

1: RLK Estate Planning Enchiridion

The IRS versus Stealth Wealth: possible using a variation of Treuhand: the Hidden Treu-hand. With a Hidden Treuhand, it is possible to own assets in secret. This.

It just keeps getting worse. Any day, check the articles popping in mainstream media as well as the Internet about financial intrigue and crime. After all, we have laws to protect people in the U. Below is the introductory article written by author, Shelley A. Stark, about a secret banking institution called Hidden Treuhand, and a recent follow up article regarding the same. Since the preliminary article in August of , Ms. Copies have been going fast. Last night Amazon had only three left. Ignorance is NOT bliss! It is a must read for everyone, but in particular federal oversight employees, ALL federal oversight employees. The Village Voice Halliburton takes advantage of a European loophole that lets corporations hide beneficiaries and assets. The practice of Hidden Treuhand submits to legal local customs in Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg and Switzerland, but due to globalization, has moved beyond European borders via corporations and individuals, who put it to personal use. The practice of Hidden Treuhand is relevant and unregulated. Assets, whether they are corporate shares or fixed assets, can be owned in secret. The personal income derived from these assets can also be kept secret from tax authorities. An example of how Hidden Treuhand facilitates tax evasion is part of the latest scandal where thousands of Germans evaded tax through the services of the LGT Treuhand Bank in Liechtenstein, using a combination of Treuhand and foundations to hide true owner identity of bank accounts. Hidden Treuhands in Europe impact the lives of American citizens. Hidden Treuhands enable even American corporations to hide the identity of beneficiaries, assets and income. Halliburton has a Hidden Treuhand embedded in its Austrian subsidiary. It prevents transparency regarding corporate activities. The lack of transparency creates special advantages for some, and consequences for others such as governments, competitors, stockholders and citizens. For example, a beneficiary can evade personal income tax, because the income derived from a hidden asset is not linked to the beneficiary. Money transferred to a subsidiary may be considered a dividend. By using a network of subsidiaries, favorable tax laws and banking secrecy, CEOs and insiders can profit without transparency. The Hidden Treuhand is an important aspect of what makes globalization so attractive to American and European corporations. Given these attributes, it is alarming when a Hidden Treuhand is discovered in a subsidiary that is fully owned by Halliburton USA. Halliburton International GmbH was created in Austria in June of , although another subsidiary, at the same address, was in existence in Austria since . The new subsidiary, Halliburton International GmbH, has no apparent reasons for existing other than to house a Hidden Treuhand in its corporate structure, receive dividends from other subsidiaries and acquire other subsidiaries. This firm has no employees. It creates no income. Another company, Halliburton Company Austria GmbH, at the same address, could have equally performed whatever function this subsidiary has, but it has no Hidden Treuhand. The Hidden Treuhand easily accomplishes tax evasion because dividends transferred to a subsidiary with a Hidden Treuhand can be anonymously distributed or used to purchase other holdings. For example, Halliburton International GmbH has acquired acquisitions in Russia and Kazakhstan that later disappear from the corporate records. We would have expected all ties to his former employer to be have been severed when he took office to avoid a conflict of interest. The impenetrability of the Hidden Treuhand makes it impossible to know who else is involved beyond the CEOs listed on Halliburton International GmbH historic corporate data. Dick Cheney claims to no longer own stock in Halliburton, but he was its chairman and CEO for five years, and either hired or promoted many of the executives now running Halliburton, or formerly involved with the subsidiary with the Hidden Treuhand in Austria. But it is an absolute certainty Lester L. It was the intention of these CEOs to set up a secret subsidiary in with a Hidden Treuhand embedded. Currently, one of the strongest arguments the US and the OECD are using against banks, lawyers and Treuhand activities in Europe to combat tax evasion and money laundering is how these activities can be used to fund terrorism. It takes little imagination to see the huge potential Treuhands facilitate: Faced with a conflict of interest, Halliburton CEOs demonstrate with their silence a willingness to protect their own interests, and doing so

while we are at war with an enemy that works in the shadows. The noncompetitive contract awarded Halliburton was orchestrated by Vice President Dick Cheney and backed by the Bush administration. One of the subsidiaries, the Austrian subsidiary, is capable of dispersing any money sent to it to unknown persons, without a hint of transparency. The Hidden Treuhand is more than just a means of profiting without transparency; it is a national security threat, whether wielded by al-Qaeda or Halliburton. If Americans were brought into a war based on a profit motive while we were supposed to be focused on alleviating the threat of terrorism, it could amount to treason. This risk should be given some credence and investigated. Maybe they will find something illegal, tax evasion for example, or maybe they will come back and say they found nothing illegal: The Hidden Treuhand is just a little bit naughty. There is no transparency to a Hidden Treuhand, and, therefore, no means to identify the real benefactors. But the most important factor concerning a Treuhand contract is this: If a Treuhand contract is embedded in the corporate structure, then its sole purpose is to prevent the public from knowing the identity of the real stockholders. Who is calling the shots and who is benefiting is kept secret. Written by Shelley Stark author of: Has banking secrecy finally come to an end? This is what newspapers are unanimously saying. Is it true or should these headlines be punctuated with a question mark? Well, once again Switzerland , Austria , Luxembourg , Liechtenstein, and Belgium too are in the spotlight for their bank secrecy rules. There have been strong words emanating from the international community in the past and they produced little, or we would not be entertaining headlines such as these today. On January 1st some provisions concerning banking secrecy were partly amended in response to concerns of money laundering, but these provisions were largely undertaken on a voluntary basis by each bank. The bank account was identified by a secret password, which the owner of the account assigned to the savings book and was subsequently registered in the bank. To get the money, you would have to show up at the bank with the savings book and give the secret password. This means in reality, to make a pay-off as seen in spy-thrillers, nobody needed to run around with suitcases of money. One could simply make a pay-off by handing over the savings book with the password and the recipient could visit his money at leisure. The new account holder could change the password to afford more security, but as long as he had the savings book and the password, the money was safe and the old owner could not obtain these funds. Of course, this also meant if the savings book was lost or the password forgotten, then no one could access the money. The password account is much like its Swiss cousin the numbered account. The concept of the number and the password account originated when Hitler sought to stem the flow of money seeking a safe haven in Switzerland and in Austria. The capital exodus began due to inflation, but later due to Nazi persecution of Jewish citizens, it was feared that Hitler would try to force the Swiss to reveal Jewish accounts. By giving out numbers, the Swiss bank could claim not to know whom the account belonged to. In Austria, the practice became passwords. In , Austria became a member of the European Union. Tax evasion on the other hand, the concealing of income and not falsifying any documents, is merely a civil offense, not unlike a traffic violation. These changes were brought about as the result of a European Council Directive to prevent the financial system from being used to launder money. As a result of these amendments to the banking law, the European Commission withdrew its complaints against the Republic of Austria. The story regarding Switzerland and Liechtenstein is slightly rockier. The employee, Heinrich Kieber , is alleged to have removed the secret bank data from the LGT bank, thus kicking off a row over tax evasion in the EU. Before the dust settled, U. According to mainstream press, these events are what have sparked the U. Firstly, tax evasion is not a criminal offense in any of these countries currently being hounded for their bank secrecy laws and for the most part bank secrecy is federal and constitutional law in these countries. The contracting country must firstly show evidence of tax evasion, can only request information that is relevant to the tax affairs of a given taxpayer, must demonstrate the foreseeable relevance of the requested information, and prove to have pursued all domestic means to access such information. As of yet, it is unclear just how much tax evasion evidence even need be presented. Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland were opposed to the current version of Article 26 , last updated on July 17, , but since March each of these countries has notified the OECD that they are withdrawing their reservation to Article They now believe that bank secrecy is not incompatible with the requirements of Article Due to globalization, it has transcended its national borders to impact industry, commerce, and banking worldwide. It is key to creating

