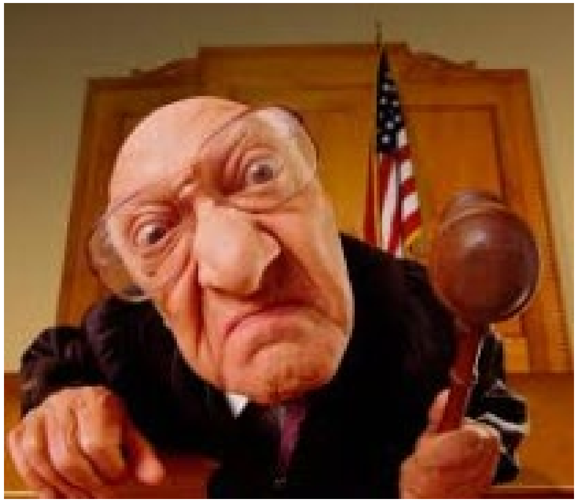
Personal Finance: Another Perspective

Estate Planning:
Taking Care of Those You Love

Updated 2020/03/24



Objectives

A. Understand the importance, process and principles of Estate Planning

B. Understand how trusts can be used to your advantage in Estate Planning

C. Understand the importance of Wills and Probate Planning

D. Understand how to create an Advance Plan

Your Personal Financial Plan

- Section XIV: Wills and Estate Planning (use template TT01-13)
  - What is your vision for your Advance Plan, which is how will take care of your family once you die?
  - What are your goals?
    - Complete your holographic will for you (and have your spouse create one if married)
    - Include a copy of Utah Advanced Health Care Directive (LT14) filled
    - Create your Estate Plan (see next slide)
  - What are your Plans and strategies for your Plan?
  - What are your constraints and accountability?

Your Personal Financial Plan

- Estate Planning: Action Plan
  - What estate planning strategies should you use as your assets grow?
    - Note: for most of you this will be a very short section of two sentences:

      "My assets are less than the current $11.58mn per person. As the size of my financial assets increase, I will begin to implement my estate planning strategy which includes utilizing specific types of trusts."

A. Understand the Principles, Importance and Process of Estate Planning

- What are guiding principles of estate planning?
  - 1. Understand yourself, your personal and family vision and goals
  - 2. Seek, receive and act on the Spirit’s guidance
  - 3. Understand your budget and what you will have available ***<u>after all retirement needs are met.</u>*** Give yourself a large margin of safety
  - 4. Understand the needs of your children and grandchildren and how you can best help
  - 5. Understand applicable laws for each state in which you have assets and get qualified legal help

Principles (continued)

- Finding balance
- Principles / Doctrines

Principles	Doctrines
• Understand yourself and your vision	Identity
• Seek, receive and act on guidance	Obedience
• Understand needs after retirement	Stewardship
• Understand your posterity's needs	Agency
• Understand state laws and get help	Accountability

Principles (continued)

From obedience to consecration

I am a child of God (identity), seeking to be guided by the Spirit (obedience), who is wisely making long-term decisions (stewardship) for the disposition of my future assets (accountability). I want to ensure that I and my family (agency) have the necessary resources (stewardship) to accomplish our personal missions and individual and family vision and goals even after I pass away.

Importance of Estate Planning

- What is the importance of estate planning?
  - You take care of those you love even after you die
  - Your wealth will go to those you want it to go to, so you can achieve your personal goals even after you are gone
  - You can reduce significantly the taxes paid to Uncle Sam by proper planning

Importance (continued)

- Brigham Young said:
  - A fool can earn money; but it takes a wise man to save and dispose of it to his own advantage (*Discourses of Brigham Young,* sel. John A. Widtsoe, Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1954, p. 292).
- From the Family Guidebook it states:
  - Estate planning is the way we manage our major financial resources and properties to "dispose of it to [our] own advantage." This kind of planning, begun early in life, can help provide financial security for a family throughout several generations (Family Guidebook, "Preparing for Emergencies," *Ensign,* Dec. 1990, 59).

