American Association of Individual Investors <u>presents</u> <u>Financial Planning Workshop</u>

Estate Planning

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Financial Planning Workshops

- Fundamentals of Investing
- Building a Diversified Portfolio
- Introduction to Computerized Investing
- Active versus Passive Investing Strategies
- Retirement Planning
- Managing your Cash Flow in Retirement
- Safe Withdrawal Rates from your Retirement Portfolio
- Social Security and Medicare
 - >>> Estate Planning

Disclaimer

- Estate planning decisions are critically important
- I am not an attorney
- Please talk to an estate planning attorney about your individual case before making any major decisions.

Overview

- Important estate planning documents
 - Will
 - Revocable living trust
 - Durable power of attorney
 - Advance health care directive
 - Letter of intent
- California's End of Life Option Act
- Practical considerations for an executor/trustee
- Dealing with your digital legacy
- Your "All About Me" exit folder

Reasons People Avoid Estate Planning

- Don't want to think about death
- Don't want to discuss money with heirs
- Too busy
- Think the estate is not large enough
- Haven't figured out how to distribute their assets or who should be guardians for minor children
- Don't want to dredge up family conflicts
- Believe estate planning is complicated/expensive

Why Do We Need An Estate Plan?

Designate to whom our assets will go ...

... and under what circumstances

- Provide for management of affairs if incapacitated
- Appoint guardians for minor children
- Provide for beneficiaries with special needs
- Fulfill philanthropic desires
- Decide whether to probate the estate
- Minimize taxes

Identify Key Plan Elements

- Who should handle my finances if I become incapacitated?
- Who should make life-sustaining decisions for me if I cannot?
- What have I decided about organ donation?
- Who should inherit assets; how should they be divided?
- Who should administer the estate and distribute the assets?
- Who should care for minor/special needs children?

Take Inventory

- List current assets and liabilities
 - Home, vacation home, other property
 - Vehicles
 - Jewelry, artwork, other valuable objects
- Recent financial statements
 - Checking and savings accounts
 - Brokerage statements
 - Retirement accounts
- Safety deposit boxes, home safes

Assemble a Multi-Disciplined Team

- Financial planner
 - Coordinate with other team members
- Estate planning attorney
 - Write the will or trust
 - Ensure the plan meets all federal and state requirements
- Tax advisor
 - Help minimize taxes owed by the estate or beneficiaries

Property Ownership

- Joint Tenancy with Rights of Survivorship, JTWROS
 - Must be equal share
 - Cannot be willed; passes by operation of law to the survivor(s) outside probate
 - Not recommended for a married couple owning appreciating assets because only half the property receives a step-up in cost basis on the death of the first spouse
- Tenancy in Common, TIC
 - Can be unequal shares
 - Distributed by will or trust
 - Only the interest owned by a deceased co-tenant gets a step-up in basis

Separate Property and Community Property

- Separate property is anything acquired by a spouse before the marriage, during the marriage as a gift or bequest, or after the parties separated
- Community property is anything acquired during the marriage from earnings or salary
 - Cannot be sold or gifted by one spouse without the consent of the other
 - Will be split equally unless there is an agreement to the contrary
 - The surviving spouse gets a step-up in cost basis to the fair market value at the date of death of the other spouse.

What Is a Will?

- Legal document expressing a person's wishes
 - Distribution of his property at death
 - Who will oversee the distribution
 - May state who is to care for minor children
- Effective on death
 - Cannot provide for incapacity
- Parties to a will
 - Testator: Person making the will
 - Executor: Personal representative nominated by the testator to administer the will
 - Heirs: People who inherit the assets

Forms of a Bequest

- Specific property: real estate, personal property
- Pecuniary bequest: specific dollar amount
- Fractional share bequest: percentage interest
- Residuary bequest: balance of the estate
- Be careful!
 - Where there's a will there's a way ...
 - ... to make a mistake.

What Is Probate?

