GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2011

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SENATE BILL 407

Short Title:	Trusts and Estate Planning Changes.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senator Hartsell.	
Referred to:	Judiciary I.	

March 24, 2011

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2 AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS GOVERNING TRUSTS, ESTATE PLANNING, AND 3 TRUST COMPANIES.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 32-55 reads as rewritten:

"§ 32-55. Notice.

7 If the terms of the trust do not specify the trustee's compensation, the trustee may, in (a) 8 the trustee's discretion, give written notice to all qualified beneficiaries of each proposed 9 payment of compensation if the annual amount of compensation exceeds four-tenths of one percent (4/10 of 1%) of the principal value of the assets of the trust on the last day of the trust 10 11 accounting year. The notice shall contain a statement that the qualified beneficiaries have 20 12 days from when notice is given to file a proceeding for review of the reasonableness of the 13 compensation with the clerk of superior court in accordance with Article 2 of Chapter 36C of 14 the General Statutes.

15 (b) In lieu of giving written notice of each proposed payment of compensation under subsection (a) of this section, the trustee may give written notice to all qualified beneficiaries of 16 17 the amount of compensation to be paid to the trustee on a periodic basis or of the method of 18 computation of the compensation. The trustee shall not be required to give additional notice to 19 the qualified beneficiaries unless the amount to be paid to the trustee on a periodic basis or the 20 method of computation of the compensation changes.

21 If a qualified beneficiary is under a legal disability, notice shall be given to the (c)22 representative of the beneficiary. If a representative of a qualified beneficiary is not available 23 without court order, notice shall be deemed given under this section if there is at least (i) one 24 qualified beneficiary described in G.S. 36C-1-103(15) a. or b. who is not under a legal 25 disability or a representative of a qualified beneficiary so described; and (ii) one qualified 26 beneficiary described in G.S. 36C-1-103(15)c. who is not under a legal disability or a 27 representative of a qualified beneficiary so described.

The notice provided for in this section shall contain a statement that the qualified 28 (c1)29 beneficiaries or their representatives to whom the notice is given have 20 days from when notice is given to file a proceeding for review of the reasonableness of the compensation with 30 the clerk of superior court in accordance with Article 2 of Chapter 36C of the General Statutes. 31

- 32 The provisions of G.S. 36C-1-109 regarding notices to persons under Chapter 36C (d) 33 of the General Statutes shall apply for purposes of notices under this Article." 34
 - **SECTION 2.** G.S. 36C-5-505 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

35 Subject to Article 3A of Chapter 39 of the General Statutes, for purposes of this "(c) section, if the settlor is a beneficiary of the following trusts after the death of the settlor's 36



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spou	se, the prope	erty of the trusts shall, after the death of the settlor's sp	oouse, be deemed to have
-		by the settlor's spouse and not by the settlor:	
	<u>(1)</u>	An irrevocable intervivos marital trust that is treate	ed as a general power of
	<u> </u>	appointment trust described in section 2523(e) of the	
	<u>(2)</u>	An irrevocable intervivos marital trust that is treated	
	- <u></u> -	interest property under section 2523(f) of the Interna	
	<u>(3)</u>	An irrevocable intervivos trust of which the sett	
	<u> </u>	beneficiary during the lifetime of the settlor's spo	
		qualify for the federal gift tax marital deduction.	
	<u>(4)</u>	Another trust, to the extent that the property of the	other trust is attributable
	<u></u>	to property passing from a trust described in subdi	
		this subsection.	······································
F	For purposes	of this subsection, the settlor is a beneficiary whet	ther so named under the
		ment or through the exercise of a limited or general po	
<u>1111111</u>		TION 3. G.S. 36C-7-704 reads as rewritten:	
"\$ 36		'acancy in trusteeship; appointment of successor.	
		ancy in a trusteeship occurs if:	
((1)	A person designated as trustee rejects the trusteeship):
	(2)	A person designated as trustee cannot be identified of	
	(3)	A trustee resigns;	
	(4)	A trustee is disqualified or removed;	
	(5)	A trustee dies; or	
	(6)	A general guardian, guardian of the estate, or gu	ardian of the person is
	(-)	appointed for an individual serving as trustee.	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
ſ	b) If one	or more cotrustees remain in office, a vacancy in a	trusteeship need not be
`		in a trusteeship must be filled if the trust has no remain	-
		ancy in a trusteeship of a noncharitable trust that is r	
`		llowing order of priority:	1
	(1)	By a person designated in the terms of the trust or a	ppointed under the terms
		of the trust to act as successor trustee;	
	(2)	By a person appointed by unanimous agree	ment of the qualified
		beneficiaries; or	1
	(3)	By a person appointed by the court.	
(d) A vac	ancy in a trusteeship of a charitable trust that is requ	ired to be filled must be
		wing order of priority:	
	(1)	By a person designated in the terms of the trust or a	ppointed under the terms
		of the trust to act as successor trustee;	
	(2)	By a person selected by majority agreement of the	qualified beneficiaries, if
		the trust is a split-interest charitable trust;	1
	(2a)	By a person selected by majority agreement of the	charitable organizations
		expressly designated to receive distributions under the	
	(3)	By a person appointed by the court.	,
(e) Whetl	her or not a vacancy in a trusteeship exists or is require	red to be filled, the court
,		additional trustee or special fiduciary whenever	
•		essary for the administration of the trust.	
(f) A suc	cessor trustee shall succeed to all the rights, power	s, and privileges, and is
subje	ect to all the	e duties, liabilities, and responsibilities that were im	posed upon the original
•		contrary intent appears from the governing instrun	
		accessor trustee provides otherwise. A successor trust	
	-	ty of the former trustee."	
		TION 4. G.S. 36C-8-816 reads as rewritten:	

