

***Estate of Marie J. Nicol, Deceased, Nancy N. Davis, Executrix, Petitioner v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Respondent, 56 T. C. 179 (1971)***

Property transferred during life with retained income until death must be included in the decedent's taxable estate under IRC Section 2036(a)(1).

**Summary**

In *Estate of Nicol v. Commissioner*, the Tax Court ruled that a farm transferred by the decedent to her daughter must be included in the decedent's taxable estate. The decedent had leased the farm to her daughter and son-in-law before transferring it, retaining the right to receive rent from the farm until her death. The court held that because the decedent retained the enjoyment of the income from the property until her death, the farm's value was includable in her estate under IRC Section 2036(a)(1). This case clarifies that retained economic benefits, even without a legally enforceable interest, trigger estate tax inclusion.

**Facts**

In 1962, Marie J. Nicol, aged 77, leased her farm in Montana to her daughter Nancy N. Davis and son-in-law Noah G. Davis under a 5-year crop-share lease. The lease stipulated that Nicol would receive one-third of all grain crops as rent, even if she later conveyed the farm to her daughter. Eleven days after signing the lease, Nicol transferred the farm to her daughter by general warranty deed but continued to receive the rent until her death in 1965.

**Procedural History**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue determined a deficiency in Nicol's estate tax, asserting that the farm's value should be included in her taxable estate under IRC Section 2036(a)(1). Nicol's estate petitioned the Tax Court for a redetermination of the deficiency. The Tax Court upheld the Commissioner's determination, concluding that the farm should be included in the estate.

**Issue(s)**

1. Whether the value of the farm transferred by Nicol to her daughter should be included in Nicol's taxable estate under IRC Section 2036(a)(1) because she retained the right to receive rent until her death?

**Holding**

1. Yes, because Nicol retained the enjoyment of the income from the farm for a period which did not in fact end before her death, the farm's value must be included in her taxable estate under IRC Section 2036(a)(1).

**Court's Reasoning**

The court applied IRC Section 2036(a)(1), which requires inclusion of transferred property in the taxable estate if the decedent retained the possession or enjoyment of, or the right to the income from, the property for a period not ending before death. The court emphasized that the section aims to tax property transferred during life as a substitute for testamentary disposition. The court found that Nicol retained the economic benefits of the farm (the rent) until her death, despite transferring legal title to her daughter. The court rejected the argument that only a legally enforceable interest under state law triggers inclusion, noting that “enjoyment” under Section 2036(a)(1) means substantial present economic benefit. The court inferred from the facts that Nicol intended to retain the rent for her lifetime, supported by her life expectancy and the lease’s renewal provision. The court also held that the entire farm, including non-cropland, was subject to the lease and thus includable in the estate.

### **Practical Implications**

This decision clarifies that for estate tax purposes, any retained economic benefit from transferred property, even without a formal legal interest, can result in the property’s inclusion in the taxable estate. Estate planners must carefully consider the timing and terms of property transfers to avoid unintended tax consequences. This case may influence how leases and other agreements related to property transfers are structured to minimize estate tax exposure. It also underscores the importance of aligning property transfers with income rights to achieve desired tax outcomes. Subsequent cases have followed this ruling, reinforcing the broad interpretation of “enjoyment” under Section 2036(a)(1).