Estate Planning Guide



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Introduction

Let's start with a simple question: Do you really need an estate plan? The simple answer is "yes," that is unless you are willing to relinquish to others — who may be perfect strangers — important decisions about your family, your bank accounts, your investments, your care, and other matters near and dear to you. To be candid, putting an estate plan in place requires some effort. Like those challenging projects you may confront at work and in the home, though, once done you will feel a sense of accomplishment and even relief. You will also have given your loved ones the gift of stability should an unanticipated event cause you to be unable to make decisions.

There are several benefits to making an estate plan:

Peace of Mind for You and Your Family -

An estate plan and its associated documents will help guide your family if they need to make difficult decisions about your care and provide the authority they might need to do so. Consider your plan a gift to your family and other loved ones when they need it most. 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, establish a trust to help ensure their financial well-being. Even without minor children, you will want a plan describing how you wish to care for your loved ones.

Distribution That You Want - Without an estate plan of some type, the laws of your state determine what happens to your property. Very likely the distributions dictated by state law will NOT be the ones you would have chosen. And no state distribution law provides for gifts to friends or charities, or makes provisions for your pets. Make sure what you've earned and accumulated in your lifetime goes to help those you love and causes you care about.

- Financially Wise A good estate plan will help streamline the distribution process, minimize administrative costs, and possibly reduce taxes that might otherwise be owed. That means you leave the most you can to the people you love and the causes you care about.
- Remembering Charity With thoughtful planning, you can provide for your loved ones and leave a gift to an organization like Fairfield University that has been important in your life. This guide 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, you'll have the opportunity to record personal and financial information that you need to share with your family and to create your estate plan.

Let's Get Started.



Elements of Long-Term Planning

RELATED TO YOUR FUTURE GOALS

These planning options are the basic elements that will ensure your wishes are carried out. Your chosen approach should be done in partnership with a lawyer. There is more information about working with a lawyer later in this guide.

Making a legacy gift to Fairfield University 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 This is a document in which you make a disposition of your property to take effect after your passing. It may be changed or revoked during your lifetime. States differ as to what constitutes a valid will, but it usually requires two witnesses who are present when you sign the will. It is advisable to work with a lawyer to prepare your will to make sure it is valid and effective. In the will, you will appoint your executor and other personal representatives who will carry out the terms you set forth. Using your will, you will determine who receives your property, such as family, friends, and charitable organizations.
- Revocable Living Trust Many people use this arrangement in place of a traditional will to facilitate the distribution of their property. You might hear it referred to as a "living trust" or "RLT." The trust is created while you are living. Most often people serve as trustees of their own trust and have the power to change and even revoke it as need be. The revocable living trust becomes irrevocable upon your passing and a successor trustee is appointed. A living trust requires that you actually transfer ownership of your property to the trust in order to be effective.

There are pros and cons with each approach, and an estate planning attorney can advise you as to which is best for your situation.

Please note: Even if you use a revocable trust, you should also still have a will that covers any property you own but did not transfer into the trust. Often the resulting will is called a pour over will, which simply directs that any property a person owns be added to — or poured over to — the trust.

- Beneficiary Designations Most financial accounts — bank or stock brokerage accounts, IRAs or other types of retirement plans, commercial annuities or life insurance policies — allow you to designate who will receive whatever remains upon your passing. Often the beneficiary designation is a simple matter of signing a form provided by the financial institution.
- What to Expect Expect to be prepared to discuss your financial records, property, accounts with beneficiary designations, and prior wills and trusts, if any. A comprehensive list of types of information to think about when making an estate plan is included in this guide. Before visiting a lawyer to document your intentions, consider the needs of your loved ones and causes close to your heart so you will be prepared to make your intentions known to your planning professional.









Steps to Having an Estate Plan

Depending on your situation, creating an estate plan doesn't have to be overly difficult or expensive. Here are some practical steps to get you started:

1.

Take inventory of what you own. List all of your assets and their approximate value. Include pertinent information about each asset. There is a section later in this booklet for just this purpose.

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, for maximum flexibility.

3.

Make a list of all your digital accounts, along with the passwords needed to access the information. Give written instructions for what you want to happen to your social media accounts. Do you want them to continue or to be taken down? Place the lists and instructions in a secure place known to your power of attorney and possibly one other trusted individual.

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 will most likely ask you about goals you didn't consider, but at least you'll have a head start.

5.

Consider whom you would like to name as your agent(s) e.g., the executor of your will or the successor trustee of your revocable living trust, the person(s) to hold your power(s) of attorney — and gather pertinent information about them. There is also a section in this booklet for that purpose.



Make an appointment to see an attorney, preferably one who specializes in estate planning. If you don't have one or know of one to call, ask us for referrals or check with family, friends, or coworkers for recommendations.

