

Estate Planning Guide



Mass General Brigham
Newton-Wellesley Hospital

Introduction

Philanthropy - The generosity to promote socially useful purposes. Newton-Wellesley's supporters allow us to offer the best patient care and stay on the cutting edge of scientific breakthroughs. You or a loved one may have benefitted from work of NWH. Consider what commitment you can make so that NWH will continue to advance patient care and facilitate life-saving discoveries.

What role will you play to ensure NWH continues to be an innovator in medicine? The selfless support received by NWH physicians, scientists, nurses and staff provides the highest level of patient care and improves care through innovative research and education. Thank you for your interest in this important information on how you can join those who have generously included NWH in their long-term plans.

Peace of mind for you.

An estate plan and its associated documents will help guide your family if they need to make difficult decisions about your care, provide the authority they might need to do so and to know what to do when you are gone. Consider your plan a final gift to your family and other loved ones at the very time they need it the most.

Provide for your family.

An estate plan is especially important if you have minor children as it will name a guardian to care for your children and in many instances establishes a trust to help ensure their financial well-being. Even without minor children, you will want an orderly plan describing how you want to care for your loved ones. Your estate plan ensures the orderly and tax-efficient distribution of your property in accordance with your wishes.

Financially wise.

A good estate plan will help streamline the distribution process, minimize administrative costs, and possibly reduce taxes that might otherwise be owed. Planning allows you to leave the most you can to the people you love and the causes you care about.

Distribution of your assets in the manner that you want.

Without an estate plan of some type, the laws of your state determine what happens to your property. This is called intestate succession (property inheritance when there is no will). Very likely the law may NOT benefit those you would have chosen. Further no state distribution law provides for gifts to friends or charities or makes provisions for your pets. Make sure what you have earned and accumulated in your lifetime goes to help those you love and causes that you care about.

Remembering charity.

With thoughtful planning you can provide for your loved ones and leave a specific piece of property, a portion of, or even the remainder of your estate to charity.



This booklet will describe the key elements of an estate plan, the documents you should have, and some charitable giving ideas you might want to incorporate into your planning. Then we provide an "Essential Information Checklist" for personal and financial information you need to share with your family. Also included is an "Estate Planning Documents Inventory" that includes the elements you need to ensure your wishes are carried out.

Let's get started.

Elements of long-term planning

Related to your future wishes

The planning techniques described below are the basic elements that will ensure your wishes are carried out. What approach you take should usually be done in partnership with a lawyer. There is more information about working with a lawyer later in this booklet.

Regardless of the planning documents you choose, you can provide for a gift to Newton-Wellesley in gratitude for the care received by you or a loved one and continue Newton-Wellesley's important work. Making a legacy gift to NWH isn't just for those with a large estate. It's a wonderful way to continue a lifetime of support for an institution that has meant so much to you.

Will. A valid will is generally typed, dated, and signed by you in the presence of two legally competent witnesses. (Check your state's laws). States differ as to what constitutes a valid will. Only by working with an estate planning lawyer can you insure your plan will be implemented. You can make charitable gifts in your will of a specific dollar amount, a specific asset, or all or a percentage of the remainder of your estate after all debts and other distributions have been made.

Revocable living trust. This trust is used, just like a will*, to facilitate the orderly distribution of your property. The living trust may have the added benefit of protecting your assets from creditors and will avoid the time and cost of the probate procedure. The living trust is created while you are alive, and you

can serve as trustee. You retain the power to change and even revoke the trust. To be effective, you make the trust the legal owner of your property like your house, your car, and other valuable property. As with a will, you can make gifts to your favorite charities.

**Even if you decide upon a living trust, you should still have a will. The will controls the distribution of property not owned by the living trust such as personal property. Property passing through the will is subject to the probate process but will be easier and less expensive to manage.*

Beneficiary designations. These are the forms you fill out when you do things like open a bank or stock brokerage account, establish an IRA or other type of retirement plan, purchase a commercial annuity or life insurance policy. The beneficiary designation determines who will benefit from these accounts. You can name NWH in your beneficiary designations to receive all or a portion of an account upon your passing.

