STATE OF NEW YORK

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2023-2024 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

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Introduced by M. of A. SOLAGES, GONZALEZ-ROJAS, L. ROSENTHAL, SEAWRIGHT, BICHOTTE HERMELYN, THIELE, MITAYNES, EPSTEIN, BURGOS, FORREST, CRUZ, ANDERSON, SIMON, REYES, MAMDANI, CARROLL, KELLES, MEEKS, CLARK, WALKER, JACKSON, KIM, DAVILA, BURKE -- read once and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

AN ACT to amend the tax law, in relation to establishing separate taxes on inheritance income and on gift income, amending the estate tax, and establishing a gift tax

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The tax law is amended by adding two new sections 604 and 604-a to read as follows:

§ 604. Separate tax on inheritance income. (a) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, "inheritance income" means any income excluded for federal tax purposes from federal adjusted gross income pursuant to subsection (a) of section one hundred two of the internal revenue code that is received from any estate, regardless of the residence of the decedent of such estate, after the federal estate tax has been paid on such income.

(2) "Family member" means "member of the family" as such term is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of section two thousand thirty-two-A of the internal revenue code.

(b) Imposition of separate tax. (1) In addition to any other tax imposed by this article, there is hereby imposed for each taxable year a separate tax on the total amount of inheritance income received from any estate of a decedent during such taxable year by any individual who was a New York state resident on the date of death of such decedent.

(2) The tax imposed by this subsection shall be computed as provided in section six hundred twenty-four-a of this article with respect to

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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residents and section six hundred thirty-seven-a of this article with respect to nonresidents and part-year residents.

(c) Exclusions from inheritance income. (1) Educational or medical expenses. A qualified transfer, as such term is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of section two thousand five hundred three of the internal revenue code, shall not be considered inheritance income for purposes of this section.

(2) Spousal transfers. Transfers of property from a spouse shall not be considered inheritance income for purposes of this section.

(3) Retirement accounts. Transfers of property consisting of pensions, health savings accounts, or retirement accounts established pursuant to sections four hundred one, four hundred three, four hundred eight, four hundred eight-A, or four hundred fifty-seven of the internal revenue code shall not be considered inheritance income for purposes of this section.

(4) Certain residences. An individual subject to the tax imposed by this section may claim not more than one of the following exclusions from inheritance income, and may not claim either such exclusion for more than one transfer of real property:

(A) Primary residences. For real property transferred to a resident, nonresident or part-year resident individual that (i) serves as the primary residence of the transferor of such property or of the resident, nonresident, or part-year resident transferee for the ten consecutive years preceding such transfer or (ii) serves as the primary residence of such transferee for the five consecutive years following such transfer, up to one million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars of the value of such property shall not be considered inheritance income for purposes of this section.

(B) Residential homes purchased with a federal housing administration insured mortgage. For a residential home transferred to a resident, nonresident or part-year resident individual that was purchased with a federal housing administration insured mortgage, up to seven hundred fifty thousand dollars of the value of such home shall not be considered inheritance income for purposes of this section.

(5) Family farms. A transfer to a resident, nonresident or part-year resident individual from the estate of a decedent who is a family member of such individual of farmland and farm equipment shall not be considered inheritance income for purposes of this section provided that the total value of inheritance income (including the value of such farmland and farm equipment) received by such individual from such estate does not exceed five million dollars, and provided further that the value of such farmland and equipment constitutes over fifty percent of the total value of such inheritance income received from such estate.

(d) Deferrals. (1) Primary residence liquidity deferral. A resident, nonresident or part-year resident individual who in a taxable year receives from a single estate inheritance income totaling less than five million dollars, over fifty percent of the total value of which consists of real property that will serve as the primary residence of such individual, may elect to defer payment of the tax imposed by this section until the time at which such individual sells such real property or ceases using such property as a primary residence.

