

CHAPTER 46

Fiduciaries and Trusts

ARTICLE 1

Fiduciary Obligations and Investments

46-1-1. [Definitions.]

A. In this act [46-1-1 to 46-1-11 NMSA 1978] unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

"bank" includes any person or association of persons, whether incorporated or not, carrying on the business of banking;

"fiduciary" includes a trustee under any trust, expressed, implied, resulting or constructive, executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, curator, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee for the benefit of creditors, partner, agent, officer of a corporation, public or private, public officer or any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity for any person, trust or estate;

"person" includes a corporation, partnership or other association, or two or more persons having a joint or common interest;

"principal" includes any person to whom a fiduciary as such owes an obligation.

B. A thing is done "in good faith" within the meaning of this act, when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 1; C.S. 1929, § 51-101; 1941 Comp., § 36-101; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For cost of bond being an allowed fiduciary expense, see 46-6-2 NMSA 1978.

For the release of a surety on a bond, see 46-6-3 NMSA 1978.

For Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers, see Chapter 46, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

For disposition of unclaimed property, see Chapter 7, Article 8A NMSA 1978.

For the penalties for embezzlement, see 30-16-8 NMSA 1978.

For Uniform Prudent Investor Act, see 45-7-601 NMSA 1978 et seq.

For the Real Estate Trust Act, see 47-2-1 to 47-2-6 NMSA 1978.

For a state bank acting as a fiduciary, see 58-1-17 to 58-1-19 NMSA 1978.

Uniform Fiduciaries Act. — Laws 1923, ch. 26, §§ 1 to 12, the effective provisions of which are compiled as 46-1-1 to 46-1-11 NMSA 1978, constitute the Uniform Fiduciaries Act.

Purpose of Uniform Fiduciary Act was to facilitate banking transactions by relieving a depository, acting honestly, of the duty of inquiry as to the right of its depositors, even though fiduciaries, to check out their accounts. *Transport Trucking Co. v. First Nat'l Bank*, 61 N.M. 320, 300 P.2d 476 (1956).

Bank may sue faithless fiduciary's principal for payment of instrument. — While this section, 46-1-5 and 46-1-8 NMSA 1978, contain phraseology indicating exculpation of a bank when it is sought to be charged by a fiduciary's principals, these sections, nevertheless, create a statutory right in a bank acting in good faith to bring action against a faithless fiduciary's principal to enforce payment of an instrument dishonored by the principal. *Roswell State Bank v. Lawrence Walker Cotton Co.*, 56 N.M. 107, 240 P.2d 1143 (1952).

Absence of any bad faith on part of bank. — Where principal conducted business with presumed knowledge of existence of fiduciaries act and placed blanks in agent's hands which, when executed, are negotiable, and agent deposited in bank a bill of exchange against the principal payable to himself as seller and, before bill had cleared, agent was permitted to withdraw the deposit pursuant to instruction from drawee bank to pay bill, principal was liable for principal amount of the bill of exchange, in absence of any bad faith on part of the bank in paying the bill. *Roswell State Bank v. Lawrence Walker Cotton Co.*, 56 N.M. 107, 240 P.2d 1143 (1952).

Law reviews. — For comment, "Banks and Banking - Liability of Bank to Payee for Cashing Check With Unauthorized Endorsement - Effect of Signature Cards," see 7 *Nat. Resources J.* 106 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Construction and application of Uniform Fiduciaries Act, affecting rights and obligations arising from payment of personal obligations from trust funds, 114 A.L.R. 1088.

Rights, powers and duties in respect of sale or transfer of corporate stock in which one holds a legal life estate, 126 A.L.R. 1302.

Liability of trustee for payments or conveyances under a trust subsequently held to be invalid, 77 A.L.R.4th 1177.

36A C.J.S. Fiduciary § 381.

46-1-2. [Payment or transfer to fiduciary.]

A person who in good faith pays or transfers to a fiduciary any money or other property which the fiduciary as such is authorized to receive, is not responsible for the proper application thereof by the fiduciary; and any right or title acquired from the fiduciary in consideration of such payment or transfer is not invalid in consequence of a misapplication by the fiduciary.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 2; C.S. 1929, § 51-102; 1941 Comp., § 36-102; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-2.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For trusts being subject to income taxes, see 7-2-7 NMSA 1978.

Attorney owes duty to statutory beneficiaries. — An attorney handling a wrongful death case owes to the statutory beneficiaries of that action a duty of reasonable care to protect their interests in receiving any proceeds obtained. *Leyba v. Whitley*, 120 N.M. 768, 907 P.2d 172 (1995).

Law reviews. — For survey, "Article VII of the New Probate Code: In Pursuit of Uniform Trust Administration," see 6 N.M. L. Rev. 213 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Liability of fiduciary for loss on investment as affected by fact that it was taken in his own name without indication of fiduciary capacity, 106 A.L.R. 271, 150 A.L.R. 805.

Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

70 C.J.S. Payment § 6.

46-1-3. [Negotiable instrument transferred by fiduciary.]

If any negotiable instrument payable or indorsed to a fiduciary as such is indorsed by the fiduciary, or if any negotiable instrument payable or indorsed to his principal is indorsed by a fiduciary empowered to indorse such instrument on behalf of his principal, the indorsee is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in indorsing or delivering the instrument, and is not chargeable with notice that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary unless he takes the instrument with actual knowledge of such breach or with knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounts to bad faith. If, however, such instrument is transferred by the fiduciary in payment of or as security for a personal debt of the fiduciary to the actual knowledge of the creditor, or is transferred in

any transaction known by the transferee to be for the personal benefit of the fiduciary, the creditor or other transferee is liable to the principal if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in transferring the instrument.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 4; C.S. 1929, § 51-104; 1941 Comp., § 36-104; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-4.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For negotiable instruments generally, see Chapter 55, Article 3 NMSA 1978.

Endorsee has no obligation to inquire respecting breach of duty. — The obvious intent of the legislature in enacting this section was to relieve the endorsee of the obligation to inquire respecting a breach of duty by a fiduciary endorser, where such fiduciary had authority to transfer the instrument by his endorsement or signature. *Cooper v. Bank of N.M.*, 77 N.M. 398, 423 P.2d 431 (1966).

Bank has obligation to inquire. — This section did not operate to relieve bank of its obligation to inquire whether fiduciary endorser breached his duty to his principal, where fiduciary was not authorized or empowered to transfer checks by his endorsement alone. *Cooper v. Bank of N.M.*, 77 N.M. 398, 423 P.2d 431 (1966).

Meaning of words construed with reference to legislative intention. — The words "empowered" and "endorse" in the statute must be construed with reference to the intention or purpose of the legislation to be derived from the whole statute. *Cooper v. Bank of N.M.*, 77 N.M. 398, 423 P.2d 431 (1966).

Meaning of "endorse" and "empowered". — "Endorse," as used in the statute, means to transfer a negotiable instrument by signing one's name on the back thereof. The word "empowered" means authorized. *Cooper v. Bank of N.M.*, 77 N.M. 398, 423 P.2d 431 (1966).

Law reviews. — For comment, "Banks and Banking - Liability of Bank to Payee for Cashing Check With Unauthorized Endorsement - Effect of Signature Cards," see 7 *Nat. Resources J.* 106 (1967).

For survey, "Article VII of the New Probate Code: In Pursuit of Uniform Trust Administration," see 6 *N.M. L. Rev.* 213 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 *A.L.R.4th* 1196.

46-1-4. [Bill of exchange drawn by fiduciary; payee's liability to principal.]

If a check or other bill of exchange is drawn by a fiduciary as such, or in the name of his principal by a fiduciary empowered to draw such instrument in the name of his principal, the payee is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the instrument, and is not chargeable with notice that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary unless he takes the instrument with actual knowledge of such breach or with knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounts to bad faith.

If, however, such instrument is payable to a personal creditor of the fiduciary and delivered to the creditor in payment of or as security for a personal debt of the fiduciary to the actual knowledge of the creditor, or is drawn and delivered in any transaction known by the payee to be for the personal benefit of the fiduciary, the creditor or other payee is liable to the principal if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the instrument.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 5; C.S. 1929, § 51-105; 1941 Comp., § 36-105; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-5.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-5. [Transfer of bill of exchange drawn by fiduciary who holds it as payee or transferee.]

If a check or other bill of exchange is drawn by a fiduciary as such or in the name of his principal by a fiduciary empowered to draw such instrument in the name of his principal, payable to the fiduciary personally, or payable to a third person and by him transferred to the fiduciary, and is thereafter transferred by the fiduciary, whether in payment of a personal debt of the fiduciary or otherwise, the transferee is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in transferring the instrument, and is not chargeable with notice that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary unless he takes the instrument with actual knowledge of such breach or with knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounts to bad faith.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 6; C.S. 1929, § 51-106; 1941 Comp., § 36-106; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-6.

ANNOTATIONS

Bank may sue faithless fiduciary's principal for payment of instrument. — While this section, 46-1-1 and 46-1-8 NMSA 1978 contain phraseology indicating exculpation of a bank when it is sought to be charged by a fiduciary's principals, these sections, nevertheless, create a statutory right in bank acting in good faith to bring action against

a faithless fiduciary's principal to enforce payment of an instrument dishonored by the principal. *Roswell State Bank v. Lawrence Walker Cotton Co.*, 56 N.M. 107, 240 P.2d 1143 (1952).

Absence of any bad faith on part of bank. — Where principal conducted business with presumed knowledge of existence of fiduciary's act and placed blanks in agent's hands which, when executed, are negotiable, and agent deposited in bank a bill of exchange against a principal payable to himself as seller and before bill had cleared agent was permitted to withdraw the deposit pursuant to instruction from drawee bank to pay bill, principal was liable for principal amount of the bill of exchange in absence of any bad faith on part of the bank in paying the bill. *Roswell State Bank v. Lawrence Walker Cotton Co.*, 56 N.M. 107, 240 P.2d 1143 (1952).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-6. [Bank account in name of fiduciary; check drawn by fiduciary; bank's liability to principal.]

If a deposit is made in a bank to the credit of a fiduciary as such, the bank is authorized to pay the amount of the deposit or any part thereof upon the check of the fiduciary, signed with the name in which such deposit is entered, without being liable to the principal, unless the bank pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in drawing the check or with knowledge of such facts that its action in paying the check amounts to bad faith. If, however, such a check is payable to the drawee bank and is delivered to it in payment of or as security for a personal debt of the fiduciary to it, the bank is liable to the principal if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the check.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 7; C.S. 1929, § 51-107; 1941 Comp., § 36-107; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-7.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For deposit of moneys by fiduciary and surety with bank deposit to be controlled by surety, see 46-6-8 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. — For survey, "Article VII of the New Probate Code: In Pursuit of Uniform Trust Administration," see 6 N.M. L. Rev. 213 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-7. [Bank account in name of principal; check drawn by fiduciary; bank's liability to principal.]

If a check is drawn upon the account of his principal in a bank by a fiduciary who is empowered to draw checks upon his principal's account, the bank is authorized to pay such check without being liable to the principal, unless the bank pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in drawing such check, or with knowledge of such facts that its action in paying the check amounts to bad faith.

If, however, such a check is payable to the drawee bank and is delivered to it in payment of or as security for a personal debt of the fiduciary to it, the bank is liable to the principal if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the check.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 8; C.S. 1929, § 51-108; 1941 Comp., § 36-108; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-8.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-8. [Check deposited in fiduciary's personal account; bank's liability to principal.]

If a fiduciary makes a deposit in a bank to his personal credit of checks drawn by him upon an account in his own name as fiduciary, or of checks payable to him as fiduciary, or of checks drawn by him upon an account in the name of his principal if he is empowered to draw checks thereon, or of checks payable to his principal and indorsed by him, if he is empowered to indorse such checks, or if he otherwise makes a deposit of funds held by him as fiduciary, the bank receiving such deposit is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing thereby a breach of his obligation as fiduciary; and the bank is authorized to pay the amount of the deposit or any part thereof upon the personal check of the fiduciary without being liable to the principal, unless the bank receives the deposit or pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his obligation as fiduciary in making such deposit or in drawing such check, or with knowledge of such facts, that its action in receiving [receiving] the deposit or paying the check amounts to bad faith.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 9; C.S. 1929, § 51-109; 1941 Comp., § 36-109; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-9.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material in this section was inserted by the compiler; it was not enacted by the legislature and is not a part of the law.

Purpose of Uniform Fiduciary Act was to facilitate banking transactions by relieving a depository, acting honestly, of the duty of inquiry as to the right of its depositors, even though fiduciaries, to check out their accounts. *Transport Trucking Co. v. First Nat'l Bank*, 61 N.M. 320, 300 P.2d 476 (1956).

Bank may sue faithless fiduciary's principal for payment of instrument. — While this section, 46-1-1 and 46-1-5 NMSA 1978 contain phraseology indicating exculpation of a bank when it is sought to be charged by a fiduciary's principals, these sections, nevertheless, create a statutory right in a bank acting in good faith to bring action against a faithless fiduciary's principal to enforce payment of an instrument dishonored by the principal. *Roswell State Bank v. Lawrence Walker Cotton Co.*, 56 N.M. 107, 240 P.2d 1143 (1952).

Absence of any bad faith on part of bank. — Where principal conducted business with presumed knowledge of existence of fiduciaries act and placed blanks in agent's hands which, when executed, are negotiable, and agent deposited in bank a bill of exchange against the principal payable to himself as seller and before bill had cleared, agent was permitted to withdraw the deposit pursuant to instruction from drawee bank to pay bill, principal was liable for principal amount of the bill of exchange, in absence of any bad faith on part of the bank in paying the bill. *Roswell State Bank v. Lawrence Walker Cotton Co.*, 56 N.M. 107, 240 P.2d 1143 (1952).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Bank deposit: responsibility of fiduciary for loss of funds deposited in bank in his own name or other form not indicating fiduciary character, 43 A.L.R. 600.

Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-9. [Joint trustees; check drawn by one.]

When a deposit is made in a bank in the name of two or more persons as trustees and a check is drawn upon the trust account by any trustee or trustees authorized by the other trustee or trustees to draw checks upon the trust account, neither the payee nor other holder nor the bank is bound to inquire whether it is a breach of trust to authorize such trustee or trustees to draw checks upon the trust account, and is not liable unless the circumstances be such that the action of the payee or other holder or the bank amounts to bad faith.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 10; C.S. 1929, § 51-110; 1941 Comp., § 36-110; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-10.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-10. [Prior transactions not affected.]

The provisions of this act [46-1-1 to 46-1-11 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to transactions taking place prior to the time when it takes effect.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 11; C.S. 1929, § 51-111; 1941 Comp., § 36-111; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-11.

46-1-11. [Law governing transactions not in this act.]

In any case not provided for in this act [46-1-1 to 46-1-11 NMSA 1978] the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant and those rules of law and equity relating to trusts, agency, negotiable instruments and banking, shall continue to apply.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 26, § 12; C.S. 1929, § 51-112; 1941 Comp., § 36-112; 1953 Comp., § 33-1-12.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-1-12. Power of fiduciary or custodian to deposit securities in a central depository.

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any fiduciary holding securities in its fiduciary capacity, and any bank or trust company holding securities as a custodian or managing agent, is authorized to deposit or arrange for the deposit of the securities in a clearing corporation as defined in Subsection C[(a)(5)] of Section 55-8-102 NMSA 1978. When securities are so deposited, certificates representing securities of the same class of the same issuer may be merged and held in bulk in the name of the nominee of the clearing corporation with any other such securities deposited in the clearing corporation by any person, regardless of the ownership of the securities, and certificates of small denomination may be merged into one or more certificates of larger denomination. The records of the fiduciary and the records of the bank or trust company acting as custodian or as managing agent shall at all times show the name of the party for whose account the securities are deposited. Title to the securities may be transferred by bookkeeping entry on the books of the clearing corporation without physical delivery of certificates representing the securities. A bank or trust company depositing securities pursuant to this section shall be subject to such rules and regulations as, in the case of state chartered institutions, the commissioner of banking [director of the financial institutions division] and, in the case of national banking associations, the comptroller of

the currency may from time to time issue. A fiduciary shall, on demand by any party for a judicial proceeding for the settlement of the fiduciary's account, or on demand by the attorney for the party, certify in writing to the party the securities deposited by the fiduciary in the clearing corporation for its account as the fiduciary.

