

United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return

Estate of a citizen or resident of the United States (see separate instructions). To be filed for decedents dying after October 8, 1990, and before January 1, 1993. For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 1 of the instructions.

Estate of:

Part 3.—Elections by the Executor

Please check the "Yes" or "No" box for each question.

- 1 Do you elect alternate valuation?
2 Do you elect special use valuation?
3 Do you elect to pay the taxes in installments as described in section 6166?
4 Do you elect to postpone the part of the taxes attributable to a reversionary or remainder interest as described in section 6163?

Part 4.—General Information (Note: Please attach the necessary supplemental documents. You must attach the death certificate.)

Authorization to receive confidential tax information under Regulations section 601.502(c)(3)(ii), to act as the estate's representative before the Internal Revenue Service, and to make written or oral presentations on behalf of the estate if return prepared by an attorney, accountant, or enrolled agent for the executor.

I declare that I am the attorney-in-fact, accountant, or enrolled agent (you must check the applicable box) for the executor and prepared this return for the executor. I am not under suspension or disbarment from practice before the Internal Revenue Service and am qualified to practice in the state shown above.

- 1 Death certificate number and issuing authority (attach a copy of the death certificate to this return).
2 Decedent's business or occupation. If retired, check here.
3 Marital status of the decedent at time of death.

- 4a Surviving spouse's name
4b Social security number
4c Amount received (see instructions)
5 Individuals (other than the surviving spouse), trusts, or other estates who receive benefits from the estate (do not include charitable beneficiaries shown in Schedule O) (see instructions). For Privacy Act Notice (applicable to individual beneficiaries only), see the instructions for Form 1040.

Name of individual, trust, or estate receiving \$5,000 or more
Identifying number
Relationship to decedent
Amount (see instructions)

All unascertainable beneficiaries and those who receive less than \$5,000

Total (Continued on next page)

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Identifying number
Relationship to decedent
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All unascertainable beneficiaries and those who receive less than \$5,000

Total (Continued on next page)

Instructions for Schedule A— Real Estate

If the total gross estate contains any real estate, you must complete Schedule A and file it with the return. On Schedule A list real estate the decedent owned or had contracted to purchase. Number each parcel in the left-hand column.

Describe the real estate in enough detail so that the IRS can easily locate it for inspection and valuation. For each parcel of real estate, report the area and, if the parcel is improved, describe the improvements. For city or town property, report the street and number. For rural property, report the township, range, landmarks, etc.

If any item of real estate is subject to a mortgage for which the decedent's estate is liable, that is, if the indebtedness may be charged against other property of the estate that is not subject to that mortgage, or if the decedent was personally liable for that mortgage, you must report the full value of the property in the value column.

Enter the amount of the mortgage under "Description" on this schedule. The unpaid amount of the mortgage may be deducted on Schedule K. If the decedent's estate is NOT liable for the amount of the mortgage, report only the value of the equity of redemption (or value of the property less the indebtedness) in the value column as part of the gross estate. Do not enter any amount less than zero. Do not deduct the amount of indebtedness on Schedule K.

Also list on Schedule A real property the decedent contracted to purchase. Report the full value of the property and not the equity in the value column. Deduct the unpaid part of the purchase price on Schedule K.

Report the value of real estate without reducing it for homestead or other exemption, or the value of dower, curtesy, or a statutory estate created instead of dower or curtesy. Explain how the reported values were determined and attach copies of any appraisals.

Schedule A Examples

In this example the alternate valuation is not adopted; the date of death is January 1, 1991.

Item number	Description	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1	House and lot, 1921 William Street NW, Washington, DC (lot 6, square 481). Rent of \$2,700 due at end of each quarter, February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. Value based on appraisal, copy of which is attached.			108,000
	Rent due on item 1 for quarter ending November 1, 1990, but not collected at date of death.		2,700	
	Rent accrued on item 1 for November and December 1990		1,800	
2	House and lot, 304 Jefferson Street, Alexandria, VA (lot 18, square 40). Rent of \$600 payable monthly. Value based on appraisal, copy of which is attached.			96,000
	Rent due on item 2 for December, 1990, but not collected at date of death.		600	

In this example alternate valuation is adopted; the date of death is January 1, 1991.

Item number	Description	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1	House and lot, 1921 William Street NW, Washington, DC (lot 6, square 481). Rent of \$2,700 due at end of each quarter, February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. Value based on appraisal, copy of which is attached. Not disposed of within 6 months following death.	7/1/91	90,000	108,000
	Rent due on item 1 for quarter ending November 1, 1990, but not collected until February 1, 1991.	2/1/91	2,700	2,700
	Rent accrued on item 1 for November and December 1990, collected on February 1, 1991.	2/1/91	1,800	1,800
2	House and lot, 304 Jefferson Street, Alexandria, VA (lot 18, square 40). Rent of \$600 payable monthly. Value based on appraisal, copy of which is attached. Property exchanged for farm on May 1, 1991.	5/1/91	90,000	96,000
	Rent due on item 2 for December 1990, but not collected until February 1, 1991.	2/1/91	600	600

Checklist for Section 2032A Election—If you are going to make the special use valuation election on Schedule A-1, please use this checklist to ensure that you are providing everything necessary to make a valid election.

To have a valid special use valuation election under section 2032A, you must file, in addition to the Federal estate tax return, (a) a notice of election (Schedule A-1, Part 2), and (b) a fully executed agreement (Schedule A-1, Part 3). You must include certain information in the notice of election. To ensure that the notice of election includes all of the information required for a valid election, use the following checklist. The checklist is for your use only. Do not file it with the return.

- Does the notice of election include the decedent's name and social security number as they appear on the estate tax return?
- Does the notice of election include the relevant qualified use of the property to be specially valued?
- Does the notice of election describe the items of real property shown on the estate tax return that are to be specially valued and identify the property by the Form 706 schedule and item number?
- Does the notice of election include the fair market value of the real property to be specially valued and also include its value based on the qualified use (determined without the adjustments provided in section 2032A(b)(3)(B))?

5. Does the notice of election include the adjusted value (as defined in section 2032A(b)(3)(B)) of (a) all real property that both passes from the decedent and is used in a qualified use, without regard to whether it is to be specially valued, and (b) all real property to be specially valued?

6. Does the notice of election include (a) the items of personal property shown on the estate tax return that pass from the decedent to a qualified heir and that are used in qualified use and (b) the total value of such personal property adjusted under section 2032A(b)(3)(B)?

7. Does the notice of election include the adjusted value of the gross estate? (See section 2032A(b)(3)(A).)

8. Does the notice of election include the method used to determine the special use value?

9. Does the notice of election include copies of written appraisals of the fair market value of the real property?

10. Does the notice of election include a statement that the decedent and/or a member of his or her family has owned all of the specially valued property for at least 5 years of the 8 years immediately preceding the date of the decedent's death?

11. Does the notice of election include a statement as to whether there were any periods during the 8-year period preceding the decedent's date of death during which the decedent or a member of his or her family (a) did not own the property to be specially valued, (b) use it in a qualified use, or (c) materially participate in the operation of the farm or other business? (See section 2032A(e)(6).)

12. Does the notice of election include, for each item of specially valued property, the name of every person taking an interest in that item of specially valued property and the following information about each such person: (a) the person's address, (b) the person's taxpayer identification number, (c) the person's relationship to the decedent, and (d) the value of the property interest passing to that person based on both fair market value and qualified use?

13. Does the notice of election include affidavits describing the activities constituting material participation and the identity of the material participants?

14. Does the notice of election include a legal description of each item of specially valued property? (In the case of an election made for qualified woodlands, the information included in the notice of election must include the reason for entitlement to the woodlands election.)

Any election made under section 2032A will not be valid unless a properly executed agreement (Schedule A-1, Part 3) is filed with the estate tax return. To ensure that the agreement satisfies the requirements for a valid election, use the following checklist.

- Has the agreement been signed by each and every qualified heir having an interest in the property being specially valued?
- Has every qualified heir expressed consent to personal liability under section 2032A(c) in the event of an early disposition or early cessation of qualified use?
- Is the agreement that is actually signed by the qualified heirs in a form that is binding on all of the qualified heirs having an interest in the specially valued property?
- Does the agreement designate an agent to act for the parties to the agreement in all dealings with the IRS on matters arising under section 2032A?
- Has the agreement been signed by the designated agent and does it give the address of the agent?

Part 3.—Agreement to Special Valuation Under Section 2032A

Estate of: _____ Date of Death _____ Decedent's Social Security Number _____
We (list all qualified heirs and other persons having an interest in the property required to sign this agreement)
being all the qualified heirs and _____
being all other parties having interests in the property which is qualified real property and which is valued under section 2032A of the Internal Revenue Code, do hereby approve of the election made by _____
Executor/Administrator of the estate of _____
pursuant to section 2032A to value said property on the basis of the qualified use to which the property is devoted and do hereby enter into this agreement pursuant to section 2032A(c).

The undersigned agree and consent to the application of subsection (c) of section 2032A of the Code with respect to all the property described on line 2 of Part 2 of Schedule A. Form 706, attached to this agreement. More specifically, the undersigned heirs expressly agree and consent to personal liability under subsection (c) of 2032A for the additional estate and GST taxes imposed by that subsection with respect to the qualified use of the property. It is understood that if a qualified heir disposes of any interest in qualified real property to any member of his or her family, such member may thereafter be treated as the qualified heir with respect to such interest upon filing a Form 706-A and a new agreement.

The undersigned interested parties who are not qualified heirs consent to the collection of any additional estate and GST taxes imposed under section 2032A(c) of the Code from the specially valued property.

If there is a disposition of any interest which passes or has passed to him or her or if there is a cessation of the qualified use of any specially valued property which passes or passed to him or her, each of the undersigned heirs agrees to file a Form 706-A, United States Additional Estate Tax Return, and pay any additional estate and GST taxes due within 6 months of the disposition or cessation.

It is understood by all interested parties that this agreement is a condition precedent to the election of special use valuation under section 2032A of the Code and must be executed by every interested party even though that person may not have received the estate (or GST) tax benefits or be in possession of such property.

Each of the undersigned understands that by making this election, a lien will be created and recorded pursuant to section 6324B of the Code on the property referred to in this agreement for the adjusted tax differences with respect to the estate as defined in section 2032A(c)(2)(C).

As the interested parties, the undersigned designate the following individual as their agent for all dealings with the Internal Revenue Service concerning the continued qualification of the specially valued property under section 2032A of the Code and on all issues regarding the special lien under section 6324B. The agent is authorized to act for the parties with respect to all dealings with the Service on matters affecting the qualified real property described earlier. This authority includes the following:

- To receive confidential information on all matters relating to continued qualification under section 2032A of the specially valued real property and on all matters relating to the special lien arising under section 6324B.
To furnish the Service with any requested information concerning the property.
To notify the Service of any disposition or cessation of qualified use of any part of the property.
To receive, but not to endorse and collect, checks in payment of any refund of Internal Revenue taxes, penalties, or interest.
To execute waivers (including offers of waivers) of restrictions on assessment or collection of deficiencies in tax and waivers of notice of disallowance of a claim for credit or refund.
To execute closing agreements under section 7121.
Other acts (specify) _____

By signing this agreement, the agent agrees to provide the Service with any requested information concerning this property and to notify the Service of any disposition or cessation of the qualified use of any part of this property.

Name of Agent _____ Signature _____ Address _____

The property to which this agreement relates is listed in Form 706, United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return, and in the Notice of Election, along with its fair market value according to section 2031 of the Code and its special use value according to section 2032A. The name, address, social security number, and interest (including the value) of each of the undersigned in this property are as set forth in the attached Notice of Election.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands at _____ day of _____, 2003.

Qualified Heirs _____
Other Interested Parties _____

Instructions for Schedule A-1.—Section 2032A Valuation

The election to value certain farm and closely held business property at its special use value is made by checking "Yes" to line 2 of Part 3, Elections by the Executor, Form 706. Schedule A-1 is used to report the additional information that must be submitted to support this election. In order to make a valid election, you must complete Schedule A-1 and attach all of the required statements and appraisals.

For definitions and additional information concerning special use valuation, see section 2032A and the related regulations.

Part 1.—Type of Election

Estate and GST Tax Elections.—If you elect special use valuation for the estate tax, you must also elect special use valuation for the GST tax, and vice versa.

You must value each specific property interest at the same value for GST tax purposes that you value it at for estate tax purposes.

Protective Election.—To make the protective election described in the separate instructions for line 2 of Part 3, Elections by the Executor, you must check this box, enter the decedent's name and social security number in the spaces provided at the top of Schedule A-1, and complete line 1 and column A of lines 3 and 4 of Part 2. For purposes of the protective election, list on line 3 all of the real property that passes to the qualified heirs even though some of the property will be shown on line 2 when the additional notice of election is subsequently filed. You need not complete columns B-D of lines 3 and 4. You need not complete any other line entries on Schedule A-1. Completing Schedule A-1 as described above constitutes a Notice of Protective Election as described in Regulations section 20.2032A-8(b).

Part 2.—Notice of Election

Line 10.—Because the special use valuation election creates a potential tax liability for the recipient tax of section 2032A(c), you must list each person who receives an interest in the specially valued property on Schedule A-1. If there are more than one persons who receive interests, use an additional sheet that follows the format of line 10. In the columns "Fair market value" and "Special use value," you should enter the total respective values of all the specially valued property interests received by each person.

GST Tax Savings.—To compute the additional GST tax due upon disposition (or cessation of qualified use) of the property, each "skip person" (as defined in the instructions to Schedule R) who receives an interest in the specially valued property must value the total GST tax savings on all of the interests in special use property received. This GST tax savings is the difference between the total GST tax that was imposed on all of the interests in special use valued property received by the skip person valued at their special use value and the total GST tax that would have been imposed on the same interests received by the skip person had they been valued at their fair market value.

Because the GST tax depends on the executor's allocation of the GST exemption and the grandchild exclusion, the skip person who receives the interests is unable to compute this GST tax savings. Therefore, for each skip person who receives an interest in specially valued property, you must attach worksheets showing the total GST tax savings attributable to all of that person's interests in specially valued property.

How to Compute the GST Tax Savings.—Before computing each skip person's GST tax savings, you must complete Schedules R and R-1 for the entire estate (using the special use values).

For each skip person, you must complete two Schedules R (Parts 2 and 3 only) as worksheets, one showing the interests in specially valued property received by the skip person at their special use value and one showing the same interests at their fair market value.

If the skip person received interests in specially valued property that are shown on Schedule R-1, show these interests on the Schedule R, Parts 2 and 3 worksheets, as appropriate. Do not use Schedule R-1 as a worksheet.

Completing the Special Use Value Worksheets.—On lines 2-4 and 6, enter -0-.

Completing the Fair Market Value Worksheets.—Lines 2 and 3, fixed taxes and other charges.—If valuing the interests at their fair market value (instead of special use value) causes any of these taxes and charges to increase, enter the increased amount (only) on these lines and attach an explanation of the increase. Otherwise, enter -0-.

Line 6.—GST exemption.—If you completed line 10 of Schedule R, Part 1, enter on line 6 the amount shown for the skip person on the line 10 special use allocation schedule you attached to Schedule R. If you did not complete line 10 of Schedule R, Part 1, enter -0- on line 6.

Total GST Tax Savings.—For each skip person, subtract the tax amount on line 10, Part 2 of the special use value worksheet from the tax amount on line 10, Part 2 of the fair market value worksheet. This difference is the skip person's total GST tax savings.

Part 3.—Agreement to Special Valuation Under Section 2032A

The agreement to special valuation by persons with an interest in property is required under section 2032A(a)(1)(B) and (d)(2) and must be signed by all parties who have any interest in the property being valued based on its qualified use as of the date of the decedent's death.

An interest in property is an interest that, as of the date of the decedent's death, can be asserted under applicable local law so as to affect the disposition of the specially valued property by the estate. Any person who at the decedent's death has any such interest in the property, whether present or future, or vested or contingent, must enter into the agreement. Included are owners of remainder and executory interests; the holders of general or special powers of appointment; beneficiaries of a gift over in default of exercise of any such power; joint tenants and holders of similar undivided interests when the decedent held only a joint or undivided interest in the property or when only an undivided interest is specially valued; and trustees of trusts and representatives of other entities holding title to, or holding any interests in the property. An heir who has the power under local law to caveat (challenge) a will and thereby affect disposition of the property is not, however, considered to be a person with an interest in property under section 2032A solely by reason of that right. Likewise, creditors of an estate are not such persons solely by reason of their status as creditors.

If any person required to enter into the agreement either desires that an agent act for him or her or cannot legally bind himself or herself due to infancy or other incompetency, or due to death before the election under section 2032A, it is timely exercised, a representative authorized by local law to bind the person in an agreement of this nature may sign the agreement on his or her behalf.

The Internal Revenue Service will contact the agent designated in the agreement on all matters relating to continued qualification under section 2032A of the specially valued real property and on all matters relating to the special lien arising under section 6324B. It is the duty of the agent as authorized-in-fact for the parties with interests in the specially valued property to furnish the IRS with any requested information and to notify the IRS of any disposition or cessation of qualified use of any part of the property.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE B—Stocks and Bonds

(For jointly owned property that must be disclosed on Schedule E, see the instructions for Schedule E.)

Item number	Description including face amount of bonds or number of shares and par value where needed for identification. Give CUSIP number if available.	Unit value	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1					

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

TOTAL (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 2.)

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)

(The instructions to Schedule B are in the separate instructions.)

Schedule B—Page 11

Estate of:

SCHEDULE C—Mortgages, Notes, and Cash

(For jointly owned property that must be disclosed on Schedule E, see the instructions for Schedule E.)

Item number	Description	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1				

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

TOTAL (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 3.)

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)

(See the instructions on the reverse side.)

Schedule C—Page 12

Instructions for Schedule C.—Mortgages, Notes, and Cash

If the total gross estate contains any mortgages, notes, or cash, you must complete Schedule C and file it with the return.

On Schedule C list mortgages and notes payable to the decedent at the time of death. (Mortgages and notes payable by the decedent should be listed (if deductible) on Schedule K. Also list on Schedule C cash the decedent had at the date of death.

Group the items in the following categories and list the categories in the following order:

- Mortgages.**—List: (a) the face value and unpaid balance; (b) date of mortgage; (c) date of maturity; (d) name of maker; (e) property mortgaged; and (f) interest dates and rate of interest. For example: bond and mortgage of \$30,000, unpaid balance \$24,000; dated January 1, 1980; John Doe to Richard Roe; premises 22 Clinton Street, Newark, N.J.; due January 1, 1992; interest payable at 10% a year January 1 and July 1.

- Promissory notes.**—Describe in the same way as mortgages.

- Contract by the decedent to sell land.**—List: (a) the name of the purchaser; (b) date of contract; (c) description of property; (d) sale price; (e) initial payment; (f) amounts of installment payment; (g) unpaid balance of principal; and (h) interest rate.

- Cash in possession.**—List separately from bank deposits.

- Cash in banks, savings and loan associations, and other types of financial organizations.**—List: (a) the name and address of each financial organization; (b) amount in each account; (c) serial number; and (d) nature of account, indicating whether checking, savings, time deposit, etc. If you obtain statements from the financial organizations, keep them for IRS inspection.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE D—Insurance on the Decedent's Life

You must attach a Form 712 for each policy.

Item number	Description	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1				

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 4.)
 (If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
 (See the instructions on the reverse side.)

Instructions for Schedule D.—Insurance on the Decedent's Life

If there was any insurance on the decedent's life whether or not included in the gross estate, you must complete Schedule D and file it with the return.

Insurance you must include on Schedule D.—Under section 2042 you must include in the gross estate:

- Insurance on the decedent's life receivable by or for the benefit of the estate; and
- Insurance on the decedent's life receivable by beneficiaries other than the estate, as described below.

The term "insurance" refers to life insurance of every description, including death benefits paid by fraternal beneficiary societies operating under the lodge system, and death benefits paid under no-fault automobile insurance policies if the no-fault insurer was unconditionally bound to pay the benefit in the event of the insured's death.

Insurance in favor of the estate.—Include on Schedule D the full amount of the proceeds of insurance on the life of the decedent receivable by the executor or otherwise payable to or for the benefit of the estate. Insurance in favor of the estate includes insurance used to pay the estate tax, and any other taxes, debts, or charges that are enforceable against the estate. The manner in which the policy is drawn is immaterial as long as there is an obligation, legally binding on the beneficiary, to use the proceeds to pay taxes, debts, or charges. You must include the full amount even though the premiums or other consideration may have been paid by a person other than the decedent.

Insurance receivable by beneficiaries other than the estate.—Include on Schedule D the proceeds of all insurance on the life of the decedent not receivable by or for the benefit of the decedent's estate if the decedent possessed at death any of the incidents of ownership, exercisable either alone or in conjunction with any person.

- Incidents of ownership in a policy include:
- The right of the insured or estate to its economic benefits;
 - The power to change the beneficiary;

- The power to surrender or cancel the policy;
- The power to assign the policy or to revoke an assignment;

- The power to pledge the policy for a loan;
- The power to obtain from the insurer a loan against the surrender value of the policy;
- A reversionary interest if the value of the reversionary interest was more than 5% of the value of the policy immediately before the decedent died. (An interest in an insurance policy is considered a reversionary interest if, for example, the proceeds become payable to the insured's estate or payable as the insured directs if the beneficiary dies before the insured.)

Life insurance not includible in the gross estate under section 2042 may be includible under some other section of the Code. For example, a life insurance policy could be transferred by the decedent in such a way that it would be includible in the gross estate under section 2036, 2037, or 2038. (See the instructions to Schedule G for a description of these sections.)

Completing the Schedule

You must list every policy of insurance on the life of the decedent, whether or not it is included in the gross estate.

Under "Description" list:

- Name of the insurance company and
- Number of the policy.

