

J LAW OFFICE OF JILL A. SNYDER, LLC

PHONE: 410-864-8788
FAX: 410-630-5000
E-MAIL: JILL@SNYDER-LAW.NET

17 WINDFLOWER COURT
REISTERSTOWN, MD 21136
WWW.SNYDER-LAW.NET

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Dear Client:

I am writing to share timely information about two important topics - asset protection and year-end tax planning. After you review the information below, I encourage you to contact me so that I can assess your particular situation and make recommendations regarding which techniques would be most beneficial to you.

ASSET PROTECTION

In recent weeks, many of my clients have expressed concern about the safety of their assets in light of current economic conditions. Such concerns are warranted in light of the following statistics: (1) in the first nine months of this year, the FDIC took over 13 banks and S&Ls, which is more than the previous five years combined; and (2) as of June 30, 2008, the FDIC identified 117 insured banks and S&Ls that it considered to be in trouble.

Fortunately, there have been recent regulatory changes that provide additional protection to you. As you are probably aware, the FDIC insures deposits at insured banks and S&Ls, including deposits in checking accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit. The FDIC has recently increased its basic insurance amount from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor per insured bank. Therefore, you should now feel confident investing up to \$250,000 at any one insured bank.

In addition, there are both simple and sophisticated planning techniques available to significantly increase your asset protection above the FDIC's \$250,000 threshold. Such techniques involve making changes to account ownership or using revocable trusts. My goal is to help ensure that your hard-earned money will be protected for you and your beneficiaries even in difficult economic times.

YEAR-END TAX PLANNING

Because you may have an interest in making year-end gifts to your children and

grandchildren (or encouraging such gifts to be made to you), I have set out below the techniques for doing so without incurring any gift tax. Many of these techniques will also reduce your overall income tax burden.

Use of Gift Tax Exemptions to Reduce Estate and Gift Tax

The current federal estate tax exemption is \$2 million, increasing to \$3.5 million in 2009. An important method of ensuring that your estate will not be subject to estate tax is to make sufficient gifts during your lifetime so that at your death your estate is smaller than the then-current exemption amount.

Your lifetime gifts are, however, subject to a gift tax that is imposed at the same rate as the estate tax. This “unified” system is intended to eliminate any tax advantage to making gifts. But certain types of lifetime transfers are not subject to gift tax, and the end of the year is a good time to make these tax-free gifts.

Annual Gift Tax Exclusion

The most commonly-used method for tax-free giving is the annual gift tax exclusion, which allows you to annually make a gift of up to \$12,000 to each donee with no gift tax. There is no limit on the number of donees to whom you can make such gifts — if you make identical gifts to 10 donees, you can exclude up to \$120,000 from tax. In addition, if you are married you can double the amount of the exclusion to \$24,000 per donee, because you and your spouse can combine your exemptions in a single gift from either of you. It is expected that this annual exclusion will increase to \$13,000 in 2009 to reflect inflation.

Your annual gift tax exclusion expires at the end of each year, so the year end is the appropriate time to take advantage of it. If you want to make a gift that exceeds the amount of the exclusion, you can effectively double the exclusion by making one gift in December and the second in January. For example, if you are married, you can make a tax-free gift of \$50,000 to any individual by making a gift of \$24,000 in December 2008 and another \$26,000 gift in January 2009 (assuming an annual exclusion increase to \$13,000).

The annual exclusion is applied on a per-donee basis. As a result, you can leverage the exclusion by making gifts to multiple members of the same family. For example, you could make \$12,000 gifts to each of your son, his wife and his daughter, for a total of \$36,000 in tax-free gifts. This tax-free amount can be doubled to \$72,000 if your spouse joins in the gifts.

