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DCIO SOLUTIONS

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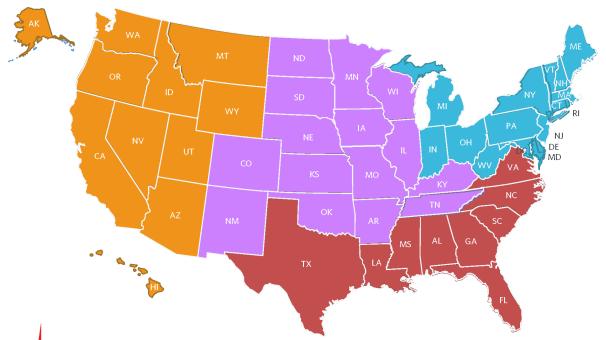
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WHY IS ESTATE PLANNING IMPORTANT TO YOU?

ESTATE PLANNING IS A VALUABLE SERVICE TO YOUR CLIENTS THAT WILL BENEFIT YOU IN THE LONG RUN.

- You are already doing it. So why not take credit for it?
- Not addressing estate planning can create challenges for your practice.



WHY IS ESTATE PLANNING IMPORTANT TO YOU?

RETENTION

Many children fire their parents' financial advisor after receiving an inheritance.

PREPARE FOR INCAPACITY

Not being prepared for incapacity can create practice management issues.

CLIENT EXPECTATIONS

High net worth clients expect a holistic approach. If you don't provide estate planning guidance, they may find someone who will.





THE ESTATE PLANNING APPROACH

DEVELOP A PROCESS TO HELP YOUR CLIENTS WITH ESTATE PLANNING

KEEP IT SIMPLE

- Explain things in a down-to-earth, relatable way to help avoid anxiety
- · Break up estate planning tasks incrementally
- · Accomplish at least one task every meeting

KEEP IT UP TO DATE

- Make estate planning part of annual reviews
- Always update after life events



DEVELOP A PROCESS: PLANNING BY CLIENT NEED

ESSENTIALS: TRANSFERRING WEALTH

- Wills
- Beneficiary designations
- Account titling

SITUATIONAL: PLANNING FOR INCAPACITY AND CONTROL

- Powers of attorney (POAs), living wills, advance directives
- Restricted beneficiaries
- Trusts

HIGH NET WORTH: STRATEGIES FOR WEALTHY CLIENTS

- Trusts
- Gifting
- Reduce taxes





ESSENTIALS: TRANSFERRING WEALTH

THE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF ANY ESTATE PLAN IS THE PHYSICAL PROCESS OF TRANSFERRING WEALTH

THE GOAL

- Transfer assets to the intended beneficiaries
- Avoid delays, confusion, and chaos
- Reduce expense and taxes

THREE METHODS THAT CONTROL WEALTH TRANSFER

- Probate
- Ownership (titling) of assets
- Beneficiary designations



ESSENTIALS: TRANSFERRING WEALTH

HELPING YOUR CLIENTS UNDERSTAND THE PROBATE PROCESS WILL SHOW THEM THE IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL ESTATE PLANNING

PROBATE

Process of proving the will in order to pass legal title from the estate of the deceased to the beneficiaries

THE WILL

Governing instrument used by the probate court to determine who inherits the decedent's assets



DEAD

Delays

Expenses

Access to creditors

Disinheritance

POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES OF PROBATE



ESSENTIALS: TRANSFERRING WEALTH

FOR ASSETS THAT PASS THROUGH PROBATE, A WELL-CONSTRUCTED AND UP-TO-DATE WILL IS KEY TO EFFICIENT WEALTH TRANSFER

THREE ACTION STEPS FOR THE WILL

- 1. Ensure the client has a will and/or some other estate planning document such as a trust. **Make sure it's up to date.**
- 2. Suggest clients review their will periodically with a legal professional. It should fit with the financial goals and the client's intentions.
- Identify property that does not pass by will. The will may be superseded by the way assets are owned or through beneficiary designations.