Importance (continued)

- What are the objectives of Estate Planning?
  - 1. Live life fully
  - 2. Pass on property to others according to your desires and consistent with your vision and goals
  - 3. Appoint power of attorney in case of your physical or mental impairment
  - 4. Provide for guardianship of children who are still minors (the guardian is who cares for your children)
  - 5. Avoid probate if desired, or use probate strategically
  - 6. Decrease or eliminate taxes

Importance

- Key terms
  - Estate transfer - The process of how property interests are legally transferred from one to another, either during the person's lifetime or at death
  - Lifetime transfers - Methods of transferring property including the sale or gifting of one asset to another
  - Testamentary transfers - Methods by which property is transferred at death including
    - Probate transfers - The matter of administering the portion of the client's estate that is disposed of in (a) will provisions (for those with a valid will) or (b) intestate succession (for those who die without a will)
    - Non-probate transfers - These are "will substitutes," and include right of survivorship, beneficiaries, gifts

Estate Planning Process (continued)

- What is the Estate Planning Process? (the Estate Planning Worksheet (LT40) may be helpful)
  - Step 1 : Calculate the value of your Gross Estate
    - This is the value of all your assets, including life insurance, pensions, investments, and any real or personal property
  - Calculate Your Taxable Estate
    - This is the gross value of your estate, less estimated funeral and administrative expenses, debts, liabilities, taxes and any marital or charitable deductions
  - Calculate Your Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate
    - This is your taxable estate plus any taxable lifetime gifts (all gifts over the annual limit)

Estate Planning Process (continued)

- Step 2: Choose Your Heirs and Decide What They Will Receive
  - This is an individual decision
    - Do it well
    - Remember your long-term goals for you and your family. Use your financial resources (your blessings) to help achieve your personal goals
    - Keep the long-term in mind:
      - Treasure these things up in your hearts, and let the solemnities of the eternity rest on your minds (D&C 43:34).

Estate Planning Process (continued)

- Step 3: Determine the Cash Needs and Calculate your Estate Taxes
  - Determine the cash needs of the estate
    - Ensure you have sufficient liquid assets to pay the necessary estate taxes, which can be high
  - Calculate Your Estimated Estate Taxes
    - Estate taxes are equal to the gift-adjusted taxable estate multiplied by the tax rate.
    - To determine the net tax owed, calculate the total tax owed and subtract the unified gift and estate tax credit.
  - Ensure you have adequate liquidity for your heirs

Estate Planning Process (continued)

- Step 4: Select and Implement
  Your Estate Planning Techniques
  - Prepare well beforehand and you will do well afterwards
    - Get qualified legal help to determine and implement the best estate planning vehicles
  - Remember that none of these vehicles are useful until they are funded.
    - Set them up and then fund them properly

Four Key Estate Taxes

- 1. Estate Taxes
  - $11.58 million tax-free transfer threshold is the limit for 2020
  - Tax rates of 40% to 48%, determined by exact value, will be assessed on estates valued over the tax-free transfer threshold. Top rates declined from 48% in 2004 to 45% in 2010, and are at 40% in 2013-20
  - Special treatment for small business and family farm owners
  - An estate tax return for a U.S. citizen or resident needs to be filed only if the gross estate exceeds the exclusion amount for the year of death.

Key Estate Taxes (continued)

- 2. Gift Taxes
  - An individual can give $15,000 ($30,000 per couple) per year tax-free to an unlimited number of people in 2020
  - The $15,000 amount will be indexed to inflation, but only in $1,000 increments
  - Gifts in excess of the limit are not tax-exempt and are reduced from your estate lifetime limit of $11.58 million in 2020 (it was $3.5 million for 2009 and $0 in 2010)

Gift Tax Exclusions

1982-2002	2003-2005	2006-2008	2009-2012	2013-2017	2018-2020
10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000

Key Estate Taxes (continued)

- 3. Unlimited Marital Deduction
  - There is no limit on the value of an estate that can be passed tax-free to a U.S. citizen spouse
  - This does not apply to non-U.S. citizen spouses. The tax-free maximum gift per year to non-citizen spouses is:

Year	Amount
2016	$148,000
2017	$149,000
2018	$152,000
2019	$155,000
2020	$157,000

Key Estate Taxes (continued)

