

Section 170.—Charitable, etc., Contributions and Gifts

26 CFR 1.170A-6: Charitable contributions in trust.

Sample inter vivos CRAT with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure contains a sample declaration of trust that meets the requirements under section 664 of the Code and 1.664-2 of the Income Tax Regulations for an inter vivos charitable remainder annuity trust with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure also contains annotations to the sample trust and alternate provisions that may be integrated into the sample trust. See Rev. Proc. 2003-55, page 242.

Section 664.—Charitable Remainder Trusts

Sample inter vivos CRAT with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure contains a sample declaration of trust that meets the requirements under section 664 of the Code and 1.664-2 of the Income Tax Regulations for an inter vivos charitable remainder annuity trust with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure also contains annotations to the sample trust and alternate provisions that may be integrated into the sample trust. See Rev. Proc. 2003-55, page 242.

Section 2055.—Transfers for Public, Charitable, and Religious Uses

26 CFR 20.2055-2: Transfers not exclusively for charitable purposes.

Sample inter vivos CRAT with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure contains a sample declaration of trust that meets the requirements under section 664 of the Code and 1.664-2 of the Income Tax Regulations for an inter vivos charitable remainder annuity trust with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure also contains annotations to the sample trust and alternate provisions that may be integrated into the sample trust. See Rev. Proc. 2003-55, page 242.

Section 2522.—Charitable and Similar Gifts

26 CFR 20.2522(c)-3: Transfers not exclusively for charitable, etc., purposes in the case of gifts made after July 31, 1969.

Sample inter vivos CRAT with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure contains a sample declaration of trust that meets the requirements under section 664 of the Code and 1.664-2 of the Income Tax Regulations for an inter vivos charitable remainder annuity trust with consecutive interests for two measuring lives. This revenue procedure also contains annotations to the sample trust and alternate provisions that may be integrated into the sample trust. See Rev. Proc. 2003-55, page 242.

Rev. Proc. 2003-55

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

This revenue procedure contains an annotated sample declaration of trust and alternate provisions that meet the requirements of § 664(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code for an inter vivos charitable remainder annuity trust (CRAT) providing for annuity payments payable consecutively for two measuring lives followed by the distribution of trust assets to a charitable remainderman.

SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

Previously, the Internal Revenue Service issued sample trust instruments for certain types of CRATs. The Service is updating the previously issued samples and issuing new samples for additional types of CRATs; annotations and alternate sample provisions are included as further guidance. In addition to the sample trust instrument included in this revenue procedure for an inter vivos CRAT providing for annuity payments payable consecutively for two measuring lives, samples are provided in separate revenue procedures for:

- (a) an inter vivos CRAT providing for annuity payments for one measuring life (see Rev. Proc. 2003-53, superceding Rev. Proc. 89-21, 1989-1 C.B. 842);
- (b) an inter vivos CRAT providing for annuity payments for a term of years (see Rev. Proc. 2003-54);
- (c) an inter vivos CRAT providing for annuity payments payable concurrently and consecutively for two measuring lives (see Rev. Proc. 2003-56, superceding section 5 of Rev. Proc. 90-32, 1990-1 C.B. 546);

- (d) a testamentary CRAT providing for annuity payments for one measuring life (see Rev. Proc. 2003–57, superceding section 6 of Rev. Proc. 90–32);
- (e) a testamentary CRAT providing for annuity payments for a term of years (see Rev. Proc. 2003–58);
- (f) a testamentary CRAT providing for annuity payments payable consecutively for two measuring lives (see Rev. Proc. 2003–59, superceding section 7 of Rev. Proc. 90–32); and
- (g) a testamentary CRAT providing for annuity payments payable concurrently and consecutively for two measuring lives (see Rev. Proc. 2003–60, superceding section 8 of Rev. Proc. 90–32).

SECTION 3. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

Section 4 of this revenue procedure provides a sample declaration of trust for an inter vivos CRAT with consecutive interests for two measuring lives that is created by an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States. Section 5 of this revenue procedure provides annotations to the provisions of the sample trust. Section 6 of this revenue procedure provides samples of alternate provisions concerning: (.01) the statement of the annuity amount as a specific dollar amount; (.02) the payment of part of the annuity to an organization described in § 170(c); (.03) a qualified contingency; (.04) the retained right to revoke the interest of the survivor recipient; (.05) the last annuity payments to the recipients; (.06) the restriction of the charitable remainderman to a public charity; (.07) the retained right to substitute the charitable remainderman; and (.08) a power of appointment to designate the charitable remainderman.

