TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT–IRS ANNOUNCES CHANGES TO ESTATE AND GIFT TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR 2024

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The IRS allowed amounts of the federal gift, estate, and generation-skipping transfer tax exemptions will materially increase in 2024. With exemptions reaching historically high levels, this presents a golden opportunity for strategic and tax-free gifting. In this post, we'll explore the key changes and opportunities you should consider for your financial planning.

Exemption Amount Increase:

Starting in 2024, the gift and estate tax exemptions will increase to $13,610,000, allowing individuals to transfer significant assets during their lifetime or at death without incurring gift or estate tax. For married couples, the combined exemption rises to $27,220,000. If you have already maximized your lifetime gifts under current limits, additional tax-free gifts of up to $690,000 per individual or $1,380,000 per married couple can be made in 2024.

GST Tax Exemption Boost:

The GST tax exemption is also set to increase to $13,610,000 ($27,220,000 per married couple) in 2024. This opens doors for strategic gifts to trusts, benefiting grandchildren or more remote descendants, and leveraging the increased GST exemption.

Annual Exclusion Amount Rise:

In addition to the significant increases in exemption amounts, the annual exclusion amount is climbing to $18,000 per recipient (or $36,000 for married couples splitting gifts) in 2024. This means tax-free gifts can be made to an unlimited number of recipients. Furthermore, the special annual exclusion from gift tax on gifts to a non-U.S. citizen spouse will see an increase to $185,000 in 2024.

Maximizing Gifts in 2024:

The year 2024 presents exceptional opportunities for gift planning, considering the increased exemptions and the potential for depressed asset values in certain sectors. As the current exemptions are scheduled to be halved at the end of 2025 without further congressional

action, there's a limited window to take advantage of these higher limits.

Action Steps for 2023:

As the end of the year approaches, don't forget that the 2023 annual exclusion amount is $17,000 per recipient. Make sure you make your annual exclusion gifts before December 31, 2023.

To navigate these changes and make informed decisions about your gift and estate planning, reach out to our Tax and Estate Planning Team. We can provide personalized insights into how these changes may impact you.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT–UNDERSTANDING THE "STEP-UP IN TAX BASIS": A SUMMARY OF IRC SECTION 1014 AND DOUBLE STEPPED-UP BASIS FOR MARITAL PROPERTY IN WISCONSIN

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When a loved one passes away, the emotional toll can be overwhelming, and dealing with the complexities of tax implications may not be a priority. However, understanding the concept of "step-up in tax basis" can significantly impact the tax burden on inherited assets. In this blog post, we'll explore the basics of the step-up in tax basis, focusing on IRC Section 1014, and how Wisconsin's marital property laws can provide a double stepped-up basis for inherited assets.

What is a "Step-Up in Tax Basis"?

Under normal circumstances, when you sell an asset that has appreciated in value since you acquired it, you are subject to capital gains tax on the difference between the purchase price (cost basis) and the selling price. However, when an individual passes away and bequeaths assets to their heirs, these assets receive a "step-up in tax basis." This step-up means that the tax basis of the inherited assets is adjusted to their fair market value on the date of the

decedent's death. As a result, any unrealized capital gains up to that point are effectively wiped out, reducing or eliminating the capital gains tax burden for the heirs.

IRC Section 1014: Understanding the Legal Basis for Step-Up

The Internal Revenue Code provides the legal framework for the step-up in tax basis. Specifically, IRC Section 1014 outlines the rules governing the determination of the basis of property acquired from a decedent. According to this section, the basis of inherited property is generally its fair market value at the date of the decedent's death. There are certain exceptions and adjustments depending on the nature of the asset and the circumstances of the transfer, but the general principle remains the same: assets inherited after someone's passing receive a new, stepped-up tax basis.

It is important to note that certain types of assets such as 401(k)s, annuities, or IRAs do not receive the step-up in basis as these assets contain what is known as "Income in Respect of Decedent." These assets are subject to income tax when inherited by the heirs.

Double Stepped-Up Basis for Marital Property in Wisconsin

Wisconsin is one of the nine states in the United States that follows a community property system. Under this system, certain assets acquired during a marriage are considered marital property, jointly owned by both spouses. When one spouse dies and leaves their share of the marital property to the surviving spouse, the tax basis of the deceased spouse's share is stepped-up to its fair market value on the date of their death, as per IRC Section 1014.

