

Strategies

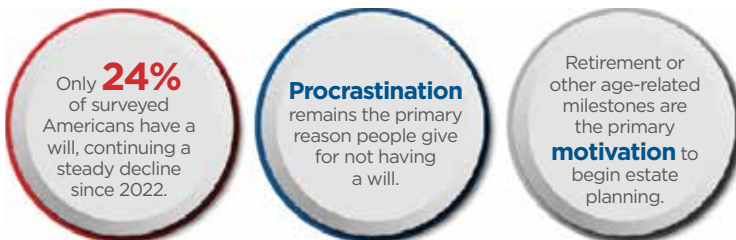
A RESOURCE FOR THOUGHTFUL PLANNING

Trinitas Foundation | Fall 2025



What is an Estate Plan?

Estate planning, simply defined, is the process of thoughtfully providing for the efficient transfer of your assets to your family and other loved ones in accordance with your wishes. The foundation is typically writing a will but also includes naming beneficiaries of investment or retirement accounts, creating advance directives and providing for your favorite charities, to name a few.



(Source: Caring.com)

Why do I Need One?

Having a plan, even in the simplest way, ensures that your intentions are met exactly as you desire. It protects and provides for your loved ones. It provides peace of mind. Without a plan there may be an unnecessary burden on your family as they unknowingly sort through your affairs. Smart planning may also provide some tax benefits.

Remember, estate planning isn't just for the elderly or wealthy. Everyone should do it.

Estate Planning Awareness Week

October 20-26, 2025 is **National Estate Planning Awareness Week**. Established in 2008, through U.S. House of Representatives resolution 1499, the goal of this designation is to remind the public that estate planning is an essential part of overall financial wellness.

Getting Started:

5 Steps to Begin Your Estate Planning

1

Inventory your assets

Compile a list of your assets and their value. Once organized, start thinking about what to do with them. Assets include savings accounts, retirement or investment accounts, vehicles, real estate, jewelry and family heirlooms.

2

Think about your priorities

Before you get down to the specifics of planning, consider your priorities and goals.

Who are you looking to provide for?

What are you looking to achieve?

3

Identify your beneficiaries

Make a list of the individuals and organizations that you want to provide for in your estate plan. Note any conditions that might determine the method and circumstances.

4

Call a family meeting

If applicable, work closely with your spouse from the beginning. Coordinating plans between spouses often leads to additional savings for your estate. You may also want a meeting to discuss your plans with children or other family members.

5

Seek professional assistance

Even if you only need a simple will, it is advisable to seek the help of a qualified attorney and, as needed, other professional advisors. Professional guidance is most often a worthy investment to ensuring a proper plan.

Planning Essential: Beneficiary Designations

A beneficiary designation names the individual or charitable organization that will inherit certain assets such as a pay-on-death bank account, life insurance policy or a retirement account. These essential designations **take precedence** over your will or trust. If no beneficiaries are named, the asset will likely pass into probate, often causing delays and additional costs.

Remember to also name contingent beneficiaries in case the primary beneficiaries predecease you. Should you have virtual access to your accounts, in most cases, beneficiaries can easily be added or updated online.

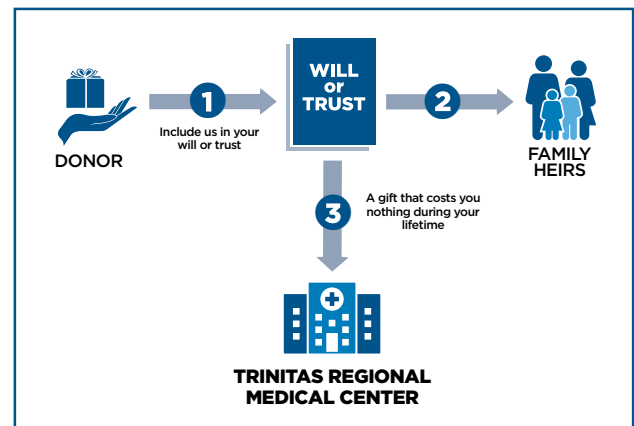
Tip!

Most financial accounts permit you to name multiple beneficiaries, allowing you to provide for both loved ones and charity.

Your Will. Your Legacy. Our Future.

If you are passionate about health care in our community or are grateful for the care you or a loved one received, please consider including the hospital in your will. Known as a bequest, your gift can be designated to support a preferred area of interest such as cancer, cardiology or pediatrics.

Bequests are simple, versatile and beneficial as they allow you to maintain control of your assets. They also allow you the flexibility to adjust your gift should circumstances change.



It's More Than Your Will

A will is the most essential part of estate planning but it doesn't end there. Other key aspects:



Create healthcare advance directives to ensure that you will be cared for as you wish.



Appoint a power of attorney to manage your financial affairs, if necessary.



Develop a list of your digital assets and how to access them. For example, virtual accounts at financial institutions, cell phone, email, and social media.



Make sure that your will and other important documents are organized and in a known location.



Review your will and beneficiary designations on an annual basis as circumstances may have changed.



Consider your legacy and how you can make a difference for the next generation.



For more information, please [scan here](#).

Do More with Your IRA

Your IRA can be a tax-smart way to support the hospital. If 70 1/2 or older, the IRS allows for a qualified charitable distribution (QCD) to charity. This is an ideal scenario for those that are philanthropic yet may not necessarily need their required minimum distribution.

IRA charitable gifts are excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and, if 73 or older, transfers can count toward your annual required minimum distribution. Using your IRA for charitable purposes may also reduce future tax liability to non-spousal beneficiaries. Transfers must be made directly from a traditional IRA account by your IRA administrator to a qualified charity and there's a \$108,000 limitation.

Interested in doing even more with your IRA? Consider naming the hospital as a partial beneficiary of your account.

Impact together.

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Visit: rwjbh.org/trinitasgiving

Call: Greg Ellmer at 973-322-4302

Email: Gregory.Ellmer@rwjbh.org

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