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Legacy and Estate Planning

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Agenda

Building A Plan

Identifying Your Choices

Planning for the Unexpected

Giving Strategically

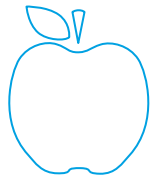
The Bottom Line

Everyone has a Unique Vision for Their Legacy

A Legacy May Encompass Many Things



ESTATE
PLANNING



NEXT
GENERATION
EDUCATION



PHILANTHROPIC
GOALS



MAINTAINING
FAMILY HARMONY

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SECTION 1

Building A Plan

Your Legacy

Effective Planning Can Make a Difference



Estate planning is generally a strategy designed to protect, manage, and distribute your assets **during and after** your lifetime, while helping to minimize taxation.

A successful estate plan will help protect your legacy and those you care about most.

An Estate Plan Can



Protect your assets and aid you in preparing for the unexpected.



Help you plan for your goals.



Support you in investing in people and causes you care about.



Reduce unnecessary administrative expenses, taxes, and family conflicts when you pass away.

Start by Thinking About Your Goals



Legacy planning isn't just for older people. You can consider how to provide for people and causes you care about while balancing your own goals at any age.

Life happens quickly. Make it a priority to coordinate your financial and estate plans.



TRAVEL



START OR FUND A BUSINESS



GIVE TO CHARITY

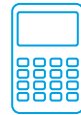


RETIRE ON YOUR TERMS

Build Your Support Team



To help you assess your options and prepare your next steps, there are professionals who specialize in estate planning.



ACCOUNTANT

Advises you on tax tactics and strategies that are specific to your financial situation.



ATTORNEY

Safeguards you and your family's interests. Can objectively and unemotionally deal with complex issues that may arise.



FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Helps you understand your assets and your cash flow needs. Identifies strategies to help you with your long-term objectives, like retirement or education planning.



AGENTS OR FIDUCIARIES

You may elect to ask friends or family members to play a role in ensuring your legacy. This may include trustees, guardians, healthcare proxies, executors and more. These roles are generally created in documents you execute (e.g. wills, trusts)

Structuring Your Plan Requires Forethought



Estate planning can be an uncomfortable topic for some, but thoughtful planning and communication can keep your family on the same page as your situation evolves.

Setting Expectations Early and Often Can Help With Any Transitions and Prepare Your Family For The Future.



ESTATE STRUCTURE

Your estate plan can help your entire family feel confident on a path forward.



PREPARING FOR THE UNEXPECTED

Insurance may play an important role in protecting you and your family.



PHILANTHROPIC GOALS

A clear articulation of the causes you support can help define your legacy.

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SECTION 2

Identifying Your Choices

Your Legacy

Four Crucial Estate Planning Documents

Estate plans may include one of below documents that outline your wishes.



LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT AND/OR REVOCABLE TRUST

Names a representative whom you want to handle your affairs/assets after you pass and states how you want your assets distributed. The Trustee of a revocable trust can manage assets in the trust before and/or after you pass away.



DURABLE FINANCIAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

Appoints the person (your agent) whom you want to make financial decisions on your behalf if you are unavailable or no longer able to make them for yourself. This document may take effect immediately or on the occurrence of a future event.



DURABLE HEALTHCARE POWER OF ATTORNEY

Identifies the person (your health care agent), whom you want to make health care decisions on your behalf when you are no longer able to make them for yourself.



LIVING WILL

Expresses your end-of-life or health treatment wishes, which will guide the action of your health care agent appointed under your health care directive.

Estate Structure Options



An effective estate plan can help preserve your wishes while balancing the needs of your entire family.



DIRECT GIFTS OR BEQUESTS

PROS

- ✓ Simplicity
- ✓ Low/no cost to implement

CONS

- ✗ Beneficiary may not be prepared to or capable of managing assets



TRUSTS

PROS

- ✓ Your wishes can be fulfilled as intended and exactly as you describe

CONS

- ✗ More expensive to implement
- ✗ Estate planning attorney services are required

The Basics On Trusts



WHO'S WHO

The **Grantor** creates the trust for the **Beneficiary** – the individual(s) designated to receive or benefit from the assets.

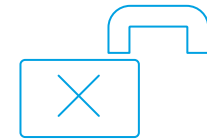
The Grantor appoints a **Trustee** who accepts the assets into the trust and manages the trust and ensures that the provisions of the trust are carried out as intended.

Trusts can be used to transfer assets. A trust will remain a private document after you're gone.

ASSETS THAT CAN BE PUT INTO A TRUST INCLUDE

- Investments
- Stocks and stock options
- Business interests
- Life insurance policies
- Cash
- Real estate

THERE ARE TWO GENERAL TYPES OF TRUSTS



Revocable Trust



Irrevocable Trust

Revocable Trusts



REVOCABLE LIVING TRUST

You can more easily change the terms of the trust, transfer assets to or from the trust, or revoke the trust while you're alive.

Because you still control the assets, they are considered part of your estate for some purposes and may be ***subject to both state estate or inheritance taxes (if applicable) and federal estate taxes*** at the time of death.



PRACTICAL BENEFITS

Revocable trusts can help you avoid probate.

Probate is the court process necessary to validate a will and appoint a representative who will have legal authority to manage your assets after death.

A local court typically may oversee the administration of the estate after probate to ensure that all debts and taxes are paid ***before*** any distributions are made. An accounting may be required to be submitted.

Irrevocable Trusts



IRREVOCABLE TRUST

Once the trust has been formed and funded, you no longer own the assets and generally can no longer make any changes to the terms of the trust. The assets now belong to the trust.

In this case, the assets generally are not considered part of your estate and are ***NOT subject to federal estate tax***. However, assets transferred to a trust may be subject to federal gift tax.



PRACTICAL BENEFITS

Irrevocable trusts may provide the trust's assets protection from creditors or legal judgments of the grantor or beneficiary because neither the grantor nor the beneficiaries own the assets.

The strategic use of irrevocable trusts may help preserve access to government benefits, especially for individuals with disabilities.

Sophisticated gifting strategies can also be managed via irrevocable trusts.

Why Create A Trust?



Not everyone needs a trust, but it's a good option for many. A trust may be expensive to set up, but it can offer more discretion and control in certain situations.

Talk to a trusted professional to learn more about your options.

Depending on the type of trust you establish, you may be able to



Protect your privacy because the trust document remains private after your death.



Simplify probate and minimize the administrative fees associated with that process

