It's a jungle out there!



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PUBLIC BENEFITS AND TRUSTS ORIENTATION Part I of Presentation

Medicaid, SSI . . . And Trusts The Orbiting Satellite View

 From the Beneficiary's Perspective: • From the Transferor's Perspective:

AVAILABILITY

SANCTIONS

AVAILABILITY



LOOK AT THE AVAILABILITY CHART ON ATTACHMENT A OF OUTLINE

The Focus Is Now On The Beneficiary

Self-Settled?

Third Party?

Self-Settled

• Key Distinction: Revocable (always available) Irrevocable (It Depends)

- Key Definition: Individual
- Key Concept: <u>Under Any Circumstances</u>

Poor Mrs. Edholm . . .

- Power to "Borrow" Assets
- Take Heed:

Words Mean Things!



Self-Settled – Common Examples

- Trust prohibits all distributions to grantor, but allows discretionary to others
- Income Only Trust Allows/requires distributions of income to grantor, prohibits distributions of principal (optional to others)

Self-Settled - BIG EXCEPTIONS

Self-Settled – Payback – D4A Trusts

Testamentary Trusts



• Key Concept: It's The Distribution Standard!

Legal Right to Revoke?

Legal Right to Direct for Support?

Third Party – Common Example

• Testamentary or Inter Vivos Trust says:

Trustee may make distributions within Trustee's sole discretion for beneficiary's special needs.

This Thing is BAD!



An "Unadorned" HEMS Standard in a Public Benefits Trust! Not so fast, you cheeky little . . . Someday this will all be yours . . .

TRANSFERS

The General Rule 42 USC § 1396p(c)

The Focus Is Now On The TRANSFEROR

How the Transfer Rule Works

- Medicaid: Value of Transfer + \$6,300
- •SSI: Value of Transfer + \$735
- •Non-trust Exceptions: Spouse's, Disabled Child, 2 Year Caregiver

BIG TRUST EXCEPTIONS

Understand 42 USC § 1396p(c)(2)

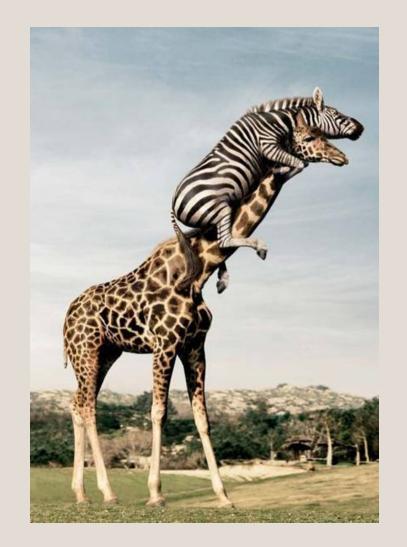
D4A Trusts

• Sole Benefit Trusts

TRUSTS AND INCOME UNDER MEDICAID AND SSI



Medicaid Income Rules Piggyback on SSI



- Medicaid definition of income (1396d) refers to SSI (1382a)
- Medicaid is allowed to be more liberal with LIMITS (e.g., 1396(r)(2)(A))

Income in a Trust – Does it count even if NOT distributed?

•Self-settled Trusts – Any portion/any circumstance

•Third Party Trusts – If distributed, maybe

Down Home Version



- Income NOT the same as tax
- ANY distribution must be evaluated
- 4 Types of Distributions
 - Cash and 3 Types of "Stuff"

Down Home Version

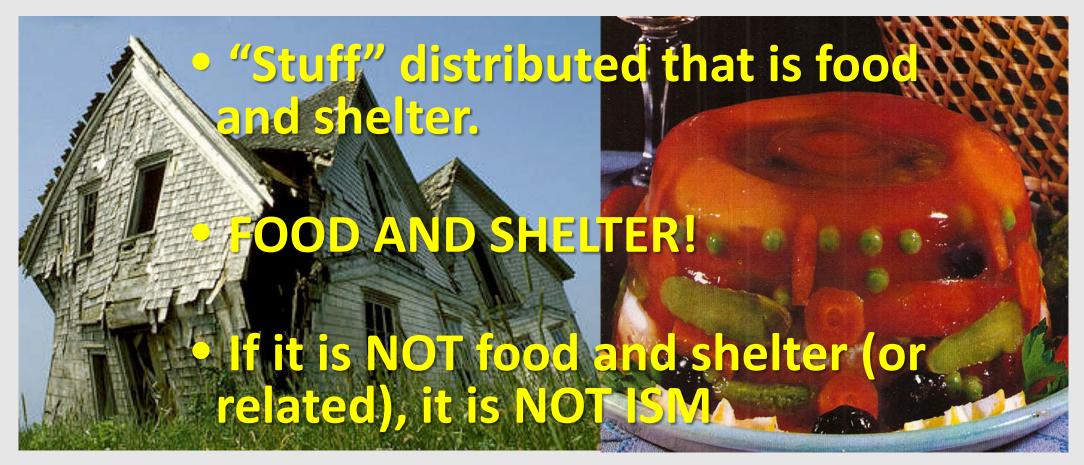
Cash reduces benefits

•3 Types of "Stuff"

