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February 2, 2017

Honorable Orrin Hatch, Chairman
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20510

Honorable Kevin Brady, Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
1011 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Ron Wyden, Ranking
Member
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Richard Neal, Ranking
Member
Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
341 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Re: ACTEC Proposal to Extend IRS Authority to Grant Relief

Dear Senators Hatch and Wyden and Congressmen Brady and Neal:

On behalf of The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel ("ACTEC"), please find attached a report that recommends the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") be granted the authority to extend the period in which to make all tax elections under the Federal transfer taxes, the Gift, Estate, and Generation-Skipping Transfer ("GST") taxes (Chapters 11, 12 and 13 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") regardless of whether the due date for the election is set by statute, regulation, or other published guidance.

ACTEC is a professional organization of approximately 2,600 lawyers from throughout the United States. Fellows of ACTEC are elected to membership by their peers on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the fields of trusts and estates and on the basis of having made substantial contributions to those fields through lecturing, writing, teaching, and bar activities. Fellows of ACTEC have extensive experience in providing advice to taxpayers on matters of federal taxes, with a focus on estate, gift, and GST tax planning, fiduciary income tax planning, and compliance. ACTEC offers technical comments about the law and its effective administration, but does not take positions on matters of policy or political objectives.

Should you have any question concerning this letter and the attachments, please contact Beth Kaufman, Chair, Washington Affairs Committee, at (202) 862-5062 or bkaufman@capdale.com and Trent S. Kiziah, Chair, ACTEC Transfer Tax Committee, at (323) 496-2506 or Trent.Kiziah@ustrust.com.

Respectfully yours,

Cynda C. Ottaway

The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel

Proposal to Extend IRS Authority to Grant Relief¹

The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (“ACTEC”) is a non-profit professional association of approximately 2,600 lawyers selected on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the field of trusts and estates. ACTEC does not take positions on matters of tax policy and politics. From time to time, based on the extensive experience that ACTEC members have with estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes, we offer recommendations to improve existing tax laws to more clearly, simply, and fairly implement the policies those laws are intended to serve.

I. Introduction

This report recommends that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) be granted the authority to extend the period in which to make all tax elections under the Federal transfer taxes, the Gift, Estate, and Generation-Skipping Transfer (“GST”) taxes (Chapters 11, 12 and 13 of the Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) regardless of whether the due date for the election is set by statute, regulation, or other published guidance. Generally, such authority only extends to elections whose due date is prescribed by regulation and not those prescribed by statute. Nevertheless, Congress has already provided relief for errors in making certain elections under the GST tax even though the time for making an election with respect to the allocation of GST exemption is set by statute. In response to the numerous errors on gift tax returns, Congress enacted IRC section 2642(g)(1)(B), which provides, in part, “For purposes of determining whether to grant relief under this paragraph, the time for making the allocation (or election) shall be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute.” However, the deadline for making several other elections under Chapters 11, 12 and 13 are set by statute. Congress could provide the same relief for these statutory elections as it has provided in the GST tax area. In the event Congress is reluctant to grant such broad authority, this report also sets forth three specific narrow proposals for relief.

II. Proposal

ACTEC believes that the IRS should be granted the authority to extend the period in which to make all tax elections under Chapters 11, 12 and 13 regardless of whether the time for the election is set by statute, regulations or other published guidance. The U.S. Department of the Treasury (“Treasury”) historically has taken the position that it can grant relief only for regulatory elections, which it has defined as elections whose due dates are prescribed by a regulation published in the Federal Register, or a revenue ruling, revenue procedure, notice or announcement published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. The Treasury has taken the position that relief cannot be granted for statutory elections, defined as

¹ Contact persons: Beth Kaufman, One Thomas Circle, NW, Ste. 1100, Washington DC 20005, Tele: 202-862-5062, and Trent S. Kiziah, 515 S. Flower St., Ste. 2700, Los Angeles, CA 90071, Tele: 323-496-2506.

elections whose due dates are prescribed by statute. Taxpayers are in need of relief for late filed elections regardless of whether the due date by which the election must be made is set by regulations or by statute.

The numerous tax elections in the transfer tax area are set forth on the chart attached as Exhibit A. The chart lists those elections whose deadlines are statutory and those that are regulatory. These various elections were enacted or prescribed over time and there is no unifying theme that distinguishes those deadlines established by statute from those deadlines established by regulation. ACTEC is unaware of any Congressional action that intentionally enacted a statutory deadline to prevent the IRS from granting relief for a late filed election.

Both Congress and the IRS have been reasonable in providing relief for errors in making elections in the transfer tax area because there are so many elections and the related Code provisions are so complex. Often, taxpayers rely on accountants and other advisors who are experienced and competent with respect to income tax matters, but who prepare estate and gift tax returns infrequently. Lack of familiarity with the numerous elections in the transfer tax area has led to numerous errors on gift and estate tax returns. The lack of section 9100 relief for many of these elections has resulted in taxpayers pursuing claims against their advisors. This remedy is unsatisfactory because damages are difficult to measure, many taxpayers are unwilling to pursue a claim against a long-time family advisor, and the statute of limitations may prevent such a claim if the error is not discovered quickly. Allowing section 9100 relief for all elections in the transfer tax area would provide a much more efficient solution and discourage needless litigation. Moreover, allowing such relief would be consistent with the underlying goal of section 9100 relief: to put taxpayers in the same position that they would have been in had they made their elections in a timely fashion.

III. Specific Proposals

In the event that Congress is reluctant to enact a general relief provision, ACTEC recommends that Congress authorize the IRS to grant relief from statutory deadlines in the following specific situations, in each of which there has been a demonstrated pattern of failures to make timely elections.

A. Grant IRS Authority to Extend the Period to Make Gift Tax QTIP Elections

Transfers of property interests that meet the requirements to be Qualified Terminable Interest Property (“QTIP”) are eligible for the marital deduction for gift and estate tax purposes if the QTIP election is made. For an inter-vivos QTIP transfer, the QTIP election must be made on the Federal gift tax return for the calendar year in which the interest is transferred. A QTIP election, once made, is irrevocable. Because the deadline for the gift tax QTIP election is statutory, the IRS lacks the authority to grant an extension of time to make the election. ACTEC requests that Congress enact legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the date for making a gift tax QTIP election.

The IRS has routinely granted relief under Treasury Regulation section 301.9100-2 for late filed inter-vivos QTIP elections if the relief was sought within six months of the filing of a timely filed gift tax return. With one exception, which was later reversed, the IRS has not granted section 9100 relief

beyond the six-month period because the time for making a gift tax QTIP election is set by statute in IRC section 2523(f)(4). Likewise, the IRS has routinely granted section 9100-3 relief for late estate tax QTIP elections, the deadline for which is prescribed by regulation and is therefore able to be extended by the IRS. This proposal would rationalize the treatment of gift and estate tax QTIP elections by allowing the IRS to grant relief, where appropriate, in both cases.

ACTEC has previously presented this proposal in more detail. On November 2, 2011, ACTEC's then-serving president forwarded to ranking members of the Committee on Ways and Means and ranking members of the Committee on Finance, eight recommendations to improve existing transfer tax laws. Attached as Exhibit B is a copy of that letter. The QTIP proposal is set forth as Proposal 2 in that letter, and requests that the IRS be granted authority to extend the period for making QTIP elections for inter-vivos transfers.²

B. Grant IRS Authority to Extend the Period to Make Qualified Revocable Trust Elections

In the letter dated April 3, 2013, attached as Exhibit C, ACTEC endorsed the AICPA's proposal set forth in its letters dated November 16, 2010 and November 28, 2011 that Congress grant IRS authority to extend the period in which an election may be made to have a revocable trust treated and taxed as part of the decedent's estate.³ If both the executor of an estate and the trustee of a qualified revocable trust ("QRT") elect the treatment provided in IRC section 645 (originally enacted as section 646), the trust is treated and taxed for income tax purposes as part of the estate (and not as a separate trust) during the election period. Section 645(c) provides that the election to treat a QRT as part of the decedent's estate shall be made not later than the time prescribed for filing the return of tax imposed for the first taxable year of the estate (determined with regard to extensions). Because the time for making this election is set by statute, it is believed that the IRS will take the position that it does not have the authority to grant relief for late elections. The proposal seeks to make the current statutory deadline into a regulatory deadline so that the IRS would have the authority to grant section 9100 relief when warranted.

C. Grant IRS Authority to Extend the Period to Make Portability Elections

Treasury Regulation section 20.2010-2 notes that an extension of time to elect portability will not be granted under section 9100-3 to an estate that is required to file an estate tax return under section 6018(a). Such an extension may be available to an estate that is not required to file an estate tax return under section 6018(a). Presumably, the Treasury denies section 9100 relief for estates required to file an

² This proposal was repeated in a letter dated April 3, 2013 from ACTEC's then-serving president, attached as Exhibit C. A similar recommendation has been made by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") in letters dated November 16, 2010 and November 28, 2011 (both of these letters are a part of Exhibit C). The American Bar Association Section of Real Property, Trust and Estate Law made a similar recommendation in a letter dated April 25, 2013, attached as Exhibit D.

³ The American Bar Association Section of Real Property, Trust and Estate Law made a similar recommendation in a letter dated April 25, 2013, attached as Exhibit D.

estate tax return because Congress has set the date that an estate tax return must be filed by statute. ACTEC believes that section 9100 relief should be granted for late filed portability elections without regard to whether an estate tax return is required to be filed. A similar proposal has been made by the America Bar Association Section of Real Property, Trust and Estate Law in a letter dated April 25, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit D. In that letter, the inequity of result between an estate \$10,000 over the filing threshold and an estate just under the filing threshold is noted. Significantly, an estate just over the filing threshold is denied relief for a late portability election even though no estate taxes may be due (for example when all of the decedent's assets pass to the surviving spouse). ACTEC recommends that the statutory deadline for making a portability election be replaced with a regulatory deadline to facilitate granting relief to make a late portability election regardless of the size of the gross estate.

IV. Conclusion

As illustrated in section III of this letter, ACTEC and other professional organizations have recommended that the IRS be granted authority to grant section 9100 relief for several statutory elections. Similar recommendations can be made for all of the elections in the transfer tax area. ACTEC believes that the IRS should be granted the authority to grant section 9100 relief for all elections, both regulatory and statutory, in Chapters 11, 12 and 13 of the Code. It would be appropriate to give a regulatory body authority to grant relief to taxpayers for late filed elections if the taxpayers have acted reasonably and in good faith. This authority would permit the IRS to extend relief to deserving taxpayers regardless of whether the due date for the election was set by statute or by regulation. In the event Congress is reluctant to grant such broad discretion, ACTEC recommends that relief be granted for at least the specific elections referenced in section III of this letter.

ACTEC Letter to Brady, Hatch, Neal, Wyden
February 2, 2017
EXHIBIT A

Code Section	Substance	Is 9100-3 Relief Available?
2010(c)(5)	Portability	No
2031(c)(6)	Conservation easement	No
2032(d)	Alternate valuation	Yes (201216013, 201503003)
2032A(d)	Special use valuation	Yes (199952023)
2053(d)	Deduction for foreign estate taxes	Yes
2056(b)(7)	Estate tax QTIP election	Yes
2056A(d)	QDOT election	No
2513	Gift splitting election	No
2523(f)(4)	Gift tax QTIP election	No
2632(b)(3)	Election out of deemed allocation to direct skips	Yes
2632(c)(5)(A)(i)	Elections out of automatic allocation for a particular gift or a particular trust	Yes
2632(c)(5)(A)(ii)	Election to treat any trust as a GST trust	Yes
2652(a)(3)	Reverse QTIP election	Yes
2701(c)(3)(C)	Elections to treat qualified payment as not qualified, or treat nonqualified payment as qualified	No
645	Treat revocable trust as part of estate for income tax purposes	No
6166	Election to pay estate tax in installments (for closely held business interest)	No (200721006)
6163	Extension of time for payment of estate tax on value of reversionary or remainder interest in property	No



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRUST AND ESTATE COUNSEL

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- HOWARD S. TUTHILL, III
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- DIANA S.C. ZEYDEL
Miami, Florida

November 2, 2011

Honorable Dave Camp, Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
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1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
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Honorable Sander Levin, Ranking
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1102 Longworth House Office Building
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Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, Ranking
Member
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Proposed Transfer Tax Changes

Dear Congressmen and Senators:

On behalf of The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (“ACTEC”), please find an attached Report setting forth eight recommendations to improve implementation of existing estate, gift and generation-skipping tax laws. We believe the changes recommended in this Report would more accurately and efficiently implement what we understand to be Congressional objectives than do the provisions of current law.

ACTEC is a non-profit professional association of over 2,600 lawyers elected to membership by their peers on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the fields of trusts and estates. Fellows of the College have made substantial contributions to trusts and estates through lecturing, writing, teaching and bar activities. ACTEC does not take positions on matters of tax policy or political objectives. From time to time, based on the extensive experience that ACTEC members have with estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes, we comment on existing tax laws and offer recommendations to improve the implementation of existing tax laws.

Should you have any question concerning this letter and the attachments, please contact me or either of the “contact individuals” listed below.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments and recommendations.

Respectfully yours,

Mary F. Radford
President

**ACTEC LETTER FEBRUARY 2, 2017
EXHIBIT B**

cc: Jon Traub, Republican Staff Director, House Ways and Means Committee
Janice Mays, Democratic Staff Director, Chief Counsel and Chief Tax Counsel,
House Ways and Means Committee
Lily Batchelder, Chief Democratic Tax Counsel, Senate Finance Committee
Christopher Campbell, Republican Staff Director, Senate Finance Committee
Russell Sullivan, Democratic Staff Director for the Senate Committee on Finance
Thomas A. Barthold, Chief of Staff, Joint Committee on Taxation
Emily S. McMahon, Acting Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy), Department of the Treasury
Catherine V. Hughes, Attorney-Advisor, Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury

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The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel

Eight Recommendations to Improve Implementation of Existing Tax Laws

I. INTRODUCTION

The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (“ACTEC”) is a non-profit professional association of over 2,600 lawyers selected on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the field of trusts and estates. ACTEC does not take positions on matters of tax policy or political objectives. From time to time, based on the extensive experience that ACTEC members have with estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes, we offer recommendations to improve existing tax laws to more clearly, simply, and fairly implement the policies those laws are intended to serve. This report describes eight such proposed changes in the following four broad subject areas.

A. Marital Deduction Recommendations.

1. Automatic Lifetime QTIP Election

A proposal to make the QTIP election automatic for inter-vivos transfers of property interests meeting QTIP requirements, with an election out for those taxpayers not desiring a marital deduction.

2. Granting the IRS Authority to Extend the Period for Making the Gift Tax QTIP Election

A proposal to extend relief to taxpayers who fail to timely make a gift tax QTIP election comparable to the relief already provided to executors who fail to make a timely QTIP election on the estate tax return.

3. Allowing a Marital Deduction for Post-Mortem Reformations of Marital Property Interests

A proposal to permit post-mortem reformations of marital interests to qualify for the marital deduction in order to grant U.S. citizen surviving spouses the same relief currently provided to non-citizen spouses.

B. Portability

1. Aggregation of Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion Amounts

A proposal to permit aggregation of deceased spousal unused exclusion amount.

2. Privity

Requests for clarity as to privity.

3. Requirement to File an Estate Tax Return

A proposal to permit the availability of portability to be demonstrated by an attachment to the decedent's final Form 1040, not only by the filing of an estate tax return.

C. Claw Back Issue

A request that Congress clarify whether a reduction in the basic exclusion amount could result in additional estate tax if the taxpayer had previously made taxable gifts.

D. Election Out of Taxable Terminations

A proposal to permit an executor of a deceased beneficiary's estate to elect out of taxable termination treatment by including the value of the trust assets in the beneficiary's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

II. PROPOSED CHANGES

A. Marital Deduction Recommendations

1. Automatic Lifetime QTIP Election

ACTEC recommends that the Internal Revenue Code ("the Code")¹ be amended to provide that the Qualified Terminable Interest Property ("QTIP") election will be deemed to have been elected by a taxpayer for any lifetime transfer to a QTIP trust or any other transfer of qualified terminable interest property except to the extent the taxpayer timely elects out of the deemed election.

Code Sec. 2523(f) allows a gift tax marital deduction for transfers of otherwise qualified terminable interest property, but only to the extent the donor spouse so elects on a gift tax return.