(2) Family-owned business liquidity deferral. (A) A resident, nonresident or part-year resident individual who in a taxable year receives from the estate of a decedent who is a family member of such individual inheritance income totaling less than five million dollars, over fifty percent of the total value of which consists of equity interests in a

family-owned business, may elect to defer payment of the tax imposed by this section until the time at which such individual sells such business, provided that during the time of deferral interest will accrue on the amount of such tax at a rate equal to the federal short-term rate as provided under paragraph three of subsection (j) of section six hundred ninety-seven of this article.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, "family-owned business" means a business for which, at the time ownership of such business is transferred to a resident, nonresident or part-year resident individual, the transferor of such business or family members of such transferor collectively have retained majority ownership and have materially participated in the operation of such business for the ten consecutive years proceeding such transfer.

§ 604-a. Separate tax on gift income. (a) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Gift income" means the value of any taxable gifts, as such term is defined in section one thousand of this chapter, received by an individual who is a New York state resident at the time of receiving such gifts.

(2) "Family member" means "member of the family" as such term is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of section two thousand thirty-two-A of the internal revenue code.

(b) Imposition of separate tax. (1) In addition to any other tax imposed by this article, there is hereby imposed for each taxable year a separate tax on gift income received during such taxable year by any resident or part-year resident individual.

(2) The tax imposed by this section shall be computed as provided in section six hundred twenty-four-b of this article with respect to residents and section six hundred thirty-seven-b of this article with respect to part-year residents.

(c) Exclusions from gift income. (1) Educational or medical expenses. A qualified transfer, as such term is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of section two thousand three of the internal revenue code, shall not be considered gift income for purposes of this section.

(2) Spousal transfers. Transfers of property from a spouse shall not be considered gift income for purposes of this section.

(3) Retirement accounts. Transfers of property consisting of pensions, health savings accounts, or retirement accounts established pursuant to sections four hundred one, four hundred three, four hundred eight, four hundred eight-A, or four hundred fifty-seven of the internal revenue code shall not be considered gift income for purposes of this section.

(4) Family farms. A transfer to a resident or part-year resident individual from a donor who is a family member of such individual of farmland and farm equipment shall not be considered gift income for purposes of this section provided that the total value of gift income (including the value of such farmland and farm equipment) received by such individual from such donor does not exceed one million dollars.

(d) Family-owned business liquidity deferral. (1) A resident or part-year resident individual who in a taxable year receives from a donor who is a family member of such individual gift income totaling less than five million dollars, over fifty percent of the total value of which consists of equity interests in a family-owned business, may elect to defer payment of the tax imposed by this section until the time at which such individual sells such equity interests, provided that during the time of deferral interest will accrue on the amount of such tax at a

rate equal to the federal short-term rate as provided under paragraph three of subsection (j) of section six hundred ninety-seven of this article.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, "family-owned business" means a business for which, at the time ownership of such business is transferred to a resident or part-year resident individual, the transferor of such business or family members of such transferor collectively have retained majority ownership and have materially participated in the operation of such business for the ten consecutive years proceeding such transfer.

§ 2. The tax law is amended by adding a new section 620-b to read as follows:

§ 620-b. Credit against separate tax on inheritance income. A resident shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by section six hundred four of this article in the amount of the estate tax imposed by article twenty-six of this chapter or any estate or inheritance tax imposed by another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, upon any inheritance income, as such term is defined in such section, received by such resident in a taxable year. Such resident may elect to calculate the amount of such credit in accordance with either subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section.

(a) The amount of credit allowed pursuant to this section may be calculated by multiplying the total amount of estate or inheritance tax imposed by this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia on the estate from which such resident has received inheritance income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of inheritance income received by such resident from such estate and the denominator of which is the total value of such estate after the federal estate tax has been paid but before the estate tax of this state, or any estate or inheritance tax imposed by another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, has been paid. In order to calculate such credit in accordance with this subsection, such resident must know the total amount of estate or inheritance tax imposed on such estate by this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia and the total value of such estate after the federal estate tax has been paid but before the estate or inheritance tax of this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, has been paid.

(b) The amount of credit allowed pursuant to this section may be calculated as equal to the amount of estate tax or inheritance tax of this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, that would be imposed on the estate from which such resident receives inheritance income as if such inheritance income were equal to the total value of such estate.

