

701—900.8(450B) Special use valuation.

900.8(1) *In general.* Effective for estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 1982, real estate which has been valued at its special use value under 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A for computing the federal estate tax is eligible to be valued for inheritance tax purposes at its special use value, subject to the limitations imposed by statute and these rules. Special use valuation under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 450B is in lieu of valuing the real estate at its fair market value in the ordinary course of trade under Iowa Code section 450.37. The valuation of real estate at its special use value must be made on the entire parcel of the real estate in fee simple. The value of undivided interests, life or term estates and remainders in real estate specially valued is determined by (1) applying the life estate, remainder or term tables to the special use value—see rule 701—900.7(450), or (2) by dividing the special use value by the decedent's fractional interest in case of an undivided interest. The eligibility of real estate for special use value is not limited to probate real estate. Real estate transfers with a retained life use or interest, real estate held in joint tenancy, real estate transferred to take effect in possession or enjoyment at death, real estate held by a partnership or corporation and real estate held in trust are noninclusive examples of real estate not subject to probate that may be eligible for special use valuation.

900.8(2) *Definitions and technical terms.* References in this subrule to sections of the Internal Revenue Code mean sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as defined (and periodically updated) in Iowa Code section 422.3(5). Technical terms such as, but not limited to, “qualified real property”; “qualified use”; “cessation of qualified use”; “disposition”; “qualified heir”; “member of the family”; “farm”; “farming purpose”; “material participation”; and “active management” are examples of technical terms which have the same meaning for Iowa special use valuation under Iowa Code chapter 450B as the terms are defined and interpreted in 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A. It is the purpose of Iowa special use valuation to conform as nearly as possible to the special use valuation provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A, as can be done within the framework of an inheritance tax instead of an estate tax.

900.8(3) *Eligibility requirements.* The eligibility requirements for valuing real estate at its special use value for computing inheritance tax are the same as the eligibility requirements of 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A for the purpose of computing the federal estate tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. Section 2001. Real estate cannot be specially valued for inheritance tax purposes unless it is also eligible and is valued at its special use value for federal estate tax purposes. However, even though real estate is specially valued for federal estate tax purposes, the estate has the right to elect or not to elect to value real estate at its special use value for computing the inheritance tax. Real estate otherwise qualified will be eligible for special use valuation for Iowa inheritance tax purposes if a valid special use valuation election has been made on the federal estate tax return. What constitutes a valid election for federal estate tax purposes is determined under applicable federal law and practice and is not determined by the department.

900.8(4) *Real estate—not eligible.*

a. Real estate otherwise qualified is not eligible to be specially valued for inheritance tax purposes if it is not includable in the federal gross estate. For example, a gift of real estate may not be part of the federal gross estate. However, the real estate may be a taxable gift, but the real estate would not qualify for special valuation.

b. Real estate, otherwise qualified, will not be eligible for the special use valuation provisions of Iowa Code chapter 450B, if the owner of a remainder, or other future property interest in the real estate, defers the payment of the inheritance tax until the termination of the prior estate. Special use valuation is made at the date of the decedent's death, while Iowa Code section 450.44 requires the future interest to be revalued at the time of the termination of the prior estate when the tax is deferred. See *In re Estate of Wickham*, 241 Iowa 198, 40 N.W.2d 469 (1950); department subrules 900.2(8) and 900.2(9). In addition, when the tax has been deferred the life estate-remainder factor to be used in computing the tax on the future interest is the factor existing at the time of payment or the termination of the prior estate, while the additional inheritance tax under special use value is based on the life estate-remainder factor at the time of death. See *In re Estate of Millard*, 251 Iowa 1982, 105 N.W.2d 95 (1960). A second valuation after death is not within the scope of either 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A or Iowa Code chapter 450B. Since all persons with an interest in the real estate must sign the agreement specified in 900.8(5)“e,” the deferral of the

inheritance tax on a future property interest disqualifies all of the property interests in the real estate because the future property interest is not eligible to be specially valued in case of a deferral of the tax.