- 4. The Generation-Skipping Tax
  - This is a tax on revenue lost when wealth is not transferred to the next generation, but to a succeeding generation
    - Flat tax, in addition to the regular estate tax, imposed on any wealth or property transfers to a person two or more generations younger than the donor (it is 40% in 2020)
  - Exemptions apply:
    - $15,000 gift tax exclusion as well as education and medical expense gift tax exclusions apply
    - This limit is $11.58 million in 2020 per grandparent

Unified Estate, Gift, and GST Tax Exemptions

Year	Gift Tax Exemption Equivalent	Gift Tax Unified Credit	Estate Tax Exemption Equivalent	Estate Tax Unified Credit	Generation Skipping Transfer Tax	Rate of Amount over Exemption
2011	5,000,000	1,750,000	5,000,000	1,750,000	5,000,000	35%
2012	5,120,000	1,792,000	5,120,000	1,792,000	5,120,000	35%
2013	5,250,000	2,100,000	5,250,000	2,100,000	5,250,000	40%
2014	5,340,000	2,136,000	5,340,000	2,136,000	5,340,000	40%
2015	5,430,000	2,172,000	5,430,000	2,172,000	5,430,000	40%
2016	5,450,000	2,180,000	5,450,000	2,180,000	5,450,000	40%
2017	5,490,000	2,196,000	5,490,000	2,196,000	5,490,000	40%
2018	11,180,000	4,472,000	11,180,000	4,472,000	4,472,000	40%
2019	11,400,000	4,560,000	11,400,000	4,505,000	4,560,000	40%
2020	11,580,000	4,632,000	11,580,000	4,577,800	4,632,000	40%

Questions

Any questions on principles, importance and process of estate planning?

B. Understand Trusts and how they can be Used in Estate Planning

- What is a trust?
  - A trust is a legal contract. When you create a trust you are simply creating another legal entity.
- Who Needs a Trust?
  - Those who have estate, including investments, property, etc. that is worth more than the estate tax limit for that year
  - Those who want to avoid probate
  - Those who have specific desires or goals for the management and disbursements of your assets
  - Those who want to leave an inheritance to children from a prior marriage
  - Those who have a child or relative with a handicap or disability who requires additional care

Trusts (continued)

What are the Benefits of Trusts?

- Avoid probate, i.e. having to go through the court system where everything is open to public view
- Are much more difficult to challenge than wills
- Reduce estate taxes
- Allow for professional management
- Provide for confidentiality
- Can be used to provide for children with special needs
- Can be used to hold money until a child reaches maturity
- Can assure that children from a previous marriage will receive some inheritance in the future

Trusts (continued)

- What types of assets can trusts hold?
  - **Real property**: home, properties, real estate, land, out of state property, liability and title insurance, property taxes, transfer tax, rental real estate
  - **Financial assets**: credit cards, notes you owe, mortgages, loans, checking, savings, pay-on-death accounts, certificates of deposit, credit union accounts, safe deposit boxes, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, savings bonds
  - **Real assets**: boats, automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles other vehicles
  - **Insurance**: life insurance, self-provided insurance
  - **Businesses**: sole proprietorships, limited partnerships, closely-held corporation, subchapter S corporation, corporations, limited liability companies, general partnership interests,
  - **Other assets**: personal untitled property, copyrights, patents, royalties, oil and gas interests, club memberships, foreign assets.

Trusts (continued)

- What information do you need for a trust?
  - Trustor – the person who created the trust
  - Trustee – the person who will manage the trust
  - Successor Trustee – the person to succeeds the trustee should the trustee not be able to manage the trust
  - Beneficiaries – the recipients of the trust’s earnings or assets
  - Children’s Trusts – trusts for underage children
  - Guardian – the person who raises children
  - Children’s Trustee – the person who manages the children’s assets

Trusts (continued)

- What are the different types of trusts?
  - 1. Living Trust:
    - Assets placed in trust while you are still living
    - You can take them out and move them according to what you want to do
    - You are the Trustor, Trustee and Beneficiary
  - 2. Testamentary Trust:
    - Assets are placed in trust after you die
    - The trust is created after probate according to your will

1. Living Trusts

- What is a Revocable Living Trust?
  - It is the most common type of living trust. It is a trust which allows for unlimited control by the trust's owner, because the owner retains title to all the assets in the trust.
- What are the advantages?
  - They do not pass through probate.
  - They provide greater ease and privacy of distribution upon death.
- What are their disadvantages
  - They do not provide any tax advantages.

