

How Can a Living Trust Help Me Control My Estate?

Provided by Broadridge Financial Solutions

Living trusts enable you to control the distribution of your estate, and certain trusts may enable you to reduce or avoid many of the taxes and fees that will be imposed upon your death.

A trust is a legal arrangement under which one person, the trustee, controls property given by another person, the grantor, for the benefit of a third person, the beneficiary. When you establish a revocable living trust, you are allowed to be the grantor, the trustee, and the beneficiary of that trust.

When you set up a living trust, you transfer ownership of all the assets you'd like to place in the trust from yourself to the trust. Legally, you no longer own any of the assets in your trust. Your trust now owns these assets. But, as the trustee, you maintain complete control. You can buy or sell as you see fit. You can even give assets away.

Upon your death, assuming that you have transferred all your assets to the revocable trust, there isn't anything to probate because the assets are held in the trust. Therefore, properly established living trusts completely avoid probate. If you use a living trust, your estate will be available to your heirs upon your death, without any of the delays or expensive court proceedings that accompany the probate process.

There are some trust strategies that serve very specific estate needs. One of the most widely used is a living trust with an A-B trust provision. The purpose of an A-B trust arrangement (also called a "marital and bypass trust combination") is to enable both spouses to use the applicable estate tax exclusion upon their deaths, which shelters more assets from federal estate taxes.

Before the federal estate tax exclusion became portable in 2011, some estate planning was involved to ensure that both spouses could take full advantage of their combined estate tax exclusions. Typically, it involved creation of an A-B trust arrangement. Now that portability is permanent, it's possible for the executor of a deceased spouse's estate to transfer any unused exclusion to the surviving spouse without creating a trust.

Even so, quite a few states still have their own estate and/or inheritance taxes, many have exemptions or exclusions of \$1 million or less, and many don't have a portability provision. By funding a bypass trust up to the state exemption amount, you could shelter the first spouse's exemption amount from the state estate tax.

Thus, A-B trusts may still be useful, not only to preserve the couple's state estate tax exemptions but also to shelter appreciation of assets placed in the trust, protect the assets from creditors, and benefit children from a previous marriage.

A living trust with an A-B trust provision can help ensure that a couple takes full advantage of the estate tax exclusion for both spouses. When the first spouse dies, two separate trusts are created. An amount of estate assets up to the applicable exclusion amount is placed in the B trust (or bypass trust). The balance is placed in the surviving spouse's A trust (or marital trust), which qualifies for the estate tax marital deduction. This then creates two taxable entities, each of which is entitled to use the exclusion.

The B trust is included in the taxable estate when the first spouse dies. But because it doesn't exceed the estate tax exclusion amount, no estate taxes will actually be paid. The surviving spouse retains complete control of the assets in the A trust. He or she can also receive income from the B trust and can even withdraw principal when needed for health, education, support, or maintenance.

Upon the death of the second spouse, only the A trust is subject to estate taxes because the B trust bypasses the second spouse's estate. If the assets in the A trust don't exceed the applicable exclusion amount, no estate taxes are owed. At this point, both trusts terminate and the assets are distributed to the beneficiaries, completely avoiding probate.

While trusts offer numerous advantages, they incur up-front costs and ongoing administrative fees. The use of trusts involves a complex web of tax rules and regulations. You should consider the counsel of an experienced estate planning professional and your legal and tax advisors before implementing such strategies.

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