The New Tax Law and Multi-Generational Gift Planning May 4, 2018 | Northern California Planned Giving Conference

The Family That Gives Together Gives More: The New Tax Law and Multi-Generational Gift Planning May 4, 2018	
 Today Changes to Calculations What Was Added / Expanded? What Was Limited/Eliminated? Changes to Deductions Changes to Charitable Deductions Examples How is philanthropic planned giving affected? How can we change the conversation with the donors? 	
Select Highlights of the 2017 Tax Cut & Jobs Act	

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counsel, and you other davisors.		
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Tax Cuts and Jobs Act		
AKA "Reconciliation Act of 2017" or the "2017 Tax Act" (""")		
 (Full-employment Act for Tax Lawyers & Accountants) Signed into law on December 22, 2017 as a Christmas present (unless you live in California) 		
Effective beginning taxable year after 2017, with individual provisions sun-setting at the end of 2025		
Not a lot of real tax reform		
Simplification for some		
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Individual Income Tax		
Changes to Calculations		
 Rate Brackets still 7, but with top rate of 37% starting at \$500K for individuals and \$600K for married filing jointly (marriage penalty of about \$8K) 		
• Indexing Measurement is based on "Chained CPI"; will result in lower increases of threshold amounts and may put more taxpayers in higher brackets faster		
Standard deductions increased to \$24,000 for married individuals, personal exemptions are eliminated		
Kiddie Tax eliminated and replaced with applying ordinary and capital gains rates applicable to trusts and estates		
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Individual Income Tax	
What Was Eliminated?	
Pease Limitation. Eliminated the reduction of most itemized	
deductions by 3% of the amount by which the Adjusted Gross	
Income exceeds a threshold amount but with a maximum	
reduction of 80% is eliminated for 2018 to 2025.	
Alimony Adjustment to Income. Alimony payments will not be	
deductible and not includible in income by the recipient.	
Mandate for Health Insurance. Eliminates individual mandate for	
having qualifying health insurance beginning after 2018.	
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Individual Income Tax	
What Was Added / Expanded?	
Medical Expenses. Expanded the ability to deduct medical	
expenses by lowering the threshold from 10% to 7.5% of AGI.	
Alternative Minimum Tax. Increased the exemption for	
individuals is increased from \$78,750 to \$109,400 and the phase-	
out threshold is increased from \$150,000 to \$1M (indexed).	
Application of 529 Accounts. Expanded to include elementary	
and secondary schools.	
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Opening East .	
In dividual Income Tou	
Individual Income Tax	
Changes to Itemized Deductions	
Home Mortgage Interest Deduction interest for acquisition	
indebtedness of a residence is limited to the interest on \$750k	
(down from \$1M) debt incurred after December 15, 2017	
State & Local Taxes Deduction, including income, real estate	
property and personal property taxes (<u>not related to trade or</u>	
business) is limited to \$10k	
 Miscellaneous Itemized Deductions suspended deductions of expenses traditionally deductible to the extent it exceeded 2% of 	
Adjusted Gross Income e.g., investment management expenses	
and tax preparation fees	
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Individual Income Tax	ıotions	
Changes to Charitable Dedu		
 Charitable Deduction increased limitation to public charities and certain other organi "contribution base" up from 50% for tax ye Five year carryover for unused contribution 	zations to 60 ars 2018 to a n deduction	0% of the 2025 s
 Seating at an athletic event in an athletic sinstitution received by the donor as part of contribution is 100% no longer deductible 		
Appraisal fees for charitable contributions doductible	are no long	er
deductible		
©2018 Seiler LLP.		10
Examples: Wage Income		
F == 20		
Weare	Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
INCOME Wages	1,300,000	1,300,000
Qualified Dividends	400,000	400,000
Interest & Non-qualified Dividends	190,000	190,000
Solf amployment income from Dans There	200,000	200,000
Self-employment income from Pass Thru		
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees)	95,000	95,000
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses)		
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees)	95,000 200,000	95,000 200,000
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000)	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000)
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Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) C2018 Selfer LLP. Examples: Wage Income	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000)	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) C2018 Select LEP. Examples: Wage Income	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000
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Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) ©2018 Seller LLP. Examples: Wage Income DEDUCTIONS State & Local Taxes Interest Expense	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) ©2018 Seller LLP. DEDUCTIONS State & Local Taxes Interest Expense Miscellaneous Expenses (2% Limitations)	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000 Pre-Tax Act (361,000)	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000
Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) ©2018 Seller LLP. DEDUCTIONS State & Local Taxes Interest Expense Miscellaneous Expenses (2% Limitations) 3% of Adjusted Gross Income Floor (Pease Limitation)	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000 Pre-Tax Act (361,000) - (162,000) 65,000	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000 11 Post-Tax Act (10,000) -
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Self-employment income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains/(Losses) TOTAL INCOME ADJUSTMENTS Self-employment Tax Deduction ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) © 20218 Seller LLP. DEDUCTIONS State & Local Taxes Interest Expense Miscellaneous Expenses (2% Limitations) 3% of Adjusted Gross Income Floor (Pease Limitation) TOTAL ITEMIZED DEDUCTION	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000 Pre-Tax Act (361,000) - (162,000) (458,000) (458,000)	95,000 200,000 100,000 2,485,000 (12,000) 2,473,000 11 Post-Tax Act (10,000) (10,000) (24,000)

