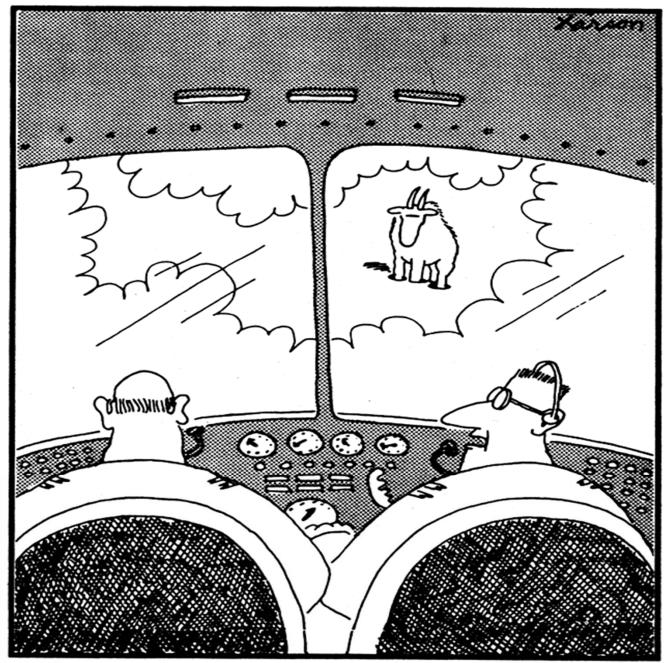
ESTATE PLANNING GEMS

JOHN F. BERGNER Winstead PC

Tulsa Estate Planning Forum October 8, 2018

Why are we here?



"Say . . . What's a mountain goat doing way up here in a cloud bank?"

Overview

- Residence planning
- GRATs
- ILITs
- Gift and estate tax returns
- Wills and revocable trusts
- Grantor trusts
- Charitable planning
- Specific planning situations

Residence Planning

Residence Planning

- Loans to family members
 - Low interest rate (2.51% / 2.86% / 3.02%)
 - Secured by lien on residence

- Rent free use of a residence
 - Problem: deemed gift
 - Solution: co-ownership with parents

Qualified Personal Residence Trust ("QPRT")



QPRT Example



Value of Gift = \$297,260

Amount Passing Tax-Free \$702,740 (plus appreciation)



Client retains
the right to
live in the
Home for
20 years

At end of 20-year term, Home is distributed to children - tax-free

Requirement: client must survive 20-year term

<u>Assumptions</u>: client is age 60; retains reversion if death occurs before trust terminates; Section 7520 rate is 3.4% (September, 2018)

QPRT Problems

- Low AFR increases taxable gift
- Can't leverage GST exemption
- Parent must pay rent after the retained term expires
- Death during retained term voids tax benefits

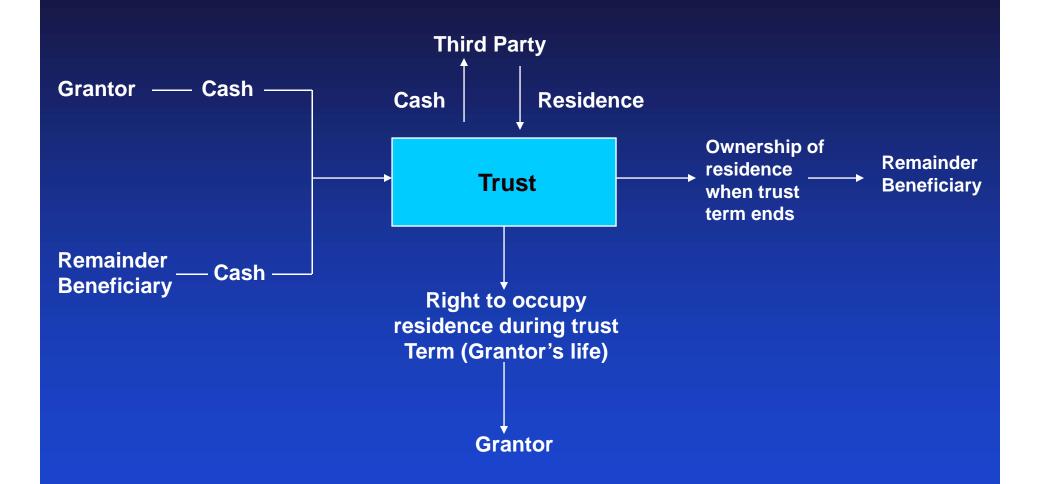


"Well, I'm not sure. ... You don't carry any other styles?"

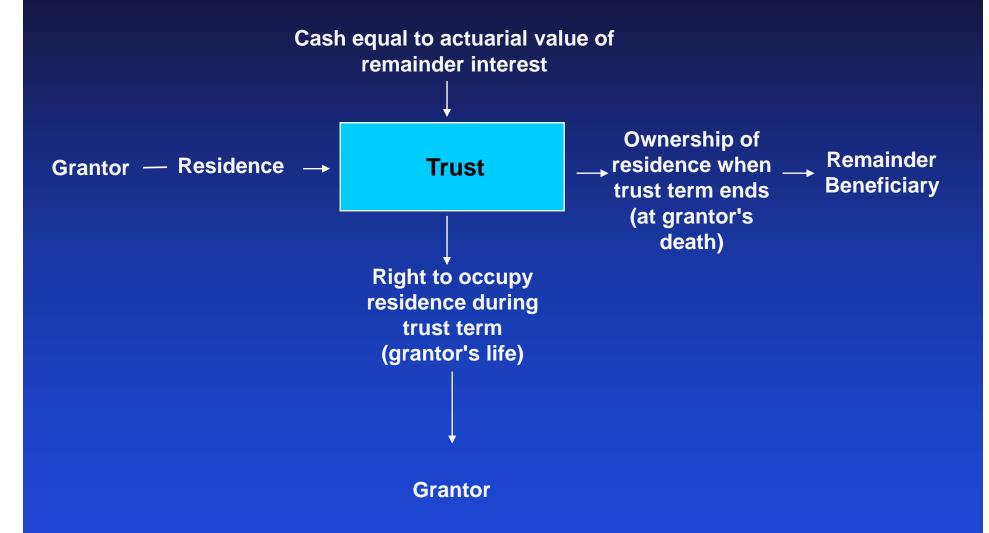
Split-Purchase QPRT



Split-Purchase QPRT



Split-Purchase QPRT

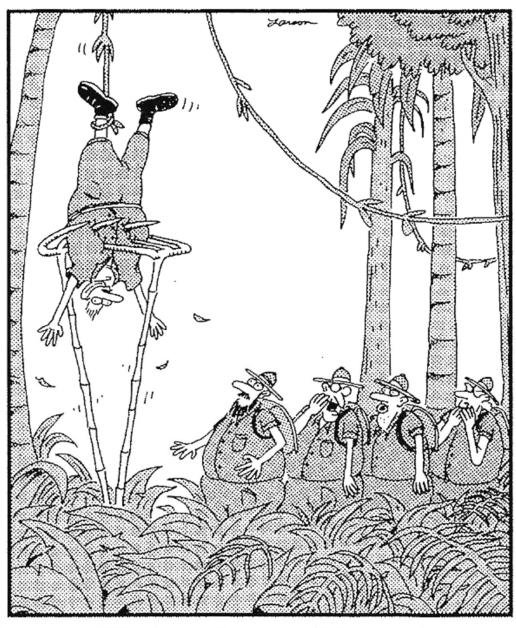


Split-Purchase QPRT Benefits

- No gift
- GST exempt trust may acquire remainder interest
- No requirement to pay rent after retained term
- No mortality risk

Forum Shopping

- Some courts are more "taxpayer friendly"
- Fifth circuit valuation case law
- Domicile of executor determines jurisdiction



"That's why I never walk in front."

