

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CUTC¹

Notice Obligation	Statutory Reference	Time Period, if applicable	Can it be modified?
Trustee shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of a proposed transfer of a trust's principal place of administration.	15-5-108(5)	Not less than 60 days before initiating the transfer	Yes
If the trustee registers a trust, then the trustee shall provide notice of the registration in writing to all cotrustees, qualified beneficiaries, and other fiduciaries and persons having authority to act under the term of the trust.		60 days after filing the trust registration statement	Yes
A trustee who changes the principal place of administration may withdraw a previously filed trust registration statement by providing notice to all cotrustees, qualified beneficiaries, and other fiduciaries and persons having authority to act under the terms of the trust.	15-5-209		Yes
The trustee of a trust with a total value of less than \$100,000 may terminate a trust after notice to the qualified beneficiaries if the trustee concludes that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration.	15-5-414		Yes
After notice to qualified beneficiaries, the trustee may combine two or more trusts into a single trust or divide a trust into two or more separate trusts if the result does not impair the rights of any beneficiary or adversely affect achievement of the purposes of the trust.	15-5-417		Yes
Upon revocation or amendment of a trust by fewer than all the settlors, the trustee notify the other settlors of the revocation or amendment	15-5-602	Promptly	Yes

¹ This chart is intended to address the most substantial notice obligations. It does not address matters of virtual representation, nor does it address which individuals will be treated as "qualified beneficiaries," beyond those identified in CRS §15-5-102(16). For statutes addressing individuals entitled to notice, see §§15-5-110 and Part 3 of the CUTC.

Notice Obligation	Statutory Reference	Time Period, if applicable	Can it be modified?
The time to bring a proceeding to contest the validity of a revocable trust after the death of the settlor can be limited by the trustee to 120 days, if the trustee provided a copy of the trust instrument to the litigant and a notice informing that person of the trust's existence, the trustee's name and address, and the time allowed for commencing a proceeding to contest the validity of a trust.	15-5-604		Yes
One way for a trustee to resign is by providing notice to the qualified beneficiaries.	15-5-705	30 days	Yes
If a trustee receives compensation from an investment company or investment trust for providing investment advisory or investment management services, the trustee may notify qualified beneficiaries of the rate and method by which that compensation was determined.	15-5-802(6)	Annually	Yes
Trustee shall keep the qualified beneficiaries reasonably informed about the administration of the trust and of the material facts necessary for them to protect their interests. Unless unreasonable under the circumstances, a trustee shall <i>promptly</i> respond to a qualified beneficiary's request for information related to the administration of the trust. The trustee's duty to respond to requests of a qualified beneficiary of an irrevocable trust for trustee's reports and other information reasonably related to the administration of the trust cannot be modified by the trust instrument.	15-5-813(1) See also, 15-5-105(2)(i)		No
Upon request of a qualified beneficiary, the trustee shall promptly furnish a copy of the trust portions of the trust that describe or affect the beneficiary's interest.	15-5-813(2)(a)		Yes

Notice Obligation	Statutory Reference	Time Period, if applicable	Can it be modified?
<p>Trustee must notify qualified beneficiaries of the acceptance of the trusteeship and the trustee's name, address, and telephone number.</p> <p>This obligation does not apply to a trustee who accepts a trusteeship before January 1, 2019, to an irrevocable trust created before that date, or to a revocable trust that becomes irrevocable before that date.</p>	<p>15-5-813(2)(b)</p> <p><i>See also</i> 15-5-105(2)(h)</p>	60 days after accepting a trusteeship	No*
<p>Trustee must provide notice of the existence of an irrevocable trust, identity of the settlor or settlors, the right to request portions of the trust instrument that describe his or her interest, and the right to a trustee's report trustee and the right to request trustee reports to qualified beneficiaries.</p> <p>This obligation does not apply to a trustee who accepts a trusteeship before January 1, 2019, to an irrevocable trust created before that date, or to a revocable trust that becomes irrevocable before that date.</p>	<p>15-5-813(2)(c).</p> <p><i>See also</i> 15-5-105(2)(h)</p>	60 days after acquiring knowledge of the creation of an irrevocable trust, or the date the trustee acquires knowledge that a formerly revocable trust has become irrevocable	No*
<p>*The rights described in 15-5-813(2)(b) and 15-5-813(2)(c) to provide notice of the existence of an irrevocable trust, identity of the trustee and the right to request trustee reports is not modifiable with respect to permissible distributees and to qualified beneficiaries who have attained the age of 25.</p>	<p>15-5-813(2)(b) and 15-5-813(2)(c)</p> <p><i>See also</i> 15-5-105(2)(h)</p>		No
Trustee must notify qualified beneficiaries in advance of any change in the method or rate of the trustee's compensation	15-5-813(2)(d)	In advance	Yes

Notice Obligation	Statutory Reference	Time Period, if applicable	Can it be modified?
Trustee shall send to distributees and permissible distributees of income or principal, and to other qualified beneficiaries who request it: (a) A report of the trust property, liabilities, receipts, and disbursements (including trustee compensation). (b) A list of the trust assets and, if feasible, their market values.	15-5-813(3)(a)	At least annually and upon termination of the trust	Yes
Upon a vacancy in the trusteeship, unless a cotrustee remains in office, the former trustee <i>shall</i> send a report to the qualified beneficiaries. A personal representative, conservator, or guardian <i>may</i> send the qualified beneficiaries a report on behalf of a deceased or incapacitated trustee.	15-5-813(3)(b)		Yes
Trustee may send notice of a proposal of distribution upon termination of a trust to beneficiaries. The right of a beneficiary to object terminates after 30 days if the beneficiary received notice of the distribution proposal and was informed of the right to object and the time for doing so.	15-5-817		Yes
Trustee may give written notice to qualified beneficiaries of intent to purchase life insurance as an asset of the trust, and by doing so limit the trustee's liability for such purchase	15-5-1301(2)(a)(I)		Yes