



The Gift Tax Basis Rules

10/17/2012

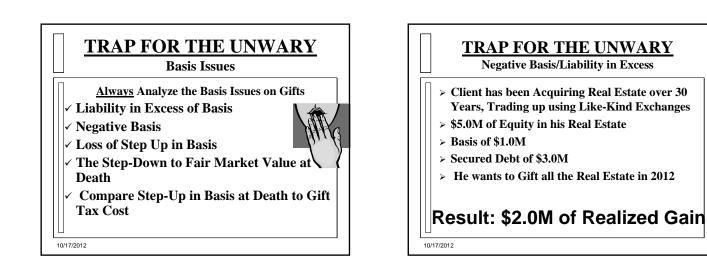
The Gift Basis Rules

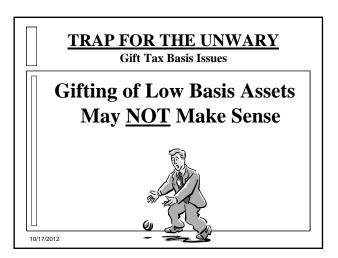
IRC Section 1015(a)

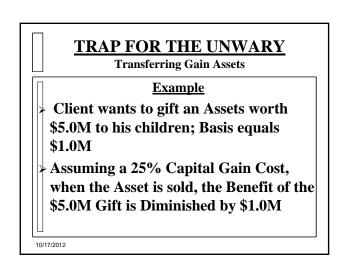
If the property was acquired by gift, the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the donor.... except that if such basis is greater than the fair market value of the property at the time of the gift, then for the purpose of determining loss the basis shall be such fair market value.

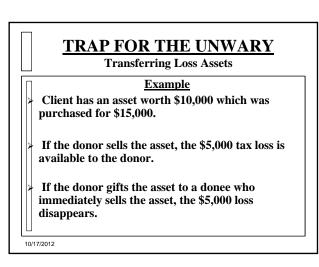
10/17/2012

The Gift Basis Rules The Basis Rules on Gifting Loss Assets: If the donor's basis in the asset exceeds its fair market value and the donee subsequently sells the asset for a gain, the donee uses the donor's basis in the property. If the donee sells the asset for a loss, the fair market value of the donated assets is used as the basis. Thus, if the donee sells for a price between the fair market value and the donor's basis, neither a loss nor a gain is incurred.





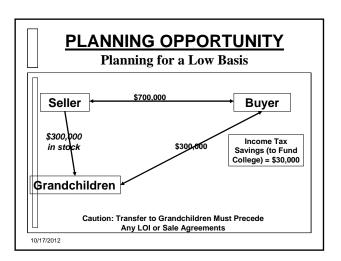


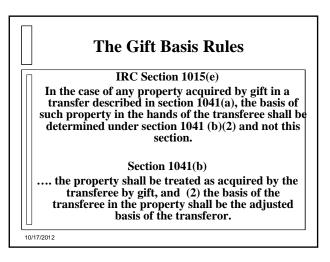


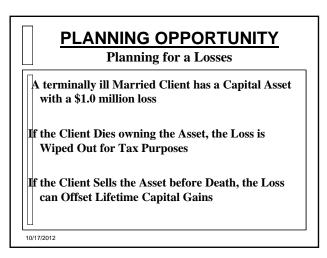
PLANNING OPPORTUNITY
Planning for a Low Basis

Example:

- Sale of Business for \$1.0 million
- Client has Four Grandchildren in College
- > Annual Cost = \$20,000 each
- Client has Enough Assets for Retirement
- Client has a Zero Basis in the Stock
- Client will be Taxed at 15%
- Grandchildren Will be Taxed at 5%





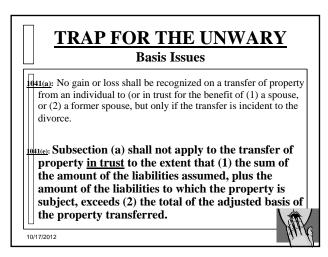




Planning for a Losses

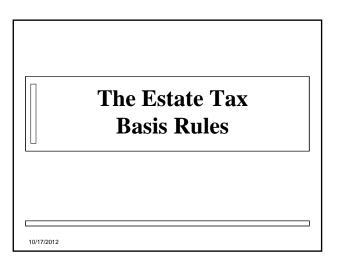
If the asset is gifted to a Spouse, the High Basis is Carried Over (T.R.1.1041-1T(d)Q&A11)

However, Compare the Retained Basis Benefit to the Impact of <u>not</u> Funding the Terminally Ill Client's Full Estate Tax Exemption





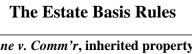




The Estate Basis Rules IRC Section 1014(a)

.... the basis of property in the hands of a person acquiring the property from a decedent shall.... be ... the fair market value of the property at the date of the decedent's death.

10/17/2012



In *Crane v. Comm'r*, inherited property was encumbered by a \$250,000 mortgage and had a date-of-death value of the same amount.

