## 2024 · WHAT ISSUES SHOULD I CONSIDER WHEN CREATING MY ESTATE PLAN?



YES	NO	GENERAL ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	I
		<b>Do you wish to have someone who can make medical and financial decisions on your behalf should you become incapacitated?</b> If so, consider establishing a durable medical and financial power of attorney that appoints someone to make medical and financial decisions for you in the event of your incapacitation		
		Do you need to review whether the person you want to appoint in your estate plan (e.g., executor, power of attorney, guardian, trustee, trust company, etc.) is appropriate for your situation? If so, consider the relation to that person (e.g., family, friend, professional third party, etc.) and whether they are an		
		Do you need to plan for any contingency persons to appoint in your estate plan should circumstances change (e.g., death of appointee, change in relationships, etc.)?		
		Do you need to have a plan to cover any final expenses (e.g., unpaid debts or bills, funeral expenses, legal fees, etc.) at the time of your death? If so, consider setting aside a portion of funds (e.g., life insurance, separate savings account, etc.) for this purpose.	YES	
		<ul> <li>(e.g., homes, land, etc.)? If so, consider how this may impact your heirs' ability to pay any final expenses and/or divide the assets (e.g., keep, sell, buy each other out, etc.). Be mindful to set aside additional funds (e.g., life insurance, other liquid assets, etc.) to mitigate this risk.</li> <li>Does a portion of the assets you are planning to bequeath have varying investment allocations or holdings? If so, consider ways to appropriately split these assets among your heirs to ensure they</li> </ul>		
			Bit is a large portion of your net worth composed of illiquid assets (e.g., life insurance, separate savings account, etc.) for this purpose.         Asset is a large portion of the assets you are planning to bequeath have warying investment allocations or holdings? If so, consider ways	Do you wish to have someone who can make medical and financial decisions on your behalf should you become incapacitated? If so, consider establishing a durable medical and financial power of attorney that appoints someone to make medical and financial decisions for you in the event of your incapacitation.         Do you need to review whether the person you want to appoint in your estate plan (e.g., executor, power of attorney, guardian, trustee, trust company, etc.) is appropriate for your situation? If so, consider the relation to that person (e.g., family, friend, professional third party, etc.) and whether they are an optimal fit for carrying out your estate planning needs.         Do you need to plan for any contingency persons to appoint in your estate plan should circumstances change (e.g., death of appointee, change in relationships, etc.)?         Do you need to have a plan to cover any final expenses (e.g., unpaid debts or bills, funeral expenses, legal fees, etc.) at the time of your death? If so, consider setting aside a portion of funds (e.g., life insurance, separate savings account, etc.) for this purpose.         ASSET ISSUES       YES         Is a large portion of your net worth composed of illiquid assets (e.g., keep, sell, buy each other out, etc.). Be mindful to set aside additional funds (e.g., life insurance, other liquid assets, etc.) to mitigate this risk.       Does a portion of the assets you are planning to bequeath have varying investment allocations or holdings? If so, consider ways to appropriately split these assets among your heirs to ensure they

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NO

NO

ASSET ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO	PROBATE & TRANSFER ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	
<b>Do you need to review ways to ensure your heirs aren't left</b> with unequal "after-tax" amounts from their inheritance? If so,			Depending on the state you live in, you may use a beneficiary deed or TOD affidavit for any real estate assets you own.		
consider whether the proportions of your non-qualified assets (which generally receive a step-up in cost basis, excluding annuities and U.S. savings bonds) and qualified assets (which are generally taxed as ordinary income to your heirs, excluding Roth accounts) are being appropriately split among your heirs.			Do you wish to both avoid probate and have greater control (e.g., timing of distributions, specific amounts, limitations, etc.) over the distribution of assets to your heirs? If so, consider whether establishing and "funding" a revocable living trust is appropriate. A pour-over will (i.e., "pour" assets back into		
<b>Do you have any digital assets (e.g., online banking, digital storefronts, cloud storage, emails, logins, etc.) that you need to include in your estate plan?</b> If so, consider using a secure password manager as a centralized hub for all of your digital assets. Make sure your wishes regarding digital assets are clearly stated and instructed within your estate documents (e.g., will, trust, etc.).			your trust) may be used to catch any assets missed by the trust, but be mindful that such assets will not avoid probate.		
			OTHER ISSUES	YES	
<b>Do you have any personal assets (e.g., jewelry, vehicles, heirlooms, etc.) that you need to include in your estate plan?</b> If so, consider preparing a letter of instruction with your estate planning documents and/or making other arrangements with your heirs to govern the distribution of these assets.			Are you interested in leaving a portion of your estate to charity? If so, consider whether pledging tax-inefficient assets (e.g., no step-up in basis, IRD, etc.) to charity would be an optimal choice for your estate planning outcomes. Depending on your specific intentions, a charitable remainder trust (CRT) may also be considered.		
ROBATE & TRANSFER ISSUES	YES	NO	Are you concerned about a federal/state estate tax liability? If so, consider ways you might "freeze" or remove certain assets		
<b>To you have any assets or accounts that are jointly owned?</b> so, consider whether the titling (e.g., JTWROS, TIC, TBE, etc.) is ppropriate for you and your joint owner (e.g., spouse, non-spouse, tc.). Be mindful of the potential ramifications joint ownership			from your estate by using an irrevocable trust (e.g., ILIT, QPRT, A/B trust planning, DSUE portability, etc.). Implementing gifting strategies (e.g., utilizing the annual exclusion for gifts, unlimited gifting exclusion for education/medical expenses, etc.) may also be considered.		
night have on your estate plan (e.g., effect on step-up in basis, conflictions with your estate documents, etc.). <b>Do you need to review ways to avoid probate without needing</b> <b>to set up a trust?</b> If so, consider the following: If A payable on death (POD) or transfer on death (TOD) account			<b>Do you have any heirs who have special needs?</b> If so, consider the extent to which their inclusion in your estate plan may affect any public assistance they are receiving for their disability. Determine whether a special needs trust (SNT) may be appropriate for their situation.		
may be considered for any bank or investment accounts you own. You may name beneficiaries (and contingent beneficiaries) for any qualified investments (e.g., IRA, 401(k), etc.) or insurance products (e.g., annuities, life insurance, etc.) you may have. Be mindful that naming your "estate" as the beneficiary will cause your assets to go through probate. (continue on next column)			> Do you need to review any state-specific issues (e.g., inheritance tax, TOD/POD restrictions, community property, probate laws, etc.) that may affect your estate planning wishes?		

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