900.8(5) Election and agreement.

a. In general. The election to specially value real estate under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 450B must be made by the fiduciary for the estate or trust on the inheritance tax return or on a statement attached to the return. The election may be made on a delinquent return. However, once made, the election is irrevocable. The election is an affirmative act. Therefore, failure to make an election on the inheritance tax return shall be construed as an election not to specially value real estate under Iowa Code chapter 450B.

b. Form—election. The election to value real estate at its special use value shall comply with the requirements of 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A(d) and federal regulation Section 20.2032A-8. An executed copy of the election filed as part of the federal estate tax return and accepted by the Internal Revenue Service will fulfill the requirements of this subrule.

c. Content of the election. The election must be accompanied by the agreement specified in 900.8(5) “e” and shall contain the information required by federal regulation Section 20.2032A-8. Submission of an executed copy of the information required by federal regulation Section 20.2032A-8(3) in support of the election to specially value property for federal estate tax purposes will fulfill the requirements of this subrule.

d. Protective elections. A protective election may be made to specially value qualified real property for inheritance tax purposes. The availability of special use valuation is contingent upon values, as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, meeting the requirements of 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A. The protective election must be made on the inheritance tax return and shall contain substantially the same information required by federal regulation Section 20.2032A-8(b). Submission of an executed copy of the protective election filed and accepted for federal estate tax purposes will fulfill the requirements of this subrule.

If it is found that the real estate qualifies for special use valuation as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, an additional notice of election must be filed within 60 days after the date of the determination. The notice must set forth the information required in 900.8(5) “c” and is to be attached, together with the agreement provided for in 900.8(5) “e,” to an amended final inheritance tax return. Failure to file the additional notice within the time prescribed by this subrule shall disqualify the real estate for special use valuation.

e. Agreement. An agreement must be executed by all parties who have any interest in the property to be valued at its special use value as of the date of the decedent’s death. In the agreement, the qualified heirs must consent to personal liability for the additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3 in the event of early disposition or cessation of the qualified use. All other parties with an interest in the property specially valued must consent to liability for the additional inheritance tax to the extent of the additional tax imposed on their share of the property no longer eligible to be specially valued. The liability of the qualified heir or the successor qualified heir for the additional inheritance tax is not dependent on the heir’s share of the property specially valued, but rather it is for the amount of the additional inheritance tax imposed on all of the shares of the parties with an interest in the property no longer eligible for special use value.

f. Failure to file the election and agreement. Failure to file with the inheritance tax return either the election provided for in 900.8(5) “b” or the agreement specified in 900.8(5) “e” shall disqualify the property for the special use value provisions of Iowa Code chapter 450B. In the event of disqualification, the property shall be valued for inheritance tax purposes at its market value in the ordinary course of trade under the provisions of Iowa Code section 450.37.

900.8(6) Value to use.

a. Special use value. The special use value established and accepted by the Internal Revenue Service for the qualified real property shall also be the value of the qualified real property for the purpose of computing the inheritance tax on the shares in the specially valued property.

b. Fair market value when a recapture tax is imposed. The additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3, due to the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use, is based on the fair market value of the qualified real property at the time of the decedent’s death as reported and established in

the election to value the real estate at its special use value, subject to the limitations in 900.8(6)“c.” Iowa Code chapter 450B makes reference only to the use of federal values. Therefore, a fair market value appraisal made by the Iowa inheritance tax appraisers cannot be used in computing the amount of the additional inheritance tax imposed unless it is accepted by the Internal Revenue Service. Iowa Code section 450.37 only applies to property which is not specially valued under Iowa Code chapter 450B.

c. Fair market value limitations. The following fair market value limitations shall govern the computation of the additional inheritance tax imposed, if any. If at the time of its disposition or cessation of the qualified use, the fair market value of the property which is the subject of the additional tax is:

1. Greater than its fair market value at the time of the decedent’s death, the additional tax is computed on the fair market value at death.
2. Less than its fair market value at the time of death but greater than the special use value, the additional tax is computed on the lesser fair market value.
3. Equal to or less than the special use value of the property, no additional inheritance tax is imposed. In this event, no refund is allowed. Iowa Code chapter 450B makes reference only to the imposition of additional inheritance tax, not to an additional benefit if the agreement is not fulfilled.

As a result, failure to fulfill the agreement provided for in 900.8(5)“e” may, in certain circumstances, result in a lower tax liability than would have been the case had the special use valuation election not been made.

The rule for computing the additional federal estate tax under 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A(c) is different. See lines 8 to 11, Additional Federal Estate Tax Form 706-A and IRS letter ruling 8215036 (1982).