Code Sec. 2523(f)(4)(A) provides that the gift tax QTIP election must be made "on or before the date prescribed by section 6075(b) for filing a gift tax return with respect to the transfer (determined without regard to section 6019(2)) and shall be made in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe." Treas. Reg. Sec. 25.2523(f)-1(b)(4) also provides that the election must be made on a timely filed gift tax return, including extensions authorized under the Sec. 6075(b)(2) six-month automatic extension to file rule. In addition, the regulations further provide that if the donor died during the calendar year of the transfer, an election must be filed no later than the time for filing the donor's estate tax return, including extensions.

The current gift tax election requirement is similar to the rule that applied to allocations for GST tax purposes before 2001; that is, unless a taxpayer timely filed a gift tax return allocating GST exemption

¹All section references are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, unless otherwise stated.

to a generation-skipping trust, the allocation would not be considered made. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 changed that rule so that GST exemption is automatically allocated to such a trust unless the taxpayer elects out of such automatic allocation on a timely filed gift tax return. *See* Code Sec. 2632(c). The change was made because it was believed that most taxpayers who created long-term generation-skipping trusts would want GST exemption so allocated.

We believe that a similar rule should be adopted for lifetime transfers of qualified terminable interest property. It is our belief that most married persons who create interests described in Sec. 2523(f) intend them to qualify for the marital deduction. A similar automatic QTIP election already applies for transfers of joint and survivor annuities to a spouse. *See* Sec. 2523(f)(6).

Under this proposal, unless the taxpayer timely files a gift tax return and elects out of QTIP treatment, any transfer of an interest described in Sec. 2523(f) automatically will qualify for the marital deduction under that section.

We propose that Code Sec. 2523(f)(4) be amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and adding new subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) ELECTION DEEMED MADE.—The donor spouse shall be irrevocably treated as having made an election to which this subsection applies except to the extent the donor spouse expressly provides otherwise on a timely filed gift tax return for the calendar year in which the transfer was made or deemed to have been made or on such later date or dates as may be prescribed by the Secretary.”

2. Granting the IRS Authority to Extend the Period for Making the Gift Tax QTIP Election

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to grant the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) authority to extend the period for making Qualified Terminable Interest Property (“QTIP”) elections for inter-vivos transfers.

Since its enactment, taxpayers have consistently had a difficult time properly making the QTIP election on gift tax returns. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has routinely granted relief pursuant to Treas. Reg. Sec. 301.9100-2 if the relief was sought within six months of a timely filed return. In Private Letter Rulings (“PLR”) 200314012 and 9641023, the IRS ruled that it may not grant a request for an extension beyond the six-month period allowed automatically by Treas. Reg. Sec. 301.9100-2 because the time for filing a gift tax QTIP election is expressly prescribed by Sec. 2523(f)(4), and the IRS’s authority to grant discretionary extensions applies only to requests for extensions of time fixed by regulations or other published guidance. In PLR 201025021, the IRS appeared to reverse its position and grant relief for a taxpayer who had failed to timely make a QTIP election on a gift tax return and failed to seek relief within the six month timeframe. In PLR 201109012, the Treasury revoked PLR 201025021, noting that it lacked authority to grant the relief provided in the ruling. ACTEC believes the Code should be amended to specifically grant the IRS authority to grant relief beyond the six month time period.

ACTEC LETTER FEBRUARY 2, 2017
EXHIBIT B

ACTEC believes it is a matter of good policy for the Government to be able to grant relief for late gift tax QTIP elections because this relief is already available for similar errors made on the Federal estate tax and GST tax returns. The relief, known as “9100 relief,” requires the taxpayer to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that the grant of relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government. Such relief for failures to make a QTIP election for a QTIP trust on the Federal estate tax return has been available for over twenty years. Relief for failures to make the reverse QTIP election of Sec. 2652(a)(3) for purposes of the GST tax has also been available.

Congress and the IRS have been reasonable in providing relief for errors in making elections in the transfer tax area because the number of elections has increased dramatically and the Code provisions are complex. Often, taxpayers rely on accountants and other advisors who are experienced and competent with respect to income tax matters, but prepare estate and gift tax returns only on an occasional basis. Lack of familiarity with the requirements for a QTIP election has led to numerous errors on gift tax returns. The lack of relief similar to that provided in the estate and GST tax areas has left taxpayers pursuing claims against their advisors. This remedy is unsatisfactory because damages are difficult to measure, many taxpayers are unwilling to pursue a claim against a long-time family advisor, and the statute of limitations may prevent such a claim if the error is not discovered quickly. Allowing 9100 relief for failed QTIP elections on the gift tax return would provide a much more efficient solution and discourage needless litigation. Moreover, allowing such relief would be consistent with the underlying goal of 9100 relief: to put taxpayers in the same position – not a better position – than they would have been in had they made their elections in a timely fashion.

The Government’s interests would not be prejudiced by allowing such relief. Allowing the QTIP election merely defers the imposition of the Federal gift tax until a disposition under Sec. 2519 or substitutes the imposition of the Federal estate tax at the time of the donee spouse’s death by providing for the inclusion of the value of the QTIP assets in the donee’s spouse’s gross estate under Sec. 2044. Section 2044 requires inclusion in the donee spouse’s gross estate of the value of any property held at the time of death for which a deduction was allowed under Sec. 2523(f) or Sec. 2056(b)(7). If the taxpayer applies for and is granted relief under Reg. Sec. 301.9100-3 to make a late retroactive gift tax QTIP election, a deduction would have been allowed by reason of Sec. 2523(f) and inclusion under Sec. 2044 would be required.

ACTEC proposes that Code Sec. 2523(f)(4) be amended to make it consistent with Code Sec. 2056(b)(7)(B)(v), which provides for the making of a QTIP election on an estate tax return. The amendment would eliminate the current language in Code Sec. 2523(f)(4)(A) that contains the statutory time restrictions for making the election. The time restriction would then become regulatory under Treas. Reg. Sec. 25.2523(f)-1(b)(4), and the IRS would then have the ability to grant 9100 relief in the gift tax area just as in the estate and GST tax areas. Under this proposal, Code Sec. 2523(f)(4)(A) would be amended to read as follows:

“(A) TIME AND MANNER.—An election under this subsection with respect to any property shall be made on the return of tax imposed by section 2501.”

As an alternative to the proposed change to Code Sec. 2523(f)(4), Code Sec. 2523(f) could be amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph (7), patterned after Code Sec. 2642(g):

“(7) RELIEF FROM LATE ELECTIONS.—The Secretary shall by regulation prescribe such circumstances and procedures under which extensions of time will be granted to make an election in paragraph (4) of this subsection. Such regulations shall include procedures for requesting comparable relief with respect to transfers made before the date of the enactment of this paragraph.”

If Congress were to adopt the Automatic Lifetime QTIP election set forth in Part II.A.1 of this report, the relief sought in this section would apply to those taxpayers who filed returns before the effective date of the automatic election but failed to make the QTIP election. The relief sought in this section would also permit taxpayers who inadvertently elected out of the automatic QTIP election to elect into QTIP treatment, assuming the taxpayer can satisfy the conditions for relief.

3. Allowing a Marital Deduction for Post-Mortem Reformations of Marital Property Interests²

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to permit post-mortem reformations of marital property interests to qualify for the marital deduction.

ACTEC believes there are certain trusts and other property interests that are intended to, but do not, qualify for the Federal estate (or gift) tax marital deduction. ACTEC believes it should be possible to qualify these interests for the appropriate marital deduction after a reformation.

Currently, Code Sec. 2055(e)(3) authorizes a charitable deduction for certain trusts that are reformed in compliance with the statutory requirements. The ability to reform a trust for which a charitable deduction is otherwise not available into a trust for which a charitable deduction is allowed often eliminates adverse consequences for taxpayers. The Treasury is in the same position it would have been in if the trust had been drafted at the outset in a manner to qualify for the intended deduction. Therefore, it appears that the Treasury is not adversely impacted by the allowance of a charitable deduction after a reformation. The marital deduction does not appear to be different for purposes of such considerations.

Currently, Code Sec. 2056(d)(5), allows for reforming property interests to qualify for the marital deduction as a qualified domestic trust and obtain the marital deduction when the surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen. Therefore, the Federal tax law already includes the ability to obtain a marital deduction by means of a reformation for assets passing to a non-citizen spouse. There does not appear to be any policy reason to treat transfers to non-citizens more favorably than transfers to citizens. The proposed change would place surviving spouses who are U.S. citizens on equal footing with those who are not

²This proposal was previously submitted by ACTEC to members of Congress on September 22, 2010.

U.S. citizens.

The ability to obtain a marital deduction for property interests that have been reformed in order to meet the requirements of the marital deduction will benefit taxpayers. Surviving spouses can be expected to have access to an increased level of property interests as a result of reformations. A reformation will typically remove, or reduce, interests in property held by persons other than a surviving spouse in order to qualify for the marital deduction. The surviving spouse's increased rights in the property should increase benefits to the surviving spouse. This result is consistent with the now long established tax policy dating back to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 of an unlimited marital deduction³

The ability to reform interests to qualify for the marital deduction will also have a positive impact on the Federal government because fewer Federal resources will be required to address issues of qualification. The burden on the Federal courts and on the U.S. Treasury Department will be reduced as a result of allowing reformed property interests to qualify for the marital deduction. The administration of the technical rules relating to qualification for the marital deduction and the interpretation of those complicated rules consume significant Federal resources. This burden could be eliminated if property interests could be reformed to qualify for the marital deduction.⁴

The proposed new Code Sec. 2056(e) consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph sets forth a general rule. The second paragraph describes interests that may be reformed. A special statute of limitations is included in the third paragraph. The final paragraph broadly defines reformation for purposes of this statute.

In order to allow for reformation after the decedent's death, the general rule set forth in paragraph (1) allows a trust to be tested for qualification under Sec. 2056(b) at a date subsequent to the date of death. This date is the later of (A) the date when the estate tax return is filed or (B) if a judicial proceeding has been timely commenced, the date provided for in the proceeding. A judicial proceeding is timely commenced for this purpose if commenced on or before the due date (determined with regard to extensions) for filing the estate tax return.

An interest that may be reformed, as described in paragraph (2), is broadly defined to be any interest that a surviving spouse has in property. Therefore, as long as the surviving spouse has some interest in property, that interest can be altered in a way that will qualify for the marital deduction.

Paragraph (3) provides for a statute of limitations of one year after the Government has been notified of

³ See Joint Committee on Taxation, "General Explanation of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (H.R. 4242, 97th Congress: Public Law 97-34)," at 233: "Although the Congress recognized that this additional tax [the 'widow's tax' caused by the limited marital deduction under the law prior to the enactment of ERTA] could be minimized through proper estate planning, it believed that an individual generally should be free to pass his or her entire estate to a surviving spouse without the imposition of any estate tax."

⁴ The reformation proceedings will occur in state courts.

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a reformation in a judicial proceeding. This statute of limitations is appropriate in the event that a judicial proceeding in which a reformation is sought lasts longer than the statute of limitations otherwise applicable to the Government.

The fourth paragraph defines the term “reformation” to mean essentially any type of change to a governing instrument. The change may be a reformation, an amendment, a change or any other modification made by a court having jurisdiction to do so.

The interests that may be reformed are not limited to interests created by trust instruments. For instance, a surviving spouse’s interest in property created by a will or a deed could be reformed to qualify for the marital deduction.

A new subsection (j) would be added to Code Sec. 2523. This subsection would include three paragraphs, the first of which incorporates the new Sec. 2056(e), the second of which extends the statute of limitations, and the last of which broadly defines actions that are to be treated as reformations.

A second gift tax provision is also proposed. This provision, a new subsection (h) to Code Sec. 2503, would prevent a taxable gift from occurring when an interest in property is terminated by a reformation in Sections 2056(e) or 2523(j).

In these examples, the property interest described has been created by the estate plan of the deceased spouse to be effective as of the death of the deceased spouse.

1. Discretionary Income. “The trustee may pay to my surviving spouse so much or all of the income and principal from this trust as the trustee deems necessary from time to time for her health and maintenance in reasonable comfort, considering her income from all sources known to the trustee.” Because trust income is discretionary rather than mandatory, this trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.
2. Children as Current Beneficiaries. “The trustee may pay to my surviving spouse and to my children, in equal or unequal shares, so much or all of the income and principal from this trust as the trustee deems necessary from time to time for the health and maintenance in reasonable comfort of each of them, considering their income from all sources known to the trustee.” Because distributions may be made to the grantor’s children during the surviving spouse’s lifetime, this trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.
3. Remarriage. “The trustee shall pay to my surviving spouse the income from the trust in installments as my surviving spouse may prefer, but not less frequently than annually. The trustee also may pay to my surviving spouse any amount of principal of the trust as the trustee deems necessary from time to time for my surviving spouse’s health and maintenance in reasonable comfort, considering my surviving spouse’s income from all sources known to the trustee.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, (i) underproductive property shall not be held as an asset of this trust for more than a reasonable time during my surviving spouse's life without my surviving spouse's written consent and (ii) in the event my surviving spouse remarries or cohabits with a person of the opposite gender, then these interests shall terminate and this trust shall be administered as if my surviving spouse then died." Because distribution of net income to the surviving spouse is conditional, the trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.

4. Power to Appoint During Lifetime. "My surviving spouse may appoint upon his death principal from the trust to one or more of my descendants, with the powers and in the manner and proportions as my surviving spouse may specify by his will or revocable trust making specific reference to this power of appointment. In addition, my surviving spouse may appoint during his lifetime principal from the trust to one or more of my descendants, with the powers and in the manner and proportions as my surviving spouse may specify by an instrument delivered to the trustee making specific reference to this power of appointment." Because the spouse may terminate his income interest by exercise of the granted power of appointment, the trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.

In each of these examples, the interest should be reformable to qualify for the marital deduction.

The ability to change a property interest into a form that qualifies for the estate (or gift) tax marital deduction would be beneficial to taxpayers. The flexibility created by these proposed statutory changes would facilitate post-mortem planning with more certainty and at less expense to taxpayers. A reformation may be remedial in nature or may address changed circumstances not anticipated by the decedent. The policies underlying the unlimited marital deduction and the treatment of non-citizen spouses support the enactment of these changes.

The following statutory proposals are recommended:

A. Sec. 2056(e): "(e) CERTAIN REFORMATIONS PERMITTED. —

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any property with respect to which a deduction would be allowable under subsection (a) but for subsection (b), the determination of whether an interest in property of the decedent's spouse qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a) shall be made—

(A) as of the date on which the return of the tax imposed by this chapter is made,
or

(B) if a judicial proceeding is commenced on or before the due date (determined with regard to extensions) for filing such return to change such an interest into one that qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a), as of the time when the

changes pursuant to such proceeding are made.

(2) INTERESTS THAT MAY BE REFORMED.—Any property in which the decedent’s surviving spouse has an interest may be reformed pursuant to a judicial proceeding described in paragraph (1).

(3) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If a judicial proceeding described in paragraph (1)(B) is commenced with respect to any interest, the period for assessing any deficiency of tax attributable to any failure of such interest to be reformed so that it qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a) shall not expire before the date 1 year after the date on which the Secretary is notified that the interest has been changed pursuant to such judicial proceeding or that such proceeding has been terminated.

(4) FORMS OF REFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, “reformed” shall mean the result of a reformation, amendment, change or other modification to a governing instrument made by a court having jurisdiction to do so.”

B. Sec. 2523(j): “(j) CERTAIN REFORMATIONS PERMITTED—

(1) IN GENERAL. A deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) with respect to any qualified reformation. For purposes of this subsection, a qualified reformation is one that complies with rules similar to the rules of section 2056(e).

(2) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If a judicial proceeding with respect to a reformation described in paragraph (1) is commenced with respect to any interest, the period for assessing any deficiency of tax attributable to any failure of such interest to be reformed so that it qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a) shall not expire before the date 1 year after the date on which the Secretary is notified that the interest has been changed pursuant to such judicial proceeding or that such proceeding has been terminated.

(3) FORMS OF REFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, “reformation” shall mean a reformation, amendment, change or other modification to a governing instrument made by a court having jurisdiction to do so.”

C. Sec. 2503(h): “(h) ELIMINATION OF INTEREST IN MARITAL DEDUCTION PROPERTY—The termination of any interest in property of an individual by reason of a reformation pursuant to section 2056(e) or section 2523(j) shall not be treated as a transfer of property by gift for purposes of this chapter.”

