

Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury
Washington, DC 20224

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Person To Contact:

, ID No.

Telephone Number:

Re:

Refer Reply To:

CC:PSI:B09 – PLR-169210-03

Date:

July 09, 2004

Legend:

Trusts =

Taxpayer 1 =

Taxpayer 2 =

Partnership =

Date 1 =

Date 2 =

Date 3 =

Date 4 =

Year 1 =

Year 2 =

Year 3 =

A =

B =

C =

D =

Dear :

This is in response to your letter dated November 26, 2003, and subsequent correspondence, in which you requested an extension of time pursuant to § 2642(g) of the Internal Revenue Code and § 301.9100-3 of the Procedure and Administration Regulations to allocate Taxpayer 1's and Taxpayer 2's generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax exemptions to transfers made to certain trusts.

A summary of the facts and representations submitted is as follows. On Date 1, Taxpayer 1 created five trusts (Trusts) for the benefit of his children. The provisions of each trust are substantially identical and are summarized as follows.

Section 1.01(A) of each trust provides that the trustee has the discretion to pay the beneficiary, his or her spouse, and his or her descendants trust income and principal for their health, support, maintenance, and education. There is no requirement to equalize payments among beneficiaries. Income not paid is to be added to principal.

Section 1.01(B) provides the beneficiary with a testamentary power to appoint his or her trust's remaining trust estate to one or more of the beneficiary's descendants. Section 1.01(C) provides that trust estate not appointed is to be distributed to the beneficiary's surviving descendants, per stirpes, if any; if none, then to Taxpayer 1's surviving descendants, per stirpes; provided that property distributed to a recipient for whom a trust was established by Taxpayer 1 on Date 1 is to be contributed to that trust and administered accordingly.

On Date 1 in Year 1, Taxpayer 1 contributed \$ A in cash to each trust. These gifts were not reported on Forms 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Returns. It has been represented that Taxpayers 1 and 2 intend to treat this transfer as having been made one-half by each pursuant to § 2513.

On Date 2 in Year 2, Taxpayer 1 contributed a C percent interest in Partnership to each trust. On Date 3 in Year 2, Taxpayer 1 contributed \$ B in cash to each trust. Taxpayers 1 and 2 retained an accounting firm to prepare their gift tax returns for Year 2. On the gift tax returns, Taxpayers 1 and 2 consented to treat the gifts as made one-half by each pursuant to § 2513. The Taxpayers reported the value of the C percent interest in Partnership at \$ D. The accounting firm, in preparing the gift tax returns, failed to allocate Taxpayer 1's and Taxpayer 2's GST exemptions to the transfers made on Dates 2 and 3.

In Year 3, Taxpayer 1 and 2's new accountant discovered the failure to allocate GST exemption to the Dates 1, 2, and 3 transfers. The new accounting firm prepared supplemental gift tax returns for Taxpayers 1 and 2 on which Taxpayer 1's and Taxpayer 2's GST exemptions were allocated to the value of each trust's property as of Date 4.

Taxpayers 1 and 2 are requesting an extension of time under §§ 2642(g) and 301.9100-3 to allocate their GST exemptions to the Dates 1, 2, and 3 transfers to Trusts and that such allocations will be based on the value of the property transferred to Trusts on Dates 1, 2, and 3.

Law and Analysis:

Section 2601 imposes a tax on every generation-skipping transfer (GST). A GST is defined under § 2611(a) as: (1) a taxable distribution; (2) a taxable termination; and (3) a direct skip.

Section 2602 provides that the amount of the tax is the taxable amount multiplied by the applicable rate. Section 2641(a) defines “applicable rate” as the product of the maximum federal estate tax rate and the inclusion ratio with respect to the transfer. Section 2642(a) provides the method for determining the inclusion ratio.

Section 2631(a) provides that for purposes of determining the inclusion ratio, every individual shall be allowed a GST exemption of \$1,000,000 (adjusted for inflation under § 2631(c)) which may be allocated by such individual (or his executor) to any property with respect to which such individual is the transferor. Section 2631(b) provides that any allocation under § 2631(a), once made, shall be irrevocable.

Section 2632(a) provides that any allocation by an individual of his or her GST exemption under § 2631(a) may be made at any time on or before the date prescribed for filing the estate tax return for such individual’s estate (determined with regard to extensions), regardless of whether such a return is required to be filed.

Section 26.2632-1(b)(2) of the Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Regulations provides that an allocation of GST exemption to property transferred during the transferor’s lifetime, other than in a direct skip, is made on Form 709.