900.8(7) Imposition of additional inheritance tax.

a. In general. If within ten years after the decedent’s death there is a disposition of the property or a cessation of the qualified use within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A(c), an additional inheritance tax is imposed on the shares in the qualified real property specially valued, subject to the limitation in 900.8(6)“c.” Failure to begin the special use within two years after the decedent’s death disqualifies the property for the special use valuation provisions of Iowa Code chapter 450B. However, the ten-year period for imposing an additional inheritance tax is not extended by the period of time between the decedent’s death and the beginning date of the special use. The rule for federal estate tax purposes is different. The ten-year period for federal estate tax purposes is extended by the period of time between the decedent’s death and the time the special use begins. See 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A(c)(7)(A)(ii). In this respect, the Iowa law does not conform to the federal statute. See Iowa Code section 450B.3.

b. Additional tax on life or term estates and remainders. The additional tax on life or term estates and remainders in real estate which no longer qualifies for special use valuation is computed as if the special use valuation had not been elected. Therefore, if age or time is a determining factor in computing the additional tax, it is the age or time at the date of the decedent’s death which governs the computation, not the age or time at the date of the disposition or cessation of the qualified use. Therefore, subrule 900.2(7) implementing Iowa Code section 450.44 does not apply. Iowa Code section 450B.3 makes no provision for deferral of the additional tax on a future property interest in real estate which is no longer eligible to be specially valued.

c. Interplay of the additional inheritance tax with the Iowa estate tax for deaths occurring prior to January 1, 2005. In the event of an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use of the specially valued real estate, the federal estate tax is recomputed with a corresponding recomputation of the credit allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 2011 for state death taxes paid. If the maximum allowable credit for state death taxes paid as recomputed is greater than the total inheritance tax obligation on all of the shares of the estate, including the shares which have not been revalued, the amount of the maximum credit for state death taxes paid is the additional tax.

d. Computation of the tax—full disposition or full cessation. If there is an early disposition or a cessation of the qualified use of all of the real estate specially valued, the inheritance tax on the shares of all persons who succeed to the real estate from the decedent are recomputed based on the fair market value of the specially valued real estate. See 900.8(6)“c” on which market value to use. The total revalued share of each person who had an interest in the disqualified real property is the value of that person’s share of the property not specially valued plus the revalued share of the special use property. The tax is then

recomputed based on the applicable exemption, if any, allowable under Iowa Code section 450.9 and the rates of tax specified in Iowa Code section 450.10 in effect at the time of the decedent's death. A credit is allowed against the amount of the recomputed tax, without interest, for the tax paid which was based on the special use value.

EXAMPLES: Disposition of all of the qualified real property.

It is assumed in these examples that the real estate has qualified for special use valuation and that prior to the date of disposition, the real estate remained qualified.

EXAMPLE. Farmer A, a widower, died July 1, 1992, a resident of Iowa, and by will left all of his property to his three nephews in equal shares. Nephew B operates the farm. Nephew C lives in Des Moines, Iowa, and Nephew D lives in Phoenix, Arizona. At the time of death, Farmer A's estate consisted of:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Fair Market Value</u>	<u>Special Use Value</u>
160-acre Iowa farm	\$ 480,000 (\$3,000 per acre)	\$ 160,000 (\$1,000 per acre)
Grain and livestock	90,000	90,000
Stocks, bonds and bank accounts	80,000	80,000
Gross Estate	\$ 650,000	\$ 330,000
Less: Deductions without federal estate tax	25,000	25,000
Net estate before federal estate tax	\$ 625,000	\$ 305,000

COMPUTATION OF THE INHERITANCE TAX
UNDER SPECIAL USE VALUATION

Net estate before federal estate tax	\$305,000
Less: Federal estate tax	4,120
Net Estate	<u>\$300,880</u>

TAX ON SHARES

<u>Beneficiary</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Tax</u>
To each nephew	\$101,666.67	\$11,250.00
Total Tax Paid	\$11,250 × 3 =	\$33,750.00

On October 15, 1995, Nephew B, the qualified heir, retires from farming and all three nephews sell the farm to a nonrelated party for \$3,200 per acre, or \$512,000. Under 86.8(6) "c," the \$3,000 per acre valuation at death governs the computation of the additional inheritance tax.

