

Form CT-706 NT Instructions

Connecticut Estate Tax Return (for Nontaxable Estates)

(Rev. 06/11)

General Information

For decedents dying on or after January 1, 2011, the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount is **\$2 million**. Therefore, Connecticut estate tax is due from a decedent's estate if the Connecticut taxable estate is **more than \$2 million**.

Estates Which Must File Only With Probate Court

Form CT-706 NT, *Connecticut Estate Tax Return (for Nontaxable Estates)*, is required to be filed by the executor or administrator of a decedent's estate where the amount of the decedent's Connecticut taxable estate is less than or equal to the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount.

The Connecticut taxable estate is the sum of:

- The aggregate amount of Connecticut taxable gifts made by the decedent during all calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2005; **and**
- The decedent's gross estate less allowable deductions (other than the deduction for state death taxes paid under §2058), as computed for federal estate tax purposes, even if no federal estate tax return was required to be filed by the decedent's estate.

The executor or administrator of the decedent's estate is required to file Form CT-706 NT with the Probate Court having jurisdiction of the estate. Any reference to Probate Court means the Connecticut Probate Court.

Estates Which Must File With the Department of Revenue Services (DRS)

Form CT-706/709, *Connecticut Estate and Gift Tax Return*, is required to be filed by the executor or administrator of a decedent's estate where the amount of the decedent's Connecticut taxable estate is more than the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount. The executor or administrator of the decedent's estate is required to file Form CT-706/709 with DRS and submit a copy with the Connecticut Probate Court having jurisdiction of the estate.

Who Must Sign and File Form CT-706 NT

The executor or administrator of the decedent's estate must sign and file Form CT-706 NT. If there is no executor or administrator, then each person in actual or constructive possession of any property of the decedent must file Form CT-706 NT. If there is more than one fiduciary, all must sign the return.

Form CT-706 NT must be filed for:

- Each decedent who, at the time of death, was a Connecticut resident; **and**
- For each decedent who, at the time of death, was a nonresident of Connecticut but who owned real or tangible personal property located in Connecticut. If the decedent is claimed to be a nonresident of Connecticut, the estate must also complete and file **Form C-3 UGE**, *State of Connecticut Domicile Declaration*, with the Connecticut Probate Court having jurisdiction of the estate.

When and Where to File

The return must be filed with the Probate Court within six months after the date of death of the decedent.

If the decedent was a Connecticut resident at the time of death, the return must be filed in the Probate Court for the district in which the decedent resided. If the decedent was a nonresident of Connecticut at the time of death, the return must be filed with the Probate Court for the district within which reportable property is located.

Supporting Documentation

In order for Form CT-709 NT to be considered a complete return:

- A death certificate and copies of the completed and signed federal Forms 706 and 709 (if applicable), including all supplemental documents, must be attached;
- Where the amount of the decedent's gross estate is less than or equal to the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount, schedules reporting the values of all of the decedent's assets, including the particular assets allocated to the decedent's spouse (if applicable) as part of the marital deduction elected for Connecticut estate tax purposes, must be attached; **and**
- Where the amount of the decedent's gross estate is more than the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount, but the estate is otherwise not required to file a federal Form 706, a pro forma Form 706, completed as if federal tax law required the estate to file the return with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), must be attached.

Signature of Probate Judge Required

The probate judge having jurisdiction of the estate will examine Form CT-706 NT. If the probate judge concludes that the amount of the decedent's Connecticut taxable estate is less than or equal to the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount, the probate judge will sign the *Certificate of Opinion of No Tax* at the bottom of the return.

However, if the probate judge is unable to conclude that the amount of the decedent's Connecticut taxable estate is less than or equal to the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount, the probate judge will sign the statement at the bottom of the return under the heading *Form CT-706/709 Required to Be Filed* and instruct the estate to file Form CT-706/709 with the Commissioner of Revenue Services. In that event, the Probate Court sends one copy of the return (without attachments) with the signed statement to the preparer of Form CT-706 NT and a second copy to DRS. The preparer is then required to file Form CT-706/709 with DRS.

Release of Lien and Consents to Transfer (Tax Waiver)

Generally, the Probate Court issues the release of lien on real property. Under Connecticut law, a consent to transfer (or tax waiver on) intangible personal property is not required.

Amended Return

If you are filing an amended return, check the amended return box located above the *Residency* heading at the top of Page 1 of the return. Complete the amended return with the corrected figures.

