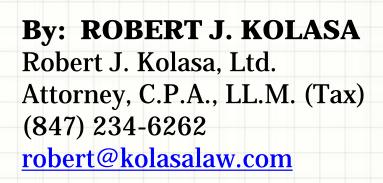
FUN WITH ESTATE TAX PORTABILITY



Lake County Bar Association Trust & Estate Committee October 17, 2013

Estate Tax Portabilty

1

2

3



PORTABILITY RULES

FILING ISSUES

The 2013 Estate Tax Environment

FEDERAL:

\$5.25 million exclusion amount

(Inflation adjusted)

FLAT 40% rate

Full step-up in basis

Portability of estate exemption

ILLINOIS:

- \$4 million exclusion amount
- Illinois QTIP Election

• Relative Certainty of Estate Tax Laws!!!

Combined Federal & IL Estate Taxes

2013 Federal Exclusion = \$5.25M Illinois Exclusion = \$4M

Tentative <u>Taxable Estate</u>	IL Marginal Rates <u>Over \$4M</u>	Fed & IL Marginal Rates <u>Over \$5.25M</u>
\$4,000,000	N/A	
\$5,250,000	28.57%	
\$6,000,000		76.49%
\$7,000,000		59.39%
\$8,000,000		54.85%
\$9,000,000		52.82%
\$10,000,000		51.71%
\$20,000,000		49.35%

THE BENEFIT OF ESTATE TAX PLANNING

(For Illustrative purposes presuming NO Illinois Estate taxes)

COMBINED ASSETS <u>2ND TO DIE</u>	40% Estate Tax - No Planning (Joint Tenancy Plan)	Estate Taxes Credit Shelter Trust Plan	Estate Taxes Portability Plan
\$5,250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$6,000,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
\$7,000,000	\$700,000	\$0	\$0
\$8,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$0	\$0
\$10,500,000	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$0

Credit Shelter & Portability Planning

Similar Objectives:

HIS Hers = Estate Tax Savings

 Avoid "stacking" – Less estate taxes if <u>both</u> estate tax exclusions are used

CREDIT SHELTER TRUSTS ("CST") VS. PORTABILITY



CREDIT SHELTER	Major Advantages	Major Disadvantages
TRUST	Appreciation in CST	No Basis "Step Up"
(Traditional Planning)	Avoids Estate Taxes	upon Death of Surviving Spouse
	Asset Protection & "Control"	

ESTATE TAX PORTABILITY (Everything to Spouse)	Major Advantages Avoids "Hassle" of Splitting Assets btw Spouses	 Major Disadvantages Wasteful GST Planning Need to File 706 	
	Full Basis "Step-up" of Assets in Surviving Spouse's Estate	Wasteful IL Estate Tax Planning	Deal Killer

RELYING <u>SOLELY</u> ON PORTABILTIY WILL INCREASE IL ESTATE TAXES

(\$4M IL Estate Tax Exemption Amount)

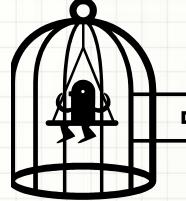
COMBINED ASSETS 2 ND TO DIE	IL Estate Taxes Credit Shelter Trust Plan	IL Estate Taxes Portability Plan
\$5,250,000	\$0	\$357,143
\$6,000,000	\$0	\$456,071
\$7,000,000	\$0	\$565,603
\$8,000,000	\$0	\$680,634

BUT CST PLANNING & PORTABILITY ARE FULLY COMPATIBLE

Portability "Amount"	Portability Election
\$5,250,000	???
\$3,250,000	???
\$2,250,000	???
\$1,250,000	???
\$250,000	???
	"Amount" \$5,250,000 \$3,250,000 \$2,250,000 \$1,250,000

Viability of Portability Election Depends on Projected Assets of Surviving Spouse





ARE ESTATE PLANNERS UNDER AN OBLIGATION TO ADVISE ALL MARRIED CLIENTS OF ESTATE TAX PORTABILITLY UPON THE 1ST TO DIE, **EVEN FOR THOSE WHO SEEMINGLY WOULD NOT BENEFIT FROM SUCH ELECTION?**



PORTABILITY CONCEPTS

Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion ("DSUE")

"Last Deceased Spouse" Rule

Form 706 Filing Requirement

Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion "DSUE"



