

58a-813. Duty to inform and report. (a) As provided in this section, a trustee shall keep the qualified beneficiaries reasonably informed about the administration of the trust and of the material facts necessary for them to protect their interests. Unless unreasonable under the circumstances, a trustee shall promptly respond to a qualified beneficiary's request for information related to the administration of the trust.

(b) Except as otherwise provided under the terms of the trust, a trustee shall:

(1) Upon request of a qualified beneficiary, promptly furnish to the qualified beneficiary a copy of the portions of the trust instrument relating to the interest of the qualified beneficiary, or a copy of the trust instrument if specifically so requested by the qualified beneficiary;

(2) within 60 days after accepting a trusteeship, notify the qualified beneficiaries of the acceptance and of the trustee's name, address, and telephone number;

(3) within 60 days after the date the trustee acquires knowledge of the creation of an irrevocable trust, or the date the trustee acquires knowledge that a formerly revocable trust has become irrevocable, whether by the death of the settlor or otherwise, notify the qualified beneficiaries of the trust's existence, of the identity of the settlor or settlors, of the right to request a copy of relevant portions of the trust instrument and of the right to a trustee's report as provided in subsection (c);

(4) notify the qualified beneficiaries in advance of any change in the method or rate of the trustee's compensation; and

(5) At least annually, send a trust report for the trust's most recent fiscal year to each qualified beneficiary who actually received a distribution during such fiscal year, except a beneficiary who received a specific bequest. The trustee shall also send a trust report to any additional qualified beneficiary who would have been eligible to receive a distribution during the fiscal year and who requests a copy of the trust report. The trust report shall include a list of the trust assets, and, if feasible, their market values; liabilities, receipts and disbursements; the source and amount of the trustee's compensation; and if requested, the trust's investment rate of return and whether the method for calculating the rate complies with standards established by the association of investment management and research (AIMR). Upon a vacancy in a trusteeship, unless a cotrustee remains in office, a trust report must be sent to the qualified beneficiaries by the former trustee. A personal representative, conservator, or guardian may send the qualified beneficiaries a trust report on behalf of a deceased or incapacitated trustee.

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

(d) The provisions of this section are inapplicable to qualified beneficiaries other than a surviving spouse so long as the surviving spouse is a qualified beneficiary of the trust, or holds any power of appointment over the entire trust estate, and where all other qualified beneficiaries are the issue of the surviving spouse.

(e) At the termination of a trust, the trustee shall send a trust report to each qualified beneficiary who is entitled to receive a distribution from the trust, except a beneficiary who received a specific bequest. Such trust report shall include the information required by subsection (b)(5), except information relating to receipts and disbursements need only be prepared for the period from the date of the event that caused the termination of the trust.

History: L. 2002, ch. 133, § 70; L. 2004, ch. 158, § 13; L. 2006, ch. 23, § 12; July 1.