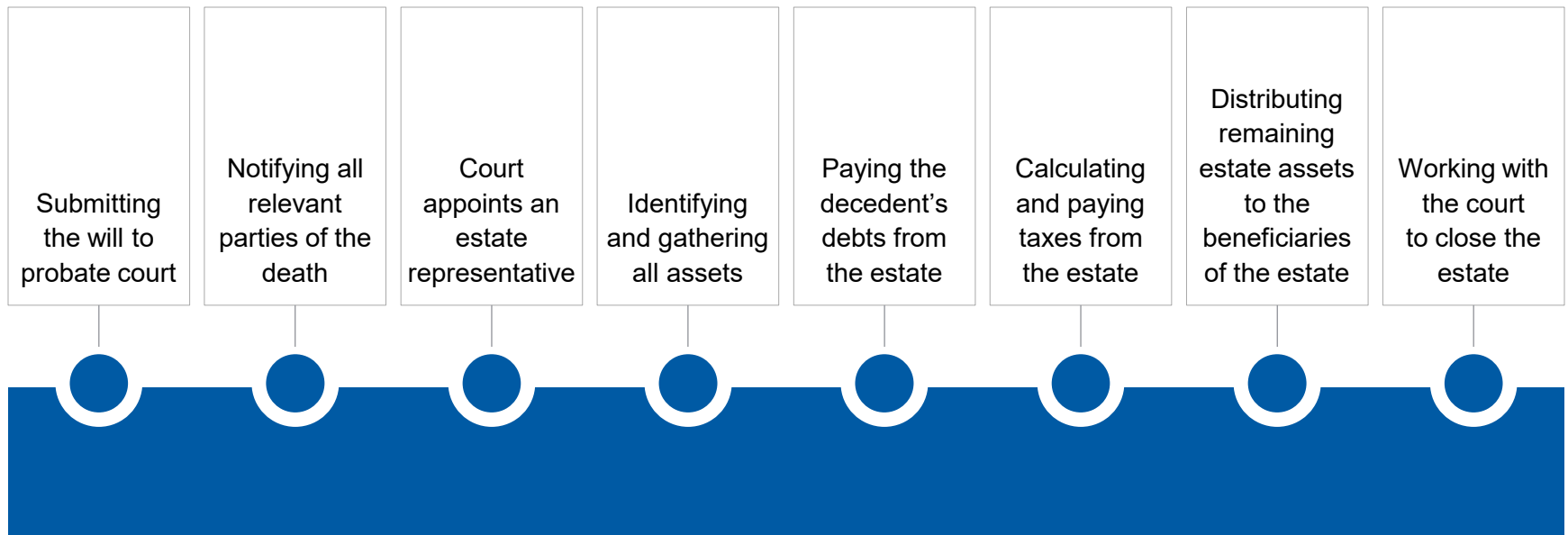


Gift assets to individuals or charities subject to the terms you wish.

Choosing An Executor

An executor is responsible for managing the affairs and administration of a deceased person's estate. Often the executor is a trusted family member but it can be a professional.

Responsibilities are Largely Chronological and Include



Selecting A Trustee

WHO TO CHOOSE AS A TRUSTEE?

TRUSTED FRIEND OR RELATIVE

Caring and has a personal interest

PROFESSIONAL TRUSTEE

Time, ability and experience to manage assets, keep records, pay bills, make distributions, prepare tax returns and assume fiduciary responsibilities

If your plan calls for a trustee, he or she should have the time, skill, judgment and objectivity to fulfill the role. Responsibilities may include

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT



Overseeing the selection of trust assets to provide liquidity and income in various market conditions, and maintaining the portfolio.

SOUND JUDGMENT



Distributing income and principal for qualified purposes and being responsive to requests from your beneficiaries.

TAX MANAGEMENT



Preparing trust tax returns and executing tax-loss harvesting or other tax management investment strategies, as appropriate.

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SECTION 3

Planning for the Unexpected

Your Legacy

Life Happens



Unexpected events can occur at any time, and there are best practices in estate planning that can help your family feel more prepared.



MEDICAL EMERGENCIES



SIGNIFICANT MARKET MOVEMENTS



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS



MILESTONE LIFE EVENTS

Life Insurance ⁽¹⁾ Can be a Key Part of Estate Planning

Term Life Insurance

- Only active for a certain time period (usually 10–30 years) ⁽¹⁾
- If you die during that time period, your beneficiaries get the payout

Permanent Life Insurance

- Active for full life of policy holder ⁽¹⁾
- Different variations within this category in terms of premiums and beneficiary payouts

Common Payout Uses Include



Final costs

Funeral, outstanding medical bills, settlement costs, etc.



Future education costs

Children, grandchildren, others



Paying off debt or replacing income of the deceased



Federal or state estate taxes



Inheritance



Charitable contributions

Source: <https://www.iii.org/article/what-are-principal-types-life-insurance>

1. assuming all required premiums are paid

How Much Life Insurance Do You Need?

Your insurance needs will vary based on your personal and financial circumstances.

Speak to a professional if you need help determining what's best for you and your beneficiaries.

Typically, people aim for a life insurance policy that pays 10–15 times their annual income.

Financial Obligation (expenses + debt)



Liquid Assets



How Much Life Insurance You May Need
(aka "Coverage Gap")

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SECTION 4

Giving Strategically

Your Legacy

Practice Smart Philanthropy



Giving is not just about making a donation.

It's about making a difference.

– Kathy Calvin

Tips for Smart Philanthropy



Create a mission statement



Consider alternative ways to contribute to your charity of choice using time and talent (not just treasure)



Do your homework on charitable organizations



Consider designating a charity as a beneficiary of a trust or life insurance policy

Identifying Who You Want To Support – Your Family, Your Friends, or An Organization – Can Help You Determine The “How”

Direct bequests can ensure that people and causes you care about continue to be supported. For example:

- ✓ Support an animal shelter
- ✓ Donate to a religious cause

Some organizations have giving offices to help donors strategically gift, so you can



**ENDOW A
SCHOLARSHIP**



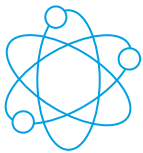
**ENSURE
NAMING RIGHTS**



**MINIMIZE
FEDERAL AND
STATE ESTATE
TAXES**

Be Strategic with Giving

It may help to think about philanthropic dollars in three buckets



CORE

Organizations, causes or themes tied to your primary passions



COMMUNITY

Causes you want to support because of where you live or your network (e.g., your alma mater, a local art museum, a friend's nonprofit, etc.)



