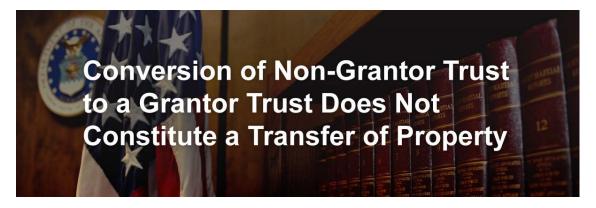




Tuesday, 08 August 2017 WRN 17.08.08

The AALU WR Newswire and WR Marketplace are published by AALU and Greenberg
Traurig as part of the Essential Wisdom Series, the trusted source of actionable technical
and marketplace knowledge for AALU members—the nation's most advanced life
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In a series of PLRs, the IRS ruled on the implications of converting a non-grantor charitable lead annuity trust ("CLAT") into a grantor CLAT by amending the trust agreement to include the power of substitution. The IRS determined that (1) the conversion did not constitute a transfer of property from the settlor to the trust; (2) the appointment of settlor's sibling as substitutor was not an act of self-dealing subject to excise taxes because siblings are not included in the definition of disqualified persons under the private foundation rules (which also apply to the CLAT); and (3) because the conversion was not a transfer of property, the settlor would not be entitled to a charitable income tax deduction in the year of the conversion. (See PLR 201730012, PLR 201730017, and PLR 201730018).

View PLR 201730012

View PLR 201730017

View PLR 201730018

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