

Tulsa Estate Planning Forum

November 11, 2014



Roadmap

- Situations in which a Beneficiary Flexible Trust Makes Sense
- Goals and Attributes vs. Inherent Limitations
- Beneficiary Flexible Trust Agreement (Exhibit 1)
 - Beneficiaries
 - Distributions
 - Trusteeship
 - Investments
 - Administration



- When Appropriate:
 - Proposed Gift



- When Appropriate:
 - Proposed Gift
 - Potential Inheritance



- When Appropriate:
 - Proposed Gift
 - Potential Inheritance
 - Proposed Investment



- When Appropriate:
 - Proposed Gift
 - Potential Inheritance
 - Proposed Investment
 - Gift of AEA to a Spousal Trust



Goals:

- Remove property from gross estates
 - Settlor and beneficiary
- Beneficiary serves as trustee
 - Controls distributions
 - Beneficiary and others
 - Lifetime and at death
 - Controls investments
- Protection from creditor claims
- Protection from spousal claims
- Minimize administrative and fiduciary duties



• Attributes:

- Beneficiary Family Trustee
 - All powers not reserved to Independent Trustee
 - Distributions limited to HEMS standard
- Third party Independent Trustee
 - Limited powers: Distributions to primary beneficiary beyond HEMS standard; tax sensitive powers
- Beneficiary 5/5 power
- Beneficiary lifetime and testamentary SPAs
- Administrative and fiduciary provisions minimize beneficiary/trustee's obligations



Constraints

- Settlor's wishes
- Common and statutory trust law
- Tax Law
- Marital property law
- Creditor's rights law



- Limitations compared to outright ownership
 - Less control and flexibility
 - Greater formalities
 - Segregation of assets
 - Fiduciary duties
 - Additional income tax returns?



Federal Law Considerations

- Transfer tax
- Income tax

State Law Considerations

- Creditor's rights
- Marital property issues
- Trust law
- Which state law governs?
 - Change of situs of trust
 - Change of residence of beneficiaries



- Discussion Topics
 - Beneficiaries
 - Distributions
 - Trusteeship
 - Investments
 - Administration



Beneficiaries

- Completed gift by settlor
 - No power to alter beneficiaries
 - Definition that adjusts for changed circumstances ("spouse," "children," "descendants," etc.)
- Ability to distribute to other beneficiaries is an aspect of control
 - Lifetime and testamentary non-general power of appointments
 - Include other persons as permissible beneficiaries



Distributions – Mandatory

- All income or a fixed amount
 - Forces assets out of trust
 - Increase sensitivity to allocation between principal and income
 - Heightened fiduciary concerns re investments
 - Failure to make required distributions



Distributions – Discretionary

- Beneficiary serving as Trustee
 - Limit distribution powers to HEMS standard
 - Prohibit distributions to satisfy Trustee's support obligations
 - Added flexibility:
 - "may" vs. "shall" distribute
 - "may" consider other resources available to beneficiary
 - Factors for Trustee to consider



Distributions – Discretionary

- Independent Trustee
 - Distributions to primary beneficiary beyond HEMS standard
 - Other tax-sensitive powers
 - Mitigate risk of inappropriate action
 - Independent Trustee does not sign agreement currently
 - Beneficiary has power to remove and appoint successor
 Trustee (watch out for revolving door power)



Distributions – Spendthrift Clause

- Provides protection from creditor claims
- Can facilitate exclusion from beneficiary's estate
- In most states, self-settled trusts not protected
- Some states permit claims for child support or governmental agencies who have provided support



Distributions – 5 & 5 Withdrawal Power

- Greater access to trust assets
- Failure to withdraw not a gift
- Held at death causes estate tax inclusion
 - Limit time period of withdrawal right
- Deemed settlor of amounts not withdrawn?



Distributions – Powers of Appointment

- Non-fiduciary power to direct distributions
- Lifetime or testamentary
- General or Non-general
- Permissible appointees



• Trustee – Generally

- Beneficiary is Family Trustee
- Third party is Independent Trustee
 - Limited powers
 - Directed Trust alternative
- Beneficiary has power to remove and appoint successor trustees
 - Successor Independent Trustee must not be related or subordinate



- Trustee Resignation, removal and appointment
 - Trust instrument should include provisions for:
 - Trustee resignation
 - Trustee removal
 - Trustee appointment
 - Qualifications for successor trustees
 - Procedures for Appointment



- Trustee Exculpation Clause
 - Trust instrument can modify or eliminate trustee's duties
 - Exceptions
 - Reduces potential for litigation
 - Apply to only certain trustees?



Trustee – Compensation

- Trustee entitled to reasonable compensation
- Trust instrument can provide otherwise
- Should beneficiary serving as trustee receive compensation?
 - Income tax
 - Gift tax



Investments

- Grant Broad authority
- Insurance on beneficiary's life
- S Corporation stock



- -Power to lend
- -Self-dealing
- -Power to decant & modification of trust



- Administration
 - Situs
 - Merger of Trusts
 - Division into Separate Trusts



- Savings Clauses
- Controlling who is taxed on trust income



- Accountings to Successor Trustees
- Accountings to beneficiaries



- No-Contest Clauses
- Dispute Resolution Provisions



Conclusion

- As Advisors, We Should Strive to Strike the Right Balance Between Flexibility and Constraint
 - The Art of Estate Planning
 - Add Value to Client Relationships



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