

Reinstate Kentucky's Estate Tax

Imagine what Kentucky could be if we made better investments in Kentucky's schools and public services.

According to Governing Magazine, Kentucky ranks 50th in per capita investments in K-12 education, and we consistently fall in the mid- to high-40s in most rankings of state investments in public health, public safety, and higher education. Isn't it time to turn these familiar statistics around? Imagine what Kentucky could be if we made better investments in our children, schools, and public structures. Bringing back Kentucky's estate tax revenue is part of a plan for fair revenue reform in Kentucky. Together, we can build a stronger Kentucky.

The estate tax is the most progressive tax, affecting the richest 1%

- An estate tax is paid on the value of all property (houses, cars, stocks, bonds, life insurance) left when a person dies, if the total value of the property is very large.
- The federal estate tax currently applies only to the richest 1% of deceased people, those with inheritable assets worth more than \$2 million (\$3 million for a couple.)
- In 2003, only 352 Kentuckians paid any estate tax. (U.S. Action Education Fund)

Kentuckians didn't choose to lose this revenue.

- When Congress created the federal estate tax in 1916, it allowed states to "pick up" a portion of the federal estate tax as state revenue. Every state, including Kentucky did so.
- In 2001 Congress passed a law to phase out the federal estate tax by 2010. (schedule on back)
- Because Kentucky's estate tax is linked by statute to the federal tax, the state's portion is disappearing along with the federal tax. In fact, the federal law eliminated the states' portion first, zeroing it out in 2005.
- As a result, Kentucky will lose \$168 million between 2003 and 2007.

We can bring back this tax revenue to help bolster our investments in Kentucky.

- Unless we preserve Kentucky's estate tax, the state will lose about \$50 million a year.
- With that amount of money, legislators could raise funding for mental health and substance abuse to the national average, fully fund the affordable housing trust fund, *and* adequately fund Kentucky's public defenders and legal services — or much more.
- The repeal of the estate tax also threatens charitable giving. Repeal of the tax in 2001 would have resulted in the loss of an estimated \$97 million in charitable giving in Kentucky in 2001. (OMB Watch, Estate Tax and Charitable Giving, 2003)

Kentucky can do better — reinstate the estate tax with a \$1 million exemption

- Reinstating Kentucky's estate tax with a \$1 million exemption level would preserve this important revenue while protecting middle-income families.
- Nearly 20 other states have chosen to keep their estate tax and its much-needed revenue.

Sources: Kentucky Youth Advocates, *Money Matters: How to help balance the budget: Keep Kentucky's Estate Tax*, 2003; Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, *Estate Tax Myths and Realities*, 2005

Bring Back the Estate Tax!

Tax reform that is fair, raises revenue and promotes the health and well-being of our people

More facts about the federal estate tax and what it means for Kentucky

-- The American Farm Bureau Federation acknowledged to the *New York Times* that it could not cite a single example of a farm having to be sold to pay for estate taxes.

-- An analysis by the Congressional Budget Office found that if the current exemption level of \$1.5 million had been in place in 2000, only 300 farm estates and only 223 family-owned businesses would have owed any estate taxes nationwide. The report also found that the vast majority would have enough other assets to pay the tax without touching the farm or business. (Congressional Budget Office, *Effects of the Federal Estate Tax on Farms and Small Businesses*, July 2005)

-- 17 states plus the District of Columbia have decoupled from the federal estate tax. These are: Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

-- Permanently repealing the federal estate tax would add roughly \$1 trillion to the national debt from 2012 to 2021. (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2005)

-- According to the IRS, eligible individuals paid only 19% of their assets in estate taxes in 2003, although the top estate tax rate is 50%. This effective tax rate is due to numerous exemptions and opportunities to shield assets from taxation. (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2005)

-- Only the portion of a person's assets that exceed the exemption level is subject to the estate tax. In other words, at today's \$2 million exemption level, an estate worth \$2.5 million is taxed on just \$500,000. (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2005)

-- Estate taxes are not "double taxation" as often claimed. In fact, more than half of the assets of large estates (56% in estates worth more than \$10 million) have never been taxed. This is because many properties appreciate in value since their original purchase. One reason the estate tax was created was to appropriately tax these "unrealized capital gains." (Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, *Why the Estate Tax is not "Double Taxation,"* 2005)

--The phase out of the federal estate tax initiated in 2001 will follow the following schedule:

Date	Exemption Level	Top Estate Tax Rate
2005	\$1.5 million	47%
2006	\$2 million	46%
2007	\$2 million	45%
2008	\$2 million	45%
2009	\$3.5 million	45%
2010	Repealed	Repealed
2011	\$1 million	55%

-- Kentucky has an estate tax and an inheritance tax. The inheritance tax is paid by certain types of beneficiaries. A spouse, child, grandchild, brother or sister may inherit tax-free. More distant relations are subject to an inheritance tax, with rates depending on the amount inherited. Kentucky's estate tax is calculated based on the value of the estate before it is divided, minus the inheritance tax owed by any beneficiaries. (Kentucky Youth Advocates, *Money Matters*, 2003)

-- In 2000, just 1,129 estate taxes were filed in Kentucky on estates worth more than \$675,000, bringing in \$62 million in revenue.