

Form **SS-4**

(Rev. December 2019)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Application for Employer Identification Number

(For use by employers, corporations, partnerships, trusts, estates, churches, government agencies, Indian tribal entities, certain individuals, and others.)

► Go to www.irs.gov/FormSS4 for instructions and the latest information.
► See separate instructions for each line. ► Keep a copy for your records.

OMB No. 1545-0003

EIN

T Y P E O R P R I N T C L E A R L Y	1 Legal name of entity (or individual) for whom the EIN is being requested SMITH FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST DATED MARCH 1, 2021	
	2 Trade name of business (if different from name on line 1)	3 Executor, administrator, trustee, 'care of' name JOSEPH SMITH
	4a Mailing address (room, apartment, suite number, and street, or P.O. box) 1 MAIN ST.	5a Street address (if different) (Don't enter a P.O. box.) 2 MAIN ST.
	4b City, state, and ZIP code (if foreign, see instructions) ALBANY, NY 12201	5b City, state, and ZIP code (if foreign, see instructions) ALBANY, NY 12201
	6 County and state where principal business is located ALBANY,NY	
	7a Name of responsible party JOHN SMITH	7b SSN, ITIN, or EIN 123-45-6789
8a Is this application for a limited liability company (LLC) (or a foreign equivalent)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		8b If 8a is 'Yes,' enter the number of LLC members <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c If 8a is 'Yes,' was the LLC organized in the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
9a Type of entity (check only one box). Caution: If 8a is 'Yes,' see the instructions for the correct box to check.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sole proprietor (SSN) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation (enter form number to be filed) ► _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Personal service corporation _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Church or church-controlled organization _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonprofit organization (specify) ► _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) ► _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Estate (SSN of decedent) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Plan administrator (TIN) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trust (TIN of grantor) 123-45-6789 <input type="checkbox"/> Military/National Guard <input type="checkbox"/> State/local government <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers' cooperative <input type="checkbox"/> Federal government <input type="checkbox"/> REMIC <input type="checkbox"/> Indian tribal governments/enterprises Group Exemption Number (GEN) if any ► _____		
9b If a corporation, name the state or foreign country (if applicable) where incorporated. _____		State _____ Foreign country _____
10 Reason for applying (check only one box)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Started new business (specify type) ► _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Hired employees (Check the box and see line 13.) <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance with IRS withholding regulations <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) ► _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Banking purpose (specify purpose) ► _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Changed type of organization (specify new type) ► _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased going business <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Created a trust (specify type) ► IRREV. <input type="checkbox"/> Created a pension plan (specify type) ► _____		
11 Date business started or acquired (month, day, year). See instructions. 9/01/2020		12 Closing month of accounting year
13 Highest number of employees expected in the next 12 months (enter -0- if none). If no employees expected, skip line 14.		14 If you expect your employment tax liability to be \$1,000 or less in a full calendar year and want to file Form 944 annually instead of Forms 941 quarterly, check here. (Your employment tax liability generally will be \$1,000 or less if you expect to pay \$5,000 or less in total wages.) If you don't check this box, you must file Form 941 for every quarter. <input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural _____ Household _____ Other _____		
15 First date wages or annuities were paid (month, day, year). Note: If applicant is a withholding agent, enter date income will first be paid to nonresident alien (month, day, year). _____ N/A		
16 Check one box that best describes the principal activity of your business.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Rental & leasing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation & warehousing <input type="checkbox"/> Real estate <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Finance & insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) ► _____		
17 Indicate principal line of merchandise sold, specific construction work done, products produced, or services provided. N/A		
18 Has the applicant entity shown on line 1 ever applied for and received an EIN? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
If 'Yes,' enter previous EIN here. ►		
Third Party Designee	Complete this section only if you want to authorize the named individual to receive the entity's EIN and answer questions about the completion of this form.	
	Designee's name LOUIS W. PIERRO, ESQ.; PIERRO, CONNOR & STRAUSS, LLC	Designee's telephone number (include area code) 518-459-2100
	Address and ZIP code 43 BRITISH AMERICAN BLVD., LATHAM, NY 12210	Designee's fax number (include area code) 518-459-2200
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this application, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.		Applicant's telephone number (include area code) 518-555-1212
Name and title (type or print clearly) ► JOSEPH SMITH, TRUSTEE		Applicant's fax number (include area code)
Signature ►		Date ► 3/01/2022

Do I Need an EIN?

File Form SS-4 if the applicant entity does not already have an EIN but is required to show an EIN on any return, statement, or other document.¹ See also the separate instructions for each line on Form SS-4.

IF the applicant...	AND...	THEN...
Started a new business	Does not currently have (nor expect to have) employees	Complete lines 1, 2, 4a–8a, 8b–c (if applicable), 9a, 9b (if applicable), and 10–14 and 16–18.
Hired (or will hire) employees, including household employees	Does not already have an EIN	Complete lines 1, 2, 4a–6, 7a–b (if applicable), 8a, 8b–c (if applicable), 9a, 9b (if applicable), 10–18.
Opened a bank account	Needs an EIN for banking purposes only	Complete lines 1–5b, 7a–b (if applicable), 8a, 8b–c (if applicable), 9a, 9b (if applicable), 10, and 18.
Changed type of organization	Either the legal character of the organization or its ownership changed (for example, you incorporate a sole proprietorship or form a partnership) ²	Complete lines 1–18 (as applicable).
Purchased a going business ³	Does not already have an EIN	Complete lines 1–18 (as applicable).
Created a trust	The trust is other than a grantor trust or an IRA trust ⁴	Complete lines 1–18 (as applicable).
Created a pension plan as a plan administrator ⁵	Needs an EIN for reporting purposes	Complete lines 1, 3, 4a–5b, 9a, 10, and 18.
Is a foreign person needing an EIN to comply with IRS withholding regulations	Needs an EIN to complete a Form W-8 (other than Form W-8ECI), avoid withholding on portfolio assets, or claim tax treaty benefits ⁶	Complete lines 1–5b, 7a–b (SSN or ITIN optional), 8a, 8b–c (if applicable), 9a, 9b (if applicable), 10, and 18.
Is administering an estate	Needs an EIN to report estate income on Form 1041	Complete lines 1–6, 9a, 10–12, 13–17 (if applicable), and 18.
Is a withholding agent for taxes on non-wage income paid to an alien (i.e., individual, corporation, or partnership, etc.)	Is an agent, broker, fiduciary, manager, tenant, or spouse who is required to file Form 1042, Annual Withholding Tax Return for U.S. Source Income of Foreign Persons	Complete lines 1, 2, 3 (if applicable), 4a–5b, 7a–b (if applicable), 8a, 8b–c (if applicable), 9a, 9b (if applicable), 10, and 18.
Is a state or local agency	Serves as a tax reporting agent for public assistance recipients under Rev. Proc. 80-4, 1980-1 C.B. 581 ⁷	Complete lines 1, 2, 4a–5b, 9a, 10, and 18.
Is a single-member LLC (or similar single-member entity)	Needs an EIN to file Form 8832, Classification Election, for filing employment tax returns and excise tax returns, or for state reporting purposes ⁸ , or is a foreign-owned U.S. disregarded entity and needs an EIN to file Form 5472, Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business (Under Sections 6038A and 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code)	Complete lines 1–18 (as applicable).
Is an S corporation	Needs an EIN to file Form 2553, Election by a Small Business Corporation ⁹	Complete lines 1–18 (as applicable).

¹ For example, a sole proprietorship or self-employed farmer who establishes a qualified retirement plan, or is required to file excise, employment, alcohol, tobacco, or firearms returns, must have an EIN. A partnership, corporation, REMIC (real estate mortgage investment conduit), nonprofit organization (church, club, etc.), or farmers' cooperative must use an EIN for any tax-related purpose even if the entity does not have employees.

² However, do not apply for a new EIN if the existing entity only (a) changed its business name, (b) elected on Form 8832 to change the way it is taxed (or is covered by the default rules), or (c) terminated its partnership status because at least 50% of the total interests in partnership capital and profits were sold or exchanged within a 12-month period. The EIN of the terminated partnership should continue to be used. See Regulations section 301.6109-1(d)(2)(iii).

³ Do not use the EIN of the prior business unless you became the "owner" of a corporation by acquiring its stock.

⁴ However, grantor trusts that do not file using Optional Method 1 and IRA trusts that are required to file Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, must have an EIN. For more information on grantor trusts, see the Instructions for Form 1041.

⁵ A plan administrator is the person or group of persons specified as the administrator by the instrument under which the plan is operated.

⁶ Entities applying to be a Qualified Intermediary (QI) need a QI-EIN even if they already have an EIN. See Rev. Proc. 2000-12.

⁷ See also *Household employer* on page 4 of the instructions. **Note:** State or local agencies may need an EIN for other reasons, for example, hired employees.

⁸ See *Disregarded entities* on page 4 of the instructions for details on completing Form SS-4 for an LLC.

⁹ An existing corporation that is electing or revoking S corporation status should use its previously-assigned EIN.

Smith Family Irrevocable Trust

Information for Tax Professionals

General Information

The Smith Family Irrevocable Trust is a joint trust, wherein the grantors each contributed 1/2 of the trust assets. The trustee may distribute income to the grantors, but is not required to do so. Undistributed income is accumulated with principal. No principal may be distributed to the grantors, but may be distributed to others during the grantors' lifetimes (the "lifetime beneficiaries").

The grantors have retained a testamentary limited power of appointment, so have the power to change the remainder beneficiaries of the trust.

Gift Taxes

In general, with limited exceptions, a gift tax return needs to be filed in years in which a donor makes any transfer by gift.¹ However, gifts can be either complete or incomplete, and the gift tax only applies to completed gifts.²

Because the grantors retained a testamentary limited power of appointment and are discretionary beneficiaries of trust income, then no part of the transfers to the trust are completed gifts, and no gift tax return needs to be filed by virtue of those transfers.³ However, if the grantors made other gifts during the calendar year, then a gift tax return is required for those other gifts, and the transfers to the trust should be reported on that return with adequate disclosure of why the gifts are incomplete.⁴

On the other hand, there does not appear to be anything in the tax code or regulations that would prevent reporting the transfers to the trust as completed gifts on a gift tax return, even if they are incomplete gifts. Put differently, nothing in the code or regulations seems to require a donor to contend that a gift is incomplete, it merely requires the donor to provide evidence showing all relevant facts *if* the donor makes the contention:

"If a donor contends that his retained power over property renders the gift incomplete . . . , the transaction should be disclosed in the return . . . and evidence showing all relevant facts . . . shall

¹ IRC 6019. IRC=Internal Revenue Code (Title 26 of the United States Code).

² See, e.g., IRC 2702(a)(3)(B); TR 25.2511-1(c)(1), 25.2511-2(f). TR=Treasury Regulations (Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations).

³ TR 25.2511-2(b).

⁴ TR 25.6019-3(a).

Disclaimer: This tax information relates only to the identified trust and may not be applicable to other trusts. Further, it merely reflects the opinion of the author as of September 1, 2019. You should do your own research and reach your own conclusions.

be submitted with the return.”⁵ Arguably, this language is permissive—it doesn’t require the donor to make the contention that the gift is incomplete.

It could be advantageous to report the transfers to the trust as completed gifts, especially if the trustee anticipates making distributions in subsequent years that exceed the annual gift tax exclusion amount, as those distributions would otherwise complete the gift, giving rise to the requirement to file a return in each of those years.⁶ Note that the trust is not making the gift—the gift tax does not apply to trusts—rather the distribution from the trust completes the gift from the grantors to the beneficiary.⁷

And even if the trustee anticipates that distributions in subsequent years will be limited to the annual exclusion amount, ongoing administration of the trust is complicated by the requirement to analyze distributions from the trust each year to determine if they qualify for the annual exclusion.