For every policy of life insurance listed on the schedule, you must request a statement on Form 712, Life Insurance Statement, from the company that issued the policy. Attach the Form 712 to the back of Schedule D.

If the policy proceeds are paid in one sum, enter the net proceeds received (from Form 712, line 24) in the value (and alternate value) columns of Schedule D. If the policy proceeds are not paid in one sum, enter the value of the proceeds as of the date of the decedent's death (from Form 712, line 25).

If part or all of the policy proceeds are not included in the gross estate, you must explain why they were not included.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE E—Jointly Owned Property

(If you elect section 2032A valuation, you must complete Schedule E and Schedule A-1.)

PART 1.—Qualified Joint Interests—Interests Held by the Decedent and His or Her Spouse as the Only Joint Tenants (Section 2040(b)(2))

Item number	Description For securities, give CUSIP number, if available	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule.				
1a Totals				
1b Amounts included in gross estate (one-half of line 1a)				

PART 2.—All Other Joint Interests

2a State the name and address of each surviving co-tenant. If there are more than three surviving co-tenants, list the additional co-tenants on an attached sheet.

A.	Name	Address (number and street, city, state, and ZIP code)

B.			

C.	Enter whether co-tenant	Description (including alternate date if any). For securities, give CUSIP number, if available.	Percentage include	Include alternate value	Include value at date of death

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

2b Total other joint interests

3 Total includible joint interests (add lines 1b and 2b). Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 5.

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)

Instructions for Schedule E.—Jointly Owned Property

You must complete Schedule E and file it with the return if the decedent owned any joint property at the time of death, whether or not the decedent's interest is includible in the gross estate.

Enter on this schedule all property of whatever kind or character, whether real estate, personal property, or bank accounts, in which the decedent held at the time of death an interest either as a joint tenant with right to survivorship or as a tenant by the entirety.

Do not list on this schedule property that the decedent held as a tenant in common, but report the value of the interest on Schedule A if real estate, or on the appropriate schedule if personal property. Similarly, community property held by the decedent and spouse should be reported on the appropriate Schedules A through I. The decedent's interest in a partnership should not be entered on this schedule unless the partnership interest itself is jointly owned. Solely owned partnership interests should be reported on Schedule F, "Other Miscellaneous Property."

Part 1.—Qualified joint interests held by decedent and spouse.—Under section 2040(b)(2), a joint interest is a qualified joint interest if the decedent and the surviving spouse held the interest as:

- Tenants by the entirety, or
- Joint tenants with right of survivorship if the decedent and the decedent's spouse are the only joint tenants.

Interests that meet either of the two requirements above should be entered in Part 1. Joint interests that do not meet either of the two requirements above should be entered in Part 2.

Under "Description," describe the property as required in the instructions for Schedules A, B, C, and F for the type of property involved. For example, jointly held stocks and bonds should be described using the rules given in the instructions to Schedule B.

Under "Alternate value" and "Value at date of death," enter the full value of the property.

Note: You cannot claim the special treatment under section 2040(b) for property held jointly by a decedent and a surviving spouse who is not a U.S. citizen. You must report these joint interests on Part 2 of Schedule E, not Part 1.

Part 2.—Other joint interests.—All joint interests that were not entered in Part 1 must be entered in Part 2.

For each item of property, enter the appropriate letter A, B, C, etc., from line 2a to indicate the name and address of the surviving co-tenant.

Under "Description," describe the property as required in the instructions for Schedules A, B, C, and F for the type of property involved.

In the "Percentage includible" column, enter the percentage of the total value of the property that you intend to include in the gross estate.

Generally, you must include the full value of the jointly owned property in the gross estate. However, the full value should not be included if you can show that a part of the property originally belonged to the other tenant or tenants and was never received or acquired by the other tenant or tenants from the decedent for less than adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth, or unless you can show that any part of the property was acquired with consideration originally belonging to the surviving joint tenant or tenants. In this case, you may exclude from the value of the property an amount proportionate to the consideration furnished by the other tenant or tenants. Relinquishing or promising to relinquish dower, curtesy, or statutory estate created instead of dower or curtesy, or other marital rights in the decedent's property or estate is not consideration in money or money's worth. See the Schedule A instructions for the value to show for real property that is subject to a mortgage.

If the property was acquired by the decedent and another person or persons by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance as joint tenants, and their interests are not otherwise specified by law, include only that part of the value of the property that is figured by dividing the full value of the property by the number of joint tenants. If you believe that less than the full value of the entire property is includible in the gross estate for tax purposes, you must establish the right to include the smaller value by attaching proof of the extent, origin, and nature of the decedent's interest and the interest(s) of the decedent's co-tenant or co-tenants. In the "Includible alternate value" and "Includible value at date of death" columns, you should enter only the values that you believe are includible in the gross estate.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE F—Other Miscellaneous Property Not Reportable Under Any Other Schedule
(For jointly owned property that must be disclosed on Schedule E, see the instructions for Schedule E.)
(If you elect section 2032A valuation, you must complete Schedule F and Schedule A-1.)

	Yes	No
1 Did the decedent at the time of death own any articles of artistic or collectible value in excess of \$3,000 or any collections whose artistic or collectible value combined at date of death exceeded \$10,000? If "Yes," submit full details on this schedule.		
2 Has the decedent's estate, spouse, or any other person, received (or will receive) any bonus or award as a result of the decedent's employment or death? If "Yes," submit full details on this schedule.		
3 Did the decedent at the time of death have, or have access to, a safe deposit box? If "Yes," state location, and if held in joint names of decedent and another, state name and relationship of joint depositor. If any of the contents of the safe deposit box are omitted from the schedules in this return, explain fully why omitted.		

Item number	Description For securities, give CUSIP number, if available	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1				

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule.

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 6.)

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
(See the instructions on the reverse side.)

Instructions for Schedule F.—Other Miscellaneous Property

You must complete Schedule F and file it with the return.

On Schedule F list all items that must be included in the gross estate that are not reported on any other schedule, including:

- Debts due the decedent (other than notes and mortgages included on Schedule C)
- Interests in business
- Insurance on the life of another (obtain and attach Form 712, Life Insurance Statement, for each policy)

Note for single premium or paid-up policies: In certain situations, for example where the surrender value of the policy exceeds its replacement cost, the true economic value of the policy will be greater than the amount shown on line 56 of Form 712. In these situations, you should report the full economic value of the policy on Schedule F. See Rev. Rul. 78-137, 1978-1 C.B. 280 for details.

- Section 2044 property
- Claims (including the value of the decedent's interest in a claim for refund of income taxes or the amount of the refund actually received)
- Rights
- Royalties
- Leaseholds
- Judgments
- Reversionary or remainder interests
- Shares in trust funds (attach a copy of the trust instrument)

- Household goods and personal effects, including wearing apparel
- Farm products and growing crops
- Livestock
- Farm machinery
- Automobiles

If the decedent owned any interest in a partnership or unincorporated business, attach a statement of assets and liabilities for the valuation date and for the 5 years before the valuation date. Also attach statements of the net earnings for the same 5 years. You must account for goodwill in the valuation. In general, furnish the same information and follow the methods used to value close corporations. See the instructions for Schedule B.

All partnership interests should be reported on Schedule F unless the partnership interest, itself, is jointly owned. Jointly owned partnership interests should be reported on Schedule E.

If real estate is owned by the sole proprietorship, it should be reported on Schedule F and not on Schedule A. Describe the real estate with the same detail required for Schedule A.

Line 1.—If the decedent owned at the date of death articles with artistic or intrinsic value (e.g., jewelry, furs, silverware, books, statuary, vases, oriental rugs, coin or stamp collections), check the "Yes" box on line 1 and provide full details. If any one article is valued at more than \$3,000, or any collection of similar articles is valued at more than \$10,000, attach an appraisal by an expert under oath and the required statement regarding the appraiser's qualifications (see Regulations section 20.2031-6(b)).

Estate of:

SCHEDULE G—Transfers During Decedent's Life

(If you elect section 2032A valuation, you must complete Schedule G and Schedule A-1.)

Item number	Description For securities, give CUSIP number, if available.	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
A.	Gift tax paid by the decedent or the estate for all gifts made by the decedent or his or her spouse within 3 years before the decedent's death (section 2035(c)).	X X X X X		
B.	Transfers includible under section 2035(a), 2036, 2037, or 2038.			
1				

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 7.)

SCHEDULE H—Powers of Appointment

(If you elect section 2032A valuation, you must complete Schedule H and Schedule A-1.)

Item number	Description	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1				

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 8.)

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.) (The instructions to Schedules G and H are in the separate instructions.)

Estate of:

SCHEDULE I—Annuities

Note: Generally, no exclusion is allowed for the estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1984 (see instructions).

A Are you excluding from the decedent's gross estate the value of a lump-sum distribution described in section 2039(f)(2)? If "Yes," you must attach the information required by the instructions.

Item number	Description Show the entire value of the annuity before any exclusions.	Alternate valuation date	Includable alternate value	Includable value at date of death	Yes No
1					

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 9.)
 (If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
 (The instructions to Schedule I are in the separate instructions.)

Estate of:

SCHEDULE J—Funeral Expenses and Expenses Incurred in Administering Property Subject to Claims

Note: Do not list on this schedule expenses of administering property not subject to claims. For those expenses, see the instructions for Schedule L.

If executors' commissions, attorney fees, etc., are claimed and allowed as a deduction for estate tax purposes, they are not allowable as a deduction in computing the taxable income of the estate for Federal income tax purposes. They are allowable as an income tax deduction on Form 1041 if a waiver is filed to waive the deduction on Form 706 (see the Form 1041 instructions).

Item number	Description	Expense amount	Total Amount
A. Funeral expenses:			
1	Total funeral expenses		
B. Administration expenses:			
1	Executors' commissions—amount estimated/agreed upon/paid. (Strike out the words that do not apply.)		
2	Attorney fees—amount estimated/agreed upon/paid. (Strike out the words that do not apply.)		
3	Accountant fees—amount estimated/agreed upon/paid. (Strike out the words that do not apply.)		
4	Miscellaneous expenses:		
	Expense amount		
Total miscellaneous expenses from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule			
Total miscellaneous expenses			

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 11.)
 (If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
 (See the instructions on the reverse side.)

**Instructions for Schedule J—
Funeral Expenses and Expenses Incurred
in Administering Property Subject to
Claims**

General.—You must complete and file Schedule J if you claim a deduction on item 11 of Part 5, Recapitulation.

On Schedule J itemize funeral expenses and expenses incurred in administering property subject to claims. List the names and addresses of persons to whom the expenses are payable and describe the nature of the expense. **Do not list expenses incurred in administering property not subject to claims on this schedule. List them on Schedule L instead.**

Funeral Expenses.—Itemize funeral expenses on line A. Deduct from the expenses any amounts that were reimbursed, such as death benefits payable by the Social Security Administration and the Veterans Administration.

Executors' Commissions.—When you file the return, you may deduct commissions that have actually been paid to you or that you expect will be paid. You may not deduct commissions if none will be collected, if the amount of the commissions has not been fixed by decree of the proper court, the deduction will be allowed on the final examination of the return, provided that:

- The District Director is reasonably satisfied that the commissions claimed will be paid;
 - The amount entered as a deduction is within the amount allowable by the laws of the jurisdiction where the estate is being administered;
 - It is in accordance with the usually accepted practice in that jurisdiction for estates of similar size and character.
- If you have not been paid the commissions claimed at the time of the final examination of the return, you must support the amount you deducted with an affidavit or statement signed under the penalties of perjury that the amount has been agreed upon and will be paid.

You may not deduct a bequest or devise made to you instead of commissions. If, however, the decedent fixed by will the compensation payable to you for services to be rendered in the administration of the estate, you may deduct this amount to the extent it is not more than the compensation allowable by the local law or practice.

Do not deduct on this schedule amounts paid as trustees' commissions whether received by you acting in the capacity of a trustee or by a separate trustee, if such amounts were paid in administering property not subject to claims, deduct them on Schedule L.

Note: *Executors' commissions are taxable income to the executors. Therefore, be sure to include them as income on your individual income tax return.*

Attorney Fees.—Enter the amount of attorney fees that have actually been paid or that you reasonably expect to be paid. If on the final examination of the return the fees claimed have not been awarded by the proper court and paid, the deduction will be allowed provided the District Director is reasonably satisfied that the amount claimed will be paid and that it does not exceed a reasonable payment for the services performed, taking into account the size and character of the estate and the local law and practice. If the fees claimed have not been paid at the time of final examination of the return, the amount deducted must be supported by an affidavit, or statement signed under the penalties of perjury, by the executor or the attorney stating that the amount has been agreed upon and will be paid.

Do not deduct attorney fees incidental to litigation incurred by the beneficiaries. These expenses are charged against the beneficiaries personally and are not administration expenses authorized by the Code.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE K—Debts of the Decedent, and Mortgages and Liens

Item number	Debts of the Decedent—Creditor and nature of claim, and allowable death taxes	Amount unpaid to date	Amount in contest	Amount claimed as a deduction
1				
Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s) attached to this schedule				

Item number	Mortgages and Liens—Description	Amount
1		
TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 12.)		
Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s) attached to this schedule		

TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 13.)
 (If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
 (The instructions to Schedule K are in the separate instructions.)

Estate of:

SCHEDULE L—Net Losses During Administration and Expenses Incurred in Administering Property Not Subject to Claims

Item number	Net losses during administration (Note: Do not deduct losses claimed on a Federal income tax return.)	Amount
1		
TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 16.)		Amount
1	Expenses incurred in administering property not subject to claims (Indicate whether estimated, signed upon, or paid.)	Amount
Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule		
TOTAL. (Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 17.)		Amount

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
(The instructions to Schedule L are in the separate instructions.)

Estate of:

SCHEDULE M—Bequests, etc., to Surviving Spouse

Election To Deduct Qualified Terminable Interest Property Under Section 2056(b)(7).—If a trust (or other property) meets the requirements of qualified terminable interest property under section 2056(b)(7), and

- a. the trust or other property is listed on Schedule M, and
- b. the value of the trust (or other property) is entered in whole or in part as a deduction on Schedule M,

then (unless the executor specifically identifies property to be excluded from the election) the executor shall be deemed to have made an election to have such trust (or other property) treated as qualified terminable interest property under section 2056(b)(7). If less than the entire value of the trust (or other property) that the executor has included in the gross estate is entered as a deduction on Schedule M, the executor shall be considered to have made an election only as to a fraction of the trust (or other property). The numerator of this fraction is equal to the amount of the trust (or other property) deducted on Schedule M. The denominator is equal to the total value of the trust (or other property).

- 1 Did any property pass to the surviving spouse as a result of a qualified disclaimer?
If "Yes," attach a copy of the written disclaimer required by section 2518(b).
- 2a In what country was the surviving spouse born?
- b What is the surviving spouse's date of birth?
- c Is the surviving spouse a U.S. citizen?
- d If the surviving spouse is a naturalized citizen, when did the surviving spouse acquire citizenship?
- e If the surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen, of what country is the surviving spouse a citizen?
- 3 Qualified Domestic Trust.—Do you elect under section 2056A(d) to treat any trusts reported on Schedule M as qualified domestic trusts? (Identify in the description column on Schedule M below the trusts to which the QDOT election applies) (see instructions).
- 4 Election out of QTIP Treatment of Annuities.—Do you elect under section 2056(b)(7)(C)(ii) not to treat as qualified terminable interest property any joint and survivor annuities that are included in the gross estate and would otherwise be treated as qualified terminable interest property under section 2056(b)(7)(C)? (see instructions)

Item number	Description of property interests passing to surviving spouse	Amount
1		
Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule		
5	Total amount of property interests listed on Schedule M	5
6a	Federal estate taxes (including section 4980A taxes) payable out of property interests listed on Schedule M	6a
b	Other death taxes payable out of property interests listed on Schedule M	6b
c	Federal and state GST taxes payable out of property interests listed on Schedule M	6c
d	Add items a, b, and c	6d
7	Net amount of property interests listed on Schedule M (subtract 6d from 5). Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 18	7

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)

Examples of Listing of Property Interests on Schedule M

Item number	Description of property interests passing to surviving spouse	Amount
1	One-half the value of a house and lot, 256 South West Street, held by decedent and surviving spouse as joint tenants with right of survivorship under deed dated July 15, 1937 (Schedule E, Part 1, item 1)	\$ 32,500
2	Proceeds of Gibraltar Life Insurance Company policy No. 104729, payable in one sum to surviving spouse (Schedule D, item 3)	20,000
3	Cash bequest under Paragraph Six of will	100,000

Instructions for Schedule M.—Bequests, etc., to Surviving Spouse (Marital Deduction)

General.—You must complete Schedule M and file it with the return, if you claim a deduction on item 18 of Part 5, Recapitulation.

The marital deduction is authorized by section 2056 for certain property interests that pass from the decedent to the surviving spouse. You may claim the deduction only for property interests that are included in the decedent's gross estate (Schedules A through I).

Note: The marital deduction is generally not allowed if the surviving spouse is not a U.S. citizen. The marital deduction is allowed for property passing to such a surviving spouse in a "qualified domestic trust," or if such property is transferred or irrevocably assigned to such a trust before the estate tax return is filed. The executor must elect qualified domestic trust status on this return. See the instructions for line 3 on the following page for details on the election.

Line 1.—If property passes to the surviving spouse as the result of a qualified disclaimer, check "Yes" and attach a copy of the written disclaimer required by section 2518(b).

Property interests that you may list on Schedule M.—Generally, you may list on Schedule M all property interests that pass from the decedent to the surviving spouse and are included in the gross estate. However, you should not list any "nondeductible terminable interests" (described below) on Schedule M unless you are making a QTIP election. The property for which you make this election must be included on Schedule M. See "Qualified Terminable Interest Property" on the following page.

For the rules on common disaster and survival for a limited period, see section 2056(b)(3).

You may list on Schedule M only those interests that the surviving spouse takes.

- As the decedent's legatee, devisee, heir, or donee.
- As the decedent's surviving tenant by the entirety or joint tenant.
- As an appointee under the decedent's exercise of a power or as a taker in default at the decedent's nonexercise of a power.

4. As a beneficiary of insurance on the part of the property after the termination of the surviving spouse's interest.

This rule applies even though the interest that passes from the decedent to a person other than the surviving spouse is not included in the gross estate, and regardless of when the interest passes. The rule also applies regardless of whether the surviving spouse's interest and the other person's interest pass from the decedent at the same time. Property interests that are considered to pass to a person other than the surviving spouse are any property interest that: (a) passes under a decedent's will or intestacy; (b) was transferred by a decedent during life; or (c) is held by or passed on to any person as a decedent's joint tenant, as appointee under a decedent's exercise of a power, as taker in default at a decedent's release or nonexercise of a power; or as a beneficiary of insurance on the decedent's life.

5. Any property interest disclaimed by the surviving spouse.

Terminable interests.—Certain interests in property passing from a decedent to a surviving spouse are referred to as terminable interests. These are interests that will terminate or fail after the passage of time, or on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of some contingency. Examples are: life estates, annuities, estates for terms of years, and patents.

The ownership of a bond, note, or other contractual obligation, which when discharged would not have the effect of an annuity for life or for a term, is not considered a terminable interest.

Nondeductible terminable interests.—A terminable interest is nondeductible and should not be entered on Schedule M (unless you are making a QTIP election) if:

- Another interest in the same property passed from the decedent to some other person for less than adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth, and
- By reason of its passing, the other person or that person's heirs may enjoy

If any property interest passing from the decedent to the surviving spouse may be paid or otherwise satisfied out of any of a group of assets, the value of the property interest is, for the entry on Schedule M, reduced by the value of any asset or assets that, if passing from the decedent to the surviving spouse, would be nondeductible terminable interests. Examples of property interests that may be paid or otherwise satisfied out of any of a group of assets are a bequest of the residue of the decedent's estate, or of a share of the residue, and a cash legacy payable out of the general estate.

Example: A decedent bequeathed \$100,000 to the surviving spouse. The general estate includes a term for years (valued at \$10,000 in determining the value of the gross estate) in an office building, which interest was retained by the decedent under a deed of the building by gift to a son. Accordingly, the value of the specific bequest entered on Schedule M is \$90,000.

Life Estate With Power of Appointment in the Surviving Spouse.—A property interest, whether or not in trust, will be treated as passing to the surviving spouse, and will not be treated as a nondeductible terminable interest, if: (a) the surviving spouse is entitled for life to all of the income from a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust. (See section 664 for descriptions of these trusts).

Election To Deduct Qualified Terminable Interests (QTIP).—You may elect to claim a marital deduction for qualified terminable interest property or property interests. You make the QTIP election simply by listing the qualified terminable interest property on Schedule M and deducting its value. You are presumed to have made the QTIP election if you list the property and deduct its value on Schedule M. If you make this election, the surviving spouse's gross estate will include the value of the "qualified terminable interest property." See the instructions for line 6 of General Information for more details.

The election is irrevocable. If you file a Form 706 in which you do not make this election, you may not file an amended return to make the election unless you file the amended return on or before the due date for filing the original Form 706.

The effect of the election is that the property interest will be treated as passing to the surviving spouse and will not be treated as a nondeductible terminable interest. All of the other marital deduction requirements must still be satisfied before you may make this election. For example, you may not make this election for property or property interests that are not included in the decedent's gross estate.

Life Insurance, Endowment, or Annuity Payments With Power of Appointment in Surviving Spouse.—A property interest consisting of the entire proceeds under a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract is treated as passing from the decedent to the surviving spouse, and will not be treated as a nondeductible terminable interest if: (a) the surviving spouse is entitled to receive the proceeds in installments, or is entitled to interest on them, with all amounts payable during the life of the spouse; (b) the installment or interest

payments are payable annually, or more frequently, beginning not later than 13 months after the decedent's death; (c) the surviving spouse has the power, exercisable in favor of the surviving spouse, or of the estate of the surviving spouse, to appoint all amounts payable under the contract; (d) the power is exercisable by the surviving spouse alone and (whether exercisable by will or during life) is exercisable by will or during the amount payable under the contract is subject to a power in any other person to appoint any part to any person other than the surviving spouse. If these five conditions are satisfied only for a specific portion of the proceeds, see section 2056(b) regulations to determine the amount of the marital deduction.

