



## ESTATE PLANNING OVERVIEW

*Looking Beyond the Minimum Requirements*

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### A. ESTATE PLANNING: THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND BEYOND

**A.1 Making an Effective Estate Plan:** Estate planning is the arrangements of your financial affairs through asset ownership and legal documents to your goals related to the management and disposition of your assets (“estate”). A truly effective estate plan will usually go beyond creating a Will or trust that simply meets the minimum requirements. An effective estate plan is one that truly accomplishes your objectives and that balances competing objectives according to your priorities.

*A.1.1 What Are Your Objectives?* Your estate planning goals might involve the desire to provide for lifetime needs, protect assets against lawsuits and other claims, assure the distribution of your estate to your intended beneficiaries, reduce or eliminate taxes and other expenses, coordinate business and retirement planning with other planning, protect beneficiaries from mismanagement and from the claims of creditors and ex-spouses; and/or creating an environment in which your beneficiaries can thrive, and not merely inherit.

*A.1.2 Who Are Your Beneficiaries?* After your lifetime needs are met, you undoubtedly want to have your worldly possessions benefit others. We use the term “beneficiaries” to refer to those who benefit from your planning. For most people, their primary beneficiaries are family members, including members of one’s immediate and extended families. In this memo, “family” includes all those with whom you have a special connection, even if there is no biological connection. In addition to family members, your beneficiaries may also include those whom you desire to assist, and many people include one or more charitable organizations to accomplish some of their objectives.

*A.1.3 What Legacy Do You Want to Leave?* The phrase “leaving a legacy” is normally focused on making distributions of income or property to one or more beneficiaries, but it can be much more than that. In preparing your estate plan, you should also consider that the legacy you leave can include a legacy of values so that your wealth will make a positive difference for your designated beneficiaries in order to improve and not be a detriment to the quality of their lives.

(a) Your estate-planning documents can enable and encourage your individual beneficiaries to go beyond being “productive members of society” and to truly flourish by helping to maximize their potential and to realize their dreams. Ironically, estate-planning documents can also enable detrimental behavior and serve to reduce the happiness and well-being of those receiving distributions. In other words, some distributions provide benefits and others provide detriments.

(b) An expression of values and purpose — possibly combined with incentives for positive conduct, disincentives for negative conduct, and the facilitation of improving talents and strengths — can increase the chances that the income or wealth that you provide each beneficiary will make life better for them and others.

(c) Your estate plan can also improve the well-being of others in the community and in the world. Regardless of the size of your estate, consider providing

for one or more qualified charities, especially if the resources available to your family members are more than adequate to provide for their needs or if larger gifts to your family will not significantly improve their lives or could enable an undesirable lifestyle.

(d) You cannot provide for a distribution of more than you have, which will force you to make choices – perhaps hard choices – regarding the allocation of your resources and regarding the choice of estate-planning tools to implement.

(e) The typical estate plan treats all beneficiaries as essentially interchangeable, but it is possible to create a more creative plan that is more adaptable to improving the well-being of each individual beneficiary.

(f) The typical estate plan provides for distributions, but you may also want to provide for the use of assets and for funding “experiences”, such as college education, family vacations, and travel.

**B. ESTATE-PLANNING TOOLS:** Estate planning is implemented with legal documents, including change-of-ownership or change-of-beneficiary documents.

**B.1.1 *Methods of Death-Time Asset Transfers.*** Asset ownership and beneficiary designations are an essential element of effective estate planning. Assets are transferred at death in one of several ways:

(a) **Operation of Law.** Some forms of property ownership determine, by legal definition, who will immediately succeed to a deceased co-owner's interest in the property. Examples include joint tenancy, community property with a right of survivorship, and life estates. Financial accounts you hold "in trust for" a designated beneficiary and registered securities you hold "transferrable on death to" a designated beneficiary will be given to the designated beneficiary upon your death. In these situations, legal title passes the instant of death, and your Will or trust is irrelevant.

(b) **Contract.** You can arrange to have money or other assets transferred to designated beneficiaries upon your death under various contracts, including life insurance, trusts, retirement benefits, annuities, partnership agreements, and stock-purchase ("buy-sell") agreements. The beneficiaries' rights spring into being at the moment of your death. Again, your Will or trust is irrelevant.