As applicable during the year at issue, § 2642(b)(1) provided in relevant part that if the allocation of the GST exemption to any transfers of property is made on a timely filed gift tax return or is deemed to be made under § 2632(b)(1) [deemed allocations to certain lifetime direct skips] –

(A) the value of such property for purposes of determining the inclusion ratio shall be its value for purposes of chapter 12, and

(B) such allocation shall be effective on and after the date of such transfer.

Section 2642(g)(1)(A) provides that the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe such circumstances and procedures under which extensions of time will be granted to make an allocation of GST exemption described in § 2642(b)(1). Such regulations shall include procedures for requesting comparable relief with respect to transfers made before the date of the enactment of § 2642(g)(1)(A), which was enacted into law on June 7, 2001.

Section 2642(g)(1)(B) provides that in determining whether to grant relief, the Secretary shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including evidence of intent contained in the trust instrument or instrument of transfer and such other factors as the Secretary deems relevant. Section 2642(g)(1)(B) further provides that for purposes of determining

whether to grant relief, the time for making the allocation shall be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute.

Section 2652(a)(2) provides that if, under § 2513, one-half of a gift is treated as made by an individual and one-half of the gift is treated as made by the spouse of such individual, such gift shall be so treated for purposes of the generation-skipping transfer tax.

Notice 2001-50, 2001-2 C.B. 189, provides that under § 2624(g)(1)(B), the time for allocating the GST exemption to lifetime transfers and transfers at death, the time for electing out of the automatic allocation rules, and the time for electing to treat any trust as a generation-skipping transfer trust are to be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute. The Notice further provides that taxpayers may seek an extension of time to make an allocation described in § 2642(b)(1) or (b)(2) or an election described in § 2632(b)(3) or (c)(5) under the provisions of § 301.9100-3.

Section 301.9100-1(c) provides that the Commissioner has discretion to grant a reasonable extension of time under the rules set forth in §§ 301.9100-2 and 301.9100-3 to make a regulatory election, or a statutory election (but no more than 6 months except in the case of a taxpayer who is abroad), under all subtitles of the Code except Subtitles E, G, H, and I.

Section 301.9100-3 provides the standards used to determine whether to grant an extension of time to make an election whose due date is prescribed by a regulation (and not expressly provided by statute). Under § 301.9100-1(b), a regulatory election includes an election whose due date is prescribed by a notice published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. In accordance with § 2642(g)(1)(B) and Notice 2001-50, taxpayers may seek an extension of time to make an allocation described in § 2642(b)(1) under the provisions of § 301.9100-3.

Requests for relief under § 301.9100-3 will be granted when the taxpayer provides the evidence to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government.

Section 301.9100-3(b)(1)(v) provides that a taxpayer is deemed to have acted reasonably and in good faith if the taxpayer reasonably relied on a qualified tax professional, including a tax professional employed by the taxpayer, and the tax professional failed to make, or advise the taxpayer to make, the election.

Conclusion:

Based on the facts submitted and the representations made, we conclude that the requirements of § 301.9100-3 have been satisfied. Therefore, Taxpayers 1 and 2 are granted an extension of time of sixty (60) days from the date of this letter to allocate

their available GST exemptions to the Dates 1, 2, and 3 gifts to Trusts. The allocations will be effective as of Dates 1, 2, and 3, and should be made based on the value of the property transferred to Trusts on Dates 1, 2, and 3.

Because the Date 1 transfers to Trusts were not reported on gift tax returns, gift tax returns for Year 1 must be filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45999, reporting the gift and allocating GST exemption thereto. A copy of this letter should be attached to each gift tax return filed. Copies are enclosed for this purpose.

The allocations for the Dates 2 and 3 transfers to Trusts should be made on supplemental gift tax returns for Year 2 and filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45999. A copy of this letter should be attached to each supplemental gift tax return. Copies are enclosed for this purpose.

The rulings contained in this letter are based upon information and representations submitted by the taxpayer(s) and accompanied by a penalty of perjury statement executed by an appropriate party. While this office has not verified any of the material submitted in support of the request for rulings, it is subject to verification on examination.

Except as expressly provided herein, no opinion is expressed or implied concerning the tax consequences of any aspect of any transaction or item discussed or referenced in this letter. Specifically, no opinion is expressed or implied regarding the value of the property Taxpayer 1 transferred to Trusts for federal transfer tax purposes.

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

In accordance with the Power of Attorney on file with this office, a copy of this letter is being sent to your representative.

Sincerely,

Heather C. Maloy
Associate Chief Counsel
(Passthroughs and Special Industries)

Enclosure: Copy for § 6110 purposes
Copies of this letter