Charitable Remainder Trusts.—An interest in a charitable remainder trust will not be treated as a nondeductible terminable interest if:

- The interest in the trust passes from the decedent to the surviving spouse; and
- The surviving spouse is the only beneficiary of the trust other than charitable organizations described in section 170(c).

A "charitable remainder trust" is either a charitable remainder annuity trust or a charitable remainder unitrust. (See section 664 for descriptions of these trusts).

Line 3.—Qualified Domestic Trust Election.—The marital deduction is allowed for transfers to a surviving spouse who is not a U.S. citizen only if the property passes to the surviving spouse in a "qualified domestic trust" (QDT) or if such property is transferred or irrevocably assigned to a QDT before the decedent's estate tax return is filed. A QDT is any trust:

- That requires at least one trustee to be either an individual who is a citizen of the U.S. or a domestic corporation;
- That requires that no distribution of corpus from the trust can be made unless such a trustee has the right to withhold from the distribution the tax imposed on the QDT;
- That meets the requirements of any applicable regulations; and
- For which the executor has made an election on the estate tax return of the decedent.

To make the election, you must answer "Yes" to the question on line 3. **Once made, the election is irrevocable.**

When listing property on Schedule M, identify that property for which the QDT election has been made. Include the employer identification number for each trust and the names and addresses of all trustees.

Qualified Terminable Interest Property is property (a) that passes from the decedent, and (b) in which the surviving spouse has a qualifying income interest for life.

The surviving spouse has a qualifying income interest for life if the surviving spouse is entitled to all of the income from the property payable annually or at more frequent intervals, or has a usufruct interest for life in the property, and during the surviving spouse's lifetime no person has a power to appoint any part of the property to any person other than the surviving spouse. An annuity is treated as an income interest regardless of whether the property from which the annuity is payable can be separately identified.

The QTIP election may be made for all or any part of a qualified terminable interest property. A partial election must relate to a fractional or percentile share of the property so that the elective part will reflect its proportionate share of the increase or decline in the whole of the property when applying sections 2044 or 2519. Thus, if the interest of the surviving spouse in a trust (or other property in which the spouse has a qualified life estate) is qualified terminable interest property, you may make an election for a part of the trust (or other property) only if the election relates to a defined fraction or percentage of the entire trust (or other property). The fraction or percentage may be defined by means of a formula.

Line 3.—Qualified Domestic Trust Election.—The marital deduction is allowed for transfers to a surviving spouse who is not a U.S. citizen only if the property passes to the surviving spouse in a "qualified domestic trust" (QDT) or if such property is transferred or irrevocably assigned to a QDT before the decedent's estate tax return is filed. A QDT is any trust:

- That requires at least one trustee to be either an individual who is a citizen of the U.S. or a domestic corporation;
- That requires that no distribution of corpus from the trust can be made unless such a trustee has the right to withhold from the distribution the tax imposed on the QDT;
- That meets the requirements of any applicable regulations; and
- For which the executor has made an election on the estate tax return of the decedent.

To make the election, you must answer "Yes" to the question on line 3. **Once made, the election is irrevocable.**

When listing property on Schedule M, identify that property for which the QDT election has been made. Include the employer identification number for each trust and the names and addresses of all trustees.

The determination of whether a trust qualifies as a QDT will be made as of the date the decedent's Form 706 is filed. If, however, judicial proceedings are brought before the Form 706's due date (including extensions) to have the trust revised to meet the QDT requirements, then the determination will not be made until the court ordered changes to the trust are made.

Line 4.—Section 2056(b)(7) creates an automatic QTIP election for certain joint and survivor annuities that are includible in the estate under section 2039. To qualify, only the surviving spouse can have the right to receive payments before the death of the surviving spouse.

The executor can elect out of QTIP treatment, however, by checking the "Yes" box on line 4. Once made, the election is irrevocable. If there is more than one such joint and survivor annuity, you are not required to make the election for all of them.

If you make the election out of QTIP treatment by checking "Yes" on line 4, you cannot deduct the amount of the annuity on Schedule M. If you do not make the election out, you must list the joint and survivor annuities on Schedule M.

How To Complete Schedule M.—List each property interest included in the gross estate that passes from the decedent to the surviving spouse and for which a marital deduction is claimed. This includes otherwise nondeductible terminable interest property for which

you are making a QTIP election. Number each item in sequence and describe each item in detail. Describe the instrument (including any clause or paragraph number) or provision of law under which each item passed to the surviving spouse. If possible, show where each item appears (number and schedule) on Schedules A through I.

Enter the value of each interest before taking into account the Federal estate tax or any other death tax. The valuation dates used in determining the value of the gross estate apply also on Schedule M.

If Schedule M includes a bequest of the residue or a part of the residue of the decedent's estate, attach a copy of the computation showing how the value of the residue was determined. Include a statement showing:

- The value of all property that is included in the decedent's gross estate (Schedules A through I) but is not a part of the decedent's probate estate, such as lifetime transfers, jointly owned property that passed to the survivor on decedent's death, and the insurance payable to specific beneficiaries.
- The values of all specific and general legacies or devises, with reference to the applicable clause or paragraph of the decedent's will or codicil. (If legacies are made to each member of a class, for example, \$1,000 to each of decedent's employees, only the number in each

class and the total value of property received by them need be furnished.)

- The date of birth of all persons, the length of whose lives may affect the value of the residuary interest passing to the surviving spouse.
- Any other important information such as that relating to any claim to any part of the estate not arising under the will.

Lines 6a, b, and c.—The total of the values listed on Schedule M must be reduced by the amount of the Federal estate tax, the Federal GST tax, and the amount of state or other death and GST taxes paid out of the property interest involved. If you enter an amount for state or other death or GST taxes on lines 6b or 6c, identify the taxes and attach your computation of them. For additional information, see Pub. 904, *Interrelated Computations for Estate and Gift Taxes*.

Attachments.—If you list property interests passing by the decedent's will on Schedule M, attach a certified copy of the order admitting the will to probate. If, when you file the return, the court of probate jurisdiction has entered any decree interpreting the will or any of its provisions affecting any of the interests listed on Schedule M, or has entered any order of distribution, attach a copy of the decree or order. In addition, the District Director may request other evidence to support the marital deduction claimed.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE O—Charitable, Public, and Similar Gifts and Bequests

1a If the transfer was made by will, has any action been instituted to have interpreted or to contest the will or any of its provisions affecting the charitable deductions claimed in this schedule?
If "Yes," full details must be submitted with this schedule.

b According to the information and belief of the person or persons filing this return, is any such action planned?
If "Yes," full details must be submitted with this schedule.

2 Did any property pass to charity as the result of a qualified disclaimer?
If "Yes," attach a copy of the written disclaimer required by section 2518(b).

Item number	Name and address of beneficiary	Character of institution	Amount
1			

Total from continuation schedule(s) (or additional sheet(s)) attached to this schedule

3 Total		3
4a Federal estate tax (including section 4980A taxes) payable out of property interests listed above		4a
b Other death taxes payable out of property interests listed above		4b
c Federal and state GST taxes payable out of property interests listed above		4c
d Add items a, b, and c.		4d
5 Net value of property interests listed above (subtract 4d from 3). Also enter on Part 5, Recapitulation, page 3, at item 19		5

(If more space is needed, attach the continuation schedule from the end of this package or additional sheets of the same size.)
(The instructions to Schedule O are in the separate instructions.)

Estate of:

SCHEDULE P—Credit for Foreign Death Taxes

List all foreign countries to which death taxes have been paid and for which a credit is claimed on this return. If a credit is claimed for death taxes paid to more than one foreign country, compute the credit for taxes paid to one country on this sheet and attach a separate copy of Schedule P for each of the other countries.

The credit computed on this sheet is for the (Name of death tax or taxes) imposed in (Name of country) Credit is computed under the (present title of treaty or statute)

- Citizenship (nationality) of decedent at time of death (All amounts and values must be entered in United States money)
1 Total of estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes imposed in the country named above attributable to property situated in that country, subjected to these taxes, and included in the gross estate (as defined by statute)
2 Value of the gross estate (adjusted, if necessary, according to the instructions for item 2)
3 Value of property situated in that country, subjected to death taxes imposed in that country, and included in the gross estate (adjusted, if necessary, according to the instructions for item 3)
4 Tax imposed by section 2001 reduced by the total credits claimed under sections 2010, 2011, and 2012 (see instructions) by item 4)
5 Amount of Federal estate tax attributable to property specified at item 3. (Divide item 3 by item 2 and multiply the result by item 4.)
6 Credit for death taxes imposed in the country named above (the smaller of item 1 or item 5). Also enter on line 1B of Part 2, Tax Computation

SCHEDULE Q—Credit for Tax on Prior Transfers

Part 1.—Transferor Information

Table with 4 columns: Name of transferor, Social security number, IRS office where estate tax return was filed, Date of death. Rows A, B, C.

Check here [] if section 2013(f) (special valuation of farm, etc., real property) adjustments to the computation of the credit were made (see instructions).

Part 2.—Computation of Credit (see instructions)

Table with 5 columns: Item, A, B, C, Total A, B, & C. Rows 1-6 for tax computations and percentage requirements.

(The instructions to Schedules P and Q are in the separate instructions.)

SCHEDULE R—Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax
Note: To avoid application of the deemed allocation rules, Form 706 and Schedule R should be filed to allocate the GST exemption to trusts that may later have taxable terminations or distributions under section 2612 even if the form is not required to be filed to report estate or GST tax.

Part 1.—GST Exemption Reconciliation (Section 2631) and Section 2652(a)(3) (Special QTIP) Election

- Check box [] if you are making a section 2652(a)(3) (special QTIP) election (see instructions)
1 Maximum allowable GST exemption. \$1,000,000
2 Total GST exemption allocated by the decedent against decedent's lifetime transfers
3 Total GST exemption allocated by the executor, using Form 709, against decedent's lifetime transfers
4 GST exemption allocated on line 6 of Schedule R, Part 2
5 GST exemption allocated on line 6 of Schedule R, Part 3
6 Total GST exemption allocated on line 4 of Schedule(s) R-1.
7 Total GST exemption allocated to inter vivos transfers and direct skips (add lines 2-6)
8 GST exemption available to allocate to trusts and section 2032A interests (subtract line 7 from line 1)
9 Allocation of GST exemption to trusts (as defined for GST tax purposes):

Table with 5 columns: A Name of trust, B Trust's EIN (if any), C GST exemption allocated on lines 2-6 above (see instructions), D Additional GST exemption allocated (see instructions), E Trust's inclusion ratio (portion)—see instructions. Row 9D Total.

(The instructions to Schedule R are in the separate instructions.)

Estate of:

Part 2.—Direct Skips Where the Property Interests Transferred Bear the GST Tax on the Direct Skips

Name of skip person	Description of property interest transferred	Estate tax value

- 1 Total estate tax values of all property interests listed above 1
- 2 Estate taxes, state death taxes, and other charges borne by the property interests listed above 2
- 3 GST taxes borne by the property interests listed above but imposed on direct skips other than those shown on this Part 2. (See instructions.) 3
- 4 Total fixed taxes and other charges. (Add lines 2 and 3.) 4
- 5 Total tentative maximum direct skips. (Subtract line 4 from line 1.) 5
- 6 GST exemption allocated. 6
- 7 Subtract line 6 from line 5 7
- 8 GST tax due (divide line 7 by 2.818182). 8
- 9 Enter the amount from line 8 of Schedule R, Part 3. 9
- 10 **Total GST taxes payable by the estate.** (Add lines 8 and 9.) Enter here and on line 22 of the Tax Computation on page 1 10

Estate of:

Part 3.—Direct Skips Where the Property Interests Transferred Do Not Bear the GST Tax on the Direct Skips

Name of skip person	Description of property interest transferred	Estate tax value

- 1 Total estate tax values of all property interests listed above 1
- 2 Estate taxes, state death taxes, and other charges borne by the property interests listed above 2
- 3 GST taxes borne by the property interests listed above but imposed on direct skips other than those shown on this Part 3. (See instructions.) 3
- 4 Total fixed taxes and other charges. (Add lines 2 and 3.) 4
- 5 Total tentative maximum direct skips. (Subtract line 4 from line 1.) 5
- 6 GST exemption allocated 6
- 7 Subtract line 6 from line 5 7
- 8 GST tax due (multiply line 7 by .55). Enter here and on Schedule R, Part 2, line 9. 8

SCHEDULE R-1
(Form 706)
(October 1991) Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax

Direct Skips From a Trust
Payment Voucher

OMB No. 1545-0015
Expires 8-30-93

Executor: File one copy with Form 706 and send two copies to the fiduciary. Do not pay the tax shown. See the separate instructions.
Fiduciary: See instructions on following page. Pay the tax shown on line 6.

Name of trust		Trust's EIN
Name and title of fiduciary		
Address of fiduciary (number and street)		Service Center where Form 706 was filed
City, state, and ZIP code		
Address of executor (number and street)		
City, state, and ZIP code		
Date of decedent's death		Filing due date of Schedule R, Form 706 (with extensions)

Part 1—Computation of the GST Tax on the Direct Skip

Description of property interests subject to the direct skip

	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	

- 1 Total estate tax value of all property interests listed above
- 2 Estate taxes, state death taxes, and other charges borne by the property interests listed above
- 3 Tentative maximum direct skip from trust. (Subtract line 2 from line 1.)
- 4 GST exemption allocated
- 5 Subtract line 4 from line 3
- 6 **GST tax due from fiduciary** (divide line 5 by 2.818182) **(See instructions if property will not bear the GST tax.)**

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete.

Signature(s) of executor(s)	Date
Signature of fiduciary or officer representing fiduciary	Date

Form 706 (Rev. 10-91)

Instructions for Fiduciary

Purpose of Schedule R-1

Code section 2603(a)(2) provides that the Generation-Skipping Transfer (GST) tax imposed on a direct skip from a trust is to be paid by the trustee. Schedule R-1 (Form 706) serves as a payment voucher for the trustee to remit the GST tax to the IRS. See the instructions for Form 706 as to when a direct skip is from a trust.

How To Pay the GST Tax

The executor will compute the GST tax, complete Schedule R-1, and give you two copies. You should pay the GST tax using one copy and keep the other copy for your records.

The GST tax due is the amount shown on line 6. Make your check or money order for this amount payable to "Internal Revenue Service," write "GST tax" and the trust's EIN on it, and send it and one copy of the completed Schedule R-1 to the IRS Service Center where the Form 706 was filed, as shown on the front of the Schedule R-1.

When To Pay the GST Tax

The GST tax is due and payable 9 months after the decedent's date of death (entered by the executor on Schedule R-1). Interest will be charged on any GST taxes unpaid as of that date. However, you have an automatic extension of time to file Schedule R-1 and pay the GST tax due until 2 months after the due date (with extensions) for filing the decedent's Schedule R, Form 706. This Schedule R, Form 706 due date is entered by the executor on Schedule R-1. Thus, while interest will be due on unpaid GST taxes, no penalties will be charged if you file Schedule R-1 by this extended due date.

Signature

You, as fiduciary, must sign the Schedule R-1 in the space provided.

Estate of:

SCHEDULE S—Increased Estate Tax on Excess Retirement Accumulations
(Under section 4980A(d) of the Internal Revenue Code)

Part I Tax Computation

- Check this box if a section 4980A(d)(5) spousal election is being made. You must attach the statement described in the instructions.
- Enter the name and employer identification number (EIN) of each qualified employer plan and individual retirement account in which the decedent had an interest at the time of death.

	Name				EIN
	A	B	C	D	
	Plan #1	Plan #2	Plan #3	Plan #4	All IRAs
Plan #1					
Plan #2					
Plan #3					
IRA #1					
IRA #2					
IRA #3					

- Value of decedent's interest
- Amounts rolled over after death
- Total value (add lines 3 and 4)
- Amounts payable to certain alternate payees (see instructions)
- Decedent's investment in the contract under section 72(f)
- Excess life insurance amount
- Decedent's interest as a beneficiary
- Total reductions in value (add lines 6, 7, 8, and 9)
- Net value of decedent's interest (subtract line 10 from line 5)
- Decedent's aggregate interest in all plans and IRAs (add columns A-D of line 11)
- Present value of hypothetical life annuity (from Part III, line 4)
- Remaining unused grandfather amount (from Part II, line 4)
- Enter the greater of line 13 or line 14
- Excess retirement accumulation (subtract line 15 from line 12)
- Increased estate tax (multiply line 16 by 15%). Enter here and on line 23 of the Tax Computation on page 1

(The instructions to Schedule S are in the separate instructions.)

Part II Grandfather Election

- Was a grandfather election made on a previously filed Form 5329? If "Yes," complete lines 2-4 below. You may not make or revoke the grandfather election after the due date (with extensions) for filing the decedent's 1988 income tax return. If "No," enter -0- on line 4 and skip to Part III.

2 Initial grandfather amount	2
3 Total amount previously recovered	3
4 Remaining unused grandfather amount (subtract line 3 from line 2). Enter here and on Part I, line 14, on page 37	4

Part III Computation of Hypothetical Life Annuity

- Decedent's attained age at date of death (in whole years, rounded down)
- Applicable annual annuity amount (see instructions)
- Present value multiplier (see instructions)
- Present value of hypothetical life annuity (multiply line 2 by line 3). Enter here and on Part I, line 13, on page 37



Instructions for Form 706

(Revised February 1993)

United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return

For decedents dying after December 31, 1992.
(Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice. We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form and related schedules will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average times are:

Form	Learning about the law or the form	Preparing the form	Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS
706	2 hr., 11 min.	3 hr., 26 min.	49 min.
Sch. A	16 min.	10 min.	20 min.
A-1	46 min.	59 min.	49 min.
B	20 min.	11 min.	20 min.
C	13 min.	8 min.	20 min.
D	7 min.	8 min.	20 min.
E	40 min.	24 min.	20 min.
F	33 min.	21 min.	20 min.
G	26 min.	11 min.	14 min.
H	26 min.	10 min.	14 min.
I	26 min.	11 min.	20 min.
J	26 min.	16 min.	20 min.
K	26 min.	10 min.	20 min.
L	13 min.	10 min.	20 min.
M	13 min.	24 min.	20 min.
N	20 min.	18 min.	17 min.
O	7 min.	18 min.	14 min.
P	7 min.	11 min.	14 min.
Q	7 min.	59 min.	20 min.
O Worksheet	7 min.	1 hr., 1 min.	49 min.
R	20 min.	24 min.	20 min.
R-1	7 min.	29 min.	25 min.
S	26 min.	22 min.	25 min.
Contin.	20 min.	3 min.	20 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the **Internal Revenue Service**, Washington, DC 20224, Attention: IRS Paperwork Clearance Officer, T:FP; and the **Office of Management and Budget**, Paperwork Reduction Project (1545-0015), Washington, DC 20503. DO NOT send the tax form to either of these offices. Instead, see **Where To File** on page 2.

Change To Note

The maximum estate tax rate for the estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1992, has decreased from 55% to 50%.

After	For Decedents Dying and Before	Use Form 706 Dated
December 31, 1981	January 1, 1982	November, 1981
October 22, 1986	October 23, 1986	November, 1987
December 31, 1989	January 1, 1990	October, 1988
October 9, 1990	July, 1990	July, 1990
December 31, 1992	January 1, 1993	October, 1991
December 31, 1992	February, 1993	February, 1993

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

The executor of a decedent's estate uses Form 706 to figure the estate tax imposed by Chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code. This tax is levied on the entire taxable estate, not just on the share received by a particular beneficiary. Form 706 is also used to compute the generation-skipping tax (GST) tax imposed by Chapter 13 of the Internal Revenue Code on transfers skip persons of interests in property included in the decedent's gross estate.

Which Estates Must File

Form 706 must be filed by the executor for the estate of every U.S. citizen or resident whose gross estate, plus adjusted taxable gifts and specific exemption, is more than certain limits.

- To determine whether you must file a return for the estate, add:
- The adjusted taxable gifts (under section 2001(b)) made by the decedent after December 31, 1976;
 - The total specific exemption allowed under section 2521 (as in effect before its repeal by the Tax Reform Act of 1976) for gifts made by the decedent after September 8, 1976; and
 - The decedent's gross estate valued at the date of death.
- You must file a return for the estate if the total of 1, 2, and 3 above is more than \$600,000 for decedents dying after 1986. For filing requirements for decedents dying after 1981 and before 1986, see the November 1987 Revision of Form 706.

Gross Estate

The gross estate includes all property in which the decedent had an interest (including real property outside the United States). It also includes:

- Certain transfers made during the decedent's life without an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth;
- Annuities;
- Joint estates with right of survivorship;
- Tenancies by the entirety.

Where To File

Make the check payable to the Internal Revenue Service. Please write the decedent's name, social security number, and "Form 706" on the check to assist us in posting it to the proper account.

Life insurance proceeds (even though payable to beneficiaries other than the estate);

- Property over which the decedent possessed a general power of appointment;
- Dower or curtesy (or statutory estate) of the surviving spouse;
- Community property to the extent of the decedent's interest as defined by applicable law.

For more specific information, see the instructions for Schedules A through I.

U.S. Citizens or Residents; Nonresident Noncitizens

File Form 706 for the estates of decedents who were either U.S. citizens or U.S. residents at the time of death. File Form 706NA, United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return, for the estates of decedents who were neither U.S. citizens nor residents at the time of death.