ESSENTIALS: TRANSFERRING WEALTH

THE WAY AN ASSET IS OWNED WILL DETERMINE HOW IT TRANSFERS AFTERDEATH

JOINT TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF SURVIVORSHIP (JTWROS)

Assets pass automatically to the surviving joint owner by title and do not go through probate.

TENANTS BY THE ENTIRETY

A form of ownership used by spouses. Assets will pass directly to the surviving spouse outside of probate.

TENANTS IN COMMON (TIC)

Instead of the property passing by title to the surviving joint owner, the asset passes to the estate of the nonliving owner and passes through probate.

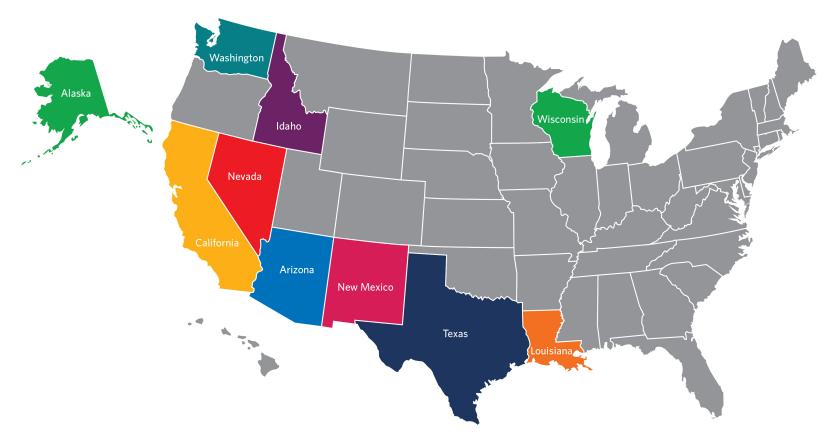
TRUST OWNERSHIP

Assets owned by a trust pass directly from the trust to the beneficiaries listed in the trust without going through probate.*

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^{*} Trusts created through a will as testamentary trusts are subject to probate when funded.

COMMUNITY PROPERTY LAWS





ACCOUNTS WITH BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

THE THIRD METHOD FOR TRANSFERRING ASSETS AFTER DEATH IS VIA BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION

TYPES OF ACCOUNTS WITH BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

- Qualified plans
- IRAs
- Annuities
- Life insurance
- Transfer on Death (TOD) accounts
- Pay on Death (POD) accounts



ACCOUNTS WITH BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

Beneficiary designations supersede the will, avoiding probate and allowing assets to pass directly to the listed beneficiary.

Incorrect or out-of-date beneficiary designations may result in disinheritance.

PROPERLY DESIGNATING BENEFICIARIES CAN HELP AVOID

- Unnecessary expenses and taxes
- Disinheriting the intended beneficiaries
- Unnecessary delays



ACCOUNTS WITH BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

WATCH FOR WARNING SIGNS THAT BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS ARE INCOMPLETE, INCORRECT, OR POORLY CONSTRUCTED

BLANK DESIGNATIONS

- Assets pay to the estate and are subject to probate
- Check to ensure contingent designations are listed

ESTATE IS LISTED

Probate issues

OUT-OF-DATE BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS

 Death, disability, divorce, birth, and marriage can fundamentally alter a beneficiary designation.

DESIGNATION WARNINGS

OTHER WARNING SIGNS INCLUDE

MULTIPLE BENEFICIARIES

- What happens if one beneficiary passes away?
- Per capita vs. per stirpes

JUVENILE BENEFICIARY LISTED

- Minors generally lack legal capacity; a guardian may be required.
- UTMA/UGMA as beneficiary may be an option. (Keep in mind, once the beneficiary reaches the age of majority in his or her state, the guardian/custodian no longer has any control over the account.)
- If long-term control is needed, a trust may be considered.

TRUST LISTED AS BENEFICIARY

- Ensure the trust is necessary
- May limit beneficiary distribution options

TRANSFERRING WEALTH BEST PRACTICES

Ensure the client has an up-to-date will

Review the impacts of property ownership and who inherits assets

Make beneficiary reviews an ongoing exercise

Involve the client's beneficiaries in the process

Organize the client's beneficiary designations

Encourage clients to keep account information and beneficiary designations in a safe location







PLANNING FOR INCAPACITY

INCAPACITY PLANNING IS A CRUCIAL PART OF COMPREHENSIVE ESTATE PLANNING

Incapacity may leave a person unable to make legal and financial decisions.

Conditions that could lead to incapacity include:

- Stroke
- Terminal stage diseases
- Dementia
- Alzheimer's



ABSENCE OF A PLAN

APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN MAY BE NECESSARY IF CLIENTS ARE UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES OR THEIR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

A PICTURE OF INCAPACITY WITHOUT PLANNING

- Individual becomes incapable of handling affairs and lacks legal capacity to make decisions or care for their well-being.
- A petition is filed with the court to have a guardian appointed.*
- A hearing will be held to prove the individual is incapable of handling his or her affairs.
- The guardian appointed will be responsible for the individual and will be required to report back to the court periodically.

^{*} In some states a guardianship may be called a conservatorship.



PLANNING FOR INCAPACITY

AVOID THE APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN BY SETTING UP A POWER OF ATTORNEY (POA) BEFORE INCAPACITY OCCURS

TYPES OF POAs General Power of Attorney

Grants broad powers, which ends upon death, disability, or incapacitation

Durable Power of Attorney

Includes a durable clause that keeps the POA in force after the principal becomes incapable of handling affairs but will end after death

Special or Limited Power of Attorney

The agent is only granted power over limited or specific areas, such as finances or health care.

Springing Power of Attorney

The POA is not active until the occurrence of a specific event.



PLANNING FOR INCAPACITY

ADVANCE HEALTHCARE DIRECTIVES

LIVING WILLS

 A document that controls healthcare decisions only when a person becomes unable to make decisions on his or her own.

HEALTHCARE PROXY

 Another term for a healthcare POA. Designates another person to be a proxy for healthcare decisions.

DO NOT RESUSCITATE (DNR)

 A legal document that prevents medical intervention to prolong life artificially, through means such as CPR or life support.

THE FIVE WISHES®

Uniform comprehensive advance directive that is valid in 42 states.
 Learn more at agingwithdignity.org.



PLANNING FOR INCAPACITY ROADMAP

- Pick an age to discuss POAs with your clients
- When possible, ensure you have a relationship with your client's POA or the name of a "trusted contact person."
 - Amendment to FINRA Rule 4512
- Review POAs to determine if they are providing the desired powers
 - Does the POA cover paying bills, banking, investment activities, gifting, filing tax returns, etc.?
 - Does the healthcare POA meet the client's objectives, identify the right person to make decisions, etc.?
 - Can the POA change beneficiary designations?
- Suggest your client consider an advance directive





CONTROL

A MAJOR PART OF ESTATE PLANNING IS GUIDING HOW AND WHEN BENEFICIARIES INHERIT ASSETS

THE GOALS

- Guide how the inheritance is distributed spendthrifts
- Stipulate when assets are inherited: All at once, periodically, or at a specific time
- Account for special considerations: special needs beneficiaries

INSTRUMENTS THAT CONTROL WEALTH TRANSFER

- Wills
- Restricted beneficiary designations
- Trusts



CONTROL: WILLS

CREATING WILLS THAT HELP GUIDE INHERITANCE

ADVANTAGES

- Ease of setup
 - All that is necessary is a proper will.
- Simplicity
 - The intent of the deceased person can be expressed easily.
 - Not as involved or as expensive as drafting a trust

DISADVANTAGES

- · Assets are subject to probate.
- The estate must remain open and the executor of the estate is responsible for management.
- Privacy concerns as the estate is open to the public



CONTROL: RESTRICTED BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION

ANOTHER WAY TO PROVIDE WEALTH CONTROL IS THROUGH A RESTRICTED BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION

This is a custodian-provided program that controls the beneficiary's access to the account via the beneficiary designation.

Restrictions can be based on age, a number of years, or a specific distribution amount. Tax law may limit the restrictions that can be placed on certain payouts.