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		pecific powers of trustee.	
Witho	out limi	ting the authority conferred by G.S. 36C-8-815, a truste	e may:
			а а.
	(26)	On termination of the trust, exercise the all of	-
		exercisable by the trustee during the administration	
		without limitation, the trustee's investment powers, t	
		and the powers set forth in subdivision (22) of this s additional powers appropriate to wind up the admini	
		distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to i	
		distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to	ιι,
	SEC	FION 5. G.S. 28A-8-1(b) reads as rewritten:	
"(b)		ond shall be required of:	
(0)			
	(5)	A personal representative that is a national banking	association having its
	(-)	principal place of business in this State or a State t	-
		trust institution licensed under G.S. 53-159;	
	"		
	SEC	TION 6. G.S. 53-43 reads as rewritten:	
"§ 53-43.	Gener	al powers.	
In ad	dition to	the powers conferred by law upon private corporation	ns, banks shall have the
power:			
	••••		
	(6)	Maintain To maintain separate departments and dep	
		department to the credit of its trust department all uni	-
		of cash and secure, under rules and regulations	-
		Commission, all such deposits in the name of the tr	-
		in consolidated deposits or for separate fiduciary ac	
		and delivering to the trust department such securities	
		the investment of the sinking funds of the State of P	· 1
		market value to such deposited funds, or readily	
		bonds having not less than a recognized "A" rating equation two parts and the second state of the second s	-
		twenty-five per centum (125%) of such depo G.S. 53-163.1 for such deposits. Such securities sha	
		department as security for the full payment or a	•
		deposits, and shall be kept separate and apart from	1 0
		department. Until all of such deposits shall have be	
		trust department or to the individual fiduciary according	
		bank shall have any claim or right to such security. W	
		deposited by the trust department in the commercial	
		the deposit thereof shall not be deemed to constitute	-
		the general business of the bank and the bank in suc	
		liable for interest on such funds. To the extent an	nd in the amount such
		deposits may be insured by the Federal Deposit Insu	urance Corporation, the
		amount of security required for such deposits by	y this section may be
		reduced.	
		The Banking Commission shall have power to	
		regulations as it may deem necessary for the enforce	-
		of the preceding paragraph, and such authority sha	-
		conferred under the general authority heretofore	conferred upon said
		Commission as well as by this paragraph.	
	"		