COMPUTATION OF THE ADDITIONAL INHERITANCE TAX DUE TO THE EARLY
DISPOSITION OF THE QUALIFIED USE PROPERTY

Net estate before federal estate tax	\$625,000	
Less: Revised federal estate tax (\$9,250 was deducted for credit for state death taxes paid)	0	
Net Estate	<u>\$625,000</u>	
<u>Tax on Shares</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Tax</u>
To each nephew \$208,333.33	\$27,250.00	
Less tax previously paid	<u>11,250.00</u>	
	16,000.00	
Additional tax due		
Interest at 10% from 4-03-93 to due date 4-15-96		<u>\$4,734.40</u>
Total Due Each Nephew		<u>\$20,734.40</u>
Total additional tax and interest for all three shares \$20,734.40 × 3 = \$62,203.20.		

NOTE: In this example, the total additional tax for the three nephews before a credit for tax previously paid is \$27,250.00 × 3 or \$81,750.00. The credit for state death taxes paid on the revalued federal estate is \$9,250.00. Therefore, the larger amount is the additional tax, before the credit for tax previously paid is

deducted. The additional inheritance or Iowa estate tax bears interest at 10 percent beginning the last day of the ninth month after the decedent's death until the due date, which is six months after the disposition of the specially valued real estate. Interest accrues on delinquent tax at the same rate. Since interest only accrues on unpaid tax, the amount of the interest in this example would have been less if the tax had been paid prior to its due date, April 15, 1996.

e. Computation of the tax—partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use.

(1) First partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use. Compute the maximum amount of the additional tax that would be due from each person who has an interest in the portion of the real estate no longer eligible to be specially valued, as if there were an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use of all that person's specially valued real estate. The additional tax on a partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use is computed by multiplying the maximum amount of the additional tax by a fraction of which the fair market value of the portion no longer eligible is the numerator and the fair market value of all of that person's specially valued real estate is the denominator. The resulting amount is the tax due on the first partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use.

EXAMPLE 1. First partial additional tax. Assume the fair market value of three parcels of real estate owned by a single qualified heir (brother of the decedent) is \$100,000 and the special use value of the three parcels is \$75,000. The qualified heir is in the 10 percent tax bracket. FMV in this example means fair market value.

Parcel 1, fair market value	\$25,000
Parcel 2, fair market value	50,000
Parcel 3, fair market value	25,000

Computation of Maximum Amount of Additional Tax

Tax based on fair market value (\$100,000 × 10%)	\$10,000
Tax based on special use value (\$75,000 × 10%)	7,500
Maximum amount of additional tax	\$ 2,500

Computation on the First Partial Additional Tax

Parcel 1, sale to an unrelated party

FMV of Parcel 1	\$ 25,000	×	\$2,500	=	\$625
FMV of all special use property	\$100,000		(Maximum add'l tax)		(First add'l tax)

(2) Second or any succeeding disposition or cessation of the qualified use. Compute the maximum amount of the additional tax as outlined in the first partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use. Increase the numerator of the fraction used to determine the first additional tax by the fair market value of the second partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use. The denominator remains the same. The computed tax is then credited with the tax paid on the first partial disposition or cessation of the qualified use. Succeeding partial dispositions or cessations of the qualified use are handled in the same manner by increasing the numerator of the fraction and a corresponding increase in the credit for the prior additional tax paid.

Computation of the second and succeeding partial dispositions or cessations of the qualified use can be illustrated by the following examples:

EXAMPLE 2. Second partial additional tax. Same facts as in Example 1. In this example, Parcel 2 is sold to an unrelated party.

Computation of the Second Partial Additional Tax

FMV of Parcels 1 & 2	\$ 75,000	×	\$2,500	=	\$1,875
FMV of all special use property	\$100,000		(Maximum add'l tax)		
Less tax paid on Parcel 1					625
Second Add'l Tax					\$1,250

EXAMPLE 3. Third partial additional tax. Same facts as in Example 1. In this example, Parcel 3 is sold to an unrelated party.

<u>Computation of the Third Partial Additional Tax</u>			
FMV of Parcels 1, 2, & 3	<u>\$100,000</u>	×	\$2,500 (Maximum add'l tax)
FMV of all specially valued real estate	\$100,000		= \$2,500
Less tax paid on Parcels 1 & 2			<u>1,875</u>
Third Additional Tax			\$ 625

f. *No additional tax on shares not revalued.* The shares of persons who received no interest in the real estate which is no longer eligible to be specially valued are not subject to an additional tax. Therefore, on the amended final inheritance tax return only the shares of the persons receiving interest in the real estate need to be revalued when computing the additional tax under this subrule.