What to expect. Expect to locate and organize all of your financial records, details of the ownership of real estate and other property, accounts with beneficiary designations, prior wills and trusts, if any. A comprehensive list of documents you'll need is included in this booklet. You'll need an attorney to document your intentions. Nonetheless, before even visiting an attorney, consider the needs of your loved ones, causes close to your heart, and be prepared to make your intentions known to your planning professional.

Do I need to have an estate plan?

Yes. Regardless of the size of your estate, you want to ensure that what you have will go to those you love and care for and that your wishes are carried out. But a good estate plan does far more than that. It cares for you as well as the things you value.

Your plan grants a power of attorney for financial and health matters should you become incapacitated and states your wishes regarding final medical care. Your estate documents become a last expression of what you have valued in your life, conveyed through a personal statement and by what you leave to whom.

By being thoughtful and organized about your affairs, you will have left a final, loving gift to your family and organizations you care about.

How often should I update my plan?

It is a good idea to update your plan every seven to ten years. Some people have a periodic check-up with their attorney.

Certainly whenever there is a significant event in your life such as the birth of a child or grandchild, sale of a business, retirement, change in marital status, or death of a spouse or other loved one, you should review your plan for necessary changes.

Steps to having an estate plan

Here are some practical steps to get you started:

1. Take an inventory of what you own. List all your assets (real estate and investments) and their approximate value. Include pertinent information about that asset.
2. Make a list of tangible personal property such as jewelry, dishes, books, furniture – items other than real estate and investments – and who is to receive each item upon your passing. You may want to maintain this as a separate list rather than designating this in your will or trust for maximum flexibility.
3. Think about your goals for your estate plan, for example, who you want to benefit, how you want to treat each of your children, any special needs that you want to provide for, what happens if you and your spouse both pass away close in time, and if there are charities or organizations you want to remember. Your attorney is likely to ask you about goals you didn't consider, but at least you'll have a head start on those that are most top-of-mind.
4. Consider whom you would like to name as your agents, e.g., the executor of your will or the trustee of your trust, the person to hold your power(s) of attorney and gather pertinent information about them.
5. Go see an attorney, preferably one who specializes in estate planning. If you don't have one or know of one to call, check with family, friends, co-workers, or your local bar association for recommendations.
6. Follow through on whatever actions are decided upon in the meeting with your attorney. Rely on the advice of your attorney and other professional advisors as you make your decisions.

7. Share your plans with others. Key documents are of little or no value if no one knows what they say or where to find them when they are needed. This is especially true for the person(s) you have designated to serve as your personal administrator/executor under your will or the trustee of your living trust. Loved ones will appreciate at least a general sense of what to expect to prevent misunderstandings later.



Do I need to see an attorney?

Yes. Estate planning can be a complex area of the law and shouldn't be left to a one-size-fits-all arrangement. This is especially true when you have a blended family. What is best for your sister and brother-in-law is not necessarily best for you!

While there is a cost involved in preparing your plan, it is modest compared to the peace of mind of having appropriate arrangements for your family, clear instructions as to your wishes, minimizing probate fees and costs, and possibly saving state and federal estate taxes.

Consider your charitable legacy

What if I have a plan, but want to change one thing?

If your plan is current, it is easy to make a change or two, such as adding a charitable beneficiary.

Your attorney can prepare an amendment to your will (called a “codicil”) or to your living trust. Many times this can be done quickly.

You may have numerous charities that you believe in strongly and you may have supported these organizations throughout your lifetime. Making a gift provision to one or more charitable organizations in your estate can be a natural extension of that support. You might be surprised at how much you can leave to Newton-Wellesley Hospital with a charitable gift while achieving your personal and financial goals.

Bequest. This is a gift made through your will or living trust. You can leave a specified amount of money, a particular piece of property, or all or a portion of the ‘residue’ (what’s left after your final expenses, debts, and specific gifts are paid). See page 6 for sample bequest wording.

Beneficiary designation gift. Just as you designate individuals to receive specific assets as your named beneficiary, you can name Newton-Wellesley Hospital to receive part or all of certain types of assets. This is most used with IRAs and other retirement plan assets and life insurance policies, but it can also work with assets such as checking and savings accounts, brokerage accounts, and commercial annuities.

