

**Internal Revenue Service**

Department of the Treasury  
Washington, DC 20224

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2514.00-00, 2041.00-00

Person To Contact: \_\_\_\_\_, ID No.

Telephone Number:

Refer Reply To:  
CC:PSI:B04 – PLR-120838-16

Date: December 20, 2016

Legend:

Date =  
Grantor =  
Distribution Committee =

Son 1 =  
Son 2 =  
Daughter 1 =  
Daughter 2 =  
Daughter 3 =  
Granddaughter 1 =  
Granddaughter 2 =  
Trust =

Foundation =  
State =  
Trustee =  
Permissible Beneficiaries =

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

This letter responds to your authorized representative's letter of June 28, 2016, requesting rulings under §§ 671, 2501, 2514, and 2041 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The facts submitted and representations made are as follows. On Date, Grantor created an irrevocable trust (Trust) for the benefit of himself, his descendants, and Foundation (Permissible Beneficiaries). A corporate trustee (Trustee) is the sole trustee. Trust is represented to be a domestic trust sited in State and, pursuant to the Trust agreement, is governed by the laws of State.

During Grantor's lifetime, Trustee must distribute such amounts of net income and/or principal of Trust to Grantor and the Permissible Beneficiaries as directed by the Distribution Committee and/or Grantor, as follows:

- (1) Trustee, pursuant to the direction of a majority of the Distribution Committee, with the written consent of Grantor, shall distribute to or for the benefit of the Permissible Beneficiaries all or any portion of the net income and principal of Trust (Grantor's Consent Power);
- (2) Trustee, pursuant to the direction of all of the Distribution Committee members, shall distribute to any Permissible Beneficiaries all or any portion of the net income or principal of Trust (Unanimous Member Power); and
- (3) At any time, Trustee shall distribute to any of the Permissible Beneficiaries, other than Grantor and Foundation, all or any portion of the principal of trust as the Grantor directs for the health, education, maintenance, or support of the Permissible Beneficiaries (Grantor's Sole Power). Such distribution power shall be exercisable by the Grantor in a nonfiduciary capacity. The Distribution Committee may appoint income or principal equally or unequally and to or for the benefit of any one or more of the Permissible Beneficiaries of Trust to the exclusion of others. Any net income not distributed by Trustee will be accumulated and added to principal.

Upon the death of Grantor, Trustee shall distribute the remaining property of Trust as Grantor appoints in Grantor's last will in any manner and in favor of any person, other than Grantor's estate, the Grantor's creditors, or the creditors of Grantor's estate (Grantor's Testamentary Power). Any remaining property held in Trust that has not been effectively appointed by will, shall be distributed to trusts for the benefit of Grantor's descendants.

The Distribution Committee is initially composed of Son 1, Son 2, Daughter 1, Daughter 2 and Daughter 3. Trust provides that, at all times, at least two adult

individuals who are Permissible Beneficiaries, other than Grantor, must be members of the Distribution Committee. If at any time there are fewer than three adult members serving on the Distribution Committee, then the vacancy will be filled in the following order, first by Granddaughter 1 and then by Granddaughter 2. Grantor shall not serve as a member of the Distribution Committee. The members of the Distribution Committee shall serve or act in a non-fiduciary capacity. The Distribution Committee ceases to exist upon the earlier of the death of Grantor, or the date the Distribution Committee has less than two members other than Grantor. If the Distribution Committee ceases to exist during Grantor's life, distributions to the beneficiaries may only be made to the Grantor's Descendants pursuant to the Grantor's Sole Power.

The Permissible Beneficiaries, Grantor, and Trustee are all United States persons within the meaning of § 7701(a)(30). Trust provides that Grantor also has the authority and responsibility, exercisable solely in a fiduciary capacity, to direct the trustee of the trust with respect to all decisions of the trust relating to the investment, management, and voting powers granted to the trustee with respect to trust property.

You have requested the following rulings:

1. As long as the Distribution Committee is serving, no portion of the items of income, deductions, and credits against tax of Trust shall be included in computing the taxable income, deductions, and credits of Grantors or any member of the Distribution Committee under § 671.
2. The contribution of property to Trust by Grantor will not be a completed gift subject to federal gift tax.
3. Any distribution of property by the Distribution Committee from Trust to Grantor will not be a completed gift, subject to federal gift tax, by any member of the Distribution Committee.
4. Any distribution of property by the Distribution Committee from Trust to any beneficiary of Trust, other than to Grantor, will not be a completed gift subject to federal gift tax, by any member of the Distribution Committee.
5. The members of the Distribution Committee do not possess a general power of appointment within the meaning of § 2041 and, accordingly, Trust will not be includible in any Distribution Committee member's gross estate under § 2041

#### RULING 1

Section 671 provides that where it is specified in subpart E of part I of subchapter J that the grantor or another person shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a

trust, there shall then be included in computing the taxable income and credits of the grantor or the other person those items of income, deductions, and credits against tax of the trust which are attributable to that portion of the trust to the extent that such items would be taken into account under chapter 1 in computing taxable income or credits against the tax of an individual.