GRAT Planning

Two Year GRAT

Stock with a value of \$1,000,000

Value of
Remainder Gift
to Children =
\$1*

Grantor Retained Annuity Trust

Annual annuity payments to Parent

→ for the 2 year term total \$1,052,883

At the end of the 2 year term, the remaining trust assets are distributed to children. With 20% annual growth, \$291,400 will be shifted to children

Requirement: Parent must survive 2 year term

*Gift is computed under <u>Walton</u> case, using September 2018 Section 7520 rate of 3.4% and annuity payments increasing by 20% per year

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Distribution Summary for Two Year GRAT

	Beginning	20% Annual	Annual	
Year	Balance	Growth	<u>Payment</u>	<u>Remainder</u>
1	\$1,000,000	\$200,000	\$478,583	\$721,417
2	\$ 721,417	\$144,283	\$574,300	\$291,400

Amount distributed to children - \$291,400 Gift leverage ratio – 291,400 to 1

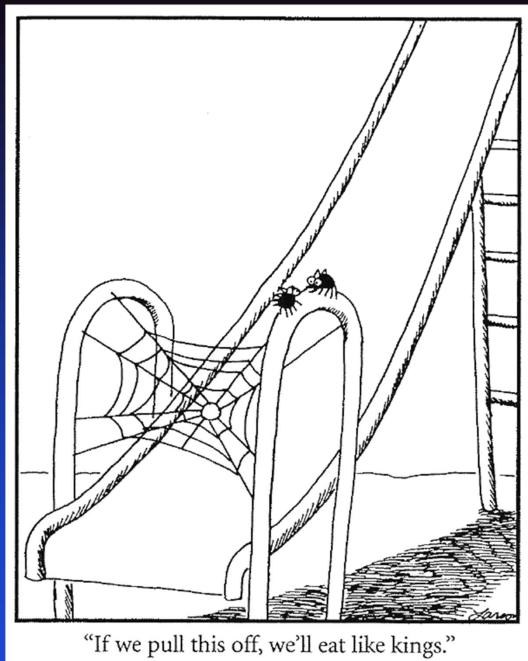
GRAT Attributes

Simple

Safe

Effective

Flexible



GRAT Planning

- Express annuity amount as a percentage of assets contributed to GRAT
- Carefully express annuity amounts
- Fund GRAT on a single date
- Wrap hard-to-transfer asset in an entity

GRAT Planning

- Planning for closely-held corporate stock
- Take advantage of 105-day deferral period
- Guard against late annuity payments
- Avoid short-swing profits issues
- Fund GRAT with stock options
- Plan for blockage discounts

ILIT Planning

ILIT Planning

- Avoid tainting spousal ILITs with community property
- Illusory crummey powers?
- Granting or expanding crummey powers
- Avoiding 3-year inclusion rule
- Fixing broken ILITs

Wills and Revocable Trust Planning

Executor/Trustee Appointment

- Clients typically desire flexibility
- Revocable trusts often grant beneficiaries the power to remove trustee
 - Balances authority of trustee/beneficiary
 - Empowers beneficiaries to negotiate fees
 - Enables beneficiaries to address concerns regarding investment performance; trustee responsiveness, etc.

Executor/Trustee Appointment

- Problem: Will cannot grant beneficiaries power to unilaterally remove executor
- Solution: Client and potential executor sign agreement regarding executor's agreement to decline or resign appointment at beneficiaries' request

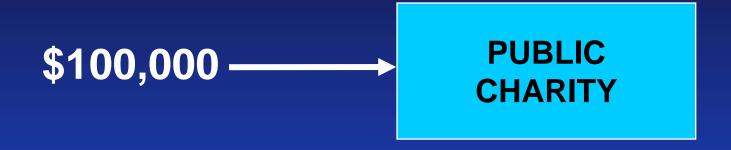
Charitable Gifts

Lifetime vs.
Testamentary

Charitable Gifts Lifetime vs. Testamentary

- Transfers during lifetime:
 - Obtain both gift tax and income tax deductions
- Transfers upon death:
 - Obtain only an estate tax deduction

