

CHAPTER 2011-170

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 599

An act relating to corporations not for profit; creating s. 617.2104, F.S.; providing a short title; providing definitions; providing requirements for the management of funds held by an institution exclusively for charitable purposes; providing standards of conduct in managing and investing institutional funds; providing requirements for appropriation for expenditure or accumulation of an endowment fund by an institution; authorizing an institution to delegate to an external agent the management and investment of an institutional fund; authorizing the release or modification of a restriction on management, investment, or purpose of an institutional fund; providing for determination of compliance; providing for application to existing or newly established institutional funds; providing relationship to federal law; providing requirements for uniformity of application and construction of the act; creating s. 617.2105, F.S.; authorizing reversion of real property to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund if a not-for-profit corporation holding a deed subject to a reverter clause violates deed restrictions; providing for retroactive and prospective application; repealing s. 1010.10, F.S., relating to the Florida Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 617.2104, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

617.2104 Florida Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act.—

(1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Florida Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act.”

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(a) “Charitable purpose” means the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion, the promotion of health, the promotion of a governmental purpose, or any other purpose the achievement of which is beneficial to the community.

(b) “Endowment fund” means an institutional fund or part thereof that, under the terms of a gift instrument, is not wholly expendable by the institution on a current basis. The term does not include assets that an institution designates as an endowment fund for its own use.

(c) “Gift instrument” means a record or records, including an institutional solicitation, under which property is granted to, transferred to, or held by an institution as an institutional fund.

(d) “Institution” means:

1. A person organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, other than:

a. An individual; or

b. A trust subject to s. 518.11;

2. A government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality to the extent that it holds funds exclusively for a charitable purpose; or

3. A trust that had both charitable and noncharitable interests after all noncharitable interests have been terminated if the trust is not subject to s. 518.11.

(e) “Institutional fund” means a fund held by an institution exclusively for charitable purposes. The term does not include:

1. Program-related assets;

2. A fund held for an institution by a trustee that is not an institution;

3. A fund in which a beneficiary that is not an institution has an interest, other than an interest that could arise upon violation or failure of the purposes of the fund; or

4. A fund managed or administered by the State Board of Administration pursuant to its constitutional or statutory authority.

(f) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(g) “Program-related asset” means an asset held by an institution primarily to accomplish a charitable purpose of the institution and not primarily for investment.

(h) “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.

(3) STANDARD OF CONDUCT IN MANAGING AND INVESTING INSTITUTIONAL FUND.—

(a) Subject to the intent of a donor expressed in a gift instrument, an institution, in managing and investing an institutional fund, shall consider the charitable purposes of the institution and the purposes of the institutional fund.

(b) In addition to complying with the duty of loyalty imposed by law other than this section, each person responsible for managing and investing an institutional fund shall manage and invest the fund in good faith and with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances.

(c) In managing and investing an institutional fund, an institution:

1. May incur only costs that are appropriate and reasonable in relation to the assets, the purposes of the institution, and the skills available to the institution.

2. Shall make a reasonable effort to verify facts relevant to the management and investment of the fund.

(d) An institution may pool two or more institutional funds for purposes of management and investment.

(e) Except as otherwise provided by a gift instrument, the following rules apply:

1. In managing and investing an institutional fund, the following factors, if relevant, must be considered:

a. General economic conditions.

b. The possible effect of inflation or deflation.

c. The expected tax consequences, if any, of investment decisions or strategies.

d. The role that each investment or course of action plays within the overall investment portfolio of the fund.

e. The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments.

f. Other resources of the institution.

g. The needs of the institution and the fund to make distributions and to preserve capital.

h. An asset's special relationship or special value, if any, to the charitable purposes of the institution.

2. Management and investment decisions about an individual asset must be made not in isolation but rather 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 fund and to the institution.

3. Except as otherwise provided by law other than this section, an institution may invest in any kind of property or type of investment consistent with this section.

4. An institution shall diversify the investments of an institutional fund unless the institution reasonably and prudently determines under this section that the purposes of the fund are better served without diversification.

5. Within a reasonable time after receiving property, an institution shall make and carry out decisions concerning the retention or disposition of the property or to rebalance a portfolio in order to bring the institutional fund into compliance with the purposes, terms, and distribution requirements of the institution as necessary to meet other circumstances of the institution and the requirements of this section.

6. A person that has special skills or expertise, or is selected in reliance upon the person's representation that the person has special skills or expertise, has a duty to use those skills or that expertise in managing and investing institutional funds.

(4) APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENDITURE OR ACCUMULATION OF ENDOWMENT FUND; RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(a) Subject to the intent of a donor expressed in the gift instrument, an institution may appropriate for expenditure or accumulate so much of an endowment fund as the institution determines is prudent for the uses, benefits, purposes, and duration for which the endowment fund is established. Unless stated otherwise in the gift instrument, the assets in an endowment fund are donor-restricted assets until appropriated for expenditure by the institution. In making a determination to appropriate or accumulate, the institution shall act in good faith with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances and shall consider, if relevant, the following factors:

1. The duration and preservation of the endowment fund.
2. The purposes of the institution and the endowment fund.
3. General economic conditions.
4. The possible effect of inflation or deflation.
5. The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments.
6. Other resources of the institution.
7. The investment policy of the institution.