Section 672(a) provides, for purposes of subpart E, the term “adverse party” means any person having a substantial beneficial interest in the trust which would be adversely affected by the exercise or nonexercise of the power which he possesses respecting the trust.

Sections 673 through 677 specify the circumstances under which the grantor is treated as the owner of a portion of a trust.

Section 673(a) provides that the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in which the grantor has a reversionary interest in either the corpus or the income therefrom, if, as of the inception of that portion of the trust, the value of such interest exceeds five (5) percent of the value of such portion.

Section 674(a) provides, in general, that the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in respect of which the beneficial enjoyment of the corpus or the income therefrom is subject to a power of disposition, exercisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, without the approval or consent of any adverse party.

Section 674(b) provides that § 674(a) shall not apply to the powers described in § 674(b) regardless of whom held.

Section 674(b)(3) provides that § 674(a) shall not apply to a power exercisable only by will, other than a power in the grantor to appoint by will the income of the trust where the income is accumulated for such disposition by the grantor or may be so accumulated in the discretion of the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, without the approval or consent of any adverse party.

Section 674(b)(5) provides that § 674(a) shall not apply to a power to distribute corpus to or for a beneficiary, provided that the power is limited by a reasonably definite standard.

Under § 675 and applicable regulations, the grantor is treated as the owner of any portion of a trust if, under the terms of the trust agreement or circumstances attendant on its operation, administrative control is exercisable primarily for the benefit of the grantor rather than the beneficiary of the trust.

Section 675(4) provides that the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in respect of which a power of administration is exercisable in a nonfiduciary capacity by any person without the approval or consent of any person in a fiduciary capacity. For purposes of § 675(4), the term “power of administration” includes: (A) a power to vote or direct the voting of stock or other securities of a corporation in which the holdings of the grantor and the trust are significant from the viewpoint of voting control and (B) a power to control the investment of the trust funds either by directing investments or reinvestments, or by vetoing proposed investments or reinvestments, to the extent that the trust funds consist of stocks or securities of corporations in which the holdings of the grantor and the trust are significant from the viewpoint of voting control. Under § 675(4)(B), the power of administration includes the power to control the investment of the trust funds either by directing investments or reinvestment.

Section 1.675-1(b)(4)(i) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that if a power is not exercisable by a person as trustee, the determination of whether the power is exercisable in a fiduciary or a nonfiduciary capacity depends on all the terms of the trust and the circumstances surrounding its creation and administration.

Section 676(a) provides that the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust, whether or not he is treated as such owner under any other provision of part I, subchapter J, chapter 1, where at any time the power to revest in the grantor title to such portion is exercisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both.

Section 677(a) provides, in general, that the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust, whether or not he is treated as such owner under § 674, whose income without the approval or consent of any adverse party is, or, in the discretion of the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, may be (1) distributed to the grantor or the grantor's spouse; (2) held or accumulated for future distribution to the grantor or the grantor's spouse; or (3) applied to the payment of premiums on policies of insurance on the life of the grantor or the grantor's spouse.

Section 678(a) provides that a person other than the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust with respect to which: (1) such person has a power exercisable solely by himself to vest the corpus or the income therefrom in himself, or (2) such person has previously partially released or otherwise modified such a power and after the release or modification retains such control as would, within the principles of §§ 671-677, inclusive, subject a grantor of a trust to treatment as the owner thereof.

Section 679(a) provides that a United States person who directly or indirectly transfers property to a foreign trust shall be treated as the owner for his taxable year of the portion of such trust attributable to such property if for such year there is a United States beneficiary of any portion of such trust.

Accordingly, based solely on the facts submitted and the representations made, we conclude that an examination of Trust reveals none of the circumstances that would cause Grantor to be treated as the owner of any portion of Trust under §§ 673, 674, 676, or 677 as long as the Distribution Committee remains in existence. Also, as long as Trust is a domestic trust, Grantor will not be treated as the owner of any portion of Trust under § 679.