Charitable Gifts Lifetime vs. Testamentary



37% income tax bracket

40% estate tax bracket

Charitable Gifts Lifetime vs. Testamentary

Transfer at death: Total tax savings - \$40,000

Transfer during life: Total tax savings - \$77,000

Planning Opportunity

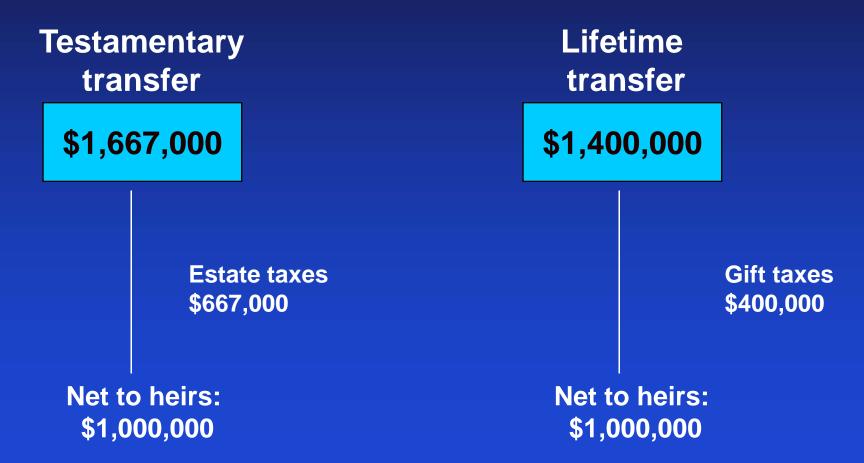
- <u>Fact Pattern</u>: H wishes \$1,000,000 be distributed to charity upon his death but wants family to obtain both income and estate tax charitable deduction
- Solution: H's estate plan leaves \$1,000,000 to W if she survives with a precatory request that W gift the funds to charity; If W fails to survive, bequest is made
 - Bequest qualifies for marital deduction
 - W makes lifetime gift to charity
 - H's estate plan may include QTIP Trust to ensure \$1,000,000 distributed to charity at W's later death if not made during W's lifetime

Individual Gifts

Lifetime vs.
Testamentary

Lifetime Gifts to Save Estate Taxes

Gift taxes are calculated on a tax exclusive basis, while estate taxes are calculated on a tax inclusive basis



Planning Opportunity

- Fact Pattern: W wishes \$1,000,000 be distributed to Sister upon her death but wants family to minimize transfer taxes
- Solution: W's estate plan leaves \$1,400,000 to H if he survives with a precatory request that H gift \$1,000,000 to Sister; If H fails to survive, bequest is made
 - Bequest qualifies for marital deduction
 - H makes lifetime gift to Sister
 - W's estate plan may include QTIP trust to ensure \$1,000,000 distributed to Sister at H's later death if not made during H's lifetime

Inherited Retirement Assets

- Generally subject to income tax
- Problem:
 - Beneficiary receives a Form 1099 stating amount of distribution
- Solution:
 - Ensure clients claim IRC section 691(c) deduction
 - File amended income tax returns

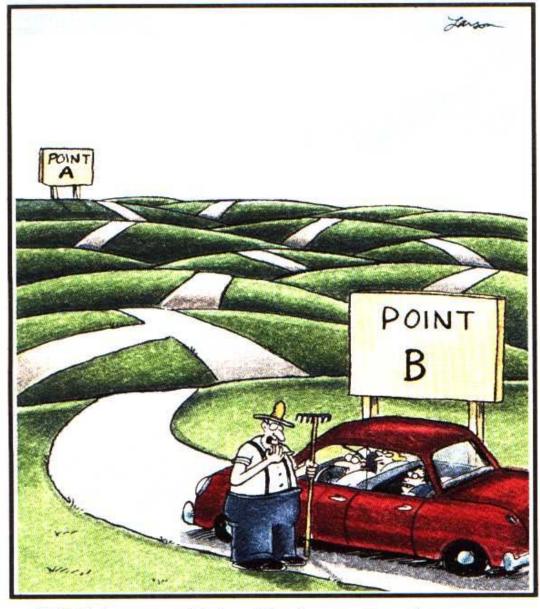
Inheritance Planning

Problem:

 Client with taxable estate named as beneficiary under other estate plans (outright and not in trust)

Solution:

 Structure estate plans to distribute assets in a beneficiary-friendly trust



"Well, lemme think. ... You've stumped me, son.