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.

8.

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(s)/executor(s) under your will or the successor trustee of your revocable living trust. It's also important to give loved ones at least a general sense of what to expect, so that there won't be surprises later on.





Consider Your Charitable Legacy

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 do to help Fairfield University with a charitable gift while achieving your personal and financial goals.

Bequest - This is a gift made through your will or revocable 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 expenses and debts are paid and specific gifts are distributed to beneficiaries). See page 26 for sample bequest wording.

Beneficiary Designation Gift - Just as you designate individuals to receive certain assets directly as your named beneficiaries, you can name Fairfield University to receive all or part of the asset. This is most commonly 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 legacy, bequests and beneficiary designations have the advantage of being flexible and revocable. Perhaps most importantly, they leave the assets under your control should you need them during your lifetime. Charitable bequests and beneficiary designations are fully deductible 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 Annuity - This is a simple way to make a gift and receive fixed payments for life in return. In addition, you receive an income tax charitable deduction and the payments are partly tax-free. A gift annuity is arranged directly with the charity you wish to support. Once the payment obligation is met, the charity can use the remaining amount in its programs.



Charitable Remainder Trust - A charitable remainder trust can help you maintain or increase your income while making a significant gift to Fairfield University. 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 gains income that would have been due if you had sold the real estate.

Charitable Lead Trust - A lead trust is the opposite of a remainder trust. The charity receives the payments first for each year the trust is in existence, and at the end of the trust term, what is left is returned to you or to your heirs. This can be an excellent way to transfer substantial assets to your children while minimizing gift and estate taxes.

Retained Life Estate - You can give your personal residence to Fairfield University 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 Fairfield University's acceptance policies.





Essential Information Organizer

(Contains confidential and sensitive information — keep in a secure location.)

This questionnaire is designed to help you organize your important information. This will in turn help you when you 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. While death (and taxes) is a certainty, when it will happen is not, and there are other uncertainties in life. 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.

Date: _____

I. YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

YOU

Full Legal Name
Maiden Name (if applicable)
Address 1
Address 2
Phone
Email
Date of Birth Place of Birth
Social Security Number
Driver's License (state and number)

MARITAL STATUS

Single Mar	ried Widowed	Divorced	Legally Separated
If married, place and	date of marriage _		
Do you have a pren	uptial agreement?	Yes	□No
If widowed, divorce	d, or legally separat	ed, what date	did this occur?
Are you a U.S. citize	n or a Lawful Perma	anent Residen	t?
No Borr	n in the U.S.	Naturalize	d (date and place)
Lawful Permanen	t Resident	Other Citiz	zenship
ARE YOU			
Employed	Retired		
Current or Most Re	cent Employer		
Name			
Phone			
Supervisor			
Position			
Start Date		End	d Date
Company E	Benefits		
MILITARY SERVICE			
Branch			
Service Dates			
Military Identificatio	n #		
-			
CHECK WHAT PLANNIN	G DOCUMENTS YO	OU HAVE ANI	D THEIR LOCATION
Will			
Revocable Living	Trust		
Health Care Direc	tive		
Physician's Order	for Life Sustaining	Treatment (PO	LST)
Power of Attorney	y — Financial		
Power of Attorney	y — Health		
Personal Property	/ Inventory		

YOUR CHILDREN

First Child
Full Legal Name
Address 1
Address 2
Phone
Email ————
Date of Birth Place of Birth
Social Security Number
Driver's License (state and number)
CTATUC
STATUS
Dependent Adopted Previous Marriage
Special Needs Deceased Date of adoption or death
Second Child
Full Legal Name
Address 1
Address 2
Phone
Email
Date of Birth Place of Birth
Social Security Number
Driver's License (state and number)
STATUS
Dependent Adopted Previous Marriage
Special Needs Deceased Date of adoption or death
(Add additional pages as needed.)

YOUR GRANDCHILDREN

First Grandchild
Full Legal Name
Parents' Names
Address 1
Address 2
Phone
Email
Date of Birth Place of Birth
Social Security Number
Driver's License (state and number)
Status
Dependent Special Needs Deceased Date of death
(Add additional pages as needed.)
YOUR PARENTS
TOOR FAREINTS
Mother
Full Legal Name
Address 1
Address 2
Phone
Email
Date of Birth Place of Birth
Social Security Number
Driver's License (state and number)
Date of Death Resting Place

Father

Full Legal Name		
Address 1		
Address 2		
Phone		
Email		
	Place of Birth	
Social Security Number		
Driver's License (state and number)		
Date of Death	Resting Place	

YOUR PETS

First Pet

	Name
	Description
	Vet Contact Information
	Food/Medicine/Special Instructions
Sec	ond Pet
	Name
	Description

Description
Vet Contact Information
Food/Medicine/Special Instructions
(Add additional pages as needed.)

II. PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS
(Add additional pages as needed.)
Physician
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information
Dentist
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information
Attorney
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information
Financial Planner
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information
Accountant
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information
Broker
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information
Life Insurance Agent
Name
Practice/Company
Contact Information

Estate Planning Guide

Other

Name

Contact Information

Practice/Company

III. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Tax Records	
Location	
Preparer Name	
Contact Information	
Safety Deposit Box(es)	
Location/InstitutionAddress	
Box Number	
Key Location	
Who Has Access Authority?	
Social Security Payments	
Deposited to Account	
Bank Name	
Bank City/State	
Phone Number	
Account Number	
Pension Information	
Type of Plan	
Company Name	
Address	
Benefit Value	
Named Beneficiary	
Insurance Policies — Disability/Accident/Health	
Type	
Company	
Contact Info	
Policy #	

IV. ASSETS AND DEBTS

Assets

Cash (checking, savings, money market, CDs)

Т	ype
E	Bank Name/Location
Д	Account #
	Aaturity Date
	Owned by You Alone \$
C	Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
lf	co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Securi	ities (stocks, bonds, mutual funds, savings bonds)
D	Description
L	ocation/Firm
Ν	Number of Shares
C	Dwned by You Alone \$
C	Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
lf	co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Ν	Ay securities broker is:
Ν	Jame
F	irm
Д	Address/Phone
Busin	ess Interests (closely held stock, partnerships, LLC units)
E	Business Name
L	ocation
Ν	Number of Shares/Percent
C	Owned by You Alone \$
C	Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
lf	f co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Real E	state
D	Description
Д	Address
	Date Purchased
C	Owned by You Alone \$
C	Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
lf	co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:

Life Insurance/Annuities

Description
Name of Company
Insured/Annuitant
Beneficiary
Policy #
Owned by You Alone \$
Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Retirement Assets (IRA, 401(k), 403(b), etc.)
Description
Custodian Name/Address
Beneficiary
Owned by You Alone \$
Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Debts Owed to Me (mortgages held, accounts, or notes receivable)
Description
Debtor Name/Address
Owned by You Alone \$
Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Other Income Producing Assets (patents, royalties, copyrights, etc.)
Description
Company
Owned by You Alone \$
Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Tangible Personal Property (cars, jewelry, antiques, boats, collections, tools)
Description
Date of Purchase
Owned by You Alone \$
Owned Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-owner is someone other than a spouse, note here:

Debts

Mortgages (first and second, home equity)
Description/Loan #
Creditor Name
Owed by You Alone \$
Owed Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-debtor is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Loans (insurance, bank, personal, business, car or boat)
Description/Loan #
Creditor Name
Owed by You Alone \$
Owed Jointly with Spouse \$
If co-debtor is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Credit Cards
Description/Account #
Description/Account # Creditor Name
Creditor Name
Creditor Name Owed by You Alone \$
Creditor Name Owed by You Alone \$ Owed Jointly with Spouse \$
Creditor Name Owed by You Alone \$ Owed Jointly with Spouse \$ If co-debtor is someone other than a spouse, note here:
Creditor Name Owed by You Alone \$ Owed Jointly with Spouse \$ If co-debtor is someone other than a spouse, note here: All Other Debts or Obligations Description/Loan #
Creditor Name Owed by You Alone \$ Owed Jointly with Spouse \$ If co-debtor is someone other than a spouse, note here: All Other Debts or Obligations
Creditor Name Owed by You Alone \$ Owed Jointly with Spouse \$ If co-debtor is someone other than a spouse, note here: All Other Debts or Obligations Description/Loan # Creditor Name

V. AGENTS

Executor		
Name		
Addre	ess 1	
Addre	ess 2	
Phone	e Email	
Relatio	onship, if not spouse	
Alternate E	Executor	
Name		
Addre	ess 1	
Addre	ess 2	
Phone	e Email	
Relatio	onship, if not spouse	
Guardian (/	if you have minor children)	
Note: If the	re are two parents, usually the first named guardian will be a spouse	
Name		
Addre	ess 1	
Addre	ess 2	
Phone	e Email	
Relation	onship	
Alternate 0	Guardian	
Name		
Addre	ess 1	
Addre	ess 2	
Phone	e Email	
Relation	onship	
Power of A	ttorney — Health Care	
Name		
Addre	ess 1	
Addre	ess 2	
Phone	e Email	
Relation	onship, if not spouse	