- Stuff that will count next month
- Stuff that is for food and shelter
- Stuff that is neither (Sweet!)



In-kind Support and Maintenance Rules (ISM)



In-kind Support and Maintenance Rules (ISM)

- If it IS ISM, then the Presumed Maximum Value (PMV) rule applies.
- Don't be confused by the VTR rule (doesn't apply to <u>trusts</u>)

The PMV Rule – Applies to Trusts

• If a distribution of ANY ISM during the month, the value is PRESUMED.

 REBUTTABLE Presumption is: 1/3 FBR (2017: \$735/3 = \$245)

Is a Pet ISM?



It Depends . . . Are you planning to eat it?

POINTERS

- DON'T DISTRIBUTE CASH
- In-Kind (Next Month Rule) Be careful, think through, probably don't do it
- In-Kind for Food and Shelter (ISM) Up to \$244.33

 CAREFUL, Try to think of Freebies, Go berserk if
 Beneficiary is over \$244.33
- In-Kind (Freebies) Zero Reduction (SWEET!)

VA Rules and Trusts



Trust Rules NOT Same As Medicaid

VA Rules and Trusts



Problem: Do Not Forget Occasional IVM

Also: VA personnel will not be "grantor trust savvy"

Nevertheless . . .

Trusts Are a Handy Tool –

Stepped-up Basis

Capital Gains Exclusion on Sale of Residence

PART II of Presentation

PUBLIC

BENEFITS

TAX

DTRUST --

ERVIEM



In Elder & Special Needs Law What <u>ARE</u> We Doing With Trusts?

Just FOUR Things!

- Asset protection in general
- Preservation of capital gains exclusion
- Preservation of stepped-up basis
- Possible reservation of an income stream

AND SOMETIMES . . .

It makes sense to use a grantor trust

And At Other Times . . .

To use a nongrantor trust

Non-grantor Trusts

SOMETHING OF A HYBRID

- Not like C-Corps
 Not like S-Corps, Partnerships, LLCs

Grantor Trusts

1

- An exception to the rule
- Treated as the grantor's tax alter ego, in whole or in part



Taxing Non-grantor Trusts

- Taxable income = same manner as individuals (with some modifications).
- Trust gets a deduction for taxable income distributed to beneficiaries.
- Rest is taxable income retained by the trust.
- Trust pays tax on any of the taxable income accumulated.
- Beneficiaries report and pay tax on the distributions.
- All taxable income is taxed at some level.

Tax Rates

- Actually the same as Individual Rates; Different Margins
- Trust Reaches 39.6% at \$12,500
- Individual Reaches 39.6% at \$418,400

BUT . . .

Tax Rates

- 3.8% NIIT to extent trust's AGI exceeds \$12,500 (Not an issue for humans under 39.6% bracket)
- 20% CG tax if trust's taxable income exceeds \$12,500 (Not an issue for humans under 39.6% bracket)

The Capital Gains Issue

- Capital Gains Usually Stays in the Trust
- Unless Specific Trust Language Mandates Distribution
- Or Dealing With a Unitrust or Other Exclusion

Personal Exemption (some trusts are people, too)

- Either \$300 (required to distribute all income) or
- \$100 (all the rest) unless
- Qualified Disability Trust (\$4,050)

Famous Non-grantor Trusts

Testamentary Trusts

Sole Benefit Trusts (Well . . . It Depends)

• Third Party Trusts (Well . . . It Depends)

When NONgrantor is a Sound Strategy

Hacking the Nongrantor Trust Rules

Ordinary income distributed to beneficiaries, taxed to beneficiaries

Ordinary income retained by trust, taxed to trust Capital gains ALWAYS taxed in trust, UNLESS specific language requires distribution of such income to beneficiaries

Hacking the Nongrantor Trust Rules

Trusts taxed at lower margins: 39.6% at \$12,400 39.6% at \$415,050



SO WHAT?