B. Portability

1. Aggregation of Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion Amounts

Code Sec. 2010(c)(4)(B)(i), added by Sec. 303 of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312), provides that portability may occur only with respect to the “last” deceased spouse of such surviving spouse. The insertion of the word “last” did not appear in previous tax proposals, such as the “Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006” (H.R. 5970) and the “Taxpayer Certainty and Relief Act of 2009” (S. 722). Under prior tax proposals, the surviving spouse was permitted to aggregate unused exclusion amounts of several deceased spouses. For example, assume H1 dies when the basic exclusion amount is \$5,000,000 leaving a will that devises \$1,000,000 to his son and the balance of his estate to his surviving spouse, W. Assume H1’s estate timely files an estate tax return and elects portability. H1’s unused exclusion amount of \$4,000,000 transfers to W. Now assume W marries H2. Assume H2 dies when the basic exclusion amount is \$5,000,000 leaving a will that devises \$4,000,000 to his son and the balance of his estate to W. Assume H2’s estate timely files an estate tax return and elects portability. H2’s unused exclusion amount of \$1,000,000 transfers to W. Now assume W dies when the basic exclusion amount is \$5,000,000. Under H.R. 5970 and S 722, W’s estate would have been permitted an aggregate deceased spousal unused exclusion amount of \$5,000,000 (\$4,000,000 from H1 and \$1,000,000 from H2). The aggregate deceased spousal unused exclusion amount was capped at the amount of the basic exclusion amount at W’s death (i.e., \$5,000,000 in this example). This cap would deter abuses such as multiple marriages to ill individuals to gain their unused exclusion amount. In this example, the total of applicable exclusion amounts used is no greater than \$15 million (\$1 million by H1 plus \$4 million by H2 plus up to \$10 million available to W). That is exactly three times the applicable exclusion amount that could have been used by each of the three individuals, thus suggesting that the policy of preserving but not inflating those applicable exclusion amounts is served.⁵

ACTEC believes that the cap set forth in H.R. 5970 and S. 722 adequately addressed the policy goal of discouraging abuses such as sham marriages. ACTEC believes the current approach will to a certain extent discourage sham marriages, but it is overbroad. As written, it could discourage legitimate marriages of individuals with smaller unused exclusion amounts and therefore defeats the purpose of other legislation that encourages marriages by granting married individuals tax advantages not available to single individuals.

Returning to the previous example in which W survives both H1 and H2, under TRA 2010, H1’s unused exclusion is lost when W has a later dying spouse. The law looks only to the “last” deceased spouse’s unused exclusion amount. Only H2’s unused exclusion amount transfers to W. If H2’s executor does not file a timely estate tax return, none of H2’s unused exclusion amount transfers to W. W loses H1’s

⁵ We realize that the math would not work out exactly in every case. For example, if H2’s devise to his son were only \$1 million, then only \$12 million of applicable exclusion amounts would be available (\$1 million by H1 plus \$1 million by H2 plus \$10 million for W). But \$5 million per decedent would still be the cap.

unused exclusion amount even though she does not gain H2's unused exclusion amount.⁶ To avoid this onerous result, W may be forced to take actions she otherwise would not consider, such as making taxable gifts prior to marrying H2⁷ or – even more questionably from a public policy perspective – avoiding marrying H2 or divorcing H2 if he becomes seriously ill.

Therefore, ACTEC recommends that, if possible, the Code be amended to take the approach of H.R. 5970 and S. 722 permitting aggregation of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount subject to the cap of the basic exclusion amount at the deceased spouse's death. ACTEC realizes that there might be policy objections to this proposal, based, for example, on congressional intent to simplify portability by limiting to one previous estate the examination the Service must undertake to verify the amount of the portable unused exclusion amount under Code Sec. 2010(c)(5)(B). If so, then ACTEC recommends that consideration be given to permitting the estate of the surviving spouse to use the unused exclusion amount of *any* predeceased spouse, not just the *last* deceased spouse, subject to the cap. This approach would provide no more incentive to enter into a sham marriage than exists under the current statute but would eliminate an undesirable marriage penalty.

2. Privity

The Joint Committee on Taxation Staff's December 10, 2010 report titled "Technical Explanations of the Revenue Provisions Contained in the 'Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010' Scheduled for Consideration by the United States Senate" (hereinafter "the 2010 JCT Report") contains the following example:

“Example 3 – Assume the same facts as in Examples 1 and 2, except that Wife predeceases Husband 2 [In summary, H1 and W marry. H1 dies survived by W. W marries H2. W then dies survived by H2]. Following Husband 1's death, Wife's applicable exclusion amount is \$7 million (her \$5 million basic exclusion amount plus \$2 million deceased spousal unused exclusion amount from Husband 1). Wife made no taxable transfers and has a taxable estate of \$3 million. An election is made on Wife's estate tax return to permit Husband 2 to use Wife's deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, which is \$4 million (Wife's \$7 million applicable exclusion amount less her \$3 million taxable estate). Under the provision, Husband 2's applicable exclusion amount is increased by \$4 million, i.e., the amount of deceased spousal unused exclusion amount of Wife.”

⁶ The 2010 JCT Report, discussed in Paragraph 3 below, clarifies that only the *last* deceased spouse's unused exclusion amount applies, regardless of whether the last deceased spouse's executor files an estate tax return or makes the portability election.

⁷ Without regard to the disposition of this recommendation, it is likely that ordering rules and other coordination between a surviving spouse's lifetime and testamentary uses of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount will be needed.

The Joint Committee on Taxation on March 23, 2011 issued an ERRATA adding a footnote stating that “[a] technical correction may be necessary to replace the reference to the *basic* exclusion amount of the last deceased spouse of the surviving spouse with a reference to the *applicable* exclusion amount of such last deceased spouse, so that the statute reflects intent.”

There may be policy reasons supporting either the result in Example 3 or the result reached under the actual statute. ACTEC supports clarity, however, and encourages reconciliation of Example 3 and the current statute.

3. Requirement to File an Estate Tax Return

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to delete the requirement that the deceased spouse’s estate file an *estate* tax return in order to make the portability election.

Currently, the estate tax return is the best method to verify the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount. Because the estate tax return must be filed within nine months (fifteen months if extended) of a decedent’s death, the deceased spouse’s records are available (or at least are more likely to be available than at a later time) to determine if the deceased spouse has made taxable gifts, reported or unreported, and to determine the value of the property included in his or her federal gross estate that passes in a non-deductible manner. From the first two pages of a timely filed and properly prepared estate tax return, the amount of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount can be determined. Indeed, the instructions for the 2011 estate tax return provide that “[t]he executor is considered to have elected to allow the surviving spouse to use the decedent’s unused exclusion amount by filing a timely and complete Form 706,” unless the executor manifests an intention not to make the election in a statement attached to the return or written across the top of the return. This is confirmed by Notice 2011-82, 2011-42 I.R.B. 516. ACTEC considers that presumption of an election in the absence of a contrary expression of intent to be a welcome simplification.

The more time that passes between the deceased spouse’s death and the determination of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, however, the greater the likelihood that the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount will be improperly determined. Over time, pertinent documents that would assist in properly determining the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount may be destroyed. Once the documents evidencing gifts and non-deductible transfers are destroyed, the surviving spouse’s estate might have no evidence that any of the deceased spouse’s basic exclusion amount was used.

Code Sec. 2010(c)(5) requires the timely filing of an estate tax return by the deceased spouse’s executor. Unfortunately, this requirement will cause many taxpayers to lose the benefits of portability. Under current law, only about 8,200 deceased spouse’s estates would have been required to file an estate tax return in 2009.⁸ The portability filing requirement could force approximately a million estates a year to

⁸In 2009, only 8,238 estates exceeded \$5,000,000, the current basic exclusion amount. Data obtained from www.irs.gov/taxstats/indtaxstats/article.

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file an estate tax return in order to take advantage of portability, even though only 8,200 may meet the filing threshold.⁹ Many married individuals, especially those well below the filing threshold, will be unaware of the need to file what turns out to be an informational return. Imposing the administrative cost and burden of an informational estate tax return upon a million estates a year appears to partly defeat the purpose of simplification that portability is intended to serve.

Concerns about inaccuracies are not unwarranted. Within a reasonable period of time after the deceased spouse's death, the IRS needs to be provided information on the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount. In a report presented to the Senate Finance Committee on April 3, 2008,¹⁰ ACTEC proposed that adequate information be set forth on the deceased spouse's final income tax return in order to provide the IRS with the information necessary to determine the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount.¹¹ The instructions to the Form 1040 could be amended to address the information that would be needed for that purpose. Since a final income tax return is required for many taxpayers, it is more likely that individuals filing a final income tax return for the deceased spouse will become aware of the need to include the necessary estate tax information on the final Form 1040, provided the Form 1040 instructions highlight the change in the law. An additional schedule to the final Form 1040 can be prepared and attached by the tax preparer to the final Form 1040. Indeed, the final Form 1040 will often (though not necessarily always) be a joint return signed by the surviving spouse, along with the executor if there is one.

ACTEC understands the need for timely tax information to avoid inaccuracies, but still believes the best approach to obtaining that information without unduly burdening a majority of taxpayers would be to permit a simple attachment of a schedule to the final Form 1040 as an alternative to the preparation of an estate tax return that most taxpayers are not required to file and many taxpayers will likely not file. This proposal contemplates that portability could also be documented by the filing of an estate tax return for the deceased spouse. Indeed, that would be the primary method for demonstrating the availability of portability in the small minority of cases in which an estate tax return is required. Whether portability is demonstrated by an estate tax return or the final income tax return, however, ACTEC supports the

⁹The U.S. Center for Disease Control reports 921,539 married individuals died in the United States in 2006 (most recent data available). Assuming a similar number of deaths of married individuals in 2011 and each year thereafter, nearly a million estates a year would need to file estate tax returns to elect portability even though less than 8,200 exceed the filing threshold of \$5,000,000. Data obtained from www.cdc.gov and www.taxpolicy.com.

¹⁰The Senate Finance Committee held a hearing on federal estate tax reform on April 3, 2008. Shirley L. Kovar, then Chair of ACTEC's Transfer Tax Study Committee, testified before the Senate Finance Committee and presented a Report on Portability prepared by a sub-committee of the Transfer Tax Study Committee chaired by Trent S. Kiziah (now chair of the Transfer Tax Study Committee). Mr. Kiziah, along with Ronald D. Aucutt and Dennis I. Belcher (the latter also testified at the Hearing), attended the hearing and joined Ms. Kovar at a break-out session with staff members following the hearing.

¹¹Of course, even this proposal would not cover all married individuals, because some individuals fall below the income tax filing threshold.

approach embraced by the instructions for the 2011 estate tax return and Notice 2011-82 that if sufficient information is provided to permit the calculation of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, the portability election should be presumed unless the executor manifests a contrary intent.

C. Claw Back Issue

There has been substantial discussion in the professional community concerning the tax issues that may arise if the estate tax exemption is decreased in the future. There is concern that an estate tax may arise upon an individual's death if the exemption is decreased from its current level and that person has made substantial lifetime taxable gifts. ACTEC believes that taxpayers should be able to make lifetime gifts with certainty as to the tax ramifications of those gifts. Under current law, taxpayers cannot be certain of the tax impact of significant lifetime gifts.

Arguably, the inclusion of taxable ("claw back") gifts in the computation base of the estate tax should affect only the tax *rate* on the decedent's taxable estate at death.¹² If a taxpayer dies without any assets because the taxpayer has gifted all of his or her assets during life, no estate tax should be due. It is not clear that result would occur if the estate tax exemption is decreased in the future.

On the other hand, ACTEC believes that similarly situated taxpayers should generally pay the same amount of tax. For example, it could be argued that the taxpayer who makes no taxable gifts during lifetime and dies with \$6,000,000 should pay the same amount of estate tax as the taxpayer who makes a \$5,000,000 gift before death and dies with only \$1,000,000. However, it could also be argued that it is appropriate to tax the taxpayers differently if the estate tax exclusion amount is decreased between the time of the gift and death. Thus, the taxpayer who takes advantage of the gift tax exclusion by making taxable gifts before the estate tax exclusion amount is decreased can be treated differently than the taxpayer who does not make a taxable gift without a cry of unfairness. Tax rates and exclusions change from year to year in the income tax arena with substantial frequency, although typically not with consequences in future years from the use of a benefit conferred by statute for previous years.

ACTEC does not take positions on tax policies, and resolving the claw back issue may require Congress to weigh different tax policies. ACTEC, however, recommends that Congress address the issue, in order to provide certainty.

D. Election Out of Taxable Terminations

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to permit an executor to elect out of a taxable termination occurring by reason of the death of an individual by electing to include the value of property that would be subject to the generation-skipping transfer ("GST") tax in the decedent's gross estate for

¹² See H.R. REP. NO. 94-1380, 94TH CONG., 2D SESS. 13 (1976), explaining how the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455) avoided claw back for gift tax purposes with respect to pre-1977 taxable gifts.

federal estate tax purposes. If the requirements for the election are satisfied, the elected property would be subject to federal estate tax and the transfer of the property would not be subject to GST tax.

Congress intended for the GST tax to complement the gift and estate tax provisions of the Code by imposing the GST tax on transfers that are subject to gift or estate tax with respect to the transferor but which avoid imposition of those same taxes at the level of a lower generation.¹³ Thus, Sec. 2652(a)(1) defines the transferor to mean the decedent for a transfer subject to estate tax, or the donor for a transfer subject to gift tax. Under Sec. 2612, a transfer is not a taxable termination, a taxable distribution, or a direct skip unless the transfer is to a skip person (or, in the case of a taxable termination, there are no more non-skip persons having an interest in the property), and by definition in Sec. 2613 a person assigned to the next generation level below the decedent or the donor is not a skip person. Prior to the passage of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Sec. 2611(b)(1) expressly stated that any transfer from a trust (other than a direct skip) would not be considered a generation-skipping transfer to the extent that the transfer was subject to gift or estate tax with respect to a person in the first generation below the grantor of the trust. This rule was deleted as unnecessary because the same result is achieved by determining the identity of the transferor after applying the estate and gift taxes – (i.e., the transferor move-down rule would apply, such that the original transferor would be treated as having moved down a generation level).

In the context of taxable terminations, taxpayers often try to avoid the GST tax because the effective cost of the gift or estate tax, which are subject to a different exemption regime, will be lower than the GST tax. Sometimes the opposite is true, such as in a state with its own estate tax on top of the federal estate tax.

To avoid subjecting assets to the GST tax arising from a taxable termination, various planning techniques have been used to expose the assets to estate taxes with respect to the estates of non-skip persons. More simple provisions allow trustees to make outright distributions to beneficiaries who are non-skip persons, or give a third party a special power to appoint trust assets to such beneficiaries, in order to increase the gift or estate tax base of such beneficiaries. More complicated provisions may involve granting a general (or in the case of the so-called “Delaware tax trap,” limited) power of appointment that will cause the value of the trust assets to be included in such beneficiaries’ gross estates.

The sophisticated estate planning advice that is required for use of these techniques disadvantages taxpayers with smaller estates who do not obtain such advice and rewards taxpayers who obtain such advice, without achieving any known policy objective of the transfer tax system. The statutory provisions have created incentives for estate planners to engage in complicated estate planning because they could be subject to claims of violation of professional duties in failing to take advantage of clear statutory provisions that reduce transfer tax liability. This unnecessary planning serves only to increase taxpayers’ compliance costs without any significant increase in tax revenues.

¹³ General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Staff of Joint Committee on Taxation, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. At 565 (1976).

Simplification could be accomplished with minimal loss of federal tax revenues if the executor of a non-skip person's estate were allowed to make an election to include in the decedent's gross estate the value of property that otherwise would be subject to GST tax. The possibility of making such a post-mortem election would eliminate the necessity of drafting complicated will and trust provisions designed to draw the value of property into the decedent's gross estate.

An election out of a taxable termination would (1) avoid complicated drafting to avoid the GST tax; (2) avoid complex trust administration to implement the complicated drafting; and (3) place the transfer tax choice in the hands of the proper party (the decedent's executor) at the proper time (when the decedent dies).

ACTEC proposes that the Code be amended by enacting a new code Section 2033A to read as follows:

“Sec. 2033A. PROPERTY INCLUDIBLE BY ELECTION.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—The value of the gross estate of the decedent shall include the value of qualified property to the extent elected by the executor pursuant to this section, if the value of such property is not includible in the gross estate under any other section of this chapter.

(b) QUALIFIED PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section, “qualified property” means property that would be the subject of a taxable termination resulting from the death of the decedent, if the executor did not elect to include the value of such property in the gross estate of the decedent pursuant to this section.