For transfers to a qualifying CRAT, as defined in § 664(d)(1), the remainder interest will be deductible by a citizen or resident of the United States under §§ 170(f)(2)(A), 2055(e)(2)(A), and 2522(c)(2)(A) for income, estate, and gift tax purposes, respectively, if the other requirements of §§ 170(f)(2)(A), 2055(e)(2)(A), and 2522(c)(2)(A) (that is, the requirements not relating to the provisions of the governing instrument) are also met. The Service will recognize a trust as a qualified CRAT meeting all of the requirements of § 664(d)(1) if the trust operates in a manner consistent with the terms of the trust instrument, if the trust is a valid trust under applicable local law, and if the trust instrument: (i) is substantially similar to the sample in section 4 of this revenue procedure; or (ii) properly integrates one or more alternate provisions from section 6 of this revenue procedure into a document substantially similar to the sample in section 4 of this revenue procedure. A trust instrument that contains substantive provisions in addition to those provided in section 4 of this revenue procedure (other than properly integrated alternate provisions from section 6 of this revenue procedure, or provisions necessary to establish a valid trust under applicable local law that are not inconsistent with the applicable federal tax requirements), or that omits any of the provisions of section 4 of this revenue procedure (unless an alternate provision from section 6 of this revenue procedure is properly integrated), will not necessarily be disqualified, but neither will that trust be assured of qualification under the provisions of this revenue procedure. The Service generally will not issue a letter ruling on whether an inter vivos trust created by an individual and with consecutive interests for two measuring lives qualifies as a CRAT. The Service, however, generally will issue letter rulings on the effect of substantive trust provisions, other than those contained in sections 4 and 6 of this revenue procedure, on the qualification of a trust as a CRAT.

SECTION 4. SAMPLE INTER VIVOS CHARITABLE REMAINDER ANNUITY TRUST — TWO LIVES, CONSECUTIVE INTERESTS

On this _____ day of _____, 20____, I, _____ (hereinafter “the Donor”), desiring to establish a charitable remainder annuity trust, within the meaning of Rev. Proc. 2003–55 and § 664(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code (hereinafter “the Code”), hereby enter into this trust agreement with _____ as the initial trustee (hereinafter “the Trustee”). This trust shall be known as the _____ Charitable Remainder Annuity Trust.

1. *Funding of Trust.* The Donor hereby transfers and irrevocably assigns, on the above date, to the Trustee the property described in Schedule A, and the Trustee accepts the property and agrees to hold, manage, and distribute the property under the terms set forth in this trust instrument.

2. *Payment of Annuity Amount.* In each taxable year of the trust during the annuity period, the Trustee shall pay to [permissible recipient] (hereinafter “the Initial Recipient”) until the Initial Recipient’s death, and thereafter to [permissible recipient] (hereinafter “the Successor Recipient”) (subject to any proration in paragraph 4), an annuity amount equal to [a number no less than 5 and no more than 50] percent of the initial net fair market value of all property transferred to the trust, valued as of the above date (that is, the date of the transfer). The first day of the annuity period shall be the date the property is transferred to the trust and the last day of the annuity period shall be the date of the death of the survivor of the Initial Recipient and the Successor Recipient. The annuity amount shall be paid in equal quarterly installments at the end of each calendar quarter from income, and to the extent income is not sufficient, from principal. Any income of the trust for a taxable year in excess of the annuity amount shall be added to principal. If the initial net fair market value of the trust assets is incorrectly determined, then within a reasonable period after the value is finally determined for federal tax purposes, the Trustee shall pay to the Initial Recipient and/or Successor Recipient (in the case of an undervaluation) or receive from the Initial Recipient and/or Successor Recipient (in the case of an overvaluation) an amount equal to the difference between the annuity amount(s) properly payable and the annuity amount(s) actually paid.

3. *Payment of Federal Estate Taxes and State Death Taxes.* The lifetime annuity interest of the Successor Recipient will take effect upon the death of the Initial Recipient only if the Successor Recipient furnishes the funds for payment of any federal estate taxes and

state death taxes for which the Trustee may be liable upon the death of the Initial Recipient. If the funds are not furnished by the Successor Recipient, the annuity period shall terminate on the death of the Initial Recipient, notwithstanding any other provision in this instrument to the contrary.