B. This section shall apply to any fiduciary holding securities in its fiduciary capacity, and to any bank or trust company holding securities as a custodian or managing agent, acting on the effective date of this section or which thereafter may act regardless of the date of the agreement, instrument or court order by which it is appointed and regardless of whether or not the fiduciary, custodian or managing agent owns capital stock of the clearing corporation.

C. As used in this section, "fiduciary" includes a trustee under any trust, expressed, implied, resulting or constructive, executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, curator, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee for the benefit of creditors, partner, agent, officer of a corporation, public or private, public officer or any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity for any person, trust or estate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-1-36, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 76, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material in Subsection A was inserted by the compiler. Following the 1996 revision of Article 8 of the U.C.C., "clearing corporation" is now defined in 55-8-102(a)(5) NMSA 1978. Laws 1977, ch. 245, § 120, amending 58-1-32 NMSA 1978, provides that "upon the effective date of the Commerce and Industry Department Act, the title of commissioner of banking shall be changed to the 'director of the financial institutions division.' " Laws 1977, ch. 245, § 239 makes the act effective on March 31, 1978. The bracketed material was not enacted by the legislature, and it is not a part of the law.

46-1-13. Establishment of common trust funds; inclusion of affiliates.

Any bank or trust company qualified to act as fiduciary in this state may establish common trust funds for the purpose of furnishing investments to itself and its affiliated bank or trust company as fiduciary or to itself and its affiliated bank or trust company and others as co-fiduciaries and may, as fiduciary or co-fiduciary, invest funds which it lawfully holds for investment in interests in the common trust funds, if such investment is not prohibited by the instrument, judgment, decree or order creating the fiduciary relationship and if, in the case of co-fiduciaries, the bank or trust company procures the consent of its co-fiduciaries to the investment.

As used in this section, "affiliated" means two or more banks or trust companies in which eighty percent or more of the voting shares of each bank or trust company,

excluding shares owned by the United States or by any company wholly owned by the United States, are directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a holding company.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-1-21, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 66, § 1; 1984, ch. 63, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Authority of common trustee to transfer securities from one trust to another by purchase and sale, 129 A.L.R. 150.

Construction of Uniform Common Trust Fund Act, 64 A.L.R.2d 268.

90 C.J.S. Trusts § 329.

46-1-14. Court accountings.

When an accounting of a common trust fund is presented to a court for approval, the court shall assign a time and place for hearing and order notice thereof by: (1) publication once a week for three weeks the first publication to be not less than twenty days prior to the date of the hearing, of a notice in a newspaper having a circulation in the county in which the bank or trust company or branch thereof operating the common trust fund is located; and (2) mailing not less than fourteen days prior to the date of the hearing a copy of the notice to all beneficiaries of the trusts participating in the common trust fund whose names are known to the bank or trust company from the records kept by it in the regular course of business in the administration of said trusts, directed to them at the addresses shown by such records; and (3) such further notice if any as the court may order.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-1-22, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 66, § 2.

46-1-15. Uniformity of interpretation.

This act [46-1-13 to 46-1-16 NMSA 1978] shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-1-23, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 66, § 3.

46-1-16. Short title.

This act [46-1-13 to 46-1-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the Uniform Common Trust Fund Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-1-24, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 66, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

Severability clauses. — Laws 1955, ch. 66, § 5, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 76 Am. Jur. 2d Trusts §§ 512 to 514.

Uniform Common Trust Fund Act, 64 A.L.R.2d 268.

ARTICLE 2

Trusts

(Repealed by Laws 2003, ch. 122, § 11-1105.)

46-2-1 to 46-2-19. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. — Laws 2003, ch. 122, § 11-1105 repeals 46-2-1 to 46-2-19 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1951, ch. 193, §§ 1 to 3, 5, 7 to 11, 15 to 22 and Laws 1995, ch. 190, §§ 2 and 3, and as amended by Laws 1965, ch. 27, § 1, Laws 1995, ch. 190, §§ 1, 4 and 5, the Uniform Trusts Act, effective July 1, 2003. For provisions of former sections, see 2001 Replacement Pamphlet. For present similar provisions, see Chapter 46A.

ARTICLE 2A

Fiduciary Investments

46-2A-1. Fiduciary investments; certain securities.

A bank or trust company that is acting as a fiduciary or agent may, in its discretion or at the direction of another person who is authorized to direct the investment of money held by the bank or trust company, invest in the securities of an open-end or closed-end management investment company or investment trust that is registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The bank or trust company, or any affiliate thereof, may provide services to the investment trust or investment company, including acting as an investment advisor, manager, sponsor, distributor, custodian, transfer agent or registrar, and may receive reasonable compensation for the services; provided that with respect to any funds invested, the bank or trust company or its affiliate shall disclose to the persons to whom statements of the account are rendered the rate, formula or other method by which the compensation paid is determined.

History: Laws 1993, ch. 51, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For Uniform Prudent Investor Act, see 45-7-601 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Investment Company Act of 1940. — The federal Investment Company Act of 1940 is codified at 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1 et seq.

ARTICLE 3

Principal and Income

(Repealed by Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 104.)

46-3-1 to 46-3-15. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 604 repeals 46-3-1 to 46-3-15 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 239, §§ 1 to 15, relating to principal and income of fiduciaries and trusts, effective July 1, 2001. For provisions of former sections, see 1997 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see Chapter 46, Article 3A NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 3A

Uniform Principal and Income

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS AND FIDUCIARY DUTIES

46-3A-101. Short title.

This act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Uniform Principal and Income Act".

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 101.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Law reviews. — For article, "Intestate Succession and Wills Law: The New Probate Code," see 6 N.M. L. Rev. 25 (1975).

For survey, "Article VII of the New Probate Code: In Pursuit of Uniform Trust Administration," see 6 N.M. L. Rev. 213 (1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Constitutionality of retrospective application of Uniform Principal and Income Act or other statutes relating to ascertainment of principal and income and apportionment of receipts and expenses among life tenants and remaindermen, 69 A.L.R.2d 1137.

90 C.J.S. Trusts § 355.

46-3A-102. Definitions.

As used in the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978]:

(1) "accounting period" means a calendar year unless another twelve-month period is selected by a fiduciary. The term includes a portion of a calendar year or other twelve-month period that begins when an income interest begins or ends when an income interest ends;

(2) "beneficiary" includes, in the case of a decedent's estate, an heir and devisee and, in the case of a trust, an income beneficiary and a remainder beneficiary;

(3) "fiduciary" means a personal representative or a trustee. The term includes an executor, administrator, successor personal representative, special administrator and a person performing substantially the same function;

(4) "income" means money or property that a fiduciary receives as current return from a principal asset. The term includes a portion of receipts from a sale, exchange or liquidation of a principal asset, to the extent provided in Article 4 [46-3A-401 to 46-3A-415 NMSA 1978];

(5) "income beneficiary" means a person to whom net income of a trust is or may be payable;

(6) "income interest" means the right of an income beneficiary to receive all or part of net income, whether the terms of the trust require it to be distributed or authorize it to be distributed in the trustee's discretion;

(7) "mandatory income interest" means the right of an income beneficiary to receive net income that the terms of the trust require the fiduciary to distribute;

(8) "net income" means the total receipts allocated to income during an accounting period minus the disbursements made from income during the period, plus or minus transfers under the Uniform Principal and Income Act to or from income during the period;

(9) "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government; governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or commercial entity;

(10) "principal" means property held in trust for distribution to a remainder beneficiary when the trust terminates;

(11) "remainder beneficiary" means a person entitled to receive principal when an income interest ends;

(12) "terms of a trust" means the manifestation of the intent of a settlor or decedent with respect to the trust, expressed in a manner that admits of its proof in a judicial proceeding, whether by written or spoken words or by conduct; and

(13) "trustee" includes an original, additional or successor trustee, whether or not appointed or confirmed by a court.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 102.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-103. Fiduciary duties; general principles.

(a) In allocating receipts and disbursements to or between principal and income, and with respect to any matter within the scope of Articles 2 and 3, a fiduciary:

(1) shall administer a trust or estate in accordance with the terms of the trust or the will, even if there is a different provision in the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978];

(2) may administer a trust or estate by the exercise of a discretionary power of administration given to the fiduciary by the terms of the trust or the will, even if the exercise of the power produces a result different from a result required or permitted by the Uniform Principal and Income Act;

(3) shall administer a trust or estate in accordance with the Uniform Principal and Income Act if the terms of the trust or the will do not contain a different provision or do not give the fiduciary a discretionary power of administration; and

(4) shall add a receipt or charge a disbursement to principal to the extent that the terms of the trust and the Uniform Principal and Income Act do not provide a rule for allocating the receipt or disbursement to or between principal and income.

(b) In exercising the power to adjust under Section 104(a) [46-3A-104 NMSA 1978] or a discretionary power of administration regarding a matter within the scope of the Uniform Principal and Income Act, whether granted by the terms of a trust, a will, or the Uniform Principal and Income Act, a fiduciary shall administer a trust or estate impartially, based on what is fair and reasonable to all of the beneficiaries, except to the extent that the terms of the trust or the will clearly manifest an intention that the fiduciary shall or may favor one or more of the beneficiaries. A determination in accordance with the Uniform Principal and Income Act is presumed to be fair and reasonable to all of the beneficiaries.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 103.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Duty to produce income. — It is the usual duty of trustees to cause a trust to produce income for the benefit of the trust. *Loco Credit Union v. Reed*, 85 N.M. 729, 516 P.2d 1112 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Construction of specific provision of will or trust instrument giving executor or trustee power to determine what is income or what is principal, 27 A.L.R.2d 1323.

Propriety of considering beneficiary's other means under trust provision authorizing invasion of principal for beneficiary's support, 41 A.L.R.3d 255.

Validity, construction, and effect of provisions of charitable trust providing for accumulation of income, 6 A.L.R.4th 903.

Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

46-3A-104. Trustee's power to adjust.

(a) A trustee may adjust between principal and income to the extent the trustee considers necessary if the trustee invests and manages trust assets as a prudent investor, the terms of the trust describe the amount that may or must be distributed to a beneficiary by referring to the trust's income, and the trustee determines, after applying the rules in Section 103(a) [46-3A-103 NMSA 1978], that the trustee is unable to comply with Section 103(b) [46-3A-103 NMSA 1978].

(b) In deciding whether and to what extent to exercise the power conferred by Subsection (a), a trustee shall consider all factors relevant to the trust and its beneficiaries, including the following factors to the extent they are relevant:

- (1) the nature, purpose and expected duration of the trust;
- (2) the intent of the settlor;
- (3) the identity and circumstances of the beneficiaries;
- (4) the needs for liquidity, regularity of income, and preservation and appreciation of capital;
- (5) the assets held in the trust; the extent to which they consist of financial assets, interests in closely held enterprises, tangible and intangible personal property or real property; the extent to which an asset is used by a beneficiary; and whether an asset was purchased by the trustee or received from the settlor;
- (6) the net amount allocated to income under the other sections of the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] and the increase or decrease in the value of the principal assets, which the trustee may estimate as to assets for which market values are not readily available;
- (7) whether and to what extent the terms of the trust give the trustee the power to invade principal or accumulate income or prohibit the trustee from invading principal or accumulating income, and the extent to which the trustee has exercised a power from time to time to invade principal or accumulate income;
- (8) the actual and anticipated effect of economic conditions on principal and income and effects of inflation and deflation; and
- (9) the anticipated tax consequences of an adjustment.

(c) A trustee may not make an adjustment:

- (1) that diminishes the income interest in a trust that requires all of the income to be paid at least annually to a surviving spouse and for which an estate tax or gift tax marital deduction would be allowed, in whole or in part, if the trustee did not have the power to make the adjustment;
- (2) that reduces the actuarial value of the income interest in a trust to which a person transfers property with the intent to qualify for a gift tax exclusion;
- (3) that changes the amount payable to a beneficiary as a fixed annuity or a fixed fraction of the value of the trust assets;
- (4) from any amount that is permanently set aside for charitable purposes under a will or the terms of a trust unless both income and principal are so set aside;

(5) if possessing or exercising the power to make an adjustment causes an individual to be treated as the owner of all or part of the trust for income tax purposes, and the individual would not be treated as the owner if the trustee did not possess the power to make an adjustment;

(6) if possessing or exercising the power to make an adjustment causes all or part of the trust assets to be included for estate tax purposes in the estate of an individual who has the power to remove a trustee or appoint a trustee, or both, and the assets would not be included in the estate of the individual if the trustee did not possess the power to make an adjustment;

(7) if the trustee is a beneficiary of the trust; or

(8) if the trustee is not a beneficiary, but the adjustment would benefit the trustee directly or indirectly.

(d) If Subsection (c)(5), (6), (7), or (8) applies to a trustee and there is more than one trustee, a cotrustee to whom the provision does not apply may make the adjustment unless the exercise of the power by the remaining trustee or trustees is not permitted by the terms of the trust.

(e) A trustee may release the entire power conferred by Subsection (a) or may release only the power to adjust from income to principal or the power to adjust from principal to income if the trustee is uncertain about whether possessing or exercising the power will cause a result described in Subsection (c)(1) through (6) or (c)(8) or if the trustee determines that possessing or exercising the power will or may deprive the trust of a tax benefit or impose a tax burden not described in Subsection (c). The release may be permanent or for a specified period, including a period measured by the life of an individual.

(f) Terms of a trust that limit the power of a trustee to make an adjustment between principal and income do not affect the application of this section unless it is clear from the terms of the trust that the terms are intended to deny the trustee the power of adjustment conferred by Subsection (a).

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 104.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Duty to produce income. — It is the usual duty of trustees to cause a trust to produce income for the benefit of the trust. *Loco Credit Union v. Reed*, 85 N.M. 729, 516 P.2d 1112 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Construction of specific provision of will or trust instrument giving executor or trustee power to determine what is income or what is principal, 27 A.L.R.2d 1323.

Allocation between income and principal of capital gains dividends or mutual fund or investment trust or corporation, 98 A.L.R.2d 511.

Propriety of considering beneficiary's other means under trust provision authorizing invasion of principal for beneficiary's support, 41 A.L.R.3d 255.

Dividends: modern status of rules governing allocations of stock dividends or splits between principal and income, 81 A.L.R.3d 876.

Validity, construction, and effect of provisions of charitable trust providing for accumulation of income, 6 A.L.R.4th 903.

Payment or distribution under invalid instruction as breach of trustee's duty, 6 A.L.R.4th 1196.

ARTICLE 2 DECEDENT'S ESTATE OR TERMINATING INCOME INTEREST

46-3A-201. Determination and distribution of net income.

After a decedent dies, in the case of an estate or after an income interest in a trust ends, the following rules apply:

(1) A fiduciary of an estate or of a terminating income interest shall determine the amount of net income and net principal receipts received from property specifically given to a beneficiary under the rules in Articles 3 through 5 [46-3A-301 to 46-3A-501 NMSA 1978] which apply to trustees and the rules in Paragraph (5). The fiduciary shall distribute the net income and net principal receipts to the beneficiary who is to receive the specific property.

(2) A fiduciary shall determine the remaining net income of a decedent's estate or a terminating income interest under the rules in Articles 3 through 5 which apply to trustees and by:

(A) including in net income all income from property used to discharge liabilities;

(B) paying from income or principal, in the fiduciary's discretion, fees of attorneys, accountants and fiduciaries; court costs and other expenses of administration; and interest on death taxes, but the fiduciary may pay those expenses from income of property passing to a trust for which the fiduciary claims an estate tax marital or

charitable deduction only to the extent that the payment of those expenses from income will not cause the reduction or loss of the deduction; and

(C) paying from principal all other disbursements made or incurred in connection with the settlement of a decedent's estate or the winding up of a terminating income interest, including debts, funeral expenses, disposition of remains, family allowances and death taxes and related penalties that are apportioned to the estate or terminating income interest by the will, the terms of the trust or applicable law.

(3) A fiduciary shall distribute to a beneficiary who receives a pecuniary amount outright the interest or any other amount provided by the will, the terms of the trust or applicable law from net income determined under Paragraph (2) or from principal to the extent that net income is insufficient. If a beneficiary is to receive a pecuniary amount outright from a trust after an income interest ends and no interest or other amount is provided for by the terms of the trust or applicable law, the fiduciary shall distribute the interest or other amount to which the beneficiary would be entitled under applicable law if the pecuniary amount were required to be paid under a will.

(4) A fiduciary shall distribute the net income remaining after distributions required by Paragraph (3) in the manner described in Section 202 [46-3A-202 NMSA 1978] to all other beneficiaries, including a beneficiary who receives a pecuniary amount in trust, even if the beneficiary holds an unqualified power to withdraw assets from the trust or other presently exercisable general power of appointment over the trust.

(5) A fiduciary may not reduce principal or income receipts from property described in Paragraph (1) because of a payment described in Section 501 [46-3A-501 NMSA 1978] or 502 [46-3A-502 NMSA 1978] to the extent that the will, the terms of the trust or applicable law requires the fiduciary to make the payment from assets other than the property or to the extent that the fiduciary recovers or expects to recover the payment from a third party. The net income and principal receipts from the property are determined by including all of the amounts the fiduciary receives or pays with respect to the property, whether those amounts accrued or became due before, on or after the date of a decedent's death or an income interest's terminating event, and by making a reasonable provision for amounts that the fiduciary believes the estate or terminating income interest may become obligated to pay after the property is distributed.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 201.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Allocation to capital or income of testamentary trust of interest, dividends, or other earnings, during settlement of estate

or pending conversion directed by testator, 70 A.L.R. 636, 105 A.L.R. 1194, 158 A.L.R. 441.

46-3A-202. Distribution to residuary and remainder beneficiaries.

(a) Each beneficiary described in Section 201(4) [46-3A-201 NMSA 1978] is entitled to receive a portion of the net income equal to the beneficiary's fractional interest in undistributed principal assets, using values as of the distribution date. If a fiduciary makes more than one distribution of assets to beneficiaries to whom this section applies, each beneficiary, including one who does not receive part of the distribution, is entitled, as of each distribution date, to the net income the fiduciary has received after the date of death or terminating event or earlier distribution date but has not distributed as of the current distribution date.

(b) In determining a beneficiary's share of net income, the following rules apply:

(1) The beneficiary is entitled to receive a portion of the net income equal to the beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed principal assets immediately before the distribution date, including assets that later may be sold to meet principal obligations.

(2) The beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed principal assets must be calculated without regard to property specifically given to a beneficiary and property required to pay pecuniary amounts not in trust.

(3) The beneficiary's fractional interest in the undistributed principal assets must be calculated on the basis of the aggregate value of those assets as of the distribution date without reducing the value by any unpaid principal obligation.

(4) The distribution date for purposes of this section may be the date as of which the fiduciary calculates the value of the assets if that date is reasonably near the date on which assets are actually distributed.

(c) If a fiduciary does not distribute all of the collected but undistributed net income to each person as of a distribution date, the fiduciary shall maintain appropriate records showing the interest of each beneficiary in that net income.

(d) A fiduciary may apply the rules in this section, to the extent that the fiduciary considers it appropriate, to net gain or loss realized after the date of death or terminating event or earlier distribution date from the disposition of a principal asset if this section applies to the income from the asset.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 202.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

ARTICLE 3

APPORTIONMENT AT BEGINNING AND END OF INCOME INTEREST

46-3A-301. When right to income begins and ends.

(a) An income beneficiary is entitled to net income from the date on which the income interest begins. An income interest begins on the date specified in the terms of the trust or, if no date is specified, on the date an asset becomes subject to a trust or successive income interest.

(b) An asset becomes subject to a trust:

(1) on the date it is transferred to the trust in the case of an asset that is transferred to a trust during the transferor's life;

(2) on the date of a testator's death in the case of an asset that becomes subject to a trust by reason of a will, even if there is an intervening period of administration of the testator's estate; or

(3) on the date of an individual's death in the case of an asset that is transferred to a fiduciary by a third party because of the individual's death.

(c) An asset becomes subject to a successive income interest on the day after the preceding income interest ends, as determined under Subsection (d), even if there is an intervening period of administration to wind up the preceding income interest.

(d) An income interest ends on the day before an income beneficiary dies or another terminating event occurs, or on the last day of a period during which there is no beneficiary to whom a trustee may distribute income.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 301.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Apportionment of income where right to income commences or ends during accrual period, 126 A.L.R. 12.

Apportionment of income as between successive life beneficiaries, 159 A.L.R. 589.

46-3A-302. Apportionment of receipts and disbursements when decedent dies or income interest begins.

(a) A trustee shall allocate an income receipt or disbursement other than one to which Section 201(1)[46-3A-201 NMSA 1978] applies to principal if its due date occurs before a decedent dies in the case of an estate or before an income interest begins in the case of a trust or successive income interest.

(b) A trustee shall allocate an income receipt or disbursement to income if its due date occurs on or after the date on which a decedent dies or an income interest begins and it is a periodic due date. An income receipt or disbursement must be treated as accruing from day to day if its due date is not periodic or it has no due date. The portion of the receipt or disbursement accruing before the date on which a decedent dies or an income interest begins must be allocated to principal and the balance must be allocated to income.

(c) An item of income or an obligation is due on the date the payer is required to make a payment. If a payment date is not stated, there is no due date for the purposes of the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] . Distributions to shareholders or other owners from an entity to which Section 401 [46-3A-401 NMSA 1978] applies are deemed to be due on the date fixed by the entity for determining who is entitled to receive the distribution or, if no date is fixed, on the declaration date for the distribution. A due date is periodic for receipts or disbursements that must be paid at regular intervals under a lease or an obligation to pay interest or if an entity customarily makes distributions at regular intervals.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 302.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-303. Apportionment when income interest ends.

(a) In this section, "undistributed income" means net income received before the date on which an income interest ends. The term does not include an item of income or expense that is due or accrued or net income that has been added or is required to be added to principal under the terms of the trust.

(b) When a mandatory income interest ends, the trustee shall pay to a mandatory income beneficiary who survives that date, or the estate of a deceased mandatory income beneficiary whose death causes the interest to end, the beneficiary's share of the undistributed income that is not disposed of under the terms of the trust

unless the beneficiary has an unqualified power to revoke more than five percent of the trust immediately before the income interest ends. In the latter case, the undistributed income from the portion of the trust that may be revoked must be added to principal.

(c) When a trustee's obligation to pay a fixed annuity or a fixed fraction of the value of the trust's assets ends, the trustee shall prorate the final payment if and to the extent required by applicable law to accomplish a purpose of the trust or its settlor relating to income, gift, estate or other tax requirements.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 303.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

ARTICLE 4 ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS DURING ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST

PART 1 RECEIPTS FROM ENTITIES

46-3A-401. Character of receipts.

(a) As used in this section, "entity" means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust, common trust fund or any other organization in which a trustee has an interest other than a trust or estate to which Section 402 [46-3A-402 NMSA 1978] applies, a business or activity to which Section 403 [46-3A-403 NMSA 1978] applies or an asset-backed security to which Section 415 [46-3A-415 NMSA 1978] applies.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a trustee shall allocate to income money received from an entity.

(c) A trustee shall allocate the following receipts from an entity to principal:

- (1) property other than money;
- (2) money received in one distribution or a series of related distributions in exchange for part or all of a trust's interest in the entity;
- (3) money received in total or partial liquidation of the entity; and

(4) money received from an entity that is a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust if the money distributed is a capital gain dividend for federal income tax purposes.

(d) Money is received in partial liquidation:

(1) to the extent that the entity, at or near the time of a distribution, indicates that it is a distribution in partial liquidation; or

(2) if the total amount of money and property received in a distribution or series of related distributions is greater than twenty percent of the entity's gross assets, as shown by the entity's year-end financial statements immediately preceding the initial receipt.

(e) Money is not received in partial liquidation, nor may it be taken into account under Subsection (d) (2), to the extent that it does not exceed the amount of income tax that a trustee or beneficiary must pay on taxable income of the entity that distributes the money.

(f) A trustee may rely upon a statement made by an entity about the source or character of a distribution if the statement is made at or near the time of distribution by the entity's board of directors or other person or group of persons authorized to exercise powers to pay money or transfer property comparable to those of a corporation's board of directors.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 401.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-402. Distribution from trust or estate.

A trustee shall allocate to income an amount received as a distribution of income from a trust or an estate in which the trust has an interest other than a purchased interest, and shall allocate to principal an amount received as a distribution of principal from such a trust or estate. If a trustee purchases an interest in a trust that is an investment entity, or a decedent or donor transfers an interest in such a trust to a trustee, Section 401 or 415 [46-3A-401 to 46-3A-415 NMSA 1978] applies to a receipt from the trust.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 402.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-403. Business and other activities conducted by trustee.

(a) If a trustee who conducts a business or other activity determines that it is in the best interest of all the beneficiaries to account separately for the business or activity instead of accounting for it as part of the trust's general accounting records, the trustee may maintain separate accounting records for its transactions, whether or not its assets are segregated from other trust assets.

(b) A trustee who accounts separately for a business or other activity may determine the extent to which its net cash receipts must be retained for working capital, the acquisition or replacement of fixed assets and other reasonably foreseeable needs of the business or activity, and the extent to which the remaining net cash receipts are accounted for as principal or income in the trust's general accounting records. If a trustee sells assets of the business or other activity, other than in the ordinary course of the business or activity, the trustee shall account for the net amount received as principal in the trust's general accounting records to the extent the trustee determines that the amount received is no longer required in the conduct of the business.

(c) Activities for which a trustee may maintain separate accounting records include:

- (1) retail, manufacturing, service and other traditional business activities;
- (2) farming;
- (3) raising and selling livestock and other animals;
- (4) management of rental properties;
- (5) extraction of minerals and other natural resources;
- (6) timber operations; and
- (7) activities to which Section 414 [46-3A-414 NMSA 1978] applies.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 403.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

PART 2

RECEIPTS NOT NORMALLY APPORTIONED

46-3A-404. Principal receipts.

A trustee shall allocate to principal:

- (1) to the extent not allocated to income under the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978], assets received from a transferor during the transferor's lifetime, a decedent's estate, a trust with a terminating income interest or a payer under a contract naming the trust or its trustee as beneficiary;
- (2) money or other property received from the sale, exchange, liquidation or change in form of a principal asset, including realized profit, subject to Article 4 [46-3A-401 NMSA 1978];
- (3) amounts recovered from third parties to reimburse the trust because of disbursements described in Section 502(a)(7) [46-3A-502 NMSA 1978] or for other reasons to the extent not based on the loss of income;
- (4) proceeds of property taken by eminent domain, but a separate award made for the loss of income with respect to an accounting period during which a current income beneficiary had a mandatory income interest is income;
- (5) net income received in an accounting period during which there is no beneficiary to whom a trustee may or must distribute income; and
- (6) other receipts as provided in Part 3 [46-3A-408 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 404.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-405. Rental property.

To the extent that a trustee accounts for receipts from rental property pursuant to this section, the trustee shall allocate to income an amount received as rent of real or personal property, including an amount received for cancellation or renewal of a lease. An amount received as a refundable deposit, including a security deposit or a deposit that is to be applied as rent for future periods, must be added to principal and held subject to the terms of the lease and is not available for distribution to a beneficiary until the trustee's contractual obligations have been satisfied with respect to that amount.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 405.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-406. Obligation to pay money.

(a) An amount received as interest, whether determined at a fixed, variable or floating rate, on an obligation to pay money to the trustee, including an amount received as consideration for prepaying principal, must be allocated to income without any provision for amortization of premium.

(b) A trustee shall allocate to principal an amount received from the sale, redemption or other disposition of an obligation to pay money to the trustee more than one year after it is purchased or acquired by the trustee, including an obligation whose purchase price or value when it is acquired is less than its value at maturity. If the obligation matures within one year after it is purchased or acquired by the trustee, an amount received in excess of its purchase price or its value when acquired by the trust must be allocated to income.

(c) This section does not apply to an obligation to which Section 409, 410, 411, 412, 414 or 415 [46-3A-409, 46-3A-410, 46-3A-411, 46-3A-412, 46-3A-414, 46-3A-415, NMSA 1978] applies.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 406.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-407. Insurance policies and similar contracts.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (b), a trustee shall allocate to principal the proceeds of a life insurance policy or other contract in which the trust or its trustee is named as beneficiary, including a contract that insures the trust or its trustee against loss for damage to, destruction of or loss of title to a trust asset. The trustee shall allocate dividends on an insurance policy to income if the premiums on the policy are paid from income and to principal if the premiums are paid from principal.

(b) A trustee shall allocate to income proceeds of a contract that insures the trustee against loss of occupancy or other use by an income beneficiary, loss of income or, subject to Section 403 [46-3A-403 NMSA 1978], loss of profits from a business.

(c) This section does not apply to a contract to which Section 409 [46-3A-409 NMSA 1978] applies.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 407.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

PART 3 RECEIPTS NORMALLY APPORTIONED

46-3A-408. Insubstantial allocations not required.

If a trustee determines that an allocation between principal and income required by Section 409, 410, 411, 412 or 415 [46-3A-409, 46-3A-410, 46-3A-411, 46-3A-412 or 46-3A-415 NMSA 1978] is insubstantial, the trustee may allocate the entire amount to principal unless one of the circumstances described in Section 104(c) [46-3A-104 NMSA 1978] applies to the allocation. This power may be exercised by a cotrustee in the circumstances described in Section 104(d) and may be released for the reasons and in the manner described in Section 104(e). An allocation is presumed to be insubstantial if:

(1) the amount of the allocation would increase or decrease net income in an accounting period, as determined before the allocation, by less than ten percent; or

(2) the value of the asset producing the receipt for which the allocation would be made is less than ten percent of the total value of the trust's assets at the beginning of the accounting period.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 408.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-409. Deferred compensation, annuities and similar payments.

(a) As used in this section, "payment" means a payment that a trustee may receive over a fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because of services rendered or property transferred to the payer in exchange for future payments. The term includes a payment made in money or property from the payer's general assets or from a separate fund created by the payer, including a private or

commercial annuity, an individual retirement account and a pension, profit-sharing, stock-bonus or stock-ownership plan.

(b) To the extent that a payment is characterized as interest or a dividend or a payment made in lieu of interest or a dividend, a trustee shall allocate it to income. The trustee shall allocate to principal the balance of the payment and any other payment received in the same accounting period that is not characterized as interest, a dividend or an equivalent payment.

(c) If no part of a payment is characterized as interest, a dividend or an equivalent payment, and all or part of the payment is required to be made, a trustee shall allocate to income ten percent of the part that is required to be made during the accounting period and the balance to principal. If no part of a payment is required to be made or the payment received is the entire amount to which the trustee is entitled, the trustee shall allocate the entire payment to principal. For purposes of this subsection, a payment is not "required to be made" to the extent that it is made because the trustee exercises a right of withdrawal.

(d) If, to obtain an estate tax marital deduction for a trust, a trustee must allocate more of a payment to income than provided for by this section, the trustee shall allocate to income the additional amount necessary to obtain the marital deduction.

(e) This section does not apply to payments to which Section 410 [46-3A-410 NMSA 1978] applies.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 409.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-410. Liquidating asset.

(a) As used in this section, "liquidating asset" means an asset whose value will diminish or terminate because the asset is expected to produce receipts for a period of limited duration. The term includes a leasehold, patent, copyright, royalty right and right to receive payments during a period of more than one year under an arrangement that does not provide for the payment of interest on the unpaid balance. The term does not include a payment subject to Section 409 [46-3A-409 NMSA 1978], resources subject to Section 411 [46-3A-411 NMSA 1978], timber subject to Section 412 [46-3A-412 NMSA 1978], an activity subject to Section 414 [46-3A-414 NMSA 1978], an asset subject to Section 415 [46-3A-415 NMSA 1978] or any asset for which the trustee establishes a reserve for depreciation under Section 503 [46-3A-503 NMSA 1978].