(c) PROPERTY INCLUDES INTEREST THEREIN.—The term “property” includes an interest in property.

(d) SPECIFIC PORTION TREATED AS SEPARATE PROPERTY.—A specific portion of property shall be treated as separate property.

(e) TIME AND MANNER OF ELECTION.—

(1) The executor shall make the election for qualified property under this section at any time on or before the date prescribed for filing the estate tax return for the decedent's estate (determined with regard to extensions), regardless of whether such a return is required to be filed. An election under this section includes a partial election.

(2) The Secretary shall prescribe the manner in which the executor shall make the election referred to in paragraph (1).

(f) QUALIFIED PROPERTY TREATED AS PASSING FROM DECEDENT.—Qualified property for which an election is made under this section shall be treated as passing from the decedent for all purposes under this title.”

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ACTEC proposes that Code Sec. 2207B be amended to permit the executor to recover the estate taxes paid as a result of an election made under Sec. 2033A.

As a conforming amendment, ACTEC proposes that Code Sec. 1014(b) be amended by inserting the following paragraph at the end thereof:

“(11) Property included in the gross estate of the decedent under section 2033A (relating to property electively included in the decedent’s gross estate).”

ACTEC proposes that Sec. 2662(a)(2) be amended to read as follows:

“(2) the return shall be filed—

(A) in the case of a direct skip (other than from a trust), on or before the date on which an estate or gift tax return is required to be filed with respect to the transfer,

(B) in the case of a generation-skipping transfer that results from the death of an individual, on or before the date on which an estate tax return would be required for the decedent’s estate, regardless of whether such a return is required, and

(C) in all other cases, on or before the 15th day of the 4th month after the close of the taxable year of the person required to make such return in which such transfer occurs.”

ACTEC believes that the election to include in the decedent’s gross estate the value of property that would otherwise be subject to a taxable termination will simplify the transfer tax system.

III. CONCLUSION

ACTEC believes the changes recommended in this Report would more accurately and efficiently implement what we understand to be Congressional objectives than do the provisions of current law.

These recommendations were prepared by members of ACTEC’s Transfer Tax Study Committee under the supervision of the chair of the committee, Trent S. Kiziah (213-861-5028), and were reviewed and approved by Ronald D. Aucutt (703-712-5497) on behalf of ACTEC’s Washington Affairs Committee. We appreciate this opportunity to provide these recommendations and would be pleased to offer additional comments if desired.



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRUST AND ESTATE COUNSEL

BOARD OF REGENTS

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April 3, 2013

The Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman
Senate Committee on Finance
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Dave Camp, Chairman
House Committee on Ways and Means
1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Finance
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Sander M. Levin
Ranking Member
House Committee on Ways and Means
1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Re: Legislation Permitting Administrative Relief for Certain Late Lifetime Qualified Terminable Interest Property Elections and Certain Late Qualified Revocable Trust Elections

Dear Chairmen Baucus and Camp, and Ranking Members Hatch and Levin:

The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel ("ACTEC") respectfully submits this letter in support of the proposals for the enactment of legislation permitting administrative relief for certain late lifetime qualified terminable interest property elections and certain late qualified revocable trust elections that were submitted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "AICPA") in its letters dated November 16, 2010 and November 18, 2011 (the "AICPA Proposals").¹ ACTEC previously suggested the same administrative relief for late lifetime qualified terminable interest property elections in a letter dated November 2, 2011, a copy of which is enclosed. For the reasons set forth in the enclosed letters, we fully agree with the AICPA Proposals and urge that legislation consistent therewith be enacted at the earliest opportunity.

ACTEC is a non-profit professional association of over 2,600 lawyers elected to membership by their peers on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the fields of trusts and estates. Fellows of the College have made substantial contributions to trusts and estates through lecturing, writing, teaching and bar activities. ACTEC does not take positions on matters of tax policy or political objectives. From time to time, based on the extensive experience that ACTEC members have with estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes, we comment on existing tax laws and offer recommendations to improve the implementation of existing tax laws.

Should you have any questions concerning this letter and the attachments, please contact me or either of the "contact individuals" listed below.

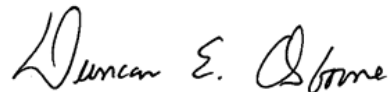
¹ Copies of the AICPA Proposals are attached hereto.

**ACTEC LETTER FEBRUARY 2, 2017
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The Honorable Max Baucus
The Honorable Dave Camp
The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
The Honorable Sander M. Levin
April 3, 2013
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Thank you for your consideration of these comments and recommendations.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Duncan E. Osborne". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

Duncan E. Osborne
President

cc:

Lily Batchelder, Chief Democratic Tax Counsel, Senate Finance Committee
Russell Sullivan, Democratic Staff Director, Senate Finance Committee
Christopher Campbell, Republican Staff Director, Senate Finance Committee
Jennifer Safavian, Republican Staff Director, House Ways and Means Committee
Janice Mays, Democratic Staff Director, Chief Counsel and Chief Tax Counsel,
House Ways and Means Committee
Thomas A. Barthold, Chief of Staff, Joint Committee on Taxation
Emily S. McMahon, Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy), Department of the Treasury
Catherine V. Hughes, Attorney-Advisor, Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury

ACTEC Contact Individuals:

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American Institute of CPAs
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

November 16, 2010

The Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman
Senate Committee on Finance
511 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Sander Levin, Chairman
House Committee on Ways & Means
1236 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Charles Grassley
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Finance
135 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Dave Camp
Ranking Member
House Committee on Ways & Means
341 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

RE: Request for Legislation Permitting Administrative Relief for Certain Late Lifetime Qualified Terminable Interest Property Elections and Certain Late Qualified Revocable Trust Elections

Dear Chairmen Baucus and Levin, and Ranking Members Grassley and Camp:

As we stated in a letter submitted to Congress on [September 21, 2010](#), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) continues to encourage Congress to extend and make permanent the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA), Title V, Subtitle G technical modifications to the generation-skipping transfer tax (GSTT) regime.¹ These technical modifications are taxpayer favorable, are non-controversial, have minimal revenue effect (estimated in 2001 at \$89 million over 10 years per [JCX-41-01](#)), and provide relief from several GSTT “traps” that existed under the law prior to enactment of EGTRRA (see [H.Rept. 107-37](#)). We hope that when Congress makes those much needed GSTT technical modifications permanent, Congress also includes other needed technical changes to permit administrative relief (i.e., granting the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) permission to grant section 9100 relief) for certain late or defective lifetime (i.e., inter vivos) qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) elections and for late elections by certain qualified revocable trusts (QRTs) to be treated as part of a decedent’s estate.

QTIP Election

Transfers of property interests that meet the requirements to be a QTIP are eligible for the marital deduction for gift and estate tax purposes if the QTIP election is made. For QTIP transfers made when an individual dies in a year other than 2010, the QTIP election must be made by the decedent's executor on the Federal estate tax return. For an inter vivos QTIP transfer, the QTIP election must be made on the Federal gift tax return for the calendar year in which the interest is transferred. A QTIP election, once made, is irrevocable.

The IRS has the authority to provide taxpayers relief from certain missed or late elections by granting extensions of time to make those elections. This relief, known as section 9100 relief, requires the

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November 16, 2010
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taxpayer to establish to the satisfaction of the IRS Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and the grant of relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government. Section 9100 relief is available for elections, the timing of which is prescribed by regulation (Treas. Reg. § 301.9100-3(a)), rather than by statute.

Section 9100 relief has been available for failures to make a QTIP election on a Federal estate tax return for over two decades, since the deadline for making that election is prescribed by regulation (Treas. Reg. § 20.2056(b)-7(b)(4)(i)). For an inter vivos QTIP, section 2523(f)(4)(A) provides that the QTIP election shall be made on or before the date prescribed by section 6075(b) for filing a gift tax return with respect to the transfer. Because the statutory language of the gift tax and estate tax QTIP provisions is different, the IRS has determined that the deadline for making the gift tax QTIP election is statutory, and, therefore, section 9100 relief is not available. See PLR 9641023 (July 10, 1996). The present situation imposes a hardship on taxpayers as it provides no remedy – other than a malpractice action – for a taxpayer who loses the gift tax marital deduction due to an error on the part of the taxpayer's advisor.

We note that legislation to provide administrative relief for inter vivos QTIP elections has been introduced previously and was even reported by the Senate. Specifically, in the 109th Congress, on June 28, 2006, [S. 1321](#), the Telephone Excise Tax Repeal Act of 2005, as reported by the Senate, included Section 713, Administrative Relief for Certain Late Qualified Terminable Interest Property Elections (see Report [109-336](#) and [JCX-28-06](#)). In addition, on July 25, 2006, [H.R. 5884](#), was introduced in the House of Representatives to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the date for making a gift tax QTIP election.

This gift tax relief is important because it would extend to the gift tax the same relief that is available for errors on estate tax returns concerning the identical issue. In addition, a QTIP election does not forgive estate or gift tax, it merely defers imposition of the tax until the death of the donee spouse. Therefore, this provision would be of minimal cost (estimated in 2006 at \$2 million over 10 years per [JCX-29-06](#)).

QRT Election

Effective with respect to estates of decedents who die after August 5, 1997, an election may be made to have certain revocable trusts treated and taxed as part of the decedent's estate. If both the executor (if any) of an estate and the trustee of a QRT elect the treatment provided in section 645 (originally enacted as section 646), the trust is treated and taxed for income tax purposes as part of the estate (and not as a separate trust) during the election period. Section 645(c) provides that the election to treat a QRT as part of the decedent's estate shall be made not later than the time prescribed for filing the return of tax imposed for the first taxable year of the estate (determined with regard to extensions).

Because the time for making the election to treat the QRT as part of the estate is prescribed by statute, we believe that the IRS would take the position that it does not have the authority to grant relief for late elections. Decedent's estates that do not make the election timely have no recourse to cure the problem and are disadvantaged because of the errors committed by their tax advisors.

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Details of the QTIP and QRT Proposals

The problems for late QTIP and QRT elections are similar to the problem that existed with the allocation of GST exemption prior to EGTRRA. There, the time for making an allocation of GST exemption was fixed by statute, and numerous taxpayers were being penalized for the failures of their lawyers and accountants to properly make the allocation. EGTRRA added section 2642(g)(1)(B) of the Code, which states “[f]or purposes of determining whether to grant relief under this paragraph, the time for making the allocation (or election) shall be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute.” That language opened up the possibility of section 9100 relief for failed allocations of GST exemption. Given that statutory authority, the IRS has granted 9100 relief in hundreds of cases.

We urge the enactment of legislative provisions stating that the due dates for the inter vivos QTIP election and for the QRT election to be part of the estate are treated as if not prescribed by statute. These proposals would make the same sort of statutory change in section 2523(f)(4) and section 645(c) as was done by EGTRRA in section 2642(g)(1)(B), so that taxpayers would not be penalized for the errors of their lawyers or accountants in failing to make a QTIP election on the Federal gift tax return or a QRT election to be part of an estate on the estate’s first Federal income tax return. The provisions would apply to requests for relief pending on or filed after the date of enactment with respect to elections due before, on, or after such date. These proposed prospective effective dates are similar to the prospective effective date provision applicable to the GST exemption relief in EGTRRA.

These comments supplement our prior comments, submitted most recently on January 13, 2010 and September 21, 2010.

* * * * *

The AICPA is the national professional organization of certified public accountants comprised of approximately 360,000 members. Our members advise clients on federal, state and international tax matters and prepare income and other tax returns for millions of Americans. Our members provide services to individuals, not-for-profit organizations, small and medium-sized businesses, as well as America’s largest businesses. Many of our members advise taxpayers on estate and gift tax planning.

We urge you to act quickly to permanently extend the GSTT technical modifications and include a technical modification to allow administrative relief for certain late QTIP and QRT elections. We look forward to working with you on this issue to achieve simplicity, effectiveness, and efficiency as Congress considers this and broader legislation regarding estate tax reform. If you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Francis Schafer, Chair, AICPA Elections Task Force, at fran.schafer@gt.com, or 202 521-1511; F. Gordon Spoor, Chair, AICPA Trust, Estate, and Gift Tax Technical Resource Panel, at fgs@spoorcpa.com, or (727) 343-7166; or Eileen Sherr, AICPA Senior Technical Manager, at esherr@aicpa.org, or (202) 434-9256.

ACTEC LETTER FEBRUARY 2, 2017

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The Honorable Max Baucus
The Honorable Sander Levin
The Honorable Charles Grassley
The Honorable Dave Camp
November 16, 2010
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Sincerely,



Patricia A. Thompson
Chair, AICPA Tax Executive Committee

¹ A letter specifically addressing the 2001 EGTRRA GSTT changes was submitted to Congress on [September 21, 2010](#). The GSTT technical issue was one of several of our suggested reforms, which were previously submitted to Congress on January 13, 2010, January 21, 2009, March 11, 2008, June 22, 2006, and July 28, 2005, and included in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on April 3, 2008. Many of these suggestions were published in 2001 as part of the [AICPA's Study on Reform of the Estate and Gift Tax System](#), which we provided to Congress in 2005, and included in our [AICPA testimony and letters](#) on estate tax reform over the past nine years.



American Institute of CPAs
1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004-1081

November 18, 2011

The Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman
Senate Committee on Finance
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Dave Camp, Chairman
House Committee on Ways & Means
1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Finance
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Sander M. Levin
Ranking Member
House Committee on Ways & Means
1236 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Re: Estate Tax and GST Tax Provisions Should be Made Permanent

Dear Chairmen Baucus and Camp, and Ranking Members Hatch and Levin:

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the national, professional association of CPAs, with more than 377,000 members, including CPAs throughout the country, urges prompt action to enact permanent gift, estate and generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax provisions and thus provide needed certainty to taxpayers in planning their affairs. In addition, we hope that when Congress makes these provisions permanent (especially the non-controversial GST tax technical modifications), Congress also includes other needed technical changes to permit administrative relief (i.e., granting the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) permission to grant section 9100 relief) for certain late or defective lifetime (i.e., inter vivos) qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) elections and for late elections by certain qualified revocable trusts (QRTs) to be treated as part of a decedent's estate.

This letter details each of these concerns.

A. Act Promptly to Enact Permanent Gift, Estate and GST Tax Provisions to Provide Needed Certainty to Taxpayers in Planning their Affairs

The EGTRRA made major revisions to the gift, estate, and generation-skipping transfer tax regimes. In December 2010, the 2010 Tax Relief Act modified and extended temporarily the gift, estate and generation-skipping transfer tax provisions of EGTRRA and created some new provisions. All the provisions of EGTRRA as well as the provisions of the 2010 Tax Relief Act are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2012, and the laws in effect prior to 2001 are scheduled to return. The uncertainty of the tax law impedes proper estate planning for taxpayers, and the necessity to revise estate planning documents multiple times places an undue burden on taxpayers and their advisors. In addition, if no Congressional action is taken, on Jan. 1, 2013, the 2001 legislation will sunset, which will create turmoil for gifts to multigenerational trusts to which GST exemption was allocated between 2001 and 2012.

