater of the amount specified in Section 2041(b)(2), Section 2503(b) or Section
 33 2514(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE 6. REVOCABLE TRUSTS.

§44D-6-604. Limitation on action contesting validity of revocable trust; distribution of trust property.

1 (a) (1) An interested person may commence a judicial proceeding to contest the validity
 2 of a trust that was revocable at the grantor's death within the earlier of:

3 (A) Two years after the grantor's death; or

4 (B) Six months after the trustee has sent ~~beneficiary~~ the interested person a copy of the
 5 trust instrument and a notice informing the ~~beneficiary~~ interested person of the trust's existence,
 6 of the trustee's name and address, and of the time allowed for commencing a proceeding.

7 (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection:

8 (A) If the ~~beneficiary~~ interested person is under the age of eighteen years or is a convict
 9 or mentally incapacitated person, the ~~beneficiary~~ interested person has one year after he or she
 10 becomes of age or the disability ceases to commence a judicial proceeding; and

11 (B) If the ~~beneficiary~~ interested person resided out of the state at the time the ~~beneficiary~~
 12 interested person received the trust instrument and notice, the ~~beneficiary~~ interested person has
 13 one year after receipt thereof to commence the judicial proceeding.

14 (b) Upon the death of the grantor of a trust that was revocable at the grantor's death, the
 15 trustee may proceed to distribute the trust property in accordance with the terms of the trust
 16 instrument. The trustee is not subject to liability for doing so unless:

17 (1) The trustee knows of a pending judicial proceeding contesting the validity of the trust;
 18 or

19 (2) A potential contestant has notified the trustee of a possible judicial proceeding to
 20 contest the trust and a judicial proceeding is commenced within sixty days after the contestant
 21 sent the notification.

22 (c) A beneficiary of a trust that was revocable at the grantor's death that is determined to
 23 have been invalid is liable to return any distribution received.

ARTICLE 8. DUTIES AND POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

§44D-8-813. Duty to inform and report.

1 (a) A trustee shall keep the current beneficiaries of the trust reasonably informed about
 2 the administration of the trust and of the material facts necessary for them to protect their interests.
 3 Unless unreasonable under the circumstances, a trustee shall within a reasonable time respond
 4 to a beneficiary's request for information related to the administration of the trust.

5 (b) A trustee:

6 (1) Upon request of a beneficiary, shall within a reasonable time furnish to the beneficiary
 7 a copy of the trust instrument;

8 (2) Within ~~sixty days~~ a reasonable time after accepting a trusteeship, shall notify the
 9 qualified current beneficiaries of the acceptance and of the trustee's name, address and telephone
 10 number;

11 (3) Within ~~sixty days~~ a reasonable time after the date the trustee acquires knowledge of

12 the creation of an irrevocable trust, or the date the trustee acquires knowledge that a formerly
13 revocable trust has become irrevocable, whether by the death of the grantor or otherwise, shall
14 notify the ~~qualified~~ current beneficiaries of the trust's existence, of the identity of the grantor or
15 grantors, of the right to request a copy of the trust instrument, and of the right to a trustee's report
16 as provided in subsection (c) of this section; and

17 (4) Shall notify the ~~qualified~~ current beneficiaries within a reasonable time in advance of
18 any change in the method or rate of the trustee's compensation.

19 (c) A trustee shall send to the ~~distributees or permissible distributees~~ current beneficiaries
20 of trust income or principal, and to other qualified or nonqualified beneficiaries who request it, at
21 least annually and at the termination of the trust, a report of the trust property, liabilities, receipts,
22 and disbursements, including the source and amount of the trustee's compensation, a listing of
23 the trust assets and, if feasible, their respective market values. Upon a vacancy in a trusteeship,
24 unless a cotrustee remains in office, a report shall be sent to the current beneficiaries, and to
25 other nonqualified or qualified beneficiaries who request it or who have previously requested it,
26 by the former trustee. A personal representative, conservator or guardian ~~is responsible for~~
27 ~~sending~~ may send the qualified beneficiaries a report on behalf of a deceased or incapacitated
28 individual who was a trustee, and the personal representative, conservator or guardian shall
29 deliver to the successor trustee or trustees any books, records, documentation, instruments of
30 title, or assets of or concerning the trust which are in the possession or under the control of the
31 personal representative, conservator or guardian.

32 (d) A beneficiary may waive the right to a trustee's report or other information otherwise
33 required to be furnished under this section. A beneficiary, with respect to future reports and other
34 information, may withdraw a waiver previously given.

35 (e) The trustee may provide reports or other information to beneficiaries to whom reports
36 and other information are not otherwise required to be furnished under this section.

37 (f) Subdivisions (2) and (3), subsection (b) of this section do not apply to a trustee who

38 accepts a trusteeship before the effective date of this chapter, to an irrevocable trust created
39 before the effective date of this chapter, or to a revocable trust that becomes irrevocable before
40 the effective date of this chapter.

§44D-8-817. Distribution upon termination.

1 (a) Upon termination or partial termination of a trust, the trustee may send to the
2 beneficiaries a proposal for distribution. The right of any beneficiary to object to the proposed
3 distribution terminates if the beneficiary does not notify the trustee of an objection within sixty
4 days after the proposal was sent but only if the proposal informed the beneficiary of the right to
5 object and of the time allowed for objection.

6 (b) Upon the occurrence of an event terminating or partially terminating a trust, the trustee
7 shall have and exercise all powers appropriate to wind up the administration of the trust and shall
8 proceed expeditiously to distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to it, subject to the
9 right of the trustee to retain a reasonable reserve for the payment of debts, expenses and taxes.

10 (c) A release by a beneficiary of a trustee from liability for breach of trust is invalid to the
11 extent:

12 (1) It was induced by improper conduct of the trustee; or

13 (2) The beneficiary, at the time of the release, did not know of the beneficiary's rights or
14 of the material facts relating to the breach.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to make technical corrections and improvements to the West Virginia Uniform Trust Code and its companion provisions in the West Virginia Code dealing with trusts which was passed in 2011 as H.B. 2551.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.