- Probate is the judicial process of administering the estate of a decedent
- Judge determines the validity of the will and appoints an executor to manage the estate
 - Executor usually represented by estate attorney
- Probate estate includes gross value of all property owned by the decedent except ...
 - ... property which passes by contract
 Life insurance, Retirement accounts, POD account, etc.
 - ... property held in joint tenancy (JTWROS)
 - ... property held in a trust

Usually bypassed in CA for estates < \$150,000

Duties of the Executor under Probate

- File petition with Superior Court asking to be appointed as executor and open probate case
- Create inventory of probate assets; appraisal
- Locate creditors, pay bills
- File tax returns
- Manage estate assets
- Petition court to allow distribution of assets to heirs
- File final tax returns

Statutory Probate Fees

for Personal Representative and Attorney California Probate Code: Sections 10800, 10810

Probate	Estate	Rate	Cumulative	Fee
First	\$100,000	4.0%	\$100,000	\$4,000
Next	\$100,000	3.0%	\$200,000	\$7,000
Next	\$800,000	2.0%	\$1,000,000	\$23,000
Next	\$9,000,000	1.0%	\$10,000,000	\$113,000
Next	\$15,000,000	0.5%	\$25,000,000	\$188,000
Next	>\$25,000,000		Reasonable	amount

Pros and Cons of Probate

Advantages

- Court supervises distribution of estate assets
- Creditors must submit claims within 4 months
- Transfers clear title to property
- Court can settle disputes between heirs, executor

Disadvantages

- Complexity: Petitions, accountings, hearings, etc.
- Lack of privacy: Anyone can view the documents
- Time consuming: Can take 6 months to several years
- Cost: Usually much higher than administering a trust

Everyone Has A Will

- If you die without writing your will, i.e. "intestate" the state writes one for you
 - May not follow your wishes for distribution of property
 - May not appoint your preferred guardian for minor children
- There will be no provision for bequests to any friends or charities
- The probate court appoints an administrator to manage the estate, and a guardian for any minor children

California Intestate Law

- If decedent was not married the estate goes to:
 - Decedent's children, if any; otherwise
 - Decedent's parents, if any; otherwise
 - Decedent's brothers and sisters and their children
 - More distant cousins, etc.
- If decedent was married:
 - Community property goes to the surviving spouse
 - Separate property is divided between the surviving spouse and children according to a complicated formula

What is a Revocable Living Trust?

- A written agreement to distribute the assets in an estate and care for minor children
- Typically more flexible than a will
 - Can accommodate incapacity
- Particularly useful when there are young children, or children from a previous marriage
- Parties to a trust:
 - Grantor or Settlor: Person creating and funding the trust
 - Trustee: Person appointed to manage the trust assets for the benefit of the beneficiaries
 - Beneficiaries: People receiving the assets of the trust

Federal Estate Tax Rates

Year	Exclusion	Max Rate	Year	Exclusion	Max Rate
2001	\$675,000	55%	2009	\$3.5M	45%
2002	\$1.0M	50%	2010	Repealed	Repealed
2003	\$1.0M	49%	2011	\$5.0M	35%
2004	\$1.5M	48%	2012	\$5.12M	35%
2005	\$1.5M	47%	2013	\$5.25M	40%
2006	\$2.0M	46%	2014	\$5.34M	40%
2007	\$2.0M	45%	2015	\$5.43M	40%
2008	\$2.0M	45%	2016	\$5.45M	40%

Revocable Living Trust, RLT The AB Trust

- Trust A: The Survivor's Trust / Marital Trust
 - Receives S1's property > exclusion amount
 - Qualifies for marital deduction
 - S2 has full use and control
- Trust B: The Bypass Trust / Exclusion Trust
 - S1's available exclusion amount
 - Transferred to someone other than S2
 - Bypasses S2's estate and taxation so long as S2 does not have general power to appoint
 - S2 has use of income + access to principal for purposes of "health, education, maintenance and support"