shell companies, foundations, and bank accounts where the real owner identity is hidden and cannot be exposed by any legal means. A Hidden Treuhand creates conditions where a lawyer conducts the duties required of him on behalf and in the interest of the client, but all business actions appear to be in the name of the lawyer. The real beneficial owner remains unknown. This construct can be liberally applied to stock in corporations, foundations, real estate, patent and copyrights, financial instruments such as derivatives and bonds, and of course, cash. In , some aspects of banking secrecy came to an end, but the Hidden Treuhand is frequently used to close the gap that those transparency laws were supposed to fill. In essence, the Hidden Treuhand is somewhat like a hidden trust, but legally it and the environment in which it functions, can achieve far more than is presently realized. Hidden Treuhand hides the beneficial owner of any asset and that includes bank accounts. Hidden Treuhand, when combined with banking secrecy, hides profits beyond the reach of tax investigations and governments. Hidden Treuhand is the creation of customary practice, but it is not regulated and there are no laws in existence that could be equated as regulatory. The following Hidden Treuhand provisions are quoted from law books referring to customary practice and illustrate how each of the OECD provisions is rendered mute. Compare the inherent capabilities of Hidden Treuhand with text of Article 26 where it states that none of the following provisions shall be construed so as to impose the obligation to: A trustee functions like a Straw Man and acts in the name of the client who remains undeclared in the background. No one, no court or authority, no government, can force an attorney to reveal any secrets concerning his client. And what of banking or bank accounts? The EU and international money laundering laws have striven to eliminate any criminal elements from the banking system, but Hidden Treuhand works within the law and in the banking system.

2: Tax haven - Wikipedia

Unlike our ancestors from the 19th century who insisted upon building elaborate country houses, roughly 80 out of every 'new elite', those in the top 1% of income, practice what is known as stealth wealth.

Definitions[edit] James R. Hines is the most cited academic on research into tax havens; [28] and his Hinesâ€™Rice paper , the most cited paper in all tax haven research, [28] was relied upon by the Council of Economic Advisors in October when advocating the corporate tax cuts proposed by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. This is the conclusion from non-governmental organisations , such as the Tax Justice Network , [30] from the investigation by the U. Government Accountability Office , [31] from the investigation by the U. Congressional Research Service , [32] from the investigation by the European Parliament, [33] and from leading academic researchers of tax havens. When Ireland was "blacklisted" by G20 member Brazil in , bilateral trade declined. Hines merely noted that tax havens were: Hines reaffirmed this approach in a paper with Dhammika Dharmapala. An Emerging Global Issue" initiative. The FSI does not assess tax rates or BEPS flows in its calculation; but it is often misinterpreted as a tax haven definition in the financial media, [c] particularly when it lists the USA and Germany as major "secrecy jurisdictions". In October , Hines published a list of 52 tax havens , scaled by analysing corporate investment flows. In June , tax academic Gabriel Zucman et alia published research that also ignored any definition of a tax haven, but estimated the corporate "profit shifting" i. Tax haven lists[edit] Types of lists[edit] Three main types of tax haven lists have been produced to date: Tax rate â€™ focus on effective tax rates, like the Hinesâ€™Rice list , [38] and the Dharmapalaâ€™Hines list. While individual relocations are hard to track, corporations are easier. The top 3 destinations for all U. Ireland 1 , Bermuda 2 and the U. Qatar, Norway , and micro jurisdictions, the resulting highest GDP-per-capita countries are tax havens, led by: Luxembourg 1 , Singapore 2 , and Ireland 3. Top 10 tax havens[edit] The postâ€™ rise in quantitative techniques of identifying tax havens has seen a consistency amongst the ten largest tax havens. Dharmapala notes that as corporate BEPS flows dominate tax haven activity, these are mostly corporate tax havens. Four of the top five Conduit OFCs are represented; however, the United Kingdom only transformed its tax code in â€™

3: The United States is a Corporation - Fact or Myth?

Stealth wealth is rather common in the Bay Area and in Silicon Valley. Sure there are some rich people who like to be flashy, but a lot of others blend in and look like plain Janes and Joes. Some even look like college students with their jeans, sweatshirts, and laptop bags.

The United States is a corporation. Is the United States of America a Corporation? This can be confirmed by its lack of incorporating acts, its sovereign immunity , and past court cases, among other things. Likewise, the Organic Acts organize give governance rights to D. They do not create another United States. The United States of America consists of 50 states, 1 federal district D. March 6, Decided: March 31, The U. Corporation Myth The reason this page exists is that it is addressing a persistent myth. The District of Columbia is an incorporated and organized district under the direct control of Congress since the passage of its Organic Acts. It was purposefully organized this way to avoid state-level power grabs, not to ensure some banking conspiracy, as is sometimes insinuated. You can skip to the next section for the debunking part. A legal part of the U. This usually consists of a territorial legislature, territorial governor, and a basic judicial system. Are Any States Corporations? State Constitutions govern the individual states. Only entities incorporated into the U. This why Puerto Rico and D. Likewise, if the U. Those entities, as well as all executive, legislative, and judicial entities on the federal and state level are beholden to the central federal government. Firstly, every entity is beholden the federal government. Meanwhile, the federal government, state governments, and local governments all enjoy sovereignty regarding governance and sovereign immunity regarding being sued under U. Federal Reserve Bank of St. This is semantics, and that aside, like the incorporation doctrine, this topic is only loosely related. Which, you know, is good for the country. What, would you rather their headquarters be somewhere else? Code Title 28 Myth.

4: Health savings account - Bogleheads

Blitzkrieg is a tactic in warfare in which a concentration of condensed heavy ornaments are focused to break the opponent's line of defenses with a series of short, powerful attacks from multiple angles that seek to disorient the opponent until they can be finished off.

Written by Shelley Stark author of: Has banking secrecy finally come to an end? This is what newspapers are unanimously saying. Is it true or should these headlines be punctuated with a question mark? Well, once again Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, and Belgium too are in the spotlight for their bank secrecy rules. There have been strong words emanating from the international community in the past and they produced little, or we would not be entertaining headlines such as these today. On January 1st some provisions concerning banking secrecy were partly amended in response to concerns of money laundering, but these provisions were largely undertaken on a voluntary basis by each bank. The bank account was identified by a secret password, which the owner of the account assigned to the savings book and was subsequently registered in the bank. To get the money, you would have to show up at the bank with the savings book and give the secret password. This means in reality, to make a pay-off as seen in spy-thrillers, nobody needed to run around with suitcases of money. One could simply make a pay-off by handing over the savings book with the password and the recipient could visit his money at leisure. The new account holder could change the password to afford more security, but as long as he had the savings book and the password, the money was safe and the old owner could not obtain these funds. Of course, this also meant if the savings book was lost or the password forgotten, then no one could access the money. The password account is much like its Swiss cousin the numbered account. The concept of the number and the password account originated when Hitler sought to stem the flow of money seeking a safe haven in Switzerland and in Austria. The capital exodus began due to inflation, but later due to Nazi persecution of Jewish citizens, it was feared that Hitler would try to force the Swiss to reveal Jewish accounts. By giving out numbers, the Swiss bank could claim not to know whom the account belonged to. In Austria, the practice became passwords. In , Austria became a member of the European Union. Tax evasion on the other hand, the concealing of income and not falsifying any documents, is merely a civil offense, not unlike a traffic violation. These changes were brought about as the result of a European Council Directive to prevent the financial system from being used to launder money. As a result of these amendments to the banking law, the European Commission withdrew its complaints against the Republic of Austria. The story regarding Switzerland and Liechtenstein is slightly rockier. The employee, Heinrich Kieber, is alleged to have removed the secret bank data from the LGT bank, thus kicking off a row over tax evasion in the EU. Before the dust settled, U. According to mainstream press, these events are what have sparked the U. Firstly, tax evasion is not a criminal offense in any of these countries currently being hounded for their bank secrecy laws and for the most part bank secrecy is federal and constitutional law in these countries. The contracting country must firstly show evidence of tax evasion, can only request information that is relevant to the tax affairs of a given taxpayer, must demonstrate the foreseeable relevance of the requested information, and prove to have pursued all domestic means to access such information. As of yet, it is unclear just how much tax evasion evidence even need be presented. Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland were opposed to the current version of Article 26, last updated on July 17, , but since March each of these countries has notified the OECD that they are withdrawing their reservation to Article They now believe that bank secrecy is not incompatible with the requirements of Article Due to globalization, it has transcended its national borders to impact industry, commerce, and banking worldwide. It is key to creating shell companies, foundations, and bank accounts where the real owner identity is hidden and cannot be exposed by any legal means. A Hidden Treuhand creates conditions where a lawyer conducts the duties required of him on behalf and in the interest of the client, but all business actions appear to be in the name of the lawyer. The real beneficial owner remains unknown. This construct can be liberally applied to stock in corporations, foundations, real estate, patent and copyrights, financial instruments such as derivatives and bonds, and of course, cash. In , some aspects of banking secrecy came to an end, but the Hidden Treuhand is

frequently used to close the gap that those transparency laws were supposed to fill. In essence, the Hidden Treuhand is somewhat like a hidden trust, but legally it and the environment in which it functions, can achieve far more than is presently realized. Hidden Treuhand hides the beneficial owner of any asset and that includes bank accounts. Hidden Treuhand, when combined with banking secrecy, hides profits beyond the reach of tax investigations and governments. Hidden Treuhand is the creation of customary practice, but it is not regulated and there are no laws in existence that could be equated as regulatory. The following Hidden Treuhand provisions are quoted from law books referring to customary practice and illustrate how each of the OECD provisions is rendered mute. Compare the inherent capabilities of Hidden Treuhand with text of Article 26 where it states that none of the following provisions shall be construed so as to impose the obligation to: A trustee functions like a Straw Man and acts in the name of the client who remains undeclared in the background. No one, no court or authority, no government, can force an attorney to reveal any secrets concerning his client. And what of banking or bank accounts? The EU and international money laundering laws have striven to eliminate any criminal elements from the banking system, but Hidden Treuhand works within the law and in the banking system. Hidden Treuhand bank accounts are not made public because only the trustee is entitled to use the account, and there is no legal relationship between the client and the bank account. A lawyer lets the bank know that an account is a trust account, but does not have to disclose the name of the beneficiary. A Treuhand account means a banking relationship exists between the bank and the trustee and the bank is not entitled to know whom the lawyer represents anymore than anyone else. As result of the crackdown against tax havens, more clients will have to resort to Hidden Treuhand and lawyers services. Already Liechtenstein has sold its Treuhand services to a separate company, quite possible even to itself via Hidden Treuhand. Their business model will no doubt resemble the Austrian one where the registration of foundations and Hidden Treuhand is separate from bank institutions. If foreign tax authorities manage the first hurdle and can provide strong evidence of tax evasion and seek further information regarding bank accounts they will firstly have to petition the cooperation of the Ministry of Finance. The ministry will ask the banks, but to what end? The bank cannot tell them what they do not know. So much for the grandiose announcement heralding the end of bank secrecy and tax havens! Many large-cap US corporations have headquarters or subsidiaries based in tax havens. McDonalds recently moved to Switzerland. Moreover, it is possible for a hedge fund to own an offshore bank. If questioned, would Bawag reveal information regarding any accounts held by a stakeholder of Cerberus? Just how big is the offshore banking industry? Bank secrecy is alive and well! No question mark necessary. It just got a bit more expensive and devious. It is high time someone made the announcement: To learn more about Hidden Treuhand and what role it is playing in the financial crisis, bank secrecy, bailouts, globalization, the privatization of Iraq, and your financial security, please read:

5: Physician Finance Blogs | Dr Breathe Easy Finance

The annual tax returns (IRS Form) will reflect that the trust is a grantor trust as to the client, and the client's social security number will be provided to the IRS. The client's individual tax return (IRS Form) will need to report all trust income.

Unlike most health insurance, the high deductible health plan pays nothing except for preventive care until you meet a fairly high deductible. The plan may make its own contribution to the HSA in order to reduce your potential out-of-pocket costs. Tax considerations Unlike many other tax deductions, there are no income restrictions to contribute to an HSA. Contributions to an HSA reduce your federal adjusted gross income AGI dollar for dollar, possibly making you eligible for income-based credits or Roth IRA contributions you would not otherwise be eligible for without the HSA deduction. If your employer allows it, you can make your own contributions through pre-tax payroll deduction ; this has the potential advantage that these contributions, like pre-tax insurance premiums, are not subject to Social Security and Medicare taxes, so long as the plan is classified as a Section or "cafeteria" plan. Often, if you are below the Social Security wage base, it is only break-even or worse to use the payroll deduction because the reduced Social Security benefits cost more than the tax savings. The following states are not in conformity with federal legislation and do not recognize HSAs, so contributions are not deductible and earnings are taxable: Also in states that tax contributions, the state treats the HSA as a taxable account, taxable investing rules apply. Principles of tax-efficient fund placement are important, except when investing in TIPS and treasury bonds as noted above and tax loss harvesting is possible on the state tax return if you have capital gains or the state allows carryovers of capital losses. You may be able to include amounts paid from the HSA for medical expenses as an itemized deduction on the state tax return, subject to AGI floors. If you move from a state which does not tax HSAs to a state which taxes HSAs, sell any holdings with capital gains before you move, so that you will not pay taxes on the same capital gains when you sell the same holdings later as a resident of the state. You can buy back the same or similar holdings immediately after selling. As long as you keep proper records, you can even reimburse yourself in a later year for medical expenses which you paid out of pocket after you established the HSA see Q39 in IRS Notice Withdrawals to pay for some types of medical insurance premiums are also tax-free. As detailed in Internal Revenue Bulletin January 12, - Health Savings Accounts , you can use HSA funds to pay for qualified long-term care insurance but only up to IRS specified dollar amounts , COBRA health care continuation coverage, and health care coverage while an individual is receiving unemployment compensation. Furthermore, once reaching age 65, premiums for Medicare Part A or B, Medicare HMO, and the employee share of premiums for employer-sponsored health insurance, including premiums for employer-sponsored retiree health insurance can be paid from an HSA. The penalty is waived if you are at least 65 or disabled, and if you die and do not leave the account to a spouse, the account is distributed with tax but with no penalty. This is usually not advised since you would lose the ability to contribute and take an HSA tax deduction for the amount you transfer, but it can be an emergency source of funds without paying taxes or penalties. Also it is not advised if you live in a state that taxes HSA contributions to do either of these rollovers, due to incurring state taxes and penalties. The HSA custodian s may charge a fee for a trustee-to-trustee transfer; direct rollovers can usually be done without a fee. Medicare Social Security recipients 65 years of age or older will be automatically enrolled in Medicare Part A and therefore ineligible to contribute to a Health Savings Account. To avoid a tax penalty, you should stop contributing to your HSA at least 6 months before you apply for Medicare. To say this another way: The excise tax applies to each tax year the excess contribution remains in the account. Once you have enough money in the account, the bank allows you to link the account to a mutual fund or brokerage account; you still write checks against the bank account, and must transfer money to the bank account in order to use it. You can choose your custodian, and transfer accounts between different custodians. However, if your health plan or employer makes a contribution, it may select the custodian to which it makes contributions, and may offer other incentives such as waiving service fees. How to use the plan There are two ways to use the HSA; you can either pay all your medical expenses from it, or pay out of pocket

