



The fundamentals of estate planning

A comprehensive estate plan empowers you to:



Ensure that your wishes and family needs are met.



Dispose of assets according to your desires.



Protect family wealth and privacy.



Plan for your own needs.



Minimize taxes and expenses.

If you do not have a will when you pass away, State Laws (Statute) and/or the court system will decide who your heirs are and how much they receive.

Nearly **60%** of adults in the US do not have a will.

Almost **50%** of adult Americans have not named someone to make their healthcare decisions if they are incapacitated.

Get to know these important estate-planning tools



Wills and trusts

Specifies who should receive which of your assets, and how, after your death. A will allows you to name guardians for any dependent children. Trusts function as their own entity and govern distribution of funds to beneficiaries, allowing for more control of an estate.



Power of attorney (POA)

Designates a party to make financial decisions on your behalf if you cannot.



Advance directive

Expresses your wishes for any medical intervention if you become terminally ill and are unable to communicate.



Healthcare POA or proxy

Names a person to make your healthcare decisions if you are unable to do so.



Listing of financial records

Catalogues your financial information and its location to assist fiduciaries upon your death.



Informal letter of instruction or intent

Gives your family and executor guidance to help lead them through the estate settlement process.

A trusted advisor can simplify estate planning by coordinating the work of specialists in:

- Wills and trusts
- Charitable giving
- Investment management
- Retirement planning
- Tax strategies
- Business succession planning
- Insurance and risk management
- Borrowing and liquidity

For more information about planning your estate, **talk with your Key Private Bank Advisor or visit key.com/estate.**