Excess Applicable Exclusion Amount

Taxable Estate & Prior Nontaxable Gifts

Applicable <u>Exclusion Amt.</u>	Taxable <u>Estate</u>	Prior <u>Gifts</u>	<u>DSUE</u>
\$5.25M	(\$3M)	\$0	\$2.25M
\$5.25M	(\$3M)	(\$1M)	\$1.25M
\$5.25M	(\$3M)	(\$2M)**	\$1.25M

DSUE

**Includes \$1M Gift which generated Gift Taxes

LAST DECEASED SPOUSE RULE

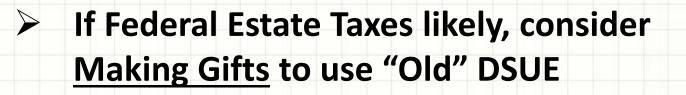


 Can only use DSUE from your Last Deceased Spouse

Remarriage Complexities:

Death of "New" Spouse = "New" DSUE

(which may be higher or lower than "Old" DSUE)



Example #1

- Husband ("H1") in 2008 makes \$1 M gift (paying no gift tax)
- H1 dies in 2013, survived by Wife:
 - H1's Taxable Estate = \$1M
 - > AEA (Applicable Exemption Amount) is \$5.25
 - What is DSUE???

Applicable	Taxable	Prior	DSUE
Exclusion Amt.	<u>Estate</u>	<u>Gifts</u>	
\$5.25M	(\$1M)	(\$1M)	\$3.25M

- <u>Same results</u> if \$2M gift in \$2008, paying gift taxes on \$1M
- If Wife marries H2 & H2 dies, H2 is "Last Deceased Spouse"
 - H1's "Old" DSUE of \$3M is cancelled
 - "New" DSUE is based on H2's estate tax calculation

Successive Marriages – Advantages of DSUE Gifting

(or "Drew Peterson Estate Planning")

- Drew is Worth \$15.75M
 - Marries 3 "Pauper" Wives

• For each Wife:

- Drew Kills Wife, to get her \$5.25M DSUE
 - Gifts \$5.25M DSUE to Children
- Marries new Wife & Repeats Cycle

Drew has Non-Taxable Estate

- **\$15.75M** in DSUE from 3 spouses utilized
- If <u>No Gifting</u>, DSUE is only <mark>\$5.25M</mark>



Example #2 – The "Famous" JCT Ex #3

- <u>Wife has \$2M DSUE from Deceased Husband ("H1")</u>
- Wife Marries H2, and <u>Wife dies</u> in 2012 with \$3.25M taxable estate
- What is <u>Wife's</u> DSUE (for the benefit of H2)?

Applicable Exclusion Amt.	Taxable <u>Estate</u>	Prior <u>Gifts</u>	Wife's DSUE (For Benefit of H2)
\$7.25M*	(\$3.25M)		\$4M

*Includes H1's \$2M DSUE, plus Wife's Unused \$5.25M Exclusion)

- <u>H2</u> Benefits from <u>H1's</u> unused \$2M Exclusion Amount
- IRC 2010(c)(4) was amended to obtain this result

MAKING the Portability Election

"Elect In" or "Elect Out" on <u>Timely Filed</u> Form 706

(simplified reporting for small estates with marital/charitable gifts)

- Timely Filing of a "complete Form 706" with a surviving spouse = Deemed Election
- <u>Unlimited Statute of Limitations</u> for IRS to challenge DSUE Computation
 - (Record Keeping Obligation)

WHO CAN MAKE PORTABILITY ELECTION?

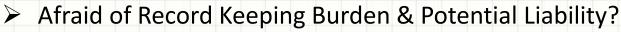
1. Appointed Executor (priority)

2. The "Non-Appointed Executor"

- "Any person in actual or constructive possession of any property of the decedent"
- Election Irrevocable
- "Race" to make election?

The 2nd Marriage Blues

• What if Decedent's Executor Refuses to make Portability Election?



- Legal Action to Compel Election?
- What if Trustee of Decedent's Living Trust Refuses to make Portability Election?
 - "Non-Appointed Executor" files 706 and Elects Portability? (Record Keeping and Information problems?)
 - "Friendly" Executor appointed to Make Election?

• NEGOTIATE THIS ISSUE BEFOREHAND!!!

- Trust/Will Provisions directing Trustee/Executor to Elect Portability
- Have Surviving Spouse benefitting from Election:
 - Pay 706 filing costs;
 - Possibly bequeath poorer spouse some property, such as an interest in a "QTIP" Marital Trust as the *quid pro quo*