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Examples: Wage Income		
	Dec Tourist	Deat To Avi
TAMES	Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
TAXES		
\$500,000 Taxed @ 20% Rate	100,000	100,000
Balance Taxed @ Ordinary Income Brackets	545,000	660,000
Self-employment Tax	24,000	24,000
High Income Medicare Tax	12,000	12,000
Net Investment Income Tax (3.8%)	30,000	34,000
Variance: \$119,000 TOTAL FEDERAL TAXES	711,000	830,000
Marginal Nominal Federal Rates	39.6%	37.0%
Effective Federal Rates (with Phase-outs)	41.0%	37.0%
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Fyample: Wage Income & C	`harity	
Example: Wage Income & C	Charity	
Example: Wage Income & C	Charity Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
INCOME	Pre-Tax Act	
INCOME Wages	Pre-Tax Act 1,300,000	1,300,000
INCOME Wages Qualified Dividends	Pre-Tax Act 1,300,000 400,000	1,300,000 400,000
INCOME Wages Qualified Dividends Interest & Non-qualified Dividends	1,300,000 400,000 190,000	1,300,000 400,000 190,000
INCOME Wages Qualified Dividends Interest & Non-qualified Dividends Self-employment Income from Pass Thru	1,300,000 400,000 190,000 200,000	1,300,000 400,000 190,000 200,000
INCOME Wages Qualified Dividends Interest & Non-qualified Dividends	1,300,000 400,000 190,000	1,300,000 400,000 190,000
INCOME Wages Qualified Dividends Interest & Non-qualified Dividends Self-employment Income from Pass Thru Self-employment Income (Board of Director fees)	1,300,000 400,000 190,000 200,000 95,000	1,300,000 400,000 190,000 200,000 95,000
INCOME Wages Qualified Dividends Interest & Non-qualified Dividends Self-employment Income from Pass Thru Self-employment Income (Board of Director fees) Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains / (Losses) Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains / (Losses)	1,300,000 400,000 190,000 200,000 95,000 200,000	1,300,000 400,000 190,000 200,000 95,000 200,000
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Miscellaneous Expenses (2% Limitations) (162,000)
3% of Adjusted Gross Income Floor (Pease Limitation) 65,000
TOTAL ITEMIZED DEDUCTION (1,530,000) (1,310,000)

STANDARD DEDUCTION (12,700) (24,000)

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS AGAINST AGI (1,530,000) (1,310,000)

TAXABLE INCOME 943,000 1,163,000

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(196,000)

(10,000)

State & Local Taxes

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Example: \	Wage	Income	&	Charity
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	Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
TAXES		
\$500,000 Taxed @ 20% Rate	100,000	100,000
Balance Taxed @ Ordinary Income Brackets	120,000	184,000
Self-employment Tax	24,000	24,000
High Income Medicare Tax	12,000	12,000
Net Investment Income Tax (3.8%)	32,000	34,000
Variance: \$66,000 TOTAL FEDERAL TAXES	288,000	354,000
Marginal Federal Rates (with Phaseouts)	35.0%	37.0%
Effective Federal Rates	36.0%	37.0%

Example: Carried Interest

	Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
INCOME		
Wages	-	-
Qualified Dividends	400,000	400,000
Interest & Non-qualified Dividends	190,000	190,000
Self-employment Income from Pass-thru	200,000	200,000
Self-employment Income (Board of Director fees)	95,000	95,000
Short-term Investment Portfolio Gains / (Losses)	200,000	200,000
Long-term Investment Portfolio Gains / (Losses)	1,400,000	1,400,000
TOTAL INCOME	2,485,000	2,485,000
ADJUSTMENTS		
Self-employment Tax Deduction	(17,000)	(17,000)
ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI)	2,468,000	2,468,000

Example: Carried Interest

	Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
DEDUCTIONS		
Charitable Contributions	(1,234,000)	(1,300,000)
State & Local Taxes	(185,000)	(10,000)
Interest Expense	(84,000)	(84,000)
Miscellaneous Expenses (2% Limitations)	(162,000)	
3% of Adjusted Gross Income Floor (Pease Limitation)	65,000	-
TOTAL ITEMIZED DEDUCTION	(1,600,000)	(1,394,000)
STANDARD DEDUCTION	(12,700)	(24,000)
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS AGAINST AGI	(1,600,000)	(1,394,000)
TAXABLE INCOME	868,000	1,074,000