(b) A trustee shall allocate to income ten percent of the receipts from a liquidating asset and the balance to principal.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 410.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-411. Minerals, water and other natural resources.

(a) To the extent that a trustee accounts for receipts from an interest in minerals or other natural resources pursuant to this section, the trustee shall allocate them as follows:

(1) If received as nominal delay rental or nominal annual rent on a lease, a receipt must be allocated to income.

(2) If received from a production payment, a receipt must be allocated to income if and to the extent that the agreement creating the production payment provides a factor for interest or its equivalent. The balance must be allocated to principal.

(3) If an amount is received from a working interest, royalty payment, shut-in well payment, take-or-pay payment, bonus or delay rental or any other interest not provided for in Paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, the amount that is allowed as a deduction from gross income for depletion purposes under the federal income tax law in effect at the time of severance shall be allocated to principal and the balance to income. If the amount that is allowed as a deduction is less than fifteen percent of gross income for depletion purposes, or if depletion is not allowed, then the amount to be allocated to principal and the amount to be allocated to income shall be determined in accordance with Section 104 [46-3A-104 NMSA 1978].

(b) An amount received on account of an interest in water that is renewable must be allocated to income. If the water is not renewable, ninety percent of the amount must be allocated to principal and the balance to income.

(c) The Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] applies whether or not a decedent or donor was extracting minerals, water or other natural resources before the interest became subject to the trust.

(d) If a trust owns an interest in minerals, water or other natural resources on the effective date of the Uniform Principal and Income Act, the trustee may allocate receipts from the interest as provided in that act or in the manner used by the trustee before the effective date of that act. If the trust acquires an interest in minerals, water or

other natural resources after the effective date of the Uniform Principal and Income Act, the trustee shall allocate receipts from the interest as provided in that act.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 411.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-412. Timber.

(a) To the extent that a trustee accounts for receipts from the sale of timber and related products pursuant to this section, the trustee shall allocate the net receipts:

(1) to income to the extent that the amount of timber removed from the land does not exceed the rate of growth of the timber during the accounting periods in which a beneficiary has a mandatory income interest;

(2) to principal to the extent that the amount of timber removed from the land exceeds the rate of growth of the timber or the net receipts are from the sale of standing timber;

(3) to or between income and principal if the net receipts are from the lease of timberland or from a contract to cut timber from land owned by a trust, by determining the amount of timber removed from the land under the lease or contract and applying the rules in Paragraphs (1) and (2); or

(4) to principal to the extent that advance payments, bonuses and other payments are not allocated pursuant to Paragraph (1), (2) or (3).

(b) In determining net receipts to be allocated pursuant to Subsection (a), a trustee shall deduct and transfer to principal a reasonable amount for depletion.

(c) The Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-1091 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] applies whether or not a decedent or transferor was harvesting timber from the property before it became subject to the trust.

(d) If a trust owns an interest in timberland on the effective date of the Uniform Principal and Income Act, the trustee may allocate net receipts from the sale of timber and related products as provided in that act or in the manner used by the trustee before the effective date of that act. If the trust acquires an interest in timberland after the effective date of the Uniform Principal and Income Act, the trustee shall allocate net receipts from the sale of timber and related products as provided in that act.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 412.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-413. Property not productive of income.

(a) If a marital deduction is allowed for all or part of a trust whose assets consist substantially of property that does not provide the spouse with sufficient income from or use of the trust assets, and if the amounts that the trustee transfers from principal to income under Section 104 [46-3A-104 NMSA 1978] and distributes to the spouse from principal pursuant to the terms of the trust are insufficient to provide the spouse with the beneficial enjoyment required to obtain the marital deduction, the spouse may require the trustee to make property productive of income, convert property within a reasonable time or exercise the power conferred by Section 104(a). The trustee may decide which action or combination of actions to take.

(b) In cases not governed by Subsection (a), proceeds from the sale or other disposition of an asset are principal without regard to the amount of income the asset produces during any accounting period.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 413.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-414. Derivatives and options.

(a) As used in this section, "derivative" means a contract or financial instrument or a combination of contracts and financial instruments which gives a trust the right or obligation to participate in some or all changes in the price of a tangible or intangible asset or group of assets, or changes in a rate, an index of prices or rates, or other market indicator for an asset or a group of assets.

(b) To the extent that a trustee does not account under Section 403 [46-3A-403 NMSA 1978] for transactions in derivatives, the trustee shall allocate to principal receipts from and disbursements made in connection with those transactions.

(c) If a trustee grants an option to buy property from the trust, whether or not the trust owns the property when the option is granted, grants an option that permits another person to sell property to the trust or acquires an option to buy property for the trust or an option to sell an asset owned by the trust, and the trustee or other owner of the asset is required to deliver the asset if the option is exercised, an amount received for granting the option must be allocated to principal. An amount paid to acquire the

option must be paid from principal. A gain or loss realized upon the exercise of an option, including an option granted to a settlor of the trust for services rendered, must be allocated to principal.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 414.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-415. Asset-backed securities.

(a) As used in this section, "asset-backed security" means an asset whose value is based upon the right it gives the owner to receive distributions from the proceeds of financial assets that provide collateral for the security. The term includes an asset that gives the owner the right to receive from the collateral financial assets only the interest or other current return or only the proceeds other than interest or current return. The term does not include an asset to which Section 401 or 409 [46-3A-401 or 46-3A-409 NMSA 1978] applies.

(b) If a trust receives a payment from interest or other current return and from other proceeds of the collateral financial assets, the trustee shall allocate to income the portion of the payment which the payer identifies as being from interest or other current return and shall allocate the balance of the payment to principal.

(c) If a trust receives one or more payments in exchange for the trust's entire interest in an asset-backed security in one accounting period, the trustee shall allocate the payments to principal. If a payment is one of a series of payments that will result in the liquidation of the trust's interest in the security over more than one accounting period, the trustee shall allocate ten percent of the payment to income and the balance to principal.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 415.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

ARTICLE 5 ALLOCATION OF DISBURSEMENTS DURING ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST

46-3A-501. Disbursements from income.

A trustee shall make the following disbursements from income to the extent that they are not disbursements to which Section 201(2)(B) or (C) [46-3A-201 NMSA 1978] applies:

- (1) one-half of the regular compensation of the trustee and of any person providing investment advisory or custodial services to the trustee;
- (2) one-half of all expenses for accountings, judicial proceedings or other matters that involve both the income and remainder interests;
- (3) all of the other ordinary expenses incurred in connection with the administration, management or preservation of trust property and the distribution of income, including interest, ordinary repairs, regularly recurring taxes assessed against principal and expenses of a proceeding or other matter that concerns primarily the income interest; and
- (4) recurring premiums on insurance covering the loss of a principal asset or the loss of income from or use of the asset.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 501.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 51 Am. Jur. 2d Life Tenants and Remaindermen §§ 172, 173.

Income or corpus: trustee's compensation as payable from income or corpus, 117 A.L.R. 1154.

Expenses of trust administration, such as court costs, costs of litigation, bond premiums, attorneys' fees, etc., as payable from income or corpus, 124 A.L.R. 1183.

Executors' or attorneys' fees and other expenses of administration of estate prior to establishment of trust as chargeable to corpus or to income, 135 A.L.R. 1322.

Award of attorneys' fees out of trust estate in action by trustee against cotrustee, 24 A.L.R.4th 624.

46-3A-502. Disbursements from principal.

- (a) A trustee shall make the following disbursements from principal:

(1) the remaining one-half of the disbursements described in Section 501(1) and (2) [46-3A-501 NMSA 1978];

(2) all of the trustee's compensation calculated on principal as a fee for acceptance, distribution or termination, and disbursements made to prepare property for sale;

(3) payments on the principal of a trust debt;

(4) expenses of a proceeding that concerns primarily principal, including a proceeding to construe the trust or to protect the trust or its property;

(5) premiums paid on a policy of insurance not described in Section 501(4) [46-3A-501 NMSA 1978] of which the trust is the owner and beneficiary;

(6) estate, inheritance and other transfer taxes, including penalties, apportioned to the trust; and

(7) disbursements related to environmental matters, including reclamation, assessing environmental conditions, remedying and removing environmental contamination, monitoring remedial activities and the release of substances, preventing future releases of substances, collecting amounts from persons liable or potentially liable for the costs of those activities, penalties imposed under environmental laws or regulations and other payments made to comply with those laws or regulations, statutory or common law claims by third parties and defending claims based on environmental matters.

(b) If a principal asset is encumbered with an obligation that requires income from that asset to be paid directly to the creditor, the trustee shall transfer from principal to income an amount equal to the income paid to the creditor in reduction of the principal balance of the obligation.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 502.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 51 Am. Jur. 2d Life Tenants and Remaindermen §§ 172, 173.

Income or corpus: trustee's compensation as payable from income or corpus, 117 A.L.R. 1154.

Expenses of trust administration, such as court costs, costs of litigation, bond premiums, attorneys' fees, etc., as payable from income or corpus, 124 A.L.R. 1183.

Executors' or attorneys' fees and other expenses of administration of estate prior to establishment of trust as chargeable to corpus or to income, 135 A.L.R. 1322.

Award of attorneys' fees out of trust estate in action by trustee against cotrustee, 24 A.L.R.4th 624.

46-3A-503. Transfers from income to principal for depreciation.

(a) As used in this section, "depreciation" means a reduction in value due to wear, tear, decay, corrosion or gradual obsolescence of a fixed asset having a useful life of more than one year.

(b) A trustee may transfer to principal a reasonable amount of the net cash receipts from a principal asset that is subject to depreciation, but may not transfer any amount for depreciation:

(1) of that portion of real property used or available for use by a beneficiary as a residence or of tangible personal property held or made available for the personal use or enjoyment of a beneficiary;

(2) during the administration of a decedent's estate; or

(3) under this section if the trustee is accounting under Section 403 [46-3A-403 NMSA 1978] for the business or activity in which the asset is used.

(c) An amount transferred to principal need not be held as a separate fund.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 503.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-504. Transfers from income to reimburse principal.

(a) If a trustee makes or expects to make a principal disbursement described in this section, the trustee may transfer an appropriate amount from income to principal in one or more accounting periods to reimburse principal or to provide a reserve for future principal disbursements.

(b) Principal disbursements to which Subsection (a) applies include the following, but only to the extent that the trustee has not been and does not expect to be reimbursed by a third party:

- (1) an amount chargeable to income but paid from principal because it is unusually large, including extraordinary repairs;
- (2) a capital improvement to a principal asset, whether in the form of changes to an existing asset or the construction of a new asset, including special assessments;
- (3) disbursements made to prepare property for rental, including tenant allowances, leasehold improvements and broker's commissions;
- (4) periodic payments on an obligation secured by a principal asset to the extent that the amount transferred from income to principal for depreciation is less than the periodic payments; and
- (5) disbursements described in Section 502(a)(7) [46-3A-502 NMSA 1978].

(c) If the asset whose ownership gives rise to the disbursements becomes subject to a successive income interest after an income interest ends, a trustee may continue to transfer amounts from income to principal as provided in Subsection (a).

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 504.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-505. Income taxes.

(a) A tax required to be paid by a trustee based on receipts allocated to income must be paid from income.

(b) A tax required to be paid by a trustee based on receipts allocated to principal must be paid from principal, even if the tax is called an income tax by the taxing authority.

(c) A tax required to be paid by a trustee on the trust's share of an entity's taxable income must be paid proportionately:

- (1) from income to the extent that receipts from the entity are allocated to income; and
- (2) from principal to the extent that:

(A) receipts from the entity are allocated to principal; and

(B) the trust's share of the entity's taxable income exceeds the total receipts described in Paragraphs (1) and (2)(A).

(d) For purposes of this section, receipts allocated to principal or income must be reduced by the amount distributed to a beneficiary from principal or income for which the trust receives a deduction in calculating the tax.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 505.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-506. Adjustments between principal and income because of taxes.

(a) A fiduciary may make adjustments between principal and income to offset the shifting of economic interests or tax benefits between income beneficiaries and remainder beneficiaries which arise from:

(1) elections and decisions, other than those described in Subsection (b), that the fiduciary makes from time to time regarding tax matters;

(2) an income tax or any other tax that is imposed upon the fiduciary or a beneficiary as a result of a transaction involving or a distribution from the estate or trust;
or

(3) the ownership by an estate or trust of an interest in an entity whose taxable income, whether or not distributed, is includable in the taxable income of the estate, trust or a beneficiary.

(b) If the amount of an estate tax marital deduction or charitable contribution deduction is reduced because a fiduciary deducts an amount paid from principal for income tax purposes instead of deducting it for estate tax purposes, and as a result estate taxes paid from principal are increased and income taxes paid by an estate, trust or beneficiary are decreased, each estate, trust or beneficiary that benefits from the decrease in income tax shall reimburse the principal from which the increase in estate tax is paid. The total reimbursement must equal the increase in the estate tax to the extent that the principal used to pay the increase would have qualified for a marital deduction or charitable contribution deduction but for the payment. The proportionate share of the reimbursement for each estate, trust or beneficiary whose income taxes are reduced must be the same as its proportionate share of the total decrease in income tax. An estate or trust shall reimburse principal from income.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 506.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

ARTICLE 6 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

46-3A-601. Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978], consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 601.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-602. Severability clause.

If any provision of the Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of the act are severable.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 602.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

46-3A-603. Application of the Uniform Principal and Income Act to existing trusts and estates.

The Uniform Principal and Income Act [46-3A-101 to 46-3A-603 NMSA 1978] applies to every trust or decedent's estate existing on the effective date of that act, except as otherwise expressly provided in the will or terms of the trust or in that act.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 603.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 113, § 605 makes the Uniform Principal and Income Act effective July 1, 2001.

ARTICLE 4 State Beneficiary Trusts

46-4-1. Trusts for state or political subdivision authorized.

Express trusts of real or personal property may be created by will or by declaration of trust by any person naming this state or any of its political subdivisions, municipalities or agencies as the beneficiary thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-1, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 1.

46-4-2. Acceptance by beneficiary.

The governor in behalf of the state, or any agency thereof or the governing body of any political subdivision named as beneficiary of a trust must approve and accept by appropriate act, resolution, order or ordinance the benefits to be bestowed by such trust. Before any such trust shall affect or be binding upon the governor in behalf of the state, or any agency thereof or the governing body of any political subdivision, the trust agreement shall be approved by a majority of the members of the state board of finance.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-2, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 2.

46-4-3. Instruments to be recorded.

The instruments creating such express trusts shall be executed in such a manner as to be admitted to probate, if a will, and to recordation in the office of the county clerk in which the trust property is located if a declaration of trust, but they shall be of no effect or force until approved and accepted and endorsed to that effect by the beneficiary and either admitted to probate or filed of record by the clerk of the county where the trust property is located.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-3, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For the requirements for recording instruments, see 14-8-4 NMSA 1978.

For the execution of a will, see 45-2-502 NMSA 1978.

46-4-4. Trustees; appointment, succession, powers, duties, term and compensation; status of trustees; liability for acts.

The instrument or will creating such trusts may provide for the appointment, succession, powers, duties, term and compensation of the trustee or trustees; and in all such respects the terms of said instrument or will shall be controlling. If the said instrument or will makes no provision in regard to any of the foregoing, then the general laws of the state shall control as to such omission or omissions.

The trustee, or trustees, under such an instrument or will shall be an agency of the state and the regularly constituted authority of the beneficiary for the performance of the functions for which the trust shall have been created. No trustee or beneficiary shall be charged personally with any liability whatsoever by reason of any act or omission committed or suffered in the performance of such trust or in the operation of the trust property; but any act, liability for any omission or obligation of a trustee or trustees, in the execution of such trust, or in the operation of the trust property, shall extend to the whole of the trust estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge such liability or obligation, and not otherwise.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-4, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For general laws of the state with respect to trusts and trustees, see Chapter 46, Articles 1, 2, and 3A NMSA 1978.