Tuition Payment Exclusion

In addition to the annual gift tax exclusion, you are allowed to make tax-free tuition payments for any individual. There is no limit on the amount that can be excluded, except that the payment must be to a tax-exempt school and for the purpose of education or training. The exclusion applies only to tuition — payments for room and board, books, or related expenses are not eligible. Because there is no limit on the amount of the gift, its timing is less important than it is with the annual exclusion. Nevertheless, if you have the choice of making either a tuition payment or an annual exclusion gift for a particular beneficiary, it will usually be better to make the tuition payment, because that will give you the option of making an annual exclusion gift later in the year.

If the tuition payment is made on behalf of a dependent, and if your adjusted gross income is \$160,000 or less (for a joint return), then you may also be entitled to an income tax deduction for the payment. Let us know if you think that you may qualify.

Section 529 College Savings Plans

Contributions to a section 529 college savings plan do not qualify for the exclusion for tuition payments, but can take advantage of the \$12,000 annual gift tax exclusion. The contribution to the plan may also entitle you to a state income tax deduction.

Distributions from a 529 plan can be used for a wide range of educational expenses, including tuition, fees, books, supplies, and room and board. An added advantage of a gift to a 529 plan is that the income earned on the plan contributions is tax-free, as long as it is eventually used for educational purposes. Thus, you can reduce your own income taxes by funding a 529 plan with savings that would have been used for college anyway. And because you can name yourself as the custodian of the account, you ensure that your beneficiary uses the account for educational purposes.

A special rule allows you to use up to five annual gift tax exclusions when funding a 529 college savings plan. You can fund a savings plan with up to \$60,000 (5 x \$12,000) this year and then file an election with the IRS to spread this gift over five years (2008 - 2012) for gift tax purposes. By using five annual exclusions, the entire gift becomes tax-free. If, as expected, the gift tax exclusion increases to \$13,000 in 2009, you can make another gift of \$5,000 to the same 529 plan in 2009, electing to spread that gift over 2009 - 2013.

Medical Payment Exclusion

The payment of a beneficiary's medical expenses is also excluded from the gift tax, with no limitation on the amount excluded. To qualify for this exclusion, the payment must be made directly to the provider, and it must be for medical expenses that would qualify for an income tax deduction. You can also claim an income tax deduction for the payment if it is

made for your spouse or dependent.

The exclusion for medical payments includes the payment of medical insurance premiums. If you have a child or grandchild who is paying for his or her own insurance, payment of their insurance premiums is an efficient means of making a tax-free gift that does not consume the \$12,000 annual exclusion.

Gifts in Trust

Despite the tax savings, you may be uneasy about making outright gifts to your children or grandchildren, due to your loss of control over how they use the gift. This concern can be addressed by making the gifts in trust, which will allow you to determine when they receive the money and how it is to be used.

There are special requirements for ensuring that a gift in trust qualifies for the \$12,000 annual exclusion. Usually, the trust is drafted to provide the beneficiary with temporary withdrawal rights over the gift (usually for 30 days), such that it is considered a present interest rather than one that vests in the future. Although this presents a risk of the beneficiary withdrawing the gift from the trust, the probability of your terminating any further gifts to the trust is usually sufficient to prevent this. If you are interested in making a gift in trust, I will be glad to explain how this can be done.

Charitable Gifts

The year end is a good time to review your charitable giving to ensure that it is being done in the most tax-efficient manner. Charitable giving is a form of estate planning, because a gift to charity will never be subject to estate or gift tax. If you are planning to make a large gift before January 1, we should work with your accountant to review its impact on your 2008 income tax liability and whether it may make sense to defer all or a portion of the gift to 2009. If the gift is of property and will require an appraisal (usually required for gifts of property with a value in excess of \$5,000, other than publicly traded stock), you should start the process as soon as possible so that the appraisal is available before year end.

In conclusion, I hope that the information in this letter is useful in your asset protection and year-end gift planning. If you wish to take advantage of any of the techniques that I have described, please feel free to call me at 410-864-8788.

Sincerely yours,

Jill A. Snyder, Esq.