Note: S1, S2 are the first and second spouses to die

Practical Aspects of the Trust

- Must transfer title of assets to the trust when the documents are prepared
- When refinancing a mortgage it may be necessary to temporarily remove the home from the trust
- A "pour-over will" is used to transfer assets into the trust at death if not already so titled
 - If these assets > \$150,000 probate will be needed
- Usually during the trustor's lifetime he/she acts as trustee
 - After death or incapacity of the primary trustee successor trustees (relatives, bank) manage the trust

Durable Power of Attorney, DPA

- Power of attorney for financial/legal matters
- Nominates someone (your agent, attorney-in-fact) to manage your affairs if you are unable to do so
 - Write checks, pay bills, etc.
 - Access your online accounts
 - Manage your investments
- Immediate (effective immediately)
 - or Springing (effective on determination of incapacity)
- Terminates on death

How Should You Pick an Agent in Financial Matters?

- Relative or trusted friend
- Financial institution, bank
 - Many require you to use their DPA form
- Important characteristics
 - Trustworthy
 - Competent, knowledgeable
 - Understands and respects your philosophy
- Can name co-trustees
 - But beware major differences of opinion!

Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care

- Authorizes an agent to make medical decisions for you if your are unable to do so yourself
- Empowered to speak on your behalf
- Preferable to name at least one alternate agent
- Typically activated when two doctors affirm you are no longer capable of making decisions for yourself
- Expires on death

The Living Will

- Allows you to state what kind of care you want, or don't want, if you are seriously incapacitated
- Can specify your wishes regarding wishes ...
 - Resuscitation / DNR (Do Not Resuscitate)
 - Artificial respiration
 - Forced feeding
 - Use of antibiotics
 - Pain relief, etc.
 - Donation of organs
- POA for healthcare and the living will are typically combined in an Advance Health Care Directive

Who Should You Appoint as Agents for Health Care?

- Choose your health care proxies carefully
 - Family, friend
 - Competent, knowledgeable
 - Assertive but not overly controlling
- Include a HIPPA release
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
- Discuss your wishes with your proxies at the time your documents are prepared
- Proxies should maintain a copy of the document

Charitable Giving

- Simple bequest in the will
- Donor-advised funds
 - Funded by donor, managed by trustee for benefit of a charity
 - Donor decides where/when to make donation
- Charitable trusts
 - Charitable remainder trust, CRT
 - Donor receives an income interest for life
 - At death the remainder interest is paid to the charity
 - Charitable lead trust, CLT
 - Charity receives the income for the gifted asset
 - At death the remainder interest reverts to the donor's heirs
 - Private foundation

A Letter of Intent

- Covers practical details; Not a legal document
 - Intended to be used in case of incapacity or death
- How to access your electronic data
- Type of funeral you prefer
- Any prearrangements you have made
- An obituary listing your name, place and date of birth, immediate relatives, accomplishments, etc.
- People to contact:
 - Relatives, friends, etc.

California's End-of-Life Option Act Right-To-Die Law

- Signed into law by Jerry Brown in October 5, 2015
- Officially went into effect on June 9, 2016
- Legal challenge filed for injunction to halt implementation due to passage in Special Session
 - Injunction denied; may be appealed
- Sunset clause
 - Law officially sunsets on January 1, 2026 unless amended by further action

Right-To-Die Law **Practical Considerations**

- Patient must:
 - Be an adult (age 18 or older)
 - Be a California resident
 - Have mental capacity to make own decisions
 - Be diagnosed by two physicians with a terminal illness with six months or less to live
 - Make a voluntary request to the attending physician
 Two oral requests >15 days apart, plus written request
 Cannot be made through a POA or health care directive
 - Have physical capacity to self-administer the drug
- Not effective for Alzheimer's patients or comatose patients

Typical Duties of a Trustee Pre-Need Considerations

- Read and understand trust and will documents
- Consider your decision to accept the job
 - Great honor
 - Hard work
 - Time consuming
 - Major responsibility
 - Legal liability
 - May be compensated
 - Can resign later after new trustee is installed

Typical Duties of a Trustee Immediate Tasks

Mortuary

- Verify details for death certificate; Order ~20 copies
- Sign off on burial/cremation documents
- Arrange for burial or scattering of ashes
- Review scattering documents and distribute to family members

Miscellaneous

- Notify Social Security Administration/Medicare
- Notify Bank and brokerage accounts
- Close out nursing home account

Typical Duties of a Trustee Legal Issues

- Retain estate attorney
 - Often drafting attorney, but not necessary
 - Coordinate all legal issues with him
 - Provide supporting documentation as required
- File for new Tax ID for trust
- Sign documents as "Your Name, Trustee"
- Irrevocable trust of pre-deceased spouse
 - Review document to determine trustee
 - Consider requesting trustee to vacate trust
 - Requires consent of beneficiaries and original trustee

Typical Duties of a Trustee Financial Issues

- Collect, sort and store all financial documents
 - Transfer boxes of documents to a safe site
 - Review all documents
 - Shred unwanted documents
 - Organize and store remaining documents for 3-7 years
- Bank and brokerage accounts
 - All accounts frozen by state for 40 days
 - Then file affidavits to open new accounts
 - Review and pay all bills in a timely manner
 - Manage the brokerage accounts in an appropriate manner (Prudent investor rule, diversified portfolio)

Typical Duties of a Trustee <u>Utilities</u>

- File change of address with post office, utilities
- Work with essential utilities to maintain service
 - Gas and electricity
 - Water
 - Trash collection
 - Landscape service, etc.
- Cancel non-essential utilities
 - Telephone, cable service, etc.
- Pay all utility bills after new bank accounts are opened

Typical Duties of a Trustee Sale of Home

- Interview at least 3 realtors; document interviews
 - Sign listing agreement
 - Review property report, roof report, termite report
- Prepare for an open house
 - Retain a staging consultant
 - Arrange furniture as recommended by consultant
 - Ship small items to family members
 as specified in the will, trust or letter of intent
 - Move all other items to garage or off-site
 - Schedule house cleaners

Typical Duties of a Trustee **Estate Sale**

Preparation

- Interview estate sale agents and document
 - Typical commissions ~ 40% of total proceeds
- Sign agreement with selected agents
- Work with agents to prepare for sale

Sale

- Usually held over weekend or successive weekends
- Remaining unsold items donated to charity
- Junk carted to city dump
- House cleaned and prepared for close of escrow

Typical Duties of a Trustee Close of Escrow

- Review all offers and determine which to accept
- Notify beneficiaries of terms of sale
- Get beneficiaries' signed acceptance
 - Can delay closing by weeks
- Review preliminary closing documents
- Meet with title company to sign final closing documents

Typical Duties of a Trustee **Accounting Issues**

- Retain accounting firm to work with estate attorney
 - Have accounting firm document value of estate on day of death
 - File report with all percentage beneficiaries
 - Distribute ~80% of estate to beneficiaries
 - File Federal and State tax returns in a timely manner
 - Maintain accounts and file tax returns for 3 years
 i.e. past any potential audit period
 - Distribute all remaining funds to beneficiaries
 - Close out the estate
- Keep meticulous records
 - All meetings, communications, transactions

How Long Should I Keep Financial Records?

- Forever
 - Estate planning documents, trusts, wills, etc.
 - Tax returns (in case of fraud)
- 3 to 7 years
 - Bank statements
 - Brokerage statements
 - Tax returns (typically)
- At least 3 years after sale
 - Escrow closing statements (both purchase and sale)
 - Property improvements
 - Stock trade confirmations

Practical Trustee Tips

- Document everything
 - If it isn't written down it never happened !!!
- Communicate status frequently with beneficiaries
 - Annual report plus other significant events
- Be careful to disclose all major transactions to percentage beneficiaries in advance and get their written approval
- Specific beneficiaries do not have a need-to-know and are easier to work with

We Live in a Digital World

- Files stored on desktop computer, laptop, smart phone, MP3 player, cloud, etc.
- Letters, documents, spreadsheets, presentations
- Email accounts
- Social media: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc
- Online bill payments
- Photo files
- Music, movies, books, etc.