GRANTOR TRUST BASICS

Results of Grantor Trust Status...

It's All Yours, Man . . .

Or at least part . . .

Why That MIGHT Be Good!

- Grantor (Mom? Dad?) Might Well Be at Lower Tax Bracket
- Preservation of IRC § 121 Exclusion
- Transfers of Nonqualified Annuities

How To Make a Grantor Trust

In a Nutshell . . .

Grantor (or Often a "Nonadverse Party") without an Adverse Party-Crasher

Retains Some Benefit or Control

Over ALL or SOME of the Trust Assets

Who Is The Grantor?

Generally the one who funds the trust

Who is ADVERSE? Who is NONadverse?

IRC § 672 – ADVERSE PARTY



IRC § 672 - NONADVERSE



IRC § 672 – NONADVERSE . . . AND INDEPENDENT



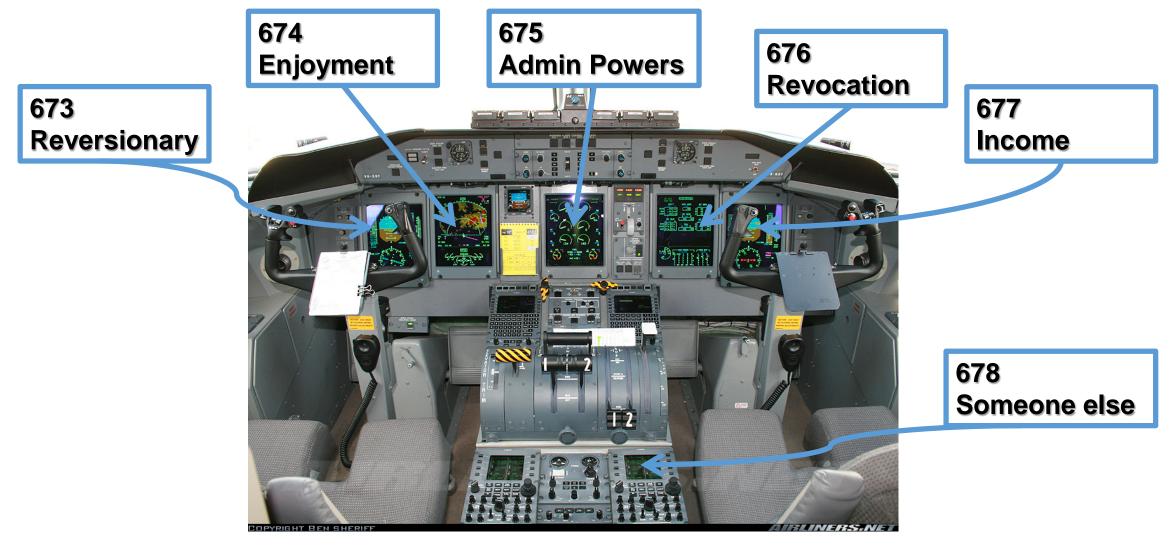
Neither a parent, issue, sibling, or corporate employee of grantor

What Is Portion Control? (Bob's Term)

IS THIS PART OVER YET?



Overview of Grantor Trust Provisions The Dashboard



ESTATE INCLUSION

STEPPED-UP BASIS

Happy Halloween

Insuring Stepped Up Basis

- Stepped Up Basis Rules
- Grantor Trust Automatically Steps Up? (NOPE!)
- Inclusion in Gross Estate (YEP!)

Insuring Stepped Up Basis

•IRC § 1014 Stepped-up Basis Rules

•IRC § 1015 Transferred Basis Rules

IRC § 1014(b)(9) "Required to be included in determining" gross estate

Gross Estate Inclusion – Two Main Rules

•IRC § 2036(a)(1)

- Retained an Interest <u>for Herself</u>
- A Retained Income Interest Will Trigger

•IRC § 2036(a)(2)

- Retained Right, Alone or With ANY Other Person
- <u>To Designate</u> Possession, Enjoyment, Income

Gross Estate Inclusion – Two Main Rules

• IRC § 2038

- Retained Right to "Alter, amend, revoke, or terminate"
- Alone or With ANY Other Person
- A Testamentary Power of Appointment Will Trigger



Trying to Avoid Grantor Trust Status **BUT**...

Trying to Trigger estate Inclusion, NOTE and COMPARE -

Grantor Trust Rules: Adverse Party Crashers Estate Inclusion Rules: ANY Party

Want The Slides?

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TrustChimp offers an extensive online, multimedia course designed to teach the novice estates and trusts lawyer or other financial professional about these issues.