4. *Proration of Annuity Amount.* The Trustee shall prorate the annuity amount on a daily basis for any short taxable year. If the Successor Recipient survives the Initial Recipient, the Trustee shall prorate on a daily basis the next regular annuity payment due after the death of the Initial Recipient between the estate of the Initial Recipient and the Successor Recipient. In the taxable year of the trust during which the annuity period ends, the Trustee shall prorate the annuity amount on a daily basis for the number of days of the annuity period in that taxable year.

5. *Distribution to Charity.* At the termination of the annuity period, the Trustee shall distribute all of the then principal and income of the trust (other than any amount due the Recipients or their estates under the provisions above) to [designated remainderman] (hereinafter “the Charitable Organization”). If the Charitable Organization is not an organization described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code at the time when any principal or income of the trust is to be distributed to it, then the Trustee shall distribute the then principal and income to one or more organizations described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code as the Trustee shall select, and in the proportions as the Trustee shall decide, in the Trustee’s sole discretion.

6. *Additional Contributions.* No additional contributions shall be made to the trust after the initial contribution.

7. *Prohibited Transactions.* The Trustee shall not engage in any act of self-dealing within the meaning of § 4941(d) of the Code, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A) of the Code, and shall not make any taxable expenditures within the meaning of § 4945(d) of the Code, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A) of the Code.

8. *Taxable Year.* The taxable year of the trust shall be the calendar year.

9. *Governing Law.* The operation of the trust shall be governed by the laws of the State of _____. However, the Trustee is prohibited from exercising any power or discretion granted under said laws that would be inconsistent with the qualification of the trust as a charitable remainder annuity trust under § 664(d)(1) of the Code and the corresponding regulations.

10. *Limited Power of Amendment.* This trust is irrevocable. However, the Trustee shall have the power, acting alone, to amend the trust from time to time in any manner required for the sole purpose of ensuring that the trust qualifies and continues to qualify as a charitable remainder annuity trust within the meaning of § 664(d)(1) of the Code.

11. *Investment of Trust Assets.* Nothing in this trust instrument shall be construed to restrict the Trustee from investing the trust assets in a manner that could result in the annual realization of a reasonable amount of income or gain from the sale or disposition of trust assets.

SECTION 5. ANNOTATIONS REGARDING SAMPLE INTER VIVOS CHARITABLE REMAINDER ANNUITY TRUST — TWO LIVES, CONSECUTIVE INTERESTS

.01 Annotations for Introductory Paragraph and Paragraph 1, Funding of Trust, of the Sample Trust.

- (1) *Factors concerning qualification of trust.* A deduction must be allowable under § 170, § 2055, or § 2522 for property contributed to the trust. Section 1.664-1(a)(1)(iii)(a) of the Income Tax Regulations. The trust must meet the definition of and function exclusively as a charitable remainder trust from the creation of the trust. Section 1.664-1(a)(4). Solely for purposes of § 664, a trust is deemed created at the earliest time that neither the grantor nor any other person is treated as the owner of the entire trust under subpart E, part 1, subchapter J, chapter 1, subtitle A of the Code (subpart E), but in no event prior to the time property is first transferred to the trust. Neither the donor nor the donor’s spouse shall be treated as the owner of the trust under subpart E merely because he or she is named as a recipient of the annuity amount. Section 1.664-1(a)(4). In addition, funding the trust with certain types of assets may disqualify it as a charitable remainder trust. See § 1.664-1(a)(7) and Rev. Rul. 73-610, 1973-2 C.B. 213.
- (2) *Valuation of unmarketable assets.* If the trust is funded with unmarketable assets, the initial net fair market value of the assets must be determined exclusively by an independent trustee, as defined in § 1.664-1(a)(7)(iii), or must be determined by a current “qualified appraisal” from a “qualified appraiser,” as defined in § 1.170A-13(c)(3) and (c)(5), respectively. Section 1.664-1(a)(7).
- (3) *Income tax deductibility limitations.* The amount of the charitable deduction for income tax purposes is affected by a number of factors, including the type of property contributed to the trust, the type of charity receiving the property, whether the remainder interest is paid outright to charity or held in further trust, and the donor’s adjusted gross income (with certain adjustments). See § 170(b) and (e); § 1.170A-8; Rev. Rul. 80-38, 1980-1 C.B. 56; and Rev. Rul. 79-368, 1979-2 C.B. 109. See section 6.06 of this revenue procedure for an alternate provision that restricts the charitable remainderman to a public charity (as defined therein).
- (4) *Trustee provisions.* Alternate or successor trustees may be designated in the trust instrument. In addition, the trust instrument may contain other administrative provisions relating to the trustee’s duties and powers, as long as the provisions do not conflict with the rules governing charitable remainder trusts under § 664 and the regulations thereunder.