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We are providing you our priority list of suggested reforms of the current estate and gift tax system.¹ In developing these suggestions, we focused on the complexity of the current system, taxpayer planning and compliance burdens, ease of administration and revenue constraints. Our suggestions, in priority order, follow:

1. Make permanent the technical modifications to the GSTT rules enacted in the EGTRRA and extended temporarily by the 2010 Tax Relief Act, which provide relief from several GSTT “traps” that existed under previous law (as discussed at B., below).
2. Maintain from the 2010 Tax Relief Act an applicable exclusion (exemption) amount indexed for inflation that eliminates planning, filing, and estate tax payment burdens for all but the largest estates.
3. Maintain from the 2010 Tax Relief Act a uniform exemption amount for estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax purposes. This uniform exemption amount simplifies planning for individuals.
4. Maintain from the 2010 Tax Relief Act portability of the estate tax exemption to a surviving spouse because it simplifies estate planning and estate administration for married couples. Consider making the GST exemption portable as well.
5. Reinstate the full state estate or death tax credit, or provide another mechanism (such as a surtax) that would allow states to uniformly “piggyback” on the federal estate tax. To avoid diminishing tax revenues, many states have decoupled from the federal estate tax and enacted their own estate tax regimes, resulting in unnecessary complexity and uncertainty in both planning and administration.
6. Provide broad-based liquidity relief, rather than targeted relief provisions. Broad provisions that would apply to all illiquid estates would be both simpler and fairer to all taxpayers. At a minimum, the section 6166 installment payment rules and its holding company provision should be modernized to allow eligibility to all types of business forms, including pass-through entities (i.e., partnerships, LLCs, etc.) as well as currently allowed corporations.
7. Provide many tax brackets to avoid cliff taxation. We note that there have been some proposals in the past that have included a rate structure with a very limited number of tax brackets and a large gap between brackets. For example, such a system might provide for only two brackets, say 15 percent

¹ Many of our suggested reforms were previously submitted to Congress on January 13, 2010, January 21, 2009, March 11, 2008, June 22, 2006, and July 28, 2005, and included in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on April 3, 2008. Many of these suggestions were published in 2001 as part of the AICPA’s Study on Reform of the Estate and Gift Tax System, which we provided to you in 2005, and is available electronically at: http://www.aicpa.org/InterestAreas/Tax/Resources/TrustEstateandGift/Advocacy/DownloadableDocuments/EstateTaxReformAdvocacyDocuments/AICPAStudy_Reform_Estate_Gift_Tax_System2010227FINAL.doc and our AICPA testimony and letters at <http://www.aicpa.org/InterestAreas/Tax/Resources/TrustEstateandGift/Advocacy/Pages/EstateTaxReformLettersandStudies.aspx>

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and 30 percent, with estates over a certain size paying the higher bracket (30 percent in this example), and estates below that number paying the lower bracket (e.g., 15 percent). In such a proposal, there may be significant uncertainty in the planning process for married couples with significant estates. For example, taxpayers may have to consider if estate tax should be paid at the death of the first spouse at a 15 percent rate compared to an alternative of paying the tax in the future but at a higher rate. In addition, this type of “cliff” taxation leaves too much room for disparity among similarly situated taxpayers, where one receives estate planning advice and pays significantly less tax when compared to the individual who does not receive such advice.

B. Make Permanent GSTT Technical Modifications in the EGTRRA as Extended by the Tax Act of 2010

The AICPA urges Congress to make permanent the technical modifications in Title V, Subtitle G of EGTRRA to the generation-skipping transfer tax (GSTT) regime.² These technical modifications are taxpayer favorable, are non-controversial, have minimal revenue effect,³ and provide relief from several GSTT “traps” that existed under the law prior to enactment of EGTRRA.⁴ We note that the

² The [EGTRRA](#) Title V Subtitle G GSTT technical modifications included Sec. 561 - Deemed allocation of GST exemption to lifetime transfers to trusts; retroactive allocations; Sec. 562 - Severing of trusts; Sec. 563 - Modification of certain valuation rules; and Sec. 564 - Relief provisions.

³ According to [JCX-41-01](#), these GSTT technical provisions were estimated by the Joint Committee on Taxation to cost \$89 million over 10 years when considered for enactment in 2001.

⁴ The reasons for the GSTT technical changes are explained in [H.Rept. 107-37](#) (H.R. 8) as follows:

[95] The Committee recognizes that there are situations where a taxpayer would desire allocation of generation-skipping transfer tax exemption, yet the taxpayer had missed allocating generation-skipping transfer tax exemption to an indirect skip, e.g., because the taxpayer or the taxpayer’s advisor inadvertently omitted making the election on a timely-filed gift tax return or the taxpayer submitted a defective election. Thus, the Committee believes that automatic allocation is appropriate for transfers to a trust from which generation-skipping transfers are likely to occur.

[103] The Committee recognizes that when a transferor does not expect the second generation (e.g., the transferor’s child) to die before the termination of a trust, the transferor likely will not allocate generation-skipping transfer tax exemption to the transfer to the trust. If a transferor knew, however, that the transferor’s child might predecease the transferor and that there could be a taxable termination as a result thereof, the transferor likely would have allocated generation-skipping transfer tax exemption at the time of the transfer to the trust. The Committee believes it is appropriate to provide that when there is an unnatural order of death (e.g., when the second generation dies before the first generation transferor), the transferor can allocate generation-skipping transfer tax exemption retroactively to the date of the respective transfer to trust. [109] Complexity can be reduced if a generation-skipping transfer trust is treated as two separate trusts for generation- skipping transfer tax purposes -- one with an inclusion ratio of zero and one with an inclusion ratio of one. This result can be achieved by drafting complex documents in order to meet the specific requirements of severance. The Committee believes it is appropriate to make the rules regarding severance less burdensome and less complex.

[113] The Committee believes it is appropriate to clarify the valuation rules relating to timely and automatic allocations of generation-skipping transfer tax exemption.

[117] The Committee believes it is appropriate for the Treasury Secretary to grant extensions of time to make an election to allocate generation-skipping transfer tax exemption and to grant exceptions to the statutory time requirement in appropriate circumstances, e.g., when the taxpayer intended to allocate generation-skipping transfer tax exemption and the failure to timely allocate generation-skipping transfer tax exemption was inadvertent.

[122] The Committee recognizes that the rules and regulations regarding the allocation of generation-skipping transfer tax exemption are complex. Thus, it is often difficult for taxpayers to comply with the technical

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Administration's budget proposals for fiscal year 2012 would make permanent the portability provisions enacted in the 2010 Relief Act. In addition, the Administration's budget proposals for fiscal year 2012 would make permanent at the 2009 law levels the provisions enacted in 2001, so these GSTT technical provisions would be made permanent as part of the broader effort to accomplish estate tax reform by making permanent certain estate, gift and GST tax provisions enacted in 2001.⁵ We applaud this effort to permanently extend these expiring provisions. Furthermore, the AICPA advocates that the GSTT technical provisions in EGTRRA, as extended by the 2010 Tax Relief Act, should be made permanent, without any interruption in their applicability, due to undue burdens upon taxpayers who relied on these provisions in managing their affairs since 2001 and the need for the simplicity provided by these provisions going forward.

Section 901(b) of EGTRRA provides that the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied "as if the provisions and amendments of [EGTRRA] had never been enacted." The technical modifications to the GSTT regime in EGTRRA provided: (1) new rules for the automatic allocation of GST exemption to transfers in trust;⁶ (2) retroactive allocation of GST exemption in the event of an unnatural order of death of beneficiaries of a trust;⁷ (3) severance of a trust to create GSTT-exempt and GSTT-nonexempt shares;⁸ and (4) the Secretary of the Treasury with the ability to grant Section 9100 relief in the event a taxpayer is unaware of how his or her GST exemption is allocated.⁹ All of these provisions were enacted to make the complicated rules of allocating GST exemption more easily administrable by taxpayers and give relief to taxpayers from the harsh consequences of misunderstanding these rules. Interpreting Section 901(b) of EGTRRA literally as if the GSTT provisions in Title V, Subtitle G of EGTRRA were never enacted means that all GSTT planning taxpayers accomplished since 2001 would be undone and taxpayers would be left with widespread uncertainty as to their current GSTT position – especially those taxpayers who were granted Section 9100 relief during this period.

We note that H.R. 4154, the Permanent Estate Tax Relief for Families, Farmers, and Small Businesses Act of 2009, as passed by the House of Representatives on December 3, 2009, included certain legislative language to address repeal of the estate and GST tax, and also addressed the then applicable EGTRRA sunset on the GSTT technical provisions. The key legislative language is in Section 2 of Division A of the bill.

We propose that an easy legislative fix, and one that specifically targets the GSTT technical modifications, would be to have the following language (which tracks the language of Section 2, Paragraph B of Division A, as modified in brackets below) of H.R. 4154 modified as follows:

requirements for making a proper election to allocate generation-skipping transfer tax exemption. The Committee therefore believes it is appropriate to provide that generation- skipping transfer tax exemption will be allocated when a taxpayer substantially complies with the rules and regulations for allocating generation-skipping transfer tax exemption.

⁵ See [Administration's FY2011 Budget Proposals](#) regarding "Make Permanent Certain Tax Relief Enacted in 2001 and 2003; Permanently Extend Certain Provisions of the 2001 Tax Relief and the 2003 Jobs and Growth Tax Relief."

⁶ See Sec. 561 of EGTRRA.

⁷ Id.

⁸ See Sec. 562 of EGTRRA.

⁹ See Sec. 564 of EGTRRA.

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SUNSET NOT TO APPLY.—Section 304 of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 and section 901 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 shall not apply to [Subtitle G of] title V of Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to estates of decedents dying, and gifts made, after December 31, 2012.

These comments on the GSTT technical modifications supplement our prior comments, submitted most recently on January 13, 2010.¹⁰

C. Enact Legislation Permitting Administrative Relief for Certain Late Lifetime Qualified Terminable Interest Property Elections and Certain Late Qualified Revocable Trust Elections

QTIP Election

Transfers of property interests that meet the requirements to be a QTIP are eligible for the marital deduction for gift and estate tax purposes if the QTIP election is made. For QTIP transfers made when an individual dies in a year other than 2010, the QTIP election must be made by the decedent's executor on the Federal estate tax return. For an inter vivos QTIP transfer, the QTIP election must be made on the Federal gift tax return for the calendar year in which the interest is transferred. A QTIP election, once made, is irrevocable.

The IRS has the authority to provide taxpayers relief from certain missed or late elections by granting extensions of time to make those elections. This relief, known as section 9100 relief, requires the taxpayer to establish to the satisfaction of the IRS Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and the grant of relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government. Section 9100 relief is available for elections, the timing of which is prescribed by regulation (Treas. Reg. § 301.9100-3(a)), rather than by statute.

Section 9100 relief has been available for failures to make a QTIP election on a Federal estate tax return for over two decades, since the deadline for making that election is prescribed by regulation (Treas. Reg. § 20.2056(b)-7(b)(4)(i)). For an inter vivos QTIP, section 2523(f)(4)(A) provides that the QTIP election shall be made on or before the date prescribed by section 6075(b) for filing a gift tax return with respect to the transfer. Because the statutory language of the gift tax and estate tax QTIP provisions is different, the IRS has determined that the deadline for making the gift tax QTIP election is statutory, and, therefore, section 9100 relief is not available. See [PLR 201109012](#) (March 4, 2011), [PLR 200314012](#) (April 4, 2003), and PLR 9641023 (July 10, 1996). The present situation imposes a hardship on taxpayers as it provides no remedy – other than a malpractice action – for a taxpayer who loses the gift tax marital deduction due to an error on the part of the taxpayer's advisor.

¹⁰ See Footnote 4.

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We note that legislation to provide administrative relief for inter vivos QTIP elections has been introduced previously and was even reported by the Senate. Specifically, in the 109th Congress, on June 28, 2006, [S. 1321](#), the Telephone Excise Tax Repeal Act of 2005, as reported by the Senate, included Section 713, Administrative Relief for Certain Late Qualified Terminable Interest Property Elections (see Report [109-336](#) and [JCX-28-06](#)). In addition, on July 25, 2006, [H.R.5884](#) was introduced in the House of Representatives to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the date for making a gift tax QTIP election.

This gift tax relief is important because it would extend to the gift tax the same relief that is available for errors on estate tax returns concerning the identical issue. In addition, a QTIP election does not forgive estate or gift tax; it merely defers imposition of the tax until the death of the donee spouse. Therefore, this provision would be of minimal cost (estimated in 2006 at \$2 million over 10 years per [JCX-29-06](#)).

QRT Election

Effective with respect to estates of decedents who die after August 5, 1997, an election may be made to have certain revocable trusts treated and taxed as part of the decedent's estate. If both the executor (if any) of an estate and the trustee of a QRT elect the treatment provided in section 645 (originally enacted as section 646), the trust is treated and taxed for income tax purposes as part of the estate (and not as a separate trust) during the election period. Section 645(c) provides that the election to treat a QRT as part of the decedent's estate shall be made not later than the time prescribed for filing the return of tax imposed for the first taxable year of the estate (determined with regard to extensions).

Because the time for making the election to treat the QRT as part of the estate is prescribed by statute, we believe that the IRS would take the position that it does not have the authority to grant relief for late elections. Decedent's estates that do not make the election timely have no recourse to cure the problem and are disadvantaged because of the errors committed by their tax advisers.

Details of the QTIP and QRT Proposals

The problems for late QTIP and QRT elections are similar to the problem that existed with the allocation of GST exemption prior to EGTRRA. There, the time for making an allocation of GST exemption was fixed by statute, and numerous taxpayers were being penalized for the failures of their tax advisers and tax return preparers to properly make the allocation. EGTRRA added section 2642(g)(1)(B) of the Code, which states "[f]or purposes of determining whether to grant relief under this paragraph, the time for making the allocation (or election) shall be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute." That language opened up the possibility of section 9100 relief for failed allocations of GST exemption. Given that statutory authority, the IRS has granted 9100 relief in hundreds of cases.

We urge the enactment of legislative provisions stating that the due dates for the inter vivos QTIP election and for the QRT election to be part of the estate are treated as if not prescribed by statute. These proposals would make the same sort of statutory change in section 2523(f)(4) and section 645(c) as was done by EGTRRA in section 2642(g)(1)(B), so that taxpayers would not be penalized for the errors of their tax advisers and tax return preparers in failing to make a QTIP election on the Federal gift tax

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return or a QRT election to be part of an estate on the estate's first Federal income tax return. The provisions would apply to requests for relief pending on or filed after the date of enactment with respect to elections due before, on, or after such date. These proposed prospective effective dates are similar to the prospective effective date provision applicable to the GST exemption relief in EGTRRA.

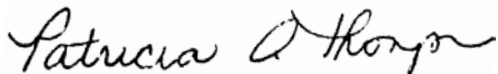
These comments supplement our prior comments, submitted most recently on [November 16, 2010](#), [September 21, 2010](#), and [January 13, 2010](#).

* * * * *

We urge you to act quickly to address transfer taxes, permanently extend the GST technical modifications, and include a technical modification to allow administrative relief for certain late QTIP and QRT elections. We hope you will consider our suggestions. We look forward to working with you to achieve simplicity, effectiveness, and efficiency as Congress considers legislation regarding the estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax system.

If you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance, please contact F. Gordon Spoor, Chair, AICPA Trust, Estate, and Gift Tax Technical Resource Panel, at fgs@spoorcpa.com or (727) 343-7166; Frances Schafer, Chair, AICPA Elections Task Force, at fran.schafer@gt.com, or 202 521-1511; Roby Sawyers, Chair, AICPA Transfer Tax Reform Task Force, at roby_sawyers@ncsu.edu, or (919) 515-4443; or Eileen Sherr, AICPA Senior Technical Manager, at esherr@aicpa.org, or (202) 434-9256.

Sincerely,



Patricia A. Thompson, CPA
Chair, AICPA Tax Executive Committee



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRUST AND ESTATE COUNSEL

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November 2, 2011

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Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman
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219 Dirksen Senate Office Building
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Re: Proposed Transfer Tax Changes

Dear Congressmen and Senators:


On behalf of The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (“ACTEC”), please find an attached Report setting forth eight recommendations to improve implementation of existing estate, gift and generation-skipping tax laws. We believe the changes recommended in this Report would more accurately and efficiently implement what we understand to be Congressional objectives than do the provisions of current law.

ACTEC is a non-profit professional association of over 2,600 lawyers elected to membership by their peers on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the fields of trusts and estates. Fellows of the College have made substantial contributions to trusts and estates through lecturing, writing, teaching and bar activities. ACTEC does not take positions on matters of tax policy or political objectives. From time to time, based on the extensive experience that ACTEC members have with estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes, we comment on existing tax laws and offer recommendations to improve the implementation of existing tax laws.

Should you have any question concerning this letter and the attachments, please contact me or either of the “contact individuals” listed below.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments and recommendations.

Respectfully yours,



Mary F. Radford
President

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cc: Jon Traub, Republican Staff Director, House Ways and Means Committee
Janice Mays, Democratic Staff Director, Chief Counsel and Chief Tax Counsel,
House Ways and Means Committee
Lily Batchelder, Chief Democratic Tax Counsel, Senate Finance Committee
Christopher Campbell, Republican Staff Director, Senate Finance Committee
Russell Sullivan, Democratic Staff Director for the Senate Committee on Finance
Thomas A. Barthold, Chief of Staff, Joint Committee on Taxation
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The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel

Eight Recommendations to Improve Implementation of Existing Tax Laws

I. INTRODUCTION

The American College of Trust and Estate Counsel (“ACTEC”) is a non-profit professional association of over 2,600 lawyers selected on the basis of professional reputation and ability in the field of trusts and estates. ACTEC does not take positions on matters of tax policy or political objectives. From time to time, based on the extensive experience that ACTEC members have with estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes, we offer recommendations to improve existing tax laws to more clearly, simply, and fairly implement the policies those laws are intended to serve. This report describes eight such proposed changes in the following four broad subject areas.

