

**701—900.10(450) Alternate valuation date.**

**900.10(1) *When available.*** The alternate valuation date allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 2032 is available for estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 1983, on the same terms and conditions which govern the alternate valuation date for federal estate tax purposes. Effective for estates of decedents dying after July 18, 1984, the alternate valuation date cannot be elected unless the value of the gross estate for federal estate tax purposes is reduced and the amount of federal estate tax owing, after all credits have been deducted, has also been reduced. See 26 U.S.C. Section 2032(c) enacted by Public Law 98-369 Section 1023(a). In general, the alternate valuation date is six months after the date of the decedent's death. If property is sold within the six-month period, the date of sale is the alternate date for valuing the property sold. See federal regulation Section 20.2032-1, as amended December 28, 1972, for the rules governing the valuation of property in the gross estate at its alternate valuation date for federal estate tax purposes. If the election is made, all of the property included in the gross estate and not just a portion of the property, must be valued at the alternate valuation date. The estate may elect both the alternate valuation date and the special use value under Iowa Code chapter 450B, if the estate is otherwise qualified. See Federal Revenue Ruling 83-31(1983). It is a precondition for valuing the property at its alternate value for Iowa inheritance tax purposes that the property has been valued at the alternate value for federal estate tax purposes. However, even if the property in the gross estate is valued at the alternate valuation date for federal estate tax purposes, the estate has the option either to elect or not to elect the alternate valuation date for Iowa inheritance tax purposes. If the alternate valuation date is elected, the value established for federal estate tax purposes shall also be the alternate value for inheritance tax purposes. The election is an affirmative act and for estates of decedents dying prior to July 19, 1984, it must be made on a timely filed inheritance tax return, taking into consideration any extensions of time granted to file the return. Effective for estates of decedents dying after July 18, 1984, the election may be made on the first return filed for the estate, regardless of whether the return is delinquent, providing the return is filed no more than one year after the due date, taking into consideration any extensions of time granted to file the return and pay the tax due. See 26 U.S.C. 2032(d) as amended by Public Law 98-369 Section 1024(a). Failure to indicate on the inheritance tax return whether the alternate valuation date is elected shall be construed as a decision not to elect the alternate valuation date.

**900.10(2) *When not available.***

*a.* The alternate valuation date provided for in 26 U.S.C. Section 2032 cannot be elected by the estate if the tax on a future property interest has been deferred under Iowa Code sections 450.44 to 450.49. The tax on a future property interest must be computed on the fair market value of the future property interest at the time the tax is paid. *In re Estate of Wickham*, 241 Iowa 198, 40 N.W. 2d 469 (1950).

*b.* Real estate which is subject to an additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code section 450B.3 due to the early disposition or cessation of the qualified use cannot be valued at the alternate valuation date for purposes of the recapture tax, unless the alternate valuation date was originally elected on the return for the decedent's estate.

*c.* The alternate valuation date cannot be elected if the size of the gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, based on the fair market value of the assets at the time of death, is less than the minimum filing requirements under current federal authority. The fact that the gross estate for inheritance tax purposes is less than the minimum federal estate tax filing requirement is not relevant.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.3 and 450.37.

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