Therefore, filing a gift tax return for the initial transfers and claiming them as completed gifts (or, more accurately, *not* contending that they are incomplete gifts) eliminates the need for annual analysis of the trust distributions for gift tax purposes. Note that reporting transfers as completed gifts on a gift tax return does not foreclose inclusion of the assets in the transferor’s estate and claiming an adjusted basis at death. See *Basis Adjustment at Death*, below.

Finally, it’s worth noting that the transfers to the trust don’t qualify for the annual gift tax exclusion because they are gifts of a future interest in property.⁸

Income Taxes, Generally

In general, the grantor trust rules determine whether the grantors are treated as the owners of the trust (or portion of the trust) for income tax purposes.⁹ And if so, then the grantors are taxed on the income, regardless of who receives it or whether it stays in the trust.¹⁰

Grantor trust status can be caused by provisions of the trust regardless of circumstances, or by provisions of the trust in combination with circumstances, such as the relationship of the trustee to the grantors.

The Smith Family Irrevocable Trust is intentionally designed as a grantor trust by giving the grantors the power to direct the trustee to transfer any property of the trust to either of the grantors in exchange for property of equivalent value, creating a power of administration.¹¹

⁵ TR 25.6019-3(a); see also TR 301.6501(c)-1(f)(5), which seems to permit reporting incomplete gifts as completed gifts: “For example, if an incomplete gift is reported as a completed gift on the gift tax return and is adequately disclosed, the period for assessment of the gift tax will begin to run when the return is filed, as determined under section 6501(b).”

⁶ TR 25.2511-1(g)(1).

⁷ TR 25.6019-1(e), 25.2511-1(g)(1).

⁸ IRC 2503(b)(1).

⁹ IRC 671–679.

¹⁰ IRC 671.

¹¹ IRC 675(4)(C).

Therefore, the grantors are treated as the owner of the trust for income tax purposes. While either of the grantors' social security numbers could be used for tax reporting if they file a joint tax return, many practitioners prefer to obtain a separate EIN for the trust, annually filing a Form 1041 showing the dollar amounts on an attachment and providing the attachment to the grantors (a Schedule K-1 is not used in these cases).¹² For additional information, see the *Instructions for Form 1041* published by the IRS.

In addition, although the above causes grantor trust status as to both ordinary income and capital gains, it's worth mentioning that even without those provisions, other provisions of the trust could cause grantor trust status. For example, because the Smith Family Irrevocable Trust allows the trustee to distribute income to the grantors, the trust might be a grantor trust as to that income, depending on whether the trustee is an adverse or nonadverse party.¹³ If the trustee is an adverse party, then the income interest does not cause grantor trust status; but if the trustee is either of the grantors or a nonadverse party, then you have grantor trust status. However, these provisions would only give us grantor trust status as to "income" that "may be distributed to the grantor."¹⁴

Because the Smith Family Irrevocable Trust relies on state law for capital gains allocation, if state law allows the trustee to allocate capital gains to income, these provisions would give us grantor trust status as to both ordinary income and capital gains if the trustee is either of the grantors or a nonadverse party.

In addition, the grantors' retained testamentary limited power of appointment could cause grantor trust status.¹⁵ However, if the power is exercisable only by will, then grantor trust status is not implicated unless income can be accumulated with principal, and then you would have grantor trust status over income.¹⁶ Note that if capital gains are allocated to principal, the retained testamentary power of appointment, even if exercisable only by will, causes grantor trust status as to capital gains, even if ordinary income is not accumulated with principal.¹⁷

Finally, because each grantor contributed 1/2 of the trust assets, after the first grantor dies, the trust becomes a nongrantor trust as to 1/2 and remains a grantor trust as to the other 1/2. At that time, the trust will need to annually file a Form 1041, reporting 1/2 of the income and taking a deduction for income distributed to the lifetime beneficiaries, providing each of the lifetime beneficiaries with a Schedule K-1. The other 1/2 of the income will be reported on an attachment to Form 1041, and the attachment will be provided to the survivor for reporting on his or her personal income tax return.

¹² TR 1.671-4(b)(2)(i), (b)(8).

¹³ IRC 677(a).

¹⁴ IRC 677(a)(1).

¹⁵ IRC 674(a).

¹⁶ IRC 674(b)(3).

¹⁷ TR 1.674(b)-1(b)(3).

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Exclusion of Gain from Sale of Principal Residence

Under the tax code, \$250,000 of gain from the sale of real property is excluded from gross income if the property was owned and used by the taxpayer as the taxpayer's principal residence for 2 or more of the preceding 5 years.¹⁸ This is also true if a grantor trust owns the property and the taxpayer is treated as the owner of the trust under the grantor trust rules.¹⁹

As discussed above, the Smith Family Irrevocable Trust is a grantor trust; therefore, the exclusion of gain remains available to the grantors. And because each grantor contributed 1/2 of the trust assets, they can each take advantage of the exclusion of gain as to their 1/2 of the real property, resulting in a total of \$500,000 of gain that can be excluded if the home is sold while both grantors are living, even if filing a joint return.²⁰ In addition, after the death of the first grantor, if certain requirements are met, the survivor can claim \$500,000 of exclusion, rather than \$250,000.²¹

Basis Adjustment at Death

In general, if property is included in a decedent's gross estate, then its basis is adjusted to the date of death value.²² Note that reporting the initial transfers to the trust as completed gifts (see the discussion under *Gift Taxes*, above) does not foreclose estate inclusion.

For example, in CCM 201208026, the grantor retained a testamentary limited power of appointment, which causes estate inclusion.²³ Yet the service concluded that the initial transfers to the trust were completed gifts. So in that case, you have both a completed gift and estate inclusion of the transferred assets. Further, the tax code makes it clear that a lifetime transfer could be both a completed gift and included in the transferor's estate at death.²⁴

Because the grantors of the Smith Family Irrevocable Trust each retained a testamentary limited power of appointment over the 1/2 of the trust assets that they each contributed to the trust, then upon each grantor's death, 1/2 of the trust assets are included in that grantor's estate.²⁵ Therefore, 1/2 of the trust assets will get a basis adjustment at that time.²⁶

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¹⁸ IRC 121(a), (b)(1).

¹⁹ TR 1.121-1(c)(3)(i).

²⁰ IRC 121(b)(2)(A).

²¹ IRC 121(b)(4).

²² IRC 1014(a)(1), (b)(9).

²³ IRC 2038(a)(1).

²⁴ See, e.g., IRC 2012(a): "If a tax on a gift has been paid under chapter 12 . . . and thereafter on the death of the donor any amount in respect of such gift is required to be included in the value of the gross estate of the decedent for purposes of this chapter, then there shall be credited against the tax imposed by section 2001 the amount of the tax paid on a gift under chapter 12 "

²⁵ IRC 2038(a)(1).

²⁶ IRC 1014(b)(9).

1041

Department of the Treasury — Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts
 Form **1041** **U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts**
 Go to www.irs.gov/Form1041 for instructions and the latest information.

2021

OMB No. 1545-0092

A Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Decedent's estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simple trust <input type="checkbox"/> Complex trust <input type="checkbox"/> Qualified disability trust <input type="checkbox"/> ESBT (S portion only) <input type="checkbox"/> Grantor type trust <input type="checkbox"/> Bankruptcy estate—Ch. 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bankruptcy estate—Ch. 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pooled income fund		For calendar year 2021 or fiscal year beginning _____, and ending _____, 20____ PIERRO NON-GRANTOR TRUST TRUSTEE 43 BRITISH AMERICAN BLVD. LATHAM, NY 12110	C Employer identification number 123456789 D Date entity created _____ E Nonexempt charitable and split-interest trusts, check applicable box(es). See instructions. <input type="checkbox"/> Described in sec. 4947(a)(1). Check here if not a private foundation <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Described in sec. 4947(a)(2)
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B Number of Sch K-1 attached (see instructions) 1	F Check applicable boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial return <input type="checkbox"/> Final return <input type="checkbox"/> Amended return <input type="checkbox"/> Net operating loss carryback <input type="checkbox"/> Change in trust's name <input type="checkbox"/> Change in fiduciary <input type="checkbox"/> Change in fiduciary's name <input type="checkbox"/> Change in fiduciary's address
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G Check here if the estate or filing trust made a section 645 election. ☐ Trust TIN ▶

