

HB 2839 -- UNIFORM FIDUCIARY INCOME AND PRINCIPAL ACT

SPONSOR: Thompson

This bill establishes the "Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act" (UFIPA). Some of the current provisions of the Principal and Income Act (PIA) have been updated to achieve compliance with the UFIPA.

The bill modifies certain definitions and adds definitions such as "asset-backed security", "court", "current income beneficiary", "distribution", "estate", "independent person", "personal representative", "record", "settlor", "special tax benefit", "successive interest", "successor beneficiary", "trust", and "will". It removes reference to current definitions of "income beneficiary", "qualified beneficiary", and "remainder beneficiary".

The bill provides that the UFIPA applies to a trust or estate and a life estate or other term interest in which the interest of one or more persons will be succeeded by the interest of one or more other persons, except as otherwise provided in the terms of a trust or in UFIPA. In addition, the UFIPA applies when Missouri is the principal place of administration of a trust or estate or the situs of property that is not held in a trust or estate and is subject to a life estate or other term interest.

This bill details the fiduciary's duties including the power to adjust, convert an income trust to a unitrust and vice versa. In addition, the bill specifies the business or other activity conducted by the fiduciary, the allocation of receipts, the determination of "internal income of a separate fund", "marital trust", interest in minerals, water or other natural resources, interest in land used for growing and cutting timber, "derivative", "asset-backed security", and disbursements from income, all as further explained in the bill (Sections 469.399 to 469.487, RSMo).

The bill defines "unitrust" to mean a trust for which net income is a unitrust amount, including an express unitrust.

The bill defines terms such as "applicable value", "express unitrust", "income trust", "net fair value of a trust", "unitrust policy", and "unitrust rate". The provisions that apply to unitrusts do not create a duty to take or consider action or to inform a beneficiary about the applicability of the provisions. A fiduciary that in good faith takes or fails to take an action under the unitrust provisions is not liable to a person affected by the action or inaction.

The bill details the actions that the fiduciary can take without court approval. The bill specifies determinations, considerations, and procedures required of a fiduciary in taking actions. The requirements include sending a notice in a record, describing and proposing to take the action, to certain persons all as detailed in the bill. The UFIPA includes provisions allowing these persons to object to a proposed action, whereupon the fiduciary or a beneficiary may request the court to have the proposed action taken as proposed, taken with modifications, or prevented.

The bill contains requirements relating to the unitrust policy and unitrust rate.

The bill provides for uniformity in the interpretation and application of the UFIPA; contains a severability clause; calls for the application of UFIPA to a trust or estate existing or created on or after August 28, 2022 with exceptions; and explains UFIPA's interaction with the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et Seq. (Sections 469.471 to 469.487).