Internal Revenue Service, Treasury

§ 1.1014–1

Basis of property acquired from a decedent.

(a) General rule. The purpose of section 1014 is, in general, to provide a basis for property acquired from a decedent which is equal to the value placed upon such property for purposes of the Federal estate tax. Accordingly, the general rule is that the basis of property acquired from a decedent is the fair market value of such property at the date of the decedent’s death, or, if the decedent’s executor so elects, at the alternate valuation date prescribed in section 2032, or in section 811(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Property acquired from a decedent includes, principally, property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance, and, in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1953, property required to be included in determining the value of the decedent’s gross estate under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. The general rule governing basis of property acquired from a decedent, as well as other rules prescribed elsewhere in this section, shall have no application if the property is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of before the decedent’s death by the person who acquired the property from the decedent. For general rules on the applicable valuation date where the executor of a decedent’s estate elects under section 2032, or under section 811(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1999, to value the decedent’s gross estate at the alternate valuation date prescribed in such sections, see paragraph (e) of §1.1014–3.

(b) Scope and application. With certain limitations, the general rule described in paragraph (a) of this section is applicable to the classes of property described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of §1.1014–2, including stock in a DISC or former DISC. In the case of stock in a DISC or former DISC, the provisions of this section and §§1.1014–2 through

(g) Debt instruments issued in exchange for property—(1) In general. For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, if a debt instrument is issued in exchange for property, the cost of the property that is attributable to the debt instrument is the issue price of the debt instrument as determined under §1.1273–2 or §1.1274–2, whichever is applicable. If, however, the issue price of the debt instrument is determined under section 1273(b)(4), the cost of the property attributable to the debt instrument is its stated principal amount reduced by any unstated interest (as determined under section 483).

(2) Certain tax-exempt obligations. This paragraph (g)(2) applies to a tax-exempt obligation (as defined in section 1275(a)(3)) that is issued in exchange for property and that has an issue price determined under §1.1274–2(j) (concerning tax-exempt contingent payment obligations and certain tax-exempt variable rate debt instruments subject to section 1274). Notwithstanding paragraph (g)(1) of this section, if this paragraph (g)(2) applies to a tax-exempt obligation, for purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, the cost of the property that is attributable to the obligation is the sum of the present values of the noncontingent payments (as determined under §1.1274–2(c)).

(3) Effective date. This paragraph (g) applies to sales or exchanges that occur on or after August 13, 1996.


EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §1.1014–1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the printed volume, 26 CFR part 600–end, and on GPO Access.

§ 1.1012–2

Transfers in part a sale and in part a gift.

For rules relating to basis of property acquired in a transfer which is in part a gift and in part a sale, see §§1.170A–4(c), 1.1011–2(b), and 1.105–4.


§ 1.1013–1

Property included in inventory.

The basis of property required to be included in inventory is the last inventory value of such property in the hands of the taxpayer. The requirements with respect to the valuation of an inventory are stated in subpart D (section 471 and following), part II, subchapter E, chapter 1 of the Code, and the regulations thereunder.

§ 1.1014–1

Basis of property acquired from a decedent.

(a) General rule. The purpose of section 1014 is, in general, to provide a basis for property acquired from a decedent which is equal to the value placed upon such property for purposes of the Federal estate tax. Accordingly, the general rule is that the basis of property acquired from a decedent is the fair market value of such property at the date of the decedent’s death, or, if the decedent’s executor so elects, at the alternate valuation date prescribed in section 2032, or in section 811(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Property acquired from a decedent includes, principally, property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance, and, in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1953, property required to be included in determining the value of the decedent’s gross estate under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. The general rule governing basis of property acquired from a decedent, as well as other rules prescribed elsewhere in this section, shall have no application if the property is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of before the decedent’s death by the person who acquired the property from the decedent. For general rules on the applicable valuation date where the executor of a decedent’s estate elects under section 2032, or under section 811(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1999, to value the decedent’s gross estate at the alternate valuation date prescribed in such sections, see paragraph (e) of §1.1014–3.

(b) Scope and application. With certain limitations, the general rule described in paragraph (a) of this section is applicable to the classes of property described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of §1.1014–2, including stock in a DISC or former DISC. In the case of stock in a DISC or former DISC, the provisions of this section and §§1.1014–2 through

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(3) Effective date. This paragraph (g) applies to sales or exchanges that occur on or after August 13, 1996.


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(b) Scope and application. With certain limitations, the general rule described in paragraph (a) of this section is applicable to the classes of property described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of §1.1014–2, including stock in a DISC or former DISC. In the case of stock in a DISC or former DISC, the provisions of this section and §§1.1014–2 through