§ 3. The tax law is amended by adding two new sections 624-a and 624-b to read as follows:

§ 624-a. Computation of separate tax on inheritance income received by a resident individual. The amount of tax imposed under section six hundred four of this article for any taxable year, with respect to inheritance income received by a resident individual, shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

For taxable years beginning after two thousand twenty-two:

If the inheritance income is:	The tax is:
Not over $250,000	0% of inheritance income

Over $250,000 but not over $500,000	$0 plus 5% of excess over $250,000
Over $500,000 but not over $1,000,000	$12,500 plus 15% of excess over $500,000
Over $1,000,000 but not over $2,000,000	$87,500 plus 30% of excess over $1,000,000
Over $2,000,000 but not over $10,000,000	$387,000 plus 40% of excess over $2,000,000
Over $10,000,000	$3,587,500 plus 50% of excess over $10,000,000

§ 624-b. Computation of separate tax on gift income received by a resident individual. The amount of tax imposed under section six hundred four-a of this part for any taxable year, with respect to gift income received by a resident individual, shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the gift income is:	The tax is:
Not over $50,000	0% of gift income
Over $50,000 but not over $100,000	$0 plus 5% of excess over $50,000
Over $100,000 but not over $200,000	$2,500 plus 15% of excess over $100,000
Over $200,000 but not over $400,000	$17,500 plus 30% of excess over $200,000
Over $400,000 but not over $2,000,000	$77,500 plus 40% of excess over $400,000
Over $2,000,000	$717,500 plus 50% of excess over $2,000,000

§ 4. The tax law is amended by adding three new sections 637-a, 637-b and 640 to read as follows:

§ 637-a. Computation of separate tax on inheritance income received by nonresident or part-year resident individuals. The amount of tax imposed under section six hundred four of this article for any taxable year, with respect to inheritance income received by a nonresident or part-year resident individual, shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

(a) For taxable years beginning after two thousand twenty-two:

If the inheritance income is:	The tax is:
Not over $250,000	0% of inheritance income
Over $250,000 but not over $500,000	$0 plus 5% of excess over $250,000
Over $500,000 but not over $1,000,000	$12,500 plus 15% of excess over $500,000
Over $1,000,000 but not over $2,000,000	$87,500 plus 30% of excess over $1,000,000
Over $2,000,000 but not over $10,000,000	$387,000 plus 40% of excess over $2,000,000
Over $10,000,000	$3,587,500 plus 50% of excess over $10,000,000

§ 637-b. Computation of separate tax on gift income received by part-year resident individuals. The amount of tax imposed under section six hundred four-a of this article for any taxable year, with respect to gift income received by a part-year resident individual, shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

If the gift income is:	The tax is:
Not over $50,000	0% of gift income
Over $50,000 but not over $100,000	$0 plus 5% of excess over $50,000
Over $100,000 but not over $200,000	$2,500 plus 15% of excess over $100,000
Over $200,000 but not over	$17,500 plus 30% of excess over

$400,000	$200,000
Over $400,000 but not over $2,000,000	$77,500 plus 40% of excess over $400,000
Over $2,000,000	$717,500 plus 50% of excess over $2,000,000

§ 640. Credits against separate tax on inheritance income. A nonresident or part-year resident individual shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed by section six hundred four of this article in the amount of the estate tax imposed by article twenty-six of this chapter, or of any estate or inheritance tax imposed by another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, upon any inheritance income, as such term is defined in such section, received by such individual in a taxable year. Such individual may elect to calculate the amount of such credit in accordance with either subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section.

(a) The amount of credit allowed pursuant to this section may be calculated by multiplying the total amount of estate or inheritance tax imposed by this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia on the estate from which such individual has received inheritance income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of inheritance income received by such individual from such estate and the denominator of which is the total value of such estate after the federal estate tax has been paid but before the estate tax of this state, or any estate or inheritance tax imposed by another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, has been paid. In order to calculate such credit in accordance with this subsection, such individual must know the total amount of estate or inheritance tax imposed on such estate by this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia and the total value of such estate after the federal estate tax has been paid but before the estate or inheritance tax of this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, has been paid.