Living Trusts (continued)

- What is an Irrevocable Living Trust?
  - A trust that cannot be changed by the owner once established, because the trust becomes another legal entity which owns all the assets contained in the trust and pays taxes on the assets and gains they produce.
- What are the advantages?
  - The assets are not subject to estate taxes since they are not part of your estate
  - Assets in the trust do not pass through probate.
- What are the disadvantages?
  - The owner no longer has title or use of any of the assets

2. Testamentary Trusts

- What are Testamentary Trusts?
  - A trust in which assets are placed in trust only after you die. The trust is created after probate according to your will, and the assets are transferred into the trust.
- What are the different types of testamentary trusts?
  - Standard Family Trusts
  - Qualified Terminable Interest Property Trusts
  - Sprinkling Trusts

Testamentary Trusts (continued)

- What are Standard Family Trusts?
  - Standard Family trusts are testamentary trusts which hold the assets of the first spouse to die until the second spouse dies.
    - The spouse has access to income from the trust, or the trust principal, if necessary.
    - They reduce the estate of the second spouse so that the estate taxes can be reduced.
- What is a Sprinkling Trust?
  - A Sprinkling Trust is a testamentary trust that distributes assets on a needs basis rather than according to some preset plan to a designated group of beneficiaries.

Testamentary Trusts (continued)

- What is a Q-TIP (Qualified Terminable Interest Property) Trust?
  - A Q-TIP Trust is a testamentary trust which provides a means of passing income to the surviving spouse without turning over control of the assets.
    - These trusts ensure that assets will be passed to your children upon the death of the surviving spouse.

How do I set up a Trust?

- Consult with a qualified estate planning lawyer
  - Do your homework to make sure they are good
  - Transfer assets to the trustee of the trust
  - A trust is worthless until there has been a transfer of asset
- Costs will vary, but should include:
  - Reviewing your assets and their present title
  - Discussing your estate plan
  - Asking questions regarding your goals
  - Preparing your trust
  - Supervising the execution of the trust

What Cautions Should I Take?

- Consult with a lawyer or financial planner who is not trying to sell any products
  - Insist on identification and a description of qualifications, education, etc. in estate planning.
  - Ask for time to consider your decision
    - Report high-pressure tactics, misrepresentations or fraud immediately
  - Ask for a copy of any documents you sign
    - Know your cancellation rights
  - Be wary of home solicitors who insist on receiving confidential and detailed information
    - Call the Better Business B if you have concerns?

Questions

- Any questions on how trusts can be used in Estate Planning?

C. Understand the Importance of Wills and Probate Planning

- What is a will?
  - A legal document which states how the state should distribute your assets upon your death.
- What happens if you don't have a will?
  - If someone dies without a will, the legal term is called intestate. In this case, the state will determine, based on specific state laws, what assets will go to which people, regardless of the intentions of the deceased.

Wills and Probate (continued)

- Why Do You Need a Will?
  - So state law will not dictate the:
    - Distribution of your assets
    - Custody of your children
    - Care for those under your responsibility with special needs
  - To avoid a court-appointed administrator and its associated costs

Wills and Probate (continued)

- What is Probate?
  - Process of distributing an estate's assets after death
- What are the purposes of the probate process?
  - Appoint an executor, validate the will, allow for challenges to the will, oversee the distribution of assets, and file a court report and close the estate
- What are the disadvantages?
  - There are numerous costs and fees – legal fees, executor fees, court fees – that can run to 1% to 8% of the estate value
  - The process can be quite slow, especially if there are challenges to the will or tax problems

Wills and Probate (continued)

- The Basics of Writing a Will
  - Wills can be handwritten, typed or oral
  - The safest way is to have it drawn up by a lawyer
  - Most wills (holographic wills excepted) must be signed, witnessed by 2 or more people, and notarized
  - Wills should be stored in a safe place; however, a safety deposit box is not always a good place because it may be sealed upon your death.
  - Note: Always tell someone you trust where your will is so it can be found upon your death

Wills and Probate (continued)

- Requirements of a Valid Will
  - Mental competence
  - Under no undue influence from another person
  - Will must conform to the state laws
- How to make minor change in a Will
  - The Codicil
    - Institutes minor changes in the original will
    - Must be signed, witnessed, and attached to the original will
    - Note: If the changes are major then a new will should be drafted.

