THE FAMILY BANK TRUST Advanced Planning for Couples



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Family Bank Trust - Basics

Several ways to gift to spouse:

Gifts to citizen spouses may be unlimited pursuant to the unlimited marital deduction (not available for gifts to non-citizen spouses).

- Can be outright or in trust
- If in trust, spouse must receive all of the income

Either way, the entire amount will be included in spouse's estate

Family Bank Trust - Basics

Several ways to gift to spouse

- Outright annual exclusion gifts in the amount of \$12,000 (2008 figures)
 - Non-citizen spouses are entitled to \$128,000 (2008).

It makes no sense to gift outright to a spouse

Family Bank Trust - Basics

 Several ways to gift to spouse
 Best of all: gift to a Family Bank Trust (F.B. Trust)
 Use the donor spouse's annual gifting exclusion to gift to an irrevocable trust he/she has created for his/her spouse
 Not the unlimited marital deduction
 That would cause inclusion in

the donee spouse's estate

Family Bank Trust - Basics

Basic Structure

- Annual Exclusion Gift Two Rules:
 - First, insure gift of a present interest by allowing the donee spouse a temporary withdrawal right
 - If the gift is not withdrawn in that time period, the trust assets (including the gift) can only be distributed pursuant to the terms of the trust.



Basic Structure:

- Annual Exclusion Gift Two Rules:
 - Second—Must meet 5 & 5 Rule
 - Each year's gift must be no more than greater of \$5,000 per year or 5% of the trust property
 - **>** Section 2514(e)
 - And less than \$12,000 per year

Family Bank Trust - Retirement

Effective as retirement account
 Create a nest egg or rainy-day account
 Disadvantages Compared to a Qualified Plan:
 Funded with after-tax dollars
 No Income Tax Deduction
 Income taxes must be paid on income generated in the trust



 Advantages as a retirement account
 Much more flexible than a qualified plan—no complicated rules
 No penalty for early withdrawal
 No required minimum distributionsno mandatory elections
 Any assets can easily be held in a F.B. Trust, such as real property, FLP interests, corporate stock, etc.

Family Bank Trust - Retirement

Advantages as a retirement plan
 No administrator required
 Not subject to estate taxation
 Neither at the donor nor at the donee's deaths
 Qualified retirement plans are subject to both income and estate taxes
 Avoids brutal erosion by both income and estate tax



Family Bank Trust - Taxation

return

- Allocation of income tax
 Can be a "grantor trust"
 The Trustmaker is responsible for paying the income taxes
 The trust files an informational tax
 - Trustmaker reports income on his/her 1040
 - IRS finally acquiesced in Revenue Ruling 2004-64 (July 2004)



Family Bank Trust – Protections

- Creditor Protection
 - The assets within the F.B. Trust are generally protected from the claims of creditors
 - Claims against the donor spouse
 - Claims against the donee spouse
 - Claims against the remainder beneficiaries (maybe), depending upon the trust provisions



Family Bank Trust - Dynasty

Use of the GST Exemption (\$2,000,000 in 2008)

GST exemption may be used to

- Keep the assets creditor protected
- Divorce protected for descendants
- Free from estate taxation for future generations
- Can create a Dynasty Legacy



Family Bank Trust - Growth

- Possible Growth
 - This strategy is for *clients with* moderate wealth & those with high net worth
 - If a gift of the annual exclusion amount is not made to a person in any given year, it is *forever* given up
 - Cannot later make the gift
 - "Use them or lose them" opportunity



Family Bank Trust - Growth

Possible Growth:

Six Percent Growth		Ten Percent Growth	
Year 5	\$29,877	Year 5	\$33,526
Year 10	\$69,904	Year 10	\$87,656
Year 20	\$221,728	Year 20	\$ 355,593
Year 30	\$532,119	Year 30	\$1,115,158
Year 35	\$777,824	Year 35	\$1,869,845

With absolutely no gift or estate tax consequence!

Assumptions: Donor makes maximum contribution each year under 5 + 5 rule and pays all income taxes; beneficiary makes no withdrawals and lets trust build as much as possible.



Family Bank Trust - Supercharged

The Supercharged F.B. Trusts:

If the donor transfers the amount of \$240,000 into the trust, the 5% limit thereafter allows us to put \$12,000 per year into the F.B. Trust from the beginning, rather than only the \$5,000 during the early years,

and

You can create two such trusts: One by each spouse



Family Bank Trust – Supercharged

<u>Two</u> Supercharged F.B. Trusts

Six Percent Growth		Ten Percent Growth	
Year 5	\$690,836	Year 5	\$820,936
Year 10	\$1,055,950	Year 10	\$1,469,870
Year 20	\$2,198,422	Year 20	<mark>\$4,198,15</mark> 0
Year 30	\$4,244,416	Year 30	\$11,274,606
Year 35	\$5,811,444	Year 35	\$18,305,608

With only \$460,00 of the couple's unified credit being used!

Assumptions: Donors each make one \$230,000 supercharge contribution and one \$11,500 contribution, and thereafter each one makes an \$12,000 contribution each year. The donor pays all income taxes; the beneficiaries make no withdrawals and let trust build as much as possible.

Family Bank Trust - Leverage

Leveraging Even More

Under the previous numbers, if the grantors live 30 years and get 10% return on investment, there will be \$11,274,606 in the trust (after paying lots of income taxes)

> Is there a way to:

- Lock in high amounts of benefit from the very first day?
- >Avoid having to pay any income tax?

Family Bank Trust

Clients love F.B. Trusts
 The donee spouse (as trustee of his or her respective trust) can retain control over the distribution and investments
 Rainy day fund
 Good creditor protection
 No extents true liability

- > No estate tax liability
- > *No gift tax* liability