(b) The amount of credit allowed pursuant to this section may be calculated as equal to the amount of estate tax or inheritance tax of this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia that would be imposed on the estate from which such individual receives inheritance income as if such inheritance income were equal to the total value of such estate.

§ 5. Section 951-a of the tax law is amended by adding a new subsection (g) to read as follows:

(g) The term "New York taxable gifts" has the same meaning as provided in section one thousand of this chapter.

§ 6. Section 952 of the tax law, as amended by section 2 of part X of chapter 59 of the laws of 2014, subsection (b) as amended by section 1 of part BB of chapter 59 of the laws of 2015, is amended to read as follows:

§ 952. Tax imposed. (a) A tax is hereby imposed on the transfer of the New York estate by every deceased individual who at his or her death was a resident of New York state.

(b) Computation of tax. The tax imposed by this section shall be computed on the deceased resident's New York taxable estate as follows:

(1) In the case of decedents dying before April 1, 2023:

If the New York taxable estate is:	The tax is:
Not over $500,000	3.06% of taxable estate
Over $500,000 but not over $1,000,000	$15,300 plus 5.0% of excess over $500,000
Over $1,000,000 but not over $1,500,000	$40,300 plus 5.5% of excess over $1,000,000
Over $1,500,000 but not over $2,100,000	$67,800 plus 6.5% of excess over $1,500,000
Over $2,100,000 but not over $2,600,000	$106,800 plus 8.0% of excess over $2,100,000
Over $2,600,000 but not over $3,100,000	$146,800 plus 8.8% of excess over $2,600,000
Over $3,100,000 but not over $3,600,000	$190,800 plus 9.6% of excess over $3,100,000
Over $3,600,000 but not over $4,100,000	$238,800 plus 10.4% of excess over $3,600,000
Over $4,100,000 but not over $5,100,000	$290,800 plus 11.2% of excess over $4,100,000
Over $5,100,000 but not over $6,100,000	$402,800 plus 12.0% of excess over $5,100,000
Over $6,100,000 but not over $7,100,000	$522,800 plus 12.8% of excess over $6,100,000
Over $7,100,000 but not over $8,100,000	$650,800 plus 13.6% of excess over $7,100,000
Over $8,100,000 but not over $9,100,000	$786,800 plus 14.4% of excess over $8,100,000
Over $9,100,000 but not over $10,100,000	$930,800 plus 15.2% of excess over $9,100,000
Over $10,100,000	$1,082,800 plus 16.0% of excess over $10,100,000

(2) In the case of decedents dying on or after April 1, 2023:

If the New York taxable estate plus the lifetime amount of New York taxable gifts is:	The tax is:
Not over $750,000	0% of taxable estate
Over $750,000 but not over $1,500,000	$0 plus 5% of excess over $750,000
Over $1,500,000 but not over $3,000,000	$37,500 plus 15% of excess over $1,500,000
Over $3,000,000 but not over $6,000,000	$262,500 plus 30% of excess over $3,000,000
Over $6,000,000 but not over $30,000,000	$1,162,500 plus 40% of excess over $6,000,000
Over $30,000,000	$10,762,500 plus 50% of excess over $30,000,000

(c) Applicable credit amount. (1) [~~A~~] **In the case of any decedent dying before April first, two thousand twenty-three, a** credit of the applicable credit amount shall be allowed against the tax imposed by this section as provided in this subsection. In the case of **such** a decedent whose New York taxable estate is less than or equal to the basic exclusion amount, the applicable credit amount shall be the amount of tax that would be due under subsection (b) of this section on such decedent's New York taxable estate. In the case of **such** a decedent whose New York taxable estate exceeds the basic exclusion amount by an amount that is less than or equal to five percent of such amount, the applicable credit amount shall be the amount of tax that would be due under

subsection (b) of this section if the amount on which the tax is to be computed were equal to the basic exclusion amount multiplied by one minus a fraction, the numerator of which is the decedent's New York taxable estate minus the basic exclusion amount, and the denominator of which is five percent of the basic exclusion amount. Provided, however, that the credit allowed by this subsection shall not exceed the tax imposed by this section, and no credit shall be allowed to the estate of any decedent whose New York taxable estate exceeds one hundred five percent of the basic exclusion amount.