Can Your Trustee Access Your Digital World When You Die?

- Which files/accounts do you want your trustee to access when you die?
 - What should happen to your Schwab account?
 Facebook?
- Does your trustee know your logon ID and password?
- Against all security rules
 - Keep written list of all IDs and passwords in clear text in a safe place known to your DPA agent or trustee
- Make sure the individual is given authority in the will
 - Allows your trustee to access those accounts which will remain active (e.g. bill paying) and to close out the others in an orderly manner

A Long-Term Digital Strategy

- Take Inventory
 - Organize your files
- Back up your data
 - CDs, DVDs, Flash cards, etc. Will the drives be available?
 - Local hard drive
 - Cloud, e.g. Google Drive, Carbonite, etc.
- Make sure the data is protected
 - Use strong passwords
 - Keep a list locked in a secure place
- Include a specific section in your DPA authorizing your agent's access to your digital files
 - Make sure your agent knows where to find your list of logon IDs and passwords

Your "All About Me" Exit Folder

- Best gift you can leave your loved ones!
- Collect all the documents needed into a large folder or ring-book
- Store in a secure place
 - Do not store in a bank deposit box unless owned jointly or in trust
- Make certain your executor/trustees and powers of attorney know where to find your exit folder

Your Exit Folder Estate Planning Issues

- Location of original legal documents, and key or combination to any safe or lock box
 - Durable power of attorney for financial matters
 - Advance directive for health care issues
 - Will and revocable living trust
- Letter of intent, ethical will
- Funeral wishes, desired obituary wording
- Pre-need funeral arrangements already made

Your Exit Folder Financial Planning Records

- Personal Investor Profile, PIP (from Workshop 1)
- Investment Policy Statement, IPS (from Workshop 2)
- Cost basis for Non-deductible IRA (see Workshop 5)
- Net worth statement
 - Bank and brokerage statements
 - Account numbers, contact information
 - Websites, ID and passwords
- List of credit cards with contact information

Your Exit Folder Health Care Issues

- Copy of health care directive, HIPPA release
 - Location of original
- Primary care doctor, specialists
 - Contact information: Phone #, email address
- Health issues, medications
- Health care insurance information
 - Medicare / Medigap / Advantage Plan, other

Your Exit Folder Comprehensive Contact List

- Personal
 - Immediate family
 - Friends and neighbors
- Professional
 - Financial adviser
 - Estate attorney
 - Accountant
 - Insurance agents
- Other

Your Exit Folder Account ID and Passwords

- Access to desktop and laptop computers, phones
- Email accounts
- Bank and brokerage accounts
- Social media accounts
- Photo websites
- Personal websites, etc.

Your Exit Folder Copies of Important Documents and Location of Originals

- Driver's license
- Social Security/Medicare cards
- Passport ID page
- Birth certificate
- Marriage certificate, Divorce decree
- Death certificate for a spouse
- Military records

Review The Plan Regularly

- Review/update the plan every 3 to 5 years, or ...
- ... Death of a spouse
- ... Divorce or remarriage
- ... Birth or death of a beneficiary or fiduciary
- ... If you, spouse, or a beneficiary become incapacitated
- ... Move to another state or country
- ... Significant change in financial situation
- ... Purchase or sale of a business

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Useful Websites

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- www.siliconvalleyaaii.org Previous presentations on various topics
- www.santaclaracountylib.org/Adults/Business & Money
- www.letsmakeaplan.net Find a CFP professional
- www.estateplanning.com Comprehensive source of useful info
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