Residents of U.S. Possessions

All references to citizens of the United States are subject to the provisions of sections 2208 and 2209, relating to decedents who were U.S. citizens and residents of a U.S. possession on the date of death. If such a decedent became a U.S. citizen only because of his or her connection with a possession, then the decedent is considered a nonresident alien decedent for estate tax purposes, and you should file Form 706NA. If such a decedent became a U.S. citizen wholly independently of his or her connection with a possession, then the decedent is considered a U.S. citizen for estate tax purposes, and you should file Form 706.

Executor

The term "executor" means the executor, personal representative, or administrator of the decedent's estate. If none of these is appointed, qualified, and acting in the United States, every person in actual or constructive possession of any property of the decedent is considered an executor and must file a return.

When To File

You must file Form 706 to report estate and/or generation-skipping transfer tax within 9 months after the date of the decedent's death unless you receive an application for an extension of time to file. Use Form 706-1 to File a Return and/or Pay U.S. Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Taxes, to apply for an extension of time. If you requested an extension, attach a copy of it to Form 706.

Where To File

Unless the return is hand carried to the office of the District Director, please mail it to the Internal Revenue Service Center.

The estate and GST taxes are due within 9 months after the date of the decedent's death unless an extension of time for payment has been granted, or unless you have property elected under section 6166 to pay in installments, or under section 6163 to postpone the part of the tax attributable to a reversionary or remainder interest. These elections are made by checking lines 3 and 4 (respectively) of Part 3. Elections by the Executor, and attaching the required statements.

If the tax paid with the return is different from the balance due as figured on the return, explain the difference in an attached statement. If you have made prior payments to IRS or redeemed certain marketable United States Treasury bonds to pay the estate tax (see the last

indicated below for the state where the decedent was domiciled at the time of death. If you are filing a return for the estate of a nonresident U.S. citizen, mail it to the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, PA 19255, USA.

State	Where To File
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	Atlanta, GA 39601
New Jersey, New York (New York City and counties of Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester)	Holtsville, NY 00501
New York (all other counties), Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Westchester	Andover, MA 05501
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin	Kansas City, MO 64999
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia	Philadelphia, PA 19255
Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia	Cincinnati, OH 45999
Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Austin, TX 73201
Alabama, Arizona, California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee	Memphis, TN 37501
California (all other counties), Hawaii	Fresno, CA 93888
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Memphis, TN 37501

Part 1

Enter the social security number assigned specifically to the decedent. You cannot use the decedent's spouse, if the decedent did not have a social security number, the executor should obtain one for the decedent by filing Form SS-5 with a local Social Security Administration office.

Line 2

Enter the social security number assigned to the decedent's spouse, if the decedent did not have a social security number, the executor should obtain one for the decedent by filing Form SS-5 with a local Social Security Administration office.

Line 6a—Name of Executor

If there is more than one executor, enter the name of the executor to be contacted by the IRS. List the other executors' names, addresses, and SSNs (if applicable) on an attached sheet.

Line 6b—Executor's Address

Use Form 8822, Change of Address, to report a change of the executor's address.

Line 6c—Executor's Social Security Number

Only individual executors should complete this line. If there is more than one individual executor, all should list their social security numbers on an attached sheet.

Paying the Tax

The estate and GST taxes are due within 9 months after the date of the decedent's death unless an extension of time for payment has been granted, or unless you have property elected under section 6166 to pay in installments, or under section 6163 to postpone the part of the tax attributable to a reversionary or remainder interest. These elections are made by checking lines 3 and 4 (respectively) of Part 3. Elections by the Executor, and attaching the required statements.

Where To File

Unless the return is hand carried to the office of the District Director, please mail it to the Internal Revenue Service Center.

Page 2

Supplemental Documents

You must attach the death certificate to the return.

If the decedent was a citizen or resident and died testate, attach a certified copy of the will to the return. Other supplemental documents may be required as explained below. Examples include Forms 712, 709, 709-A, and 706CE, trust and power of appointment instruments, death certificate, and state certification of payment of death taxes. If you do not file these documents with the return, the processing of the return will be delayed.

If the decedent was a U.S. citizen but not a resident of the United States, you must attach the following documents to the return: (1) a copy of the inventory of property and the schedule of liabilities, claims against the estate, and expenses of administration filed with the foreign court of probate jurisdiction, certified by a proper official of the court; (2) a copy of the return filed under the foreign inheritance, estate, legacy, succession tax, or other death tax act, certified by a proper official of the foreign tax department; (3) if the decedent died testate, a certified copy of the will.

Rounding Off to Whole Dollars

You may show the money items on the return and accompanying schedules as whole-dollar amounts. To do so, drop any amount less than 50 cents and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.

Penalties

Section 6651 provides for penalties for both late filing and for late payment unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. The law also provides for penalties for willful attempts to evade payment of tax. The late filing penalty will not be imposed if the taxpayer can show that the failure to file a timely return is due to reasonable cause. Executors filing late (after the due date, including extensions) should attach an explanation to the return to show reasonable cause.

Section 6662 provides a penalty for the underpayment of estate tax of \$5,000 or more when the underpayment is attributable to valuation understatement. A valuation understatement occurs when the value of property reported on Form 706 is 50 percent or less of the actual value of the property.

These penalties also apply to late filing, late payment, and underpayment of GST taxes.

Publication 448

Additional information may be found in Pub. 448, Federal Estate and Gift Taxes.

Specific Instructions

You must file the first three pages of Form 706 and all required schedules, Schedules A through I, must be filed, as appropriate, to support the entries in items 1 through 9 of the Recapitulation.

If you enter zero on any item of the Recapitulation, you need not file the schedule (except for Schedule F) referred to on that item.

If you claim any deductions on items 11 through 19 of the Recapitulation, you must complete and attach the appropriate Schedules to support the claimed deductions.

If you claim the credits for foreign death taxes or tax on prior transfers, you must complete and attach Schedule P or Q.

Form 706 has 41 numbered pages. The pages are perforated so that you can remove them for copying and filing. When you prepare the return, staple all the required pages together in the proper order.

Number the items you list on each schedule, beginning with 1 each time. Total the items listed on the schedule and file attachments, Continuation Schedules, etc. Enter the total of all attachments, bottom of the schedule, but do not carry the totals forward to the schedule on the Recapitulation, page 3, Form 706.

Do not complete the "Alternate valuation date" or "Alternate value" columns of any schedule unless you elect alternate valuation on line 1 of Part 3. Elections by the Executor.

If there is not enough space on a schedule to list all the items, attach a Continuation Schedule (or additional sheets of the Continuation Schedule) to the back of the schedule. The Continuation Schedule is located at the end of the Form 706 package. You should photocopy the blank schedule before completing it if you will need more than one copy.

Instructions for Part 3—Elections for Part 3—

Line 1—Alternate Valuation

Unless you elect at the time you file the return to adopt alternate valuation as authorized by section 2032, you must value all property included in the gross estate on the date of the decedent's death. Alternate valuation cannot be applied to only a part of the property. You may elect special use valuation (line 2) in addition to alternate valuation.

You may not elect alternate valuation unless the election will decrease both the value of the gross estate and the total net estate and GST taxes due after application of all allowable credits.

Alternate valuation is elected by checking "Yes" on line 1 and filing Form 706. Once made, the election may not be revoked. The election may be made on a

late filed Form 706 provided it is not filed later than 1 year after the due date (including extensions).

If you elect alternate valuation, value the property that is included in the gross estate as of the applicable dates as follows:

1. Any property distributed, sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of separated or passed from the gross estate by any method within 6 months after the decedent's death is valued on the date of distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition, whichever occurs first. Value this property on the date it ceases to form a part of the gross estate, that is, on the date the title passes as the result of its sale, exchange, or other disposition.
2. Any property not distributed, sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of within the 6-month period is valued on the date 6 months after the date of the decedent's death.
3. Any property, interest, or estate that is affected by mere lapse of time is valued as of the date of decedent's death or on the date of its distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition, whichever occurs first. However, you may change the date of death value to account for any change in value that is not due to a "mere lapse of time" on the date of its distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition.

The property included in the alternate valuation and valued as of 6 months after the date of the decedent's death, or as of some intermediate date (as described above) is the property included in the alternate valuation on the date of the decedent's death. Therefore, you must first determine what property you valued the gross estate at the decedent's death.

Interest accrued to the date of the decedent's death on bonds, notes, and other interest-bearing obligations is the property included in the alternate valuation. Rent accrued to the date of the decedent's death on leased personal property is property of the gross estate on the date of death and is included in the alternate valuation.

Outstanding dividends that were declared to stockholders of record on or before the date of the decedent's death are considered property of the gross estate on the date of death and are included in the alternate valuation. Ordinary dividends declared to stockholders of record after the date of the decedent's death are not included in the alternate valuation. However, if dividends are declared to stockholders of record after the date of the decedent's death so that the shares of stock at the later valuation date do not reasonably represent the same property at the date of the decedent's death, include those dividends (except dividends paid from earnings of the corporation after the date of the decedent's death) in the alternate valuation.

As part of each Schedule A through I, you must show: (1) what property is

included in the gross estate on the date of the decedent's death, (2) what property was distributed, sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of within the 6-month period after the decedent's death, and the dates of these distributions, etc. These two items should be entered in the "Description" column of each schedule.

Briefly explain the status or disposition governing the alternate valuation date, such as: "Not disposed of within 6 months following death," "Distributed," "Sold," "Bond paid on maturity," etc. In this same column, describe each item of principal and includable income, (3) the date of death value, entered in the appropriate column, (4) the alternate value, entered in the appropriate column, (5) the date of distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition, (6) the value of the property, (7) the value of the property as of the date of the decedent's death, and (8) the value of the property as of the date of distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition.

1. Any property, interest, or estate that is affected by mere lapse of time is valued as of the date of decedent's death or on the date of its distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition, whichever occurs first. However, you may change the date of death value to account for any change in value that is not due to a "mere lapse of time" on the date of its distribution, sale, exchange, or other disposition.

The property included in the alternate valuation and valued as of 6 months after the date of the decedent's death, or as of some intermediate date (as described above) is the property included in the alternate valuation on the date of the decedent's death. Therefore, you must first determine what property you valued the gross estate at the decedent's death.

Line 2—Special Use Valuation of Section 2032A

Under section 2032A, you may elect to value certain farm and closely held business real property at its farm or business use value rather than its fair market value. You may elect both special use valuation and alternate valuation. To elect this valuation you must check "Yes" to line 2 and complete and attach Schedule A-1 and its required additional statements. You must file Schedule A-1 and its required attachments with Form 706 for this election to be valid. You may make the election on a late filed return so long as it is the first return filed.

The total value of the property valued under section 2032A may not be decreased from fair market value by more than \$750,000.

Real property may qualify for the section 2032A election if:

1. The decedent was a U.S. citizen or resident at the time of death;
2. The real property is located in the United States;
3. At the decedent's death, the real property was used by the decedent or a family member for farming or in a trade or business or is rented for such use by the surviving spouse to a family member on a net cash basis.

4. The real property was acquired from or passed from the decedent to a qualified heir of the decedent.

5. The real property was owned and used in a qualified manner by the decedent or a member of the decedent's family during 5 of the 8 years before the decedent's death.

6. There was material participation by the decedent or a member of the decedent's family during 5 of the 8 years before the decedent's death; and

7. The qualified property is the percentage of the decedent's gross estate specified in section 2032A.

For definitions and additional information, see section 2032A and the related regulations.

Include the words, "section 2032A valuation" in the "Description" column of any Form 706 schedule if section 2032A property is included in the decedent's gross estate.

An election under section 2032A need not include all the property in an estate that is eligible for special use valuation, but sufficient property to satisfy the threshold requirements of section 2032A(b)(1)(B) must be specially valued under the election.

If joint or undivided interests (e.g., interests as joint tenants or tenants in common) in the same property are received from a decedent by qualified heirs, an election with respect to one heir's joint or undivided interest need not include any other heir's interest in the same property if the electing heir's interest plus other property to be specially valued satisfies the requirements of section 2032A(b)(1)(B).

If successive interests (e.g., life estates and remainder interests) are created by a decedent in otherwise qualified property, an election under section 2032A is available only with respect to that property (or part) in which qualified heirs of the decedent receive all of the successive interests, and such an election must include the interests of all of those heirs.

For example, if a surviving spouse receives a life estate in otherwise qualified property and the spouse's brother receives a remainder interest in fee, no part of the property may be valued pursuant to an election under section 2032A.

Where successive interests in specially valued property are created, remainder interests are treated as being received by qualified heirs only if the remainder interest is not contingent on surviving a nonfamily member or are not subject to divestment in favor of a nonfamily member.

Protective Election.—You may make a protective election to specially value qualified real property. Under this election, whether or not you may ultimately use special use valuation depends upon values as finally determined (or agreed to following examination of the return) meeting the requirements of section 2032A.

To make a protective election, check "yes" to line 2 and complete Schedule A-1 according to its instructions for "Protective Election."

If you make a protective election, you should complete this Form 706 by valuing all property at its fair market value. Do not use special use valuation. Usually, this will result in higher estate and GST tax liabilities than will be ultimately determined if special use valuation is allowed. The protective election does not extend the time to pay the taxes shown on the return. If you wish to extend the time to pay the taxes, you should file Form 4768 in adequate time before the return due date.

If it is found that the estate qualifies for special use valuation based on the values as finally determined (or agreed to following examination of the return), you must file an amended Form 706 (with a complete section 2032A election) within 60 days after the date of this determination. Complete the amended return using section 2032A values under the rules of section 2032A and complete Schedule A-1 and attach all of the required statements.

Line 3—Installation Payments

If you check this line to make a protective election, you should attach a notice of protective election as described in Regulations section 20.6166-1(d). If you check this line to make a final election, you should attach the notice of election described in Regulations section 20.6166-1(b).

In computing the adjusted gross estate under section 6166(a)(9) to determine whether an election may be made under section 6166, the net estate or any real estate in a closely held business must be used.

You may also elect to pay GST taxes in installments. See section 6166(i).

Line 4—Reversionary or Remainder Interests

For the details of this election, see section 6163 and the related regulations.

Instructions for Part 4—General Information (pages 2 and 3)

Power of Attorney

Completing the authorization on page 2 of Form 706 will authorize one attorney, accountant, or enrolled agent to represent the estate and receive confidential tax information, but will not authorize the representative to enter into closing agreements for the estate. If you wish to represent the estate, you must complete and sign the authorization.

If you wish to authorize persons other than attorneys, accountants, and enrolled agents, or if you wish to authorize more than one person, to receive confidential information or represent the estate, you must complete and attach Form 2846.

Part of Attorney and Declaration of Representative.

You must also complete and attach Form 2848 if you wish to authorize someone to enter into closing agreements for the estate.

If you wish only to authorize someone to inspect and/or receive confidential tax information (but not to represent you before the IRS), you must complete and file Form 8821, Tax Information Authorization.

Line 4

Complete line 4 whether or not there is a surviving spouse and whether or not the surviving spouse received any benefits from the estate. If there was no surviving spouse on the date of decedent's death, enter "None" in line 4a and leave lines 4b and 4c blank. The value entered in line 4c need not be exact. See the instructions for "Amount," under line 5, below.

Line 5

Name.—Enter the name of each individual, trust, or estate who received (or will receive) benefits of \$5,000 or more from the estate directly as an heir, next-of-kin, devisee, or legatee, or indirectly for example, as beneficiary of an annuity or insurance policy, shareholder of a corporation, or partner of a partnership that is an heir, etc.)

Identifying Number.—Enter the social security number of each individual beneficiary listed. If the number is unknown, or if the individual has no number, please indicate "unknown" or "none." For trusts and other estates, enter the employer identification number.

Relationship.—For each individual beneficiary enter the relationship (if known) to the decedent by reason of blood, marriage, or adoption. For trust or estate beneficiaries, indicate TRUST or ESTATE.

Amount.—Enter the amount actually distributed (or to be distributed) to each beneficiary including transfers during the decedent's life from Schedule G required to be included in the gross estate. The value to be entered need not be exact. A reasonable estimate is sufficient. For example, where precise values cannot readily be determined, as with certain future interests, a reasonable approximation should be entered. The total of these distributions should approximate the amount of gross estate reduced by funeral and administrative expenses, debts and mortgages, bequests to surviving spouse, charitable bequests, and any Federal and state estate and GST taxes paid (or payable) relating to the benefits received by the beneficiaries listed on lines 4 and 5.

All distributions of less than \$5,000 to specific beneficiaries may be included with distributions to unascertainable beneficiaries on the line provided.

Line 6—Section 2044 Property

If you answered "Yes," these assets must be shown on Schedule F.

Section 2044 property is property for which a previous section 2056(b)(7) election (QIP election) has been made, or for which a similar gift tax election (section 2523) has been made. For more details see Pub. 448.

Line 8—Insurance Not Included in the Gross Estate

If you checked "Yes" for either 8a or 8b, you must complete and attach Schedule D and attach a Form 712, Life Insurance Statement, for each policy and an explanation of why the policy or its proceeds are not includable in the gross estate.

Line 10—Partnership Interests and Stock in Close Corporations

If you answered "Yes" to line 10, you must include full details for partnerships and unincorporated businesses on Schedule F (Schedule E if the partnership interest is jointly owned). You must include full details for the stock of inactive or close corporations on Schedule B.

Value these interests using the rules of Regulations section 20.2031-2 (stocks) or 20.2031-3 (other business interests). A "close corporation" is a corporation whose shares are owned by a limited number of shareholders. Often, one family holds the entire stock issue. As a result, if any trading of the stock takes place, there is, therefore, no established market for the stock, and those sales that do occur are at irregular intervals and seldom reflect all the elements of a representative transaction as defined by the term "fair market value."

Line 12—Trusts

If you answered "Yes" to either 12a or 12b, you must attach a copy of the trust instrument for each trust.

You must complete Schedule G if you answered "Yes" to 12a and Schedule F if you answered "Yes" to 12b.

Line 14—Transitional Marital Deduction Computation

You must check "Yes" if property passes to the surviving spouse under a maximum marital deduction formula provision that meets the requirements of section 403(e)(3) of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (P. L. 97-34; 95 Stat. 305).

If you check "Yes" to line 14, you must compute the marital deduction under the rules that were in effect before the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

For a format for this computation, you should obtain the November 1981 revision of Form 706 and its instructions. The computation is items 19 through 26 of the Recapitulation. You should also apply the rules of Rev. Rul. 80-148, 1980-1 C.B. 207, if there is property that passes to the surviving spouse outside of the maximum marital deduction formula provision.

Line 16—Excess Retirement Accumulation

If the decedent did not have any interest in a qualified employer plan or individual retirement plan (defined in section 7701(a)(37)), check "No" to this question.

Note: The tax on excess retirement accumulations will not apply to most decedents because the present value of the hypothetical annuity is usually so large that very few decedents will have a larger total interest in qualified plans and individual retirement plans. The rules below are a general description of the section 7804(a) excess retirement accumulations. If there is the possibility of such an excess, see the instructions for Schedule S on page 20 for more information.

A "qualified plan" means any:

1. Qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plan described in section 401(a) that includes a trust exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3).
2. Annuity plan described in section 403(a).
3. Annuity contract, custodial account, or retirement income account described in section 403(b)(1), 403(b)(7), or 403(b)(9).
4. Qualified bond purchase plan described in section 405(a) prior to that section's repeal by section 491(a) of the Tax Reform Act of 1984.

To determine if the decedent had an excess retirement accumulation, you must first total all of the decedent's interests (as of the date of death) in qualified plans and individual retirement plans. Then determine the present date of death or alternate valuation date value of a hypothetical life annuity for the decedent. This hypothetical life annuity must pay the decedent the greater of \$150,000 (unindexed) or \$112,500 (indexed) per year, times the multiplier described in the instructions for line 3, Part III, of Schedule S. Those instructions are on page 21.

If the decedent's total interest in the plans is greater than the value of this hypothetical annuity, then there is an excess retirement accumulation, and you should check "Yes" to question 16 and attach Schedule S to your return.

Instructions for Part 5.—Recapitulation (Page 3 of Form 706)

Gross Estate

Items 1 through 9.—You must make an entry in each of items 1 through 9, if the gross estate does not contain any assets of the type specified by a given item, enter zero for that item. Entering zero for any of items 1 through 9 is a statement by the executor, made under penalties of perjury, that the gross estate does not contain any includable assets covered by that item. Do not enter any amounts in the "Alternate value" column unless you elected alternate valuation on line 1 of Elections by the Executor on page 2.

Which Schedules To Attach for Items 1 Through 9.—You must attach Schedule F to the return and answer its questions even if you report no assets on it.

You must attach Schedules A, B, and C if the gross estate includes any Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds, or Mortgages, Notes, and Cash, respectively. You must attach Schedule D if the gross estate includes any Life Insurance or if you answered "Yes" to question 8a. You must attach Schedule E if the gross estate contains any Jointly Owned Property or if you answered "Yes" to question 9. You must attach Schedule G if the decedent made any of the lifetime transfers to be listed on that schedule or if you answered "Yes" to question 10. You must attach Schedule H if you answered "Yes" to question 13. You must attach Schedule I if you answered "Yes" to question 15.

Deductions

Items 11 Through 19.—You must attach the appropriate schedules for the deductions you claim.

Item 15.—If item 14 is less than or equal to the value (at the time of the decedent's death) of the property subject to claims, enter the amount from item 14 on item 15. If the amount on item 14 is more than the value of the property subject to claims, enter the greater of (a) the value of the property subject to claims, or (b) the amount actually paid at the time the return is filed.

In no event should you enter more on item 15 than the amount on item 14. See section 2053 and the related regulations for more information.

Instructions for Part 2.—Tax Computation (Page 1 of Form 706)

In general, the estate tax is figured by applying the unified rates shown in Table A to the total of transfers both during life and at death, and then subtracting the gift taxes. You must complete the Tax Computation.

Line 1

If you elected alternate valuation on line 1, Part 3, Elections by the Executor, enter the amount you entered in the "Alternate value" column of item 10 of Part 5.