EXAMPLE. Decedent A, a widower and resident of Iowa, died testate July 1, 1992, survived by nephew B and niece C. His estate consisted of two Iowa farms and certain personal property. Under A's will, the niece and nephew share equally in the personal property. Nephew B received one farm and niece C the other one. Nephew B, a qualified heir, elected to specially value his farm and niece C did not. The inheritance tax was paid on this basis. Five years after A's death, nephew B quits farming and sells his inherited farm to an unrelated party, thus incurring an additional inheritance tax. Only nephew B owes an additional tax. Niece C's share in the estate is not revalued.

900.8(8) *Return for additional inheritance tax.* The return reporting the additional inheritance or Iowa estate tax imposed due to the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use shall conform as nearly as possible to the federal additional estate tax return, Form 706A, as can be done within the framework of an inheritance tax on shares instead of an estate tax. The return must be executed by the qualified heir and filed with the Iowa Department of Revenue, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

900.8(9) *Due date for paying the additional inheritance tax.* The additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3 and the return for the additional tax is due six months after the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use of the real estate specially valued.

900.8(10) *No extension of time to file or pay.* Iowa Code chapter 450B makes no provision for an extension of time to file the return for the additional tax and pay the additional inheritance tax due. Therefore, if the return for the additional tax is not filed or the additional inheritance tax is not paid within six months after the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use, the return or the tax is delinquent and subject to penalty under subrule 900.8(13).

900.8(11) *Interest on additional tax.* The additional inheritance tax imposed under Iowa Code section 450B.3 accrues interest at the rate of 10 percent per annum until paid commencing the last day of the ninth month after the decedent's death. The variable prime interest rate made applicable to inheritance tax by 1981 Iowa Acts, chapter 131, sections 15 and 16, on real estate not specially valued, does not apply to interest due on the additional tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3. In addition, the federal rule that interest only accrues on the additional federal estate tax when an election is made under 26 U.S.C. Section 1016(c) to increase the basis for gain or loss on the real estate no longer eligible to be specially valued, has no application to Iowa special use valuation. In this respect the Iowa law does not conform to the federal statute.

900.8(12) *Receipt for additional tax.* The receipt for the additional tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3 is separate and distinct from the receipt for inheritance tax required by Iowa Code section 450.64. The receipt must identify the property which was the subject of the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use, the owners of the property, the qualified heir, the amount paid and whether the additional tax paid is for a partial or full disposition or cessation of the qualified use.

900.8(13) *Penalty for failure to file or failure to pay.* Department rules 701—Chapter 10, pertaining to the penalty for failure to timely file the return or to pay the inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code chapter 450, also apply where there is a failure to timely file the return reporting the additional inheritance tax or to pay the additional tax due imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3.

900.8(14) *Duties and liabilities.*

a. Duty to report an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use. The agent designated in the agreement required by 900.8(5)“e” has the duty to notify the department of any early disposition or cessation of the qualified use of the property on or before the due date of the additional inheritance tax. An executed copy of the notice required by federal regulation Section 20.2032A(c)(4) will satisfy this subrule.

b. Liability for payment of the tax. The qualified heir or the heir’s successor is personally liable for all the additional inheritance tax imposed under Iowa Code section 450B.3. It is the qualified heir’s duty to collect the additional Iowa inheritance tax from each person whose share was revalued. In respect to the additional tax, the duty of the qualified heir is the same as the duty of the fiduciary of an estate or trust under Iowa Code section 450.5, for the regular inheritance tax. See subrule 900.2(1) regarding the responsibility of the fiduciary of an estate or trust. While the qualified heir is primarily liable for the payment of all of the additional tax, each person who has an interest in the real estate no longer eligible to be specially valued is also liable under the agreement provided for in 900.8(5)“e” for additional tax on that person’s revalued share. Therefore, if the qualified heir fails to pay the additional tax imposed on any revalued share, the department may proceed to collect the delinquent tax from the person who received the share. The liability for the additional tax due from each person who had an interest in the revalued real estate is the same as the liability for the inheritance tax on property not specially valued. See *Eddy v. Short*, 190 Iowa 1376, 1380, 1832, 179 N.W. 818 (1920); *In re Estate of Stone*, 132 Iowa 136, 109 N.W. 455 (1906).

c. Books and records. It is the duty of the qualified heir to keep books and records necessary to substantiate the continued eligibility of the real estate for special use valuation. Upon request, the agent designated in the agreement shall furnish the department sufficient information relating to the use, ownership and status of the real estate to enable the department to determine whether there has been an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use.

