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Short Title: Trustee Powers Act.

(Public)

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Sponsors: Representative Michaux.

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Referred to: Judiciary I.

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March 17, 1993

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO GRANT STATUTORY POWERS TO TRUSTEES UNDER EXPRESS  
3 TRUST INSTRUMENTS.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

5 Section 1. Chapter 36A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new  
6 Article to read:

7 **"ARTICLE 13.**  
8 **"POWERS OF TRUSTEES.**

9 **"§ 36A-135. Applicability.**

10 (a) This Article applies only to trustees under express trust agreements, including  
11 testamentary trusts, whether the trustee is appointed under an express trust agreement or  
12 appointed by the clerk of superior court. This Article does not apply to trustees of:

- 13 (1) Resulting or constructive trusts;  
14 (2) Business trusts that provide for certificates to be issued to the  
15 beneficiary;  
16 (3) Investment trusts;  
17 (4) Voting trusts;  
18 (5) Security instruments;  
19 (6) Trusts created by the judgment or decree of a court;  
20 (7) Liquidation trusts;

- 1           (8) Trusts created for the primary purpose of paying dividends, interest,  
2 interest coupons, salaries, wages, pensions or profits, or employee  
3 benefits of any kind;  
4           (9) Instruments in which a person is nominee or escrowee for another;  
5           (10) Trusts created in deposits in any financial institution; or  
6           (11) Any other trust the nature of which does not allow for general trust  
7 administration.

8           A trustee shall have all the powers and duties under this Article to the extent that  
9 such powers and duties are not inconsistent with the powers and duties imposed in the  
10 express trust. The powers and duties of more than one trustee are subject to the  
11 provisions of G.S. 36A-73.

12           (b) Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as authorizing any  
13 departure from the express terms or limitations set forth in any express trust agreement  
14 creating or limiting the trustee's powers and duties.

15           (c) The powers contained in this Article are in addition to any other powers  
16 granted or provided by law.

17 **"§ 36A-136. Powers of a trustee.**

18           A trustee has the power to perform in a reasonable and prudent manner every act  
19 that a reasonable and prudent person would perform incident to the collection,  
20 preservation, management, use, and distribution of the trust estate to accomplish the  
21 desired result of administering the trust estate legally and in the best interest of the trust  
22 beneficiaries, including the following specific powers:

- 23           (1) To take possession, custody, or control of assets transferred to the  
24 trust.  
25           (2) To retain for such time as the trustee shall deem advisable any  
26 property, real or personal, which the trustee may receive, even though  
27 the retention of such property by reason of its character, amount, or  
28 proportion to the total estate, or for any other reason, would not be  
29 appropriate for the trustee apart from this provision.  
30           (3) To receive assets from other fiduciaries or other sources.  
31           (4) To compromise, adjust, arbitrate, sue on or defend, abandon, or  
32 otherwise deal with and settle claims in favor of or against the estate.  
33           (5) To make, execute, and deliver all instruments, under seal or otherwise,  
34 as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers granted in this  
35 section.  
36           (6) To abandon or relinquish all rights in any property when, in the  
37 trustee's opinion, acting reasonably and in good faith, the property is  
38 valueless, or is so encumbered or is otherwise in such condition that it  
39 is of no benefit or value to the trust.  
40           (7) To sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of, or grant options with respect  
41 to, any personal property of the trust in the manner prescribed by G.S.  
42 36A-137 and G.S. 36A-138.  
43           (8) To sell, exchange, partition, or otherwise dispose of, or grant options  
44 with respect to, any real property of the trust in the manner prescribed

1 by G.S. 36A-139 and G.S. 36A-140, provided that if the terms of an  
2 express trust grant the trustee the power to sell, exchange, partition, or  
3 otherwise dispose of, or grant options with respect to, any real  
4 property, the powers contained in the express trust shall control, and  
5 the provisions of G.S. 36A-139 and G.S. 36A-140 shall not apply.

6 (9) To comply with environmental law:

7 a. To inspect property held by the trustee, including interests in  
8 sole proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations, and any  
9 assets owned by any such business enterprise, for the purpose of  
10 determining compliance with environmental law affecting such  
11 property and to respond to any actual or threatened violation of  
12 any environmental law affecting the property held by the  
13 trustee;

14 b. To take any action necessary, on behalf of the estate or trust, to  
15 prevent, abate, or otherwise remedy any actual or threatened  
16 violation of any environmental law affecting property held by  
17 the trustee, either before or after the initiation of an enforcement  
18 action by any governmental body;

19 c. To refuse to accept property in trust if the trustee determines  
20 that the property to be donated to the trust either is  
21 contaminated by a hazardous substance or is being used for an  
22 activity directly or indirectly involving a hazardous substance  
23 that could result in liability to the trust or otherwise impair the  
24 value of the assets held by the trust;

25 d. To settle or compromise at any time any and all claims against  
26 the trust that may be asserted by a governmental body or private  
27 party involving the alleged violation of any environmental law  
28 affecting the property held in trust;

29 e. To disclaim any power granted by a document, statute, or rule  
30 of law that, in the sole discretion of the trustee, may cause the  
31 trustee to incur personal liability under any environmental law;  
32 or

33 f. To decline to serve as a trustee if the trustee reasonably believes  
34 that there is or may be a conflict of interest between the trustee  
35 in his fiduciary capacity and the trustee in his individual  
36 capacity because of potential claims or liabilities that may be  
37 asserted against the trustee on behalf of the trust because of the  
38 type or condition of assets held by the trust.

39 For purposes of this subdivision, the term 'environmental law' means  
40 any federal, state, or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to  
41 protection of the environment or human health. For purposes of this  
42 subdivision, the term 'hazardous substance' means any substance  
43 defined as hazardous or toxic or otherwise regulated by environmental  
44 law. The trustee shall be entitled to charge the cost of any inspection,

1 review, abatement, response, cleanup, or remedial action authorized by  
2 this subdivision against the income or principal of the trust. A trustee  
3 shall not be personally liable to any beneficiary or other party for a  
4 decrease in value of assets in trust by reason of the trustee's  
5 compliance with any environmental law, specifically including  
6 reporting requirements under such law. Neither the acceptance by the  
7 trustee of property or a failure by the trustee to inspect property creates  
8 any inference as to whether or not there is or may be liability under  
9 any environmental law with respect to such property.

10 (10) To sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights, or to  
11 consent, directly or through a committee or other agent, to the  
12 reorganization, consolidation, merger, dissolution, or liquidation of a  
13 corporate or other business enterprise.

14 (11) To insure the trust's assets against damage or loss, at the expense of the  
15 trust.

16 (12) To pay taxes, assessments, and other expenses incident to the  
17 collection, care, administration, and protection of the trust property.

18 (13) To pay necessary expenses of administering the trust from the trust  
19 property.

20 (14) To employ persons, firms, and corporations, including agents, auditors,  
21 accountants, brokers, attorneys-at-law, attorneys-in-fact, investment  
22 advisors, appraisers, custodians, rental agents, realtors, and tax  
23 specialists to advise or assist the trustee in the performance of the  
24 trustee's administrative duties, and to charge the expense of such  
25 employment to the trust.

26 (15) To continue any business, venture, or farming operation in which the  
27 trust has an interest, when such continuation is reasonably necessary or  
28 desirable to preserve the value, including goodwill, of the trust's  
29 interest in such business.

30 (16) To incorporate, or participate in the incorporation of, any business or  
31 venture in which the trust may have an interest.

32 (17) To invest and reinvest trust property as the trustee deems advisable in  
33 accordance with the provisions of the trust or as provided by law.

34 (18) To lease any property of the trust for a term of not more than three  
35 years.

36 (19) To foreclose, as an incident to the collection of any bond, note, or  
37 other obligation, any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien securing  
38 such bond, note, or other obligation, and to bid on the property at the  
39 foreclosure sale, or to acquire the property from the mortgagor or  
40 obligor without foreclosure, and to retain the property so bid on or  
41 taken over without foreclosure.