The Supreme Court held that the basis of the property was <u>not</u> the Equity (zero) but the <u>full value of the property</u>, including the mortgage.

The Estate Basis Rules Exceptions to the Step Up Rule IRD Property (IRC sections 1014(c) and 691) a) S corporation stock to the extent assets of the S (2) corporation would have constituted IRD if held directly by the deceased shareholder (IRC section 1367(b)(4). (3) Partnerships have a similar rule. (Treasury Regulation 1.742-1)The "Net Unrealized Appreciation" on Employer (4) Stock derived from an ERISA Plan (Revenue Ruling 75-125, 1975-1 CB 254) 10/17/2012

PLANNING OPPORTUNITY

Portability of the Estate Exemption

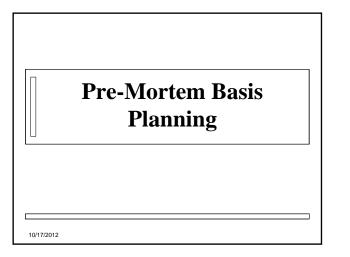
In order to Obtain Portability, you <u>must</u> File a Federal Estate Tax Return

A Waste of Money if it Expires January 1, 2013? A Wise Contingency while we Wait for a Permanent Rule?

Make Sure you Cover the Issue with Clients and have their Decision in Writing

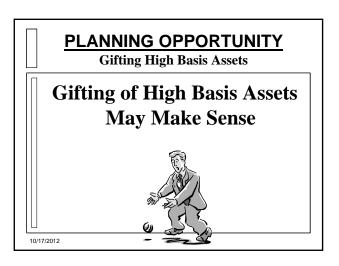
Portability can also allow a <u>second step up</u> in the basis of assets

10/17/2012





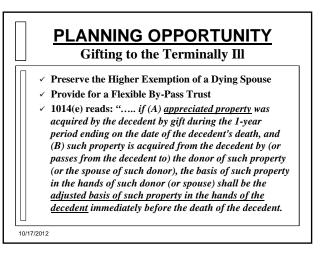
Gifts vs Bequests			
Business Sale Price Basis	Estate \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	<u>Gift</u> \$1,500,000 50,000	
Taxable Gain	None	\$1,450,000	
Possible Gain (15%)	None	\$217,500	
Possible Gain (20%)	None	\$290,000	

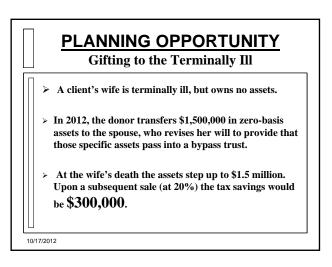


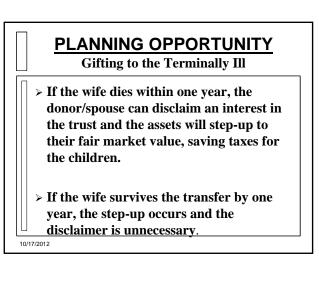


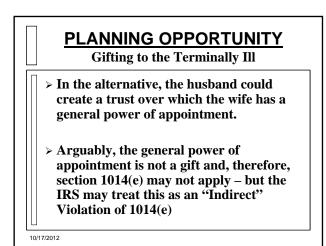








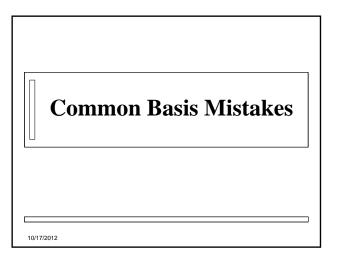






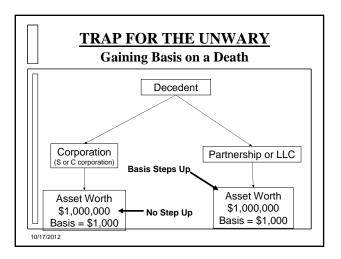
"Planning in 2012 for Clients with Shorter Life Expectancies"

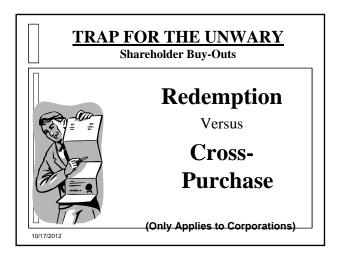
at www.scrogginlaw.com

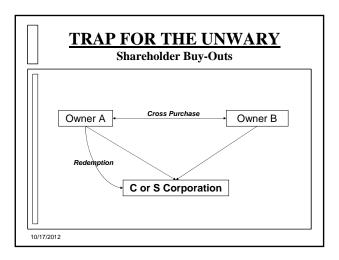












Shareholder Buy-Outs			
	<u>Redemption</u>	Cross-Purchase	
Sales Price	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Beginning Basis	1,000	1,000	
Basis on Purchase	-0-	1,000,000	
Total Basis	1,000	1,001,000	
Taxable Gain	1,999,000	999,000	