We cannot determine at this time whether Grantor will be treated as the owner of Trust under § 675(4). The circumstances surrounding the administration of Trust determine whether Grantor holds the power of administration in a fiduciary capacity. This is a question of fact, the determination of which must be deferred until the federal income tax returns of the parties involved have been examined by the Office of the District Director having examination jurisdiction over the returns.

Further, because none of the members of the Distribution Committee has a power exercisable by himself to vest trust income or corpus in himself, none shall be treated as the owner of Trust under § 678(a).

#### RULINGS 2 AND 3

Section 2501(a)(1) provides that a tax is imposed for each calendar year on the transfer of property by gift during such calendar year by any individual, resident or nonresident. Section 2511(a) provides that the gift tax applies whether the transfer is in trust or otherwise, whether the gift is direct or indirect, and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible.

Section 25.2511-2(b) of the Gift Tax Regulations provides that a gift is complete as to any property, or part thereof or interest therein, of which the donor has so parted with dominion and control as to leave in the donor no power to change its disposition, whether for his own benefit or for the benefit of another. But if upon a transfer of property (whether in trust or otherwise) the donor reserves any power over its disposition, the gift may be wholly incomplete, or may be partially complete and partially incomplete, depending upon all the facts in the particular case. Accordingly, in every case of a transfer of property subject to a reserved power, the terms of the power must be examined and its scope determined.

Section 25.2511-2(b) provides an example, where the donor transfers property to another in trust to pay the income to the donor or accumulate it in the discretion of the trustee, and the donor retains a testamentary power to appoint the remainder among the donor's descendants. The regulation concludes that no portion of the transfer is a completed gift. However, if the donor had not retained a testamentary power of appointment, but instead provided that the remainder should go to X or his heirs, the

entire transfer would be a completed gift.

Section 25.2511-2(c) provides that a gift is incomplete in every instance in which a donor reserves the power to revest the beneficial title in himself or herself. A gift is also incomplete if and to the extent that a reserved power gives the donor the power to name new beneficiaries or to change the interests of the beneficiaries as between themselves unless the power is a fiduciary power limited by a fixed or ascertainable standard.

Under § 25.2511-2(e), a donor is considered as himself having a power if it is exercisable by the donor in conjunction with any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of the transferred property or the income therefrom. A trustee, as such, is not a person having an adverse interest in the disposition of the trust property or its income.

Section 25.2511-2(f) provides that the relinquishment or termination of a power to change the beneficiaries of transferred property, occurring otherwise than by death of the donor, is regarded as the event which completes the gift and causes the gift tax to apply.

Section 25.2511-2(g) provides that if a donor transfers property to himself as trustee (or to himself and some other person, not possessing a substantial adverse interest, as trustees), and retains no beneficial interest in the trust property and no power over it except fiduciary powers, the exercise or nonexercise of which is limited by a fixed or ascertainable standard, to change the beneficiaries of the transferred property, the donor has made a completed gift and the entire value of the transferred property is subject to the gift tax.

Section 25.2511-2(e) does not define "substantial adverse interest." Section 25.2514-3(b)(2) provides, in part, that a taker in default of appointment under a power has an interest that is adverse to an exercise of the power. Section 25.2514-3(b)(2) also provides that a co-holder of a power is considered as having an adverse interest where he may possess the power after the possessor's death and may exercise it at that time in favor of himself, his estate, his creditors, or the creditors of his estate.

In *Estate of Sanford v. Commissioner*, 308 U.S. 39 (1939) the taxpayer created a trust for the benefit of named beneficiaries and reserved the power to revoke the trust in whole or in part, and to designate new beneficiaries other than himself. Six years later, in 1919, the taxpayer relinquished the power to revoke the trust, but retained the right to change the beneficiaries. In 1924, the taxpayer relinquished the right to change the beneficiaries. The Court stated that the taxpayer's gift is not complete, for purposes of the gift tax, when the donor has reserved the power to determine those others who would ultimately receive the property. Accordingly, the Court held that the taxpayer's

gift was complete in 1924, when he relinquished his right to change the beneficiaries of the trust. A's retention of a power to change the beneficial interests in a trust causes the transfer to the trust to be incomplete for gift tax purposes, even though the power may be defeated by the actions of third parties. *Goldstein v. Commissioner*, 37 T.C. 897 (1962). See also *Estate of Goelet v. Commissioner*, 51 T.C. 352 (1968).