- (5) *Identity of donor.* For purposes of qualification under this revenue procedure, the donor may be an individual or a husband and wife. Appropriate adjustments should be made to the introductory paragraph if a husband and wife are the donors. Terms such as “grantor” or “settlor” may be substituted for “donor.”

.02 Annotations for Paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the Sample Trust.

- (1) *Permissible recipients.* For a CRAT with an annuity period based on the lives of two individuals, the annuity amount must generally be paid to those individuals and both must be living at the time of the creation of the trust. See Rev. Rul. 2002–20, 2002–1 C.B. 794, for situations in which the annuity amount may be paid to a trust for the benefit of an individual who is financially disabled. An organization described in § 170(c) may receive part, but not all, of the annuity amount. Section 664(d)(1)(A) and § 1.664–2(a)(3)(i). See section 6.02 of this revenue procedure for an alternate provision that provides for payment of part of the annuity to an organization described in § 170(c).
- (2) *Percentage requirements.* The sum certain annuity amount must be at least 5 percent and not more than 50 percent of the initial net fair market value of the assets placed in trust. Section 664(d)(1)(A). Even if the sum certain annuity amount is at least 5 percent and not more than 50 percent of the initial net fair market value of the assets placed in trust, no deduction will be allowable under § 2055 or § 2522 if the probability that the trust corpus will be exhausted before the death of the survivor of the recipients exceeds 5 percent. Rev. Rul. 77–374, 1977–2 C.B. 329, and Rev. Rul. 70–452, 1970–2 C.B. 199. See §§ 1.7520–3(b) and 25.7520–3(b) for special rules that may be applicable in valuing interests transferred to CRATs. In addition, the value (determined under § 7520) of the charitable remainder interest must be at least 10 percent of the initial net fair market value of all property placed in the trust. Section 664(d)(1)(D).
- (3) *Payment of annuity amount in installments.* Paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust specifies that the annuity amount is to be paid in equal quarterly installments at the end of each quarter. However, the trust instrument may specify that the annuity amount is to be paid to the recipient annually or in equal or unequal installments throughout the year. See § 1.664–2(a)(1)(i). The amount of the charitable deduction will be affected by the frequency of payment, by whether the installments are equal or unequal, and by whether each installment is payable at the beginning or end of the period. See § 1.664–2(c) and § 20.2031–7(d)(2)(iv).
- (4) *Payment of annuity amount by close of taxable year.* Generally, the annuity amount for any taxable year must be paid before the close of the taxable year for which it is due. For circumstances under which the annuity amount may be paid within a reasonable time after the close of the taxable year, see § 1.664–2(a)(1)(i)(a).
- (5) *Early distributions to charity.* The trust instrument may provide that an amount other than the annuity shall be paid (or may be paid in the discretion of the trustee) to an organization described in § 170(c). If such a distribution is made in kind, the adjusted basis of the property distributed must be fairly representative of the adjusted basis of the property available for distribution on the date of distribution. Section 1.664–2(a)(4).

.03 Annotation for Paragraph 3, Payment of Federal Estate Taxes and State Death Taxes, of the Sample Trust.

- (1) *Tax payment clause.* If it is possible that all or part of the fair market value of the trust assets will be includible for federal estate tax purposes in the gross estate of the donor, the trust must contain a tax payment clause. If federal estate taxes and state death taxes are paid from other sources, the tax payment clause will never become operative. Nevertheless, the tax payment clause is necessary because it ensures that the trustee will never be required to pay federal estate taxes or state death taxes from the trust assets. See § 664(d)(1)(B); § 1.664–1(a)(6), *Example 3*; and Rev. Rul. 82–128, 1982–2 C.B. 71.