(2) (A) For purposes of this section, the basic exclusion amount shall be as follows:

In the case of decedents dying on or after:	The basic exclusion amount is:
April 1, 2014 and before April 1, 2015	$ 2,062,500
April 1, 2015 and before April 1, 2016	3,125,000
April 1, 2016 and before April 1, 2017	4,187,500
April 1, 2017 and before January 1, 2019	5,250,000

(B) In the case of any decedent dying [~~in a calendar year beginning~~] on or after January first, two thousand nineteen **and before April first, two thousand twenty-three**, the basic exclusion amount shall be equal to:

(i) five million dollars, multiplied by

(ii) one plus the cost-of-living adjustment, which shall be the percentage by which the consumer price index for the preceding calendar year exceeds the consumer price index for calendar year two thousand ten.

(C) (i) For purposes of this paragraph, "consumer price index" means the most recent consumer price index for all-urban consumers published by the United States department of labor.

(ii) For purposes of clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the consumer price index for any calendar year shall be the average of the consumer price index as of the close of the twelve-month period ending on August thirty-first of such calendar year.

(iii) If any amount adjusted under this paragraph is not a multiple of ten thousand dollars, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of ten thousand dollars.

(d) Credit for lifetime gift taxes paid. In the case of a decedent dying on or after April first, two thousand twenty-three, a credit shall be allowed against the tax imposed by this section equal to the total amount of gift tax imposed by section one thousand one of this chapter paid by such decedent during the lifetime of such decedent.

§ 7. Subsection (a) of section 954 of the tax law is amended by adding six new paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to read as follows:

(5) Reduced by the amount of any qualified transfer, as such term is defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of section two thousand five hundred three of the internal revenue code, to the extent the amount of such transfer is included in the decedent's federal gross estate.

(6) Reduced by the value of any transfers of property consisting of pensions, health savings accounts, or retirement accounts established pursuant to sections four hundred one, four hundred three, four hundred eight, four hundred eight-A, or four hundred fifty-seven of the internal revenue code to the extent the amount of any such transfer is included in the decedent's federal gross estate.

(7) Reduced by one of the following, but not both, with respect to not more than one transfer of real property:

(A) Up to one million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars of the value of real property transferred to an individual that (i) served as

the primary residence of the decedent or of such individual for the ten consecutive years preceding such transfer or (ii) serves as the primary residence of such individual for the five consecutive years following such transfer to the extent the value of such real property is included in the decedent's federal gross estate; or

(B) Up to seven hundred fifty thousand dollars of the value of a residential home that was purchased with a federal housing administration insured mortgage to the extent the value of such residential home is included in the decedent's federal gross estate.

(8) Reduced by the value of farmland and farm equipment transferred to an individual from the estate of a family member of such individual to the extent the value of such farmland and equipment is included in the decedent's federal gross estate, provided that the total value of all transfers from such estate to such individual is less than five million dollars, and provided further that the value of such farmland and equipment constitutes over fifty percent of the total value of such transfers. For the purposes of this paragraph, "family member" has the same meaning as provided in section six hundred four of this chapter.

(9) Reduced by the value of real property transferred by the estate of the decedent to an individual who was a resident of this state on the date of death of such decedent that will serve as the primary residence of such individual, provided that the total value of all transfers from such estate to such individual is less than five million dollars and provided that the value of such real property constitutes over fifty percent of the total value of such transfers; and provided further that such estate and such individual agree in writing at the time of transfer that such individual will be liable for any inheritance tax imposed by section six hundred four of this chapter on the transfer of such property that may be deferred and paid upon disposition of such property as provided in paragraph one of subsection (d) of such section.

(10) Reduced by the value of a family-owned business transferred by the estate of the decedent to an individual who was a resident of this state on the date of death of such decedent, provided that the total value of all transfers from such estate to such individual is less than five million dollars and provided that the value of such family-owned business constitutes over fifty percent of the total value of such transfers; and provided further that such estate and such individual agree in writing at the time of transfer that such individual will be liable for any inheritance tax imposed by section six hundred four of this chapter on the transfer of such family-owned business that may be deferred and paid upon disposition of such business as provided in paragraph two of subsection (d) of such section. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "family-owned business" has the same meaning as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph two of subsection (d) of section six hundred four of this chapter.