46-4-5. Trust purposes.

The trusts created for the benefit of the state, its municipalities or political subdivisions or other entities, to be acceptable as set forth in Section 2 [46-4-2 NMSA 1978] of this enactment, must have as the purpose of the trust the furtherance or the providing of funds for the furtherance of some proper and lawful function or duty of the beneficiary.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-5, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 5.

46-4-6. Funds to carry out trust.

No funds of the beneficiary except those derived from the trust may be applied to carrying out or furtherance of the trust by the trustees, except by express action of the legislative authority of the beneficiary first had.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-6, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 6.

46-4-7. Lease of property.

The officers or any other governmental agencies or authorities having the custody, management or control of any property, real or personal or both, of the beneficiary of such trust, or of such a proposed trust, which property shall be needful for the execution of the trust purposes, hereby are authorized and empowered to lease such property for said purposes, after the acceptance of the beneficial interest therein by the beneficiary as herein provided, or conditioned upon such acceptance.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-7, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 7.

46-4-8. Contractual character; duration of trust.

Upon the acceptance of the beneficial interest by the beneficiary as hereinabove authorized and provided, the same shall be and constitute a binding contract between the state of New Mexico, the beneficiary and the grantor or grantors, or the executor of the estate of the testator, for the acceptance of the beneficial interest in the trust property by the designated beneficiary and the application of the proceeds of the trust property and its operation for the purposes, and in accordance with the stipulations specified by the trustor or trustors. Such trusts shall have duration for the term of duration of the beneficiary, or such shorter length of time as shall be specified in the instrument or will creating said trust.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-8, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 8.

46-4-9. Termination of trust.

Any such trust may be terminated by agreement of the trustees and the authority of the beneficiary having power to accept the trust under the provisions of Section 2 [46-4-2 NMSA 1978] of this enactment; provided that there may be no termination while there exists any outstanding obligation chargeable against the trust property, which by reason of such termination, might become an obligation of the trustees or of the beneficiary.

History: 1953 Comp., § 33-6-9, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 171, § 9.

ARTICLE 5

Testamentary Additions to Trusts

(Repealed by Laws 1993, ch. 174, § 84.)

46-5-1 to 46-5-3. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. — Laws 1993, ch. 174, § 84 repeals 46-5-1 to 46-5-3 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 26, §§ 1, 2 and 4, relating to testamentary additions to trusts, effective July 1, 1993. For provisions of former sections, see 1989 Replacement Pamphlet.

ARTICLE 6

Surety Bonds

46-6-1. [Corporations which may execute surety bonds; no other surety required; approval of bonds.]

That whenever any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking is required to be given by the laws of this state, conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty or from doing or refraining from doing anything in such recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking specified, which bond is now required or permitted to be given with one or with two or more sureties, the execution of the same, or the guaranteeing of the performance of the condition thereof shall be sufficient if executed or guaranteed solely by a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory having power to guarantee the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust; and to execute guarantee bonds and undertakings in special proceedings, and in all judicial proceedings: provided, that such company is qualified under the act of congress entitled "An act relative to recognizances, bonds and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon," approved August 13, 1894: and, provided further, that said corporation, if not incorporated under the laws of the state of New Mexico, shall comply with the laws of the state authorizing foreign corporations to do business therein: and, provided further, that all recognizances, stipulations, bonds or undertakings executed under the provisions of said sections shall be subject to the approval and acceptance as to the form and sufficiency of the execution thereof by the person or authority by law authorized to approve and accept the same.

History: Laws 1899, ch. 41, § 1; Code 1915, § 505; C.S. 1929, § 17-101; 1941 Comp., § 28-101; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For surety bonds with respect to public officers and employees generally, see Chapter 10, Article 2 NMSA 1978.

For provisions that practicing attorney cannot be a surety, see 36-2-13 NMSA 1978.

For the bond of an assignee for the benefit of creditors, see 56-9-8 and 56-9-18 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. — The act of congress entitled "An act relative to recognizances, bonds and undertakings, and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon" was repealed by Section 2 of Act of July 30, 1947, c. 390, 61 Stat. 651. For present similar provisions, see 31 U.S.C. §§ 9301 to 9309.

Deposit for benefit of holder of bonds. — The deposit required of surety companies is for the benefit of the holder of any bonds given by the officer concerned. 1912-13 Op. Att'y Gen. 164 (opinion rendered under former law).

Amount of county treasurer's bond based upon receipts. — A county treasurer should furnish but one bond for his entire term, covering all funds, unless the receipts exceed the amount of the bond, when an additional bond would be required. 1914 Op. Att'y Gen. 31, 37 (opinion rendered under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 63A Am. Jur. 2d Public Officers and Employees § 130 et seq; 76 Am. Jur. 2d Trusts §§ 427 to 440.

Liability of surety company as distinguished from that of gratuitous surety, 12 A.L.R. 382, 94 A.L.R. 876.

Right of obligee in guaranty or surety bond to fill blank as to amount, 37 A.L.R. 1395, 48 A.L.R. 741.

Duress of third person as affecting validity of bond, 62 A.L.R. 1481.

Approval of bond, right of sureties to take advantage of noncompliance with statutory requirement as to, 77 A.L.R. 1479.

Recording officer's bond, liability on, for mistakes or defects in respect to records affecting title to, or interest in, property, 94 A.L.R. 1303.

Statutory conditions prescribed for public officer's bond as part of bond which does not in terms include them or which expressly excludes them, 109 A.L.R. 501.

Liability of sureties on bond of public officer as affected by fact that it was not signed by him, 110 A.L.R. 959.

Receivership, fidelity bond or policy as covering default of corporate officer or employee occurring during or after termination of, 153 A.L.R. 1148.

Extent of liability on fidelity bond renewed from year to year, 7 A.L.R.2d 946.

72 C.J.S. Principal and Surety §§ 292 to 296.

46-6-2. Costs of bond; allowance to fiduciaries; costs in court action.

Any fiduciary not subject to the provisions of the Probate Code [Chapter 45 NMSA 1978], required by law or the order of any court or judge of this state, to give a bond or other obligation as such, may include as a part of the lawful expense of executing his trust such reasonable sum paid a company authorized under the laws of this state so to do, for becoming his surety on such bond as may be allowed by the court in which, or a judge before whom, he is required to account, not exceeding one percent per annum on [of] the amount of such bond; and in all actions and proceedings a party entitled to recover costs therein shall be allowed and may tax and recover such sum paid such a company for executing any bond, recognizance, undertaking, stipulation or other obligation therein not exceeding, however, one percent on the amount of such bond, recognizance, undertaking, stipulation or other obligation, during each year the same has been in force.

History: Laws 1899, ch. 41, § 2; Code 1915, § 507; C.S. 1929, § 17-103; 1941 Comp., § 28-103; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-3; Laws 1975, ch. 257, § 8-117.

ANNOTATIONS

This section makes a special provision for actions and proceedings and states specifically that it was not limited to the recovery of premiums paid by receivers and others acting in a fiduciary relation. *Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Beagles Chrysler-Plymouth*, 83 N.M. 272, 491 P.2d 160 (1971).

This section is general enough to include replevin bonds. *Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Beagles Chrysler-Plymouth*, 83 N.M. 272, 491 P.2d 160 (1971).

Premium on appeal bond is proper item to be taxed as costs. *Chrysler Credit Corp. v. Beagles Chrysler-Plymouth*, 83 N.M. 272, 491 P.2d 160 (1971).

46-6-3. Release of surety; notice.

When any surety upon the official bond of any fiduciary in this state not subject to the provisions of the Probate Code [Chapter 45 NMSA 1978], shall desire to be released from such obligation, such surety may file his application for such release in the court having jurisdiction of such fiduciary and thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue, under the seal thereof, a notice to such fiduciary, requiring him or her to furnish a new bond, with sureties to be approved by the court, within twenty days from the date of the service of said notice. Such notice may be served in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons in civil actions. If such fiduciary shall fail to furnish such bond within the time hereinbefore prescribed he or she may be summarily removed from office, and a new trustee, committee, guardian, assignee, receiver, executor, administrator or other fiduciary forthwith appointed. From and after the time when such new bond is furnished, or such new fiduciary appointed, the surety making such application shall be released from all liability upon the said bond, except for such default or other misconduct on the part of such fiduciary as occurred prior thereto.

It is further provided, that in case of the release or the withdrawal of any surety as provided in this section, and in case the principal shall account in due form of law for all his acts and doings, and all trust funds or estate, then the unearned portion of any premium paid to such surety shall be refunded and repaid by the said surety or such sureties as aforesaid.

History: Laws 1899, ch. 41, § 3; Code 1915, § 508; C.S. 1929, § 17-104; 1941 Comp., § 28-104; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-4; Laws 1975, ch. 257, § 8-118.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For release or reduction of bond in wills and administration, see 45-3-604 NMSA 1978.

For the termination of appointment of personal representatives in wills and administration, see 45-3-608 to 45-3-612, 45-3-618 NMSA 1978.

For termination of guardianship generally, see 45-5-212 NMSA 1978.

For the dismissal of assignees for the benefit of creditors, see 56-9-36 to 56-9-41 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 74 Am. Jur. 2d Suretyship §§ 82 to 85.

46-6-4. [Surety companies; failure to pay judgment; forfeiture of right to do business.]

That if any company authorized to do business in this state shall neglect or refuse to pay any final judgment or decree rendered against it upon any such recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking made or guaranteed by it under the provisions of Sections 46-6-1, 46-6-2 or 46-6-3 NMSA 1978, from which no appeal, writ of error or supersedeas has been taken, for thirty days after the rendition of such judgment or decree, it shall forfeit all right to do business.

History: Laws 1899, ch. 41, § 4; Code 1915, § 509; C.S. 1929, § 17-105; 1941 Comp., § 28-105; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-5.

46-6-5. [Suits against surety companies; estoppel to deny authority.]

That any company who shall execute or guarantee any recognizance, stipulation, bond or undertaking shall be estopped in any proceeding to enforce the liability which it shall have assumed to incur, to deny its corporate power to execute or guarantee such instrument or assume such liability.

History: Laws 1899, ch. 41, § 5; Code 1915, § 510; C.S. 1929, § 17-106; 1941 Comp., § 28-106; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-6.

ANNOTATIONS

Judgment against the principal is conclusive, absent fraud or collusion. State ex rel. Dar Tile Co. v. Glens Falls Ins. Co., 78 N.M. 435, 432 P.2d 400 (1967).

Judgments against principal may not be collaterally attacked by surety because it is claimed that attorneys' fees are not a proper element of damages in a suit based upon a statutory contractor's bond. State ex rel. Dar Tile Co. v. Glens Falls Ins. Co., 78 N.M. 435, 432 P.2d 400 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 74 Am. Jur. 2d Suretyship § 85.

What constitutes action on bond, executed under law of United States, so as to be within Federal District Court's jurisdiction under 28 USCS § 1352, 105 A.L.R. Fed. 716.

46-6-6. [Release from obligation on bond required by statute in civil action; petition; notice; hearing; order.]

Whenever any surety upon any attachment, replevin or other bond required in civil actions by the statutes of this state shall have reason to believe himself in danger from remaining thereon, and desires to be relieved therefrom, he may present a petition for that purpose to the judge of the district court in which the action wherein the said bond is given, is pending, either in vacation or term time, setting forth such reasons and verify the same by his oath. Whereupon said judge is authorized to hear the same in a summary manner and grant an order relieving the petitioner from such bond if in his judgment the petitioner is entitled to such relief and upon such terms as shall be prescribed in order to secure the right [rights] of all parties interested in the cause; provided, that a copy of such petition shall be served upon the principal and upon the cosurety or sureties on the bond and also upon the defendant in the cause, together with the notice of the time and place where the same will be presented, at least ten days before the hearing; provided, that no surety on any replevin or attachment bond shall be relieved from his liability on such bond until a new bond shall have been given and approved, or until the property, the return or forthcoming of which such original bond was intended to secure, shall have been placed in the custody of the court.

History: C.L. 1897, § 2685(190), added by Laws 1907, ch. 107, § 1(190); Code 1915, § 4307; C.S. 1929, § 105-1609; 1941 Comp., § 28-107; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-7.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material in this section was inserted by the compiler; it was not enacted by the legislature and is not a part of the law.

Law reviews. — For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part I," see 1 Nat. Resources J. 303 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 74 Am. Jur. 2d Suretyship §§ 82 to 93.

46-6-7. [Suit on attachment or replevin bond; no assignment necessary.]

Any person interested in any bond by virtue of the attachment and replevin laws, may maintain suit thereon without any assignment by the officer to whom the same is given.

History: C.L. 1897, § 2685(222)(236), added by Laws 1907, ch. 107, § 1(222)(236); Code 1915, § 4334; C.S. 1929, § 105-1637; 1941 Comp., § 28-108; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-8.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For execution against sureties, see 39-4-10 NMSA 1978.

For replevin generally, see Chapter 42, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

For attachment generally, see Chapter 42, Article 9 NMSA 1978.

This section does not apply to any bond given the sheriff. *De Witt v. United States Fid. & Guar. Co.*, 20 N.M. 163, 148 P. 489 (1915).

Law reviews. — For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part II," see 2 Nat. Resources J. 75 (1962).

46-6-8. [Agreement with surety over deposits of principal.]

It shall be lawful for any party of whom a bond, undertaking or other obligation is required, to agree with his surety or sureties for the deposit of any or all moneys and assets for which he and his surety or sureties are or may be held responsible, with a bank or trust company, authorized by law to do business as such, or with [any] other depository approved by the court or a judge thereof, if such deposit is otherwise proper, for the safekeeping thereof, and in such manner as to prevent the withdrawal of such money or assets or any part thereof, without the written consent of such surety or sureties, or an order of court, or a judge thereof made on such notice to such surety or sureties as such court or judge may direct; provided, however, that such agreement shall not in any manner release from [liability] or change the liability of the principal or sureties as established by the terms of the said bond.

History: 1941 Comp., § 28-109, enacted by Laws 1943, ch. 71, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 28-1-9.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material in this section was inserted by the compiler. It was not enacted by the legislature and is not a part of the law.

46-6-9. [Arrest bond certificates; surety company undertakings authorized.]

A. Any domestic or foreign surety company which has qualified to transact surety business in this state may, in any year, become surety in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) with respect to any guaranteed arrest bond certificates issued in such year by an automobile club or association by filing with the superintendent of insurance an undertaking thus to become surety.

B. Such undertaking shall be in form to be prescribed by the superintendent and shall state the following:

(1) the name and address of the automobile club or clubs or automobile association or associations with respect to the guaranteed arrest bond certificates of which the surety company undertakes to be surety;

(2) the unqualified obligation of the surety company to pay the fine or forfeiture in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) of any person who, after posting a guaranteed arrest bond certificate with respect to which the surety company has undertaken to be surety, fails to make the appearance to guarantee which the guaranteed arrest bond certificate was posted.

C. The term, guaranteed arrest bond certificate, means any printed card or other certificate issued by an automobile club or association to any of its members, which card or certificate is signed by such member and contains a printed statement that such automobile club or association and a surety company guarantee the appearance of the person whose signature appears on the card or certificate and that they will, in the event of failure of such person to appear in court at the time of trial, pay any fine or forfeiture imposed on such person in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 28-1-10, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 120, § 1.

ARTICLE 7

Transfers to Minors

46-7-1 to 46-7-10. Repealed.

ANNOTATIONS

Repeals. — Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 26 repeals 46-7-1 to 46-7-10 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1967, ch. 258, §§ 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 to 10 and Laws 1973, ch. 138, §§ 19 to 21, relating to the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former sections, see 1978 Original Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 46-7-11 NMSA 1978 et seq.

46-7-11. Short title.

Sections 1 through 24 [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Uniform Transfers to Minors Act".

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers, see Chapter 46, Article 8 NMSA 1978.