.04 Annotations for Paragraph 4, Proration of Annuity Amount, of the Sample Trust.

- (1) *Prorating annuity amount.* To compute the annuity amount in a short taxable year and in the taxable year in which the annuity period terminates, see § 1.664–2(a)(1)(iv)(a) and (b), respectively.
- (2) *Determining annuity amount payable in year of a recipient’s death.* Paragraph 4, Proration of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust specifies that the annuity amount shall be prorated on a daily basis. See section 6.05 of this revenue procedure for alternate provisions that provide for termination of the annuity amount with the last regular payment preceding the death of each recipient.

.05 Annotations for Paragraph 5, Distribution to Charity, of the Sample Trust.

- (1) *Minimum value of remainder.* As noted in section 5.02(2) of this revenue procedure, the value (determined under § 7520) of the charitable remainder interest is required to be at least 10 percent of the initial net fair market value of all property placed in the trust. Section 664(d)(1)(D).
- (2) *Designated remainderman.* Any named charitable remainderman must be an organization described in § 170(c) at the time of the transfer to the charitable remainder annuity trust. See § 664(d)(1)(C). Any named charitable remainderman also must

be an organization described in § 2522(a) to qualify for the gift tax charitable deduction and an organization described in § 2055(a) to qualify for the estate tax charitable deduction. See Rev. Rul. 77-385, 1977-2 C.B. 331. If it is determined that a deduction under § 2055(a) will not be necessary in any event, all references to § 2055(a) in the trust instrument may be deleted. The trust instrument may restrict the charitable remainderman to an organization described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a), but grant to a trustee or other person the power to designate the actual charitable remainderman. The gift of the remainder interest will be incomplete for gift tax purposes if, for example: (i) the donor retains the power to substitute the charitable remainderman; or (ii) the trust instrument provides the trustee with the power to designate the charitable remainderman and the donor is not prohibited from serving as trustee. See § 25.2511-2(c). Note, however, that an income tax charitable deduction is available even if the donor has the authority to substitute the charitable remainderman or the trustee has the authority to designate the charitable remainderman. Rev. Rul. 68-417, 1968-2 C.B. 103; Rev. Rul. 79-368, 1979-2 C.B. 109. See section 6.07 of this revenue procedure for an alternate provision in which the donor retains the right to substitute the charitable remainderman. See section 6.08 of this revenue procedure for an alternate provision in which a recipient is granted a power of appointment to designate the charitable remainderman.

- (3) *Multiple remaindermen.* The remainder interest may pass to more than one charitable organization as long as each organization is described in §§ 170(c), 2522(a), and, if needed, § 2055(a). Section 1.664-2(a)(6)(i).
- (4) *Alternative remaindermen.* The trust instrument of a CRAT must provide a means for selecting alternative charitable remaindermen in the event the designated organization is not qualified at the time any payments are to be made to it from the trust. Section 1.664-2(a)(6)(iv).

.06 Annotations for Paragraph 7, Prohibited Transactions, of the Sample Trust.

- (1) *Payment of the annuity amount.* Payment of the annuity amount to the recipients is not considered an act of self-dealing within the meaning of § 4941(d), as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A), or a taxable expenditure within the meaning of § 4945(d), as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A). Section 53.4947-1(c)(2) of the Foundation and Similar Excise Taxes Regulations.
- (2) *Prohibitions against certain investments and excess business holdings.* Prohibitions against investments that jeopardize the exempt purpose of the trust for purposes of § 4944, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A), and against retaining any excess business holdings for purposes of § 4943, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A), are required if the trust provides for payment of part of an annuity amount to an organization described in § 170(c) and gift and estate tax charitable deductions are sought for this interest. See § 4947(b)(3). See section 6.02 of this revenue procedure for an alternate provision that provides for payment of part of the annuity to an organization described in § 170(c).
- (3) *Trust to continue in existence for benefit of charity.* The governing instrument requirements of § 508(e) must be included in the trust instrument if, after the termination of the annuity period: (i) the trust instrument provides that the trust shall continue in existence for the benefit of the charitable remainderman and, as a result, the trust will become subject to the provisions of § 4947(a)(1); and (ii) the trust will be treated as a private foundation within the meaning of § 509(a), as modified by § 4947(a)(1). Except as provided in paragraph 7 of the sample trust, the trust instrument may limit the application of the provisions of § 508(e) to the period after the termination of the annuity period when the trust continues in existence for the benefit of the charitable remainderman. Note that when the trust provides for the trust corpus to be retained, in whole or in part, in trust for the charitable remainderman, the higher deductibility limitations in § 170(b)(1)(A) for the income tax charitable deduction will not be available (even if the charitable remainderman is restricted to a public charity) because the contribution of the trust corpus is made “for the use of” rather than “to” the charitable remainderman. See § 1.170A-8(b).