Now, here's where Wisconsin's marital property law provides an added benefit. When the surviving spouse inherits the deceased spouse's share of the marital property, the tax basis receives another step-up to its fair market value on the date of the surviving spouse's death. This is known as a "double stepped-up basis."

The double stepped-up basis can be highly advantageous for the surviving spouse and their heirs. It allows the appreciation of a certain asset owned during the marriage to be shielded from capital gains taxes entirely if the asset is later sold by the surviving spouse's heirs. This significant tax benefit can help preserve more of the family's wealth and provide more financial flexibility for future generations.

Conclusion

The step-up in tax basis is a critical concept to understand when dealing with inherited assets. Under IRC Section 1014, inherited assets generally receive a new tax basis equal to their fair market value on the date of the decedent's death, eliminating or reducing the capital gains tax burden. In Wisconsin, the marital property laws add an extra layer of advantage by providing a double stepped-up basis for assets acquired during a marriage.

This double step-up can have a substantial positive impact on the overall tax liability for the surviving spouse and their heirs, offering a valuable tool for preserving family wealth and passing it on to future generations. To learn more about planning for the stepped-up basis in your estate plan contact Attorney **Carl D. Holborn** at **carl.holborn@wilaw.com**.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT–SECTION 1202 STOCK: AN ATTRACTIVE TAX BENEFIT FOR INVESTORS IN SMALL BUSINESSES

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Investors in small closely held businesses looking for ways to reduce their tax liability might want to consider taking advantage of Section 1202 stock, also known as Qualified Small Business Stock. Section 1202 of the Internal Revenue Code offers a tax break for individuals who invest in certain qualified small businesses.

So, what exactly is Section 1202 stock? In simple terms, it refers to shares of stock issued by qualified small businesses that meet specific criteria outlined in the tax code. The main advantage for investors holding these stocks lies in the potential exclusion of a portion of their capital gains from taxation upon the future sale of these stocks.

Under Section 1202, eligible investors can potentially exclude up to 100% of their capital gains from the sale of qualified small business stock held for more than five years. However, it is important to note that the tax benefits provided by Section 1202 are subject to certain limitations and restrictions. For instance, the exclusion of capital gains is limited to the greater of $10 million ($5 million for married taxpayers filing separately) or ten times the investor's basis in the stock. Also, the exclusion only applies to investments made after August 10, 1993. Despite these limitations, Section 1202 stock can result in substantial tax savings and provide a significant incentive for individuals looking to invest in startups or small businesses.

To qualify for these tax benefits, the small business must meet certain requirements. First, the company should be a domestic C corporation. Additionally, the business must have total gross assets of $50 million or less at the time the stock is issued.

Another crucial condition is that the company must be engaged in an active trade or business. The Section 1202 exclusion does not apply to any business primarily providing professional services such as health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, performing arts, athletics, banking, insurance, financing, leasing, and investing fields, any business operating a hotel, motel, or restaurant, or any business that is primarily holding assets for investment. However, there are exceptions for certain technology-focused businesses that meet specific criteria.

Notwithstanding these limitations, Section 1202 stock remains an attractive tax benefit for investors in small businesses. Investors should plan carefully to determine whether their investment qualifies for the Section 1202 exclusion, and to understand the specific requirements and limitations of this tax benefit. As with any tax-related matter, it is crucial to consult with a qualified tax attorney before making investment decisions. A tax attorney can help navigate the complexities of Section 1202 and ensure compliance with all applicable regulations.

Overall, Section 1202 stock can offer a significant tax break for small business owners and investors. By taking advantage of this provision, investors can potentially reduce their tax liability and support the growth of small businesses. Contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at (414) 276-5000 for more information.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: POWERS OF APPOINTMENT – A TOOL TO ADD FLEXIBILITY INTO AN ESTATE PLAN

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A power of appointment is a legal instrument that grants an individual (the "appointee") the authority to decide how a particular asset or assets will be distributed upon the death of the individual who created the power (the "donor"). The appointee can exercise this power during their lifetime or in their will, and they can direct the asset to be given to any person or entity they choose.

