

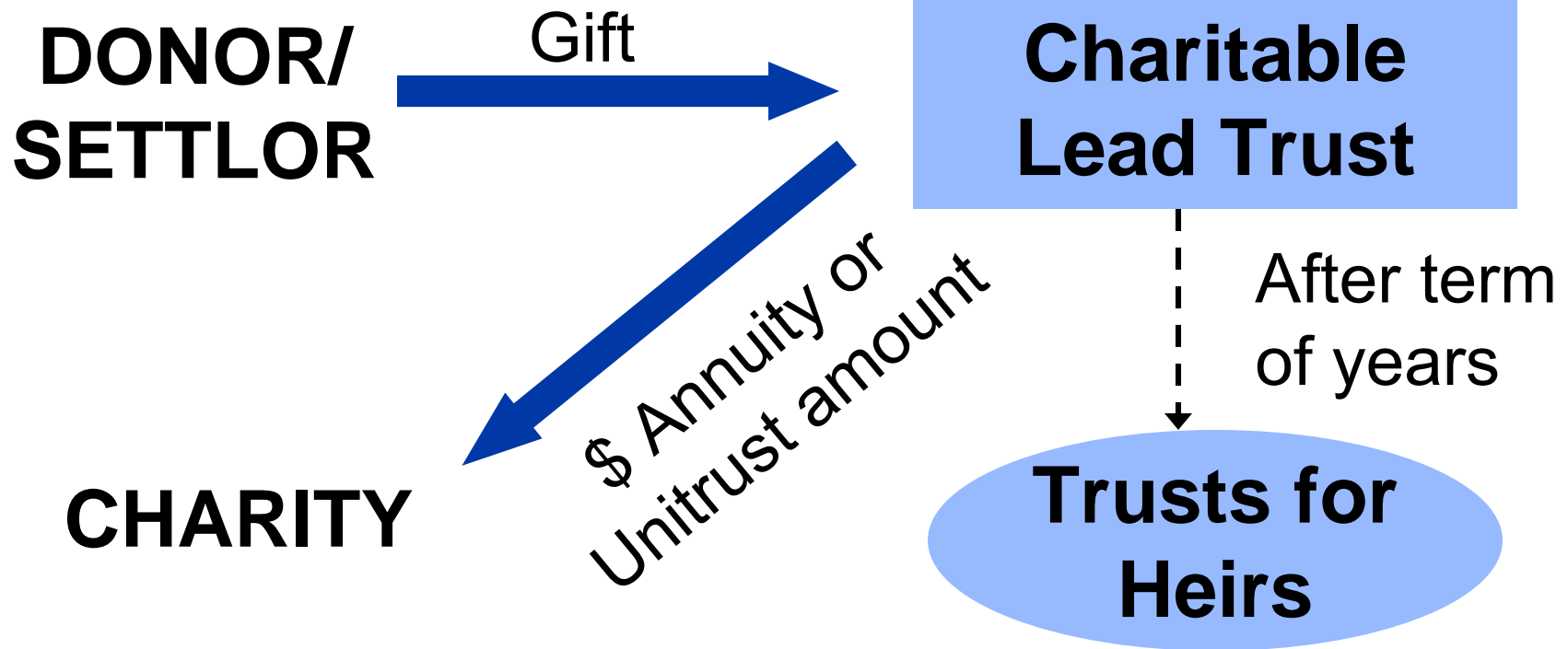


Charitable Lead Trusts: The Basics, Tips, & Traps for the Unwary

Northern California Planned Giving Council

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- ◆ Assets to heirs at discounted rates
- ◆ “Endow” your gift to charity for a term of years
- ◆ Deplete your taxable estate at low or no gift or estate tax cost

- ◆ Philanthropic intent
- ◆ Do not need all your assets to live on
- ◆ Heirs can wait a period of time before receiving assets from Trust

Three Basic Decisions:

- ◆ Annuity Trust v. Unitrust
- ◆ Testamentary v. Intervivos
- ◆ Grantor v. Non-grantor

- ◆ Unitrust: fixed percentage
 - GST planning possible

- ◆ Annuity: fixed payments
 - Generally more for heirs
 - GST planning difficult

◆ Testamentary

- Estate tax charitable deduction for present value of annuity stream
- Can allocate GST but same issue of CLAT v. CLUT

◆ Intervivos

- Gift tax: completed present gift to heirs of a future interest
completed present gift to charity
- Estate tax: out of estate so long as settlor does not retain control of beneficial enjoyment
 - Who can be the charitable annuitant?
 - Who can be the trustee?
- Income tax: grantor v. non-grantor

◆ Non-Grantor CLT

- Donor does not get income tax deduction upon contribution
- CLT is separate taxpayer
 - Compressed rate table
 - Higher marginal rates for ordinary and passive income
- CLT has unlimited deduction from income tax for payments to charity
 - No carryforward
 - Gifts to foreign charities qualify
 - Watch unrelated business income trap
- All testamentary CLTs

◆ Grantor CLT

- Grantor retains certain powers
 - Toggle powers off
- Grantor gets charitable income tax deduction for present value of annuity payments
 - Gift “for use of” charity
 - Recapture
- Grantor pays income tax as additional tax-free gift to heirs
- Caution: Capital gains to donor on distribution of appreciated assets in payment of annuity

- ◆ Completed present gift of a future interest
- ◆ Three factors determine size of gift
 - Length of term
 - Annuity or unitrust percentage
 - 7520 rate
- ◆ What is a successful CLT?

- ◆ Fund with discountable asset
- ◆ Increasing annuity payments
- ◆ Grantor trust

- ◆ Example: gift of limited partnership interest holding passive investment assets
 - Assume: 7520 rate = 1.4%
\$1 million NAV
discount off NAV = 25%
 - Without discount: Hurdle rate = 1.4%
 - With discount: Gift valued at \$750,000
Hurdle amount =
 $(\$750,000)(.014) = \$10,500$
Hurdle rate = $\$10,500/1\text{mm} = 1.05\%$

- ◆ Like GRAT: increase by 20% each year
- ◆ Shark Fin CLAT
- ◆ Issue: what is charitable intent of donor?

- ◆ CLT is not depleted by having to pay income taxes
- ◆ Grantor's taxable estate likewise depleted without paying gift tax
- ◆ Toggle off grantor trust status

- ◆ Private foundation rules apply
 - Self-dealing
 - Jeopardizing investments
 - Excess business holdings
- ◆ Unrelated business income reduces charitable deduction in non-grantor trust
- ◆ Asset must generate cash flow required to pay annuity
 - Unwanted discount if interests in closely held business used to pay annuity
 - Could be deemed self-dealing if appraised value per unit is too high
 - Deemed sale of appreciated assets distributed from grantor trust

Best assets to use

- Discountable
 - Reliable cash flow
 - Pop in value a plus
 - Avoid risks of self-dealing
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- ◆ Application to closely held family business

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