and save the plan money for medical expenses in retirement. Even if you use the HSA to pay current expenses, you will likely accumulate more than you spend, and can invest the remainder for medical expenses in retirement. Paying current expenses from the HSA If you are not maxing out your retirement accounts, you should usually pay current expenses from the HSA. Because of the tax deduction, you should invest in the HSA in preference to any other retirement savings except for a contribution matched by your employer. Paying current expenses out of pocket If you are maxing out your retirement accounts, you should treat the HSA as an opportunity for further savings, like an IRA, and not withdraw from it until you retire. Once you are retired, you can withdraw from the HSA an amount equal to your past medical expenses plus any current expenses tax-free, and withdraw from your other accounts for non-medical expenses. HSAs can be used to pay medicare premiums and other medical expenses in retirement. You should thus invest it as if it were part of your IRA or k , as those accounts are also invested for retirement expenses. If you view the HSA as part of your retirement allocation, you can then choose which part should be held in the HSA, and which should be held elsewhere. Otherwise, the investment options in the HSA and in other accounts may determine what is better to hold in which account; if your k has better bond than stock options, you would hold bonds there and stocks in your IRA and HSA. Since an HSA inherited by a non-spouse beneficiary becomes fully taxable, it is best to leave other investments to heirs in preference to the HSA. If you have a large HSA which might exceed your medical expenses, this is a minor incentive to hold bonds rather than stocks, as it reduces the risk that the HSA will grow too large. Another solution is to name a charity as the beneficiary of the HSA, if you were planning to leave some of your estate to charity. If your estate is the beneficiary, the value is included on your final income tax return. The amount taxable to a beneficiary other than the estate is reduced by any qualified medical expenses for the decedent that are paid by the beneficiary within 1 year after the date of death. Hence, from an estate planning perspective, an HSA has no more value to a non-spouse beneficiary than an equal amount of taxable income, and much less value than an equal amount of cash. Therefore an HSA holder should carefully balance the desire to leave HSA funds un-reimbursed in order to compound tax-free, versus leaving behind substantial HSA balances being inherited with significant undistributed tax-free amounts. Even for a spouse HSA beneficiary, it is unclear whether the surviving spouse who becomes the HSA holder may distribute the undistributed expenses of the decedent. In light of these inheritance disadvantages, "Those with both Roth IRA accounts and HSA accounts with unreimbursed qualified medical expenses, should distribute those tax-free HSA dollars before touching the Roth accounts. Also, upon turning 65 they should make distributions for Medicare Part B premiums, and other qualified medical expenses co-pay, co-insurance, dental, vision. Tax-free HSA dollars should always be spent before Roth dollars. Eventually using up the tax-free dollars for medical expenses or naming a charity as beneficiary can mitigate or eliminate the tax consequences. However, money in a flexible spending account is lost if not used within a grace period after the end of the year, so you can only use it for expected expenses and will pay unexpected medical expenses with after-tax dollars. The HSA allows you to pay all your expenses with pre-tax dollars as long as they fit within the HSA limit, and what is not used continues to roll over to following years. Disadvantages The main potential disadvantage of the HSA is not the account but the high-deductible plan which goes with it. If your expenses are near the deductible, you may be better off without the HSA, using a conventional plan instead. HSAs are still relatively new in existence and are generally not available from major fund companies and often have maintenance fees. See Inherited HSA for more. HSA custodians and options This list is not complete; please add others. Custodians are listed in alphabetical order. Alliant Credit Union HealthEquity Alliant Credit Union has no fees to open the account, no monthly or management fees, no transaction fees, free checks, free VISA debit card, no minimums, no fees to close the account. Options include several Vanguard funds. The HSA includes a low-interest savings account and an optional investment account. The savings account is the default account into which employer and employee contributions are deposited, and from which medical expenses are paid. A participant may also invest in a separate HSA investment account. Of interest to Boglehead investors are the following Vanguard index funds [31]: All the other funds are high-expense actively managed funds. The funds in the HSA have the same expense ratios as retail investors would pay for the same funds. Unlike some HSAs, there is no charge to make transfers or trades in the

investment platform, only the monthly fee. Based on observations from multiple BenefitWallet participants, account management fees in the savings account portion of the HSA vary from one plan to the next, depending on the terms each employer was able to negotiate with BenefitWallet. Other participants may have different fee schedules. Therefore, each BenefitWallet participant needs to consult the fee schedule for their own specific plan. BenefitWallet Tips Contributions to the HSA from employer and employee payroll deposits are deposited initially into the savings account. Health Savings Administrators charges an annual fee and asset-based fees. A minimum balance must be maintained in cash at HSA Bank to avoid monthly fees. Monthly fee but no asset-based fee. Saturna Capital Saturna Capital offers a stand-alone brokerage account through Pershing. You do not need a separate bank account with the HSA. There is no monthly maintenance fee. Saturna does not offer checks or HSA credit cards. The list can be found here: Vanguard will not setup an account in accordance with Sterling HSA specifications. Elfcu has proudly become Elements Financial , viewed September 20,

6: Dick Morris Archives

Church Upsets Neighbors with Hidden Cell Phone Tower Inside Bell Tower. "An Aurora, Colorado, neighborhood is hoping to find some common ground with a local church after the church erected a foot-tall beige cell phone tower.

Only nine of the prognosticators predicted more accurately than chance, two were significantly less accurate, and the remaining 14 were no better or worse than a coin flip. Krugman was correct in 15 out of 17 predictions, compared to 9 out of 11 for the next most accurate media figure, Maureen Dowd. In the 1990s, besides academic books and textbooks, Krugman increasingly began writing books for a general audience on issues he considered important for public policy. He attributes the rise in income inequality in part to changes in technology, but principally to a change in political atmosphere which he attributes to Movement Conservatives. His columns argued that the large deficits during that time were generated by the Bush administration as a result of decreasing taxes on the rich, increasing public spending, and fighting the Iraq War. Krugman wrote that these policies were unsustainable in the long run and would eventually generate a major economic crisis. The book was a best-seller. The book describes how the gap between rich and poor declined greatly in middle of the century, and then widened in the last two decades to levels higher even than in the 1990s. In *Conscience*, Krugman argues that government policies played a much greater role than commonly thought both in reducing inequality in the 1990s through 2000s and in increasing it in the 2000s through the present, and criticizes the Bush administration for implementing policies that Krugman believes widened the gap between the rich and poor. Krugman also argued that Republicans owed their electoral successes to their ability to exploit the race issue to win political dominance of the South. In the book, he discusses the failure of the United States regulatory system to keep pace with a financial system increasingly out-of-control, and the causes of and possible ways to contain the greatest financial crisis since the 1930s. He argues that while it is necessary to cut debt, it is the worst time to do so in an economy that has just suffered the most severe of financial shocks, and must be done instead when an economy is near full-employment when the private sector can withstand the burden of decreased government spending and austerity. Failure to stimulate the economy either by public or private sectors will only unnecessarily lengthen the current economic depression and make it worse. Peter Neary has noted that Krugman "has written on a wide range of topics, always combining one of the best prose styles in the profession with an ability to construct elegant, insightful and useful models. Through his extensive writings, including a regular column for *The New York Times*, monographs and textbooks at every level, and books on economics and current affairs for the general public In this period Krugman critiqued various positions commonly taken on economic issues from across the political spectrum, from protectionism and opposition to the World Trade Organization on the left to supply side economics on the right. You have to be very good at people skills, biting your tongue when people say silly things. I can move into a pristine office and within three days it will look like a grenade went off. When I argue with them in my column this is a serious discussion. We really are in effect speaking across the transom here. His column provoked an angry response and *The New York Times* was flooded with complaints. Bush and former New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani of rushing "to cash in on the horror" after the attacks and describing the anniversary as "an occasion for shame". Krugman has expressed reservations regarding the Trump administration. He argued that their rise was fueled by mobilizing resources and that their growth rates would inevitably slow. Krugman argued that in the long term, only increasing total factor productivity can lead to sustained economic growth. However, it also stimulated a great deal of research, and may have caused the Singapore government to provide incentives for technological progress. Writing in a *Fortune* magazine article, he suggested exchange controls as "a solution so unfashionable, so stigmatized, that hardly anyone has dared suggest it. Krugman argued that the tax cuts enlarged the budget deficit without improving the economy, and that they enriched the wealthy "worsening income distribution in the US. Krugman points to Greenspan and Gramm for the key roles they played in keeping derivatives, financial markets, and investment banks unregulated, and to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which repealed Great Depression era safeguards that prevented commercial banks, investment banks and insurance companies from merging. He has criticized the