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1	SECTION 7. Article 14 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:
2	"Article 14.
3	"Banks Trust Institutions Acting in a Fiduciary Capacity.
4	"Part 1. General Provisions.
5	" <u>§ 53-158.10. Definitions.</u>
6	For purposes of this Article, the following definitions apply:
7	(1) "Depository institution" has the same meaning as set forth in the Federal
8	Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. §§ 1811, et seq.
9	(2) "Hazardous condition" has the same meaning as set forth in
10	<u>G.S. 53-301(a)(23).</u>
11	(3) <u>"Trust institution" has the same meaning as set forth in G.S. 53-301(a)(52).</u>
12	"§ 53-159. Bank <u>Trust institution</u> may act as fiduciary.
13	Any bank trust institution licensed by the Commissioner of Banks, where such powers or
14	privileges are granted it in its charter, may be guardian, trustee, assignee, receiver, executor or
15	administrator or act in another fiduciary capacity in this State without giving any bond; and the

clerks of the superior courts, or other officers charged with the duty or clothed with the power
of making such appointments, are authorized to appoint such bank-trust institution to any such
office.

19"§ 53-159.1. Power of fiduciary or custodian to deposit securities in a clearing20corporation.

21 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any fiduciary holding securities in its fiduciary 22 capacity, any bank or trust company trust institution holding securities in a fiduciary capacity 23 or as a custodian or agent is authorized to deposit or arrange for the deposit of such securities in 24 a clearing corporation with a securities intermediary as defined in G.S. 25-8-102. When such 25 securities are so deposited, certificates representing securities of the same class of the same 26 issuer may be merged and held in bulk in the name of the nominee of such elearing corporation 27 securities intermediary with any other such securities deposited in such elearing corporation 28 securities intermediary by any person regardless of the ownership of such securities, and 29 certificates of small denomination may be merged into one or more certificates of larger 30 denomination. The records of such fiduciary and the records of such bank or trust company 31 trust institution acting as a fiduciary or as a custodian or managing agent shall at all times show 32 the name of the party for whose account the securities are so deposited. Title to such securities 33 may be transferred by bookkeeping entry on the books of such clearing corporation securities 34 intermediary without physical delivery of certificates representing such securities. A bank or 35 trust company trust institution so depositing securities pursuant to this section shall be subject 36 to such rules as, in the case of State-chartered institutions, the State Banking Commission and, 37 in the case of national banking associations, the Comptroller of the Currency other institutions, 38 their regulators may from time to time issue. A bank or trust company trust institution acting as 39 custodian or agent for a fiduciary shall, on demand by the fiduciary, certify in writing to the 40 fiduciary the securities so deposited by such bank or trust company trust institution in such elearing corporation securities intermediary for the account of such fiduciary. A fiduciary shall, 41 42 on demand by any party to a judicial proceeding for the settlement of such fiduciary's account 43 or on demand by the attorney for such party, certify in writing to such party the securities 44 deposited by such fiduciary in such elearing corporation securities intermediary for its account 45 as such fiduciary. This section shall apply to any fiduciary holding securities in its fiduciary 46 capacity, and to any bank or trust company trust institution holding securities as a fiduciary or as a custodian or managing agent acting on May 15, 1973, or who thereafter may act regardless 47 48 of the date of the agreement, instrument or court order by which it is appointed and regardless 49 of whether or not such fiduciary, custodian or agent owns capital stock of such clearing 50 corporation securities intermediary. The fiduciary shall personally be liable for any loss to the trust resulting from an act of such nominee in connection with such securities so deposited. 51

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1 "§ 53-160. License to do business. 2 Before any such bank or trust company trust institution is authorized to act in any fiduciary 3 capacity without bond, it must be licensed by the Commissioner of Banks of the State. For such 4 license the licensee, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses of the Commissioner of 5 Banks and the Commissioner's agents in supervising and examining the licensee, agents, shall 6 pay to the Commissioner of Banks an annual license fee not to exceed five hundred dollars

7 (\$500.00) as required by rule of the State Banking Commission. A national bank which has

been granted trust powers by the Comptroller of the Currency or his duly authorized agent shall
 be annually licensed as required in this section and shall be granted a certificate of solvency

10 which will meet the provisions of G.S. 53-162 without examination by the Commissioner of

11 Banks as required in G.S. 53-161.

12 "§ 53-161. Examination <u>in connection with license</u> as to solvency.