In this case, Grantor retained the Grantor's Consent Power over the net income and principal of Trust. Under § 25.2511-2(e), a donor is considered as himself having a power if it is exercisable by him in conjunction with any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of the transferred property or the income therefrom. The Distribution Committee members are not takers in default for purposes of § 25.2514-3(b)(2). They are merely co-holders of the power. Under § 25.2514-3(b)(2), a co-holder of a power is only considered as having an adverse interest where he may possess the power after the possessor's death and may exercise it at that time in favor of himself, his estate, his creditors, or the creditors of his estate. In this case, the Distribution Committee ceases to exist upon the death of Grantor. Accordingly, the Distribution Committee members do not have interests adverse to Grantor under § 25.2514-3(b)(2) and for purposes of § 25.2511-2(e). Therefore, Grantor is considered as possessing the power to distribute net income and principal to any beneficiary himself because he retained the Grantor's Consent Power.

Grantor also retained the Grantor's Sole Power over the principal of Trust. Under § 25.2511-2(c), a gift is incomplete if and to the extent that a reserved power gives the donor the power to name new beneficiaries or to change the interests of the beneficiaries as between themselves unless the power is a fiduciary power limited by a fixed or ascertainable standard. In this case, the Grantor's Sole Power gives Grantor the power to change the interests of the beneficiaries. Even though Grantor's power is limited by an ascertainable standard, *i.e.*, health, education, maintenance and support, Grantor's power is not a fiduciary power. Accordingly, the retention of the Grantor's Consent Power and the Grantor's Sole Power causes the transfer of property to Trust to be incomplete for federal gift tax purposes.

Further, Grantor retained the Grantor's Testamentary Power to appoint the property in Trust to any persons, other than to the Grantor's estates, Grantor's creditors, or the creditors of Grantor's estates. Under § 25.2511-2(b), the retention of a testamentary power to appoint the remainder of a trust is considered a retention of dominion and control over the remainder. Accordingly, the retention of this power causes the transfer of property to Trust to be incomplete with respect to the remainder for federal tax purposes.

Finally, the Distribution Committee members possess the Unanimous Member Power over net income and principal. This power is not a condition precedent to Grantor's powers. Grantor's powers over the net income and principal are presently



exercisable and not subject to a condition precedent. Grantor retains dominion and control over the net income and principal of Trust until the Distribution Committee members exercise their Unanimous Member Power. Accordingly, the Unanimous Member Power does not cause the transfer of property to be complete with respect to the income interest for federal gift tax purposes. See *Goldstein v. Commissioner*, 37 T.C. 897 (1962); *Estate of Goelet v. Commissioner*, 51 T.C. 352 (1968),

Accordingly, based on the facts submitted and the representations made, we conclude that the contribution of property to Trust by Grantor is not a completed gift subject to federal gift tax. Any distribution from Trust to Grantor is merely a return of Grantor's property. Therefore, we conclude that any distribution of property from Trust by the Distribution Committee to Grantor will not be a completed gift subject to federal gift tax, by any member of the Distribution Committee. Further, upon the death of Grantor, the fair market value of the property in Trust is includible in his gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

#### RULINGS 4 AND 5

Section 2514(b) provides that the exercise or release of a general power of appointment created after October 21, 1942, shall be deemed a transfer of property by the individual possessing such power.

Section 2514(c) provides that the term "general power of appointment" means a power which is exercisable in favor of the individual possessing the power (possessor), the possessor's estate, the possessor's creditors, or the creditors of the possessor's estate.

Section 25.2514-1(c)(1) provides that a power of appointment is not a general power if by its terms it is exercisable only in favor of one or more designated persons or classes other than the possessor or his creditors, or the possessor's estate or the creditors of the estate or expressly not exercisable in favor of the possessor or his creditors, or the possessor's estate or the creditors of his estate.

Section 2514(c)(3)(A) provides that, in the case of a power of appointment created after October 21, 1942, if the power is exercisable by the possessor only in conjunction with the creator of the power, such power is not deemed a general power of appointment.

Section 2514(c)(3)(B) provides, that in the case of a power of appointment created after October 21, 1942, if the power is not exercisable by the possessor except in conjunction with a person having a substantial interest in the property subject to the power, which is adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of the possessor, such power shall not be deemed a general power of appointment. For purposes of

§ 2514(c)(3)(B), a person who, after the death of the possessor, may be possessed of a power of appointment (with respect to the property subject to the possessor's power) which he may exercise in his own favor shall be deemed as having an interest in the property and such interest shall be deemed adverse to such exercise of the possessor's power.