Recapitulation. Otherwise, enter the amount from the "Value at date of death" column.

Lines 4 and 9

Three worksheets are provided to help you compute the entries for these lines. You need not file these worksheets with your return but should keep them for your records. Worksheet TG allows you to reconcile the decedent's lifetime taxable gifts to compute totals that will be used for the line 4 and line 9 worksheets. You must get all of the decedent's gift tax returns (Form 706, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return) before you complete Worksheet TG. The amount shown on Worksheet TG should usually be derived from these returns as filed. However, if any of the returns were audited by the IRS, you should use the amounts that were finally determined as a result of the audits.

Special Treatment of Split Gifts.

These special rules apply only if:

1. The decedent's spouse predeceased the decedent;
2. The decedent's spouse made gifts that were "split" with the decedent under the rules of section 2513;
3. The decedent was the "consenting spouse" for those split gifts, as that term is used on Form 709; and
4. The split gifts were included in the decedent's spouse's gross estate under section 2035.

If all four conditions above are met, do not include these gifts on line 4 of the Tax Computation and do not include the gift taxes on these gifts on line 9 of the Tax Computation. These adjustments are incorporated into the worksheets.

Line 7

Lines 7a-c are used to calculate the phaseout of the unified credit and graduated rates. The phaseout applies only to estates in which the amount the tentative tax is computed on exceeds \$10 million.

Line 12

If the decedent made gifts (including gifts made by the decedent's spouse and treated as made by the decedent by reason of gift splitting) after September 8, 1976, and before January 1, 1977, for

which the decedent claimed a specific exemption, the unified credit on this estate tax return must be reduced. The reduction is figured by entering 20% of the specific exemption claimed for these gifts. **Note:** The specific exemption was allowed by section 2521 for gifts made before January 1, 1977.

If the decedent did not make any gifts between September 8, 1976, and January 1, 1977, or if the decedent made gifts during that period but did not claim the specific exemption, enter zero.

Line 15

You may take a credit on line 15 for estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession taxes paid as the result of the decedent's death to any state or the District of Columbia. However, see section 2053(d) and the related regulations for exceptions and limits if you elected to deduct the taxes from the value of the gross estate.

If you make a section 6166 election to pay the Federal estate tax in installments and make a similar election to pay the state death tax in installments, see Rev. Rul. 88-38, 1986-1 C.B. 296, for the method of computing the credit allowed with this Form 706.

The credit may not be more than the amount figured by using Table B on page 9, based on the value of the adjusted taxable estate. The adjusted taxable estate is the amount of the Federal taxable estate plus the 3 or 4 year tax on any unpaid \$60,000 part of the Federal estate tax. Federal estate tax on the return before the estate credit taxes have been paid. However, the credit cannot be finally allowed unless you pay the state death taxes and claim the credit within 4 years after the return is filed (or later as provided by the Code if a petition is filed with the Tax Court of the United States, or if you have an extension of time to pay) and submit evidence that the tax has been paid. If you claim the credit for any state death tax that is later recovered, see Regulations section 20.2016-1 for the notice you are required to give the IRS within 30 days.

If you transfer property other than cash to the state in payment of state inheritance taxes, the amount you may claim as credit is the lesser of the state inheritance tax liability discharged or the fair market value of the property on the date of the transfer.

Line 12

If the decedent made gifts (including gifts made by the decedent's spouse and treated as made by the decedent by reason of gift splitting) after September 8, 1976, and before January 1, 1977, for

which the decedent claimed a specific exemption, the unified credit on this estate tax return must be reduced. The reduction is figured by entering 20% of the specific exemption claimed for these gifts. **Note:** The specific exemption was allowed by section 2521 for gifts made before January 1, 1977.

If the decedent did not make any gifts between September 8, 1976, and January 1, 1977, or if the decedent made gifts during that period but did not claim the specific exemption, enter zero.

You may take a credit on line 15 for estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession taxes paid as the result of the decedent's death to any state or the District of Columbia. However, see section 2053(d) and the related regulations for exceptions and limits if you elected to deduct the taxes from the value of the gross estate.

If you make a section 6166 election to pay the Federal estate tax in installments and make a similar election to pay the state death tax in installments, see Rev. Rul. 88-38, 1986-1 C.B. 296, for the method of computing the credit allowed with this Form 706.

The credit may not be more than the amount figured by using Table B on page 9, based on the value of the adjusted taxable estate. The adjusted taxable estate is the amount of the Federal taxable estate plus the 3 or 4 year tax on any unpaid \$60,000 part of the Federal estate tax. Federal estate tax on the return before the estate credit taxes have been paid. However, the credit cannot be finally allowed unless you pay the state death taxes and claim the credit within 4 years after the return is filed (or later as provided by the Code if a petition is filed with the Tax Court of the United States, or if you have an extension of time to pay) and submit evidence that the tax has been paid. If you claim the credit for any state death tax that is later recovered, see Regulations section 20.2016-1 for the notice you are required to give the IRS within 30 days.

If you transfer property other than cash to the state in payment of state inheritance taxes, the amount you may claim as credit is the lesser of the state inheritance tax liability discharged or the fair market value of the property on the date of the transfer.

Worksheet TG Taxable Gifts Reconciliation

To be used for lines 4 and 9 of the Tax Computation

a. Calendar year or calendar quarter	b. Total taxable gifts reported on Form 709 for period (see Note)	c. Taxable amount included in col. b for gifts that qualify for special treatment of split gifts included in the gross estate	d. Taxable amount included in col. b for gifts that qualify for special treatment of split gifts described above	e. Gift tax paid by decendent on gifts in col. d	f. Gift tax paid by decendent on split gifts in col. c
1. Total taxable gifts made before 1977					
Gifts made after 1976					
2. Totals for gifts made after 1976					

Line 4 Worksheet Adjusted Taxable Gifts Made After 1976

1. Taxable gifts made after 1976. Enter the amount from line 2, column b, Worksheet TG
2. Taxable gifts made after 1976 reportable on Schedule G. Enter the amount from line 2, column c, Worksheet TG
3. Taxable gifts made after 1976 that qualify for "special treatment." Enter the amount from line 2, column d, Worksheet TG
4. Add lines 2 and 3.
5. Adjusted taxable gifts. Subtract line 4 from line 1. Enter here and on line 4 of the Tax Computation of Form 706

Line 9 Worksheet Gift Tax on Gifts Made After 1976

a. Calendar year or calendar quarter	b. Total taxable gifts for prior years reported on Tax Computation, line 2)	c. Taxable gifts for 1976 period from Form 709, Tax Computation, line 1)	d. Tax payable using Table A (on page 9)	e. Unused unified credit for this period (see below)	f. Tax payable for this period (subtract col. e from col. d)
1. 1976-1977					
Worksheet TG					
1. Total gift taxes payable on gifts made after 1976 (combine the amounts in column f)					
2. Gift taxes paid by the decendent on gifts that qualify for "special treatment." Enter the amount from line 2, column e, Worksheet TG on page 7					
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1					
4. Gift tax paid by decendent's spouse on split gifts included on Schedule G. Enter the amount from line 2, column f, Worksheet TG on page 7					
5. Add lines 3 and 4. Enter here and on line 9 of the Tax Computation of Form 706					

Column a. To figure the "tax payable" for this column, you must use Table A in these instructions, as it applies to the year of the decedent's death, rather than to the year the gifts were made. Enter the entry for col. d, you should figure the "tax payable" on the amount in col. b and subtract it from the "tax payable" on the amount in col. b and c, added together. Enter the difference in col. d.

Form 709 revision in effect for the year of the decedent's death. For information for any given calendar year, then you must calculate the tax in column d for that year using the amount from column b on line 2 of the Tax Computation. Complete the Tax Computation through the tax due before any reduction for the unified credit and enter that amount in column d, above.

Column e. To figure the unused unified credit, use the unified credit in effect for the year the gift was made. This amount should be on line 12 of the Tax Computation of the Form 709 filed for the gift.

For more details, see Rev. Rul. 86-117, 1986-2 C.B. 157.

You should send the following evidence to the IRS:

1. Certificate of the proper officer of the taxing state, the District of Columbia, showing (a) the total amount of tax imposed before adding interest and penalties and before allowing discount; (b) the amount of discount allowed; (c) the amount of penalties and interest imposed or charged; (d) the total amount actually paid in cash; and (e) the date of payment.
2. Any additional proof the IRS specifically requests.

You should file the evidence requested above with the return if possible. Otherwise, send it as soon after you file the return as possible.

Line 17

You may take a credit for Federal gift taxes imposed by Chapter 12 of the Code, and the corresponding provisions of prior laws, on certain transfers the decedent made before January 1, 1977, that are included in the gross estate. The credit cannot be more than the amount figured by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Gross estate tax minus the amount of the state death taxes and unified credit}}{\text{Value of gross estate minus the amount of the deductions for charitable, public utility, and marital gifts and bequests and marital deduction}} \times \text{Value of included gift}$$

Instructions for Schedule B.—Stocks and Bonds

General

If the total gross estate contains any stocks or bonds, you must complete Schedule B and file it with the return.

On Schedule B list the stocks and bonds included in the decedent's gross estate. Number each item in the left-hand column. **Bonds that are exempt from Federal income taxes are not exempt from estate taxes unless specifically exempted by an estate tax provision of the Code.** Therefore, you should list these bonds on Schedule B.

Public housing bonds included in the gross estate must be included at their full value.

If you paid any estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession tax to a foreign country on any stocks or bonds included

(continued on page 10)

For more information, see the regulations under section 2012. This computation may be made using Form 488, Computation of Credit for Gift Tax, which a copy of a completed Form 488 or the computation of the credit. Also attach all readable copies of Forms 709 filed by the decedent on lines 4, 9, and 17.

Line 23
If you answered "Yes" to question 16 of General Information, you must complete Schedule S. Enter the tax from line 17 of Schedule S on line 23. This increased estate tax may not be offset by any of the estate tax credits on lines 11-19.

Line 26
You may not use these bonds to pay the GST tax. You may use these bonds to pay the increased estate tax shown on line 23.

Instructions for Schedule A.—Real Estate
See the reverse side of Schedule A on Form 706.

Instructions for Schedule A.—Real Estate

See the reverse side of Schedule A on Form 706.

Table A—Unified Rate Schedule

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
Taxable amount over	Taxable amount not over	Tax on amount in column A	Rate of tax on excess over amount in column A (Percent)
0	\$10,000	0	18
10,000	20,000	\$1,800	20
20,000	30,000	3,600	22
30,000	40,000	5,400	24
40,000	50,000	7,200	26
50,000	100,000	18,200	28
100,000	150,000	23,800	30
150,000	250,000	36,800	32
250,000	500,000	70,800	34
500,000	750,000	105,800	37
750,000	1,000,000	140,800	39
1,000,000	1,500,000	215,800	41
1,500,000	2,000,000	300,800	43
2,000,000	2,500,000	448,300	45
2,500,000	.....	555,800	45
.....	.....	780,800	49
2,500,000	.....	1,025,800	50

Table B Worksheet

Federal Adjusted Taxable Estate

1 Federal taxable estate from Tax Computation, Form 706, line 3: \$ 60,000

2 Adjustment: 0

3 Federal adjusted taxable estate. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Use this amount to compute maximum credit for state death taxes in Table B

Table B

Computation of Maximum Credit for State Death Taxes
(Based on Federal adjusted taxable estate computed using the worksheet above.)

(1) Adjusted taxable estate equal to or more than—	(2) Adjusted taxable estate less than—	(3) Credit on amount in column (1)	(4) Rate of credit on excess over amount in column (1) (Percent)	(5) Credit on amount in column (1)	(6) Rate of credit on excess over amount in column (1) (Percent)
0	\$40,000	0	None	0	8.0
\$40,000	90,000	\$4,000	0.8	4,000	9.6
90,000	140,000	12,000	1.6	12,000	10.4
140,000	240,000	20,000	2.4	20,000	11.2
240,000	440,000	3,600	3.2	238,800	11.2
440,000	640,000	10,000	4.0	428,800	12.0
640,000	840,000	18,000	4.8	516,800	12.8
840,000	1,040,000	26,000	5.6	604,800	13.6
1,040,000	1,240,000	34,000	6.4	692,800	14.4
1,240,000	.....	70,800	7.2	930,800	15.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,062,800	16.0

Examples showing use of Schedule B

Example where the alternate valuation is not adopted; date of death, January 1, 1993

Item number	Description including face amount of bonds or number of shares and par value where needed for identification. Give CUSIP number if available.	Unit value	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1	\$60,000-Arkansas Railroad Co. first mortgage 4%, 20-year bonds, due 1995. Interest payable quarterly on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1; N.Y. Exchange, CUSIP No. XXXXXXXXXX. Interest coupons attached to bonds, item 1, due and payable on Nov. 1, 1992, but not cashed at date of death. Interest accrued on item 1, from Nov. 1, 1992, to Jan. 1, 1993.	100	.....	.....	60,000
2	500 shares Public Service Corp., common; N.Y. Exchange, CUSIP No. XXXXXXXXXX. Dividend on item 2 of \$2 per share declared Dec. 10, 1992, payable on Jan. 10, 1993, to holders of record on Dec. 30, 1992.	110	.....	.....	55,000

Example where the alternate valuation is adopted; date of death, January 1, 1993

Item number	Description including face amount of bonds or number of shares and par value where needed for identification. Give CUSIP number if available.	Unit value	Alternate valuation date	Alternate value	Value at date of death
1	\$60,000-Arkansas Railroad Co. first mortgage 4%, 20-year bonds, due 1995. Interest payable quarterly on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1; N.Y. Exchange, CUSIP No. XXXXXXXXXX. Interest coupons attached to bonds, item 1, due and payable on Nov. 1, 1992, but not cashed at date of death. Cash by executor on Feb. 1, 1993. Interest accrued on item 1, from Nov. 1, 1992, to Jan. 1, 1993. Cash by executor on Feb. 1, 1993.	100	4/1/93	29,700	60,000
		99	5/2/93	29,400	.....
2	500 shares of Public Service Corp., common; N.Y. Exchange, CUSIP No. XXXXXXXXXX. Not disposed of within 6 months following death. Dividend on item 2 of \$2 per share declared Dec. 10, 1992, and paid on Jan. 10, 1993, to holders of record on Dec. 30, 1992.	110	2/1/93	600	600
		90	7/1/93	45,000	55,000
		.....	1/10/93	1,000	1,000

(Continued from page 8)

In this schedule, group those stocks and bonds together and label them "Subjected to Foreign Death Taxes."

List interest and dividends on each stock or bond separately. Indicate as a separate item dividends that have not been collected at death, but which are payable to the decedent or the estate because the decedent was a stockholder of record on the date of death. However, if the stock is being traded on an exchange and is selling ex-dividend on the date of the decedent's death, do not include the amount of the dividend as a separate item. Instead, add it to the ex-dividend quoted price of the stock on the date of the decedent's death. Dividends due to the decedent but payable to the stockholders of record on a date after the decedent's death are not includable in the gross estate for Federal estate tax purposes.

Description

- Number of shares
 - Whether common or preferred
 - Issue
 - Par value where needed for identification
 - Price per share
 - Exact name of corporation
 - Principal exchange upon which sold, if listed on an exchange
 - CUSIP number, if available
- For bonds indicate:
- Quantity and denomination
 - Name of obligor
 - Date of maturity
 - Interest rate
 - Interest due date
 - Principal exchange, if listed on an exchange
 - CUSIP number, if available

prices or bid and asked prices as the fair market value.

For example, assume that sales of stock nearest the valuation date (June 9) occurred 2 trading days after (June 13) those days are sale prices per share of \$10 and \$15, respectively. Therefore, the price of \$12 is considered the fair market value of a share of stock on the valuation date. If, however, on June 13 and 18, the mean sale prices per share were \$15 and \$10, respectively, the fair market value of a share of stock on the valuation date is \$13.

Valuation

List the fair market value of the stocks or bonds (whether listed or unlisted) as available, see Regulations section 20.2031-2(b). Apply the rules in the section 2031 regulations to determine the value of the stock and stock in close corporations. Send with the schedule complete financial and other data used to determine value, including balance sheets (particularly the one nearest to the valuation date) and statements of the net earnings or operating results and dividends paid for each of the 5 years immediately before the valuation date.

Securities reported as of no value, nominal value, or obsolete should be listed last. Include the address of the company and the state and date of the incorporation. Attach copies of correspondence or statements used to determine the "no value."

If the security was listed on more than one stock exchange, use either the records of the exchange where the security is principally traded or the composite listing of combined exchanges, if available, in a publication of general circulation. In valuing listed stocks and bonds, you should carefully check accurate records to obtain values for the applicable valuation date.

If you get quotations from brokers, or evidence of the sale of securities, attach to the schedule copies of the letters

furnishing these quotations or evidence of sale.

See Rev. Rul. 69-489, 1969-2 C.B. 172, for the special valuation rules for certain marketable U.S. Treasury Bonds issued before March 4, 1971. These bonds, commonly called "flower bonds," may be redeemed at par plus accrued interest in payment of the tax at any Federal Reserve bank, the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or the Bureau of the Public Debt, as explained in Rev. Proc. 69-18, 1969-2 C.B. 300.

Instructions for Schedule D.—Insurance on the Decedent's Life

See the reverse side of Schedule D on Form 706.

Instructions for Schedule E.—Jointly Owned Property

See the reverse side of Schedule E on Form 706.

Instructions for Schedule F.—Other Miscellaneous Property

See the reverse side of Schedule F on Form 706.

Instructions for Schedule G.—Transfers During Decedent's Life

You must complete Schedule G and file it with the return if the decedent made any of the transfers described below in 1 through 5 or if you answered "Yes" on line 11 or 12a of Part 4, General Information, reported on this schedule:

1. **Certain gift taxes**—Section 2035(c). Enter at item A of the Schedule the total value of the gift taxes that were paid by the decedent or the estate on gifts made within 3 years before death.

The date of the gift, not the date of payment of the gift tax, determines whether a gift tax paid is included in the gross estate under this rule. Therefore, you should carefully examine the Forms 709 filed by the decedent and the decedent's spouse to determine what part of the total gift taxes reported on them was attributable to gifts made within 3 years before death. For example, if the decedent died on July 10, 1993, you should examine gift tax returns for 1993, 1992, 1991, and 1990. However, the gift taxes on the 1990 returns that are attributable to gifts made before July 10, 1990, are not included in the gross estate.

Attach an explanation of how you computed the includible gift taxes if you do not include in the gross estate the entire gift taxes shown on any Form 709 filed within 3 years of death. Also attach copies

of any pertinent gift tax returns filed by the decedent's spouse within 3 years of death.

2. **Other transfers** within 3 years before death.—Section 2035(a). These transfers include only the following:

- Any transfer by the decedent with respect to a life insurance policy within 3 years before death.
- Any transfer within 3 years before death of a retained section 2036 interest, or section 2037 reversionary interest, or section 2038 power to revoke, etc., if the property subject to the life estate, interest, or gross estate that the decedent continued to possess the life estate, interest, or power until death.

These transfers are reported on Schedule G regardless of whether a gift tax return was required to be filed for them and, if they were made, whether the amount, date, and the information required to be shown for the transfers are determined.

- For insurance on the life of the decedent using the instructions to Schedule D (Attach Form(s) 712).
- For insurance on the life of another using the instructions to Schedule F. (Attach Form(s) 712).

• For sections 2036, 2037, and 2038 transfers, using paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of these instructions.

3. **Transfers with retained life estate** (section 2036).—These are transfers in which the decedent retained the income from the transferred property or the right to designate the person or persons who will possess or enjoy the transferred property, or the income from the transferred property, if the transfer was made:

- (a) Between March 4, 1931, and June 6, 1932, inclusive, and the decedent alone retained the right to do not in fact end or for any period that did not in fact end before the decedent's death; or

- (b) After June 6, 1932, and the decedent retained the right to so designate, either alone or with any person, for life, for any period that must be ascertained by reference to the decedent's death, or for any period that did not in fact end before the decedent's death.

Retained Voting Rights. Transfers with a retained life estate also include transfers of stock in a "controlled corporation" after June 22, 1976, if the decedent retained or acquired voting rights in the stock. If the decedent retained direct or indirect voting rights in a controlled corporation, the decedent is considered to have retained an interest in the transferred property. A corporation is a "controlled corporation" if the decedent owned (actually or constructively) or had the right (either alone or with any other person) to vote at least 20% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock. See section 2036(b). If these voting rights ceased or were relinquished within 3 years before the decedent's death, the corporate interests are included in the gross estate as if the decedent had actually retained the voting rights until death.

4. **Transfers taking effect at death** (section 2037).—These are transfers made after the decedent's death. A transfer that takes effect at the decedent's death is one under which possession or enjoyment can be obtained only by surviving the decedent. A transfer is also treated as one that takes effect at the decedent's death unless the decedent retained a reversionary interest in the property that immediately before the decedent's death had a value of more than 5% of the value of the transferred property. If the transfer was made before October 8, 1949, the reversionary interest must have arisen by the express terms of the instrument of transfer.

5. **Revocable transfers** (section 2038).—These are transfers in which the enjoyment of the transferred property was subject to the decedent's death to any change through the exercise of a power to alter, amend, revoke, or terminate, as follows:

- If the transfer was made before 4:01 p.m., eastern standard time, June 2, 1924, and the power was reserved at the time of the transfer and was exercisable by the decedent alone or with a person who had no substantial adverse interest in the transferred property.
- If the transfer was made on or after 4:01 p.m., eastern standard time, June 2, 1924, and before June 23, 1936, and the power was reserved at the time of the transfer and was exercisable by the decedent alone or with any person (regardless of whether that person had a substantial adverse interest in the transferred property), or

• If the transfer was made after June 22, 1936, regardless of whether the power was reserved at the time of the transfer or later created or conferred, regardless of the source from which the power was exercised, regardless of whether the power was exercisable by the decedent alone or with any person, and regardless of whether that person had a substantial adverse interest in the transferred property.