The Commissioner of Banks shall examine into the solvency of such bank, and shall, if he deem it necessary, may, at the expense of the bank, trust institution, make or cause to be made an examination at its home office of its assets and liabilities. Examinations of trust institutions other than banks shall be as provided in Article 24 of this Chapter. of any trust institution that applies for or is licensed by the Commissioner of Banks. The Commissioner of Banks may refuse to issue a license to a trust institution that it finds to be in a hazardous condition.

19 "§ 53-162. Certificate of solvency.

After any bank has been licensed by the Commissioner of Banks, a certificate issued by the Commissioner of Banks, showing the bank to be solvent to an amount not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), shall authorize such bank to act in a fiduciary capacity without bond. There shall be no charge for the seal of this certificate.

24 "§ 53-163. Clerk of superior court notified of license and revocation.

25 The Commissioner of Banks, upon granting license to any such bank or trust company, trust 26 institution, shall immediately notify the clerk of the superior court of each county in the State 27 that the bank or trust company trust institution has been licensed under this Article, and, 28 whenever the Commissioner of Banks is satisfied that any bank or trust companytrust 29 institution licensed by the Commissioner has become insolvent, or is in imminent danger of 30 insolvency, is in a hazardous condition, the Commissioner shall revoke the license granted to 31 that bank trust institution and notify the clerk of the superior court of each county in the State 32 of the revocation. After such notification, the right of any such bank or trust company to act in 33 a fiduciary capacity shall cease.

34 35

"§ 53-163.1. Funds held by a corporation exercising fiduciary powers <u>trust institution</u> awaiting investment or distribution.

(a) Funds held in a fiduciary capacity by a bank, trust company, savings and loan
association, or other corporation authorized to exercise the powers of a fiduciary, trust
institution awaiting investment or distribution shall not be held uninvested or undistributed any
longer than is reasonable for the proper management of the account. A corporation acting in a
fiduciary capacity trust institution has complied with this requirement if such funds awaiting
investment or distribution in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) are invested or distributed
within 30 days of receipt or accumulation thereof.

43 (b) Funds held in a fiduciary capacity by a bank, depository institution, awaiting investment or distribution may, unless prohibited by the instrument creating the fiduciary 44 45 relationship, be deposited in the commercial or savings or other department of the bank, 46 depository institution, provided that it shall first set aside under control of the trust department as collateral security, such securities as may be found the classes of securities listed in 47 48 G.S. 142-34 G.S. 159-30(c) as being eligible for the investment of the sinking funds of the 49 State of North Carolina of funds by local governments and public authorities equal in market value of such deposited funds, or readily marketable commercial bonds having not less than a 50

recognized "A" rating equal to one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of the funds so 1 2 deposited. 3 The securities so deposited or securities substituted therefor as collateral in the trust 4 department by the commercial or savings or other department (as well as the deposit of cash in 5 the commercial or savings or other department by the trust department) shall be held pursuant 6 to the provisions of G.S. 53-43(6). 7 If such funds are deposited in a bank depository institution insured under the provisions of 8 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Act, the above collateral security will be required 9 only for that portion of uninvested balances of each trust which are not fully insured under the 10 provisions of that corporation.act. Funds held in a fiduciary capacity by a corporate fiduciary trust institution awaiting 11 (c) 12 investment or distribution may, unless prohibited by the instrument creating the fiduciary 13 relationship, be invested in short-term, trust-quality investment vehicles, through the medium 14 of a collective investment fund or otherwise. In addition to any other compensation to which it may be entitled under 15 (d) G.S. 28A-23-3, 34-12, 35A-1269, statutes governing the compensation of personal 16 17 representatives, guardians, or other fiduciaries, or under any other authority, a corporation acting in a fiduciary capacitytrust institution shall be allowed to charge a fee for the temporary 18 19 investment of funds held awaiting investment or distribution, which fee may be calculated upon 20 the amount of such funds actually invested and upon the income produced thereby. The fee 21 authorized by this subsection shall not exceed twelve percent (12%) of the income produced by 22 such investment. A corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity trust institution has complied with 23 its duty to disclose fees and practices in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds 24 awaiting investment or distribution if the corporation's trust institution's periodic account 25 statements set forth the method of computing such fees. 26 "§ 53-163.2. Investments in securities by banks or trust companies. trust institutions. 27 Unless the governing instrument, court order, or a statute specifically directs otherwise, a 28 bank or trust company trust institution serving as trustee, guardian, agent, or in any other 29 fiduciary capacity may invest in any security authorized by this Chapter even if such fiduciary 30 or an affiliate thereof participates or has participated as a member of a syndicate underwriting 31 such security, if: 32 The fiduciary does not purchase the security from itself or its affiliate; and (1)33 The fiduciary does not purchase the security from another syndicate member (2)34 or an affiliate, pursuant to an implied or express agreement between the 35 fiduciary or its affiliate and a selling member or its affiliate, to purchase all 36 or part of each other's underwriting commitments. 37 "Part 2. Uniform Common Trust Fund Act. 38 "§ 53-163.5. Establishment of common trust funds. 39 Any bank or trust company trust institution duly authorized to act as a fiduciary in (a) 40 this State may establish and maintain one or more common trust funds for the collective investment of funds held in a fiduciary capacity by such bank or trust company trust institution 41 42 hereafter referred to as the "maintaining bank". institution." The maintaining bank institution 43 may include for the purposes of collective investment in such common trust fund or funds 44 established and maintained by it, funds held in a fiduciary capacity by any other bank or trust company trust institution duly authorized to act as a fiduciary, fiduciary with which it is 45 46 affiliated, wherever located, which other bank or trust company trust institution is hereinafter 47 referred to as the "participating bank". institution." 48 Provided, however, that the relationship between the maintaining bank and the participating 49 bank is (i) the maintaining bank owns, controls or is affiliated with the participating bank or (ii) 50 a bank holding company owns, controls or is affiliated with both the maintaining bank and the