900.8(15) Special lien for additional inheritance tax.

a. In general. The special lien created by Iowa Code section 450B.6 is separate and distinct from the lien provided for in Iowa Code section 450.7, for the inheritance tax imposed at the time of the decedent’s death. The special lien is to secure any additional inheritance tax that may be due within the ten-year period after the decedent’s death, should there be an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use. The inheritance tax lien provided for in Iowa Code section 450.7 is only to secure the tax imposed at the time of the decedent’s death on the transfer of property including property that is specially valued. If an additional tax is imposed for the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use, it is secured by the lien created by Iowa Code section 450B.6.

b. Form of the notice of the special lien. The notice of the special lien for additional inheritance tax created by Iowa Code section 450B.6 must conform as nearly as possible to the special use valuation lien provided for in 26 U.S.C. Section 6324B.

c. Notice of lien. Unlike the lien provided for in Iowa Code section 450.7, notice of the special lien for additional inheritance tax must be recorded before it has priority over subsequent mortgagees, purchasers or judgment creditors. The special lien is perfected by recording the notice of the special lien in the recorder’s office in the county where the estate is being probated (even though the real estate may be located in a different county). Failure to perfect the special lien by recording as provided for in Iowa Code section 450B.6 divests the qualified real property from the lien in the event of a sale to a bona fide purchaser for value.

d. Duration of the special lien. The special lien continues:

(1) Until the additional inheritance tax is paid, or ten years after the date the additional tax is due, whichever first occurs, if there is an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use, or

(2) For ten years after the decedent’s death on all other property which has been specially valued.

e. Release of the lien. The special lien for additional inheritance tax:

(1) May be released at any time in whole or in part upon adequate security being given to secure the additional tax that may be due, if any.

(2) Is released by payment of the additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3, on the property which was the subject of an early disposition or cessation of the qualified use.

(3) Is released when it becomes unenforceable by reason of lapse of time.

f. Application to release the lien. Ten years after the decedent's death, unless there is an additional tax remaining unpaid, the qualified heir may submit to the department an application in writing for release of the lien on the real estate specially valued. The application must contain information necessary to enable the department to determine whether or not the special use valuation lien should be released. Supporting documentation may include a copy of the federal release. If, after audit of the application, it is determined the real estate remained eligible for special valuation, the department will release the lien.

900.8(16) *Valuation of the decedent's interest in corporations, partnerships and trusts—special rules.* If the decedent's interest in a corporation, partnership or a trust has been valued at its special use valuation under 26 U.S.C. Section 2032A for federal estate tax purposes, it is also eligible to be valued at its special use value for inheritance tax purposes, subject to the limitation imposed by statute and these rules. See Internal Revenue Service letter ruling 8108179 (1980) for guidelines in valuing the decedent's interest. Other factors indicative of value, such as the value of other assets, net dividend-paying capacity, book value, profit and loss statements and net worth must also be taken into account in arriving at the value of the decedent's interest for inheritance tax purposes. See Revenue ruling 59-60, 1959-1 C.B. 243 for the factors to be considered in valuing closely held corporate stock. In the event the decedent's interest in a corporation, partnership or trust is no longer eligible to be specially valued, the additional inheritance tax will be imposed on the fair market value of the decedent's interest in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as other property specially valued.

900.8(17) *Audits, assessments and refunds.* Subrules 900.3(1) to 900.3(3) providing for the audit, assessment and refund of the inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code sections 450.2 and 450.3, shall also be the rules for the audit, assessment and refund of the additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3.

900.8(18) *Appeals.* 701—Chapter 7 providing for an appeal to the director and a subsequent appeal to district court under the Iowa administrative procedure Act for disputes involving the inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code chapter 450 shall also be the rule for appeal for disputes concerning special use valuation and the additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code chapter 450B.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 450B.1 to 450B.7.

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