For more detailed information on which transfers are includable in the gross estate, see the Estate Tax Regulations.

Special Valuation Rules for Certain Lifetime Transfers

Note: Code sections 2701-2704 were enacted by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. These sections provide rules for valuing certain transfers to family members and are generally effective for transfers occurring after October 8, 1990.

Section 2701 deals with the transfer of an interest in a corporation, partnership, or other entity, while retaining certain distribution rights, or a liquidation, put, call, or conversion right.

Section 2702 deals with the transfer of an interest in a trust while retaining any interest other than a qualified interest. In general, a qualified interest is a right to receive certain distributions from the trust at least annually, or a noncontingent remainder interest, if all of the other interests in the trust are distribution rights specified in section 2702.

Section 2703 provides rules for the valuation of property transferred to a family member but subject to an option, agreement, or other right to acquire or use the property at less than fair market value. It also applies to transfers subject to restrictions on the right to sell or use the property.

Finally, section 2704 provides that in certain cases the lapse of a voting or liquidation right in a family-owned corporation or partnership will result in a deemed transfer.

These rules have potential consequences for the valuation of property in an estate. If the decedent (or any member of his or her family) was involved in any such transactions, see Code sections 2701-2704 for additional details.

How To Complete Schedule G

All transfers (other than outright transfers not in trust and bona fide sales made by the decedent at the time of death) must be reported on the Schedule regardless of whether you believe the transfers are subject to tax. If the decedent made any transfers not described in the instructions on page 11, the transfers should not be shown on Schedule G. Instead, attach a statement describing these transfers: list the date of the transfer, the amount or value, and the type of transfer.

Complete the schedule for each transfer that is included in the gross estate under sections 2035(a), 2036, 2037, and 2038 as described on page 11.

In the "Item number" column, number each transfer consecutively beginning with 1. In the "Description" column, list the name of the transferee, the date of the transfer, and give a complete description of the property. Transfers included in the gross estate should be valued on the date of the decedent's death or, if the alternate valuation is adopted, according to section 2032.

If only part of the property transferred meets the terms of section 2035(a), 2036, 2037, or 2038, then only a corresponding part of the value of the property should be included in the value of the gross estate. If the transferee makes additions or improvements to the property, the increased value should not be included on Schedule G. However, if only a part of the value of the property is included, enter the heading "Description" and explain what part was included.

Attachments.—If a transfer, by trust or otherwise, was made by a written instrument, attach a copy of the instrument

to the Schedule. If of public record, the copy should be certified. If not of record, the copy should be verified.

Instructions for Schedule H.—Powers of Appointment

You must complete Schedule H and file it with the return if you answered "Yes" to line 13 of Part 4, General Information, on Schedule H include in the gross estate:

1. The value of property for which the decedent possessed a general power of appointment on the date of his or her death; and
2. The value of property for which the decedent possessed a general power of appointment which he or she exercised or released before death by disposing of it in such a way that if it were a transfer of property owned by the decedent, the property would be includable in the decedent's gross estate. (See section 2041 and Pub. 448 for more details.)

Powers of Appointment

A power of appointment includes all powers which are in substance and effect powers of appointment regardless of how they are identified and regardless of local property laws. For example, if a settlor transfers property in trust for the life of his wife, with a power in the wife to appropriate or consume the principal of the trust, the wife has a power of appointment.

General Power of Appointment.—A general power of appointment is a power that is exercisable in favor of the decedent, the decedent's estate, the decedent's creditors, or the creditors of the decedent's estate, except:

1. A power to consume, invade, or appropriate property for the benefit of the decedent that is limited by an ascertainable standard relating to health, education, support, or maintenance of the decedent.
2. A power created on or before October 21, 1942, that is exercisable by the decedent only in conjunction with another person.
3. A power created after October 21, 1942, exercisable by the decedent only in conjunction with (a) the creator of the power, or (b) a person who has a substantial interest in the property subject to the power, which is adverse to the exercise of the power in favor of the decedent.

1. A part of a power created after October 21, 1942, is considered a general power of appointment if the power:

1. May only be exercised by the decedent in conjunction with another person; and
2. Is also exercisable in favor of the other person (in addition to being exercisable in favor of the decedent, the decedent's creditors, the decedent's estate, or the creditors of the decedent's estate).

The part to include in the gross estate as a general power of appointment is figured by dividing the value of the property by the number of persons (including the decedent) in favor of whom the power is exercisable.

Date Power Was Created.—Generally, a power of appointment created by will is considered created on the date of the testator's death. However, a power of appointment created by a will executed on or before October 21, 1942, is considered to have been created on the date that the power creating the will died before July 1, 1949, without having republished the will, by codicil or otherwise, after October 21, 1942.

A power of appointment created by an instrument is considered created on the date the instrument takes effect. If the holder of a power exercises it by creating a second power, the second power is considered as created at the time of the exercise of the first.

Attachments

If the decedent ever possessed a power of appointment, attach a certified or verified copy of the instrument granting the power and a certified or verified copy of any instrument by which the power, or any copies even if you contend that the power was not a general power of appointment, and that the property is not otherwise includable in the gross estate.

Instructions for Schedule I.—Annuities

You must complete Schedule I and file it with the return if you answered "Yes" to question 15 of Part 4, General Information, on Schedule I every annuity that meets all of conditions 1-4 under **General Approved Plans**, even if the annuities are wholly or partially excluded from the gross estate.

See the instructions for line 3 of Schedule M for a discussion regarding the QTIP treatment of certain joint and survivor annuities.

General

Except as otherwise provided under **Annuities Under Approved Plans** on page 13, include in the gross estate on this schedule all or part of the value of an annuity receivable by any beneficiary following the death of the decedent under a contract or agreement that satisfies all four conditions below:

1. The contract or agreement is not a policy of insurance on the life of the decedent;
2. The contract or agreement was entered into after March 3, 1931;
3. The annuity is receivable by the beneficiary because he or she survived the decedent; and
4. Under the contract or agreement, an annuity was payable to the decedent (or

the decedent possessed the right to receive the annuity either alone or in conjunction with another, for the decedent's life or for any period not ascertainable without reference to the decedent's death or for any period that did not in fact end before the decedent's death.

Part Includible.—If the decedent contributed only part of the purchase price of the contract or agreement, include in the gross estate only that part of the value of the annuity receivable by the surviving beneficiary that the decedent's contribution to the purchase price of the annuity or agreement bears to the total purchase price. For example, if the value of the survivor's annuity was \$20,000 and the decedent had contributed three-fourths of the purchase price of the contract, the amount includible is \$15,000 (¾ × \$20,000). Except as provided below, annuities under approved plans that the employer to the purchase price of the contract are considered made by the decedent if they were made by the employer because of the decedent's employment. For more information, see section 2039.

"Annuity" defined.—The term "annuity" includes any more payments extending over any period of time. The payments may be equal or unequal, conditional or unconditional, periodic or sporadic. The following are examples of contracts (but not necessarily the only forms of contracts) for annuities that must be included in the gross estate:

1. A contract under which the decedent was entitled to receive, for the duration of life, an annuity with payments to continue after death to a designated beneficiary, if surviving the decedent;
2. A contract under which the decedent was entitled to receive, together with another person, an annuity payable to the decedent and the other person for their joint lives, with payments to continue to the survivor following the death of either;
3. A contract or agreement entered into by the decedent and employer under which the decedent immediately before death and following retirement was receiving, or was entitled to receive, an annuity payable to the decedent for life and after the decedent's death to a designated beneficiary, if surviving the decedent, whether the payments after the decedent's death are fixed by the contract or subject to an option or election exercised or exercisable by the decedent. However, see **Annuities Under Approved Plans**, below;
4. A contract or agreement entered into by the decedent and employer under which at the decedent's death, before retirement or before the expiration of a stated period of time, an annuity was payable to a designated beneficiary, if surviving the decedent. However, see **Annuities Under Approved Plans**, below.

5. A contract or agreement under which the decedent immediately before death was receiving, or was entitled to receive, an annuity for a stated period of time, with the annuity to continue to a designated beneficiary, surviving the decedent, upon the decedent's death before the expiration of that period of time;

6. An annuity contract or other arrangement providing for a series of substantially equal periodic payments to be made to a beneficiary for life or over a period of at least 36 months after the date of the decedent's death under an individual retirement account, annuity, or bond as described in section 2039(e) (before its repeal by P.L. 98-369).

Annuities Under Approved Plans.—The statute allowing an exclusion for annuities under approved plans has been repealed. However, under the special rules provided for the annuities described in **a-h** below, it may be possible to include part or all of the value of these annuities from the gross estate.

No exclusion is allowed for annuities under approved plans unless either condition 1 or 2 below is met:

1. On December 31, 1984, the decedent was both a participant in the plan and in pay status (i.e., had received at least one benefit payment on or before December 31, 1984), and the decedent irrevocably elected the form of the benefit before July 1984, or
2. The decedent separated from service before January 1, 1985, and did not change the form of benefit before death. If either of the above conditions is met, an exclusion is allowed. The exclusion may not exceed \$100,000 unless either of the two additional conditions below is met:

1. On December 31, 1982, the decedent was both a participant in the plan and in pay status (i.e., had received at least one benefit payment on or before December 31, 1982), and the decedent irrevocably elected the form of the benefit before January 1, 1983; or
2. The decedent separated from service before January 1, 1983, and did not change the form of benefit before death. If either of the above conditions is met, the exclusion is not subject to the \$100,000 limitation.

Approved Plans:
a. An employees' trust (or under a trust) purchased by an employees' trust) forming part of a pension, stock bonus, or profit-sharing plan that met all the requirements of section 401(a), either from the time of the decedent's separation from employment (whether by death or otherwise) or at the time of the termination of the plan (if earlier);

b. A retirement annuity contract purchased by the employer (but not by an employees' trust) under a plan that, at the time of the decedent's separation from employment (by death or otherwise), or at the time of the termination of the plan (if earlier), was a plan described in section 403(a).

c. A retirement annuity contract purchased for an employee by an employer that is an organization referred to in section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) or (vi), or that is a religious organization (other than a trust), and that is exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3).

d. Chapter 73 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

e. A bond purchase plan described in section 405, before its repeal by P.L. 98-369, effective for obligations issued after December 31, 1983.

If an annuity under an "approved plan" described in **a-e** above is receivable by a beneficiary other than the executor and the decedent made no contributions under the plan toward the cost, no part of the value of the annuity, subject to the \$100,000 limitation (if applicable), is includible in the gross estate if the decedent made a contribution under a plan described in **a-e** above toward the cost, include in the gross estate on this schedule that proportion of the value of the annuity which the amount of the decedent's contribution under the plan bears to the total amount of all contributions under the plan. The remaining value of the annuity is excludable from the gross estate subject to the \$100,000 limitation (if applicable). For the rules to determine the portion of the value of the annuity attributable to the plan, see Pub. 448.

Note: The accounts, annuities, and bonds described in **a-h**, below, are "approved plans" only if they provide for a series of substantially equal periodic payments to be made to the beneficiary for life or over a period of at least 36 months after the date of the decedent's death.

1. An individual retirement account described in section 408(b).

g. An individual retirement annuity described in section 408(b).

h. A retirement bond described in section 408(a) before its repeal by P.L. 98-369.

Subject to the \$100,000 limitation, if applicable, if an annuity under a "plan" described in **a-h** above is receivable by a beneficiary other than the executor, the entire value of the annuity is excludable from the gross estate even if the decedent made a contribution under the plan. However, if any payment to or for an account or annuity described in paragraph **f, g, or h** above was not allowable as an income tax deduction under section 219 (and was not a rollover contribution as described in section 2039(e) before its repeal by P.L. 98-369), include in the gross estate on this schedule that proportion of the value of the annuity which the amount of the decedent's contribution under the plan bears to the total amount of all contributions to or for such account or annuity. For more information, see Regulations section 20.2039-5.

If any part of an annuity under a "plan" described in **a-h** above is receivable by the executor, it is generally included in the gross estate on this Schedule to the extent that it is receivable by the executor in that

capacity. In general, the annuity is receivable by the executor, if it is to be paid to the executor or if there is an agreement (expressed or implied) that it will be applied by the beneficiary for the benefit of the estate (such as in discharge of the estate's liability for death taxes or debts of the decedent, etc.) or that its distribution will be governed to any extent by the terms of the decedent's will or the laws of descent and distribution.

If data available to you does not indicate whether the plan satisfies the requirements of section 401(a), 403(a), 408(b), 408(b), or 409(a), you may obtain that information from the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district where the employer's principal place of business is located.

Line A—Lump Sum Distribution Election
The election pertaining to the lump sum distribution from qualified plans (approved plans) excludes from the gross estate all or part of the lump sum distribution that would otherwise be includible. When the recipient makes the election to take a lump sum distribution and include it in his or her income tax, the amount excludable to the gross estate is the portion attributable to the employee-decedent's contributions is always includible. The actual election is made by the recipient of the distribution by taking the lump sum distribution and by treating it as taxable on his or her income tax return as described in Regulations section 20.2039-4(d). The election is irrevocable. However, you may not compute the gross estate in accordance with this election unless you check "yes" to line A and attach the name, address, and identifying number of the recipients of the lump sum distributions. See Regulations section 20.2039-4.

How To Complete the Schedule
In describing an annuity, give the name and address of the grantor of the annuity. Specify if the annuity is under an approved plan. If it is under an approved plan, you must state the ratio of the decedent's contribution to the total purchase price of the annuity at the time of death and an annuity as described in paragraph 4 of **Annuity Defined**, on page 13, became payable to any beneficiary because the beneficiary ratio of the decedent's contribution to the total purchase price of the annuity is an annuity or annuity beneficiary payable to any beneficiary because that beneficiary survived the decedent and is payable to the beneficiary for life or for at least 36 months following the decedent's death, you must state the ratio of the amount paid for the individual retirement account or annuity that was not allowable as an income tax deduction under section 219 (other than a rollover contribution) to the total amount paid for the account or annuity. If the annuity is payable out of a

trust or other fund, the description should be sufficiently complete to fully identify it. If the annuity is payable for a term of years, include the duration of the term and the date on which it began, and if payable for the life of a person other than the decedent, include the date of birth of that person. The annuity is not to be included from the gross estate, enter the amount excluded under "Description," and explain how you computed the exclusion.

Instructions for Schedule J.—Funeral Expenses and Expenses Incurred in Administering Property Subject to Claims
See the reverse side of Schedule J on Form 706.

Instructions for Schedule K.—Debts of the Decedent and Mortgages and Liens
You must complete and attach Schedule K if you claimed deductions on either item 12 or item 13 of Part 5, Recaptulation.

Debts of the Decedent
List under "Debts of the Decedent" only valid debts the decedent owed at the time of death. List any indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien on property of the gross estate under the heading "Mortgages and Liens." If the amount of the debt is disputed or the subject of litigation, deduct only the amount the estate concedes to be a valid claim. Enter the amount in contest in the column provided.

Generally, if the claim against the estate is based on a promise or agreement, the deduction is limited to the extent that the liability was contracted bona fide and for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. However, any enforceable claim based on a promise or agreement of the decedent to pledge or subscribe to or for the use of a charitable, public, religious, etc. organization is deductible to the extent that the deduction would be allowed as a bequest under the statute that applies. Certain claims of a former spouse against the estate of a married couple are deductible on Schedule K. For these claims to be deductible, all of the following conditions must be met:

- The decedent and the decedent's spouse must have entered into a written agreement relative to their marital and property rights.
- The decedent and the spouse must have been divorced before the decedent's death and the divorce must have occurred within the 3-year period beginning on the date 1 year before the agreement was entered into. It is not required that the agreement be approved by the divorce decree.
- The property or interest transferred under the agreement must be transferred

to the decedent's spouse in settlement of the spouse's marital rights.
You may not deduct a claim made against the estate by a remainderman relating to section 2044 property. Section 2044 property is described in the instructions to line 6 of Part 4, General Information.

Include in this schedule notes unsecured by mortgage or other lien and give full details, including name of payee, face and unpaid balance, date and term of note, interest rate, and date to which interest was paid before death, include the exact nature of the claim as well as the name of the creditor. If the claim is for services performed over a period of time, state the period covered by the claim. Example: Edison Electric Lighting Co. for electric service during December, 1992, \$150.

If the amount of the claim is the unpaid balance due on a contract for the purchase of any property included in the gross estate, indicate the schedule and item number where you reported a joint and several liability. Give full facts and explain the financial responsibility of the co-obligor.

Property and Income Taxes.—The deduction for property taxes is limited to the taxes actually paid during the year received during the decedent's lifetime are deductible, but taxes on income received after death are not deductible. Keep all vouchers or original records for inspection by the Internal Revenue Service.

Allowable Death Taxes.—If you elect to take a deduction under section 2053(d) rather than a credit under section 2011 or section 2014, the deduction is subject to the limitations described in section 2053(f) and its regulations. If you have difficulty figuring the deduction, you may request a reasonable amount of time before the due date of the return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, DC 20224. Attach to your request a copy of the will and relevant documents, a statement showing the distribution of the estate under the decedent's will, and a computation of the state or foreign death tax showing the amount payable by charity.

Mortgages and Liens
List under "Mortgages and Liens" only obligations secured by mortgages or other liens on property that you included in the gross estate at its full value or at a value that was undiminished by the amount of the mortgage or lien. If the debt is enforceable against other property of the estate not subject to the mortgage or lien, or if the decedent was personally liable for the debt, you must include the full value of the property subject to the mortgage or lien in the gross estate under the appropriate schedule and may deduct the mortgage or lien on the property on this schedule. However, if the decedent's estate is not liable, include in the gross estate only the value of the equity of

Mortgages and Liens

List under "Mortgages and Liens" only obligations secured by mortgages or other liens on property that you included in the gross estate at its full value or at a value that was undiminished by the amount of the mortgage or lien. If the debt is enforceable against other property of the estate not subject to the mortgage or lien, or if the decedent was personally liable for the debt, you must include the full value of the property subject to the mortgage or lien in the gross estate under the appropriate schedule and may deduct the mortgage or lien on the property on this schedule. However, if the decedent's estate is not liable, include in the gross estate only the value of the equity of

redemption (or the value of the property less the amount of the debt), and do not deduct any portion of the indebtedness on this schedule.

Notes and other obligations secured by the deposit of collateral, such as stocks, bonds, etc., also should be listed under "Mortgages and Liens."

Description

Include under the "Description" column the particular schedule and item number where the property subject to the mortgage or other lien is reported in the gross estate.

Include the name and address of the mortgagee, payee, or obligee, and the date and term of the mortgage, note, or other agreement by which the debt was established. Also include the face amount, the unpaid balance, the rate of interest, and date to which the interest was paid before the decedent's death.

Instructions for Schedule L.—Net Losses During Administration and Expenses Incurred in Administering Property Not Subject to Claims

You must complete Schedule L and file it with the return if you claim deductions on either item 16 or item 17 of Part 5, Recaptulation.

Net Losses During Administration
You may deduct only those losses from thefts, fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualties that occurred during the settlement of the estate. You may deduct only the amount not reimbursed by insurance or otherwise.

Describe in detail the loss sustained and the cause. If you received insurance or other compensation for the loss, state the amount collected. Identify the property for which you are claiming the loss by indicating the particular schedule and item number where the property is included in the gross estate.

If you elect alternate valuation, do not deduct the amount by which you reduced the value of an item to include it in the gross estate.

Do not deduct losses claimed as a deduction on a Federal income tax return or depreciation in the value of securities or other property.

Expenses Incurred in Administering Property Not Subject to Claims

You may deduct expenses incurred in administering property that is included in the gross estate but that is not subject to claims. You may only deduct these expenses if they were paid before the section 6501 period of limitations for assessment expired.

The expenses deductible on the schedule are usually expenses incurred in the administration of a trust established by

the decedent before death. They may also be incurred in the collection of other assets or the transfer or clearance of title to other property included in the decedent's gross estate for estate tax purposes, but not included in the decedent's probate estate. The expenses deductible on this schedule are limited to those that are the result of settling the decedent's interest in the property or of settling good title to the property in the ordinary course of business. Expenses incurred on behalf of the beneficiaries (except those described above) are not deductible. Examples of deductible and nondeductible expenses are provided in Regulations section 20.2053-8.

List the names and addresses of the persons from whom each expense was payable and the nature of the expense incurred by indicating the schedule and item number where the property is included in the gross estate. If you do not know the exact amount of the expense, you may deduct an estimate, provided that the amount may be verified with reasonable certainty and will be paid before the period of limitations for assessment (referred to above) expires. Keep all vouchers and receipts for inspection by the Internal Revenue Service.

Instructions for Schedule M.—Bequests, etc. to Surviving Spouse (Marital Deduction)
See pages 28 through 30 of Form 706 for these instructions.

Instructions for Schedule O.—Charitable, Public, and Similar Gifts and Bequests
General
You must complete Schedule O and file it with the return if you claim a deduction on item 19 of the Recaptulation.

You can claim the charitable deduction allowed under section 2055 for the value of property in the decedent's estate that was transferred by the decedent during life or by will to a charitable institution as explained in Pub. 448.

The deduction is limited to the amount actually available for charitable uses. Therefore, if under the terms of a will or the provisions of local law, the Federal GST tax, or any other estate tax, Federal GST tax, or any other estate tax, succession, legacy, or inheritance tax is payable in whole or in part out of a bequest, legacy, or devise that would otherwise be allowed as a charitable deduction, the amount you may deduct is the amount of the bequest, legacy, or devise reduced by the total amount of the taxes.

For split-interest trusts (or pooled income funds) enter in the "Amount" column the amount treated as passing to the charity. Do not enter the entire amount that passes to the trust (fund). If you are deducting the value of the residue passing to charity under the decedent's will, attach a copy of the computation showing how you determined the value of the residue passing to charity for the taxes described above.