Other Estate -- Planning Documents

- Durable power of attorney
  - Provides for someone to act on your behalf in the event you should become mentally or physically incapacitated.
  - This document is separate from the will and goes into effect before death.
  - This document should be very specific as to which legal powers it transfers.

Other Estate -- Planning Documents

- Living will
  - It is a legal document that details your end-of-life wishes for health care
  - It is used when you are still alive but unable to make health care decisions for yourself
  - A living will states your wishes regarding medical treatment in the event of a terminal illness or injury
- Health care proxy
  - A health care proxy designates someone to make health care decisions should you be unable to do so for yourself.

Ways to Avoid Probate

- Joint ownership
  - Asset title options are Tenancy by the entirety, Joint tenancy with the right of survivorship, Tenancy in common – the will controls distribution of deceased's share, and Community property -- state law and will control distribution of the property
- Gifts
  - Exceptions for life insurance policies, unlimited gift tax exclusion on payments made for medical and educational expenses, and charities
- Naming beneficiaries in contracts
- Trusts
  - Living, takes effect before death; and testamentary, takes effect upon death

Questions

- Any questions about wills?

D. Understand and Create Your Advance Plan

- In putting together your Advance Plan, it is similar to your Plans you have put together for each of the other areas.
  - This is likely a more simple Plan, but includes 3 sections including:
    - Advance Health Directive (LT14)
    - Holographic Will (see Blake Johnson's Slides)
    - Estate Plan (see slide 4)

Creating an Advance Plan (continued)

- Vision
  - From your Plans for Life
- Goals
  - We will live life to the fullest, and will use probate strategically and will have a plan for the disposition of our assets according to our vision and goals
  - I will plan for future medical care and accidents by signing Utah Advanced Health Care Directive (LT14)
  - We will have sufficient assets saved to take care of my spouse and I throughout our lives.
  - We will help our children and grandchildren with worthy goals including missions and education
  - We will review our Advance Plan every 3-5 years

Creating an Advance Plan (continued)

- Plans and Strategies

  Single and Young Marrieds

  - We will start with a holographic will while in school (we will do one in this class).
  - We will complete our Utah Advanced Health Care Directive (LT14) in case of emergency
  - As we graduate, begin work and have children, we get a will from a qualified lawyer

Creating an Advance Plan (continued)

- Plans and Strategies

Married with children

  - We will prepare a holographic will in college, and then get a will from a qualified lawyer
  - We will agree to the same guardian of the minor children and the same personal representative to ensure two different people looking after our children should we pass
  - As our assets increase, we will set aside money to help with missions and education
  - As our asset size increases above $100,000 or we purchase a home, we will create a living trust, that will allow the assets to pass to heirs without probate and reduce probate costs (5% of the estate value)

Creating an Advance Plan (continued)

- Plans and Strategies

  Empty Nesters

  - We will determine our needs for the remainder of our lives. If they are sufficient, we will:
    - Create a living trust to help our grandchildren and great grandchildren pay for missions and college
    - We will create a Family Foundation to teach children financial skills and the importance of giving to others. It will also pay for expenses to bring the family together once a year to talk about foundation issues (and to be a great family vacation)

Creating an Advance Plan (continued)

- Constraints
  - Inability to live on a budget and save will directly reduce amounts available
  - Excessing spending will limit amounts for children and grandchildren
  - Sin will eliminate the desire to save, will cause us to seek the things of the world, and will definitely increase spending
  - Health care costs may eat into the amounts available to put into trusts for children and grandchildren
- Accountability
  - Consistent with my Plan for Life

Review of Objectives

A. Do you understand the principles, importance and process of Estate Planning?

B. Do you understand how trusts can be used to your advantage?

C. Do you understand the importance of Wills and Probate Planning?

D. Can you create your Advance Plan?

Data:

Case Study #1

- Jonathan, a single man, passed away in December 2020. The value of his assets at the time of death was $16,155,000. He also owned an insurance policy with a face value of $315,000 (which was not in an irrevocable life insurance trust [ILIT]). The cost of his funeral was $19,750, while estate administrative costs totaled $67,000. As stipulated in his will, he left $154,000 to charities. Also, for each of the years 2014 to 2017, Jonathan provided his niece Suzy with $20,000 per year funding for college tuition. Of this $20,000, $5,000 was paid directly to the college for tuition and fees, $13,000 was paid to his niece to cover her living expenses while she was going to school, and $2,000 was for clothes. In addition to paying for his niece's schooling, he also gave his niece $25,000 as a late graduation present in 2018 for a down payment on a new house.

