

What is the estate tax?

The estate tax is a tax on property that is transferred to others upon your death. Estate taxes are assessed on the total value of your estate — your home, stocks, bonds, life insurance, and other assets of value — that is over the applicable exclusion amount. Everything you own, whatever the form of ownership and regardless of whether the assets have been through probate, is subject to estate taxes.

Estate taxes are calculated on the net value of your estate, which includes all your assets less allowable debts, expenses, and deductions (such as mortgage debt and administrative expenses for the estate). If you have made no taxable gifts, you can estimate estate tax by simply subtracting the applicable estate tax exclusion from your taxable estate, and the resulting taxable value is multiplied by the applicable estate tax rate (currently, 40%).

The most common exception to the federal estate tax is the unlimited marital deduction. The government exempts all transfers of wealth between a husband and wife from federal estate and gift taxes, regardless of the size of the estate. (*The surviving spouse must be a U.S. citizen to qualify for this deduction.*) However, when the surviving spouse dies, the estate is subject to estate taxes and, unless the appropriate portability preparations have been made, only the surviving spouse's applicable exclusion can be used. There is also an estate tax deduction for transfers to charity.

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 gradually increased the federal estate tax exclusion until finally repealing the federal estate tax altogether for the 2010 tax year only. The 2010 Tax Relief Act reinstated the federal estate tax with a \$5 million exclusion (indexed annually for inflation after 2011) through December 31, 2012. The 2010 estate tax provisions were made permanent by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, although the top federal estate tax rate was raised to 40%. The applicable exclusion amount in 2018 is \$11.58 million.

If you die after 2010, your estate can transfer your unused applicable exclusion amount to your surviving spouse (a concept referred to as "portability"). Check with your tax advisor to be sure that your estate is protected as much as possible from estate taxes upon your death.* Executors for estates of decedents who died in 2010 had the option of electing to use the 35% rate, \$5 million exemption, and "stepped up" basis of inherited assets for income tax purposes or zero estate tax liability with "carry over" basis of inherited assets for income tax purposes.

We're here to help! [Contact Sentinel Benefits & Financial Group](#) for the guidance you need.

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