Obama stimulus plan as being too small and inadequate given the size of the economy and the banking rescue plan as misdirected; Krugman wrote in The New York Times: There has to be a significant job proposal He cited a paper by Andrei Shleifer and Robert Vishny released the previous week, which concludes that most innovation was in fact about "providing investors with false substitutes for [traditional] assets like bank deposits," and once investors realize the sheer number of securities that are unsafe a "flight to safety" occurs which necessarily leads to "financial fragility. Krugman claimed that these efforts could lead the global economy into the early stages of a "third depression" and leave "millions of lives blighted by the absence of jobs.

7: Stock Gumshoe | Secret Teaser Stocks Revealed. Investment Newsletters Reviewed.

Stealth Wealth 1. Overview Overview: Many people are concerned about having other people know about their assets.1 Some worry about lawsuits and other creditors' claims, but identity theft is also an important issue.

Posted by Financial Samurai Comments Becoming wealthy has never been easier in America thanks to quantitative easing, improved financial education, an improving economy, a widening safety net, and a bull market in stocks and real estate. Surviving as a wealthy person on the other hand, has never been tougher. Who did you cheat or rob to get to where you are? This is a real problem for those who want to make it big in the land of dreams and hand guns. Despite the rich giving more to charity in one year than many others will give in their lifetimes, people will protest their wealth and hate them forever. Class warfare is no fun, even if you do have the financial means to own a bazooka. Most readers here are ambitious folks who want to improve their financial health. When society turns their back on you for being successful, just recollect on all your struggles and take a deep breath. And you should certainly not feel embarrassed by your frugal habits and smart investments once you found a job. Unfortunately, society has a fantastic way of discrediting your achievements. When you are outnumbered, resistance is futile. You must blend in and rage with the rest of them. Your family will be more guarded from bullies lurking to recondition your children every chance they get. Once you finish reading this post, never speak of its matters beyond your immediate family and friends again. Half of those guys fell off the list or went to jail within a couple years. As America attempts to reverse Capitalism due to widening income inequality, blending in as a middle class citizen has never been more vital. Take public transportation and proclaim your love for buses and trains profusely. His or her immediate thought will be to cut your bonus since you are doing so well. When cops huddle for breakfast thinking about which car they want to ticket, do you think they are going for the guy in a 10 year old Toyota Corolla? People love to snoop on Zillow. Instead of giving an exact address, you can give them cross streets and a description of the house. Brown wood shingle house. Inevitably, they will find out your exact address if they pay attention, but delay that information for as long as possible. Your house is your sacred abode. I recommend claiming your house on Zillow and trying to make the house look as bad as possible. Property tax assessors look at Zillow all the time now to try and jack up your taxes! Resist the urge to brag about your material things. You can tell them you got it at Ross, Target, or at a flea market overseas and marvel with them how good knock-offs are nowadays. The quality things that you buy are for your own pleasure after all. Just say you like how it looks. Without question, never reveal the full extent to how much you make. Only those who are insecure, seek adoration, or want to make money by teaching you how to make money enjoy flaunting their wealth. Do not become one of the biggest land owners in your community. Do not become one of the biggest shareholders in a private equity deal unless you really, really believe in it. Not everybody had nurturing parents, attended great schools, worked hard, got a lucky break etc. Believe that people truly want to do better. When you do, realize that despite all your hard work, you are luckier than most as well. You might be a brilliant person, but brilliant people are intimidating. Guard your intelligence like you guard your full income and wealth. Some of the smartest people I know have this eery look about them that screams stone cold aloofness. You know they are already thinking multi-variably, but from the outside it seems like they are a dull brick wall. People who are insecure tend to be the ones who want to toot their horn the most. You know the types who constantly post pictures of themselves online, name drop who they hung out with the other day, or constantly share how great they are. Once in a while is absolutely fine. All the time just cries for desperation and attention. Give glory to them. Be happy for others and never belittle their achievements. Your role as a charity board member is mainly to fundraise since it is assumed you are relatively well-connected. Rich people attract other rich people, who enjoy rallying around a cause. The more money you can raise for the charity, the less bad things other people will have to say about your wealth. Sooner or later, people will figure out you are not as poor as you make yourself out to look. When they do, they will realize how humble and unassuming you were all those times they were talking about their wealth and their achievements. You know those movies where a girl falls in love with an ordinary guy she meets at a park, but he turns out to be a

