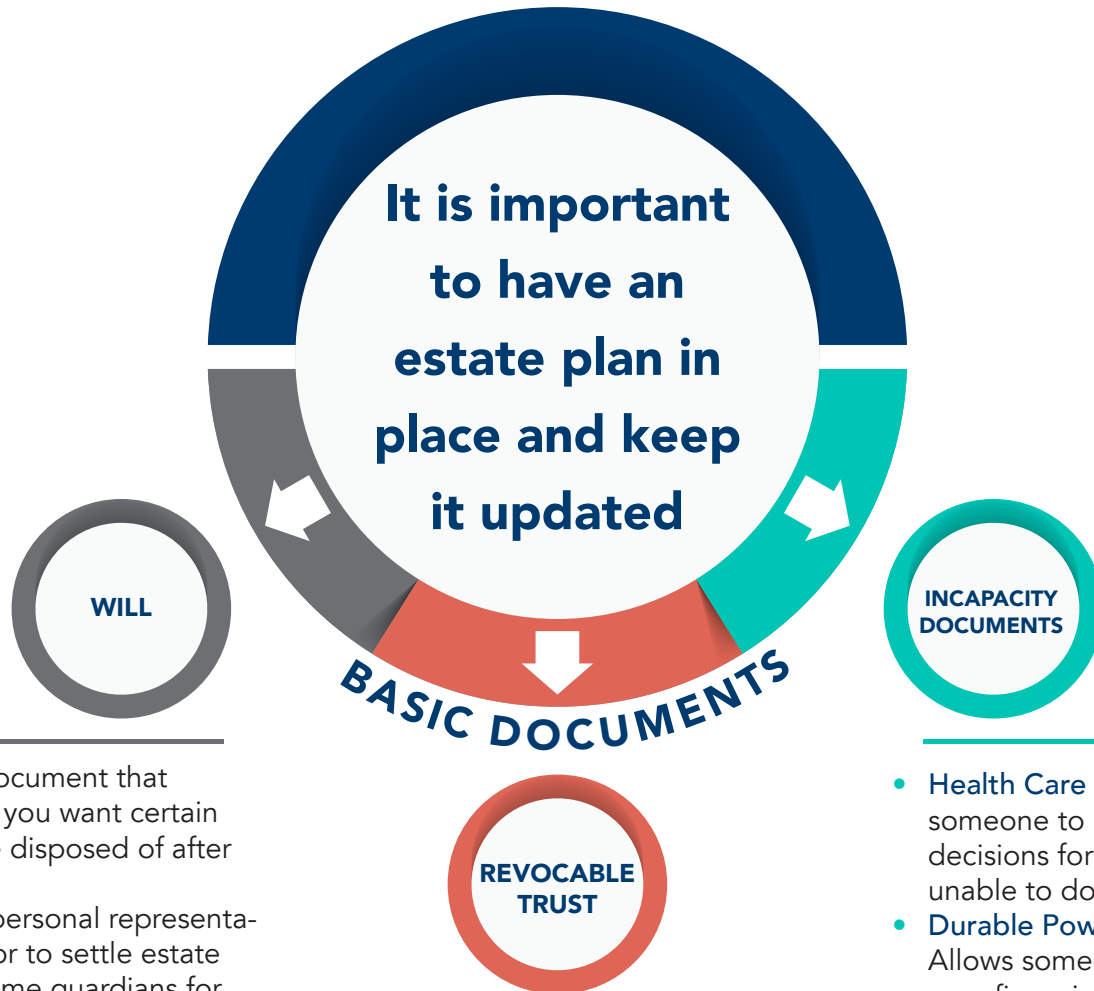




ESTATE PLANNING



- A will is a document that directs how you want certain assets to be disposed of after death
- It names a personal representative/executor to settle estate
- May also name guardians for minor children
- Property distributed through your will is subject to the probate process so consider using “will substitutes” such as naming beneficiaries for accounts

- During your life, it uses your Social Security number and does not file a separate tax return
- A revocable trust allows for continuity upon your death, allowing the trustee immediate access to your property, if funded during your lifetime
- Assets can be held in trust for your beneficiaries after your death to provide creditor and divorce protection

- **Health Care Proxy** - Allows someone to make health care decisions for you if you are unable to do so
- **Durable Power of Attorney** - Allows someone to manage your financial and all other matters (other than health care decisions) if you are unable to do so
- **Living Will** - Provides your wishes regarding medical treatment in the event of a terminal illness or other extreme/irreversible medical condition

Anyone over 18 is legally an adult and should have at least a durable power of attorney and health care proxy, and possibly a will as well.

Important: This alert does not contain any legal or tax advice. You should always consult with your attorney, accountant or other professional advisors before changing or implementing any tax, investment or estate planning strategy.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: Pursuant to IRS Regulations, we inform you that any tax advice contained in this communication (including any attachments) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding tax related penalties or (ii) promoting, marketing or recommending to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein.