

— Insight on Estate Planning

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Premarital planning

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Your powers of attorney are more than a few years old



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Protecting your assets *without* a prenup

If you or one of your children is getting married, you may be concerned about protecting your family's assets in the event of a divorce. This is a particularly significant issue for family business owners, who typically want to avoid sharing ownership with their ex-spouses or their children's ex-spouses.

A prenuptial agreement can be an effective tool for overriding marital property rights and keeping assets in the family. But these agreements have some important disadvantages. For example, in the event of divorce, prenups are vulnerable to challenge on several grounds.

For many families, a more palatable alternative is an asset protection trust. Such a trust can protect assets against ex-spouses as well as other

creditors, and it can be set up without the consent, or even knowledge, of the future spouse.

Why assets need protection

The laws regarding division of property in divorce are complex and vary dramatically from state to state. In general, however, spouses retain their "separate property," which includes property they owned before marriage as well as property received by gift or inheritance during marriage.

Marital property, which is subject to division in divorce, generally includes all property acquired during marriage, regardless of how it's titled. Depending on applicable state law, marital property may even include the appreciation in value of separate property (including the other spouse's business) during marriage.

Also, separate property may lose that status if it's commingled with marital property. For example, if you deposit an inheritance in your joint bank account, it will likely be deemed marital property.

In light of these risks, it may be advisable to take additional steps to protect separate property from potential loss in the event of divorce.

Prenup drawbacks

Of course, the emotional issues involved can make putting a prenup in place difficult. In addition, the requirements for an enforceable prenup make it vulnerable to attack in connection with a divorce.



For example, a prenup may be unenforceable if one spouse can show that:

- The agreement was signed under duress,
- He or she didn't have independent legal counsel,
- The agreement was unconscionable when signed, or
- The other spouse didn't provide full financial disclosure.

Even if you dot all the i's and cross all the t's, there's a risk that the other spouse will challenge the agreement, which can be costly and time consuming.

Benefits of an asset protection trust

A domestic asset protection trust (DAPT) can solve many of the problems associated with a prenup. It eliminates the emotional component, because there's no need to obtain the consent of, or even inform, the future spouse. In some cases, a foreign asset protection trust (FAPT) may be appropriate. (See "Should you go offshore?" at the right.)

A DAPT is an irrevocable, spendthrift trust established in one of the 15 or so states that authorize them. What distinguishes DAPTs from other types of trusts is that, in addition to offering gift and estate tax benefits, they provide creditor protection even if the grantor is a discretionary beneficiary.

DAPT protection varies from state to state, so it's important to shop around. Ideally, you should look for a jurisdiction that provides grantors with the greatest degree of control over trust investments and protects trust assets from a broad range of creditors, including divorcing spouses.

To take advantage of this strategy, it's critical to transfer assets to the DAPT well in advance of marriage. Otherwise, the transfer may be deemed fraudulent. Provided the trust holds legal title to the assets — and an independent trustee has discretionary control over distributions — it

Should you go offshore?

Domestic asset protection trusts (DAPTs) can protect assets from divorcing spouses and other creditors, but uncertainty over their enforceability means they're a less-than-perfect solution. For families that desire a higher level of protection, and have the resources, a foreign asset protection trust (FAPT) may be a good option.

A FAPT is generally more expensive and less convenient than a DAPT, but it can be more effective in placing assets beyond the reach of creditors. These trusts are established in foreign jurisdictions that won't enforce U.S. judgments and offer more favorable trust, asset protection and privacy laws.

Keep in mind that a FAPT won't shelter income from U.S. taxes. Also, in addition to having the expense of setting up and maintaining a foreign trust, you'll be required to comply with the IRS's burdensome and costly rules for reporting foreign assets.

will be difficult for a divorcing spouse to reach those assets.

DAPTs have one potential disadvantage: Even though they've been around for years, the law surrounding them remains uncertain. Most experts believe that a properly designed DAPT will be effective when set up by a resident of the state whose law authorizes it. But it's less clear whether these trusts will be recognized when set up by nonresidents.

An attractive alternative

Asset protection trusts provide an attractive alternative in situations where prenups are unavailable or undesirable. If you're considering this strategy, talk to your estate planning attorney about the options available in your state, in other states or offshore. ■

The ABLE account: A good alternative to a special needs trust?

Late last year, Congress passed, and the President signed, the Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Act. The act authorizes a new, tax-advantaged savings account, modeled after the Section 529 college savings account, for people who are blind or have severe disabilities. While these accounts provide many benefits, it's important to understand their limitations. Other planning tools, such as a special needs trust (SNT), continue to offer significant advantages.

Saving for disability expenses

Like Sec. 529 accounts, state-sponsored ABLE accounts allow parents and other family and friends to make substantial cash contributions. Contributions aren't tax deductible, but accounts can grow tax-free, and earnings may be withdrawn free of federal income tax if they're used to pay qualified expenses. Both types of accounts enjoy some bankruptcy protection, although it appears that ABLE accounts offer no protection against the *beneficiary's* bankruptcy.