prince instead? You want to be that guy. If you donate aggressively to one party, you run the risk of being ostracized if another party comes into power. Think about all the senior government officials and big backers who were loyal to Bush Jr. Their access just got shut down. The solution is to donate to both parties equally and sing their causes for a greater America. One of the great ways to hide and protect your wealth is by setting up trusts. Trusts are all about leaving a legacy you desire without other people getting up in your business. Just be careful not to leave your kids too much, or else they might become spoiled brats with no purpose in life! Keep the inquisitive eyes guessing and even play along if they start getting very aggressive. A trust within a trust, just like a dream within a dream. One of the biggest annoyances is being around someone who is always so happy. The happy person usually serves to bring your spirits up. People are much more empathetic to people who are feeling down and out.. Develop a poker face in your daily life and practice your frump. The more you can connect with someone, the less they will hate you. Americans spend hours a day watching trash TV instead of producing. The more sports and pop culture you know, the more you are able to assimilate. The greatest thing I like about sports is that it breaks down all race, cultural, and economic barriers. Eventually, people might catch on that you are wealthier than you make it seem to be. When they confront you, it is vital you attribute your success to lucky breaks. Take the confrontation a step further and buy them a drink or a meal to share your luck. You will instantly gain an ally if you do. A good life is all about genuine relationships that are not soiled by the taint of money. You might even get a call from your baby mama or baby papa to discover a child you never knew you had! You may very well be the wealthiest person at the table, but it starts getting incredibly annoying when people who are not starving are always asking you to pick up the bill. The same lower expectations go for when it comes time to donate to charity. People should pay or donate out of the goodness of their hearts, not because they are simply wealthier than others. Wealthy people tend to save more and invest more of their money. Less wealthy people tend to take their extravagant spending habits and extrapolate them if they had X amount more money. Sales people are trained to look out for wealthy customers. No kidnapper is going to bother kidnapping a person from the slums. Muggers are wise to drive five minutes further to a wealthier zip code in San Francisco to mug unsuspecting pedestrians. Why mug in the Bronx when you can mug in the Upper East Side? All one has to do is look up online those people in society magazines, or those who frequently report their outsized incomes to target. Kidnapping and mugging is a high risk business. Might as well get the most bang for your buck! However, I encourage you to not lose sight of reality. The rich and powerful have a tendency to get more rich and powerful. Their children will likely have a huge head start over the average kid graduating from school. Personal Capital helps you track your net worth, control your cash flow, and growth your wealth on stealth mode for free. You can run multiple different scenarios with different spending, income, and life events to help anticipate your future. Personal Capital sample retirement planner calculator. Are you on track? Click to find out. Long live Stealth Wealth! The wealth gap has widened tremendously between those who decided to aggressively save and invest, and those who did not.

8: What Is Considered Mass Affluent Based Off Income, Net Worth, And Investable Assets

the hidden wealth solution and celebrity basketball coaches tee off to support nations of coaches Charles Oliver, Founder of The Hidden Wealth Solution, Urges Readers to Think About How They Think About the Stock Market.

Hiding Assets from the Public by Layne T. Rushforth For printing, we recommend using the version in Adobe Acrobat. Many people are concerned about having other people know about their assets 2. This memo briefly outlines some of the basic techniques that can be used to "hide" the true ownership of property. This memo does not address asset protection 3 or the divestiture of assets for welfare qualification 4. Having assets that no one knows about does not protect those assets against the claims of legal creditors. For example, if someone wins a lawsuit and obtains a judgment against you, you are required by law to answer, under penalty of perjury, questions relating to the nature and extent of all property interests. Any asset-protection scheme that relies on perjury or fraud to succeed is illegal. The perception is that keeping your assets undetected by the public "radar" will make you less of a target of a lawsuit, but that is more a matter of perception than verifiable fact. Legally speaking, there is no benefit from hiding the true ownership of assets. In some cases, the process of hiding assets exposes them to even greater risks, and it potentially creates extra work for your accountant. Business Assets in Nevada Companies 2. Some people want to hide their assets inside business entities and then hide the true ownership of those entities. Nevada law recognizes many types of business entities, including corporations, close corporations, general partnerships, limited partnerships, limited-liability companies, limited-liability partnerships, business trusts, and others. For companies that are managed by the owners themselves, such as general partnerships and member-managed limited-liability companies, the names of the owners are a matter of public record. Corporations are usually managed by officers under the direction of a board of directors. The identity of the limited partners is not part of the public record. A limited-liability company LLC is similar to a limited partnership without a general partner. People doing business with member-managed LLCs often require all members to sign documents and authorize all company transactions, which makes manager-managed LLCs much more practical. For privacy concerns, the manager-managed LLC also makes sense; however, there is no anonymity for the owner who is also a manager. Basic Asset-Hiding Techniques 3. If one spouse in a married couple is perceived as having a higher exposure to lawsuits, it is common to put the assets in the name of the other spouse. Under Nevada law, spouses can agree to transmute community property into separate property 6 ; however, any transfer of property rights from one spouse to another is subject to the fraudulent transfers statutes 7. Also, for all assets that are transmuted from community property to separate property, the spouses lose the benefit of the stepped-up income tax basis of all appreciated property held by the surviving spouse upon the death of the first spouse to die. Some people think they can hide assets by making other people the owners of them. Gifts to others make them the owners of assets, and may trigger a federal gift tax. If you have an "understanding" that assets will be returned to you upon request, it may be unenforceable, especially if the new owner has creditor problems of his or her own, becomes incompetent, or dies. As mentioned above in conjunction with spousal transfers, any transfer of an asset for anything less than full fair-market value will be considered fraudulent and voidable if the transfer was made to hinder, defraud, or delay a creditor or if it makes the transferor insolvent. If an agreement to return property is enforceable, the existence of that agreement would have to be disclosed in a legal inquiry as to asset rights. It is possible to have multiple layers of entities so that the manager or director of one company is actually another company. Nevada law also permits companies to do business under one or more "fictitious names". It is supposed to. By adding multiple layers of company ownership and fictitious names, it is possible to confuse all but the most tenacious investigator about who really controls company assets. Assets can be owned by a nominee or other agent where the agreement between the true owner and the nominee is private and known only to them. You might arrange with a trusted family member, professional advisor, or friend to hold title in his or her own name with a written agreement between the two of you showing that the assets are really yours and requiring the nominee to act under your direction with respect to the ownership, management, and ultimate disposition of the property in his or her control. One example of this type of arrangement is the