Calculations:

a. Determine the value of Jonathan's gross estate, his taxable estate, his gift-adjusted taxable estate, and his year 2020 estate tax. The annual tax-free gift limit: 2018-2020: 15,000, 2017-13: $14,000, 2012-09: 13,000. Use Estate Tax Spreadsheet (LT 40)

Calculating Estate Taxes

1. Calculate the value of the gross estate

The gross estate includes all assets, including life insurance, pensions, investments, and any real or personal property

2. Calculate your Taxable Estate

This is equal to the gross value of your estate, less estimated funeral and administrative expenses, debts, liabilities, taxes, an any marital or charitable deductions.

3. Calculate Your Gift-Adjusted taxable estate

This is equal to your taxable estate plus any taxable lifetime gifts, which is the cumulative total of all lifetime gifts given over the annual limit

4. Look to the tax table and calculate your taxes for the entire amount of the estate

Subtract out the Estate tax unified credit or exemption

The result is your estate tax liability

Assets: $6,155,000 Insurance policy: $315,000 Funeral cost: $19,750 Estate administrative costs: $67,000. Charities: $154,000 Each of the past 4 years (2014-2017): $20,000 per year funding for college tuition, of this, $5,000 paid directly to the college 2015 graduation present: $25,000

- I. What is the value of Jonathan's gross estate?
  - Gross Estate = assets + life insurance policies not in irrevocable trusts
  - Gross Estate = $16,155,000 + 315,000 = ?
    - $16,470,000
- II. Determine the value of his taxable estate?
  - Taxable Estate = Gross Estate – funeral expenses – administrative expenses – charitable deductions
  - Taxable Estate = $16,470,000 - 19,750 – 67,000 – 154,000 = ?
    - $16,229,250

Assets: $6,155,000 Insurance policy: $315,000 Funeral cost: $19,750 Estate administrative costs: $67,000. Charities: $154,000. Each of the past 4 years (2014-2017): $20,000 per year funding for college tuition, of this, $5,000 paid directly to the college 2018 graduation present: $25,000

- III. Determine his gift-adjusted taxable estate?
  - Gift-adjusted Taxable Estate = Taxable estate + gifts in excess of the annual allowance
  - Gift-adjusted Taxable Estate = 16,229,250 + $1{,}000_{2014} + 1{,}000_{2015} + 1{,}000_{2016} + 1{,}000_{2017} + 10{,}000_{2018} =$
    - $16,243,250
- IV. Determine his estate tax liability for 2020
  - Take your Gift Adjusted Taxable Estate less tax-free amount times estate tax rate
  - His estate tax is ($16,243,250-11.58mn)*40%=?
    - Excess is: $4,663,250 * 40%
    - Estate Tax = $1,865,300

Assets: $16,155,000 Insurance policy: $315,000 Funeral cost: $19,750 Estate administrative costs: $67,000. Charities: $154,000. Each of the past 4 years (2014-2017): $20,000 per year funding for college tuition, of this, $5,000 paid directly to the college 2018 graduation present: $25,000

LT 40

Year at Death	2020

Total Excess of Annual Limits	14,000

Key Data:

Value of Assets at Death	16,155,000
Life Insurance Policies	315,000
Insurance Death Benefit	
Funeral costs	19,750
Estate Administrative Costs	67,000
Charities	154,000

Note: Irrevocable Trusts (ILITS) are not included

Year	Amount	Exclusion	Excess
2012		13,000	-
2013		14,000	-
2014	15,000	14,000	1,000
2015	15,000	14,000	1,000
2016	15,000	14,000	1,000
2017	15,000	14,000	1,000
2018	25,000	15,000	10,000
2019		15,000	-
2020		15,000	-