In the case of a Sec. 529 account, qualified expenses include college tuition, room and board, and certain other higher education expenses. For ABLE accounts, "qualified disability expenses" include a broad range of costs, such as health care, education, housing, transportation, employment training, assistive technology, personal support services, financial management, legal expenses, and funeral and burial expenses.

An ABLE account generally won't jeopardize the beneficiary's eligibility for means-tested government benefits, such as Medicaid or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). To qualify for these benefits, a person's resources must be limited to no more than \$2,000 in "countable assets." Assets

in an ABLE account aren't counted, with two exceptions: 1) Distributions used for housing expenses count, and 2) if the account balance exceeds \$100,000, the beneficiary's eligibility for SSI is suspended so long as the excess amount remains in the account.

Limited benefits

ABLE accounts offer some attractive benefits, but they're far less generous than those offered by Sec. 529 accounts. Maximum contributions to college savings accounts vary from state to state, but they often reach as high as \$350,000 or more. The same maximum contribution limits apply to ABLE accounts, but practically speaking they're limited to \$100,000, given the impact on SSI benefits discussed above.

ABLE accounts also impose an annual limit on contributions equal to the annual gift tax exclusion (currently \$14,000). There's no annual limit on contributions to Sec. 529 accounts. Plus, although Sec. 529 contributions are taxable gifts, you can bunch five years' worth of annual gift tax exclusions into one year. That means you can make gift-tax-free contributions up to \$70,000 (\$140,000 for married couples) to a 529 plan in one year.

Other ABLE account limitations and disadvantages include the following:

- The beneficiary must have become blind or disabled before age 26.
- Unlike a Sec. 529 account, you may open an ABLE account only through your home state's program (if any) or through a program established by another state with which your home state contracts, and you're limited to one account per beneficiary.

- Also unlike Sec. 529 accounts, an ABLÉ account's beneficiary is the owner of the account. That means contributions are irrevocable and the account's funders may not make withdrawals or change beneficiaries.
- An ABLÉ account beneficiary is permitted to direct the investment of contributions twice a year. If the beneficiary is a minor or otherwise incapable of making investment decisions, a court-appointed guardian may be required.

Finally, be aware that, when an ABLÉ account beneficiary dies, the state may claim reimbursement of its net Medicaid expenditures from any remaining balance.

An alternative option

ABLE accounts may be a good option for some families, but in many cases an SNT is the better choice. A properly designed SNT is a flexible tool that, like an ABLÉ account, allows you to enhance a disabled family member's quality of life without jeopardizing his or her eligibility for means-tested government benefits.

Given the limitations of ABLÉ accounts, an SNT is preferable if you wish to make larger contributions, contribute assets other than cash, achieve



stronger asset protection, or provide assistance to a family member who became blind or disabled at age 26 or later. It's also a good option if your home state hasn't established an ABLÉ program or contracted with another state to provide ABLÉ accounts to its residents.

Evaluate your options

If you're caring for a disabled family member, it's worth your time to look into the benefits of an ABLÉ account. Your advisor can help you determine whether it's a good fit for your family, or if you're better off using an SNT. ■

Make net gifts to reduce your gift tax rate

Lifetime giving is a smart strategy to reduce your taxable estate, but the gift tax rate of 40% is steep. If you've used up your \$5.43 million gift and estate tax exemption and you'd like to potentially reduce your effective gift tax rate to 28.6%, consider making net gifts. This technique requires the recipient to agree to pay the gift

tax as a condition of receiving the gift, thus reducing the gift's value for gift tax purposes.

A net gift in action

Here's an example that illustrates the net gift's tax-saving power. Bob plans to make a \$1 million gift to his daughter, Elizabeth. He's already used



up his gift and estate tax exemption and wants to minimize the tax. At the current top gift tax rate of 40%, an outright gift would result in a \$400,000 tax bill.

You can enhance the benefits of a net gift by having the recipient assume the potential estate tax liability that might arise under Internal Revenue Code Section 2035(b).

If Elizabeth agrees to pay the gift tax, the value of the gift — and, therefore, the gift tax liability — is reduced. There's a simple formula to calculate the tax on a net gift: gift tax = tentative tax / (tax rate + 1). The tentative tax is the amount that

would have been due if the gift hadn't been structured as a net gift (in this case \$400,000). Applying this formula to the example, the gift tax would be $\$400,000 / 1.4$, or \$285,714 (for an effective rate of about 28.6%).

To ensure that Elizabeth receives the full \$1 million gift, Bob uses a "financed net gift." He makes her a \$285,714 loan to cover her tax obligation, bearing interest at the applicable federal rate (AFR) and documented by a written promissory note. Lately, AFRs have been low.

One caveat: The gift tax liability assumed by the recipient constitutes consideration in exchange for the gift. If the gift consists of appreciated property, a net gift or financed net gift can result in capital gains tax liability for the person making the gift.

