

Learning Objectives

- Describe what financial transactions constitute a gift.
- Recognize when a gift transaction is completed.
- Identify the annual gift exclusion amount.
- Differentiate between present interest and future interest gifts.
- Recognize the types of gifts that are not subject to gift taxes.
- Recognize the benefits of gift splitting.
- Identify the form that is used for gift taxes and the due date for submitting it.

Part 1 - Gift Tax Defined

- Unified Transfer Tax System
- Lifetime Exclusion for an Estate
- Why Gift Taxes are Required
- Timing of a Gift
- Gifts to an Entity
- Crummey Trusts
- Gifts to Minors
- Outright gifts
 - Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Trust Income Tax Rates
- Guardianship
- Custodial arrangements
- Present Interest of Gifts to a Minor
- Qualified State Tuition Programs
- Not all Gifts are Subject to Gift Tax
- Gifts that do not exceed annual exclusion
- Gifts to a Spouse
- Charitable Gifts
- Transfers to charitable organizations not subject to federal gift tax
- Political Contributions
- Qualified Tuition Payments
- Medical Costs
- Annual Exclusion Amount
- Unlimited Donees
- Gifts Exceeding \$15,000
- Present Interest vs. Future Interest

Part 2 - Trusts

- Trusts Defined
- Reasons for Using a Trust
- Living vs. Testamentary Trusts
- Building Blocks of a Trust
- Trusts - Revocable
- Trusts - Living
- Trusts - Irrevocable
- Trusts - Testamentary
- The Taxation of Trusts
- Revocable Living Trust Clauses
- Gift Splitting
- Gift Tax Return
- Gift Tax Return Due Date
 - Valuation
 - Real Estate
- Computing Gift Tax
- Generation Skipping Transfers
- Tax Cuts and Jobs Act – Changes related to Estate, Gift, and Generation-Skipping Transfers Taxes
 - Modifications to Estate, Gift, and Generation-Skipping Transfers Taxes