"Private Trust", which is discussed in section 4 of these materials. Historically, a trust was merely an arrangement and not considered an entity. Trust assets were owned by a trustee and not by the trust. Under Nevada law, a trust is a legal "person" 8 that can own assets in its own name, but, as a matter of common practice, most institutions dealing with trusts want to put trust assets in the name of its trustees. If you are the settlor creator or trustee of a trust, it will be difficult to hide your interest in the trust. Most Nevada trusts are not recorded and made public, but some asset transfers are. The only way to avoid publicity is to have your assets owned by a trust for which you are neither the Settlor nor the Trustee. This is not, however, a perfect solution. By even transferring assets into such a trust, your involvement and continued interest may be traceable. Also, if the trustee is questioned under oath about your interests and involvement in the trust and its assets, the trustee would, as a general rule, be required to divulge the facts. Why do we require a spendthrift trust to be the client? The Trust gives you, the client, the full right to compel the trustee to amend the trust, including the right to change the trustee at any time. The only public record is usually the certification of trust and any transfers to the trust that are, by law, required to be made public, such as deeds and the assignments of trust deeds. The trust is not a public record, but it contains no information regarding the client. If a financial institution requires a copy of a trust to open an account, providing a copy will not compromise the privacy of the arrangement. This means that there is an extra layer of paperwork, and it will take extra time for checks to clear or other transfers to be made. This gives the lender the right to call your loan due, in full, at any time the lender determines it can get a higher interest rate by either forcing you to accept a higher rate or by forcing you to pay off the loan so the funds can be lent to others at a higher rate. As to your primary residence, we can argue that transfers to this trust are covered by the Garn-St. Germain act 13 , but putting your personal residence in a nominee-type trust makes no sense because your occupancy of the property ties you to the trust and to the other assets owned by the trust. Most people have competing estate-planning objectives. In the case of the Private Trust, the cost of privacy may be a lack of protection for a self-settled spendthrift trust, at least as to creditors that exist when a transfer to such a trust is made. For this reason alone we generally recommend against creating such a trust. Private transfers would not be discovered, which means that an existing creditor could challenge the transfer up to six months after the transfer is discovered, which would probably not occur until after a judgment had been won. This makes the two-year look period almost meaningless. Even if one asset transfer is deemed unprotected, other assets transfers remain protected. Even if one creditor is successful at challenging a transfer, it does not make that transfer invalid as to any other creditor. There are methods to make asset discovery more difficult for a would-be claimant or identity thief, but if a judgment is obtained against you, it will be you who will be required by law to divulge the information about your asset holdings. If you put your assets in the name of a nominee who proves untrustworthy, the cure may have been worse than the disease so to speak. If you have a self-settled spendthrift trust and keep its assets private, you will have to be concerned about past acts that may give rise to lawsuits years later. Whatever technique you use, do it right. Learn about the advantages and disadvantages, learn about what is legal and what is not, and implement your plan with the advice of counsel. Although this memo provides information that may apply throughout the United States, this memo was written by a Nevada attorney, so the primary focus is on Nevada law. In this memo, "property" and "assets" are used interchangeably. Asset protection is discussed in a separate memo available on <http://> For questions relating to Medicaid qualification and other "elder law" issues, please consult an elder law attorney. Point your web browser to <http://>

9: July | | Whistleblower Support Blog

See Understanding IRS Guidance - A Brief Primer for more information about official IRS guidance versus non-precedential rulings or advice. The authoritative instrument for the distribution of all forms of official IRS tax guidance is the Internal Revenue Bulletin (IRB), a weekly collection of these and other items of general interest to the.

And if we screw it up we are liable? Worse, if we hire a learned professional with a CPA license and trust them to figure it out on our behalf and if they screw up we are liable! How much shit do we the people have to know to live in this society! Worse, it makes no cents! Who made up this system? Talk about stacking the deck against ja people! This system is ass backwards! But that is not even the point here. The real is issue is why is anybody getting audited in the first place? Hell, cash has been virtually outlawed already. Everything is traceable and accountable. So why demand that we the people tell them how much we make and then have to justify expenses and figure out how much we owe. And then force us, because working stiff's have no time to read their nutz'o laws, to hire pros that are not liable for jack squat! I mean, do credit card companies make us file with them to tell them how much we owe them? Each month, they send us a bill. Look, every good American I have ever met always feels good paying their fair share. Reasonable people understand that good government must be funded. But reasonable people hate being ripped off and put into an adversarial position with an entity they morally and tacitly support. There are many ideas on how to do it. Time to Abolish the IRS! Johnny Punish is a musician, artist, entertainer, businessman, investor, life coach, and syndicated columnist. His art music is promoted by Peapolz Media Records and played on net radio at Last.

Jesus, master storyteller It Never Hurts To Try The shorter German verse texts Early Short Stories, 1883-1888 Domestic regulation, sovereignty and scientific evidence : requirements : a pessimistic view Alan Sykes Surviving the Confederacy Using Monuments to Teach 47 High solids alkyd resins Password protected editor Whatever happened to Hegel? The Manor of Braye Progress in Ergometry Rousing the nation Nationalism and revolution in Indonesia Radiative Corrections in Su (2l X U) Pinnocks catechism of geography Great books for boys Circulating the nation: David Walker, the Missouri Compromise, and the appeals of black literary national Kayugutuuq Ahiariarnirman (When the Fox Went Berry Picking) Counterpoint : smoking bans infringe on smokers individual rights Paradox of the cross in the thought of St. Paul Photo by Grabill: A Legacy of Images Epilogue. Some Methodologies Applied to Titians Rape of Lucrezia Gold wings, blue sea Essential General Chemistry With Media Guide Cd-rom Study Solutions Manual 2nd Ed Chemistry Learn Workboo Museum registration methods 5th edition Introduction: dilemmas of difference, inclusion and disability No continuation, no presentation (1:23) Excluding gambling information from the mails. Bicycle registration Coaching with the brain in mind foundations for practice Numerical modeling of twinning in GaAs crystals during space growth process CaToga Gift Card Crossing difference . Migration, urbanization, and development Management of health services The Celtic Shaman 111 Common Therapeutic Blunders Oil and Oil Policy in Iraq Analogy practice middle school