Also include:
1. A statement that shows the values of all specific and general legacies or devises for both charitable and noncharitable uses. For each legacy or devise, indicate the paragraph or section of the decedent's will or codicil that applies. (If legacies are limited to certain members of a class (e.g., \$1,000 to each member of the decedent's family), show only the number of each class and the total value of property they received.)

2. The date of birth of all life tenants or annuitants, the length of whose lives may affect the value of the interest passing to charity under the decedent's will.

3. A statement showing the value of all property that is included in the decedent's gross estate but does not pass under the will, such as transfers, jointly owned property that passed to the survivor on decedent's death, and insurance payable to specific beneficiaries.

4. Any other important information such as that relating to any claim, not arising under the will, to any part of the estate (e.g., a spouse claiming dower or curtesy, or similar rights).

Line 2
The charitable deduction is allowed for amounts that are transferred to charitable organizations as a result of a qualified refusal to accept an interest in property. These rules apply to section 2518. These rules are explained in Pub. 448 and Regulations 25.2518-1 through 25.2518-3. If property passes to a charitable beneficiary, check the "S" box on line 2 and attach a copy of the written disclaimer required by section 2518(b).

Attachments
If the charitable transfer was made by will, attach a certified copy of the order admitting the will. If the charitable transfer was made by any other instrument, attach a copy. If the instrument is of record, the copy should be certified. If not, the copy should be verified.

Value
The valuation dates used in determining the value of the gross estate apply also on Schedule O.

Instructions for Schedule P.—Credit for Foreign Death Taxes
General
If you claim a credit on line 18 of Part 2, Schedule P and file it with the return, you must attach Form(s) 706CE, Certificate of Payment of Foreign Death Tax, to support any credit you claim.

The credit for foreign death taxes is allowable only if the decedent was a citizen or resident of the United States. However, see section 2053(d) and the related regulations for exceptions and limitations if the executor has elected, in certain cases, to deduct these taxes from the value of the gross estate. For a resident, not a citizen, who was a citizen or resident of a foreign country for which the President has issued a proclamation under section 2014(b), a credit is allowable only if the country of which the decedent was a national allows a similar credit to its decedents who were U.S. citizens residing in that country.

The credit is authorized either by statute or by treaty. However, if following is the most beneficial to the estate, it is allowed:
(a) the credit computed under the statute; or
(b) the credit computed under the treaty, plus the credit computed under the statute for death taxes paid to each political subdivision or possession of the foreign country that are not directly or indirectly creditable under the treaty. Under the statute, the credit is authorized for all death taxes (national and local) imposed in the foreign country. Whether local taxes are the basis for a credit under a treaty depends upon the provisions of the particular treaty.

If a credit for death taxes paid in more than one foreign country is allowable, a separate computation of the credit must be made for each foreign country. The copies of Schedule P on which the additional computations are made should be attached to the copy of Schedule P provided to the return.

The total credit allowable in respect to any property, whether subjected to tax by one or more than one foreign country, is limited to the amount of the Federal estate tax attributable to the property. The anticipated amount of the credit may be computed on the return, but the credit cannot finally be allowed until the foreign tax has been paid and a Form 706CE evidencing payment is filed. Section 2014(g) provides that for credits for foreign death taxes, each U.S. possession is deemed a foreign country.

If a credit is claimed for any foreign death tax that is later recovered, see Regulations section 20.2016-1 for the notice required within 30 days.

Credit Under the Statute
For the credit allowed by the statute, the question of whether particular property is

situated in the foreign country imposing the tax is determined by the same principles that would apply in determining whether similar property of a nonresident not a U.S. citizen is situated within the United States for purposes of the Federal estate tax. See the instructions for Form 706NA.

Computation of Credit Under the Statute
Item 1.—Enter the amount of the estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes paid to the foreign country and its possessions or political subdivisions, attributable to property that is (a) situated in that country, (b) subjected to these taxes, and (c) included in the gross estate. The amount entered at item 1 should not include any tax paid to the foreign country with respect to property not situated in that country and should not include any tax paid to the foreign country with respect to property not included in the gross estate. If only a part of the property subjected to foreign taxes is both situated in the foreign country and included in the gross estate, it will be necessary to determine the portion of the taxes attributable to that part of the property. Also attach the computation of the amount entered at item 1.

Item 2.—Enter the value of the gross estate less the total of the deductions on items 18 and 19 of Part 5, Recaptulation.

Item 3.—Enter the value of the property situated in the foreign country that is included in the gross estate, less those portions of the deductions taken on Schedules M and O that are attributable to the property.

Item 4.—Subtract line 17, Part 2, Form 706 from line 16, Part 2, Form 706, and enter the balance at item 4 of Schedule P.

Credit Under Treaties
If you are reporting any items on this return based on the provisions of a death tax treaty, you may have to attach a statement to this return disclosing the return position that is treaty based. See Regulations section 301.6114-1 for details.

In General.—If the provisions of a treaty apply to the estate of a U.S. citizen or resident, a credit is authorized for payment of the foreign death tax or taxes specified in the treaty. Death tax conventions are in effect with the following countries: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

A credit claimed under a treaty is in general computed on Schedule P in the same manner as the credit is computed under the statute with the following principal exceptions: (a) the statute rules contained in the treaty apply in determining whether property was situated in the foreign country; (b) the credit may be allowed only for payment of the death tax or taxes specified in the treaty but see the instructions above for credit under the

statute for death taxes paid to each political subdivision. Possession of the treaty country that are directly or indirectly creditable under the treaty; (c) if specifically provided, the credit is proportionately shared for the tax applicable to property situated outside both countries; or that was deemed in some instances, situated within both countries; and (d) the amount entered at item 4 of Schedule P is the amount shown on line 16 of Part 2, Tax Computation, less the total of the amounts on lines 17 and 19 of the Tax Computation. (If a credit is claimed for tax on prior transfers, it will be necessary to complete Schedule Q before completing Schedule P.) For examples of computation of credits under the treaties, see the applicable regulations.

Computation of Credit in Cases Where Property is Situated Outside Both Countries or Deemed Situated Within Both Countries.—See the appropriate treaty for details.

Instructions for Schedule Q.—Credit for Tax on Prior Transfers
General
You must complete Schedule Q and file it with the return if you claim a credit on line 19 of Part 2, Tax Computation.

The term "transfersee" means the decedent for whose estate this return is filed. If the transfersee received property from a transferor who died within 10 years before, or 2 years after, the transfersee, a credit is allowable on this return for all or part of the Federal estate tax paid by the transferor's estate with respect to the property. There is no requirement that the property be identified in the estate of the transfersee or that it exist on the date of the transfersee's death. It is sufficient for the advance of the credit that the Federal estate tax on the estate of the transferor was subjected to Federal estate tax and that the specified period of time has not elapsed. A credit may be allowed with respect to property received as the result of the exercise or nonexercise of a power of appointment when the power is included in the gross estate of the donee of the power.

If the transfersee was the transferor's surviving spouse, no credit is allowed for property received by the transferor to the extent that a marital deduction was allowed to the transferor's estate for the property. There is no credit for tax on prior transfers for Federal gift taxes paid in connection with the transfer of the property to the transferee.

If you are claiming a credit for tax on prior transfers on Form 706NA, you should first complete and attach the Recaptulation from Form 706 before computing the credit on Schedule Q from Form 706.

Section 2056(d)(3) contains specific rules for allowing a credit for certain transfers to a spouse who was not a U.S. citizen where

the tax is determined by the same principles that would apply in determining whether similar property of a nonresident not a U.S. citizen is situated within the United States for purposes of the Federal estate tax. See the instructions for Form 706NA.

Computation of Credit Under the Statute
Item 1.—Enter the amount of the estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes paid to the foreign country and its possessions or political subdivisions, attributable to property that is (a) situated in that country, (b) subjected to these taxes, and (c) included in the gross estate. The amount entered at item 1 should not include any tax paid to the foreign country with respect to property not situated in that country and should not include any tax paid to the foreign country with respect to property not included in the gross estate. If only a part of the property subjected to foreign taxes is both situated in the foreign country and included in the gross estate, it will be necessary to determine the portion of the taxes attributable to that part of the property. Also attach the computation of the amount entered at item 1.

Item 2.—Enter the value of the gross estate less the total of the deductions on items 18 and 19 of Part 5, Recaptulation.

Item 3.—Enter the value of the property situated in the foreign country that is included in the gross estate, less those portions of the deductions taken on Schedules M and O that are attributable to the property.

Item 4.—Subtract line 17, Part 2, Form 706 from line 16, Part 2, Form 706, and enter the balance at item 4 of Schedule P.

Credit Under Treaties
If you are reporting any items on this return based on the provisions of a death tax treaty, you may have to attach a statement to this return disclosing the return position that is treaty based. See Regulations section 301.6114-1 for details.

In General.—If the provisions of a treaty apply to the estate of a U.S. citizen or resident, a credit is authorized for payment of the foreign death tax or taxes specified in the treaty. Death tax conventions are in effect with the following countries: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

A credit claimed under a treaty is in general computed on Schedule P in the same manner as the credit is computed under the statute with the following principal exceptions: (a) the statute rules contained in the treaty apply in determining whether property was situated in the foreign country; (b) the credit may be allowed only for payment of the death tax or taxes specified in the treaty but see the instructions above for credit under the

statute for death taxes paid to each political subdivision. Possession of the treaty country that are directly or indirectly creditable under the treaty; (c) if specifically provided, the credit is proportionately shared for the tax applicable to property situated outside both countries; or that was deemed in some instances, situated within both countries; and (d) the amount entered at item 4 of Schedule P is the amount shown on line 16 of Part 2, Tax Computation, less the total of the amounts on lines 17 and 19 of the Tax Computation. (If a credit is claimed for tax on prior transfers, it will be necessary to complete Schedule Q before completing Schedule P.) For examples of computation of credits under the treaties, see the applicable regulations.

Computation of Credit in Cases Where Property is Situated Outside Both Countries or Deemed Situated Within Both Countries.—See the appropriate treaty for details.

Instructions for Schedule Q.—Credit for Tax on Prior Transfers
General
You must complete Schedule Q and file it with the return if you claim a credit on line 19 of Part 2, Tax Computation.

The term "transfersee" means the decedent for whose estate this return is filed. If the transfersee received property from a transferor who died within 10 years before, or 2 years after, the transfersee, a credit is allowable on this return for all or part of the Federal estate tax paid by the transferor's estate with respect to the property. There is no requirement that the property be identified in the estate of the transfersee or that it exist on the date of the transfersee's death. It is sufficient for the advance of the credit that the Federal estate tax on the estate of the transferor was subjected to Federal estate tax and that the specified period of time has not elapsed. A credit may be allowed with respect to property received as the result of the exercise or nonexercise of a power of appointment when the power is included in the gross estate of the donee of the power.

If the transfersee was the transferor's surviving spouse, no credit is allowed for property received by the transferor to the extent that a marital deduction was allowed to the transferor's estate for the property. There is no credit for tax on prior transfers for Federal gift taxes paid in connection with the transfer of the property to the transferee.

If you are claiming a credit for tax on prior transfers on Form 706NA, you should first complete and attach the Recaptulation from Form 706 before computing the credit on Schedule Q from Form 706.

Section 2056(d)(3) contains specific rules for allowing a credit for certain transfers to a spouse who was not a U.S. citizen where

the property passed outright to the spouse, or to a "qualified domestic trust."

Property

The term "property" includes any interest (legal or equitable) of which the transferee received the beneficial ownership. The transferee is considered the beneficial owner of property over which the transferee received a general power of appointment. Property does not include interests to which the transferee received a bare legal title, such as that of a trustee. Neither does it include an interest in property over which the transferee received a power of appointment that is not a general power of appointment. It also includes the complete ownership, the interest, terms for years, remainder, estates (whether contingent or vested), and any other interest that is less than the complete ownership of the property, to the extent that the transferee became the beneficial owner of the interest.

Maximum Amount of the Credit
The maximum amount of the credit is the smaller of:

1. The amount of the estate tax of the transferor's estate attributable to the transferred property, or
2. The amount by which (a) an estate tax on the transferor's estate determined without the credit for tax on prior transfers, exceeds (b) an estate tax on the transferor's estate determined by excluding from the gross estate the net value of the transferred property, or a particular foreign death tax may be taken under either the statute or a death duty convention, and; or this return, the credit actually is taken under the convention, then no credit for that foreign death tax may be taken into consideration in computing estate tax (a) or estate tax (b).

Percent Allowable

Where Transferee Predeceased the Transferee—If not more than 2 years elapsed between the dates of death, the credit allowed is 100% of the maximum amount. If more than 2 years elapsed between the dates of death, no credit is allowed.

Where Transferee Predeceased the Transferee—The percent of the maximum amount that is allowed as a credit depends on the number of years that elapsed between dates of death. It is determined using the following table:

Period of Time Exceeding	Not Exceeding	Percent Allowable
.....	2 years	100
.....	4 years	80
.....	6 years	60
.....	8 years	40
.....	10 years	20
.....	.....	none

How To Compute the Credit

A worksheet is provided on the last page of these instructions to allow you to compute the limits before completing Schedule O. Transfer the appropriate amounts from the worksheet to Schedule O as indicated on the schedule. You do not need to file the worksheet with your Form 706, but should keep it for your records.

Cases Involving Transfers From Two or More Transferees—Part I of the worksheet and Schedule O enable you to compute the credit for as many as three transferees. The number of transferees is irrelevant to Part II of the worksheet if you are computing the credit for more than three transferees. Use Schedule O, Part I, and combine the totals for the appropriate transferees.

Section 2032A Additional Tax—If the transferor's estate elected special use valuation and the additional estate tax of section 2032A(a) was imposed at any time up to 2 years after the date of the decedent's death, the date of filing the return, and the box on Schedule O. On lines 1 through 9 of the worksheet, include the property subject to the additional estate tax at its fair market value rather than its special use value. On line 10 of the worksheet, include the additional estate tax paid as a Federal estate tax paid.

How To Complete the Worksheet
Most of the information to complete Part I of the worksheet should be obtained from the transferor's Form 706.

Line 5—Enter on line 5 the applicable marital deduction claimed for the transferor's estate (from the transferor's Form 706).

Lines 10-18—Enter on these lines the appropriate taxes paid by the transferor's estate.

If the transferor's estate elected to pay the Federal estate tax in installments, enter on line 10 only the total of the installments that have actually been paid at the time you file this Form 706. See Rev. Rul. 83-15, 1983-1 CB 224, for more details. Do not include as estate tax any tax attributable to section 4980A.

Line 21—Add lines 13, 15, 17, and 18 of Part 2, Tax Computation, of this Form 706 and subtract this total from line 10 of the Tax Computation. Enter the result on line 21 of the worksheet.

Line 26—If you computed the marital deduction on this Form 706 using the rules that were in effect before the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (as described in the instructions to line 14 of Part 4 of the General Information), enter on line 26 the lesser of: the marital deduction you claimed on line 18 of Part 5 of the worksheet; or 50% of the reduced adjusted gross estate using the unlimited marital deduction which would have effect for decedents dying after 1981, for purposes of determining the marital deduction for the reduced gross estate. See Rev. Rul. 90-2,

1990-1 CB 170. To determine the "reduced adjusted gross estate," subtract the amount on line 25 of the Schedule O worksheet from the amount on line 24 of the worksheet. If community property is included in the amount on line 24 of the worksheet, compute the reduced adjusted gross estate using the rules of Regulations section 20.2056(c)-2 and Rev. Rul. 76-311, 1976-2 CB 261.

Instructions for Schedules R and R-1—Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax

Introduction and Overview
Schedule R is used to compute the generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax that is payable by the estate. Schedule R-1 (Form 706) is used to compute the GST tax that is payable by certain trusts that are includable in the gross estate.

The GST tax that is to be reported on Form 706 is imposed only on "direct skips occurring at death." Unlike the estate tax which is imposed on the value of the entire taxable estate regardless of whom it is distributed to, the GST tax is imposed only on the value of interests in property wherever located, that actually pass to certain transferees, who are referred to as "skip persons."

For purposes of Form 706, the property interests transferred must be includable in the gross estate before they are subject to the GST tax. Therefore, the first step in computing the GST tax liability is to determine the property interests includable in the gross estate by completing Schedules A-1 of Form 706.

The second step is to determine who the "skip persons" are. To do this, assign each transferee to a generation and determine whether each transferee is a "natural person" or a "trust" for GST purposes.

The third step is to determine which skip persons are transferees of "interests in property." If the skip person is a "natural person," anything transferred is an "interest in property." If the skip person is a "trust," make this determination using the rules under **Interest in Property**, on page 18. These first three steps are described in detail under the heading **Determining Which Transfers Are Direct Skips**.

The fourth step is to determine whether to enter the transfer on Schedule R or on Schedule R-1. See the rules under the heading **Dividing Direct Skips Between Schedules R and R-1**.

The fifth step is to complete Schedules R and R-1 using the **How To Complete** instructions on page 19, for each schedule.

Determining Which Transfers Are Direct Skips
Effective Dates—The rules below apply for the purpose of determining if a transfer is a direct skip that should be reported on Schedule R or R-1 of Form 706.

In General—The GST tax is effective for the estates of decedents dying after October 22, 1986.

Wills and revocable trusts—For the estates of decedents dying before January 1, 1987, the GST tax will not apply to transfers under wills and revocable trusts executed before October 22, 1986. **Irrevocable trusts**—The GST tax will not apply to any transfer under a trust that was irrevocable on September 25, 1985, but only to the extent that the transfer was not made out of corpus added to the trust after September 25, 1985. In addition to the corpus after that date, income and appreciation paid to the trust will cause a portion of the trust to be subject to the GST tax. For more information, see Temporary Regulations section 26.2601-1(b)(1)(ii).

Mental disability—If the decedent was, on October 22, 1986, under a mental disability to change the disposition of his or her property, and did not regain the complete right to dispose of property before death, the GST tax will not apply to any property included in the gross estate (other than property transferred on behalf of the decedent during life and after October 21, 1986). The GST tax will also not apply to any transfer under a trust to the extent that the gross estate of property included in the gross estate (other than property transferred on behalf of the decedent during life and after October 21, 1986).

The term "mental disability" means the decedent's mental incompetency to execute an instrument governing the disposition of his or her property, whether or not there has been an adjudication of incompetency and whether or not there has been an appointment of any other person charged with the care of the person or property of the transferor.

If the decedent had been adjudged mentally incompetent, a copy of the judgment or decree must be filed with this return.

If the decedent had not been adjudged mentally incompetent, the executor must file with the return a certification from a qualified physician stating that in his opinion the decedent had been mentally incompetent at all times on and after October 22, 1986, and that the decedent had not regained the competence to modify or revoke the terms of the trust or will prior to his death or a statement as to why no such certification may be obtained from a physician.

Direct Skip—The GST tax reported on Form 706 and Schedule R-1 (Form 706) is imposed only on direct skips. For purposes of Form 706, a direct skip is a transfer that is: (1) subject to the estate tax, (2) an interest in property, and (3) to a skip person. All three requirements must be met before the transfer is subject to the estate tax. A transfer is "subject to the estate tax" if you are required to list it on any of Schedules A-1 of Form 706, to minimize if a transfer is or an "interest in property" and to a "skip person." You must first determine whether the transferee is a "natural person" or a "trust" as defined below.

Trust—For purposes of the GST tax, a "trust" includes not only an explicit trust (as defined in **Special Rule for Trusts** on page 19), but also any other arrangement (other than an estate) which, although not explicitly a trust, has substantially the same effect as a trust. For example, "trust" includes life estates with remainders, terms for years, and insurance and annuity contracts.

Substantially separate and independent shares of different beneficiaries in a trust are treated as separate trusts.

Interest in Property—If a transfer is made to a "natural person," it is always considered a transfer of an interest in property for purposes of the GST tax.

If a transfer is made to a "trust," a person will have an interest in the property transferred to the trust if that person either has a present right to receive income or corpus from the trust (such as an income interest for life) or is a permissible current recipient of income or corpus from the trust (e.g., may receive income or corpus at the discretion of the trustee).

Natural Person—A transferee who is a "skip person" is a "skip person" if that transferee is assigned to a generation that is two or more generations below the generation assignment of the decedent. See **Determining the Generation of a Transferee**, below.

A transferee who is a "trust" is a "skip person" if all the "interests in the property" (as defined above) transferred to the trust are held by skip persons. Thus, whenever a non-skip person has an interest in a trust, the trust will not be a skip person even though a skip person also has an interest in the trust.

A trust will also be a "skip person" if there are no "interests in the property" transferred to the trust held by any person, and future distributions or terminations from the trust can be made only to skip persons.

Non-Skip Person—A non-skip person is any transferee who is not a skip person.

Determining the Generation of a Transferee—Generally, a generation is determined along family lines as follows:

1. Where the beneficiary is a lineal descendant of the grantor or the decedent (for example, nephew, etc.), the number of generations between the decedent and the beneficiary is determined by subtracting the number of generations between the grantor and the decedent from the number of generations between the grantor and the beneficiary.

2. Where the beneficiary is a lineal descendant of a grandparent of the decedent, the number of generations between the decedent and the beneficiary is determined by subtracting the number of generations between the grandparent and the spouse (or former spouse) from the number of generations between the grandparent and the beneficiary.

3. A person who at any time was married to a person described in 1 or 2

above is assigned to the generation of that person. A person who at any time was married to the decedent is assigned to the decedent's generation.

4. A relationship by adoption or half-blood is treated as a relationship by whole blood.

5. A person who is not assigned to a generation according to 1, 2, 3, or 4 above is assigned to a generation based on his or her birth date, as follows:

a. A person who was born not more than 12½ years after the decedent is in the decedent's generation.

b. A person born more than 12½ years, but not more than 37½ years, after the decedent is in the first generation younger than the decedent.

c. A similar rule applies for a new generation every 25 years.