(c) **Trust.** A trust is a hybrid of “operation of law” and “contract”. Assets owned by the trust (or payable to the trust by beneficiary designation) will be governed by the trust instrument.<sup>1</sup>

(d) **Probate.** All of your assets which do not pass by operation of law or by contract pass through probate or intestacy proceedings. Your personal representative is called an "executor" if named in your will or "administrator" if not. "Probate" refers to the court proceeding required to transfer the assets of a decedent

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<sup>1</sup> The “trust instrument” is traditionally referred to as a “declaration of trust” for a revocable trust and as a “trust agreement” for an irrevocable trust, but the terms are commonly used interchangeably. A “testamentary trust” can be created under a Will, but such a trust does not avoid probate.

which do not pass directly by law or contract. To avoid probate, either (a) don't die or (b) use the non-probate forms of ownership which allow your assets to pass to your beneficiaries by operation of law or under a contract. A will does NOT alleviate the need for probate. A will may clarify and simplify probate, but it is of very limited value until it is probated. Probate proceedings vary from state to state, but similar rules apply in most states.

**B.1.2 Basic Estate-Planning Tools.** The two most common estate-planning tools are the “last will and testament” and the “revocable living trust”. These are tools of the law and can include elements of a contract. For assets passing under a will, the probate laws will apply, usually requiring a court proceeding except for what the law defines as smaller estates.

**B.1.3 Importance of Ownership Designations.** An effective estate plan requires that ownership and beneficiary-designation documents are consistent with the plan. Far too often, a person’s ownership and beneficiary-designation documents are inconsistent with his or her will or trust and with his or her true objectives. For example, you cannot own a home in joint tenancy with one person (which passes title at death by operation of law) and leave that same home to someone else in your will (which only affects property subject to probate). Similarly, you cannot designate one person as a beneficiary under a life insurance policy (which passes the proceeds by contract) and expect that person to share with siblings or to use the insurance proceeds to pay off debts or pay funeral expenses.

**B.2 Management during Life:** A Will has no impact on the management of assets during your lifetime, but a revocable trust is used to direct the trustee as to the management of trust assets during the settlor’s (trust creator’s) lifetime. The settlor is usually the trustee until he or she becomes incapacitated, and the trust instrument can provide direction as to property management and distributions while the settlor is incapacitated.

**B.3 Distribution at Death:** With assets owned in a manner consistent with your will or a living trust, those documents can provide for the distribution of your estate at death. In most states, however, a will requires probate proceedings to be effective. One or more irrevocable trusts can protect assets from creditors, reduce transfer taxes, and provide a financial safety net for the designated beneficiaries.

**B.4 Transfer Taxes:** Under current federal law, there are three taxes that can be imposed on the transfer of assets: the gift tax, the estate tax, and the generation-skipping transfer tax (“GST tax”). In addition to the transfer taxes that may apply, income tax can also reduce transfers.

**B.4.1 Gift Tax.** A taxable gift is any transfer of property for less than its fair market value. There are two exclusions for gift-tax purposes. The annual exclusion eliminates the tax on transfers of property of \$15,000 or less per recipient in each calendar year. The applicable exclusion (sometimes referred to as the “lifetime exclusion”) eliminates the tax until the cumulative gifts made during one’s lifetime exceed the exclusion amount.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Internal Revenue Code § 2010(c) provides for an “applicable exclusion”, which is the cumulative amount that can pass free of gift and/or estate tax. The applicable exclusion is \$11,400,000 in 2019, and cost-of-living adjustments will apply to subsequent years. Unless changed by legislation, in 2026, the exclusion will revert to \$5 million plus cost of living adjustments from 2011, which may be around \$6,200,000. For the applicable exclusion in prior years, see <https://www.rushforthfirm.info/advintro.html#ae>.

**B.4.2 Estate Tax.** The applicable exclusion for the estate tax is the same as the gift-tax exclusion, but the applicable exclusion for the estate tax is reduced by the amount of the applicable exclusion used for the gift tax.

**B.4.3 Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax.** The GST tax applies to transfers to grandchildren and others in lower generations to the extent the cumulative transfers, either during life or at death, exceed the GST exemption. The GST exemption is the same as the applicable exclusion for gift and estate taxes, and the tax rate is also 40%.

## **C. WILL OR TRUST OR SOMETHING ELSE?**

**C.1 Your Choices:** Your choices for estate-planning arrangements often come down to three choices (aside from doing nothing) that are not mutually exclusive:

**C.1.1 Probate: Will or Intestacy.** The assets in your name alone will be distributed to either your heirs (i.e., spouse or closest blood relatives) or under the terms of your Last Will and Testament. If the amount subject to probate is \$100,000 or less and the surviving spouse is the person entitled to it, the surviving spouse can assert that claim by affidavit without court involvement; however, for claimants other than a surviving spouse, the amount that can be claimed by affidavit is limited to estates with a value of \$25,000 or less. If the affidavit procedure does not apply, a court order will probably be required for estates of \$100,000 or less. For estates over \$100,000, a probate proceeding is required. Nevada law recognizes wills that are totally handwritten, signed, and dated, but legal advice is highly recommended.

**C.1.2 Right of Survivorship and Beneficiary Designations.** As mentioned in paragraph B.1.1, one can avoid probate if asset transfers at death are handled by law (such as a right of survivorship) or contract (such as a beneficiary designation). This can include transfer-on-death (TOD) designations and a “deed upon death.”

(a) This option is usually selected to avoid the cost of a Will or trust, but this method works well only if everyone dies in the right order and you can keep your beneficiary designations up-to-date.

(b) If minor beneficiaries are involved, court-appointed guardians may need to be appointed to manage the assets, and everything is released from the guardianship when the beneficiary reaches age 18.

**C.1.3 Living Trust.** The main benefits of a revocable living trust include:

(a) Avoiding a guardianship proceeding to manage your assets for you if you become legally incompetent and avoiding the need for a guardianship proceeding to manage the assets of a minor or incapacitated beneficiary.

(b) Avoiding probate proceedings at death.

(c) Avoiding the public disclosure of assets that would come during a probate proceeding.

(d) Making it easier to change your beneficiaries and provide for alternate beneficiaries by having one document to change rather than beneficiary-designation forms for multiple accounts, insurance policies, and other assets.

## **D. REDUCING TRANSFER TAXES**

**D.1 Tax Savings for Couples under A Revocable Trust:** For couples who have a net worth that exceeds the “applicable exclusion”, it is common to design a revocable trust (or will) to set aside assets belonging to the first spouse to die in an irrevocable “exemption trust” or “credit-shelter trust”. The surviving spouse can be the trustee, the primary beneficiary, and can even have the right to designate the trust’s beneficiaries after his or her death. If designed and funded properly, the credit-shelter trust will be exempt from the estate tax upon the survivor’s death. Under the tax law that became effective in 2011, the exemption trust arrangement is not necessary because the surviving spouse can, in some circumstances, apply the unused portion of the predeceased spouse’s applicable exclusion to the surviving spouse’s taxable estate. Some use the term “portable” to describe the use of the predeceased spouse’s unused exclusion amount by the surviving spouse. To qualify for “portability”, a proper election must be made on an estate tax return filed for the predeceased spouse’s estate. Unfortunately, a subsequent marriage by the survivor may eliminate the use of the prior spouse’s exclusion amount. Because the assets put into an exemption trust can appreciate without fear of taxation in the survivor’s estate even if the applicable exclusion is reduced or the surviving spouse remarries and because assets of the exemption trust can be exempt from the claims of the surviving spouse’s creditors, using the exemption trust is frequently preferable to relying on the portability of the predeceased spouse’s exclusion.

**D.2 Beyond the Revocable Trust:** Most estate-tax savings techniques require you to give up at least some control over your own assets and to limit or eliminate the benefits you receive from them. The first estate-reduction technique is to spend and use up your estate for your own benefit. After that, most estate-reduction tools involve some sort of gift giving.

**D.3 Irrevocable Trusts:** There are several types of irrevocable trusts that can be used to make gifts to other persons with the assets under the control and management of a trustee. To be effective for estate-reduction purposes, the trust must be irrevocable, and the grantor of the trust cannot be a trustee or a beneficiary of the trust without creating problems. Some commonly used irrevocable trusts include (a) the irrevocable life insurance trust (“ILIT”) that is the owner and beneficiary of life insurance; (b) a children’s or grandchildren’s trust that holds assets until one or more intended beneficiaries reach a specific age or accomplish a specific objective; (c) a bypass & spendthrift trust, which can save taxes and protect against the claims of a beneficiary’s creditors and which can be designed as a generation-skipping trust or dynasty trust that benefits multiple generations and (d) a supplemental needs trust, which is designed so that discretionary distributions are made only to “supplement” governmental assistance benefits already being received by a beneficiary.

**D.3.1 Discount Valuation; Estate-Freezing.** Gifts and sales of nonvoting interests in business entities (such as a limited-liability company, limited partnership, or subchapter S corporation) can reduce one’s taxable estate because such interests have a fair market value that is “discounted” from the pro rata value because of lack of voting control and lack of marketability. Some transfers and techniques do not reduce the value of one’s estate, but they have the effect of “freezing” the estate-tax value of assets, which eliminates the estate tax on future appreciation. Methods to “freeze” a taxable estate to current values include lifetime

gifts, installment sales, self-cancelling installment notes, private annuities, and grantor-retained interest trusts (which are mentioned below).