When selecting the type of power of appointment to include in an estate plan, the donor generally has two options: 1) a general power of appointment, or 2) a limited power of

appointment.

A general power of appointment allows the appointee to direct the asset to an entity or individual of their choosing without restriction. In contrast, a limited power of appointment restricts the appointee's choices to a specific group of people or entities.

Powers of appointment can be useful in estate planning for several reasons. First, they provide flexibility in the distribution of assets. The donor can create a power of appointment that allows the appointee to redirect the asset if the original beneficiary is unable to receive it for any reason, such as if they pass away before the donor or if they disclaim their inheritance.

Second, powers of appointment can be used to address changes in circumstances that occur after the estate plan is created. For example, if the donor's family circumstances change, they can create a power of appointment that allows the appointee to redirect the asset to a different family member or to a charitable organization.

Third, powers of appointment can be used to minimize taxes. By creating a power of appointment, the donor can direct the asset to be distributed in a way that minimizes the tax burden on their estate and the estate of the ultimate beneficiary.

In conclusion, powers of appointment can be a useful tool in estate planning. They provide flexibility, allow for changes in circumstances, and can minimize taxes. However, it is important to work with a qualified estate planning attorney to ensure that powers of appointment are created and implemented correctly to achieve the intended goals. For information on how powers of appointment can be used in an estate plan, contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at carl.holborn@wilaw.com.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: SELECTING A FIDUCIARY – ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN AN ESTATE PLAN

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When creating an estate plan, one of the most critical decisions you will make is selecting a

personal representative and trustee, also known as “fiduciaries.” A fiduciary is a person or institution entrusted with the responsibility of managing assets and carrying out the terms of your estate plan. Choosing the right fiduciary is essential, as they will play a significant role in ensuring your assets are managed and distributed according to your wishes. This blog post explores the various options available for selecting a personal representative and trustee in your estate plan.

Family Member

Many people choose a family member to act as their personal representative and trustee. This option has several advantages, including the fact that a family member is likely to have a personal connection to you and your family, and they may be better able to understand your wishes. However, it is important to consider the potential drawbacks of selecting a family member as your fiduciary. Family members may lack the necessary expertise to manage complex assets or make difficult decisions, and they may also be emotionally invested in the outcome of the estate plan, which can lead to conflicts of interest.

Corporate Fiduciary

Another option is to select a corporate fiduciary as your personal representative and trustee. Corporate fiduciaries have experience managing assets and carrying out the terms of estate plans, which can be an advantage in complex situations. Additionally, corporate fiduciaries have the resources to handle complex financial matters and the ability to remain impartial when carrying out your wishes. However, a corporate fiduciary may have limited knowledge of your personal wishes, the needs of your family, and may lack a personal relationship with your family.

Lawyers or Accountants

A lawyer can also act as your personal representative and trustee in your estate plan. Lawyers have a deep understanding of the legal and financial aspects of estate planning and can provide valuable guidance and support throughout the process. Furthermore, lawyers are trained to remain impartial and objective, ensuring that your wishes are carried out according to your intentions. However, a lawyer may have limited knowledge of your personal wishes or the needs of your family, and may lack a personal relationship with your family. An accountant can also act as your personal representative and trustee in your estate plan. Accountants have experience in managing financial matters, preparing tax returns, and financial record keeping, and can provide valuable guidance and support in estate planning matters.

Selecting a personal representative or trustee is one of the most important decisions you can make in your estate plan. It is important to consider all options so that you select the best

fiduciary to carry out your wishes in your estate plan. Contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at (414) 276-5000 for more information.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS, A DYNAMIC ESTATE PLANNING TOOL TO REDUCE TAXES AND DO GOOD

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Charitable Remainder Trusts (CRTs) are a powerful tool for those looking to support their favorite causes while also securing a steady income stream for themselves or their loved ones. These trusts are essentially a way to give cash or other property to an irrevocable trust, with the donor receiving an income stream for a set term of years or for life, while the remaining assets go to the named charity at the end of the trust term.