If more than one of the rules for assigning generations applies to a transferee, that transferee is generally assigned to the youngest of the generations that would apply.

If an estate, trust, partnership, corporation, or other entity (other than certain charitable organizations and trusts described in sections 511(a)(2) and 511(b)(2)) is a transferee, then skip and non-skip persons are determined by the interests through which the transferee and the above rules. However, as explained in the above rules, transferee, that transferee is generally assigned to the youngest of the generations that would apply.

Generation Assignment Where Intervening Parent Is Dead—If property is transferred to the decedent's grandchild, and at the time of the transfer, the grandchild's parent (who is the decedent's or the decedent's spouse's or the decedent's former spouse's child) is dead, then for purposes of generation assignment the grandchild will be considered to be the decedent's child rather than the decedent's grandchild. Thus, the transfer of the property will not be a direct skip. The grandchild's children will be treated as the decedent's grandchildren rather than the decedent's great-grandchildren.

This rule is also applied to the decedent's lineal descendants below the level of grandchild. For example, if the decedent's grandchild is dead, the decedent's great-grandchildren who are lineal descendants of the decedent are considered the decedent's grandchildren for purposes of the GST tax.

If any transfer of property to a trust would have been a direct skip except for this generation assignment rule, then the rule also applies to transfers from the trust attributable to such property.

Charitable Organizations—Charitable organizations and trusts described in sections 511(a)(2) and 511(b)(2) are assigned to the decedent's generation. Transfers to such organizations are not subject to the GST tax.

Charitable Remainder Trusts—Transfers to or in the form of charitable remainder

annuity trusts, charitable remainder unitrusts, and pooled income funds are not considered made to skip persons and, therefore, are not direct skips even if all of the life beneficiaries are skip persons.

Estate Tax Value—Estate tax value is the value shown on Schedules A-1 or Form 706.

Examples—The rules above can be illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1—Under the will, the decedent's house is transferred to the decedent's daughter for her life with the transferor passing to her children. This transfer is made to a "trust" even though there is no explicit trust instrument. The interest in the house transferred (the present right to use the house) is transferred to a nontaxable trust (the decedent's daughter). Therefore, the trust is not a skip person because there is an interest in the transferred property that is held by a nontaxable person. The transfer is not a direct skip.

Example 2—The will bequeaths \$100,000 to the decedent's grandchild. This transfer is a direct skip that is not made in trust and should be shown on Schedule R.

Example 3—The will establishes a trust that is required to accumulate income for 10 years and then pay its income to the decedent's grandchildren for the rest of their lives and, upon their deaths, distribute the corpus to the decedent's great-grandchildren. Because the trust has no current beneficiaries, there are no present interests in the property transferred to the trust. All of the persons to whom the trust can make future distributions (including distributions upon the termination of interests in property held in trust) are skip persons (i.e., the decedent's grandchildren and great-grandchildren). Therefore, the trust itself is a skip person and you should show the transfer on Schedule R.

Example 4—The will establishes a trust that is to pay all of its income to the decedent's grandchildren for 10 years. At the end of 10 years, the corpus is to be distributed to the decedent's children. All of the interests in this trust are held by skip persons and you should show the transfer on Schedule R. You should show the estate tax value of all the property transferred to the trust even though the trust has some ultimate beneficiaries who are nontaxable persons.

Dividing Direct Skips Between Schedules R and R-1

Report all generation-skipping transfers on Schedule R unless the rules below specifically provide that they are to be reported on Schedule R-1.

Under section 2603(b)(2), the GST tax on direct skips from a trust (as defined for GST tax purposes on page 18) is to be paid by the trustee and not by the estate. Schedule R-1 serves as a notification from the executor to the trustee that a GST tax is due.

with respect to that trust must be shown on Schedule R and not on Schedule R-1 even if they would otherwise have been required to be shown on Schedule R-1. This rule applies even if the trust has other trustees who are not executors of the decedent's estate.

How To Complete Schedules R and R-1

Valuation—Enter on Schedules R and R-1 the estate tax value of the property interests subject to the direct skips. If you elected alternate valuation (section 2032) and/or special use valuation (section 2032A), you must use the alternate and/or special values on Schedules R and R-1.

How To Complete Schedule R

Part 1—GST Exemption Reconciliation—Line 1, line 6 of both Parts 2 and 3, and line 4 of Schedule R-1 are used to allocate the decedent's \$1 million GST exemption. This allocation is made by filing Form 706. Once made, the allocation is irrevocable. You are not required to allocate all of the decedent's GST exemption. However, the portion of the exemption that you do not allocate will be allocated by IRS under the deemed allocation at death rules of section 2632(c).

Special QTIP election—In the case of property for which a marital deduction is allowed to the decedent's estate under section 2056(b)(7) (QTIP election), section 2652(b)(3) allows you to treat such property for purposes of the GST tax as if the election to use the QTIP election as qualified terminable interest property had not been made.

The 2652(b)(3) election must include the value of all property in the trust for which a QTIP election was allowed under section 2056(b)(7).

If a section 2652(b)(3) election is made, then the decedent will for GST tax purposes be treated as the transferor of all property in the trust for which a marital deduction was allowed to the decedent's estate under section 2056(b)(7). In this case, the executor of the decedent's estate may allocate part or all of the decedent's GST exemption to the property.

Line 2—These allocations will have been made either on Forms 706 filed by the decedent or Notices of Allocation made by the decedent's executor. Direct skips that were not direct skips when the decedent allocated the GST exemption. These allocations by the decedent are irrevocable.

Line 3—Make an entry on this line if you are filing Form(s) 709 for the decedent and wish to allocate any exemption.

Lines 4, 5, and 6—These lines represent your allocation of the GST exemption to direct skips made by reason of the decedent's death. Complete Parts 2 and 3 and Schedule R-1 before completing these lines.

Line 9—Line 9 is used to allocate the remaining unused GST exemption (from line 8) and to help you compute the trust's inclusion ratio. Line 9 is a Notice of

Allocation for allocating the GST exemption to trusts as to which the decedent is the transferor and from which a could occur generation-skipping transfer could occur after the decedent's death. If line 9 is not completed, the deemed allocation rules will apply to allocate the decedent's remaining unused GST exemption first to property that is the subject of a direct skip occurring at the decedent's death, and then to trusts as to which the decedent is the transferor. If you wish to avoid the application of the deemed allocation rules, you should enter on line 9 every trust (except certain trusts entered on Schedule R-1, as described below) to which you wish to allocate any part of the decedent's GST exemption. Unless you enter a trust on line 9, the unused GST exemption will be allocated to it under the deemed allocation rules.

If a trust is entered on Schedule R-1, the amount you entered on line 4 of Schedule R-1 serves as a Notice of Allocation and you need not enter the trust on line 9. However, you may enter the trust on line 9 if you wish to allocate more than the GST exemption amount to it. Such an additional allocation would not ordinarily be appropriate in the case of a trust entered on Schedule R-1 (rather than to another trust) at the decedent's death. However, where section 2032A property is involved it may be appropriate to allocate additional exemption amounts to the property. See the instructions for line 10.

Note: To avoid application of the deemed allocation rules, Form 706 and Schedule R must be filed to allocate the exemption to trusts that may later have taxable terminations or distributions under section 2612 to report estate or GST tax.

Line 9, Column C—Enter the GST exemption included on lines 2-6, above, that was allocated to the trust.

Line 9, Column D—The line 8 amount is to be allocated in column D of line 9. This amount may be allocated to transfers into trusts that are not otherwise reported on Form 706. For example, the line 8 amount may be allocated to an inter vivos trust established by the decedent during his or her lifetime and not included in the gross estate. This allocation is made by identifying the trust on line 9 and making an allocation to it using column D. If the value is not included in the gross estate, trust as of the date of death, you should inform the trustee of each trust listed on line 9 of the total GST exemption you allocated to the trust. The trustee will need this information to compute the GST tax on future distributions and terminations.

Part 2 and 3—Part 2 is used to compute the GST tax on transfers in which the property interests transferred are to be reported on the transfers. Part 3 is to be used to report the GST tax on transfers for which you are not required to make an

entry in column E. However, column E and the worksheet below are provided to assist you in computing the inclusion ratio for the trustee if you wish to do so.

You should inform the trustee of the amount of the GST exemption you allocated to the trust. Line 9, columns C and D may be used to compute this amount for each trust.

This worksheet will compute an accurate inclusion ratio only if the decedent was the only settlor of the trust. You should use a separate worksheet for each trust (or separate shares of a trust that is treated as a separate trust).

- 1 Total estate and gift tax value of all of the property interests that passed to the trust.
- 2 Estate taxes, state death taxes, and other charges actually recovered from the trust.
- 3 GST taxes imposed on direct skips to skip persons other than this trust and this trust.
- 4 GST taxes actually recovered from this trust from Schedule R, Part 2, line 8 or Schedule R-1, line 6.
- 5 Add lines 2-4.
- 6 Subtract line 5 from line 1.
- 7 Add columns C and D of line 9.
- 8 Divide line 7 by line 6.
- 9 Inclusion ratio. Subtract line 8 from 1.000.

Line 10—Special Use Allocation—For skip persons who receive an interest in section 2032A special use property, you must allocate direct skip exemption than the additional GST tax that would be due when the interest is later disposed of or qualified use ceases. See Schedule A-1 of this Form 706 for more details about this additional GST tax.

Enter on line 10 the total additional GST exemption you are allocating to all skip persons who received any interest in section 2032A property. Attach a special use allocation schedule listing each such skip person and the amount of the GST exemption allocated to that person.

If you do not allocate the GST exemption, it will be automatically allocated under the deemed allocation at death rules. To the extent any amount is not so allocated it will be automatically allocated (under regulations to be published) to the earliest disposition or cessation that is subject to the GST tax. Under certain circumstances, post-death events may cause the decedent to be treated as a transferor for purposes of Chapter 13.

Line 10 may be used to set aside an increased estate tax imposed by section 4980A(d) on excess accumulations in qualified employer plans (plans) and individual retirement plans (IRAs). Schedule S may be filed only as an attachment to Form 706.

Which Estates Must File

All estates must file Schedule S if the estate has any excess accumulation (as calculated on line 16 of the Tax

in which the property interests transferred do not bear the GST tax on the transfers. Section 2603(b) requires that, unless the governing instrument provides otherwise, the GST tax is to be charged to the property constituting the transfer. Therefore, you will usually enter all of the direct skips on Part 2.

You may enter a transfer on Part 3 only if the will or trust instrument directs, by specific reference, that the GST tax is to be paid from the transferred property interests.

Part 3—Line 3—Enter -0- on this line unless the will or trust instrument specifies that the GST taxes will be paid by property other than that which is being transferred (as described above). Enter on line 3 the total of the GST taxes shown on Part 3 of Schedules R-1 that are payable out of the property interests shown on Part 2, line 1.

Part 2—Line 6—Do not enter more than the amount on line 5. Additional allocations may be made using Part 1.

Part 3—Line 3—See the instructions to Part 2, line 3, above. Enter only the total of the GST taxes shown on Schedules R-1 that are payable out of the property interests shown on Part 3, line 1.

Part 3—Line 6—See the instructions to Part 2, line 6, above.

How To Complete Schedule R-1

Filing Due Date—Enter the due date of Schedule R, Form 706. You must send the copies of Schedule R-1 to the fiduciary by this date.

Line 4—Do not enter more than the amount on line 3. If you wish to allocate an additional GST exemption, you must use Schedule R, Part 1. Making an entry in line 4 constitutes a Notice of Allocation of the decedent's GST exemption to the trust.

Line 6—If the property interests entered on line 1 will not bear the GST tax, multiply line 6 by 50% (L50).

Signature—The executor(s) must sign Schedule R-1 in the same manner as Form 706. See **Signature and Verification** on page 2.

Filing Schedule R-1—Attach one copy of each Schedule R-1 that you prepare to Form 706. Send two copies of each Schedule R-1 to the fiduciary.

Instructions for Schedule S—Increased Estate Tax on Excess Retirement Accumulations

The executor uses Schedule S to figure the increased estate tax imposed by section 4980A(d) on excess accumulations in qualified employer plans (plans) and individual retirement plans (IRAs). Schedule S may be filed only as an attachment to Form 706.

Which Estates Must File

All estates must file Schedule S if the estate has any excess accumulation (as calculated on line 16 of the Tax

Computation of Schedule S). Schedule S must be filed regardless of the size of the gross estate and regardless of whether the estate is otherwise required to file Form 706.

The section 4980A(d) tax also applies to the estates of nonresident alien decedents whether or not they are otherwise required to file Form 706NA. In these instructions, references to Form 706 should be construed as references to Form 706NA if the decedent was a nonresident alien.

When To File

Schedule S is considered an integral part of Form 706 and must be filed with the estate's Form 706. Therefore, the due date is determined by the due date, with extensions, of the estate's Form 706.

Where To File

Schedule S must be attached to and filed with the Form 706.

Paying the Tax

The increased estate tax shown on Schedule S is due at the same time as the estate tax (if any) shown on Form 706. You may not make a section 6166 or 6163 election to defer the payment of the increased estate tax.

Part I.—Tax Computation

Line 1.—Spousal Election.—Section 4980A(d)(5) provides that if a surviving spouse is the beneficiary of all of the decedent's retirement accumulations (subject to a de minimis exception), then the spouse may elect not to have the excess accumulation rules apply to the decedent but to have section 4980A apply to such interests and any distributions attributable to such interests as if they were the surviving spouse's.

To make the election, the spouse must attach a statement to the decedent's Form 706. The statement must be signed by the spouse and must indicate clearly that the spouse is making the election provided for in section 4980A(d)(5).

If the spouse makes the election, check the box on line 1 and complete lines 2-12 of Part I, Schedule S.

Line 2.—List each plan and IRA in which the decedent had any interest at the time of death. If you need more space, list the additional plans and IRAs on an attached sheet. Also list any plans in which the decedent was an alternate payee if payments to the decedent would have been includable in the decedent's gross income under a qualified domestic relations order within the meaning of section 414(p).

If an IRA does not have an EIN, enter "None" in the EIN column.

Rollover IRAs.—If the decedent was a surviving spouse who rolled over a distribution from a plan or IRA of the predeceased spouse into an IRA established in the surviving spouse's own

name, do not list the IRA on line 2 unless contributions or transfers other than the rollover amount were made to the IRA. If such other contributions or transfers were made, then you must list the IRA on line 2 and include the entire value of the decedent's interest in the IRA on line 3.

If the decedent was a surviving spouse who elected to treat an inherited IRA (described in section 408(d)(3)(C)(ii)) as his or her own IRA and made no further contributions to it, do not list the IRA on line 2.

If the decedent (whether or not a surviving spouse) elected to treat an IRA as subject to the distribution requirements of section 408(a)(6) before its amendment by section 521(b) of the Tax Reform Act of 1984, under Regulations section 1.408-2(b)(7)(ii), do not list the IRA on line 2 if it meets those distribution requirements.

Lines 3-10.—Consolidate all of the decedent's IRAs in column D. If there are more than three plans, compute their value on an attached sheet following the same format as lines 3-10.

Line 3.—Value of Decedent's Interest.—Value the decedent's interest in the plan or IRA using the estate tax valuation rules, including the alternate valuation election under section 2032. See page 3 for details on making this election. Do not reduce this value by any of the credits, deductions, exclusions, etc., that otherwise apply for estate tax purposes. Do not apply community property rules to reduce the value of the decedent's interest.

You should include in the value all amounts payable to beneficiaries of the decedent under the plan or IRA (including amounts payable to a surviving spouse under a qualified joint and survivor annuity or qualified preretirement survivor annuity), whether or not these amounts are otherwise included in valuing the decedent's gross estate.

Exclude from the value the excess (if any) of interests payable immediately after death over the value of the same interests immediately before death.

Line 4.—Post-Death Rollovers.—Enter on this line any amounts that: (1) were distributed from the plan or account within 60 days before the decedent's death, and (2) were rolled over into an IRA after the date of death and within 60 days after the distribution. Value the rolled over amounts as of the date they were received by the IRA.

Line 5.—Alternate Payees.—Enter on this line the amount of any portion of the decedent's interest in the plan that is payable to an alternate payee and is included in the payee's gross income under a qualified domestic relations order (within the meaning of section 414(p)).

Line 6.—Excess Life Insurance Amounts.—If the plan held a life insurance policy on the decedent's life, enter here the amount excludable from the beneficiary's income under section 101(a). This is the amount by which the death

benefit payable under the policy exceeds the cash surrender value of the policy immediately before the decedent's death. Do not enter on this line amounts that are excludable from gross income under section 101(b) (employee death benefits).

Line 9.—Decedent's Interest as a Beneficiary.—Enter on this line the amount of the decedent's interest in a plan or IRA by reason of the death of another individual.

Do not enter on this line any plans or IRAs that are reported on line 2 of Part I as a result of the decedent having made a spousal election under section 4980A(d)(5). **Line 17.—Increased Estate Tax.**—The tax shown on line 17 may not be reduced or offset by any of the estate tax credits. Enter the line 17 amount on line 23 of the Tax Computation on page 1 of Form 706. (If you are filing Schedule S with Form 706NA, enter the line 17 amount on line 16 of the Tax Computation of Form 706NA.)

Part II.—Grandfather Election

Line 1.—If you checked "Yes," attach the Form 5329, Return for Additional Taxes Attributable to Qualified Retirement Plans (Including IRAs), Annuities, and Modified Endowment Contracts, on which the election was made.

Line 2.—Initial Grandfather Amount.—If you checked "Yes" on line 1, enter the initial grandfather amount shown on the Form 5329 on which the grandfather election was made.

Line 3.—Previously Recovered Amounts.—Enter the total of the amounts treated as recoveries of the grandfather amount from previously filed Forms 5329.

Part III.—Computation of Hypothetical Life Annuity

Line 1.—Decedent's Attained Age.—Enter the decedent's attained age in whole years on the date of death. For example, if the decedent was 60 years and 11 months old on the date of death, enter "60" on line 1.

Line 2.—Annual Annuity Amount.—If you did not check "Yes" to line 1 of Part II, enter the greater of \$150,000 or \$172,500 indexed for inflation as described in Temp. Regs. section 54.4981A-1T(a)-9.

If you checked "Yes" to line 1 of Part II, enter \$172,500 indexed for inflation as described in Temp. Regs. section 54.4981A-1T(a)-9.

Line 3.—Present Value Multipliers.—Section 5031 of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 required the IRS to issue new present value tables using revised mortality figures. Also, to determine the present value multiplier under the new procedure, you must use an interest rate that is revised monthly. The IRS will announce the applicable rate in a news release and will publish it in a revenue ruling in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

The IRS has published new present value tables for some interest rates in Notice 89-60, 1989-1 C.B. 700. The complete tables have been printed in Pub. 1457, Actuarial Values—Alpha Volume,

which can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

To calculate the present value of an annuity payable for a period certain, and for other special information on the new tables, see Notice 89-60 as noted above, and Notice 89-24, 1989-1 C.B. 660.

Worksheet for Schedule O—Credit for Tax on Prior Transfers

Item	Transferor (From Schedule O)			Total for all transfers (line 8 only)
	A	B	C	
1. Gross value of prior transfer to this transferee				
2. Death taxes payable from prior transfer				
3. Encumbrances allocable to prior transfer				
4. Obligations allocable to prior transfer				
5. Marital deduction applicable to line 1 above, as shown on transferor's Form 706				
6. Total (Add lines 2, 3, 4, and 5)				
7. Net value of transfers (Subtract line 6 from line 1)				
8. Net value of transfers (Add columns A, B, and C of line 7)				
9. Transferor's taxable estate				
10. Federal estate tax paid				
11. State death taxes paid				
12. Foreign death taxes paid				
13. Other death taxes paid				
14. Total taxes paid (Add lines 10, 11, 12, and 13)				
15. Value of transferor's estate (Subtract line 14 from line 9)				
16. Net Federal estate tax paid on transferor's estate				
17. Credit for gift tax paid on transferor's estate				
18. Credit allowed transferor's estate for tax on prior transfers from prior transferor(s) who died within 10 years before death of decedent				
19. Tax on transferor's estate (Add lines 16, 17, and 18)				
20. Transferor's tax on prior transfers (Line 7 + line 19 x line 19 of respective estates)				
Part III Transferee's tax on prior transfers				
	Name			Amount
21. Transferee's actual tax before allowance of credit for prior transfers (see instructions)				
22. Total gross estate of transferee (from line 1 of the Tax Computation, page 1, Form 706)				
23. Net value of all transfers (from line 8 of this worksheet)				
24. Transferee's reduced gross estate (subtract line 23 from line 22)				
25. Total debts and deductions (not including marital and charitable deductions) (lines 15, 16, and 17 of the Recapitulation, page 3, Form 706)				
26. Marital deduction (from item 15, Recapitulation, page 3, Form 706) (see instructions)				
27. Charitable bequests (from item 19, Recapitulation, page 3, Form 706)				
28. Charitable deduction proportion $(\frac{\text{line 23} + \text{line 22-line 25}}{\text{line 23}}) \times \text{line 27}$				
29. Reduced charitable deduction (subtract line 28 from line 27)				
30. Transferee's deduction as adjusted (add lines 25, 26, and 29)				
31. (a) Transferee's reduced taxable estate (subtract line 30 from line 24) (b) Adjusted taxable gifts (c) Total reduced taxable estate (add lines 31(a) and 31(b))				
32. Tentative tax on reduced taxable estate				
33. (a) Post-1976 gift taxes paid (b) Unified credit (c) Section 2011 state death tax credit (d) Section 2012 gift tax credit (e) Section 2014 foreign death tax credit (f) Total credits (add lines 33(a) through 33(e))				
34. Net tax on reduced taxable estate (subtract line 33(f) from line 32)				
35. Transferee's tax on prior transfers (subtract line 34 from line 21)				