51 participating bank.

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1 (b) For the purposes of this section, a bank or trust company maintaining institution 2 shall be considered to be owned, controlled or affiliated if twenty five percent (25%) or more 3 of any class of its voting stock is owned by a bank or bank holding company or if twenty-five 4 percent (25%) or more of any class of its voting stock is owned by one person or no more than 5 10 persons who are the same person or persons who own twenty-five percent (25%) or more of any class of the voting stock of the maintaining bank. with a participating institution if it 6 7 controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the participating institution, as 8 control is determined under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 or by rule, order, 9 or declaratory ruling of the Commissioner of Banks.

10 (c) Such common trust funds may include a fund composed solely of funds held under 11 an agency agreement in which the bank or trust company trust institution assumes investment 12 discretion and assumes fiduciary responsibility.

13 (d) Such bank or trust company trust institution may invest the funds held by it in any 14 fiduciary capacity in one or more common trust funds, provided that (i) such investment is not 15 prohibited by the instrument, judgment, decree or order creating such fiduciary relationship or 16 amendment thereof, and (ii) the bank trust institution has no interest in the assets of the 17 common trust fund other than as a fiduciary.

18 **"§ 53-163.6. Court accountings.**

Unless ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction the bank or trust company trust institution operating such common trust fund or funds shall not be required to render a court accounting with regard to such fund or funds; but it may, by application to the superior court, secure approval of such an accounting on such conditions as the court may establish. This section shall not affect the duties of the trustees of the participating trusts under the common trust fund to render accounts of their several trusts.

25 "§ 53-163.7. Supervision by State Banking Commission.

All common trust funds established under the provisions of this Part shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State Banking Commission.

28 "§ 53-163.8. Uniformity of interpretation.

This Part shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

31 "§ 53-163.9. Short title.

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- 32 This Part may be cited as the Uniform Common Trust Fund Act."
 - **SECTION 8.** G.S. 53-301(a) reads as rewritten:

34 "(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, or when the context clearly indicates
 35 that a different meaning is intended, the following definitions shall apply throughout this
 36 Article:

37 . . . 38 "Board of directors" means the governing body of a company. (6a) 39 . . . 40 "Director" means a member of the board of directors. <u>(15a)</u> 41 42 (45) "State trust company" means a corporation company organized under the 43 provisions of this Article and a trust company previously organized under 44 other provisions of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes to operate only as a 45 trust company and not as a commercial bank." 46 SECTION 9. G.S. 53-315 reads as rewritten: 47 "§ 53-315. Establishing an interstate trust office.