ADVANTAGES:

- Ease of setup
- No cost
- Beneficiary customization (limited)

DISADVANTAGES:

- · Limited capabilities
- Limited to specific asset
- · Lacks flexibility
- Only as good as the custodian



CONTROL: TRUST OWNERSHIP

TRUSTS CAN HELP GUIDE MORE COMPLEX WEALTH TRANSFERS

ADVANTAGES

- Customization Trust language provides power to guide funds.
- Flexibility Trustees may be granted discretion over assets.
- Capabilities Trusts can accomplish multiple objectives.
- Confidentiality Clients can keep financial and beneficiary information private.

DISADVANTAGES

- Cost Attorney and potential administration fees.
- **Rigid** Terms of the trust might be locked in.
- Complexity Features and terms of the trusts may be difficult to understand.



CONTROL: TWO TYPES OF TRUSTS

REVOCABLE TRUSTS (LIVING TRUSTS)

- Treated as grantor for tax purposes
- Can be changed or revoked
- · Trust may use the grantor's SSN.
- All taxes pass through to the grantor.
- Does not separate the asset from the grantor for tax purposes

PURPOSES

- Avoid probate
- Asset consolidation
- Asset distribution
- Incapacity provisions



CONTROL: TWO TYPES OF TRUSTS

IRREVOCABLE TRUSTS

- Separate legal entity from the grantor
- Uses a Tax Identification Number (TIN)
- Files a separate tax return (1041)
- Provides separation of assets from the grantor, including for tax purposes
- Special tax reporting rules apply to Irrevocable Grantor Trusts.

PURPOSES

- Asset distribution
- Wealth transfer
- Tax planning



CONTROL: IRREVOCABLE TRUSTS

IRREVOCABLE TRUSTS ARE TYPICALLY CREATED WITH ONE OF THREE OBJECTIVES IN MIND

CONTROL

- Spendthrift Trusts
- Special Needs Trusts
- QTIP Trusts

TAX PLANNING

- Credit Shelter Trusts
- Irrevocable Life Insurance
 Trusts
- Generation-skipping Trusts
- Grantor Retained Trusts
- Intentionally Defective Trusts

CHARITABLE PLANNING

- Charitable Lead Trusts
- Charitable Remainder Trusts

CONTROL: DEVELOP A PROCESS

Look for control solutions

your client already has in place or has access to

Communicate and collaborate

with professionals (such as CPAs and estate planning attorneys) to ensure strategy pieces fit and flow well

Identify the method of control

that makes the most sense for the client (e.g., cost, ease of implementation, objectives)

Identify specific estate planning concerns in order to enhance value for clients and your practice





HIGH NET WORTH HOUSEHOLDS: REDUCE TAXES

THE GOALS

- Transfer assets with as little tax as possible
- Create post-death tax efficiencies
- Provide liquidity to pay taxes

TAXES THAT IMPACT WEALTH TRANSFER

- Income tax
- Estate tax
- Gift tax
- Generation-skipping transfer tax



HIGH NET WORTH: INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

IRREVOCABLE TRUST INCOME IS TAXED UNDER A DIFFERENT SET OF RULES THAN TYPICAL INDIVIDUAL INCOME

INCOME TAXATION OF TRUSTS

- · Certain trusts have a more compressed income tax schedule.
- Taxable income retained beyond the end of the tax year is generally taxable to the trust.
- · Selection of investments is important.
- If an irrevocable trust receives taxable income, it may be taxed under a different set of rules than typical individual income.



INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

STEP-UP IN COST BASIS

Certain assets (e.g., stocks, mutual funds, real estate, certain bonds) receive an adjustment in cost basis to current value when inherited. Gifted assets do not receive a step-up in cost basis; they receive a carryover basis.

INCOME IN RESPECT OF A DECEDENT (IRD)

Inherited assets that are income taxable to a beneficiary:

- IRAs
- Qualified plans
- Interest income



TRANSFER TAXES

FEDERAL ESTATE TAX

- Assessed against transfers at death
- \$11.58 million (individual) is excluded from any federal estate tax.
- Any of the unused \$11.58 million estate tax exclusion can be added to a spouse's exclusion of \$11.58 million. This is referred to as "portability."
- The estate tax does not apply to transfers to spouses.