A. Marital Deduction Recommendations.

1. Automatic Lifetime QTIP Election

A proposal to make the QTIP election automatic for inter-vivos transfers of property interests meeting QTIP requirements, with an election out for those taxpayers not desiring a marital deduction.

2. Granting the IRS Authority to Extend the Period for Making the Gift Tax QTIP Election

A proposal to extend relief to taxpayers who fail to timely make a gift tax QTIP election comparable to the relief already provided to executors who fail to make a timely QTIP election on the estate tax return.

3. Allowing a Marital Deduction for Post-Mortem Reformations of Marital Property Interests

A proposal to permit post-mortem reformations of marital interests to qualify for the marital deduction in order to grant U.S. citizen surviving spouses the same relief currently provided to non-citizen spouses.

B. Portability

1. Aggregation of Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion Amounts

A proposal to permit aggregation of deceased spousal unused exclusion amount.

2. Privity

Requests for clarity as to privity.

3. Requirement to File an Estate Tax Return

A proposal to permit the availability of portability to be demonstrated by an attachment to the decedent's final Form 1040, not only by the filing of an estate tax return.

C. Claw Back Issue

A request that Congress clarify whether a reduction in the basic exclusion amount could result in additional estate tax if the taxpayer had previously made taxable gifts.

D. Election Out of Taxable Terminations

A proposal to permit an executor of a deceased beneficiary's estate to elect out of taxable termination treatment by including the value of the trust assets in the beneficiary's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

II. PROPOSED CHANGES

A. Marital Deduction Recommendations

1. Automatic Lifetime QTIP Election

ACTEC recommends that the Internal Revenue Code ("the Code")¹ be amended to provide that the Qualified Terminable Interest Property ("QTIP") election will be deemed to have been elected by a taxpayer for any lifetime transfer to a QTIP trust or any other transfer of qualified terminable interest property except to the extent the taxpayer timely elects out of the deemed election.

Code Sec. 2523(f) allows a gift tax marital deduction for transfers of otherwise qualified terminable interest property, but only to the extent the donor spouse so elects on a gift tax return.

Code Sec. 2523(f)(4)(A) provides that the gift tax QTIP election must be made "on or before the date prescribed by section 6075(b) for filing a gift tax return with respect to the transfer (determined without regard to section 6019(2)) and shall be made in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe." Treas. Reg. Sec. 25.2523(f)-1(b)(4) also provides that the election must be made on a timely filed gift tax return, including extensions authorized under the Sec. 6075(b)(2) six-month automatic extension to file rule. In addition, the regulations further provide that if the donor died during the calendar year of the transfer, an election must be filed no later than the time for filing the donor's estate tax return, including extensions.

The current gift tax election requirement is similar to the rule that applied to allocations for GST tax purposes before 2001; that is, unless a taxpayer timely filed a gift tax return allocating GST exemption

¹All section references are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, unless otherwise stated.

to a generation-skipping trust, the allocation would not be considered made. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 changed that rule so that GST exemption is automatically allocated to such a trust unless the taxpayer elects out of such automatic allocation on a timely filed gift tax return. *See* Code Sec. 2632(c). The change was made because it was believed that most taxpayers who created long-term generation-skipping trusts would want GST exemption so allocated.

We believe that a similar rule should be adopted for lifetime transfers of qualified terminable interest property. It is our belief that most married persons who create interests described in Sec. 2523(f) intend them to qualify for the marital deduction. A similar automatic QTIP election already applies for transfers of joint and survivor annuities to a spouse. *See* Sec. 2523(f)(6).

Under this proposal, unless the taxpayer timely files a gift tax return and elects out of QTIP treatment, any transfer of an interest described in Sec. 2523(f) automatically will qualify for the marital deduction under that section.

We propose that Code Sec. 2523(f)(4) be amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and adding new subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) ELECTION DEEMED MADE.—The donor spouse shall be irrevocably treated as having made an election to which this subsection applies except to the extent the donor spouse expressly provides otherwise on a timely filed gift tax return for the calendar year in which the transfer was made or deemed to have been made or on such later date or dates as may be prescribed by the Secretary.”

2. Granting the IRS Authority to Extend the Period for Making the Gift Tax QTIP Election

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to grant the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) authority to extend the period for making Qualified Terminable Interest Property (“QTIP”) elections for inter-vivos transfers.

Since its enactment, taxpayers have consistently had a difficult time properly making the QTIP election on gift tax returns. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has routinely granted relief pursuant to Treas. Reg. Sec. 301.9100-2 if the relief was sought within six months of a timely filed return. In Private Letter Rulings (“PLR”) 200314012 and 9641023, the IRS ruled that it may not grant a request for an extension beyond the six-month period allowed automatically by Treas. Reg. Sec. 301.9100-2 because the time for filing a gift tax QTIP election is expressly prescribed by Sec. 2523(f)(4), and the IRS’s authority to grant discretionary extensions applies only to requests for extensions of time fixed by regulations or other published guidance. In PLR 201025021, the IRS appeared to reverse its position and grant relief for a taxpayer who had failed to timely make a QTIP election on a gift tax return and failed to seek relief within the six month timeframe. In PLR 201109012, the Treasury revoked PLR 201025021, noting that it lacked authority to grant the relief provided in the ruling. ACTEC believes the Code should be amended to specifically grant the IRS authority to grant relief beyond the six month time period.

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ACTEC believes it is a matter of good policy for the Government to be able to grant relief for late gift tax QTIP elections because this relief is already available for similar errors made on the Federal estate tax and GST tax returns. The relief, known as “9100 relief,” requires the taxpayer to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that the grant of relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government. Such relief for failures to make a QTIP election for a QTIP trust on the Federal estate tax return has been available for over twenty years. Relief for failures to make the reverse QTIP election of Sec. 2652(a)(3) for purposes of the GST tax has also been available.

Congress and the IRS have been reasonable in providing relief for errors in making elections in the transfer tax area because the number of elections has increased dramatically and the Code provisions are complex. Often, taxpayers rely on accountants and other advisors who are experienced and competent with respect to income tax matters, but prepare estate and gift tax returns only on an occasional basis. Lack of familiarity with the requirements for a QTIP election has led to numerous errors on gift tax returns. The lack of relief similar to that provided in the estate and GST tax areas has left taxpayers pursuing claims against their advisors. This remedy is unsatisfactory because damages are difficult to measure, many taxpayers are unwilling to pursue a claim against a long-time family advisor, and the statute of limitations may prevent such a claim if the error is not discovered quickly. Allowing 9100 relief for failed QTIP elections on the gift tax return would provide a much more efficient solution and discourage needless litigation. Moreover, allowing such relief would be consistent with the underlying goal of 9100 relief: to put taxpayers in the same position – not a better position – than they would have been in had they made their elections in a timely fashion.

The Government’s interests would not be prejudiced by allowing such relief. Allowing the QTIP election merely defers the imposition of the Federal gift tax until a disposition under Sec. 2519 or substitutes the imposition of the Federal estate tax at the time of the donee spouse’s death by providing for the inclusion of the value of the QTIP assets in the donee’s spouse’s gross estate under Sec. 2044. Section 2044 requires inclusion in the donee spouse’s gross estate of the value of any property held at the time of death for which a deduction was allowed under Sec. 2523(f) or Sec. 2056(b)(7). If the taxpayer applies for and is granted relief under Reg. Sec. 301.9100-3 to make a late retroactive gift tax QTIP election, a deduction would have been allowed by reason of Sec. 2523(f) and inclusion under Sec. 2044 would be required.

ACTEC proposes that Code Sec. 2523(f)(4) be amended to make it consistent with Code Sec. 2056(b)(7)(B)(v), which provides for the making of a QTIP election on an estate tax return. The amendment would eliminate the current language in Code Sec. 2523(f)(4)(A) that contains the statutory time restrictions for making the election. The time restriction would then become regulatory under Treas. Reg. Sec. 25.2523(f)-1(b)(4), and the IRS would then have the ability to grant 9100 relief in the gift tax area just as in the estate and GST tax areas. Under this proposal, Code Sec. 2523(f)(4)(A) would be amended to read as follows:

“(A) TIME AND MANNER.—An election under this subsection with respect to any property shall be made on the return of tax imposed by section 2501.”

As an alternative to the proposed change to Code Sec. 2523(f)(4), Code Sec. 2523(f) could be amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph (7), patterned after Code Sec. 2642(g):

“(7) RELIEF FROM LATE ELECTIONS.—The Secretary shall by regulation prescribe such circumstances and procedures under which extensions of time will be granted to make an election in paragraph (4) of this subsection. Such regulations shall include procedures for requesting comparable relief with respect to transfers made before the date of the enactment of this paragraph.”

If Congress were to adopt the Automatic Lifetime QTIP election set forth in Part II.A.1 of this report, the relief sought in this section would apply to those taxpayers who filed returns before the effective date of the automatic election but failed to make the QTIP election. The relief sought in this section would also permit taxpayers who inadvertently elected out of the automatic QTIP election to elect into QTIP treatment, assuming the taxpayer can satisfy the conditions for relief.

3. Allowing a Marital Deduction for Post-Mortem Reformations of Marital Property Interests²

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to permit post-mortem reformations of marital property interests to qualify for the marital deduction.

ACTEC believes there are certain trusts and other property interests that are intended to, but do not, qualify for the Federal estate (or gift) tax marital deduction. ACTEC believes it should be possible to qualify these interests for the appropriate marital deduction after a reformation.

Currently, Code Sec. 2055(e)(3) authorizes a charitable deduction for certain trusts that are reformed in compliance with the statutory requirements. The ability to reform a trust for which a charitable deduction is otherwise not available into a trust for which a charitable deduction is allowed often eliminates adverse consequences for taxpayers. The Treasury is in the same position it would have been in if the trust had been drafted at the outset in a manner to qualify for the intended deduction. Therefore, it appears that the Treasury is not adversely impacted by the allowance of a charitable deduction after a reformation. The marital deduction does not appear to be different for purposes of such considerations.

Currently, Code Sec. 2056(d)(5), allows for reforming property interests to qualify for the marital deduction as a qualified domestic trust and obtain the marital deduction when the surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen. Therefore, the Federal tax law already includes the ability to obtain a marital deduction by means of a reformation for assets passing to a non-citizen spouse. There does not appear to be any policy reason to treat transfers to non-citizens more favorably than transfers to citizens. The proposed change would place surviving spouses who are U.S. citizens on equal footing with those who are not

²This proposal was previously submitted by ACTEC to members of Congress on September 22, 2010.

U.S. citizens.

The ability to obtain a marital deduction for property interests that have been reformed in order to meet the requirements of the marital deduction will benefit taxpayers. Surviving spouses can be expected to have access to an increased level of property interests as a result of reformations. A reformation will typically remove, or reduce, interests in property held by persons other than a surviving spouse in order to qualify for the marital deduction. The surviving spouse's increased rights in the property should increase benefits to the surviving spouse. This result is consistent with the now long established tax policy dating back to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 of an unlimited marital deduction³

The ability to reform interests to qualify for the marital deduction will also have a positive impact on the Federal government because fewer Federal resources will be required to address issues of qualification. The burden on the Federal courts and on the U.S. Treasury Department will be reduced as a result of allowing reformed property interests to qualify for the marital deduction. The administration of the technical rules relating to qualification for the marital deduction and the interpretation of those complicated rules consume significant Federal resources. This burden could be eliminated if property interests could be reformed to qualify for the marital deduction.⁴

The proposed new Code Sec. 2056(e) consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph sets forth a general rule. The second paragraph describes interests that may be reformed. A special statute of limitations is included in the third paragraph. The final paragraph broadly defines reformation for purposes of this statute.

In order to allow for reformation after the decedent's death, the general rule set forth in paragraph (1) allows a trust to be tested for qualification under Sec. 2056(b) at a date subsequent to the date of death. This date is the later of (A) the date when the estate tax return is filed or (B) if a judicial proceeding has been timely commenced, the date provided for in the proceeding. A judicial proceeding is timely commenced for this purpose if commenced on or before the due date (determined with regard to extensions) for filing the estate tax return.

An interest that may be reformed, as described in paragraph (2), is broadly defined to be any interest that a surviving spouse has in property. Therefore, as long as the surviving spouse has some interest in property, that interest can be altered in a way that will qualify for the marital deduction.

Paragraph (3) provides for a statute of limitations of one year after the Government has been notified of

³ See Joint Committee on Taxation, "General Explanation of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (H.R. 4242, 97th Congress: Public Law 97-34)," at 233: "Although the Congress recognized that this additional tax [the 'widow's tax' caused by the limited marital deduction under the law prior to the enactment of ERTA] could be minimized through proper estate planning, it believed that an individual generally should be free to pass his or her entire estate to a surviving spouse without the imposition of any estate tax."

⁴ The reformation proceedings will occur in state courts.

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a reformation in a judicial proceeding. This statute of limitations is appropriate in the event that a judicial proceeding in which a reformation is sought lasts longer than the statute of limitations otherwise applicable to the Government.

The fourth paragraph defines the term “reformation” to mean essentially any type of change to a governing instrument. The change may be a reformation, an amendment, a change or any other modification made by a court having jurisdiction to do so.

The interests that may be reformed are not limited to interests created by trust instruments. For instance, a surviving spouse’s interest in property created by a will or a deed could be reformed to qualify for the marital deduction.

A new subsection (j) would be added to Code Sec. 2523. This subsection would include three paragraphs, the first of which incorporates the new Sec. 2056(e), the second of which extends the statute of limitations, and the last of which broadly defines actions that are to be treated as reformations.

A second gift tax provision is also proposed. This provision, a new subsection (h) to Code Sec. 2503, would prevent a taxable gift from occurring when an interest in property is terminated by a reformation in Sections 2056(e) or 2523(j).

In these examples, the property interest described has been created by the estate plan of the deceased spouse to be effective as of the death of the deceased spouse.

1. Discretionary Income. “The trustee may pay to my surviving spouse so much or all of the income and principal from this trust as the trustee deems necessary from time to time for her health and maintenance in reasonable comfort, considering her income from all sources known to the trustee.” Because trust income is discretionary rather than mandatory, this trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.
2. Children as Current Beneficiaries. “The trustee may pay to my surviving spouse and to my children, in equal or unequal shares, so much or all of the income and principal from this trust as the trustee deems necessary from time to time for the health and maintenance in reasonable comfort of each of them, considering their income from all sources known to the trustee.” Because distributions may be made to the grantor’s children during the surviving spouse’s lifetime, this trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.
3. Remarriage. “The trustee shall pay to my surviving spouse the income from the trust in installments as my surviving spouse may prefer, but not less frequently than annually. The trustee also may pay to my surviving spouse any amount of principal of the trust as the trustee deems necessary from time to time for my surviving spouse’s health and maintenance in reasonable comfort, considering my surviving spouse’s income from all sources known to the trustee.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, (i) underproductive property shall not be held as an asset of this trust for more than a reasonable time during my surviving spouse's life without my surviving spouse's written consent and (ii) in the event my surviving spouse remarries or cohabits with a person of the opposite gender, then these interests shall terminate and this trust shall be administered as if my surviving spouse then died." Because distribution of net income to the surviving spouse is conditional, the trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.

4. Power to Appoint During Lifetime. "My surviving spouse may appoint upon his death principal from the trust to one or more of my descendants, with the powers and in the manner and proportions as my surviving spouse may specify by his will or revocable trust making specific reference to this power of appointment. In addition, my surviving spouse may appoint during his lifetime principal from the trust to one or more of my descendants, with the powers and in the manner and proportions as my surviving spouse may specify by an instrument delivered to the trustee making specific reference to this power of appointment." Because the spouse may terminate his income interest by exercise of the granted power of appointment, the trust does not qualify for the marital deduction.

In each of these examples, the interest should be reformable to qualify for the marital deduction.

The ability to change a property interest into a form that qualifies for the estate (or gift) tax marital deduction would be beneficial to taxpayers. The flexibility created by these proposed statutory changes would facilitate post-mortem planning with more certainty and at less expense to taxpayers. A reformation may be remedial in nature or may address changed circumstances not anticipated by the decedent. The policies underlying the unlimited marital deduction and the treatment of non-citizen spouses support the enactment of these changes.