Gift Splitting

Spouses are eligible for federal gift tax purposes to elect to gift split. Where spouses elect to gift split, all gifts made by one spouse to another person or persons are considered as made one-half by the donor and one-half by the donor's spouse. Spouses can also elect to gift split for Connecticut gift tax purposes.

For gifts made on or after January 1, 2006, this election may also be made by civil union partners and spouses in a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13. Because neither civil unions nor marriages recognized under Public Act 2009-13 are recognized for federal tax purposes, civil union partners and spouses in a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13 who elect to gift split for Connecticut gift tax purposes are required to submit with the Form CT-706/709:

- A pro forma federal Form 709, completed as if federal law allowed them to gift split, which reflects the gift splitting elected by the spouses; **and**
- Copies of the completed federal Forms 709 actually filed with the IRS.

Marital Deduction

If any marital deduction is taken for federal estate or gift tax purposes, the same deduction may be taken for Connecticut estate and gift tax purposes. For gifts made on or after January 1, 2006, or for estates of decedents dying on or after January 1, 2006, the marital deduction may also be taken by civil union partners and spouses in a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13 provided the requirements of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) §2523 for gifts and IRC §2056 for bequests are otherwise met. Because neither civil unions nor marriages recognized under Public Act 2009-13 are recognized for federal tax purposes, civil union partners and spouses in a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13 who take a marital deduction for Connecticut estate or gift tax purposes are required to submit with the Form CT-706/709:

- A pro forma federal Form 709 or Form 706, completed as if federal tax law allowed a marital deduction to civil union partners or spouses in a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13, which reflects the marital deductions taken by them; **and**
- A copy of the completed federal Form 709 or Form 706 (whichever is applicable) actually filed with the IRS.

Connecticut QTIP Election

An election may be made solely for Connecticut estate tax purposes to have a trust or other property of the decedent's gross estate treated as qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) only if no election was made for federal estate tax purposes under IRC §2056(b)(7) to treat a trust or other property of the decedent's gross estate as QTIP. A QTIP election made solely for Connecticut estate tax purposes must be made on Form CT-706/709, and not on Form CT-706 NT.

Joint Property

Civil union partners and spouses in a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13 are allowed to include in the gross estate of a decedent one-half the value of certain joint interests in the same manner that a husband and wife are permitted this treatment provided the interest in property otherwise meets the requirements of IRC §2040(b)(2).

Section 1 – General Questions

Answer all questions whether or not the decedent was a resident of the state.

Section 2 – Connecticut Taxable Estate Computation

Line 1

Enter the total from Section 4, Line 4.

Line 2

Enter allowable estate tax deductions as computed for federal estate tax purposes (other than the deductions allowable for state death taxes under IRC §2058) even if no federal estate tax return was required. Subject to federal rules, allowable deductions may include all or a part of:

- Funeral expenses and expenses incurred in administering property subject to claims;
- Debts of the decedent;

- Mortgages and liens;
- Net losses during administration;
- Expenses incurred in administering property not subject to claims;
- Bequests, etc., to surviving spouse; **or**
- Charitable, public, and similar gifts and bequests.

Attach a complete description of your allowable deductions.

Line 4

Enter the amount from *Schedule A (NT)*, Line 9. If the decedent made Connecticut taxable gifts during the calendar year beginning January 1, 2011, those gifts must be reported on *Schedule A (NT)*. See *Schedule A (NT) - General Instructions* on Page 4.

Line 5

Enter the aggregate amount of Connecticut taxable gifts made during all calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, and prior to January 1, 2011. Attach a copy of federal Form 709 for each year listed in *Schedule B (NT)*.

Line 6

For the estate of a decedent dying on or after January 1, 2011, if Line 6 is more than the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount, you must complete and file Form CT-706/709 with DRS and file a copy of that return with the appropriate Probate Court. If Line 6 is less than or equal to the Connecticut estate tax exemption amount, you may proceed to sign and file this return with the appropriate Probate Court.

Section 3 - Property and Proceeds Reported for Federal Estate Tax Purposes

The value of the gross estate of the decedent is determined by including the fair market value at the time of his or her death of all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever located.

All property in which the decedent had any interest must be reported at its fair market value on the date of death unless alternate valuation is elected for federal estate tax purposes. Connecticut law does not contain a comparable provision to IRC §2032 which permits an executor to elect to value property included in the gross estate at a time other than as of the date of the decedent's death. Therefore, unless an executor elects alternate valuation on a completed and signed federal Form 706 filed with the IRS, alternate valuation will not be permitted for Connecticut estate tax purposes.

