

Estate of Wien v. Commissioner, 51 T. C. 287 (1968)

The absolute and unrestricted owner of life insurance policies on the life of another possesses, at the instant of simultaneous death with the insured, property rights includable in their gross estate at the value of the entire proceeds payable under the policies.

Summary

In *Estate of Wien v. Commissioner*, the U. S. Tax Court ruled on the estate tax implications of life insurance policies owned by spouses who died simultaneously in a plane crash. The key issue was whether the full proceeds of these policies should be included in the gross estates of the deceased owners. The Court held that the entire proceeds were includable, following the precedent set in *Estate of Roger M. Chown*. This decision was based on the principle that the decedents held absolute ownership rights at the moment of death, despite state law provisions regarding simultaneous death. The ruling emphasizes the federal tax law's focus on the decedent's ownership rights at death over state probate law.

Facts

Sidney A. Wien and Ellen M. Wien, husband and wife, died simultaneously in a plane crash on June 3, 1962. Ellen owned 15 life insurance policies on Sidney's life, and Sidney owned 7 policies on Ellen's life. Both were named as primary beneficiaries in the policies they owned, with their daughters as secondary beneficiaries. The total face values of the policies owned by Ellen and Sidney were \$150,000 and \$100,000, respectively. Upon their deaths, the proceeds were paid to their surviving daughter, Claire W. Morse.

Procedural History

The coexecutors of both estates filed estate tax returns and contested the IRS's determination of deficiencies in federal estate taxes. The Tax Court consolidated the cases and ruled based on the precedent set in *Estate of Roger M. Chown*, affirming that the full proceeds of the life insurance policies should be included in the gross estates of Sidney and Ellen.

Issue(s)

1. Whether the entire proceeds of life insurance policies owned by a decedent on the life of another, who dies simultaneously, are includable in the decedent's gross estate under Section 2033 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Holding

1. Yes, because at the instant of their simultaneous deaths, Sidney and Ellen possessed absolute and unrestricted ownership rights in the life insurance policies,

making the full proceeds includable in their respective gross estates.

Court's Reasoning

The Tax Court's decision hinged on the principle that the taxable transfer occurs at the moment of death, when the absolute power of disposition over the policy benefits terminates. The Court followed the reasoning in *Estate of Roger M. Chown*, emphasizing that the decedent's property rights at death, not state law regarding simultaneous death, determine estate tax liability. The Court cited *Chase Nat. Bank v. United States* to support the view that the valuation of such property interest at the time of death is based on federal tax law, disregarding state probate law's treatment of the proceeds. The decision underscores the federal tax policy of taxing the full value of assets over which the decedent had control at the time of death.

Practical Implications

This ruling clarifies that for estate tax purposes, the full proceeds of life insurance policies are includable in the gross estate of the policy owner who dies simultaneously with the insured, regardless of state law provisions on simultaneous death. Attorneys must consider this when planning estates involving life insurance, as it affects the tax liability of estates where policy ownership and insured status are held by different parties. The decision reinforces the need for careful consideration of ownership structures and beneficiary designations in life insurance policies. Subsequent cases have applied this ruling, emphasizing the federal estate tax's focus on the decedent's rights at death over state probate law, impacting estate planning and tax strategies involving life insurance.