The following statutory proposals are recommended:

A. Sec. 2056(e): "(e) CERTAIN REFORMATIONS PERMITTED. —

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any property with respect to which a deduction would be allowable under subsection (a) but for subsection (b), the determination of whether an interest in property of the decedent's spouse qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a) shall be made—

(A) as of the date on which the return of the tax imposed by this chapter is made,
or

(B) if a judicial proceeding is commenced on or before the due date (determined with regard to extensions) for filing such return to change such an interest into one that qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a), as of the time when the

changes pursuant to such proceeding are made.

(2) INTERESTS THAT MAY BE REFORMED.—Any property in which the decedent’s surviving spouse has an interest may be reformed pursuant to a judicial proceeding described in paragraph (1).

(3) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If a judicial proceeding described in paragraph (1)(B) is commenced with respect to any interest, the period for assessing any deficiency of tax attributable to any failure of such interest to be reformed so that it qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a) shall not expire before the date 1 year after the date on which the Secretary is notified that the interest has been changed pursuant to such judicial proceeding or that such proceeding has been terminated.

(4) FORMS OF REFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, “reformed” shall mean the result of a reformation, amendment, change or other modification to a governing instrument made by a court having jurisdiction to do so.”

B. Sec. 2523(j): “(j) CERTAIN REFORMATIONS PERMITTED—

(1) IN GENERAL. A deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) with respect to any qualified reformation. For purposes of this subsection, a qualified reformation is one that complies with rules similar to the rules of section 2056(e).

(2) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If a judicial proceeding with respect to a reformation described in paragraph (1) is commenced with respect to any interest, the period for assessing any deficiency of tax attributable to any failure of such interest to be reformed so that it qualifies for the deduction under subsection (a) shall not expire before the date 1 year after the date on which the Secretary is notified that the interest has been changed pursuant to such judicial proceeding or that such proceeding has been terminated.

(3) FORMS OF REFORMATION.—For purposes of this section, “reformation” shall mean a reformation, amendment, change or other modification to a governing instrument made by a court having jurisdiction to do so.”

C. Sec. 2503(h): “(h) ELIMINATION OF INTEREST IN MARITAL DEDUCTION PROPERTY—The termination of any interest in property of an individual by reason of a reformation pursuant to section 2056(e) or section 2523(j) shall not be treated as a transfer of property by gift for purposes of this chapter.”

B. Portability

1. Aggregation of Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion Amounts

Code Sec. 2010(c)(4)(B)(i), added by Sec. 303 of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312), provides that portability may occur only with respect to the “last” deceased spouse of such surviving spouse. The insertion of the word “last” did not appear in previous tax proposals, such as the “Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006” (H.R. 5970) and the “Taxpayer Certainty and Relief Act of 2009” (S. 722). Under prior tax proposals, the surviving spouse was permitted to aggregate unused exclusion amounts of several deceased spouses. For example, assume H1 dies when the basic exclusion amount is \$5,000,000 leaving a will that devises \$1,000,000 to his son and the balance of his estate to his surviving spouse, W. Assume H1’s estate timely files an estate tax return and elects portability. H1’s unused exclusion amount of \$4,000,000 transfers to W. Now assume W marries H2. Assume H2 dies when the basic exclusion amount is \$5,000,000 leaving a will that devises \$4,000,000 to his son and the balance of his estate to W. Assume H2’s estate timely files an estate tax return and elects portability. H2’s unused exclusion amount of \$1,000,000 transfers to W. Now assume W dies when the basic exclusion amount is \$5,000,000. Under H.R. 5970 and S 722, W’s estate would have been permitted an aggregate deceased spousal unused exclusion amount of \$5,000,000 (\$4,000,000 from H1 and \$1,000,000 from H2). The aggregate deceased spousal unused exclusion amount was capped at the amount of the basic exclusion amount at W’s death (i.e., \$5,000,000 in this example). This cap would deter abuses such as multiple marriages to ill individuals to gain their unused exclusion amount. In this example, the total of applicable exclusion amounts used is no greater than \$15 million (\$1 million by H1 plus \$4 million by H2 plus up to \$10 million available to W). That is exactly three times the applicable exclusion amount that could have been used by each of the three individuals, thus suggesting that the policy of preserving but not inflating those applicable exclusion amounts is served.⁵

ACTEC believes that the cap set forth in H.R. 5970 and S. 722 adequately addressed the policy goal of discouraging abuses such as sham marriages. ACTEC believes the current approach will to a certain extent discourage sham marriages, but it is overbroad. As written, it could discourage legitimate marriages of individuals with smaller unused exclusion amounts and therefore defeats the purpose of other legislation that encourages marriages by granting married individuals tax advantages not available to single individuals.

Returning to the previous example in which W survives both H1 and H2, under TRA 2010, H1’s unused exclusion is lost when W has a later dying spouse. The law looks only to the “last” deceased spouse’s unused exclusion amount. Only H2’s unused exclusion amount transfers to W. If H2’s executor does not file a timely estate tax return, none of H2’s unused exclusion amount transfers to W. W loses H1’s

⁵ We realize that the math would not work out exactly in every case. For example, if H2’s devise to his son were only \$1 million, then only \$12 million of applicable exclusion amounts would be available (\$1 million by H1 plus \$1 million by H2 plus \$10 million for W). But \$5 million per decedent would still be the cap.

unused exclusion amount even though she does not gain H2's unused exclusion amount.⁶ To avoid this onerous result, W may be forced to take actions she otherwise would not consider, such as making taxable gifts prior to marrying H2⁷ or – even more questionably from a public policy perspective – avoiding marrying H2 or divorcing H2 if he becomes seriously ill.

Therefore, ACTEC recommends that, if possible, the Code be amended to take the approach of H.R. 5970 and S. 722 permitting aggregation of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount subject to the cap of the basic exclusion amount at the deceased spouse's death. ACTEC realizes that there might be policy objections to this proposal, based, for example, on congressional intent to simplify portability by limiting to one previous estate the examination the Service must undertake to verify the amount of the portable unused exclusion amount under Code Sec. 2010(c)(5)(B). If so, then ACTEC recommends that consideration be given to permitting the estate of the surviving spouse to use the unused exclusion amount of *any* predeceased spouse, not just the *last* deceased spouse, subject to the cap. This approach would provide no more incentive to enter into a sham marriage than exists under the current statute but would eliminate an undesirable marriage penalty.

2. Privity

The Joint Committee on Taxation Staff's December 10, 2010 report titled "Technical Explanations of the Revenue Provisions Contained in the 'Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010' Scheduled for Consideration by the United States Senate" (hereinafter "the 2010 JCT Report") contains the following example:

“Example 3 – Assume the same facts as in Examples 1 and 2, except that Wife predeceases Husband 2 [In summary, H1 and W marry. H1 dies survived by W. W marries H2. W then dies survived by H2]. Following Husband 1's death, Wife's applicable exclusion amount is \$7 million (her \$5 million basic exclusion amount plus \$2 million deceased spousal unused exclusion amount from Husband 1). Wife made no taxable transfers and has a taxable estate of \$3 million. An election is made on Wife's estate tax return to permit Husband 2 to use Wife's deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, which is \$4 million (Wife's \$7 million applicable exclusion amount less her \$3 million taxable estate). Under the provision, Husband 2's applicable exclusion amount is increased by \$4 million, i.e., the amount of deceased spousal unused exclusion amount of Wife.”

⁶ The 2010 JCT Report, discussed in Paragraph 3 below, clarifies that only the *last* deceased spouse's unused exclusion amount applies, regardless of whether the last deceased spouse's executor files an estate tax return or makes the portability election.

⁷ Without regard to the disposition of this recommendation, it is likely that ordering rules and other coordination between a surviving spouse's lifetime and testamentary uses of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount will be needed.

The Joint Committee on Taxation on March 23, 2011 issued an ERRATA adding a footnote stating that “[a] technical correction may be necessary to replace the reference to the *basic* exclusion amount of the last deceased spouse of the surviving spouse with a reference to the *applicable* exclusion amount of such last deceased spouse, so that the statute reflects intent.”

There may be policy reasons supporting either the result in Example 3 or the result reached under the actual statute. ACTEC supports clarity, however, and encourages reconciliation of Example 3 and the current statute.

3. Requirement to File an Estate Tax Return

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to delete the requirement that the deceased spouse’s estate file an *estate* tax return in order to make the portability election.

Currently, the estate tax return is the best method to verify the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount. Because the estate tax return must be filed within nine months (fifteen months if extended) of a decedent’s death, the deceased spouse’s records are available (or at least are more likely to be available than at a later time) to determine if the deceased spouse has made taxable gifts, reported or unreported, and to determine the value of the property included in his or her federal gross estate that passes in a non-deductible manner. From the first two pages of a timely filed and properly prepared estate tax return, the amount of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount can be determined. Indeed, the instructions for the 2011 estate tax return provide that “[t]he executor is considered to have elected to allow the surviving spouse to use the decedent’s unused exclusion amount by filing a timely and complete Form 706,” unless the executor manifests an intention not to make the election in a statement attached to the return or written across the top of the return. This is confirmed by Notice 2011-82, 2011-42 I.R.B. 516. ACTEC considers that presumption of an election in the absence of a contrary expression of intent to be a welcome simplification.

The more time that passes between the deceased spouse’s death and the determination of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, however, the greater the likelihood that the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount will be improperly determined. Over time, pertinent documents that would assist in properly determining the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount may be destroyed. Once the documents evidencing gifts and non-deductible transfers are destroyed, the surviving spouse’s estate might have no evidence that any of the deceased spouse’s basic exclusion amount was used.

Code Sec. 2010(c)(5) requires the timely filing of an estate tax return by the deceased spouse’s executor. Unfortunately, this requirement will cause many taxpayers to lose the benefits of portability. Under current law, only about 8,200 deceased spouse’s estates would have been required to file an estate tax return in 2009.⁸ The portability filing requirement could force approximately a million estates a year to

⁸In 2009, only 8,238 estates exceeded \$5,000,000, the current basic exclusion amount. Data obtained from www.irs.gov/taxstats/indtaxstats/article.

file an estate tax return in order to take advantage of portability, even though only 8,200 may meet the filing threshold.⁹ Many married individuals, especially those well below the filing threshold, will be unaware of the need to file what turns out to be an informational return. Imposing the administrative cost and burden of an informational estate tax return upon a million estates a year appears to partly defeat the purpose of simplification that portability is intended to serve.

Concerns about inaccuracies are not unwarranted. Within a reasonable period of time after the deceased spouse's death, the IRS needs to be provided information on the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount. In a report presented to the Senate Finance Committee on April 3, 2008,¹⁰ ACTEC proposed that adequate information be set forth on the deceased spouse's final income tax return in order to provide the IRS with the information necessary to determine the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount.¹¹ The instructions to the Form 1040 could be amended to address the information that would be needed for that purpose. Since a final income tax return is required for many taxpayers, it is more likely that individuals filing a final income tax return for the deceased spouse will become aware of the need to include the necessary estate tax information on the final Form 1040, provided the Form 1040 instructions highlight the change in the law. An additional schedule to the final Form 1040 can be prepared and attached by the tax preparer to the final Form 1040. Indeed, the final Form 1040 will often (though not necessarily always) be a joint return signed by the surviving spouse, along with the executor if there is one.

ACTEC understands the need for timely tax information to avoid inaccuracies, but still believes the best approach to obtaining that information without unduly burdening a majority of taxpayers would be to permit a simple attachment of a schedule to the final Form 1040 as an alternative to the preparation of an estate tax return that most taxpayers are not required to file and many taxpayers will likely not file. This proposal contemplates that portability could also be documented by the filing of an estate tax return for the deceased spouse. Indeed, that would be the primary method for demonstrating the availability of portability in the small minority of cases in which an estate tax return is required. Whether portability is demonstrated by an estate tax return or the final income tax return, however, ACTEC supports the

⁹The U.S. Center for Disease Control reports 921,539 married individuals died in the United States in 2006 (most recent data available). Assuming a similar number of deaths of married individuals in 2011 and each year thereafter, nearly a million estates a year would need to file estate tax returns to elect portability even though less than 8,200 exceed the filing threshold of \$5,000,000. Data obtained from www.cdc.gov and www.taxpolicy.com.

¹⁰The Senate Finance Committee held a hearing on federal estate tax reform on April 3, 2008. Shirley L. Kovar, then Chair of ACTEC's Transfer Tax Study Committee, testified before the Senate Finance Committee and presented a Report on Portability prepared by a sub-committee of the Transfer Tax Study Committee chaired by Trent S. Kiziah (now chair of the Transfer Tax Study Committee). Mr. Kiziah, along with Ronald D. Aucutt and Dennis I. Belcher (the latter also testified at the Hearing), attended the hearing and joined Ms. Kovar at a break-out session with staff members following the hearing.

¹¹Of course, even this proposal would not cover all married individuals, because some individuals fall below the income tax filing threshold.

approach embraced by the instructions for the 2011 estate tax return and Notice 2011-82 that if sufficient information is provided to permit the calculation of the deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, the portability election should be presumed unless the executor manifests a contrary intent.

C. Claw Back Issue

There has been substantial discussion in the professional community concerning the tax issues that may arise if the estate tax exemption is decreased in the future. There is concern that an estate tax may arise upon an individual's death if the exemption is decreased from its current level and that person has made substantial lifetime taxable gifts. ACTEC believes that taxpayers should be able to make lifetime gifts with certainty as to the tax ramifications of those gifts. Under current law, taxpayers cannot be certain of the tax impact of significant lifetime gifts.

Arguably, the inclusion of taxable ("claw back") gifts in the computation base of the estate tax should affect only the tax *rate* on the decedent's taxable estate at death.¹² If a taxpayer dies without any assets because the taxpayer has gifted all of his or her assets during life, no estate tax should be due. It is not clear that result would occur if the estate tax exemption is decreased in the future.

On the other hand, ACTEC believes that similarly situated taxpayers should generally pay the same amount of tax. For example, it could be argued that the taxpayer who makes no taxable gifts during lifetime and dies with \$6,000,000 should pay the same amount of estate tax as the taxpayer who makes a \$5,000,000 gift before death and dies with only \$1,000,000. However, it could also be argued that it is appropriate to tax the taxpayers differently if the estate tax exclusion amount is decreased between the time of the gift and death. Thus, the taxpayer who takes advantage of the gift tax exclusion by making taxable gifts before the estate tax exclusion amount is decreased can be treated differently than the taxpayer who does not make a taxable gift without a cry of unfairness. Tax rates and exclusions change from year to year in the income tax arena with substantial frequency, although typically not with consequences in future years from the use of a benefit conferred by statute for previous years.

ACTEC does not take positions on tax policies, and resolving the claw back issue may require Congress to weigh different tax policies. ACTEC, however, recommends that Congress address the issue, in order to provide certainty.

D. Election Out of Taxable Terminations

ACTEC recommends that the Code be amended to permit an executor to elect out of a taxable termination occurring by reason of the death of an individual by electing to include the value of property that would be subject to the generation-skipping transfer ("GST") tax in the decedent's gross estate for

¹² See H.R. REP. NO. 94-1380, 94TH CONG., 2D SESS. 13 (1976), explaining how the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455) avoided claw back for gift tax purposes with respect to pre-1977 taxable gifts.

federal estate tax purposes. If the requirements for the election are satisfied, the elected property would be subject to federal estate tax and the transfer of the property would not be subject to GST tax.

Congress intended for the GST tax to complement the gift and estate tax provisions of the Code by imposing the GST tax on transfers that are subject to gift or estate tax with respect to the transferor but which avoid imposition of those same taxes at the level of a lower generation.¹³ Thus, Sec. 2652(a)(1) defines the transferor to mean the decedent for a transfer subject to estate tax, or the donor for a transfer subject to gift tax. Under Sec. 2612, a transfer is not a taxable termination, a taxable distribution, or a direct skip unless the transfer is to a skip person (or, in the case of a taxable termination, there are no more non-skip persons having an interest in the property), and by definition in Sec. 2613 a person assigned to the next generation level below the decedent or the donor is not a skip person. Prior to the passage of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Sec. 2611(b)(1) expressly stated that any transfer from a trust (other than a direct skip) would not be considered a generation-skipping transfer to the extent that the transfer was subject to gift or estate tax with respect to a person in the first generation below the grantor of the trust. This rule was deleted as unnecessary because the same result is achieved by determining the identity of the transferor after applying the estate and gift taxes – (i.e., the transferor move-down rule would apply, such that the original transferor would be treated as having moved down a generation level).