Section 25.2514-3(b)(2) provides, in part, that a coholder of a power has no adverse interest merely because of his joint possession of the power nor merely because he is a permissible appointee under a power. However, a co-holder of a power is considered as having an adverse interest where he may possess the power after the possessor's death and may exercise it at that time in favor of himself, his estate, his creditors, or the creditors of his estate. Thus, for example, if X, Y, and Z held a power jointly to appoint among a group of persons which includes themselves and if on the death of X the power will pass to Y and Z jointly, then Y and Z are considered to have interests adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of X. Similarly, if on Y's death the power will pass to Z, Z is considered to have an interest adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of Y.

Section 2041(a)(2) provides that the value of the gross estate shall include the value of all property to the extent of any property with respect to which the decedent has at the time of death a general power of appointment created after October 21, 1942, or with respect to which the decedent has at any time exercised or released such a power by a disposition which is of such nature that if it were a transfer of property owned by the decedent, such property would be includible in the decedent's gross estate under §§ 2035 to 2038, inclusive.

Under § 2041(b)(1), the term "general power of appointment" is defined, in relevant part, to mean a power which is exercisable in favor of the decedent, his estate, his creditors, or the creditors of his estate.

Section 2041(b)(1)(C)(i) provides, however, that in the case of a power of appointment created after October 21, 1942, if the power is not exercisable by the decedent except in conjunction with the creator of the power, such power is not deemed a general power of appointment.

Section 2041(b)(1)(C)(ii) provides, however, that in the case of a power of appointment created after October 21, 1942, if the power is not exercisable by the decedent except in conjunction with a person having a substantial interest in the property, subject to the power, which is adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of the decedent -- such power shall not be deemed a general power of appointment. For purposes of § 2041(b)(1)(C)(ii), a person who, after the death of the decedent, may be possessed of a power of appointment (with respect to the property subject to the decedent's power) which he may exercise in his own favor shall be deemed as having

an interest in the property and such interest shall be deemed adverse to such exercise of the decedent's power.

Section 20.2041-3(c)(2) of the Estate Tax Regulations provides, in part, that a co-holder of a power of appointment has no adverse interest merely because of his joint possession of the power nor merely because he is a permissible appointee under a power. However, a co-holder of a power is considered as having an adverse interest where he may possess the power after the decedent's death and may exercise it at that time in favor of himself, his estate, his creditors, or the creditors of his estate. Thus, for example, if X, Y, and Z held a power jointly to appoint among a group of persons which includes themselves and if on the death of X the power will pass to Y and Z jointly, then Y and Z are considered to have interests adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of X. Similarly, if on Y's death the power will pass to Z, Z is considered to have an interest adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of Y.

The power held by the Distribution Committee members under the Grantor's Consent Power is a power that is exercisable only in conjunction with the creator, Grantor. Accordingly, under §§ 2514(b) and 2041(a)(2), the Distribution Committee members do not possess general powers of appointment by virtue of possessing this power. Further, the power held by the Distribution Committee members under the Unanimous Member Power is not a general power of appointment for purposes of §§ 2514(b) and 2041(a)(2). As in the examples in §§ 25.2514-3(b)(2) and 20.2041-3(c)(2), the Distribution Committee members have substantial adverse interests in the property subject to this power. Accordingly, any distribution made from Trust to a beneficiary, other than to Grantor, pursuant to the exercise of these powers, the Grantor's Consent Power and the Unanimous Member Power, are not gifts by the Distribution Committee members. Instead, such distributions are gifts by Grantor.

Based on the facts and representations made, we conclude that any distribution of property from Trust by the Distribution Committee to any beneficiary of Trust, other than Grantor, will not be a completed gift subject to federal gift tax, by any member of the Distribution Committee. Further, we conclude that any distribution of property from Trust to a beneficiary, other than to Grantor, will be completed gifts by Grantor. Finally, we conclude that the powers held by the Distribution Committee are not general powers of appointment for purposes of § 2041(a)(2) and, accordingly, no member of the Distribution Committee upon his or her death will include in his or her estate any property held in Trust because such member is deemed to have a general power of appointment within the meaning of § 2041 over property held in Trust.

Except as specifically ruled herein, we express no opinion on the federal tax consequences of the transaction under the cited provisions or under any other provisions of the Code. Specifically, we express no opinion on the trust provisions

permitting Trustee to distribute income or principal to trustees of other trusts (decanting).

This ruling is directed only to the taxpayer who requested it. Section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

Sincerely,

Lorraine E. Gardner

Lorraine E. Gardner  
Senior Counsel, Branch 4  
Office of Associate Chief Counsel  
(Passthroughs and Special Industries)

Enclosure

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