SECTION 6. ALTERNATE PROVISIONS FOR SAMPLE INTER VIVOS CHARITABLE REMAINDER ANNUITY TRUST— TWO LIVES, CONSECUTIVE INTERESTS

.01 Annuity Amount Stated as a Specific Dollar Amount.

- (1) *Explanation.* As an alternative to stating the annuity amount as a fraction or percentage of the initial net fair market value of the assets transferred to the trust, the annuity amount may be stated as a specific dollar amount. Section 1.664-2(a)(1)(ii) and (iii). In either case, the annuity amount must be not less than 5 percent nor more than 50 percent of the initial net fair market value of all property placed in trust. Section 664(d)(1)(A).
- (2) *Instructions for use.*
 - (a) Replace the first sentence of paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following sentence:
In each taxable year of the trust during the annuity period, the Trustee shall pay to [*permissible recipient*] (hereinafter “the Initial Recipient”) until the Initial Recipient’s death and thereafter to [*permissible recipient*] (hereinafter “the Successor Recipient”) (subject to any proration in paragraph 4), an annuity amount equal to [*the stated dollar amount*].
 - (b) Delete the last sentence of paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust concerning the incorrect valuation of trust assets.

.02 Payment of Part of the Annuity to an Organization Described in § 170(c).

- (1) *Explanation.* An organization described in § 170(c) may receive part, but not all, of any annuity amount. Section 664(d)(1)(A). If a gift tax charitable deduction, and, if needed, an estate tax charitable deduction are sought for the present value of the annuity interest passing to a charitable organization, the trust instrument must contain additional provisions. First, the trust instrument must specify the portion of each annuity payment that is payable to the noncharitable recipient and to the charitable organization described in §§ 170(c), 2522(a), and, if needed, § 2055(a). Second, the trust instrument must contain a means for selecting an alternative qualified charitable organization if the designated organization is not a qualified organization at the time when any annuity amount is to be paid to it. Third, the trust instrument must contain prohibitions against investments that jeopardize the exempt purpose of the trust for purposes of § 4944, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A), and against retaining any excess business holdings for purposes of § 4943, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A).
- (2) *Instructions for use.*
 - (a) Replace paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following paragraph:

Payment of Annuity Amount. The annuity amount is equal to [a number no less than 5 and no more than 50] percent of the initial net fair market value of all property transferred to the trust, valued as of the above date (that is, the date of transfer). In each taxable year of the trust during the annuity period, the Trustee shall pay [the percentage of the annuity amount payable to the noncharitable recipients] percent of the annuity amount to [permissible recipient] (hereinafter “the Initial Recipient”) until the Initial Recipient’s death, and thereafter to [permissible recipient] (hereinafter “the Successor Recipient”) (subject to any proration in paragraph 4). In each taxable year of the trust during the annuity period, the Trustee shall pay [the percentage of the annuity amount payable to the charitable recipient] percent of the annuity amount to [an organization described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code] (hereinafter “the Charitable Recipient”). The first day of the annuity period shall be the date the property is transferred to the trust and the last day of the annuity period shall be the date of the death of the survivor of the Initial Recipient and the Successor Recipient. If the Charitable Recipient is not an organization described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code at the time when any annuity payment is to be distributed to it, then the Trustee shall distribute that annuity payment to one or more organizations described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code as the Trustee shall select, and in the proportions as the Trustee shall decide, in the Trustee’s sole discretion. The annuity amount shall be paid in equal quarterly installments at the end of each calendar quarter from income, and to the extent income is not sufficient, from principal. Any income of the trust for a taxable year in excess of the annuity amount shall be added to principal. If the initial net fair market value of the trust assets is incorrectly determined, then within a reasonable period after the value is finally determined for federal tax purposes, the Trustee shall pay to the Initial Recipient and/or the Successor Recipient and the Charitable Recipient (in the case of an undervaluation) or receive from the Initial Recipient and/or the Successor Recipient and the Charitable Recipient (in the case of an overvaluation) an amount equal to the difference between the annuity amount(s) properly payable and the annuity amount(s) actually paid.
 - (b) Replace the first parenthetical in paragraph 5, Distribution to Charity, of the sample trust with the following parenthetical: (other than any amount due the Initial Recipient, the Successor Recipient, or their estates and the Charitable Recipient under the provisions above).
 - (c) Add the following sentence after the first and only sentence in paragraph 7, Prohibited Transactions, of the sample trust:

The Trustee shall not make any investments that jeopardize the exempt purpose of the trust for purposes of § 4944 of the Code, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A) of the Code, or retain any excess business holdings for purposes of § 4943 of the Code, as modified by § 4947(a)(2)(A) of the Code.

.03 Qualified Contingency.

- (1) *Explanation.* Under § 664(f), payment of the annuity amount may terminate upon the earlier of the occurrence of a qualified contingency (as defined in § 664(f)(3)) or the death of the survivor of the initial recipient and the successor recipient. The amount of the charitable deduction, however, will be determined without regard to a qualified contingency. See § 664(f)(2).
- (2) *Instruction for use.* Replace the second sentence of paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following sentence:

The first day of the annuity period shall be the date the property is transferred to the trust and the last day of the annuity period shall be the date of the death of the survivor of the Initial Recipient and the Successor Recipient or, if earlier, the date on which occurs the [qualified contingency].

.04 Retaining the Right to Revoke the Interest of the Successor Recipient.

- (1) *Explanation.* The donor may retain the right to revoke or terminate the interest of the successor recipient. This right is exercisable only by the donor’s last will and testament. Section 1.664–2(a)(4). The retention of this right may have gift and

estate tax consequences. It will affect the value of the annuity interests transferred. It may also cause a portion of the trust to be included in the donor's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, even if it would otherwise not be includible. The following alternate provision provides for the donor's retention of the right to revoke when the donor is also a recipient.

- (2) *Instructions for use.* To retain the right to revoke the successor recipient's interest by the donor's last will and testament:
- (a) Designate the donor as the initial recipient in paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust.
 - (b) Replace the second sentence of paragraph 2, Payment of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following two sentences:

The Donor hereby expressly reserves the power, exercisable only by the Donor's last will and testament, to revoke and terminate the interest of the Successor Recipient under this trust. The first day of the annuity period shall be the date the property is transferred to the trust and the last day of the annuity period shall be the date of the death of the survivor of the Initial Recipient and the Successor Recipient or, if the Donor revokes the interest of the Successor Recipient, the date of the Initial Recipient's death.

.05 Last Annuity Payments to the Recipients.

- (1) *Explanation.* As an alternative to prorating the annuity amount in the taxable year of the initial recipient's death, payment of the initial recipient's share of the annuity amount may terminate with the last regular payment preceding the initial recipient's death. Similarly, as an alternative to prorating the annuity amount in the taxable year of the termination of the annuity period, payment of the annuity amount may terminate with the last regular payment preceding the termination of the annuity period. However, the fact that a recipient may not receive the last payment shall not be taken into account for purposes of determining the present value of the remainder interest. Section 1.664-2(a)(5)(i).

- (2) *Instructions for use.*

- (a) To add an alternate provision to terminate the payment of the initial recipient's share of the annuity amount with the last regular payment preceding his or her death, replace paragraph 4, Proration of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following paragraph:

Proration of Annuity Amount. Except as provided below, the Trustee shall prorate the annuity amount on a daily basis for any short taxable year. The obligation of the Trustee to pay the annuity amount to the Initial Recipient shall terminate with the regular quarterly installment next preceding the Initial Recipient's death. In the taxable year of the trust during which the annuity period ends, the Trustee shall prorate the annuity amount on a daily basis for the number of days of the annuity period in that taxable year.