For the lowering of age of majority to 18 not affecting the time for delivery of gift to donee, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. — As enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 1, the phrase "As used in the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act:" inadvertently appeared at the end of this section. For purposes of clarity, the compiler has transferred that phrase, in brackets, to the beginning of 46-7-12 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 59 Am. Jur. 2d, Parent and Child §§ 127, 128.

Unexplained gratuitous transfer of property from one relative to another as raising presumption of gift, 94 A.L.R.3d 608.

Effect of testamentary gift to child conditioned upon specified arrangements for parental control, 11 A.L.R.4th 940.

43 C.J.S., Infants §§ 135 to 138.

46-7-12. Definitions.

[As used in the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978]:]

A. "adult" means an individual who has attained the age of twenty-one years;

B. "benefit plan" means an employer's plan for the benefit of an employee or partner;

C. "broker" means a person lawfully engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities or commodities for the person's own account or for the account of others;

D. "conservator" means a person appointed or qualified by a court to act as general, limited, or temporary guardian of a minor's property or a person legally authorized to perform substantially the same functions;

E. "court" means the district court;

F. "custodial property" means:

(1) any interest in property transferred to a custodian under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act; and

(2) the income from and proceeds of that interest in property;

G. "custodian" means a person so designated under Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act or a successor or substitute custodian designated under Section 19 [46-7-29 NMSA 1978] of that act;

H. "financial institution" means a bank, trust company, savings institution or credit union chartered and supervised under state or federal law;

I. "legal representative" means an individual's personal representative or conservator;

J. "member of the minor's family" means the minor's parent, stepparent, spouse, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption;

K. "minor" means an individual who has not attained the age of twenty-one years;

L. "person" means an individual, corporation, organization or other legal entity;

M. "personal representative" means an executor, administrator, successor, personal representative or special administrator of a decedent's [decedent's] estate or a person legally authorized to perform substantially the same functions;

N. "state" includes any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any territory or possession subject to the legislative authority of the United States;

O. "transfer" means a transaction that creates custodial property under Section 10 of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act;

P. "transferor" means a person who makes a transfer under that act; and

Q. "trust company" means a financial institution, corporation, or other legal entity authorized to exercise general trust powers.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

Bracketed material. — As this act appears in the Session Laws, the phrase "As used in the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act:" inadvertently appeared at the end of 46-7-11 NMSA 1978. For purposes of clarity, the compiler has transferred that phrase, in brackets, to the beginning of this section.

The bracketed material in Subsection M was inserted by the compiler. It was not enacted by the legislature and is not part of the law.

46-7-13. Scope and jurisdiction.

A. The Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] applies to a transfer that refers to that act in the designation under Subsection A of Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of that act by which the transfer is made if at the time of the transfer, the transferor, the minor or the custodian is a resident of this state or the custodial property is located in this state. The custodianship so created remains subject to that act despite a subsequent change in residence of a transferor, the minor or the custodian or the removal of custodial property from this state.

B. A person designated as custodian under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act is subject to personal jurisdiction in this state with respect to any matter relating to the custodianship.

C. A transfer that purports to be made and which is valid under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or a substantially similar act of another state is governed by the law of the designated state and may be executed and is enforceable in this state if at the time of the transfer, the transferor, the minor or the custodian is a resident of the designated state or the custodial property is located in the designated state.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. — The Uniform Gifts to Minors Act was repealed in 1989 by the act that enacted this section.

46-7-14. Nomination of custodian.

A.

A person having the right to designate the recipient of property transferable upon the occurrence of a future event may revocably nominate a custodian to receive the property for a minor beneficiary upon the occurrence of the event by naming the custodian followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act." The nomination may name one or more persons as substitute custodians to whom the property shall be transferred, in the order named, if the first nominated custodian dies before the transfer or is unable, declines or is ineligible to serve. The nomination may be made in a will, a trust, a deed, an instrument exercising a power of appointment or in a writing designating a beneficiary of contractual rights which is registered with or delivered to the payer, issuer or other obligor of the contractual rights.

B. A custodian nominated under this section shall be a person to whom a transfer of property of that kind may be made under Subsection A of Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

C. The nomination of a custodian under this section does not create custodian property until the nominating instrument becomes irrevocable or a transfer to the nominated custodian is completed under Section 10 of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act. Unless the nomination of a custodian has been revoked, upon the occurrence of the future event the custodianship becomes effective and the custodian shall enforce a transfer of the custodial property pursuant to Section 10 of that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 4.

46-7-15. Transfer by gift or exercise of power of appointment.

A person may make a transfer by irrevocable gift to, or the irrevocable exercise of a power of appointment in favor of, a custodian for the benefit of a minor pursuant to Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 5.

46-7-16. Transfer authorized by will or trust.

A. A personal representative or trustee may make an irrevocable transfer pursuant to Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act to a custodian for the benefit of a minor as authorized in the governing will or trust.

B. If the testator or settler has nominated a custodian under Section 4 [46-7-14 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act to receive the custodial property, the transfer shall be made to that person.

C. If the testator or settler has not nominated a custodian under Section 4 of that act, or all persons so nominated as custodian die before the transfer or are unable, decline or are ineligible to serve, the personal representative or the trustee, as the case may be, shall designate the custodian from among those eligible to serve as custodian for property of that kind under Section 9 [46-7-19 NMSA 1978] of that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 6.

46-7-17. Other transfer by fiduciary.

A. Subject to Subsection C of this section, a personal representative or trustee may make an irrevocable transfer to another adult or trust company as custodian for the benefit of a minor pursuant to Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act in the absence of a will or under a will or trust that does not contain an authorization to do so.

B. Subject to Subsection C of this section, a conservator may make an irrevocable transfer to another adult or trust company as custodian for the benefit of the minor pursuant to Section 10 of that act.

C. A transfer under Subsection A or B of this section may be made only if:

(1) the personal representative, trustee, or conservator considers the transfer to be in the best interest of the minor;

(2) the transfer is not prohibited by or inconsistent with provisions of the applicable will, trust agreement or other governing instrument; and

(3) the transfer is authorized by the court if it exceeds ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in value.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 7.

46-7-18. Transfer by obligor.

A. Subject to Subsections B and C of this section, a person not subject to Section 6 or 7 [46-7-16 or 46-7-17 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act who holds property of or owes a liquidated debt to a minor not having a conservator may make an irrevocable transfer to a custodian for the benefit of the minor pursuant to Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of that act.

B. If a person having the right to do so under Section 4 [46-7-14 NMSA 1978] of that act, has nominated a custodian under that section to receive the custodial property, the transfer shall be made to that person;

C. If no custodian has been nominated under Section 4 of that act, or all persons so nominated as custodian die before the transfer or are unable, decline or are ineligible to serve, a transfer under this section may be made to an adult member of the minor's family or to a trust company unless the property exceeds ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in value.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 8.

46-7-19. Receipt for custodial property.

A written acknowledgment of delivery by a custodian constitutes a sufficient receipt and discharge for custodial property transferred to the custodian pursuant to the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 9.

46-7-20. Manner of creating custodial property and effecting transfer; designation of initial custodian; control.

A. Custodial property is created and a transfer is made whenever:

(1) an uncertificated security or a certificated security in registered form is either:

(a) registered in the name of the transferor, an adult other than the transferor or a trust company, followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act"; or

(b) delivered if in certificated form, or any document necessary for the transfer of an uncertificated security is delivered, together with any necessary endorsement to an adult other than the transferor or a trust company as custodian, accompanied by an instrument in substantially the form set forth in Subsection B of this section;

(2) money is paid or delivered to a broker or financial institution for credit to an account in the name of the transferor, an adult other than the transferor or a trust

company, followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act";

(3) the ownership of a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract is either:

(a) registered with the issuer in the name of the transferor, an adult other than the transferor or a trust company, followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act"; or

(b) assigned in a writing delivered to an adult other than the transferor or a trust company whose name in the assignment is followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act";

(4) an irrevocable exercise of a power of appointment or an irrevocable present right to future payment under a contract is the subject of a written notification delivered to the payer, issuer or other obligor that the right is transferred to the transferor, an adult other than the transferor or a trust company, whose name in the notification is followed by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act";

(5) an interest in real property is recorded in the name of the transferor, an adult other than the transferor or a trust company, followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act";

(6) a certificate of title issued by a department or agency of a state or of the United States which evidences title to tangible personal property is either:

(a) issued in the name of the transferor, an adult other than the transferor or a trust company, followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act"; or

(b) delivered to an adult other than the transferor or a trust company, endorsed to that person followed in substance by the words: "as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act"; or

(7) an interest in any property not described in Paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection is transferred to an adult other than the transferor or to a trust company by a written instrument in substantially the form set forth in Subsection B of this section.

B. An instrument in the following form satisfies the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (7) of Subsection A of this section:

"TRANSFER UNDER THE UNIFORM TRANSFERS TO MINORS ACT

I, _____ (name of the transferor or name and representative capacity if a fiduciary) hereby transfer to _____ (name of custodian), as custodian for _____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, the following: (insert a description of the custodial property sufficient to identify it).

Dated: _____

(Signature)

_____ (name of custodian) acknowledges receipt of the property described above as custodian for the minor named above under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

Dated: _____

(Signature of Custodian)

".

C. A transferor shall place the custodian in control of the custodial property as soon as practicable.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 10.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Unexplained gratuitous transfer of property from one relative to another as raising presumption of gift, 94 A.L.R.3d 608.

46-7-21. Single custodianship.

A transfer may be made only for one minor and only one person may be the custodian. All custodial property held under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] by the same custodian for the benefit of the same minor constitutes a single custodianship.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 11.

46-7-22. Validity and effect of transfer.

A. The validity of a transfer made in a manner prescribed in the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] is not affected by:

(1) failure of the transferor to comply with Subsection C of Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of that act concerning possession and control;

(2) designation of an ineligible custodian, except designation of the transferor in the case of property for which the transferor is ineligible to serve as custodian under Subsection A of Section 10 of that act; or

(3) death or incapacity of a person nominated under Section 4 [46-7-14 NMSA 1978] or designated under Section 10 of that act as custodian or the disclaimer of the office by that person.

B. A transfer made pursuant to Section 10 of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act is irrevocable, and the custodial property is indefeasibly vested in the minor, but the custodian has all the rights, powers, duties and authority provided in the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act and neither the minor nor the minor's legal representative has any right, power, duty or authority with respect to the custodial property except as provided in that act.

C. By making a transfer, the transferor incorporates in the disposition all the provisions of that act and grants to the custodian, and to any third person dealing with a person designated as custodian, the respective powers, rights and immunities provided in that act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 38 Am. Jur. 2d Gifts § 15, 16.

Construction and effect of Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, 50 A.L.R.3d 528.

46-7-23. Care of custodial property.

A. A custodian shall:

- (1) take control of custodial property;
- (2) register or record title to custodial property if appropriate; and
- (3) collect, hold, manage, invest, and reinvest custodial property.

B. In dealing with custodial property, a custodian shall observe the standard of care that would be observed by a prudent person dealing with property of another and is not limited by any other statute restricting investments by fiduciaries. If a custodian has a special skill or expertise or is named custodian on the basis of representations of a special skill or expertise, the custodian shall use that skill or expertise. However, a custodian, in the custodian's discretion and without liability to the minor or the minor's estate, may retain any custodial property received from a transferor.

C. A custodian may invest in or pay premiums on life insurance or endowment policies on:

- (1) the life of the minor only if the minor or the minor's estate is the sole beneficiary; or
- (2) the life of another person in whom the minor has an insurable interest only to the extent that the minor, the minor's estate or the custodian in the capacity of custodian is the irrevocable beneficiary.

D. A custodian at all times shall keep custodial property separate and distinct from all other property in a manner sufficient to identify it clearly as custodial property of the minor. Custodial property consisting of an undivided interest is so identified if the minor's interest is held as a tenant in common and is fixed. Custodial property subject to recordation is so identified if it is recorded, and custodial property subject to registration is so identified if it is either registered, or held in an account designated, in the name of the custodian, followed in substance by the words: "as a custodian for

_____ (name of minor) under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act".

E. A custodian shall keep records of all transactions with respect to custodial property, including information necessary for the preparation of the minor's tax returns, and shall make them available for inspection at reasonable intervals by a parent or legal representative of the minor or by the minor if the minor has attained the age of fourteen years.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 13.

ANNOTATIONS

Treasurer and board of finance subject to "prudent person" test. — The state treasurer and the state board of finance in selecting proper investments for investment of the permanent funds belonging to the museum of New Mexico are subject to the "prudent person" test in this section. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-29.

46-7-24. Powers of custodian.

A. A custodian, acting in a custodial capacity, has all the rights, powers and authority over custodial property that unmarried adult owners have over their own property, but a custodian may exercise those rights, powers and authority in that capacity only.

B. This section does not relieve a custodian from liability for breach of Section 13 [46-7-23 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 14.

46-7-25. Use of custodial property.

A. A custodian may deliver or pay to the minor or expend for the minor's benefit so much of the custodial property as the custodian considers advisable for the use and benefit of the minor, without court order and without regard to:

(1) the duty or ability of the custodian personally or of any other person to support the minor; or

(2) any other income or property of the minor which may be applicable or available for that purpose.

B. On petition of an interested person or the minor if the minor has attained the age of fourteen years, the court may order the custodian to deliver or pay to the minor or expend for the minor's benefit so much of the custodial property as the court considers advisable for the use and benefit of the minor.

C. A delivery, payment or expenditure under this section is in addition to, not in substitution for, and does not affect any obligation of a person to support the minor.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 15.

46-7-26. Custodian's expenses, compensation and bond.

A. A custodian is entitled to reimbursement from custodial property for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of the custodian's duties.

B. Except for one who is a transferor under Section 5 [46-7-15 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act a custodian has a noncumulative election during each

calendar year to charge reasonable compensation for services performed during that year.

C. Except as provided in Subsection F of Section 19 [46-7-29 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, a custodian need not give a bond.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 16.

46-7-27. Exemption of third person from liability.

A third person in good faith and without court order may act on the instructions of or otherwise deal with any person purporting to make a transfer or purporting to act in the capacity of a custodian and, in the absence of knowledge, is not responsible for determining:

A. the validity of the purported custodian's designation;

B. the propriety of, or the authority under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978], for any act of the purported custodian;

C. the validity or propriety under that act of any instrument or instructions executed or given either by the person purporting to make a transfer or by the purported custodian; or

D. the propriety of the application of any property of the minor delivered to the purported custodian.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 17.

46-7-28. Liability to third persons.

A. A claim based on:

(1) a contract entered into by a custodian acting in a custodial capacity;

(2) an obligation arising from the ownership or control of custodial property; or

(3) a tort committed during the custodianship, may be asserted against the custodial property by proceeding against the custodian in the custodial capacity, whether or not the custodian or the minor is personally liable therefore.

B. A custodian is not personally liable:

(1) on a contract properly entered into in the custodial capacity unless the custodian fails to reveal that capacity and to identify the custodianship in the contract; or

(2) for an obligation arising from control of custodial property or for a tort committed during the custodianship unless the custodian is personally at fault.

C. A minor is not personally liable for an obligation arising from ownership of custodial property or for a tort committed during the custodianship unless the minor is personally at fault.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 18.

46-7-29. Renunciation, resignation, death or removal of custodian; designation of successor custodian.

A. A person nominated under Section 4 [46-7-14 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act or designated under Section 9 [46-7-19 NMSA 1978] of that act as custodian may decline to serve by delivering a valid disclaimer to the person who made the nomination or to the transferor or to the transferor's legal representative. If the event giving rise to a transfer has not occurred and no substitute custodian able, willing and eligible to serve was nominated under Section 4 of that act, the person who made the nomination may nominate a substitute custodian under Section 4 of that act; otherwise, the transferor or the transferor's legal representative shall designate a substitute custodian at the time of the transfer, in either case from among the persons eligible to serve as custodian for that kind of property under Subsection A of Section 10 [46-7-20 NMSA 1978] of that act. The custodian so designated has the rights of a successor custodian.

B. A custodian at any time may designate a trust company or an adult other than a transferor under Section 5 [46-7-15 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act as successor custodian by executing and dating an instrument of designation before a subscribing witness other than the successor. If the instrument of designation does not contain or is not accompanied by the resignation of the custodian, the designation of the successor does not take effect until the custodian resigns, dies, becomes incapacitated or is removed.