In addition to leaving a final legacy, bequests and beneficiary designations have the advantage of being flexible, revocable, and your gift can be contingent on your loved ones being cared for. Perhaps most importantly, they leave the assets under your control should you need them during your lifetime.

Charitable bequests and beneficiary designation are deductible for Federal estate tax purposes if you have sufficient assets to require filing an estate tax return. There is no limit as to how much of your charitable estate gifts can be deducted.





[Charitable gift annuities.](#)

You can make a gift during your life to Newton-Wellesley Hospital and receive fixed lifetime payments and take an income tax charitable deduction. This type of gift can be made if you are over the age of 60 and contribute at least \$10,000. The size of your payment will depend on your age at the time you make your gift and the amount contributed. You can choose just to receive payments for yourself or for you and another person. You can increase your tax benefits and avoid and delay tax if you make your gift using appreciated stock rather than cash.

You can also defer the annuity payments until a later date, such as the date of your retirement. You will receive an income tax charitable deduction in the year the gift is made. NWH will pay you fixed income for life, starting at any date you choose. This arrangement is especially advantageous if your tax bracket is higher now than you assume it will be later. The longer you defer payments the higher your future annual payout rate and your income tax deduction will be.

[Charitable remainder trust.](#)

A charitable remainder trust can help you maintain or increase your income while making a significant gift to Newton-Wellesley Hospital. It is an especially attractive gift if you would like to sell an appreciated asset, e.g., real estate held for investment purposes, and generate income from the sale by substantially reducing and deferring capital gain income that would have been due if you had sold the real estate.

[Retained life estate.](#)

You can give your personal residence to Newton-Wellesley Hospital and continue to live there for the rest of your life. You have the satisfaction of knowing that this generous gift is complete and the benefit of immediately reducing income taxes with an income tax charitable deduction in the year of your gift. Retained life estate gifts or other real estate must conform to Newton-Wellesley Hospital acceptance policies.

Leaving a legacy to NWH

If you wish to leave a bequest to Newton-Wellesley Hospital, the process is relatively simple.

As you consult your attorney on the selection of appropriate wording to reflect your own goals and intentions regarding Newton-Wellesley Hospital, be sure that our correct legal name appears in all final documents as:

“ I give to The Newton-Wellesley Hospital, a Massachusetts not-for-profit, 501(c)(3) tax-exempt corporation having a principal place of business on Washington Street in Newton, Massachusetts, the sum of ____ dollars (\$____) or (____ % of my property) or (describe specific property), federal tax identification number 04-2103611, to be used for the general purposes of NWH (or a specific purpose). ”

Types of bequests

Specific bequest: Newton-Wellesley Hospital receives a specific dollar amount, or a specific piece of property. This is one of the most popular forms of bequests.

Residuary bequest: Newton-Wellesley Hospital receives all or a stated percentage of an estate after distribution of specific bequests and payment of debts, taxes and expenses.

Contingent bequest: Newton-Wellesley Hospital receives all or part of the estate under certain specified circumstances, such as the passing of a spouse.

Unrestricted: This type of gift allows Newton-Wellesley Hospital to use your gift for its general purposes. An unrestricted gift is very useful to Newton-Wellesley Hospital because Newton-Wellesley Hospital will have flexibility to put the gift to the best possible use at the time it is received.

Restricted: A restricted gift is given to Newton-Wellesley Hospital with instructions for a specific purpose, such as support for a special project or program that is important to you. Please consult with the Planned Giving Office prior to establishing your restrictions to ensure that Newton-Wellesley Hospital can carry out your wishes.

Next steps:

To receive further information and assistance on estate planning, or to learn more about how your gift can help Newton-Wellesley Hospital, please contact our Gift Planning Office.

- call **617-243-6243**
- email Susan Salcetti, Director, Gift Planning, at nwhdev@partners.org

Essential information checklist

This checklist and inventory are designed to help you organize your important information. This will in turn help you when you go to see an attorney to prepare your will and other key planning documents. It will also help your loved ones at a time when they need it the most - if you are no longer able to make decisions for yourself or if you have passed away.