I. Detrmine your Gross Estate:

Assets	16,155,000
Life insurance (not in an ILIT)	315,000
Insurance Death Benefits	-
Gross Estate	16,470,000

2020 Estate Tax Information

Annual Exclusion	15,000
Estate Tax Tax-Free Exclusion	11,580,000
Tax Rate on on Excess	40.0%

II. Calculate your Taxable Estate

Gross Estate	16,470,000
Funeral expenses	19,750
Administrative expenses	67,000
Charitable deductions	154,000
Taxable Estate	16,229,250

III. Determine your Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate

Taxable Estate	16,229,250
Gifts in Excess	14,000
Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate	16,243,250

IV. Calculate your Estate Tax Liability

Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate	16,243,250
2020 Unified Credit Amount	11,580,000
Excess (if <= 0, no tax liability)	4,663,250
Tax Rate on Excess	40.0%
Estate Tax Liability	$ 1,865,300

Case Study #2

Data:

- The value of Suzy’s estate plus taxable gifts was $11.7 million at the time of her death in 2020

Calculations:

- A. What is her estate tax liability
- B. How would the estate tax liability change if $1.3 million of her estate was held in an irrevocable trust?

Case Study #2 Answer

- A. Calculating her federal estate tax requires calculating her estate tax then subtracting her unified credit. On an estate of $11.7 million, the amount in 2019 would be (from the table):
- Amount Above　　　　Rate on Excess

$11,580,000　　　　40%

  - (11,700,000 - $11,580,000) = $120,000 * 40% = ?
    - Estate tax is　　　　$48,000

IV. Calculate your Estate Tax Liability

Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate	11,700,000
2020 Unified Credit Amount	11,580,000
Excess (if <= 0, no tax liability)	120,000
Tax Rate on Excess	40.0%
Estate Tax Liability	$ 48,000

Case Study #2 Answer

- B. Assuming that $1.3 million is held in an irrevocable trust, what happens?
  - If $1.3mn is held in an irrevocable trust, the taxable estate drops to $10.4 million, which is less than the exemption equivalent of $11.58 million, so estate taxes would be $0

IV. Calculate your Estate Tax Liability

Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate	10,400,000
2020 Unified Credit Amount	11,580,000
Excess (if <= 0, no tax liability)	(1,180,000)
Tax Rate on Excess	40.0%
Estate Tax Liability	$ -

Case Study #3

Data:

- Bill and Sally Smith gave $32,000 to their son for a down payment on a house in 2020 (the Estate Planning Worksheet (LT42) may be helpful)

Calculations:

- A. How much gift tax will be owed by Bill and Sally?
- B. How much income tax will be owed by their son?
- C. List three advantages of making this gift?
- D. What could Bill and Sally have done to not incur the gift tax?

Case Study #3 Answer

- A. There will be a gift tax as the amount is $2,000 in excess of the $30,000 maximum transferable each year ($15,000 per individual in 2020). A gift tax Form 709 will need to be filled out. The gift tax before exclusions will be $2,000 * .18% = $360
- B. The son will not have to pay any income tax because recipients of a gift do not have to pay tax on the gift. They do have to pay tax on future income though, but not directly on the gift

Case Study #3 Answer

- C. Providing needed income to a friend, reducing the donor's estate taxes, recipient is not taxed, helps avoid probate as gifted assets no longer belong to the donor.
- D. They could have eliminated this need for a gift tax by splitting the gift over two years. One idea would be to give their son $30,000 in cash in 2020, and give him a loan for $2,000 for the remainder for the down payment on the house. Then in 2020 they gift him another $2,000 which he uses to repay the loan. It is now free and clear and no gift taxes must be paid.

Case Study #4

Data:

Anne Smith had a $5,500,000 net worth at the time of her death in December 2020. In addition, she had a $250,000 whole life policy with a $40,000 of accumulated cash value; her niece was designated as the beneficiary. She also had a $150,000 pension plan death benefit.

