

## Internal Revenue Service

Department of the Treasury  
Washington, DC 20224

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Third Party Communication: None  
Date of Communication: Not Applicable  
Person To Contact:

ID No.

Telephone Number:

Refer Reply To:

CC:PSI:B04

PLR-112766-09

Date:

September 03, 2009

Re:

### Legend:

Husband =

Wife =

Date =

Year =

Trust =

x =

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ :

This responds to a letter dated March 2, 2009, from your authorized representative, requesting extensions of time under § ' 301.9100-1 and 301.9100-3 of the Procedure and Administration Regulations to allocate your generation-skipping transfer (GST) exemption to a trust.

### Facts

Taxpayers are Husband and Wife. On Date, Husband established an irrevocable trust, Trust. Husband transferred x to Trust.

Husband and Wife each filed Form 709, United States Gift (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Returns for Year, and elected under § 2513 to treat the gifts as made one-half by each spouse. However, Taxpayers' tax advisors who prepared the

Forms 709 failed to properly allocate Husband's and Wife's GST exemption to the transfers attributable to each spouse.

Taxpayers request extensions of time to make allocations of their GST exemption to the transfers to Trust in Year. It is represented that, to date, no taxable distributions, taxable terminations, or any other events have occurred with respect to Trust that would give rise to a GST tax liability.

### Law and Analysis

Section 2513(a) provides generally that, for gift tax purposes, if the parties consent, a gift made by one spouse to any person other than his or her spouse shall, for gift tax purposes, be considered as made one-half by the donor spouse and one-half by his or her spouse.

Section 2601 imposes a tax on every generation-skipping transfer (within the meaning of subchapter B) made by a "transferor" to a skip person. In general, under section 2652(a)(1) and section 26.2652-1(a)(1), the individual with respect to whom the property was last subject to Federal estate or gift tax is the transferor of the property for GST tax purposes. Section 2652(a) and § 26.2652-1(a)(4) provide that, if, under § 2513, one-half of a gift is treated as made by an individual and one-half is treated as made by the spouse of the individual, then for purposes of the GST tax, each spouse is treated as the transferor of one-half of the entire value of the property transferred by the donor spouse, regardless of the interest the electing spouse is actually deemed to have transferred under § 2513.

Section 2602 provides that the amount of the GST tax is determined by multiplying the taxable amount by the applicable rate. Section 2641(a) provides that the term "applicable rate" means with respect to any GST transfer, the product of the maximum federal estate tax rate and the inclusion ratio with respect to the transfer.

Under 2642(a)(1), the inclusion ratio with any property transferred in a generation-skipping transfer is generally defined as the excess of 1 over the "applicable fraction". The applicable fraction, as defined in 2642(a)(2) is a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of GST exemption under 2631 allocated to the trust (or to property transferred in a direct skip), and the denominator is the value of the property transferred to the trust or involved in the direct skip.

Section 2631(a), as in effect for decedents dying and generation-skipping transfers before January 1, 2004, provides that, for purposes of determining the inclusion ratio under § 2642(a), every individual shall be allowed a GST exemption of \$1,000,000 (adjusted for inflation under § 2631(c)) which may be allocated by such individual (or his executor) to any property with respect to which such individual is the

transferor. Section 2631(b) provides that any allocation under § 2631(a), once made, shall be irrevocable.

Section 26.2632-1(b)(2) of the Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Regulations provides that an allocation of GST exemption to property transferred during the transferor's lifetime is made on Form 709.

Section 2642(b)(1) provides that, except as provided in § 2642(f), if the allocation of the GST exemption to any transfers of property is made on a gift tax return filed on or before the date prescribed by § 6075(b) for such transfer or is deemed to be made under § 2632(b)(1) or (c)(1), the value of such property for purposes of § 2642(a) shall be its value as finally determined for purposes of chapter 12 (within the meaning of § 2001(f)(2)).

Section 2642(g)(1)(A) provides that the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe such circumstances and procedures under which extensions of time will be granted to make an allocation of GST exemption described in § 2642(b)(1) or (2), and an election under § 2632(b)(3) or (c)(5). Such regulations shall include procedures for requesting comparable relief with respect to transfers made before the date of the enactment of this paragraph.

Section 2642(g)(1)(B) provides that in determining whether to grant relief under § 2642(g)(1), the Secretary shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including evidence of intent contained in the trust instrument or instrument of transfer and such other factors as the Secretary deems relevant. For purposes of determining whether to grant relief, the time for making the allocation (or election) shall be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute.

Notice 2001-50, 2001-2 C.B. 189, provides that under § 2642(g)(1)(B), the time for allocating the GST exemption to lifetime transfers and transfers at death, the time for electing out of the automatic allocation rules, and the time for electing to treat any trust as a GST trust are to be treated as if not expressly prescribed by statute. The Notice further provides that taxpayers may seek an extension of time to make an allocation described in § 2642(b)(1) or (b)(2) or an election described in § 2632(b)(3) or (c)(5) under the provisions of § 301.9100-3.

Section 301.9100-1(c) provides that the Commissioner has discretion to grant a reasonable extension of time under the rules set forth in §§ 301.9100-2 and 301.9100-3 to make a regulatory election, or a statutory election (but no more than 6 months except in the case of a taxpayer who is abroad), under all subtitles of the Internal Revenue Code except subtitles E, G, H, and I.

Section 301.9100-2(b) provides that an automatic extension of 6 months from the due date of a return excluding extensions is granted to make regulatory or statutory elections whose due dates are the due date of the return or the due date of the return

including extensions provided the taxpayer timely filed its return for the year the election should have been made and the taxpayer takes corrective action as defined in § 301.9100-2(c) within that 6-month extension period.

Requests for relief under § 301.9100-3 will be granted when the taxpayer provides the evidence to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the taxpayer acted reasonably and in good faith, and that granting relief will not prejudice the interests of the government.

Section 301.9100-3 provides the standards used to determine whether to grant an extension of time to make an election whose due date is prescribed by a regulation (and not expressly provided by statute). In accordance with § 2642(g)(1)(B) and Notice 2001-50, taxpayers may seek an extension of time to make an allocation described in § 2642(b)(1) or (b)(2) or an election described in § 2632(b)(3) or (c)(5) under the provisions of § 301.9100-3.

Based on the facts submitted and representations made, we conclude that the requirements of § 301.9100-3 are satisfied. Therefore, Husband is granted an extension of time of 60 days from the date of this letter to allocate his available GST exemption to the transfers to Trust in Year. In addition, Wife is granted an extension of time of 60 days from the date of this letter to allocate her available GST exemption to the transfers to Trust in Year.

We are specifically not ruling on whether the transfers by Husband and Wife are subject to an estate tax inclusion period under § 2642(f), and the effective date of any allocation with respect to those transfers. In addition, we are not ruling on whether the value of the transfers on the date of the gift will be used in determining the inclusion ratio under § 2642(a) with respect to Trust. No opinion is expressed or implied as to the value for Federal transfer tax purposes of the gifts Husband and Wife made to Trust, or any other aspect of the transactions.

The allocation of Taxpayers' GST exemption should be made on supplemental Forms 709 and filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center in Cincinnati. A copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Internal Revenue Service, Cincinnati Service Center – Stop 82, Cincinnati, OH 45999, for association with the Form 709.

The rulings contained in this letter are based upon information and representations submitted by the taxpayer and accompanied by a penalty of perjury statement executed by an appropriate party. While this office has not verified any of the material submitted in support of the request for rulings, it is subject to verification on examination.

Except as specifically ruled herein, we express no opinion on the federal tax consequences of the transaction under the cited provisions or under any other provisions of the Code.

This ruling is directed only to the taxpayer who requested it. Section 6110(k)(3) provides that it may not be used or cited as precedent.

Sincerely,

Curt G. Wilson  
Associate Chief Counsel  
(Passthroughs and Special Industries)

Enclosure

Copy for § 6110 purposes  
Copy of this letter

cc: