#### TAXATION

CALIFORNIA LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

presents

#### 2023 Estate and Gift Tax Conference

IRS Target List - Avoiding Audit: How the Transfer Tax Spaghetti is Made

Thursday, March 9, 2023 11:15 am - 12:15 pm

Speakers: Stephanie Loomis-Price Robin Klomparens Lisa Piehl

#### **Conference Reference Materials**

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# Recent Developments in Estate & Gift Tax

October 2022 Revision



## Disclaimer

# The information presented in this handout from the Internal Revenue Service is for educational purposes only and shall not be cited or relied upon as authority.



- Revenue Procedure 2022-32
  - Effective July 8, 2022
  - Provides a simplified method to obtain an extension of time to make a portability election
  - Executor must file Form 706 within five years of the decedent's death and indicate "FILED PURSUANT TO REV. PROC. 2022-32 TO ELECT PORTABILITY UNDER § 2010(c)(5)(A)" at the top of the return
  - Available only if there was no requirement to file an estate tax return under Section 6018 of the Internal Revenue Code



- Proposed Regulations [REG-130975-08] under Section 2053 of the Internal Revenue Code
  - Published in the Federal Register on June 28, 2022
  - Guidance on the proper use of present-value principles in determining the amount deductible by an estate for funeral expenses, administration expenses, and certain claims against the estate
  - Guidance on the deductibility of certain types of interest expense
  - Clarification of substantiating the value of certain claims
  - Guidance on the deductibility of amounts paid under a decedent's personal guarantee

4 Recent Developments in Estate and Gift Tax



- Publication 904, Interrelated Computations for Estate and Gift Taxes
  - Explains and illustrates the methods to use when an interrelated computation is necessary for determining estate or gift taxes
  - Published on September 28, 2022

## Use of Electronic or Digital RS Signatures on Certain Forms

- The IRS is allowing taxpayers to use electronic or digital signatures on certain paper forms that cannot be filed electronically
  - The policy has been extended through October 31, 2023
  - Form 709, all Form 706-series, Form 1127, Form 4768, and Form 8971 are among the included forms
- See <u>www.irs.gov/newsroom/details-on-using-e-</u> <u>signatures-for-certain-forms</u> for more information



- Electronic Correspondence Tools Include:
  - E-signatures
  - E-fax
  - Third-party websites such as:
    - Hightail
    - ShareFile
    - Dropbox
  - Email encrypted documents
    - See <u>www.irs.gov/help/sign-and-send-documents-electronically</u> for more information

## Online Submission of Form 2848 RS and Form 8821

- On IRS.gov, search "Form 2848" or "Form 8821" and scroll to "Submit Forms 2848 and 8821 Online"
- Review the instructions and the FAQs regarding:
  - Electronic signatures
  - Authentication
  - Secure access
  - Form submission
- You may still submit these forms via fax or mail if you are unable to submit them online



#### Part 4—General Information

Note: Please attach the necessary supplemental documents. You must attach the death certificate. See instructions.

Authorization to receive confidential tax information under Reg. section 601.504(b)(2)(i); to act as the estate's representative before the IRS; and to make written or oral presentations on behalf of the estate:

Name of representative (print or type)	State	Address (number, street, and room or suite no., city, state, and ZIP code)					
I declare that I am the 🗌 attorney/ 🗋 certified public accountant/ 🗋 enrolled agent (check the applicable box) for the executor. I am not under							
suspension or disbarment from practice before the Internal Revenue Service and am qualified to practice in the state shown above.							
Signature		CAF number	Date	Telephone number			

- The authorization on page 2 of the Form 706 is not as expansive as the Form 2848
- Form 2848, Power of Attorney, is a more flexible document



- Transcript Delivery Service is available for Form 706 Estate Tax return accounts
- Authenticated and Registered users receive instant account transcripts
  - Two step process
  - Users may need to re-authenticate their accounts
- Notice 2017-12 confirms transcripts can substitute for an estate tax closing letter
- See <u>www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/transcripts-in-lieu-of-estate-tax-closing-letters</u> for more information



- New Estate Tax Closing Letter User Fee Regulations were issued effective October 28, 2021
  - Requests are made through Pay.gov; the fee is \$67
- FAQs on the Estate Tax Closing Letter is available on www.IRS.gov providing detailed instructions for requesting an estate tax closing letter on Pay.gov
  - Go to: <u>www.irs.gov/etcl</u>
- Not available for Gift Tax Return, Form 709
- The closing letter will be prepared and issued to the executor at the address of record and other authorized representatives



- The Federal estate tax is a tax on the transfer of property at death
- The Federal gift tax is a tax on the transfer of property by gift during life
- Federal gift and estate tax liability is imposed only when the cumulative value of lifetime transfers and transfers at death (less any applicable deductions) exceeds a taxpayer's exclusion amount
- The most recent basic exclusion amounts are:
  - 2021: \$11,700,000
  - 2022: \$12,060,000
  - 2023: \$12,920,000



- The current version of Form 706 was released August 2019 for decedents dying after December 31, 2018
- The executor is responsible for filing the estate tax return
- The executor may elect portability of any Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion (DSUE) by timely filing a complete and properly prepared estate tax return
  - Certain returns filed only to elect portability may report certain assets by using a good-faith estimate of value
- Review <u>www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/filing-estate-and-gift-tax-returns</u> for additional filing information



- Form 709 is an annual return with a new version released each year
- The donor is responsible for filing the return and paying any gift tax due
- The return is due April 15<sup>th</sup> of the year after the gift was made
- Review <u>www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-</u> <u>self-employed/filing-estate-and-gift-tax-returns</u> for additional filing information



- Use Form 4768, Extension of Time To File a Return and/or Pay U.S. Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Taxes, to apply for an extension to file a Form 706 and/or pay estate and GST taxes
  - Automatic 6-month extension to file if Form 4768 is timely filed by the due date of the Form 706
  - Estate tax is due 9 months after death unless an extension to pay is granted
- Use Form 8892, *Payment of Gift/GST Tax and/or Application for Extension of Time To File Form 709*, if extending only gift tax
- Use Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, if extending the filing date of both income tax and gift tax
  - Gift tax is due April 15<sup>th</sup> of the year after the gift was made



### Form 706, Page 2, Part 4, Prior Gift Information

8a	a Have federal gift tax returns ever been filed?				
	If "Yes," attach copies of the returns, if available, and furnish the following information.				
b	Period(s) covered	c Internal Revenue office(s) where filed			

- Gift tax returns filed by the decedent must be disclosed
- You may request return information from the IRS using Forms 4506 or 4506-T
  - Detailed instructions for completing these forms are provided at <u>www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-</u> <u>employed/frequently-asked-questions-on-gift-taxes</u>



### Form 706, Page 1, Part 2

1	Potal gross estate less exclusion (from Part 5—Recapitulation, item 13)	1	
2	Tentative total allowable deductions (from Part 5—Recapitulation, item 24)	2	
3a	Tentative taxable estate (subtract line 2 from line 1)	3a	
b	State death tax deduction	3b	
с	Taxable estate (subtract line 3b from line 3a)	3c	
4	Adjusted taxable gifts (see instructions)	4	
5	Add lines 3c and 4	5	
6	Tentative tax on the amount on line 5 from Table A in the instructions	6	
7	Total gift tax paid or payable (see instructions)	7	
8	Gross estate tax (subtract line 7 from line 6)	8	
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- Gross estate tax is computed using Lines 1 through 8 of Part 2 on the first page of the Form 706
- There are worksheets available in the Instructions for Form 706 to assist with Line 4 and Line 7
  - All gifts since 1976 must be included
  - Line 7 include amounts "paid or payable"



- The executor elects portability of the Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion (DSUE) amount, if any, by completing and timely filing Form 706
- The executor opts out of electing portability by checking the box in Section A of Part 6 on page 4 of the Form 706
- Section B of Part 6 contains "Yes" and "No" checkboxes for the executor to indicate whether any assets of the estate are being transferred to a Qualified Domestic Trust (QDOT)
  - Note: A portability election may not be made if the decedent was not a U.S. Citizen or Resident at the time of death
- The executor will use Section C of Part 6 to compute the DSUE amount portable to the surviving spouse
- Section D of Part 6 is used to compute any DSUE amount received from a predeceased spouse



- Basic Exclusion is the same as for Estate Tax
  - \$12,060,000 in 2022 and \$12,920,000 in 2023
- Annual Exclusion for certain present interest transfers
  - \$15,000 in 2018-2021, \$16,000 in 2022, and \$17,000 in 2023
  - \$164,000 for gifts to a nonresident, non-U.S. citizen spouse in 2022 and \$175,000 in 2023
- If the donor has DSUE that was received from their last predeceased spouse, it must be used before the donor's own exclusion is applied

# Basis Consistency and Reporting

- Section 1014(f) requires a recipient's basis in certain property acquired from a decedent to be consistent with the value of the property as finally determined for Federal estate tax purposes
- Section 6035 requires estates to provide basis information to the IRS and the recipients of certain property acquired from a decedent
- Form 8971 and Schedule A are used to satisfy the reporting requirements under Section 6035



- Spiral binding, two and three hole punch document fasteners and/or covers on the return are not necessary and are likely to be removed and destroyed at the Service Center
- Exhibits should be indexed and placed at the back of the tax return not behind each individual schedule
  - Copies of tax returns filed with Form 706 must be identified as exhibits to the Form 706
- Include copies of all wills, trusts, disclaimers, agreements, appraisals, and other explanatory documents, referred to in the return or in the supporting documents



- Keep Official IRS Record current
- Substantiate person authorized to receive information
- File one original Form 2848
- Keep CAF current



- Visit <u>www.IRS.gov</u> and type keywords "estate and gift taxes" to find:
  - What's New
  - FAQs
  - Pub 559, Survivors, Executors and Administrators
  - Filing Information
- Consult the Estate and Gift Tax pages on IRS.gov for questions about return accounts, lien discharges, extensions and closing letters
- If further assistance is needed, call (866) 699-4083