- (b) To add an alternate provision to terminate the payment of the annuity amount with the last regular payment preceding the termination of the annuity period, replace paragraph 4, Proration of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following paragraph:

Proration of Annuity Amount. Except as provided below, the Trustee shall prorate the annuity amount on a daily basis for any short taxable year. If the Successor Recipient survives the Initial Recipient, the Trustee shall prorate on a daily basis the next regular annuity payment due after the death of the Initial Recipient between the estate of the Initial Recipient and the Successor Recipient. In the taxable year of the trust during which the annuity period ends, the obligation of the Trustee to pay the annuity amount shall terminate with the regular quarterly installment next preceding the termination of the annuity period.

- (c) To add an alternate provision terminating the payment of the initial recipient's share of the annuity amount with the last regular payment preceding his or her death, and terminating the payment of the annuity amount with the last regular payment preceding the termination of the annuity period, replace paragraph 4, Proration of Annuity Amount, of the sample trust with the following paragraph:

Proration of Annuity Amount. Except as provided below, the Trustee shall prorate the annuity amount on a daily basis for any short taxable year. The obligation of the Trustee to pay the annuity amount to the Initial Recipient shall terminate with the regular quarterly installment next preceding the Initial Recipient's death. In the taxable year of the trust during which the annuity period ends, the obligation of the Trustee to pay the annuity amount shall terminate with the regular quarterly installment next preceding the termination of the annuity period.

.06 Restricting the Charitable Remainderman to a Public Charity.

- (1) *Explanation.* The amount of the donor's income tax charitable deduction is more limited for gifts to certain private foundations than for other charitable organizations. Specifically, charitable organizations described in § 170(c) include private foundations that are not described in § 170(b)(1)(E). See § 170(b) and Rev. Rul. 79-368, 1979-2 C.B. 109. To avoid these more restrictive limitations, a donor of an inter vivos CRAT may wish to restrict the charitable remainderman to an organization that is described in § 170(b)(1)(A) as well as §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) (referred to herein as a "public charity").

- (2) *Instruction for use.* To restrict the charitable remainderman to a public charity, each and every time the phrase “an organization described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code” appears in the sample trust, replace it with the phrase “an organization described in §§ 170(b)(1)(A), 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code.”

.07 Retaining the Right to Substitute the Charitable Remainderman.

- (1) *Explanation.* The donor may retain the right to substitute another charitable remainderman for the charitable remainderman named in the trust instrument. See Rev. Rul. 76–8, 1976–1 C.B. 179. Note, however, that the retention of this right will cause the gift of the remainder interest to be incomplete for gift tax purposes. See § 25.2511–2(c) and Rev. Rul. 77–275, 1977–2 C.B. 346.
- (2) *Instruction for use.* Insert the following sentence between the first and last sentences of paragraph 5, Distribution to Charity, of the sample trust:

The Donor reserves the right to designate, at any time and from time to time, in lieu of the Charitable Organization identified above, one or more organizations described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code as the charitable remainderman and shall make any such designation by giving written notice to the Trustee.

.08 Power of Appointment to Designate the Charitable Remainderman.

- (1) *Explanation.* The trust instrument may grant a recipient a power of appointment to designate the charitable remainderman. See Rev. Rul. 76–7, 1976–1 C.B. 179.

- (2) *Instruction for use.* Replace paragraph 5, Distribution to Charity, of the sample trust with the following paragraph:
- Distribution to Charity.* At the termination of the annuity period, the Trustee shall distribute all of the then principal and income of the trust (other than any amount due the Recipients or their estates under the provisions above) to one or more charitable organizations described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code as [one of the named permissible recipients] shall appoint and direct by specific reference to this power of appointment by inter vivos or testamentary instrument. To the extent this power of appointment is not effectively exercised, the principal and income not effectively appointed shall be distributed to one or more organizations described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code as the Trustee shall select, and in the proportions as the Trustee shall decide, in the Trustee’s sole discretion. If an organization fails to qualify as an organization described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code at the time when any principal or income of the trust is to be distributed to it, then the Trustee shall distribute the then principal and income to one or more organizations described in §§ 170(c), 2055(a), and 2522(a) of the Code as the Trustee shall select, and in the proportions as the Trustee shall decide, in the Trustee’s sole discretion.

SECTION 7. EFFECT ON OTHER REVENUE PROCEDURES

Section 4 of Rev. Proc. 90–32 is superseded.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal authors of this revenue procedure are Karlene M. Lesho and Stephanie N. Bland of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries). For further information regarding this revenue procedure, contact Karlene M. Lesho or Stephanie N. Bland at (202) 622–7830 (not a toll-free call).