C. A custodian may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the minor if the minor has attained the age of fourteen years and to the successor custodian and by delivering the custodial property to the successor custodian.

D. If a custodian is ineligible, dies or becomes incapacitated without having effectively designated a successor and the minor has attained the age of fourteen years, the minor may designate as successor custodian, in the manner prescribed in Subsection B of this section, an adult member of the minor's family, a conservator of the minor or a trust company. If the minor has not attained the age of fourteen years or fails to act within sixty days after the ineligibility, death or incapacity, the conservator of the minor becomes successor custodian. If the minor has no conservator or the conservator declines to act, the transferor, the legal representative of the transferor or of the

custodian, an adult member of the minor's family or any other interested person may petition the court to designate a successor custodian.

E. A custodian who declines to serve under Subsection A of this section or resigns under Subsection C of this section or the legal representative of a deceased or incapacitated custodian as soon as practicable, shall put the custodial property and records in the possession and control of the successor custodian. The successor custodian by action may enforce the obligation to deliver custodial property and records and becomes responsible for each item as received.

F. A transferor, the legal representative of a transferor, an adult member of the minor's family, a guardian of the person of the minor, the conservator of the minor or the minor if the minor has attained the age of fourteen years may petition the court to remove the custodian for cause and to designate a successor custodian other than a transferor under Section 5 [96-7-15 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act or to require the custodian to give appropriate bond.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 19.

46-7-30. Accounting by and determination of liability of custodian.

A. A minor who has attained the age of fourteen years, the minor's guardian of the person or legal representative, an adult member of the minor's family, a transferor or a transferor's legal representative may petition the court:

(1) for an accounting by the custodian or the custodian's legal representative;
or

(2) for a determination of responsibility, as between the custodial property and the custodian personally, for claims against the custodial property unless the responsibility has been adjudicated in an action under Section 8 [46-7-18 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act to which the minor or the minor's legal representative was a party.

B. A successor custodian may petition the court for an accounting by the predecessor custodian.

C. The court, in a proceeding under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] or in any other proceeding may require or permit the custodian or the custodian's legal representative to account.

D. If a custodian is removed under Subsection F of Section 19 [46-7-29 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, the court shall require an accounting and order delivery of the custodial property and records to the successor custodian and the execution of all instruments required for transfer of the custodial property.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 20.

46-7-31. Termination of custodianship.

The custodian shall transfer in an appropriate manner the custodial property to the minor or to the minor's estate upon the earlier of:

A. the minor's attainment of twenty-one years of age with respect to custodial property transferred under Section 5 or 6 [46-7-15 or 46-7-16 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act;

B. the minor's attainment of the age of majority under the laws of this state other than the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] with respect to custodial property transferred under Section 7 or 8 [46-7-17 or 46-7-18 NMSA 1978] of that act;

C. the minor's death.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 21.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For age of majority, see 28-6-1 NMSA 1978.

46-7-32. Applicability.

The Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] applies to a transfer within the scope of Section 3 [46-7-13 NMSA 1978] of that act made after its effective date if:

A. the transfer purports to have been made under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act of New Mexico; or

B. the instrument by which the transfer purports to have been made uses in substance the designation "as custodian under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act" or "as custodian under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act" of any other state and the application of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act is necessary to validate the transfer.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 22.

ANNOTATIONS

Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. — The Uniform Gifts to Minors Act was repealed in 1989 by the same act that enacted this section.

46-7-33. Effect on existing custodianships.

A. Any transfer of custodial property as now defined in the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] made before the effective date of that act is validated notwithstanding that there was no specific authority in the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act for the coverage of custodial property of that kind or for a transfer from that source at the time the transfer was made.

B. The Uniform Transfers to Minors Act applies to all transfers made before the effective date of that act in a manner and form prescribed in the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, except insofar as the application impairs constitutionally vested rights or extends the duration of custodianships in existence on the effective date of that act.

C. Sections 2 and 21 [46-7-12 and 46-7-31 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act with respect to the age of a minor for whom custodial property is held under that act do not apply to custodial property held in a custodianship that terminated because of the minor's attainment of the age of eighteen after June 17, 1973 and before the effective date of this section.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 23.

ANNOTATIONS

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 27 makes the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act effective on July 1, 1989.

Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. — The Uniform Gifts to Minors Act was repealed in 1989 by the same act that enacted this section.

46-7-34. Uniformity of application and construction.

The Uniform Transfers to Minors Act [46-7-11 to 46-7-34 NMSA 1978] shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of that act among states enacting it.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 24.

ANNOTATIONS

Severability clauses. — Laws 1989, ch. 357, § 25 provides for the severability of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

ARTICLE 8

Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers

46-8-1. Short (long) title.

Sections 1 through 10 [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers".

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For fiduciary obligations and investments, see Chapter 46, Article 1 NMSA 1978.

For trusts, see Chapter 46A NMSA 1978.

For Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, see Chapter 46, Article 7 NMSA 1978.

For notice to purchaser of adverse claims, see 55-8-105 NMSA 1978.

46-8-2. Definitions.

In the Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978], unless the context otherwise requires:

A. "assignment" includes any written stock power, bond power, bill of sale, deed, declaration of trust or other instrument of transfer;

B. "claim of beneficial interest" includes a claim of any interest by a decedent's legatee, distributee, heir or creditor, a beneficiary under a trust, a ward, a beneficial owner of a security registered in the name of a nominee or a minor owner of a security registered in the name of a custodian, or a claim of any similar interest, whether the claim is asserted by the claimant or by a fiduciary or by any other authorized person on his behalf, and includes a claim that the transfer would be in breach of fiduciary duties;

C. "corporation" means a private or public corporation, association or trust issuing a security;

D. "fiduciary" means an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, committee, conservator, curator, tutor, custodian or nominee;

E. "person" includes an individual, a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest or any other legal or commercial entity;

F. "security" includes any share of stock, bond, debenture, note or other security issued by a corporation that is registered as to ownership on the books of the corporation;

G. "transfer" means a change on the books of a corporation in the registered ownership of a security; and

H. "transfer agent" means a person employed or authorized by a corporation to transfer securities issued by the corporation.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 2.

46-8-3. Registration in the name of a fiduciary.

A corporation or transfer agent registering a security in the name of a person who is a fiduciary or who is described as a fiduciary is not bound to inquire into the existence, extent or correct description of the fiduciary relationship; and thereafter the corporation and its transfer agent may assume without inquiry that the newly registered owner continues to be the fiduciary until the corporation or transfer agent receives written notice that the fiduciary is no longer acting as such with respect to the particular security.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 3.

46-8-4. Assignment by a fiduciary.

Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978], a corporation or transfer agent making a transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary:

A. may assume without inquiry that the assignment, even though to the fiduciary himself or to his nominee, is within his authority and capacity and is not in breach of his fiduciary duties;

B. may assume without inquiry that the fiduciary has complied with any controlling instrument and with the law of the jurisdiction governing the fiduciary relationship, including any law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court approval of the transfer; and

C. is not charged with notice of and is not bound to obtain or examine any court record or any recorded or unrecorded document relating to the fiduciary relationship or the assignment, even though the record or document is in its possession.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 4.

46-8-5. Evidence of appointment or incumbency.

A corporation or transfer agent making a transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary who is not the registered owner shall obtain the following evidence of appointment or incumbency:

A. in the case of a fiduciary appointed or qualified by a court, a certificate issued by or under the direction or supervision of that court or an officer thereof and dated within sixty days before the transfer; or

B. in any other case, a copy of a document showing the appointment or a certificate issued by or on behalf of a person reasonably believed by the corporation or transfer agent to be responsible or, in the absence of such a document or certificate, other evidence reasonably deemed by the corporation or transfer agent to be appropriate; corporations and transfer agents may adopt standards with respect to evidence of appointment or incumbency under this subsection provided such standards are not manifestly unreasonable; neither the corporation nor transfer agent is charged with notice of the contents of any document obtained pursuant to Subsection B of this section except to the extent that the contents relate directly to the appointment or incumbency.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 5.

46-8-6. Adverse claims.

A. A person asserting a claim of beneficial interest adverse to the transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary may give the corporation or transfer agent written notice of the claim. The corporation or transfer agent is not put on notice unless the written notice identifies the claimant, the registered owner, and the issue of which the security is a part, provides an address for communications directed to the claimant and is received before the transfer. Nothing in the Uniform Act for the Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978] relieves the corporation or transfer agent of any liability for making or refusing to make the transfer after it is so put on notice unless it proceeds in the manner authorized in Subsection B of this section.

B. As soon as practicable after the presentation of a security for transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary, a corporation or transfer agent which has received notice of a claim of beneficial interest adverse to the transfer may send notice of the presentation by registered or certified mail to the claimant at the address given by him. If the corporation or transfer agent so mails such a notice it shall withhold the transfer for thirty days after the mailing and shall then make the transfer unless restrained by a court order.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 6.

46-8-7. Non-liability of corporation and transfer agent.

A corporation or transfer agent incurs no liability to any person by making a transfer or otherwise acting in a manner authorized by the Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 7.

46-8-8. Non-liability of third persons.

A. No person who participates in the acquisition, disposition, assignment or transfer of a security by or to a fiduciary, including a person who guarantees the signature of the fiduciary, is liable for participation in any breach of fiduciary duty by reason of failure to inquire whether the transaction involves a breach unless it is shown that he acted with actual knowledge that the proceeds of the transaction were being or were to be used wrongfully for the individual benefit of the fiduciary or that the transaction was otherwise in breach of duty.

B. If a corporation or transfer agent makes a transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary, a person who guaranteed the signature of the fiduciary is not liable on the guarantee to any person to whom the corporation or transfer agent by reason of The Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978] incurs no liability.

C. This section does not impose any liability upon the corporation or its transfer agent.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 8.

46-8-9. Territorial application.

A. The rights and duties of a corporation and its transfer agents in registering a security in the name of a fiduciary or in making a transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary are governed by the law of the jurisdiction under whose laws the corporation is organized.

B. The Uniform Act for Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978] applies to the rights and duties of a person other than the corporation and its transfer agents with regard to acts and omissions in this state in connection with the acquisition, disposition, assignment or transfer of a security by or to a fiduciary and of a person who guarantees in this state the signature of a fiduciary in connection with such a transaction.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 9.

46-8-10. Tax obligations.

The Uniform Act for the Simplification of Fiduciary Transfers [46-8-1 to 46-8-10 NMSA 1978] does not affect any obligation of a corporation or transfer agent with respect to estate, inheritance, succession or other taxes imposed by the laws of this state.

History: Laws 1991, ch. 177, § 10.

ARTICLE 9

Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act

46-9-1. Definitions.

As used in the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978]:

A. "institution" means:

(1) an incorporated or unincorporated organization organized and operated exclusively for educational, religious, charitable or other eleemosynary purposes;

(2) a government, a governmental subdivision or agency or other governmental organization to the extent that it holds funds exclusively for educational, religious, charitable or other eleemosynary purposes; or

(3) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code organized and operated exclusively to support one or more organizations described in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of this section. "Institution" does not include an institution with assets of more than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) and that is organized and operated for private educational purposes;

B. "institutional fund" means a fund held by an institution for its exclusive use, benefit or purposes, or for the exclusive use, benefit or purposes of one or more other institutions, but does not include:

(1) a fund held for an institution by a trustee that is not an institution;

(2) a fund in which a beneficiary that is not an institution has an interest, other than possible rights that could arise upon violation or failure of the purposes of the fund;

(3) a fund established pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, Section 10 of the constitution of New Mexico; or

(4) a fund established pursuant to the provisions of Article 12, Section 2 of the constitution of New Mexico;

C. "endowment fund" means an institutional fund, or any part thereof, not wholly expendable by the institution on a current basis under the terms of the applicable gift instrument;

D. "governing board" means the body responsible for the management of an institution or of an institutional fund;

E. "historic dollar value" means the aggregate fair value in dollars of:

- (1) an endowment fund at the time it became an endowment fund;
- (2) each subsequent donation to the fund at the time it is made; and
- (3) each accumulation made pursuant to a direction in the applicable gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added to the fund. The determination of historic dollar value made in good faith by the institution is conclusive; and

F. "gift instrument" means a will, deed, grant, conveyance, agreement, memorandum, writing, articles, bylaws, charter, declaration, agreement, constitutional provision, law, rule, regulation or other governing document under which property is transferred to or held by an institution as an institutional fund.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Internal Revenue Code. — Section 501(c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code appears as 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3).

46-9-2. Accumulation of annual net income; reserve; appropriation of appreciation.

A. The governing board may accumulate so much of the annual net income of an institutional fund as is prudent under the standard established by Section 6 [46-9-6 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act. The governing board may hold any or all of the accumulated annual net income in an income reserve for subsequent expenditure for the uses and purposes for which the institutional fund is established or may add any or all of the accumulated annual net income to the principal of the institutional fund as is prudent under the standard established by Section 6 of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act.

B. Subject to the limitation set forth in Subsection C of this section, the governing board may appropriate for expenditure for the uses and purposes for which an endowment fund is established so much of the net appreciation, realized and unrealized, in the fair value of the assets of an endowment fund over the historic dollar value of the fund as is prudent under the standard established by Section 6 of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act.

C. The appropriation for expenditure by the governing board of the net appreciation of an endowment fund in any one year in an amount greater than seven percent of the

fair market value of the endowment fund, calculated on the basis of market values determined at least quarterly and averaged over a period of three or more years, shall create a rebuttable presumption of imprudence on the part of the governing board.

D. This section does not limit the authority of the governing board to expend funds as permitted under other law, the terms of the applicable gift instrument or charter, or the articles of incorporation or other governing instrument of the institution.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 2.

46-9-3. Rules of construction.

A. Section 2 [46-9-2 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act does not apply if, and to the extent that, the applicable gift instrument indicates the donor's intention that annual net income shall not be accumulated or added to the principal or that net appreciation shall not be expended. A restriction upon accumulation of annual net income or addition of such income to the principal or the expenditure of net appreciation may not be implied from a designation of a gift as an endowment or from a direction or authorization in the applicable gift instrument to use only "income", "interest", "dividends" or "rents, issues or profits", or "to preserve the principal intact", or a direction that contains other words of similar import.

B. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection A of this section, the following terms or comparable language in the provisions of a gift instrument, unless otherwise limited or modified, authorizes any investment strategy permitted under the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978]: "investments permitted by law for investment of trust funds", "legal investments", "authorized investments", "using the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital", "prudent man rule", "prudent trustee rule", "prudent person rule" and "prudent investor rule".

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 3.

46-9-4. Investment authority.

In addition to an investment otherwise authorized by law or by the applicable gift instrument, and without restriction to investments a fiduciary may make, but subject to any specific limitations set forth in the applicable gift instrument or in the applicable law other than law relating to investments by a fiduciary, the governing board may:

A. invest and reinvest an institutional fund in kind of property or type of investment consistent with the standards of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978], including any real or personal property deemed advisable

by the governing board, whether or not it produces a current return, including mortgages, stocks, bonds, debentures and other securities of profit or nonprofit corporations, shares in or obligations of associations, limited liability companies, partnerships or individuals and obligations of any government or subdivision or instrumentality thereof;

B. retain property contributed by a donor to an institutional fund for as long as the governing board deems advisable;

C. include all or any part of an institutional fund in any pooled or common fund maintained by the institution; or

D. invest all or any part of an institutional fund in any other pooled or common fund available for investment, including shares or interests in regulated investment companies, mutual funds, common trust funds, investment partnerships, real estate investment trusts or similar organizations in which funds are commingled and investment determinations are made by persons other than the governing board.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 4.

46-9-5. Delegation of investment and management functions.

A. Except as otherwise provided by applicable law relating to governmental institutions or funds, a governing board may delegate investment and management functions that a prudent governing body could delegate under the circumstances. A governing board shall exercise reasonable care, skill and caution in:

(1) selecting an agent;

(2) establishing the scope and terms of the delegation, consistent with the purposes of the institutional fund; and

(3) periodically reviewing the agent's actions in order to monitor the agent's performance and the agent's compliance with the terms of the delegation.