TRANSFER TAXES

GIFT TAX

- Integrated with the estate tax
- Annual gifts of \$15,000 per person are allowed free of gift tax.
 A married couple can each gift \$15,000 making the total gift \$30,000.
- This annual exclusion does not reduce the lifetime exclusion.
- Amounts over the annual exclusion can reduce the \$11.58 million lifetime exclusion.
- The gift tax does not apply to transfers to spouses.



TAX-REDUCTION STRATEGIES: INCOME TAX

THERE ARE MANY STRATEGIES THAT MAY HELP REDUCE THE IMPACT OF INCOME TAXES ON AN INHERITANCE

ROTH IRAs

- · Eliminate RMDs during owner's life
- Tax-free inheritance to beneficiaries

DELAY RECEIVING IRD ASSETS

 Maintain tax-deferral and control taxation of inherited assets for up to 10 years (for most beneficiaries)

TRUSTS

- Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust (ILIT)
- Credit Shelter Trust (CST)
- Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT)



TAX-REDUCTION STRATEGIES: ESTATE TAX

MORE STRATEGIES FOR HELPING TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ESTATE TAXES ON AN INHERITANCE

ANNUAL GIFTS TO HEIRS

Reduces taxable estate

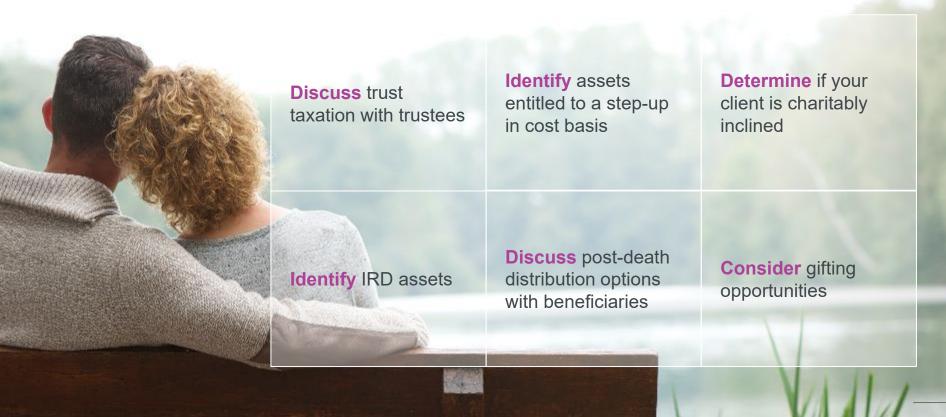
CHARITABLE GIFTS

- · Reduces taxable estate
- Estate tax deduction

LIFETIME GIFTS TO HEIRS

Freezes growth out of the estate

HIGH NET WORTH: DEVELOP A PROCESS



NEXT STEPS: CREATE A CHECKLIST

REMEMBER TO MAKE A LIST OF THE ESTATE PLANNING TOPICS YOU WOULDLIKE TO INCLUDE IN YOUR PRACTICE

- Integrate them incrementally
- Segment clients and focus on their estate planning needs
- ✓ Do they have a will?
- ✓ Are beneficiary designations current?
- ✓ Do they have a POA for finances?

- ✓ Do they have a POA for health care and an advance healthcare directive?
- ✓ Do they need a living trust?

- ✓ Do they need estate reduction strategies?
- ✓ Do they intend to make gifts to family members or charities?
- ✓ Do they need estate tax planning strategies?

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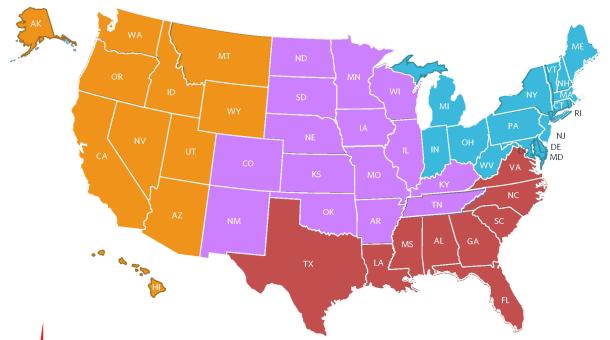
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