42 (20) To borrow money for such periods of time and upon such terms and  
43 conditions as to rates, maturities, renewals, and security as the trustee  
44 deems advisable, including the power of a corporate trustee to borrow

1 from the trustee's own banking department, for the sole purpose of  
 2 paying debts, taxes, and other claims against the trust property as may  
 3 be required to secure such loan or loans, and to renew existing loans  
 4 either as to make or endorser.

5 (21) To allocate items of income or expense to either trust income or  
 6 principal, as permitted or provided by law.

7 (22) To make payments of money, or of property in lieu of money, to or for  
 8 a minor or incompetent in any one or more of the following ways:

9 a. To such minor or incompetent directly;

10 b. To any person or institution providing support, maintenance,  
 11 education, or medical, surgical, hospital, or other institutional  
 12 care of such minor or incompetent in direct payment for those  
 13 services;

14 c. To the legal or natural guardian of such minor or incompetent;

15 d. To any person, whether or not appointed guardian of the person  
 16 by any court, who shall in fact have the care and custody of the  
 17 person of such minor or incompetent;

18 e. To a custodian for such beneficiary under a uniform gifts or  
 19 transfers to minors act.

20 The fiduciary shall not be under any duty to see the application of the  
 21 payments so made, if the fiduciary exercised due care in the selection  
 22 of the person, including the minor or incompetent, to whom the  
 23 payments were made. The receipt by such person shall be full  
 24 acquittance to the fiduciary.

25 (23) To deposit, as a trustee, funds of the trust in a bank, including a bank  
 26 operated by the trustee upon compliance with the provisions of G.S.  
 27 36A-63.

28 **"§ 36A-137. Disposition of personal property without court order.**

29 Pursuant to the authority contained in G.S. 36A-136(7), the trustee has the power to  
 30 sell at either a public or private sale, or to exchange or otherwise dispose of, or grant  
 31 options with respect to, personal property of the trust without court order.

32 **"§ 36A-138. Disposition of personal property by court order.**

33 (a) A trustee may request the clerk of superior court to issue to him an order  
 34 to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, or grant options with respect to, personal  
 35 property of the trust.

36 (b) Sales of personal property shall be conducted as provided in Article 29A of  
 37 Chapter 1 of the General Statutes, entitled 'Judicial Sales.'

38 **"§ 36A-139. Disposition of real property without court order.**

39 Pursuant to the authority contained in G.S. 36A-136(8), the trustee has the power to  
 40 sell, exchange, partition, or otherwise dispose of, or grant options with respect to, real  
 41 property of the trust upon such terms as he may deem just and for the advantage of the  
 42 trust. The procedure shall be as provided in Article 29A of Chapter 1 of the General  
 43 Statutes, entitled 'Judicial Sales.' If the clerk of superior court is petitioned and provided  
 44 with satisfactory proof that the best interest of the estate will be served by private sale,

1 the clerk may authorize a private sale in accordance with the provisions of G.S.1-339.33  
2 through G.S.1-339.40.

3 **"§ 36A-140. Disposition of real property by court order.**

4 (a) A trustee may request the clerk of superior court to issue to him an order to  
5 sell, exchange, partition, or otherwise dispose of, or grant options with respect to, real  
6 property of the trust.

7 (b) Sales of real property shall be conducted as provided in Article 29A of  
8 Chapter 1 of the General Statutes, entitled 'Judicial Sales.'"

9 Sec. 2. G.S. 1-339.4 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

10 "(8) In a proceeding to sell property of a trust, the trustee."

11 Sec. 3. G.S. 1-339.10(c) reads as rewritten:

12 "(c) Whenever an executor or trustee of a testamentary trust is ordered to sell real  
13 property, the judge or clerk having jurisdiction shall require such ~~executor, executor or~~  
14 trustee of a testamentary trust, before receiving the proceeds of the sale, to furnish bond  
15 to cover such proceeds, unless the will provides otherwise, in which case the judge or  
16 clerk may require such bond."

17 Sec. 4. This act becomes effective on December 1, 1993, and applies to all  
18 trusts in existence on December 1, 1993 or created on or after December 1, 1993.