Most folks only wanna know how

to go the other way."

- Trust Structure
 - Client is trustee and beneficiary
 - Client entitled to distributions for HEMS
 - Client granted a limited power of appointment

- Benefits
 - Creditor protection
 - Divorce protection
 - Estate tax protection

- Hidden Objections:
 - Client uncomfortable discussing potential inheritance with family member
 - Sophisticated estate planning not available to family member

- Overcoming hidden objections:
 - Client letter explaining opportunity
 - Standby inheritance trust with simple codicil

Buy-Sell Agreements

- Determine estate tax value if
 - Formula or fixed price
 - Shareholder's estate is obligated to sell
 - Restrictions on sale apply during shareholder's lifetime
 - Bona fide business arrangement
 - Comparable



"AAAAAAAA! MURRAY! ... A spider was in my shoe!"

STOCK OPTION TRAP

Stock Option Trap

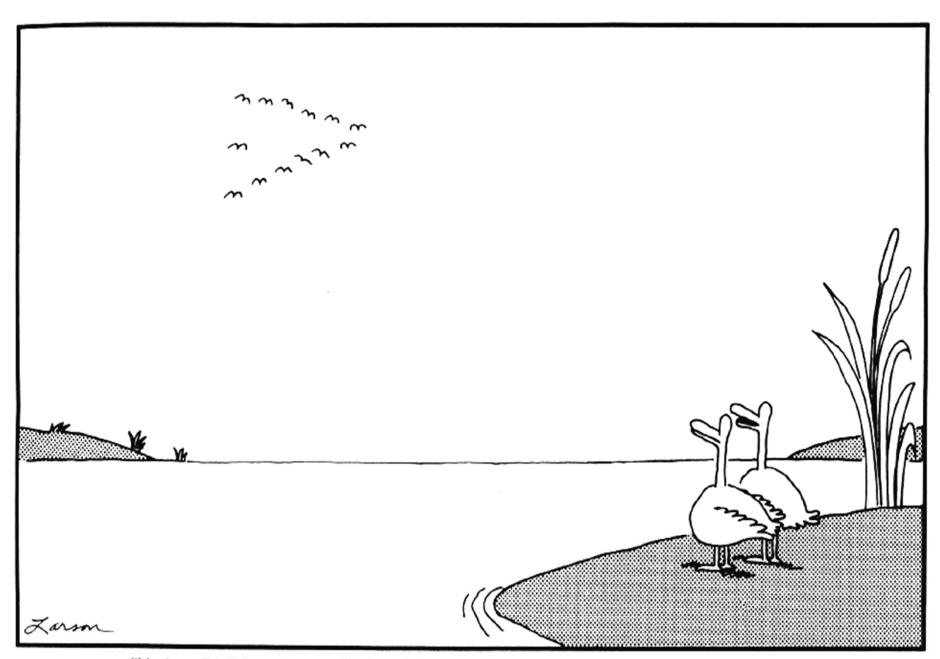
- Under-water options at death
- Estate tax value
- Phantom asset
- Disclaimer to charity
- Requires advance planning

Miscellaneous Issues

- UTMA accounts selection of custodian
- Previously tax property credit
- Return preparer penalties
- Appraiser penalties
- Characterization of trust distributions

Miscellaneous Issues

- Limited partnership planning
- Alternative methods of making taxable gifts
- Defined value clauses
- Gift tax returns
 - Installment sale reporting
 - GRATs adequately shown
 - GRATs ETIP



"I just can't tell from here. ... That could either be our flock, another flock, or just a bunch of little m's"

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