Concerning common-trust funds and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMON-TRUST FUNDS.—Any bank or trust company qualified to act as fiduciary in the District of Columbia may, subject to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated from time to time by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the provisions of section 11 (k) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 248 (k)), pertaining to the collective investment of trust funds by national banks, establish common-trust funds for the purpose of furnishing investments to itself as fiduciary, or to itself and others as cofiduciaries; and may, as such fiduciary or cofiduciary, invest funds which it lawfully holds for investment in such common-trust funds, if such investment is not prohibited by the instrument, judgment, decree, or order creating such fiduciary relationship, and if, in the case of cofiduciaries, the bank or trust company procures the written consent of its cofiduciaries to such investment.

SEC. 2. TAXABILITY OF COMMON-TRUST FUNDS.—(a) A common trust fund, as herein defined, shall not be subject to any tax imposed by the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and for the purpose of said Act shall not be deemed to be a corporation.

(b) The net income of a common trust fund shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as in the case of an individual. Each participant in a common trust fund shall include, in computing its net income its proportionate share of the net income of such fund, whether or not distributed to it, and the amount so included in the net income of a participant shall be taxable to such participant, or its beneficiaries, in the manner and to the extent provided in title IX of the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, as if any amount not distributed to the participant during its taxable year actually had been so distributed.

(c) No gain or loss shall be realized by a common trust fund upon the admission or withdrawal of a participant, or upon the admission or withdrawal of any interest of a participant. The withdrawal of any participating interest by a participant shall be treated as a sale or exchange of such interest by such participant.

(d) Every bank or trust company maintaining a common trust fund shall make a return under oath for the taxable year of such fund.

(e) If the taxable year of a common trust fund is different from that of a participant therein, the proportionate share of the net income of such fund to be included in computing the net income of such participant for its taxable year shall be based upon the net income of such fund for its taxable year ending within the taxable year of such participant.

SEC. 3. COURT ACCOUNTINGS.—Unless ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction the bank or trust company operating such common-trust funds is not required to render a court accounting with regard to the sums as may be necessary to carry out the other purposes of this title.

Sec. 205. This title may be cited as the “Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949”.

Approved October 27, 1949.
to such common-trust funds; but it may, by application to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, secure approval of such accounting on such conditions as the court may establish.

SEC. 4. Uniformity of Interpretation.—This Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of the District of Columbia with the law of those States which enact the Uniform Common-Trust Fund Act.

SEC. 5. Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Uniform Common-Trust Fund Act".

SEC. 6. Severability.—If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the 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 this Act are declared to be severable.

SEC. 7. Repeal.—All Acts or parts of Acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. Time of Taking Effect.—This Act shall take effect November 1, 1949, and shall apply to fiduciary relationships then in existence or thereafter established.

Approved October 27, 1949.

[CHAPTER 768]

AN ACT

To extend to the Territory of Alaska the benefits of certain Acts of Congress, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby extended to the Territory of Alaska the provisions of section 21 and section 23 of title II of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935, as amended, and known as the Bankhead-Jones Act, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 22, 1928, and known as the Capper-Ketcham Act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually for carrying out the purposes of this Act an amount computed on the same basis as appropriations to States are computed: Provided, That no appropriations shall be made under this Act until annually estimated as to funds and amounts by the Secretary of Agriculture, the estimates to be based upon his determination of the ability of the Territory of Alaska to make effective use of the funds: And provided further, That whereas the Capper-Ketcham Act approved May 22, 1928, provides that "at least 80 per centum of all appropriations under this Act shall be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties of the several States to further develop the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys, and girls", the several established judicial divisions of the Territory of Alaska, as the same shall exist from time to time, shall be considered as counties for the purpose of complying with