Income	1 Interest income.	1 750
	2a Total ordinary dividends.	2a 32,750
	b Qualified dividends allocable to: (1) Beneficiaries 32,750 (2) Estate or trust 0	
	3 Business income or (loss). Attach Schedule C (Form 1040).	3
	4 Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D (Form 1041).	4
	5 Rents, royalties, partnerships, other estates and trusts, etc. Attach Schedule E (Form 1040).	5
	6 Farm income or (loss). Attach Schedule F (Form 1040).	6
	7 Ordinary gain or (loss). Attach Form 4797.	7
	8 Other income. List type and amount _____	8
9 Total income. Combine lines 1, 2a, and 3 through 8. ▶	9 33,500	
Deductions	10 Interest. Check if Form 4952 is attached <input type="checkbox"/>	10 4,500
	11 Taxes.	11 7,500
	12 Fiduciary fees. If only a portion is deductible under section 67(e), see instructions.	12
	13 Charitable deduction (from Schedule A, line 7).	13
	14 Attorney, accountant, and return preparer fees. If only a portion is deductible under section 67(e), see instructions	14
	15a Other deductions (attach schedule). See instructions for deductions allowable under section 67(e).	15a
	b Net operating loss deduction. See instructions.	15b
	16 Add lines 10 through 15b. ▶	16 12,000
	17 Adjusted total income or (loss). Subtract line 16 from line 9. 17 21,500	
	18 Income distribution deduction (from Schedule B, line 15). Attach Schedules K-1 (Form 1041).	18 21,500
	19 Estate tax deduction including certain generation-skipping taxes (attach computation).	19
20 Qualified business income deduction. Attach Form 8995 or 8995-A.	20	
21 Exemption.	21 300	
22 Add lines 18 through 21. ▶	22 21,800	
Tax and Payments	23 Taxable income. Subtract line 22 from line 17. If a loss, see instructions.	23 -300
	24 Total tax (from Schedule G, Part I, line 9).	24
	25 Current year net 965 tax liability paid from Form 965-A, Part II, column (k) (see instructions).	25
	26 Total payments (from Schedule G, Part II, line 19).	26
	27 Estimated tax penalty. See instructions.	27
	28 Tax due. If line 26 is smaller than the total of lines 24, 25, and 27, enter amount owed.	28
	29 Overpayment. If line 26 is larger than the total of lines 24, 25, and 27, enter amount overpaid.	29
	30 Amount of line 29 to be: a Credited to 2022 ▶ ; b Refunded ▶ 30	

Sign Here	Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.		
	Signature of fiduciary or officer representing fiduciary _____ Date _____ EIN of fiduciary if a financial institution _____	May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown below? See instructions. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Paid Preparer Use Only	Print/Type preparer's name _____	Preparer's signature _____	Date _____	Check <input type="checkbox"/> if self-employed	PTIN _____
	Firm's name ▶ _____	Firm's EIN ▶ _____			
	Firm's address ▶ _____	Phone no. _____			

BAA For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the separate instructions.

FIFA0112L 09/13/21

Form **1041** (2021)

2021 FEDERAL GRANTOR INFORMATION

PIERRO GRANTOR TRUST
GRANTOR
43 BRITISH AMERICAN BLVD
LATHAM, NY 12110

Grantor Name and Address	Trust Tax ID:	12-3456789
GRANTOR	Grantor ID/SSN:	123-45-6789
7 SUNNY LANE	% Ordinary Income:	100.000000
LATHAM, NY 12110	% Capital Gain/Loss:	100.000000

THE FOLLOWING INCOME, DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS ARE TO BE REPORTED ON THE INCOME TAX RETURN OF THE ABOVE NAMED GRANTOR.