Assets that must be reported include:

- Tangible personal property* wherever located;
- Real property** wherever located;
- All intangible personal property*** wherever located;
- Real property located in Connecticut**;
- Tangible personal property* located in Connecticut.

*Tangible personal property includes but is not limited to antiques, art collections, automobiles, boats, clothing, coin collections, household furniture and furnishings, jewelry, and stamp collections.

**The description of the real property should include the acreage whether it is a home, rental, commercial, farm, or vacant land.

***Intangible personal property includes but is not limited to bank accounts, cash, stocks, bonds, pensions, copyrights, interest in estates of other decedents, royalties, mortgages, notes, partnership interests, remainder interest in trusts and estates, and unincorporated businesses.

All tangible personal property that the decedent owned at the date of death must be reported at fair market value. For real estate, the fair market value may be determined through a written appraisal or by a comparable market analysis prepared by a realtor. For stocks quoted on a stock exchange, use the mean between the high and the low or bid and asked price at the date of death. For bank accounts, be sure that all interest has been posted as of the date of death. For U.S. Savings Bonds, use the value at death not the face amount. Do not reduce the reported fair market value of any property by the amount of any mortgages, liens, or encumbrances. Attach required supporting documents to the return.

In Column B of Parts 1 and 2, provide a description of the property including the complete address of all real property. Indicate the state where real or tangible personal property is physically located by using the two letter state abbreviation.

Part 1: Solely-Owned Property - The decedent's percentage of ownership is always 100%. In Column D, report the full fair market value of the decedent's property based on his or her percentage of ownership. If, for example, a decedent owned a 50% interest as a tenant in common in 123 Main Street, Anytown, enter "50% interest in 123 Main Street, Anytown." In Column E, indicate the amount of Column D passing to the decedent's surviving spouse, if applicable.

Part 2: Jointly-Owned Property and Property Passing Other Than by Will or Laws of Intestacy - Report the full fair market value of the property in Column C. In Column D, *Percentage Includible*, enter the percentage of the total value of the property that must be included in the gross estate as follows:

- If the joint property is held with rights of survivorship between spouses, Column D should be 50% of the value of the joint property and the other 50% is excluded from his or her gross estate.
- If the joint property is held with rights of survivorship between persons who are not spouses (such as parent-child or brother-sister), Column D should be 100% of the value of the joint property unless the decedent's estate submits facts sufficient to show the surviving joint tenant(s) supplied some or all of the money used to purchase the joint property. If that is the case, exclude only the part of the value of the joint property as is proportionate to the consideration in money or money's worth furnished by the surviving joint tenant(s).

However, in some situations, Column D should be the actual fractional percentage of the decedent's interest in the joint property if: (1) the joint property was acquired by the decedent and the surviving joint tenant(s) by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance as joint tenant(s); or (2) the joint property originally belonged to the surviving joint tenant(s) and the decedent had acquired his or her interest in the property from the surviving joint tenant(s).

Multiply the fair market value in Column C by the *Includible Percentage* in Column D to determine the *Includible Value* to be reported in Column E. In Column F, indicate the amount of Column E passing to the decedent's surviving spouse if applicable.

Part 3: Life Insurance Proceeds on the Life of the Decedent - Report in Column C the full amount of the life insurance proceeds on the life of the decedent. In Column D, indicate the amount of Column C passing to the decedent's surviving spouse.

Life insurance on the life of the decedent is subject to estate tax, as computed for federal estate tax purposes, even if no federal estate tax return was required. Life insurance owned by the decedent on the life of another is also subject to estate tax. Report the cash surrender value at the time of death in Section 3, Part 1.

Annuities, Pension Plans, Retirement Benefits, and Individual Retirement Accounts: Generally, the value of the right to receive amounts from pension and profit sharing plans and individual retirement accounts are taxable.

Reportable transfers include:

1. **Individually purchased policies**

- Annuity policies;
- Retirement annuity policies;
- Matured endowment policies;
- Supplementary contracts (for example, if the decedent elected to leave the proceeds of insurance he received as a beneficiary with the insurer under terms where the balance will be paid after his death to persons he designated);
- Deferred compensation and similar plans; **and**
- Private annuities.