§ 8. Subsection (a) of section 955 of the tax law, as added by section 4 of part X of chapter 59 of the laws of 2014, is amended to read as follows:

(a) General.--The taxable estate of a New York resident shall be his or her New York gross estate, minus the deductions allowable for determining his or her federal taxable estate under the internal revenue code (whether or not a federal estate tax return is required to be filed), except to the extent that such deductions relate to real or tangible personal property sitused outside New York state, reduced by the amount of federal estate tax imposed on the estate of such resident, provided that with respect to the estate of a decedent who on the date of such

decedent's death was a not a resident of New York, the New York gross estate shall be reduced only by an amount equal to the total amount of federal estate tax imposed on such estate multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the value of property contained in such estate that is subject to the tax imposed by section nine hundred sixty of this part and the denominator of which is the total value of such estate.

§ 9. The tax law is amended by adding a new article 26-A to read as follows:

ARTICLE 26-A
GIFT TAX

Section 1000. Definitions.
1001. Tax imposed.
1002. Rate of tax.
1003. Administration.

§ 1000. Definitions. (a) "Taxable gifts" means the transfers by gift which are included in taxable gifts for federal gift tax purposes under section 2503 and sections 2511 to 2514, inclusive, and sections 2516 to 2519, inclusive, of the internal revenue code, less the deductions allowed in sections 2522 to 2524, inclusive, of such code.

(b) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph two of this subsection, "New York taxable gifts" means taxable gifts made during a taxable year commencing on or after January first, two thousand twenty-four, that are (i) for residents, taxable gifts, wherever located, except for gifts of real estate or tangible personal property located outside New York and (ii) for nonresidents of this state, gifts of real estate or tangible personal property located within New York.

(2) Gifts made to any person by the donor during the calendar year for which a tax is imposed on such person for the receipt of such gift by this state, another state of the United States, a political subdivision of such state, or the District of Columbia, including the tax imposed by section six hundred four-a of this chapter, shall not for the purposes of paragraph one of this subsection be included in the total amount of New York taxable gifts made during such year.

(c) In the administration of the tax under this article, the commissioner shall apply the provisions of sections 2701 to 2704, inclusive, of the internal revenue code, and the term "secretary or his delegate" as used in such sections means the commissioner.

§ 1001. Tax imposed. For the calendar year commencing on January first, two thousand twenty-four, and for each year thereafter, a tax computed as provided in section one thousand two of this article is hereby imposed on the transfer of property by gift during a taxable year by any resident or nonresident individual.

§ 1002. Rate of tax. With respect to New York taxable gifts, as defined in section one thousand of this article, made by a donor during a calendar year commencing on or after January first, two thousand twenty-four, including the aggregate amount of all New York taxable gifts made by the donor during all calendar years commencing on or after January first, two thousand twenty-four, the tax imposed by section one thousand one of this article for the calendar year shall be at the rate set forth in the following schedule, with a credit allowed against such tax for any tax previously paid to this state pursuant to this section, provided such credit shall not exceed the amount of tax imposed by this section:

If the amount of New York taxable gifts is:	The tax is:
Not over $750,000	0% of taxable gifts

Over $750,000 but not over $1,500,000	$0 plus 5% of excess over $750,000
Over $1,500,000 but not over $3,000,000	$37,500 plus 15% of excess over $1,500,000
Over $3,000,000 but not over $6,000,000	$262,500 plus 30% of excess over $3,000,000
Over $6,000,000 but not over $30,000,000	$1,162,500 plus 40% of excess over $6,000,000
Over $30,000,000	$10,762,500 plus 50% of excess over $30,000,000

§ 1003. Administration. The commissioner shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary and appropriate to effectuate the provisions of this article, including the establishment of deadlines and procedures for the filing of gift tax returns by any resident or nonresident of this state who gave New York taxable gifts during a taxable year.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.