INCOME

ORDINARY DIVIDENDS (ENTER ON LINE 9A FORM 1040)	\$ 2,750.	\$ 2,750.
QUALIFIED DIVIDENDS (ENTER ON LINE 9B, FORM 1040)	\$ 2,750.	\$ 2,750.
INTEREST (ENTER ON LINE 1, SCHEDULE B, FORM 1040)	\$ 750.	\$ 750.

DEDUCTIONS

MORTGAGE INTEREST (ENTER ON LINE 10 OR 11, SCHEDULE A, FORM 1040)	\$ 4,500.
PROPERTY TAXES (INVESTMENT) (LN. 6, SCH. A AND IF APPLICABLE, LN. 5, FRM 4952)	\$ 7,500.

Schedule K-1
(Form 1041)Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

2021

For calendar year 2021, or tax year

beginning

ending

Beneficiary's Share of Income, Deductions,
Credits, etc. ▶ See back of form and instructions.**Part I** Information About the Estate or Trust**A** Estate's or trust's employer identification number
12-3456789**B** Estate's or trust's name
PIERRO NON-GRANTOR TRUST**C** Fiduciary's name, address, city, state, and ZIP code

TRUSTEE
43 BRITISH AMERICAN BLVD.
LATHAM, NY 12110**D** ☐ Check if Form 1041-T was filed and enter the date it was filed
_____**E** ☐ Check if this is the final Form 1041 for the estate or trust**Part II** Information About the Beneficiary**F** Beneficiary's identifying number**G** Beneficiary's name, address, city, state, and ZIP code

BENEFICIARY
7 SUNNY LANE
LATHAM, NY 12110**H** ☒ Domestic beneficiary ☐ Foreign beneficiary☐ Final K-1☐ Amended K-1

661117

OMB No. 1545-0092

Part III Beneficiary's Share of Current Year Income,
Deductions, Credits, and Other Items

1	Interest income	11	Final year deductions
2a	Ordinary dividends 21,500		
2b	Qualified dividends 21,500		
3	Net short-term capital gain		
4a	Net long-term capital gain		
4b	28% rate gain	12	Alternative minimum tax adjustment
4c	Unrecaptured section 1250 gain		
5	Other portfolio and nonbusiness income		
6	Ordinary business income		
7	Net rental real estate income		
8	Other rental income	13	Credits and credit recapture
9	Directly apportioned deductions		
		14	Other information 21,500
10	Estate tax deduction		

*See attached statement for additional information.

Note: A statement must be attached showing the beneficiary's share of income and directly apportioned deductions from each business, rental real estate, and other rental activity.F
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GRANTOR LETTER

GRANTOR
43 BRITISH AMERICAN BLVD.
LATHAM, NY 12110

Tax Year Ending: 12/31/21

Grantor Name & Address GRANTOR 7 SUNNY LANE LATHAM, NY 12110 Social Security Number: 12 3-45-6789	Name of Trust PIERRO GRANTOR TRUST Employer ID Number: 12 -3456789
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THE FOLLOWING INCOME, DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS ARE TO BE REPORTED ON THE INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR THE ABOVE NAMED GRANTOR, IF REQUIRED.

FEDERAL INFORMATION	
INCOME	
INTEREST INCOME	750.
(ENTER ON FORM 1040, SCHEDULE B, PART I, LINE 1)	
TOTAL ORDINARY DIVIDEND INCOME	2,750.
(ENTER ON FORM 1040, SCHEDULE B, PART II, LINE 5)	
QUALIFIED DIVIDEND INCOME INCLUDED ABOVE	2,750.
(USE FOR SCHEDULED TAX CALCULATION)	
DEDUCTIONS	
INTEREST EXPENSE	4,500.
(ENTER ON FORM 1040, SCHEDULE A, LINE 8)	
REAL ESTATE PROPERTY TAX	7,500.
(ENTER ON FORM 1040, SCHEDULE A, LINE SB)	