2. **Pension, profit sharing, and like plans**

- Payments under an employees' trust or plan forming part of a pension, stock bonus, or profit sharing plan;
- Payments under a contract purchased by an employees' trust or plan forming part of a pension, stock bonus, or profit sharing, thrift, or similar plan; **and**
- Payments under a retirement annuity contract purchased by an employer under a plan.

3. **Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA)**

Section 4 – Total Gross Estate

Enter the information requested to calculate the gross estate as it would be valued for federal estate tax purposes.

Section 5 and Section 6 - Basis for Costs for Probate Fees

Basis for Costs

For estates in which proceedings commence on or after January 1, 2011, the calculation of probate fees is based on the greatest of:

- (A) The inventory of probate assets;
- (B) The Connecticut taxable estate as defined in Conn. Gen. Stat. §12-391; **or**
- (C) The gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

Any portion of the basis for costs that is determined by property passing to the surviving spouse is reduced by fifty percent.

Exclusion of Out-of-State Property for Probate Fees

For estates in which proceedings commence on or after January 1, 2011, real property or tangible personal property located outside Connecticut is excluded from the calculation of probate fees for decedents who were Connecticut residents.

For decedents who were nonresidents of Connecticut, only real property or tangible personal property located in Connecticut is included in the calculation of probate fees.

Interest on Probate Fees

For decedents dying on or after January 1, 2011, interest will accrue at a rate of 0.5% per month (or portion thereof) for late payment of probate fees. The accrual of interest begins 30 days after the date of a Probate Court invoice or 30 days after the date an estate tax return was due if such return is not filed by the due date or by the date an extension to file expires.

An estate is exempt from interest if:

- The basis for costs does not exceed \$40,000; **or**
- Any portion of the estate passes to a surviving spouse and the basis for costs does not exceed \$500,000.

Section 5 – Basis for Costs for Probate Fees Connecticut Decedents

This section should be completed for Connecticut decedents only.

Section 6 – Basis for Costs for Probate Fees Out-of-State Decedents Only

This section should be completed for out-of-state decedents only.

Extension Requests

You may request an extension of time to file Form CT-706 NT by filing **Form CT-706 NT EXT**, *Application for Extension of Time for Filing Form CT-706 NT*. If the decedent was a resident of Connecticut at the time of death, the Form CT-706 NT EXT must be filed with the Probate Court for the district in which the decedent was domiciled. If the decedent was a nonresident of Connecticut at the time of death, the application for an extension must be filed with the Probate Court for the district in which the Connecticut property is located.

Requests for an extension of time to file Form CT-706 NT must be filed with the Probate Court on or before the original due date of Form CT-706 NT.

The granting of an extension to file a Form CT-706 NT by the Probate Court will not avoid any interest or penalties in the event that the estate is ultimately determined to be subject to the Connecticut estate tax.

Schedule A (NT) Computation of Current Year Connecticut Taxable Gifts

General Instructions

If you are not required to file federal Form 709, stop here. You are not required to complete *Schedule A (NT)*. Enter a zero on Form CT-706 NT, Section 2, Line 4.

If you are required to file a federal Form 709, the information entered on *Schedule A (NT)* for each gift should generally be identical to the information reported on federal Form 709, Schedule A. However, only those gifts to which the Connecticut gift tax applies should be reported on *Schedule A (NT)*.

The gifts to which Connecticut gift tax applies are:

- Gifts of tangible personal or real property located in Connecticut; **and**
- Gifts of intangible personal property made by a donor who at the time of the gift was a resident of Connecticut.

Gift Splitting

The decedent is **required** to gift split for Connecticut gift tax purposes if the decedent consented to gift split for federal gift tax purposes.

The decedent is **not** permitted to gift split for Connecticut gift tax purposes if the decedent did not consent to gift split for federal tax purposes.

Line Instructions

Line 1

Add the value of all gifts listed in *Schedule A (NT)*, Column G, and enter the sum on Line 1.

Line 2

Enter the total annual exclusions claimed for the gifts listed on *Schedule A (NT)*, Line 1. The **first \$13,000 or less** of gifts to any donee during the calendar year of a present (not future) interest in property is excluded.

When determining the annual exclusion amount, a donee should not be counted more than once. The annual exclusion is per donee and **not** per gift.

However, if the first **\$13,000** of gifts, for federal gift tax purposes, to any donee involves tangible personal property or real property located outside Connecticut, no annual exclusion is available for Connecticut gift tax purposes for gifts to that donee.