An out-of-state trust institution that obtains approval from the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart may establish and maintain a trust office in this State; provided that the Commissioner shall not grant that approval unless the home state of the

51 out-of-state trust institution permits a State trust institution to establish and maintain a trust

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office in that home state under restrictions not materially greater than those imposed by this
Article. State."
SECTION 10. G.S. 53-316 reads as rewritten:
"§ 53-316. Acquiring an interstate trust office.
An out-of-state trust institution that obtains approval from the Commissioner in accordance
with the provisions of this Subpart may acquire and maintain a trust office in this State;
provided that the Commissioner shall not grant that approval unless the home state of the
out of state trust institution permits a State trust institution to acquire and maintain a trust
office in that home state under restrictions not materially greater than those imposed by this
Article. State."
SECTION 11. G.S. 53-331(a) reads as rewritten:
"(a) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, one or more persons may organize and
charter a State trust company, which may be incorporated established in the manner described
in this Part and in no other way."
SECTION 12. G.S. 53-332 reads as rewritten:
"§ 53-332. Articles of incorporation of State trust company.
(a) The articles of incorporation of a State trust company shall be signed and
acknowledged by or on behalf of each organizer and shall contain:
(1) The information required to be set forth in G.S. 55-2-02(a) and, except for
telephone information, G.S. 53-311(c); and
(2) Any provision consistent with G.S. 55-2-02(b) and other applicable law that
the organizers elect to set forth in the articles of incorporation for the
regulation of the internal affairs of the State trust company.
(b) The Commissioner may allow a State trust company to be organized as a company
other than a corporation, and in such case, references in this Article to provisions of Chapter 55
of the General Statutes shall refer to analogous provisions of law governing the formation and
operation of that State trust company."
SECTION 13. G.S. 53-335(b) reads as rewritten:
"(b) If the Commissioner orders that the proposed State trust company may be formed,
the Commissioner shall issue a State trust company charter and a certification to the Secretary
of State permitting the incorporation establishment of the State trust company. The
Commissioner may make approval of any application conditional and shall include any
conditions in the order granting the charter."
SECTION 14. G.S. 53-352(a) reads as rewritten:
"(a) All corporate powers of a State trust company shall be exercised under the authority
of, and the business and affairs of a State trust company shall be managed under the direction
of, its a board of directors. Without the approval of the Commissioner, the board shall consist
of not less than five directors. The shareholders of a State trust company, at any shareholders'
meeting, may authorize not more than two additional directorships which may be left unfilled
and to be filled in the discretion of the directors of the State trust company during the interval
between shareholders' meetings. Except as specifically provided otherwise in this section, the
number, election, term, and classification of the directors of a State trust company shall be
governed by the provisions of Chapter 55 of the General Statutes."
SECTION 15. G.S. 53-363(b) reads as rewritten:
"(b) A private trust company engaging in trust business in this State shall comply with
all provisions of this Article applicable to a State trust company unless expressly exempted
from <u>a provision of this Article</u> by the Commissioner pursuant to this section or prior to the
enactment of this Article. However, notwithstanding G.S. 53-352(a), the holders of the equity
securities of a private trust company may by unanimous agreement limit the authority of its
board of directors; restrict, enlarge, or modify the rights or duties of particular directors; or
allocate to an individual or group other than the board of directors some or all of the duties of a

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board of directors. A private trust company shall notify the Commissioner of the adoption of 1 2 any agreement affecting the authority of the board of directors within 48 hours and shall 3 provide such information as the Commissioner requests about the agreement. To the extent that 4 an individual or group other than the board of directors is vested with the authority of the board 5 of directors under this section, that individual or group shall be deemed to be acting as the 6 board of directors in the exercise of that authority for all purposes of this Chapter." 7 **SECTION 16.** G.S. 53-363(c) reads as rewritten: 8 "(c) A private trust company or proposed private trust company may request in writing 9 that it be exempted from specified provisions of G.S. 53-333(b), 53-337(a), 53-339, 53-340, 53-341, 53-342, 53-345, 53-346, and 53-394(b). The Commissioner may grant the exemption 10 11 request in whole or in part. The Commissioner also may issue rules, orders, or declaratory 12 rulings granting exemptions to all private trust companies, or to private trust companies that 13 meet specified conditions."

SECTION 17. This act becomes effective October 1, 2011, and applies to all trusts
 created before, on, or after that date.