B. In performing a delegated function, an agent owes a duty to the governing board to exercise reasonable care to comply with the terms of the delegation.

C. The members of a governing board who comply with the requirements of Subsection B of this section are not liable for the decisions or actions of the agent to whom the function was delegated.

D. By accepting the delegation of an investment or management function from a governing board of an institution that is subject to the laws of New Mexico, an agent submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of New Mexico in all actions arising from the delegation.

E. The governing board may authorize the payment of compensation for investment advisory or management services.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 5.

46-9-6. Standard of conduct; portfolio strategy.

A. Members of a governing board shall invest and manage an institutional fund as a prudent investor would, by considering the purposes, distribution requirements and other circumstances of the fund. In satisfying this standard, the governing board shall exercise reasonable care, skill and caution.

B. Among the circumstances that a governing board shall consider are:

- (1) long- and short-term needs of the institution in carrying out its educational, religious, charitable or other eleemosynary purposes;
- (2) its present and anticipated financial requirements;
- (3) the expected total return from income and the appreciation of its investments;
- (4) general economic conditions;
- (5) the possible effect of inflation or deflation;
- (6) the expected tax consequence, if any, of investment decisions or strategies;
- (7) the role that each investment or course of action plays within the overall investment portfolio of the institutional fund;
- (8) other resources of the institution;
- (9) the needs of the institution and the institutional fund for liquidity, regularity of income and preservation or appreciation of capital; and
- (10) an asset's special relationship or special value, if any, to the purposes of the applicable gift instrument or to the institution.

C. A governing board's investment and management decisions about individual assets shall be made not in isolation but in the context of the institutional fund's portfolio of investments as a whole and as a part of an overall investment strategy having risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the institution.

D. A governing board shall make a reasonable effort to verify the facts relevant to the investment and management of institutional fund assets.

E. A governing board shall diversify the investments of an institutional fund unless the board reasonably determines that, because of special circumstances, the purposes of the fund are better served without diversifying.

F. Subject to the provisions of Subsection B of Section 4 [46-9-4 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act, within a reasonable time after receiving donated assets, a governing board shall review the donated assets and make and implement decisions concerning the retention and disposition of assets in order to bring the portfolio of the institutional fund into compliance with the purposes, terms, distribution requirements and other circumstances of the institutional fund and with the requirements of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978].

G. A governing board shall invest and manage the assets of an institutional fund solely in the interest of the institution.

H. In investing and managing assets of an institutional fund, a governing board may incur only costs that are appropriate and reasonable in relation to the assets, the purposes of the fund and the terms of the gift instrument.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 6.

46-9-7. Release of restrictions on use or investment.

A. With the written consent of the donor, the governing board may release, in whole or in part, a restriction imposed by the applicable gift instrument on the use or investment of an institutional fund.

B. If written consent of the donor cannot be obtained by reason of his death, disability, unavailability or impossibility of identification, the governing board may apply in the name of the institution to the district court for release of a restriction imposed by the applicable gift instrument on the use or investment of an institutional fund. The attorney general shall be notified of the application and shall be given an opportunity to be heard. If the district court finds that the restriction is obsolete, inappropriate or impracticable, it may by order release the restriction in whole or in part. A release under this subsection may not change an endowment fund to a fund that is not an endowment fund.

C. A release under this section may not allow a fund to be used for purposes other than the educational, religious, charitable or other eleemosynary purposes of the institution affected.

D. This section does not limit the application of the doctrine of cy-pres.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 7.

46-9-8. Reviewing compliance.

Compliance with the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978] is determined in light of the facts and circumstances existing at the time of a governing board's decision and not by hindsight.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 8.

46-9-9. Severability.

If any provision of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978] or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of that act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act are declared severable.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 9.

46-9-10. Application.

The Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978] applies to gift instruments executed or in effect on or after its effective date and to institutional funds existing on and created after its effective date. The Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act governs any decisions and actions taken after its effective date.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 10.

46-9-11. Uniformity of application and construction.

The Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978] shall be so applied and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of that act among those states that enact it.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 11.

46-9-12. Short title.

Sections 1 through 12 [46-9-1 to 46-9-12 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act".

History: Laws 1997, ch. 199, § 12.

ARTICLE 10

Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act

46-10-1. Short title.

This act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act".

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-2. Definitions.

As used in the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSA 1978]:

- (1) "disclaimant" means the person to whom a disclaimed interest or power would have passed had the disclaimer not been made;
- (2) "disclaimed interest" means the interest that would have passed to the disclaimant had the disclaimer not been made;
- (3) "disclaimer" means the refusal to accept an interest in or power over property;
- (4) "fiduciary" means a personal representative, trustee, agent acting under a power of attorney or other person authorized to act as a fiduciary with respect to the property of another person;
- (5) "jointly held property" means property held in the name of two or more persons under an arrangement in which all holders have concurrent interests and under which the last surviving holder is entitled to the whole of the property;
- (6) "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, public corporation or any other legal or commercial entity;
- (7) "state" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe, an Indian band or

an Alaskan native village recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state; and

(8) "trust" means:

(A) an express trust, charitable or noncharitable, with additions thereto, whenever and however created; and

(B) a trust created pursuant to a statute, judgment or decree which requires the trust to be administered in the manner of an express trust.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 2.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For trusts generally, see 46-2-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

For Uniform Probate Code, see Chapter 45 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-3. Scope.

The Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSA 1978] applies to disclaimers of any interest in or power over property, whenever created.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 3.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-4. Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act supplemented by other law.

(a) Unless displaced by a provision of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSA 1978], the principles of law and equity supplement that act.

(b) The Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act does not limit any right of a person to waive, release, disclaim or renounce an interest in or power over property under a law other than that act.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 4.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-5. Power to disclaim; general requirements; when irrevocable.

(a) A person may disclaim, in whole or part, any interest in or power over property, including a power of appointment. A person may disclaim the interest or power even if its creator imposed a spendthrift provision or similar restriction on transfer or a restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim.

(b) Except to the extent a fiduciary's right to disclaim is expressly restricted or limited by another statute of this state or by the instrument creating the fiduciary relationship, a fiduciary may disclaim, in whole or part, any interest in or power over property, including a power of appointment, whether acting in a personal or representative capacity. A fiduciary may disclaim the interest or power even if its creator imposed a spendthrift provision or similar restriction on transfer or a restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim, or an instrument other than the instrument that created the fiduciary relationship imposed a restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim.

(c) To be effective, a disclaimer must be in a writing or other record, declare the disclaimer, describe the interest or power disclaimed, be signed by the person making the disclaimer, and be delivered or filed in the manner provided in Section 12 [46-10-12 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act. As used in this subsection, "record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(d) A partial disclaimer may be expressed as a fraction, percentage, monetary amount, term of years, limitation of a power or any other interest or estate in the property.

(e) A disclaimer becomes irrevocable when it is delivered or filed pursuant to Section 12 of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act or when it becomes effective as provided in Sections 6 through 11 of that act [46-10-6 through 46-10-11 NMSA 1978], whichever occurs later.

(f) A disclaimer made under the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act is not a transfer, assignment or release.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-6. Disclaimer of interest in property.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "time of distribution" means the time when a disclaimed interest would have taken effect in possession or enjoyment; and

(2) "future interest" means an interest that takes effect in possession or enjoyment, if at all, later than the time of its creation.

(b) Except for a disclaimer governed by Section 7 or 8 of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-7 or 46-10-8 NMSA 1978], the following rules apply to a disclaimer of an interest in property:

(1) The disclaimer takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the interest becomes irrevocable, or, if the interest arose under the law of intestate succession, as of the time of the intestate's death.

(2) The disclaimed interest passes according to any provision in the instrument creating the interest providing for the disposition of the interest, should it be disclaimed, or of disclaimed interests in general.

(3) If the instrument does not contain a provision described in Paragraph (2), the following rules apply:

(A) If the disclaimant is an individual, the disclaimed interest passes as if the disclaimant had died immediately before the time of distribution. However, if, by law or under the instrument, the descendants of the disclaimant would share in the disclaimed interest by any method of representation had the disclaimant died before the time of distribution, the disclaimed interest passes only to the descendants of the disclaimant who survive the time of distribution.

(B) If the disclaimant is not an individual, the disclaimed interest passes as if the disclaimant did not exist.

(4) Upon the disclaimer of a preceding interest, a future interest held by a person other than the disclaimant takes effect as if the disclaimant had died or ceased to exist immediately before the time of distribution, but a future interest held by the disclaimant is not accelerated in possession or enjoyment.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 6.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For intestate succession, see 45-2-101 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-7. Disclaimer of rights of survivorship in jointly held property.

(a) Upon the death of a holder of jointly held property, a surviving holder may disclaim, in whole or part, the greater of:

(1) a fractional share of the property determined by dividing the number one by the number of joint holders alive immediately before the death of the holder to whose death the disclaimer relates; or

(2) all of the property except that part of the value of the entire interest attributable to the contribution furnished by the disclaimant.

(b) A disclaimer under Subsection (a) takes effect as of the death of the holder of jointly held property to whose death the disclaimer relates.

(c) An interest in jointly held property disclaimed by a surviving holder of the property passes as if the disclaimant predeceased the holder to whose death the disclaimer relates.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 7.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-8. Disclaimer of interest by trustee.

If a trustee disclaims an interest in property that otherwise would have become trust property, the interest does not become trust property.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 8.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For trusts generally, see 46-2-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-9. Disclaimer of power of appointment or other power not held in fiduciary capacity.

If a holder disclaims a power of appointment or other power not held in a fiduciary capacity, the following rules apply:

(1) If the holder has not exercised the power, the disclaimer takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the power becomes irrevocable.

(2) If the holder has exercised the power and the disclaimer is of a power other than a presently exercisable general power of appointment, the disclaimer takes effect immediately after the last exercise of the power.

(3) The instrument creating the power is construed as if the power expired when the disclaimer became effective.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 9.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-10. Disclaimer by appointee, object or taker in default of exercise of power of appointment.

(a) A disclaimer of an interest in property by an appointee of a power of appointment takes effect as of the time the instrument by which the holder exercises the power becomes irrevocable.

(b) A disclaimer of an interest in property by an object or taker in default of an exercise of a power of appointment takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the power becomes irrevocable.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 10.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-11. Disclaimer of power held in fiduciary capacity.

(a) If a fiduciary disclaims a power held in a fiduciary capacity that has not been exercised, the disclaimer takes effect as of the time the instrument creating the power becomes irrevocable.

(b) If a fiduciary disclaims a power held in a fiduciary capacity that has been exercised, the disclaimer takes effect immediately after the last exercise of the power.

(c) A disclaimer under this section is effective as to another fiduciary if the disclaimer so provides and the fiduciary disclaiming has the authority to bind the estate, trust or other person for whom the fiduciary is acting.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 11.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-12. Delivery or filing.

(a) As used in this section, "beneficiary designation" means an instrument, other than an instrument creating a trust, naming the beneficiary of:

- (1) an annuity or insurance policy;
- (2) an account with a designation for payment on death;
- (3) a security registered in beneficiary form;
- (4) a pension, profit-sharing, retirement or other employment-related benefit plan; or
- (5) any other nonprobate transfer at death.

(b) Subject to Subsections (c) through (l), delivery of a disclaimer may be effected by personal delivery, first-class mail or any other method likely to result in its receipt.

(c) In the case of an interest created under the law of intestate succession or an interest created by will, other than an interest in a testamentary trust:

- (1) a disclaimer must be delivered to the personal representative of the decedent's estate; or
- (2) if no personal representative is then serving, it must be filed with a court having jurisdiction to appoint the personal representative.

(d) In the case of an interest in a testamentary trust:

- (1) a disclaimer must be delivered to the trustee then serving or, if no trustee is then serving, to the personal representative of the decedent's estate; or
- (2) if no personal representative is then serving, it must be filed with a court having jurisdiction to enforce the trust.

(e) In the case of an interest in an inter vivos trust:

- (1) a disclaimer must be delivered to the trustee then serving;

(2) if no trustee is then serving, it must be filed with a court having jurisdiction to enforce the trust; or

(3) if the disclaimer is made before the time the instrument creating the trust becomes irrevocable, it must be delivered to the settlor of a revocable trust or the transferor of the interest.

(f) In the case of an interest created by a beneficiary designation made before the time the designation becomes irrevocable, a disclaimer must be delivered to the person making the beneficiary designation.

(g) In the case of an interest created by a beneficiary designation made after the time the designation becomes irrevocable, a disclaimer must be delivered to the person obligated to distribute the interest.

(h) In the case of a disclaimer by a surviving holder of jointly held property, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person to whom the disclaimed interest passes.

(i) In the case of a disclaimer by an object or taker in default of exercise of a power of appointment at any time after the power was created:

(1) the disclaimer must be delivered to the holder of the power or to the fiduciary acting under the instrument that created the power; or

(2) if no fiduciary is then serving, it must be filed with a court having authority to appoint the fiduciary.

(j) In the case of a disclaimer by an appointee of a nonfiduciary power of appointment:

(1) the disclaimer must be delivered to the holder, the personal representative of the holder's estate or to the fiduciary under the instrument that created the power; or

(2) if no fiduciary is then serving, it must be filed with a court having authority to appoint the fiduciary.

(k) In the case of a disclaimer by a fiduciary of a power over a trust or estate, the disclaimer must be delivered as provided in Subsection (c), (d) or (e), as if the power disclaimed were an interest in property.

(l) In the case of a disclaimer of a power by an agent, the disclaimer must be delivered to the principal or the principal's representative.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

Cross references. — For Uniform Probate Code, see Chapter 45 NMSA 1978.

For trusts generally, see 46-2-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-13. When disclaimer barred or limited.

(a) A disclaimer is barred by a written waiver of the right to disclaim.

(b) A disclaimer of an interest in property is barred if any of the following events occur before the disclaimer becomes effective:

- (1) the disclaimant accepts the interest sought to be disclaimed;
- (2) the disclaimant voluntarily assigns, conveys, encumbers, pledges or transfers the interest sought to be disclaimed or contracts to do so; or
- (3) a judicial sale of the interest sought to be disclaimed occurs.

(c) A disclaimer, in whole or part, of the future exercise of a power held in a fiduciary capacity is not barred by its previous exercise.

(d) A disclaimer, in whole or part, of the future exercise of a power not held in a fiduciary capacity is not barred by its previous exercise unless the power is exercisable in favor of the disclaimant.

(e) A disclaimer is barred or limited if so provided by law other than the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSA 1978].

(f) A disclaimer of a power over property that is barred by this section is ineffective. A disclaimer of an interest in property that is barred by this section takes effect as a transfer of the interest disclaimed to the persons who would have taken the interest under the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act had the disclaimer not been barred.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 13.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-14. Tax qualified disclaimer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSa 1978], if as a result of a disclaimer or transfer, the

disclaimed or transferred interest is treated pursuant to the provisions of Title 26 of the United States Code, as now or hereafter amended, or any successor statute thereto, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, as never having been transferred to the disclaimant, then the disclaimer or transfer is effective as a disclaimer under the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 14.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-15. Recording of disclaimer.

If an instrument transferring an interest in or power over property subject to a disclaimer is required or permitted by law to be filed, recorded or registered, the disclaimer may be so filed, recorded or registered. Failure to file, record or register the disclaimer does not affect its validity as between the disclaimant and persons to whom the property interest or power passes by reason of the disclaimer.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 15.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-16. Application to existing relationships.

Except as otherwise provided in Section 13 of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-13 NMSA 1978], an interest in or power over property existing on the effective date of that act as to which the time for delivering or filing a disclaimer under law superseded by that act has not expired may be disclaimed after the effective date of that act.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 16.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

46-10-17. Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act [46-10-1 to 46-10-17 NMSA 1978], consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 17.

ANNOTATIONS

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 20 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

Severability clauses. — Laws 2001, ch. 290, § 19 provides for the severability of the act if any provision or application of the Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act is held invalid.