One of the biggest benefits of CRTs is the immediate income tax charitable deduction that donors receive when they fund the trust. This deduction is based on the present value of the assets that will eventually go to the charity and can be a significant reduction in the donor's overall tax burden.

Another great feature of CRTs is that they can be structured to defer the payment stream, making them an effective income stream during retirement. Additionally, donors can couple a CRT with a Donor-Advised Fund (DAF) to have even more control over how their charitable dollars are invested and distributed.

For donors with highly appreciated assets, CRTs are an excellent way to defer capital gains taxes. When appreciated property is contributed to a CRT, the capital gains tax is deferred until the time that it is distributed out to the income beneficiary, allowing the donor to diversify their position in a tax-effective manner.

Funds or property contributed to a CRT may be removed from the donor's estate for estate tax purposes which may reduce estate taxes in some cases. However, there may be gift tax consequences if the donor names a non-spouse non-charitable beneficiary to receive the

income from the CRT.

It's important to note that with a CRT, the individual recipient of the distributions from the CRT during the term of the CRT must pay tax on such distributions, and it is categorized into four tiers: (1) income and dividends; (2) capital gains; (3) tax-exempt income; and (4) return of principal.

In summary, CRTs coupled with a DAF can be a great option for donors seeking a current or future income stream. It is recommended that clients work with a qualified estate planning attorney to confirm that a CRT will provide the expected results from a tax and administration perspective. For information about CRT's contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at carl.holborn@wilaw.com.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: DONOR-ADVISED FUNDS, A GREAT WAY TO DO CHARITABLE GIVING

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Donor-advised funds, or DAFs, are a popular way for individuals to support charitable organizations they care about while also receiving potential tax benefits. A DAF is essentially a charitable investment account that allows individuals to make a tax-deductible donation and then invest those account funds for tax-free growth. The individual can then recommend grants to virtually any IRS-qualified public charity.

Creating a DAF is simple and straightforward. First, an individual must establish a "giving account" with a public charity. Many financial institutions and community foundations may also be the sponsoring organizations of these accounts. Second, the individual must make a donation of cash, securities, or other assets to the giving account. This donation is generally eligible for an immediate tax deduction. Finally, the funds in the giving account can then be invested for tax-free growth.

One of the benefits of a DAF is that it allows individuals to see their donation grow over time.

Most sponsoring organizations offer a variety of investment options for the charitable dollars in the giving account. This means that individuals can choose an investment strategy that aligns with their goals and risk tolerance.

Another benefit of a DAF is that individuals can support virtually any IRS-qualified public charity with grant recommendations from the account. This includes local homeless shelters, alma maters, religious institutions, and more. The public charity sponsoring the account will conduct due diligence to ensure that the funds are used for charitable purposes.

In conclusion, DAFs are a great way to support charities you care about while also receiving tax benefits. They are easy to set up, offer tax-free growth, and give you the flexibility to support virtually any IRS-qualified public charity at a pace that is comfortable for you. If you are looking for a way to make a meaningful impact on the causes you care about, a DAF may be an excellent option for you.

For more information about donor-advised funds, contact Carl D. Holborn at carl.holborn@wilaw.com.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: QUALIFIED PERSONAL RESIDENCE TRUSTS – A PLANNING TECHNIQUE TO SAVE THE FAMILY HOME FROM ESTATE TAXES

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A Qualified Personal Residence Trust (QPRT) allows a homeowner to transfer their personal residence to a trust for a specified period of time, after which the residence is transferred back to the homeowner or to a designated beneficiary. QPRTs are often used as a tax-saving strategy for homeowners who want to reduce the value of their estate for estate tax purposes.

One of the main benefits of a QPRT is the ability to remove the value of a personal residence from the homeowner's estate. By transferring the residence to a trust for a specified period of time, the homeowner is able to reduce the value of their estate and, as a result, reduce

the amount of estate taxes that will be due upon their death.

Another benefit of a QPRT is the ability to maintain the use of the residence during the term of the trust. The homeowner can continue to live in the residence and pay a reduced rent to the trust for the use of the residence. This allows the homeowner to continue to enjoy the residence while also reducing the value of their estate. QPRTs are subject to certain rules and limitations, such as a requirement that the term of the trust cannot exceed the life expectancy of the homeowner and that the fair market rent must be paid to the trust for the use of the residence.