IMPULSE GIFTS

Time-sensitive causes you don't see coming and can't plan for (e.g., disaster relief or fundraising events)

Investment Structures Specifically for Giving

If you have a philanthropic interest, pairing charitable gifts in big income tax years can be strategic and impactful.

DONOR-ADVISED FUNDS

A [donor-advised fund](#) is a charitable giving vehicle owned and controlled by a public charity, created to manage charitable donations on behalf of organizations, families and individuals. The charity manages all the administrative duties, but the donor recommends how the funds are used over time.



It may be beneficial to fund a donor-advised fund in peak income years, so that you receive the immediate tax deduction but can continue to spread your giving out over time.

The Nitty-gritty on Gifting

As of 2023, you can gift up to \$12.92million during your lifetime without paying federal gift taxes. **Remember: Stock gifts count too!**



The annual gift tax **exclusion is \$17,000** per recipient without being subject to the federal gift tax. If you give any one individual **more** than \$17,000 in one year, the excess amount counts towards your lifetime federal gift tax exemption.



If you're married, your lifetime federal gift tax exemption and annual exclusion double to \$25.84million and \$34,000 per beneficiary (if you elect to split gifts in a given calendar year).



You can give as much as you want to your spouse in your lifetime without paying gift tax, as long as he or she is a U.S. citizen.

The Nitty-gritty on Gifting (continued)

Some Gifts That May be Tax-exempt



Gifts to IRS-approved charities



Gifts to your spouse (if they're a U.S. citizen)



Gifts to cover tuition, if paid directly to the educational institution (excludes books, supplies, or room & board)



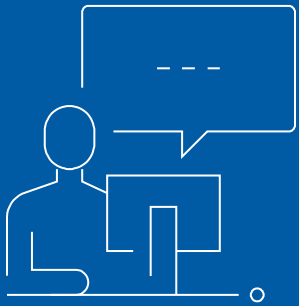
Gifts to cover medical expenses, if paid directly to the medical facility

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SECTION 5

The Bottom Line

Your Legacy



There are a lot of choices to make, but ultimately your thinking should be documented and communicated.

And you can always make adjustments as your situation evolves.

Estate Planning Objectives

Your estate plan should



Provide liquidity needed for federal and state estate taxes and expenses, if any



Consider the impact of federal, state and local income, gift and estate taxes



Specify philanthropic wishes



Reduce the likelihood of family disputes



Protect privacy and avoid distribution delays

Communicate, Communicate, Communicate

Discuss your plans with people who matter to you.

PARTNER

PARENTS AND/OR CHILDREN

TRUSTED FRIENDS

PROFESSIONALS

Checklist

WHAT TO DO



WHO CAN HELP



Create an estate plan which may include:

- Living will
- Last will and testament and/or revocable trust
- Power of attorney
- Health care directives

Estate Attorney



Identify people who you want to play a key role, and talk to them about your wishes

Estate Attorney, Financial Advisor



Determine whether you need to establish one or multiple trusts

Estate Attorney, Tax Advisor



Develop a giving strategy and philanthropic mission statement

- Identify the organizations you feel passionately about

Financial Advisor, Tax Advisor

The Bottom Line



GET ORGANIZED

Think about your goals and understand your financial situation so you can create a realistic vision of your legacy.



BUILD YOUR TEAM

Identify an accountant, estate attorney, tax advisor, and financial advisor who can help you understand your options.



CONSIDER YOUR CHOICES

As you go through this process, you will have to make a lot of decisions. Walk through them one by one and remember you have your team to help.



DOCUMENT YOUR PLAN

Once you have determined your path forward, work with your estate attorney to document your plan and enlist the rest of your team to begin implementation.



COMMUNICATE

As you determine what you want your legacy to look like, maintain an open dialogue with your family and your team to help everyone remain on the same page.

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