**D.3.2 Grantor Retained Interest Trusts.** Over the years, various trusts (or trust-like arrangements) have been devised that allow the grantor of the trust to retain benefits for a specified period of years so that the present value of the future gift to the children is reduced according to the IRS' own valuation tables. Two commonly used trusts include the qualified personal residence trust (QPRT) and the grantor retained annuity trust (GRAT). In both of those trusts, benefits from the assets are retained by the trust's grantor (settlor or creator) for a term of years. The transfer of assets to the trust is treated as a taxable gift, but the gift tax value of the gift is based on a "discounted" present-value calculation using IRS-approved formulas. If the grantor outlives the grantor's term, the estate-tax savings can be significant. If the QPRT or GRAT pours into an irrevocable life insurance trust ("ILIT") at the end of the grantor's term, it can provide a source of income that reduces the need to make taxable gifts to the ILIT.

**D.3.3 Non-Tax Benefits.** Irrevocable trusts can provide a source of stability to beneficiaries who are in satisfying but low-paying occupations (e.g., teaching and law enforcement), can provide an insulation against lawsuits and divorce, and can assist with paying for a higher level of medical care, vocational training, and other educational expenses that the beneficiary could otherwise afford for themselves and their dependents.

**D.4 Charitable Trusts:** Charitable remainder trusts and/or charitable lead trusts can be combined with other estate-planning techniques (such as an ILIT) to maximize income and the value of the estate that ultimately passes to the family.

**D.5 Business-Entity Planning:** For those who have interests in one or more operating businesses, estate planning necessarily includes (a) business planning while the business ownership continues, (b) retirement planning, and (c) the planning for the ultimate disposition of that business, whether by sale (perhaps under a buy-sell agreement), by liquidation, by lifetime gifts, or by transfers at death.

**D.5.1 Business-succession planning** is complex and beyond the scope of this memo, but it always requires the making of decisions that relate to the continuing viability and growth of the business, the control of business management, the ownership of business interests, and the control over the benefits that flow from the company's profitability. Inadequate planning can be detrimental to both the business and to family relationships.

**D.5.2** Sometimes the formation of a new corporation, partnership, or limited liability company can also help accomplish estate-planning objectives.

## **E. ASSET PROTECTION**

**E.1 Generally:** "Asset protection" refers to various legal arrangements that make it difficult for creditors to reach certain assets without committing fraud or otherwise violating the law. As a general rule, Nevada law does not permit one to transfer assets to hinder, defraud, delay, or otherwise frustrate the collection of existing obligations, but Nevada law does permit one to shield assets from future potential creditors under appropriate circumstances.

**E.2 Business Entities:** Business entities, such as corporations, limited partnerships, and limited-liability companies, can be used to shield personal assets from business liabilities and business assets from personal liabilities.

**E.3 Spendthrift Trusts:** A “spendthrift trust” is an irrevocable trust whose assets are protected under state law from the creditors of a beneficiary. Most states do not allow a spendthrift trust to be established for the benefit of the trust’s settlor (creator), but since October of 1991, Nevada law has permitted a settlor to establish a spendthrift trust for his or her own benefit so long as there is a Nevada trustee with specific authority required by law, a person other than the settlor must approve all distributions to or for the settlor, and transfers to such a trust cannot be fraudulent transfers or in violation of a contract or court order. This type of trust is referred to in technical treatises on trusts as a “self-settled spendthrift trust” (SSST). For greater protection, offshore trusts are often used, especially if protection is needed against claims governed by federal law, including claims by the IRS, SEC, FTC, and other federal agencies.

## **F. CONCLUSION**

**F.1 Custom Planning:** Estate planning usually involves competing objectives. For example, saving transfer taxes on your assets will often reduce your lifetime control of and your benefit from those assets. The basic estate plan begins with a will or revocable trust. Other estate planning tools go beyond the basics. Some of these tools can be combined to become even more effective. The best estate plan for you is one that balances your objectives according to your own priorities.

**F.2 Plan of Action:** We suggest that you:

F.2.1 Prepare a current estate inventory and a practical budget with a view to plan to make sure that your current and future needs are met. As part of that, identify assets that require specific planning, such as valuable real estate or operating businesses.

F.2.2 Make a prioritized list of your lifetime and post-mortem estate planning goals and objectives, answering the questions, “What are my objectives?”, “Who are my beneficiaries?”, and “What Legacy Do I Want to Leave?”, as discussed in subsection A.1, above.

F.2.3 Review your existing documents and plans, considering the assets you presently hold and your current goals and objectives.

F.2.4 Consult with experienced advisors that will help you explore your options and implement the plan you ultimately decide upon.

F.2.5 Decide how much you want to customize and personalize your estate planning documents to meet the specific best interests of you and your beneficiaries.

F.2.6 Determine a course of preparing your beneficiaries to understand your objectives and be prepared to properly handle the benefits that you are providing for them.

**F.3 Keep It Current:** Once your plan is in place, you cannot simply forget it: It will be up to you to keep it up-to-date.

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