In the context of taxable terminations, taxpayers often try to avoid the GST tax because the effective cost of the gift or estate tax, which are subject to a different exemption regime, will be lower than the GST tax. Sometimes the opposite is true, such as in a state with its own estate tax on top of the federal estate tax.

To avoid subjecting assets to the GST tax arising from a taxable termination, various planning techniques have been used to expose the assets to estate taxes with respect to the estates of non-skip persons. More simple provisions allow trustees to make outright distributions to beneficiaries who are non-skip persons, or give a third party a special power to appoint trust assets to such beneficiaries, in order to increase the gift or estate tax base of such beneficiaries. More complicated provisions may involve granting a general (or in the case of the so-called “Delaware tax trap,” limited) power of appointment that will cause the value of the trust assets to be included in such beneficiaries’ gross estates.

The sophisticated estate planning advice that is required for use of these techniques disadvantages taxpayers with smaller estates who do not obtain such advice and rewards taxpayers who obtain such advice, without achieving any known policy objective of the transfer tax system. The statutory provisions have created incentives for estate planners to engage in complicated estate planning because they could be subject to claims of violation of professional duties in failing to take advantage of clear statutory provisions that reduce transfer tax liability. This unnecessary planning serves only to increase taxpayers’ compliance costs without any significant increase in tax revenues.

¹³ General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Staff of Joint Committee on Taxation, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. At 565 (1976).

Simplification could be accomplished with minimal loss of federal tax revenues if the executor of a non-skip person's estate were allowed to make an election to include in the decedent's gross estate the value of property that otherwise would be subject to GST tax. The possibility of making such a post-mortem election would eliminate the necessity of drafting complicated will and trust provisions designed to draw the value of property into the decedent's gross estate.

An election out of a taxable termination would (1) avoid complicated drafting to avoid the GST tax; (2) avoid complex trust administration to implement the complicated drafting; and (3) place the transfer tax choice in the hands of the proper party (the decedent's executor) at the proper time (when the decedent dies).

ACTEC proposes that the Code be amended by enacting a new code Section 2033A to read as follows:

“Sec. 2033A. PROPERTY INCLUDIBLE BY ELECTION.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—The value of the gross estate of the decedent shall include the value of qualified property to the extent elected by the executor pursuant to this section, if the value of such property is not includible in the gross estate under any other section of this chapter.

(b) QUALIFIED PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section, “qualified property” means property that would be the subject of a taxable termination resulting from the death of the decedent, if the executor did not elect to include the value of such property in the gross estate of the decedent pursuant to this section.

(c) PROPERTY INCLUDES INTEREST THEREIN.—The term “property” includes an interest in property.

(d) SPECIFIC PORTION TREATED AS SEPARATE PROPERTY.—A specific portion of property shall be treated as separate property.

(e) TIME AND MANNER OF ELECTION.—

(1) The executor shall make the election for qualified property under this section at any time on or before the date prescribed for filing the estate tax return for the decedent's estate (determined with regard to extensions), regardless of whether such a return is required to be filed. An election under this section includes a partial election.

(2) The Secretary shall prescribe the manner in which the executor shall make the election referred to in paragraph (1).

(f) QUALIFIED PROPERTY TREATED AS PASSING FROM DECEDENT.—Qualified property for which an election is made under this section shall be treated as passing from the decedent for all purposes under this title.”

**ACTEC LETTER FEBRUARY 2, 2017
EXHIBIT C**

ACTEC proposes that Code Sec. 2207B be amended to permit the executor to recover the estate taxes paid as a result of an election made under Sec. 2033A.

As a conforming amendment, ACTEC proposes that Code Sec. 1014(b) be amended by inserting the following paragraph at the end thereof:

“(11) Property included in the gross estate of the decedent under section 2033A (relating to property electively included in the decedent’s gross estate).”

ACTEC proposes that Sec. 2662(a)(2) be amended to read as follows:

“(2) the return shall be filed—

(A) in the case of a direct skip (other than from a trust), on or before the date on which an estate or gift tax return is required to be filed with respect to the transfer,

(B) in the case of a generation-skipping transfer that results from the death of an individual, on or before the date on which an estate tax return would be required for the decedent’s estate, regardless of whether such a return is required, and

(C) in all other cases, on or before the 15th day of the 4th month after the close of the taxable year of the person required to make such return in which such transfer occurs.”

ACTEC believes that the election to include in the decedent’s gross estate the value of property that would otherwise be subject to a taxable termination will simplify the transfer tax system.

III. CONCLUSION

ACTEC believes the changes recommended in this Report would more accurately and efficiently implement what we understand to be Congressional objectives than do the provisions of current law.

These recommendations were prepared by members of ACTEC’s Transfer Tax Study Committee under the supervision of the chair of the committee, Trent S. Kiziah (213-861-5028), and were reviewed and approved by Ronald D. Aucutt (703-712-5497) on behalf of ACTEC’s Washington Affairs Committee. We appreciate this opportunity to provide these recommendations and would be pleased to offer additional comments if desired.

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April 25, 2013

The Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman
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The Honorable Dave Camp, Chairman
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The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
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The Honorable Sander M. Levin
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RE: Request for Legislation Permitting Administrative Relief for Certain Late Lifetime
Qualified Terminable Interest Property (QTIP) Elections; Certain Late Qualified
Revocable Trust Elections and Certain Portability Elections

Dear Chairmen Baucus and Camp, and Ranking Members Hatch and Levin:

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the American Bar Association Section of Real Property, Trust and Estate Law (the "Section"). These comments have not been approved by the House of Delegates or Board of Governors of the American Bar Association and should not be construed as representing the position of the American Bar Association.

The Section respectfully requests that Congress consider enacting legislation which would remedy the disparate treatment of taxpayers under Treasury Regulations Section 301.9100-3 with regard to the Internal Revenue Service's (the "IRS") regulatory authority to grant administrative relief to taxpayers in the following three situations: (i) late or defective lifetime (i.e., inter vivos) QTIP elections (the "QTIP Election"); (ii) late or defective elections by certain qualified revocable trusts to be treated as part of a decedent's estate for income

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tax purposes (the “QRT Election”); and (iii) late, failed or defective elections in cases where the estate of a married decedent fails to elect portability (the “Portability Election”).

Treasury Regulations Section 301.9100-3 Relief - In General

Generally, Treasury Regulations § 301.9100-3 provides the procedure to follow in order to extend the time for making certain elections (e.g., the inter vivos QTIP Elections, the QRT Elections and the Portability Elections). Treasury Regulations § 301.9100-1(b) provides that elections are characterized as either “regulatory,” or “statutory”. An election is considered regulatory if the time for making such election is prescribed by a Treasury Regulation, Revenue Ruling, Revenue Procedure, IRS notice, or IRS announcement set forth in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. An election is considered statutory if the time for making such election is prescribed by statute. In other words, the statute actually prescribes the date for filing the election, and does not delegate regulatory authority to the Secretary of the Treasury. The distinction is significant because while the IRS is authorized, in its discretion, to grant relief under Treasury Regulations § 301.9100-3 (“Section 9100-3 Relief”) for late or defective regulatory elections, it generally lacks any such authority to grant similar relief for statutory elections.¹

A prerequisite of discretionary relief for regulatory elections, the taxpayer must show that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that the requested relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government.

Late or Defective Inter Vivos QTIP Elections

To avoid the imposition of estate and/or gift taxes on transfers of property between spouses, slightly more than thirty years ago, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 was passed and authorized the so-called “unlimited marital deduction” for certain transfers made between spouses. The unlimited marital deduction has certain limitations when property is transferred in trust to a spouse. Specifically, transfers of property interests to a QTIP trust (as such term is defined in Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Section 2056(b)(7)) are eligible for the unlimited marital deduction for gift and estate tax purposes; provided, the QTIP election is timely and properly made.

For testamentary QTIP transfers (other than in the year 2010), the QTIP election must be made by the decedent's executor on the decedent's United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return (Form 706). Lifetime or inter vivos QTIP transfers require the donor to make the QTIP election on the United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return (Form 709) for the calendar year in which the interest is transferred. Once made, a QTIP Election is irrevocable.

¹ There is a six month extension of time that is allowable under Treasury Regulations § 301.9100-2 for statutory elections. Relief is available solely in the case of regulatory elections beyond that six month period.

Section 9100-3 Relief has been available for failures to make a timely QTIP Election on a Form 706 for over two decades, since the deadline for making that election is deemed a regulatory election (Treas. Reg. § 20.2056(b)-7(b)(4)(i)).

Unlike the testamentary QTIP Election, where the regulations set the time for filing, the time for filing a lifetime or inter vivos QTIP Election is statutory (IRC § 2523(f)(4)(A)). IRC § 2523(f)(4)(A) provides that the QTIP Election shall be made on or before the date prescribed by IRC § 6075(b) for filing a gift tax return with respect to the transfer. Because the statutory language of the gift tax and estate tax QTIP provisions is different, the IRS has determined that the deadline for making the gift tax QTIP Election is statutory, and, therefore, Section 9100-3 Relief is not available.

The import of this difference is that it imposes a hardship on those taxpayers who fail to make a timely election having made a lifetime gift, where a similarly situated taxpayer making a testamentary gift is offered relief (albeit subject to the aforementioned prerequisite that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith and that relief would not prejudice the Government). There appears to be no sound tax policy reason for this distinction, thus, we respectfully request that it be eliminated. Additionally, the interests of the federal government would not be prejudiced by this change because relief is not automatic but only within the discretion of the Service where circumstances justify it.² Allowing the Service to grant relief would merely put taxpayers in the same position as they would have been had a timely election been made.

We note separately that a QTIP Election does not forgive estate or gift tax; the election simply defers imposition of the tax until the death of the donee / recipient spouse. Therefore, this provision would be of minimal cost (estimated in 2006 at \$2 million over 10 years per the budget estimate in JCX-29-06).

QRT Election

² Treas. Reg. §301.9100-3(a) provides that "[r]equests for relief subject to this section will be granted when the taxpayer provides the evidence (including affidavits . . .) to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and the grant of relief will not prejudice the interests of the Government." In general, a taxpayer is deemed to have acted reasonably and in good faith if the taxpayer--

- (i) Requests relief under this section before the failure to make the regulatory election is discovered by the Service;
- (ii) Failed to make the election because of intervening events beyond the taxpayer's control;
- (iii) Failed to make the election because, after exercising reasonable diligence (taking into account the taxpayer's experience and the complexity of the return or issue), the taxpayer was unaware of the necessity for the election;
- (iv) Reasonably relied on the written advice of the Service; or
- (v) Reasonably relied on a qualified tax professional, including a tax professional employed by the taxpayer, and the tax professional failed to make, or advise the taxpayer to make, the election.

For estates of decedents who die after August 5, 1997, the QRT Election may be made to treat certain revocable trusts as part of the decedent's probate estate, and taxed accordingly. The QRT Election is made on the first U.S. Income Tax Return for Estates and Trusts (Form 1041) that is required to be filed. If both the executor of a probate estate and the trustee of a QRT elect the treatment provided in IRC § 645 (originally enacted as IRC § 646), the trust is treated and taxed for income tax purposes as part of the estate (and not as a separate trust) during the election period.

IRC § 645(c) provides that a QRT Election shall be made not later than the time prescribed for filing the return of tax imposed for the first taxable year of the estate (determined with regard to extensions). The time for making the election to treat the QRT as part of the estate is prescribed by statute. Because of such statutory prescription, we believe that the IRS would take the position that it does not have the authority to grant Section 9100-3 Relief for late QRT Elections. Decedent's estates that do not make the election timely have no recourse to cure the problem and may be unnecessarily disadvantaged, in some instances because of the errors committed by their tax advisors.

Portability Election

Effective with respect to estates of decedents who die after December 31, 2010, the Portability Election can be made by the executor to transfer (or "port") any of the decedent's unused applicable exclusion amount (also known as the Deceased Spousal Unused Exclusion Amount (or DSUE amount)) to the surviving spouse. The election to port the DSUE amount to the surviving spouse appears to be both statutory (for larger estates) and regulatory (for smaller estates). Specifically, the time for filing the Portability Election is statutory for those "estates that are required to file a return." (IRC § 2010(c)(5)). Under IRC § 6075, "estates that are required to file a return" are those estates with a gross estate, as adjusted by prior taxable gifts, that exceed the basic exclusion amount ("BEA") in the year of the decedent spouse's death.

In 2011, the BEA was \$5 million. The BEA is adjusted for inflation; thus, in 2012, it was \$5.12 million, and in 2013, it is \$5.25 million.

Interestingly, the time for filing the Portability Election for estates that are not otherwise required to file an estate tax return (i.e., estates where the gross estate, as adjusted for taxable gifts, is less than the BEA at the time of the decedent's death) is set forth in the current proposed and temporary regulations (Prop. Regs. §20.2010-2T(a)). Thus, the election is regulatory for smaller estates (i.e., estates where the gross estate, as adjusted for taxable gifts is less than the BEA at the time of the decedent's death).

To demonstrate the difference, assume that Taxpayer X dies in 2013 with a gross estate and adjusted taxable gifts of \$5.24 million (i.e., \$10,000 under the filing threshold for 2013). If X's executor did not timely file the Portability Election, he

could request discretionary Section 9100-3 Relief, since the time to file would have been regulatory (because the estate is a smaller estate). Now, assume that another person, Taxpayer Y, dies with a gross estate and adjusted taxable gifts of \$20,000 more than taxpayer X (i.e., Y has a gross estate of \$5.26 million). If Taxpayer Y's executor fails to file timely, it appears that there would be no Section 9100-3 Relief available, because the time for filing would be statutory since Y had a gross estate and adjusted taxable gifts of an amount in excess of the filing threshold of \$5.25 million (albeit just \$10,000 over the threshold in this example).

Details of the QTIP, QRT and Portability Election Proposals

The problems for late QTIP, QRT and Portability Elections are similar to the problem that existed with the allocation of GST exemption prior to the enactment of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA). There, the time for making an allocation of GST exemption was fixed by statute, and numerous taxpayers were being penalized for the failures of their lawyers and accountants to properly make the allocation. EGTRRA added IRC § 2642(g)(1)(B), which states in pertinent part, as follows: “[f]or purposes of determining whether to grant relief under this paragraph, the time for making the allocation (or election) shall be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute.” That language opened up the possibility of Section 9100-3 Relief for failed allocations of GST exemption. Given that statutory authority, the IRS has granted Section 9100-3 Relief in hundreds of cases.

The Section respectfully requests that Congress consider enacting legislation similar to that in IRC § 2642(g)(1)(B), quoted above that clearly provides the due date for inter vivos QTIP Elections, QRT Elections, and a Portability Elections are treated as if not prescribed by statute. These proposals would bring IRC § 2523(f)(4), §645(c) and §2010(c)(5), respectively, in line with the methodology of IRC § 2642(g)(1)(B), thereby allowing taxpayers to request relief to file such a late elections, and in appropriate cases not be penalized for what are frequently inadvertent errors of their lawyers or accountants in failing to make these elections. The provisions would apply to requests for relief pending on or filed after the date of enactment with respect to elections due before, on, or after such date. These proposed prospective effective dates are similar to the prospective effective date provision applicable to the GST exemption relief in EGTRRA.

Our comments are consistent with the comments submitted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) dated November 16, 2010, which cover the first two subjects (i.e., the QTIP Election and the QRT Election). The comments regarding portability are new, and have not yet been addressed by the AICPA.

The above comments were prepared by Lester B. Law, Kevin Matz, and Thomas M. Sheehan who are the contact persons for these comments. Lester Law can be reached at (239)254-3206 or lester.law@ustrust.com; Kevin Matz can be reached at (914)682-6884 or kmatz@kmatzlaw.com, and Thomas M. Sheehan can be reached at 617-330-7000 or tsheehan@rubinrudman.com. These comments were reviewed

ACTEC Letter February 2, 2017
EXHIBIT D

by Ellen K. Harrison (who can be reached at (202)663-8316 or ellen.harrison@pillsburylaw.com) on behalf of the Section's Committee on Government Submissions. Although they have clients who would be affected by the Federal tax principles addressed, or have advised clients on the application of such principles, neither they (nor the firms to which they belong) have been engaged by a client to make a submission with respect to, or otherwise influence the development of the outcome of, the specific subject matter of these comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tina Portuondo". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "T".

Tina Portuondo
Chair, Real Property, Trust and Estate Law Section

Enclosure

cc: Steven B. Gorin, ABA Section of Real Property, Trust & Estate Law
Cara Lee T. Neville, Secretary, American Bar Association
Thomas M. Susman, Director, Government Affairs Office, American Bar Association