The first \$136,000 of gifts made during the calendar year 2011 to a spouse who is not a U.S. citizen of a present interest in property is excluded from the Connecticut total amount of gifts.

If the decedent split a gift with his or her spouse, the annual exclusion claimed against the gift may not be more than the decedent's half of the gift.

Line 3

Subtract Line 2 from Line 1 and enter the amount. This is the total amount of gifts before the calculation of the marital deduction and charitable deduction.

Line 4

Enter all of the gifts to the decedent's spouse entered on *Schedule A (NT)* and for which a marital deduction is claimed. Indicate on the line provided which numbered items from *Schedule A (NT)* are gifts to the decedent's spouse for which a marital deduction is claimed.

Do not enter any gifts to the decedent's spouse if the spouse was not a U.S. citizen at the time of the gift. There is no marital deduction for gifts to a spouse who is not a U.S. citizen; however, an annual exclusion may apply. See Line 2 above.

Line 5

Enter the amount of the annual exclusions claimed for the gifts entered on Line 4.

Line 6

Subtract Line 5 from Line 4 and enter the amount. This is the marital deduction that can be claimed for the year.

Line 7

If a deduction for charitable gifts is claimed, enter the total charitable, public, or similar gifts (minus exclusions allowed). Enter on the line provided the item number(s) of the gift(s) from *Schedule A (NT)*, Column A, deducted on Line 7.

Do not enter any gift not included on *Schedule A (NT)*.

Line 8

Add Line 6 and Line 7 and enter the amount. This is the total of the marital and charitable gift deductions.

Line 9

Subtract Line 8 from Line 3. Enter this amount on Line 9 and on Section 2, Line 4.

Line 10

If the decedent and the decedent's spouse consented, for federal gift tax purposes, to consider all the gifts made during the calendar year as made one-half by each spouse and, as a result, are required to gift split for Connecticut gift tax purposes, check the box marked **Yes** and enter the consenting spouse's name and social security number (SSN) on the applicable lines.

Line 11

Indicate whether the decedent's spouse is a U.S. citizen. If **No**, indicate if any property was transferred to him or her during the calendar year.

Line 12

Check the box if the decedent was a party to a civil union or a marriage recognized under Public Act 2009-13.

Line 13

Check the box if the decedent elected under IRC §2523(f) to include gifts of qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) as gifts to his or her spouse for which a marital deduction was claimed under IRC §2523. Enter the item numbers from *Schedule A (NT)* of the gifts for which an election was made in the space provided.

Line 14

Check the box if the decedent elected under IRC §2523(f)(6) **not** to treat as QTIP any joint and survivor annuity where only the decedent and his or her spouse have the right to receive payments before the death of the last to die. Enter the item numbers from *Schedule A (NT)* for the annuity(ies) for which an election was made in the space provided.

Any annuities entered on Line 13 may not be entered on *Schedule A (NT)*, Line 8. Any annuities not listed on Line 13 must be entered on *Schedule A (NT)*, Line 4. If there is more than one joint and survivor annuity, the election under IRC §2523(f)(6) may, but is not required, to cover all of them. Once the election is made, it is irrevocable.

Schedule A (NT) Attachments

Attach a completed copy of federal Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-skipping Transfer) Tax Return, including all attachments.

For each gift of a life insurance policy, attach a copy of federal Form 712, Life Insurance Statement.

For single premium or paid-up policies where the surrender value of the policy exceeds its replacement cost, the true economic value of the policy is greater than the amount shown on federal Form 712, Line 59. In these situations, report the true economic value of the policy.

For gifts of stock of closely held or inactive corporations, attach the balance sheet for the period nearest the date of the gift, statements of net earnings or operating results and dividends paid for each of the five preceding years, and a concise statement of the method of valuation.

Attach any other documents, such as appraisals, required for adequate explanation of value. If no appraisal is attached to show how property is valued, explain in detail how value was determined.

Fill out all required information and attach all required items and schedules or the return will be incomplete.

Schedule B (NT) - Gifts From Prior Periods

You must report all Connecticut taxable gifts made on or after January 1, 2005, but before January 1, 2011, on *Schedule B (NT)*.

Column A

Enter the calendar year in which the gifts were made.

Column B

Enter the amount of Connecticut taxable gifts made during prior periods.

Forms and Publications

Visit the DRS website at www.ct.gov/DRS to download and print Connecticut tax forms and publications.