Calculations:

A. What was the value of Anne's gross estate?

B. How much of her estate is taxable?

C. How much estate tax will need to be paid?

D. How much of her estate must pass through probate?

Case Study #4 Answers

A. Anne's' estate is calculated by adding to her net worth (estate taxes minus debts) the value of her life insurance death benefit plus death benefits associate with her employer retirement plan. Note that cash value is not distributed (unless it is contracted that it is returned with an insurance rider)

$5,500,000 + 250,000 + 150,000 = $5,900,000

B. All of Anne's $5,900,000 estate is taxable

C. Anne will pay no estate taxes ($5,900,000-$11,580,000) < 0

D. Any of the $5,500,000 that passes to the heirs must go through probate

Case Study #4 Answers

LT 40

Year at Death	2020

Total Excess of Annual Limits	-

Key Data:

Value of Assets at Death	5,500,000
Life Insurance Policies	250,000
Insurance Death Benefit	150,000
Funeral costs	
Estate Administrative Costs	
Charities	

Note: Irrevocable Trusts (ILITS) are not included

Year	Amount	Exclusion	Excess
2012		13,000	-
2013		14,000	-
2014		14,000	-
2015		14,000	-
2016		14,000	-
2017		14,000	-
2018		15,000	-
2019		15,000	-
2020		15,000	-

I. Detrmine your Gross Estate:

Assets	5,500,000
Life insurance (not in an ILIT)	250,000
Insurance Death Benefits	150,000
Gross Estate	5,900,000

2020 Estate Tax Information

Annual Exclusion	15,000
Estate Tax Tax-Free Exclusion	11,580,000
Tax Rate on on Excess	40.0%

II. Calculate your Taxable Estate

Gross Estate	5,900,000
Funeral expenses	-
Administrative expenses	-
Charitable deductions	-
Taxable Estate	5,900,000

III. Determine your Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate

Taxable Estate	5,900,000
Gifts in Excess	-
Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate	5,900,000

IV. Calculate your Estate Tax Liability

Gift-Adjusted Taxable Estate	5,900,000
2020 Unified Credit Amount	11,580,000
Excess (if <= 0, no tax liability)	(5,680,000)
Tax Rate on Excess	40.0%
Estate Tax Liability	$ -

Case Study #5

Data:

- Suzanne and Steve have $2,200,000 of assets in 2020: $600,000 in Steve's name, $600,000 in Suzanne's, and $1,000,000 of jointly owned property. Their joint property is titled using joint tenancy with right of survivorship. Suzanne also co-owns a $400,000 beach house with her sister Emily as tenants in common.

Application:

- A. What is the maximum of 2020 estate value transferred by the Smiths at death free?
- B. What do the Smiths need to do to reduce their expected tax liability?
- C. Who would receive Suzanne's half-share in the beach house is she were to die?

Case Study #5 Answers

- A. The Smiths could jointly transfer a total of $23,160,000 before incurring federal estate tax in 2020.
- B. The Smiths should re-title their ownership of the property and put it in a trust to take advantage of taxes. In this way they can take advantage of a standard family trust and gift giving.
- C. Suzanne's half share of the beach house would go to whoever she names in her will. If she dies in testate, state law will determine how her share in the beach house is transferred.

Case Study #6

What are the 5 different forms of property ownership?

Forms of Property Ownership

- The 5 forms are:
- 1. Sole ownership
  - Ownership and control is absolute in one individual
  - Income belongs to sole owner
  - Testamentary control is absolute
- 2. Joint Tenancy with Right of Survivorship (JTWROS)
  - Ownership is shared equally
  - Lifetime control is shared
  - Income is shared between owners
  - Testamentary control is absent; a right of survivorship is key

Forms of Property Ownership

- 3. Tenancy by the Entirety
  - Ownership is shared equally and limited to spouses
  - Lifetime control is shared by both spouses; consent from both is required to sell
  - Income is shared between owners
  - Testamentary control is absent; right of survivorship key
- 4. Tenancy in Common
  - Ownership is shared, with each owning an undivided fractional interest that may be unequal
  - Lifetime control is unlimited
  - Income is shared between owners in relation to fractional interest
  - Testamentary control is unlimited

Forms of Property Ownership

- 5. Community Property
  - Ownership is equal and only between spouses
  - Lifetime control is shared by both spouses; consent from both is required to sell
  - Income is shared between owners
  - Testamentary control in the one-half interest is unlimited unless property has right of survivorship feature (applicable in some states)