While it will take some time to complete, the time couldn't be better spent. Imagine the peace of mind that will come from knowing you have done all that you can do for yourself and your loved ones to be prepared for the unexpected. Gathering information is your first step in this process.

You and your family

You and your spouse

- ☐ Full legal names
- ☐ Addresses
- ☐ Phones
- ☐ E-mails
- ☐ Dates and place of birth
- ☐ Social security numbers
- ☐ Marital status
 - Date and place of marriage
 - Prenuptial agreement
 - Widowed, divorced or legally separated
- ☐ Citizenship status
- ☐ Employment status
- ☐ Current or most recent employer
- ☐ Military service
- ☐ Planning documents in possession
 - Will or revocable living trust
 - Health care directive
 - Physician's order
 - Life sustaining treatment
 - Power of attorney - financial or health
 - Personal property inventory

Your parents, children and grandchildren

- ☐ Full legal names
- ☐ Addresses
- ☐ Phones
- ☐ E-mails
- ☐ Dates of birth
- ☐ Social security numbers
- ☐ Status
 - Dependent
 - Date of adoption
 - Previous marriage
 - Special needs
 - Deceased
- ☐ Dates of death
- ☐ Resting place

Your Pets

- ☐ Names
- ☐ Description
- ☐ Vet contact information
- ☐ Food/medicine/special instructions

Essential information checklist

Financial information

Tax records

- ☐ Location
- ☐ Preparer name and contact information

Pension information

- ☐ Type of plan
- ☐ Company name/address
- ☐ Benefit value
- ☐ Named beneficiary

Safety deposit box(es)

- ☐ Location/institution
- ☐ Address
- ☐ Box number
- ☐ Key location
- ☐ Who has access authority?

Insurance policies

- ☐ Type
- ☐ Company
- ☐ Contact info
- ☐ Policy number

Social security payments

- ☐ Deposited to account
- ☐ Bank name
- ☐ Bank city/state/phone number
- ☐ Account number

“My family have always been planners,” Meredith says. No matter one’s age or means, “I believe we should all think about where our money will go.” “You’re never too young to do an estate plan.”

— Meredith Scott, Eliza Kendall Society Member



Essential information checklist

Assets and debts

All assets and debts should be identified as owned by you alone or jointly with spouse or co-owner if someone other than a spouse.

Cash (liquid assets)

- ☐ Type
- ☐ Bank name/location
- ☐ Account number
- ☐ CD maturity date

Real estate

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Address
- ☐ Date purchased

Securities (stocks, bonds, etc.)

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Location/firm
- ☐ Number of shares

Life insurance/annuities

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Name of company
- ☐ Insured/annuitant
- ☐ Beneficiary
- ☐ Policy number

Business interests

- ☐ Business name
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Number of shares/percentage



Essential information checklist

Retirement assets (IRA, 401K)

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Custodian name/address
- ☐ Beneficiary

Other income producing assets

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Company

Debts owed to me

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Debtor name/address

Tangible personal property

- ☐ Description
- ☐ Date of purchase

Debts

- ☐ Mortgages
 - Description (loan or account number)
 - Creditor name
- ☐ Loans (insurance, bank, personal)
- ☐ Credit cards
- ☐ All other debts or obligations

Agents

- ☐ Executor (and alternate)
- ☐ Guardian (if you have minors)
- ☐ Power of attorney - healthcare
- ☐ Power of attorney - financial
- Names
- Addresses
- Phone numbers
- E-mails
- Relationships, if not spouse

Essential information checklist

Professional advisors

Name/practice or company/contact information:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physician | <input type="checkbox"/> Accountant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dentist | <input type="checkbox"/> Broker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> Life insurance agent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial planner | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Your intentions

- ☐ Body, organ, tissue donation
- ☐ Memorial arrangements
- ☐ Personal statement to loved ones
 - Take a few moments to think about what you want to say to those you love that a will or living trust doesn't convey: what you feel is important in life, how you would like to be remembered, what you would like the next generation to know or, perhaps, simply what makes you happy.

Notes

Essential information checklist

Distribution of estate

Gifts to spouse/other

- ☐ Description of asset/percent of estate
- ☐ Contingent beneficiary name/address
- ☐ Beneficiary name/relationship/address

Gifts to charity

- ☐ Legal name of charity/tax ID number
- ☐ Location
- ☐ \$_____ OR percentage of net estate
OR description of asset

Residue of estate

- ☐ Individual beneficiaries
 - Names
 - Addresses
 - Percent of residue

- ☐ Charitable beneficiaries
 - Legal names/tax ID number
 - Addresses
 - Percent of residue

Gifts of tangible personal property

If your state allows it, you can create a separate list for gifts of tangible personal property that can easily be changed and updated.

This includes personal items that can easily be moved such as furniture, books, jewelry, kitchen goods, china, clothes, art and the like. If the items have a high financial value, talk with your attorney about the best way to transfer them. Whenever you update this list, make sure to make a copy and give the original to your executor or your attorney.

- List description
- Recipient
- Contact information

Estate planning documents inventory

The essentials

- o Will
- o Letter of instruction
- o Living trust documents

Marriage and divorce

- o Marriage license
- o Divorce papers

Health-care confidential

- o Personal and family medical history
- o Durable health-care power of attorney
- o Authorization to release health-care info
- o Living will or health-care directive
- o Do-not-resuscitate order

Life insurance and retirement

- o Life insurance policies
- o Individual retirement accounts
- o 401(k) or similar accounts
- o Pension documents
- o Annuity contracts

Bank accounts

- o List of bank accounts
- o List of all usernames and passwords
- o List of safe-deposit boxes

Proof of ownership

- o Housing, land and cemetery deeds
- o Escrow mortgage accounts
- o Proof of loans made and debts owed
- o Vehicle titles
- o Stock certificates, savings bonds and brokerage accounts
- o Partnership and corporate operating agreements
- o Tax returns

Electronic assets

- o Current banking and other electronic passwords in a secure form for your heirs (banking, mortgage, retirement accounts, trusts, email, social media, for example: Facebook or LinkedIn, etc.)



Glossary of terms

Administrator - The person appointed by the court to manage one's estate when he or she dies without leaving a will. Administrators have the same duties as executors.

Annuity - A contractual arrangement to pay a fixed sum of money to an individual at regular intervals. The annuity secures fixed lifetime payments to the benefactor and/or another individual.

Beneficiary - An individual designated to receive benefits or funds under a will or other contract, such as an insurance policy, trust or retirement plan.

Bequest - A gift or legacy left by will, typically personal property or assets.

Codicil - A legal instrument made to modify an earlier will.

Estate - The legal entity which manages and distributes a deceased person's property.

Estate tax - A federal tax on the value of the property held by an individual at his or her death (paid by the individual's estate).

Executor (or personal representative) - The person named in a will to manage the estate. This person will collect the property, pay any debt and distribute the property or assets according to the will.

Grantor - The person who transfers assets into a trust for the benefit of him/herself or others.

Guardian - An individual legally appointed to manage the rights and/or property of a person incapable of taking care of his or her own affairs.

Heir - A person entitled to inherit a portion of the estate of a person who has died through an inheritance from an estate. The heir may inherit by the terms of a will or, if there is no will, the heirs are those defined as beneficiaries according to the law.

Intestate - The term applied when an individual dies without a will.

Legacy - A transfer of personal property by a will.

Living (revocable) trust - A revocable trust established by a grantor during his or her lifetime in which the grantor transfers some or all of his or her property into the trust.

Living will - Instructions specifying decisions regarding an individual's health if they are no longer able to make decisions due to illness or incapacity, and appoints a person to make such decisions on their behalf.

Power of attorney - A written legal document that gives an individual the authority to act for another.

Probate - The court supervised process of administering the estate of a deceased person by resolving all claims and distributing the deceased person's property under a valid will.

Trust - A written legal instrument created by a grantor for the benefit of him/herself (during life) or others (during life or at death).

Trustee - The individual or institution entrusted with the duty of managing property placed in the trust. A "co-trustee" serves as trustee with another. A "contingent trustee" becomes trustee upon the occurrence of a specified future event.

Will - A legally executed document that directs how and to whom a person's property is to be distributed after death.



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