Alternate Power of Attorney — Health Care

Name		
Address 1		
Address 2		
Phone	Email	
Relationship		
Power of Attorney — Fina		
Name		
Address 1		
Address 2		
Phone	Email	
Relationship, if not sp	ouse	
Alternate Power of Attorn	ey — Financial	
Name		
Address 2		
Phone	Email	
Relationship		

VI. FINAL INSTRUCTIONS

dy, Organ, Tissue	Donation				
I wish to donate	e my body, org	ans, or tissue	🗌 Yes	No	
lf yes, please de	escribe your in	tention			
neral Instructions					
Funeral Home					
Funeral Arrange					
Cremation	Burial	Body Do	nation		
l have prepaid f (company, addr	-				
Preferred restin					
Preferred restin Preferred funer					
	al and burial/c	remation instru			
Preferred funer	al and burial/c	remation instru			
Preferred funer	al and burial/c	remation instru			
Preferred funer	al and burial/c	remation instru			
Preferred funer	al and burial/c	remation instru			

Personal Statement to Loved Ones

(Take a few moments to think about what you want 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.)



Distribution of Estate

(If your state allows it, you can create a separate list for gifts of tangible personal property that can easily be changed and updated, see pg. 26.)

Gifts to Spouse

Description of Asset/Percent of Estate

Contingent Beneficiary Name/Address

Gifts to Heirs/Others

Description of Asset/Percent of Estate

Beneficiary Name/Relationship/Address

(Add additional pages as needed.)

Gifts to Charity

Lee	gal Name of Charity/Tax ID #
Lo	cation
An	nount \$
OR	R Percent of Net Estate
OR	R Description of Asset
(Ac	dd additional pages as needed.)
Residue	e of Estate
Inc	dividual Beneficiaries

ame
ddress
ercent of Residue
haritable Beneficiaries
egal Name/Tax ID #
ddress
ercent of Residue

GIFTS OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

This list 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.

Description	Recipient	Contact Information
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8.		
12		

Date:

CHARITABLE GIFTS — SAMPLE BEQUEST LANGUAGE

If you wish to leave a bequest to Fairfield University, the process is relatively straightforward. As you consult your lawyer on the selection of appropriate wording to reflect your own goals and intentions regarding Fairfield University, be sure that our correct legal name appears in all final documents:

"I give to Fairfield University, a Connecticut not for-profit, tax-exempt corporation having principal place of business of 1073 North Benson Road, Fairfield, CT 06824 ,the sum of dollars \$______ or (______% of my property) or (describe specific property), Federal Tax Identification Number: 06-0646623, to be used for general purposes of Fairfield University (or specific purpose)."

Specific Bequest:

Fairfield University receives a specific dollar amount, or a specific piece of property. This is one of the most popular forms of bequests.

Residuary Bequest:

Fairfield University receives all or a stated percentage of an estate after distribution of specific bequests and payment of debts, taxes and expenses.

Contingent Bequest:

Fairfield University receives all or part of the estate under certain specified circumstances, such as the passing of a spouse.

Unrestricted:

This type of gift allows Fairfield University to use it for its general purposes. An unrestricted gift is very useful to Fairfield University because Fairfield University 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 Fairfield University with instructions for a specific purpose, such as support for a special project or program that is important to you. Please consult with the Office of Gift Planning prior to establishing your restrictions to ensure that Fairfield University is able to 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 Fairfield University, please contact us by:

- Phone: 203-254-4020
- Email: giftplanning@fairfield.edu

Frequently Asked Questions

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.

An estate plan grants a power of attorney for financial and health matters should you become incapacitated and states your desires regarding medical care. These documents become a last expression of what you have valued in your life, indicated 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.

Do I need to see an attorney?

Yes. Estate planning is a complex area of the law, and it is unwise to rely on a one-sizefits-all solution. This is especially true when you have a combined family. While there is a cost involved in preparing your plan, it is modest compared to the value of having appropriate arrangements for your family, minimizing probate fees and costs, and possibly saving state and federal estate taxes.

How often should I update my plan?

It is a good idea to update your plan every few years. Some people have an annual 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, or passing of a spouse or other loved one, you should review your plan for necessary changes.

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 revocable living trust. Many times, this can be done quickly and involves only one or two pages added to your existing will or revocable living trust.

What should my plan include?

A complete estate plan consists of a will or revocable trust, financial power of attorney, health care power of attorney and a living will. Not everyone will want or need each of these, however, so you should work with your lawyer to determine which documents will be most suited to meet your goals.

^{*}The information provided in this booklet is offered solely as general education information and is not intended to be a substitute for professional estate planning or legal advice. Because the laws of each state vary and your own circumstances are unique, you should seek the advice of your own attorney, tax advisor, and/or financial planner before deciding on a course of action and creating your estate plan.