Suppose, in the previous example, that instead of cash Bob gives Elizabeth real estate with a fair market value of \$1 million and a cost basis of \$200,000.

If Elizabeth pays \$285,714 in gift tax, the excess of that amount over Bob's basis (\$85,714) is a taxable capital gain to Bob. One way to avoid capital gains tax is to enter into a financed net gift transaction with a grantor trust rather than the ultimate beneficiary.

Tax Court approves enhanced strategy

You can enhance the benefits of a net gift by having the recipient assume the potential estate tax liability that might arise under Internal Revenue Code Section 2035(b). This section provides that a gross estate is increased by the amount of gift tax paid on any gifts made during the three-year period ending on the date of death. It's designed to prevent people from using deathbed gifts to reduce transfer taxes.

Historically, the Tax Court has rejected this strategy, finding that the estate tax

liability, which may or may not arise, is speculative. But in a recent case — *Steinberg v. Comm’r* — the court reversed its position, permitting taxpayers to reduce the value of gifts by the actuarially determined value of the recipient’s contingent obligation to pay any tax liability that might arise under Sec. 2035(b).

Put pen to paper

When making net gifts, the recipient (or, in the case of a gift in trust, the trustee) must sign a written agreement when the gift is made that he or she will assume liability for gift and estate taxes. In addition, the recipients should seek separate estate planning attorneys before signing the agreement. ■

Estate Planning Pitfall

Your powers of attorney are more than a few years old

Health care and financial powers of attorney are critical components of an effective estate plan. Health care powers of attorney, which sometimes go by other names, appoint a trusted person to make medical decisions on your behalf in the event an illness or injury renders you unconscious or otherwise incapacitated. Financial powers of attorney appoint someone to make financial decisions or execute transactions on your behalf under certain circumstances. For example, a power of attorney might authorize your agent to handle your affairs while you’re out of the country or, in the case of a “durable” power of attorney, incapacitated.



After you’ve executed powers of attorney, it’s important to review them periodically — at least every five years and preferably more frequently — and consider executing new ones. There are several reasons to do this:

- Your wishes may have changed.
- The agent you designated to act on your behalf may have died or otherwise become unavailable. Or you may no longer trust the person you chose.
- If you designated your spouse as your agent and later divorced, you probably want to designate someone else.
- If you’ve since moved to another state, your powers of attorney may no longer work the way you intended. Certain terms have different meanings in different states, and states don’t all have the same procedural requirements. Some states, for example, require *durable* powers of attorney to be filed with the local county recorder or some other government agency.

Even if nothing has changed since you signed your powers of attorney, it’s a good idea to sign new documents every few years. Because of liability concerns, some financial institutions and health care providers may be reluctant to honor powers of attorney that are more than a few years old.



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Washington's New 2015 Directed Trust Act

As of July 24, 2015, Washington law permits individuals to create what are commonly called "directed trusts." A directed trust is an irrevocable trust where the Trustee of the trust is directed by a number of other trust participants in implementing the trust's terms, including, for example, investments and distributions. Washington's new Directed Trust Act will apply to a trust if the trust is "located in" Washington State. A trust is typically located in Washington if the Trustee resides in Washington, the trust holds real estate located in Washington or at least one of the trust beneficiaries resides in Washington.

Under the Directed Trust Act, a Trustor may direct specific administration functions of the trust to third-parties, rather than conferring all authority, duties and liability upon the Trustee. A common example of a directed trust is one where the Trustee is directed to invest trust assets by a specific investment advisor. A Trustor may wish to create this type of directed trust if his or her wealth transfer goals require a lack of diversification or investment in non-traditional assets (for example, owning a family business or a large concentration of publicly-held stock). Because traditional trustees' fiduciary duty standards are quite high, many Trustees can be wary about maintaining these types of investments and a potential risk of liability.

The role of the advisor or advisors can vary greatly, depending upon the Trustor's objective for the trust. In addition to creating an investment advisor, the Trustor could create a directed trust where a committee of family members and trusted professionals direct the Trustee to make certain types of trust distributions. Further the Trustor could create and implement the role of a "trust protector" to serve and make decisions about future tax planning with the trust, future trustee and committee member succession, and ultimate distribution to trust beneficiaries. The possibilities to customize a directed trust are quite broad and flexible.

To create a directed trust, the trust must contain specific provisions that clearly describe the roles of the Trustee and the advisors who shall be directing the Trustee. If drafted appropriately, the directed Trustee is only responsible for following the direction of a statutory trust advisor and therefore has no duty to monitor, advise or take other action with respect to the statutory trust advisor. This can provide your chosen Trustee with significant protection from suits for breach of trust.

If you would like to learn more about Washington's new Directed Trust Act or trust planning in general, please contact a member of the Stokes Lawrence Estate Planning Group at (206) 626-6000 in Seattle or (509) 853-3000 in Yakima.