(b) To limit the authority to appropriate for expenditure or accumulate under paragraph (a), a gift instrument must specifically state the limitation.

(c) Terms in a gift instrument designating a gift as an endowment, or a direction or authorization in the gift instrument to use only "income," "interest," "dividends," or "rents, issues, or profits," or "to preserve the principal intact," or words of similar import:

1. Create an endowment fund of permanent duration unless other language in the gift instrument limits the duration or purpose of the fund.

2. Do not otherwise limit the authority to appropriate for expenditure or accumulate under paragraph (a).

(5) DELEGATION OF MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT FUNCTIONS.—

(a) Subject to any specific limitation set forth in a gift instrument or in law other than this section, an institution may delegate to an external agent the management and investment of an institutional fund to the extent that an institution could prudently delegate under the circumstances. An institution shall act in good faith, with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances, in:

1. Selecting an agent.

2. Establishing the scope and terms of the delegation, consistent with the purposes of the institution and the institutional fund.

3. Periodically reviewing the agent's actions in order to monitor the agent's performance and compliance with the scope and terms of the delegation.

(b) In performing a delegated function, an agent owes a duty to the institution to exercise reasonable care to comply with the scope and terms of the delegation.

(c) An institution that complies with paragraph (a) is not liable for the decisions or actions of an agent to which the function was delegated.

(d) By accepting delegation of a management or investment function from an institution that is subject to the laws of this state, an agent submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state in all proceedings arising from or related to the delegation or the performance of the delegated function.

(e) An institution may delegate management and investment functions to its committees, officers, or employees as authorized by law other than this section.

(6) RELEASE OR MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON MANAGEMENT, INVESTMENT, OR PURPOSE.—

(a) If the donor consents in a record, an institution may release or modify, in whole or in part, a restriction contained in a gift instrument on the management, investment, or purpose of an institutional fund. A release or modification may not allow a fund to be used for a purpose other than a charitable purpose of the institution.

(b) If consent of the donor in a record cannot be obtained by reason of the donor's death, disability, unavailability, or impossibility of identification, a governing board may modify a restriction contained in a gift instrument regarding the management, investment, or use of an institutional fund if the fund has a total value of \$100,000 or less and the restriction has become impracticable or wasteful, impairs the management, investment, or use of the fund or if, because of circumstances not anticipated by the donor, a modification of a restriction will further the purposes of the fund.

(c) If an institution determines that a restriction contained in a gift instrument on the management, investment, or purpose of an institutional fund is unlawful, impracticable, impossible to achieve, or wasteful, the institution, after providing written notice to the Attorney General, may release or modify the restriction, in whole or part, if:

1. The institutional fund subject to the restriction has a total value of at least \$100,000 and not more than \$250,000;

2. More than 20 years have elapsed since the fund was established; and

3. The institution uses the property in a manner consistent with the charitable purposes expressed in the gift instrument.

(d) The circuit court for the circuit in which an institution is located, upon application of that institution, may modify a restriction contained in a gift instrument regarding the management or investment of an institutional fund if the restriction has become impracticable or wasteful, if it impairs the management or investment of the fund, or if, because of circumstances not anticipated by the donor, a modification of a restriction will further the purposes of the fund. The institution shall notify the Attorney General of the application. To the extent practicable, any modification must be made in accordance with the donor's probable intention.

(e) If a particular charitable purpose or a restriction contained in a gift instrument on the use of an institutional fund becomes unlawful, impracticable, impossible to achieve, or wasteful, the circuit court for the circuit in which an institution is located, upon application of that institution, may modify the purpose of the fund or the restriction on the use of the fund in a manner consistent with the charitable purposes expressed in the gift instrument. The institution shall notify the Attorney General of the application.

(7) REVIEWING COMPLIANCE.—Compliance with this section is determined in light of the facts and circumstances existing at the time a decision is made or action is taken, and not by hindsight.

(8) APPLICATION TO EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS.—This section applies to institutional funds existing on or established after the effective date of this section. As applied to institutional funds existing on the effective date of this section, this section governs only decisions made or actions taken on or after that date.

(9) RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT.—This section modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede s. 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in s. 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).

(10) UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.—In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

Section 2. Effective upon this act becoming a law, section 617.2105, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

617.2105 Corporation issued a deed to real property.—When a corporation or foreign corporation subject to this chapter is issued a deed to real property in the state by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund containing a reverter clause that restricts the use of property to specified uses in the deed, the failure to put the property to the required use within a period of 3 years after the grant, unless a stricter time period is contained in the deed, is prima facie evidence that the restriction is violated, subjecting the property to reversion to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund at its discretion. This section applies retroactively and prospectively and may not be construed to excuse for any period of time a use of the property in violation of the restrictive use.

Section 3. Section 1010.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 4. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

Approved by the Governor June 17, 2011.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 17, 2011.