Overall, a QPRT can be a useful tool for homeowners looking to reduce the value of their estate for estate tax purposes while also maintaining the use of their personal residence. For more information on QPRT's contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at carl.holborn@wilaw.com.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: IRREVOCABLE LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, A TECHNIQUE TO ELIMINATE ESTATE TAXES ON LIFE INSURANCE PROCEEDS AND TO PROVIDE LIQUIDITY TO AN ESTATE PLAN

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An Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust (ILIT) is a special kind of trust that is designed to own life insurance. The key characteristic of an ILIT is that it is irrevocable, meaning that it cannot be changed or dissolved once it is created. This characteristic is important because it allows the trust assets to be removed from the estate of the person who creates it, which can help to reduce estate taxes.

An ILIT requires at least one trustee to manage the trust and a beneficiary to receive the proceeds of the life insurance policy. The person who creates the trust, known as the grantor, will typically transfer a life insurance policy into the trust and pay the premiums on the policy. The beneficiary of the trust is typically the family of the grantor.

One of the main benefits of an ILIT is that the proceeds from the life insurance policy are not

subject to estate taxes. This can help to reduce the overall tax burden on one's estate and ensure that more of the assets are passed on to one's intended beneficiaries.

Another benefit of an ILIT is that it can provide a source of liquidity for one's estate. The proceeds from the life insurance policy can be used to pay any outstanding debts, taxes, or other expenses that may arise after the grantor's death.

In order for an ILIT to be effective, it is important that the grantor does not retain any incidents of ownership over the life insurance policy. This includes foregoing the rights to change the beneficiary, borrow against the policy, or cancel the policy. If the grantor retains any of these rights, the life insurance policy will be considered part of the grantor's estate and subject to estate taxes.

In summary, an ILIT is a type of trust that is used to hold a life insurance policy and can help to reduce estate taxes by removing the policy from the grantor's estate. It requires a trustee to manage the trust and a beneficiary to receive the proceeds of the life insurance policy, and it can provide a source of liquidity for the estate. It is important to keep in mind that the grantor should not retain any incidents of ownership over the life insurance policy for the ILIT to be effective. For more information about ILITs, contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at carl.holborn@wilaw.com.

TAX & WEALTH ADVISOR ALERT: SPOUSAL LIFETIME ACCESS TRUSTS, A POWERFUL ESTATE PLANNING TOOL FOR COMPLEX ESTATES

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The Spousal Lifetime Access Trust (SLAT) is a type of irrevocable trust that allows married couples to transfer assets to their spouse and other family members while removing those assets from their combined estates. This type of trust can help high net worth individuals take advantage of the federal lifetime gift and estate tax exclusion, which is currently $12.92 million per person in 2023, or $25.84 million per married couple, while still retaining limited access to the assets, if needed.

A SLAT is created by one spouse (the “donor” spouse) gifting property to an irrevocable trust for the benefit of the other spouse (the “non-donor” spouse). The non-donor spouse is the primary beneficiary of the trust and can request distributions from the trustee, if needed, during their lifetime. However, most advisors recommend that the non-donor spouse not request distributions from the SLAT unless it is absolutely necessary to maintain their accustomed standard of living.

The donor’s transfer of assets to the SLAT is considered a taxable gift, but gift tax may not be owed if the donor utilizes their Federal gift and estate tax exclusion. The assets and any future appreciation is removed from the donor’s taxable estate and the trust is excluded from the non-donor’s taxable estate as well.

A SLAT can offer many benefits such as:

- Allows married couples to reduce the size of their estate while retaining limited access to the assets.
- Allows the donor to indirectly benefit from the property gifted to the trust, as long as the non-donor spouse is living and remains married to the donor.
- The non-donor spouse can request distributions from the trustee of the trust to maintain their accustomed standard of living.
- Appreciation of the assets outside the donor’s estate for the benefit of their descendants.

SLATs are a sophisticated estate planning tool and should be created with the assistance of a qualified attorney. They can provide significant benefits to married couples looking to transfer wealth to the next generation while still retaining access to the assets. Contact Attorney Carl D. Holborn at (414) 276-5000 for more information.