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Evample, Carried Interest		
Example: Carried Interest		
	Pre-Tax Act	Post-Tax Act
TAXES		
Taxed @ Capital Gains Rate	138,000	179,000
Alternative Minimum Tax	34,000	-
Self-employment Tax	35,000	35,000
High Income Medicare Tax	-	-
Net Investment Income Tax (3.8%)	77,000	81,000
Variance: \$11,000 TOTAL FEDERAL TAXES	284,000	295,000
Marginal Federal Rates (with Phaseouts)	26.0%	20.0%
Effective Federal Rates 62018 Seller LLP.	26.0%	17.0%
 Estate, Gift & GST Tax Doubles the exclusion amount for traduring life) beginning in 2018 (through a mount doubled is \$5,000,000 (indebased on "Chained-CPI"), which is ap \$11,200,000 for 2018 Provision sunsets beginning 2026 Planning idea: Die or make lifetime gend of 2025! 	gh 2025) xed for inf aproximate	lation ly
©2018 Seiler LLP.		20
Why You Should Gift before		V 217.
(Assumes death after 2025) Estate	No Gift 25,000,000	Yes Gift 25,000,000
Gift	-	12,000,000
Gift Tax Payable	-	4,745,800
Unified Credit	-	(3,945,800)
Gift Tax Paid during life before 2025 Taxable Estate @ Death after 2025	25,000,000	800,000 13,000,000
Adjusted Taxable Gift	-	12,000,000
Total	25,000,000	25,000,000
Tax on Total	9,945,800	9,945,800
Credit for Gift Tax Paid Unified Credit	(1,945,800)	(2,800,000) (1,945,800)
TAX @ DEATH	8,000,000	5,200,000
IAA @ DEATH	5,555,000	5,200,000

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2,000,000

Savings on Taxes Paid (40% of the additional \$5M exemption)

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Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA)		
 AKA "2018 Budget Act" ending a brief government shutdown 2-year budget bill Extended several expiring individual tax provisions Added Private Foundation related tax provisions: 		
 1.4% excise tax on private investments for colleges and universities Excessive business holdings tax exemption that meets certain 		
criteria		
©2018 Seller LLP. 2		
How could tax reform affect philanthropic planned giving?		
Let's discuss		
		_
Possible Effects of		
Tax Reform Will the increased standard deduction (\$24k) be a detriment?		
(324K) be a detriment:		
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Possible Effects of	Will the increased		
Tax Reform	standard deduction (\$24k) be a detriment?		
		,	
Will the desire to			
give back outweigh tax motivations for			
charitable giving?		25	
Possible Effects of Tax Reform	Will the increased standard deduction		
Will donors still consider	(\$24k) be a detriment?		
testamentary charitable giving at death if there's			
no estate tax?			
Will the desire to give back outweigh tax motivations for			
charitable giving?			
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Possible Effects of Tax Reform	Will the increased standard deduction		
Will donors still consider	(\$24k) be a detriment?		
testamentary charitable giving at death if there's			
no estate tax?	•		
Will the desire to give back outweigh tax motivations for	Will the new law's		
charitable giving?	complexity and required substantiation curtail non-cash gifts?		
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Possible Effects of Tax Reform	Will the increased standard deduction	-	
	(\$24k) be a detriment?	_	
Will donors still consider testamentary charitable			
giving at death if there's	Will lower income tax rate affect	-	
no estate tax?	donors' giving?	_	
Will the desire to give back outweigh	Will the new law's	-	
	complexity and required substantiation curtail		
©2018 Seiler LLP.	non-cash gifts?	- 28	
		-	
Possible Effects of the			
Economy & Political	Climate	-	
Will the decrease in the	1	_	
government funding for certain programs		_	
increase charitable giving for those			
causes?		-	
		-	
		-	
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Possible Effects of the	Climata	_	
Economy & Political	Climate		
Will the decrease in the government funding	Will the potential increase in interest rates affect the	· -	
for certain programs increase charitable	motivation for use of certain	-	
giving for those causes?	split interest charitable planning techniques?	_	
		_	
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common martial total c	34	-	

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Possible Effects of the	······································	_		
Economy & Political Clir	nate			
for certain programs increase charitable	I the potential increase in nterest rates affect the tivation for use of certain	-		
	split interest charitable planning techniques?			
causes:				
	Will market volatility affect gifts of appreciated assets?	_		
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		_		
Possible Effects of the Economy & Political Clir	mate	_		
	nate			
for certain programs	I the potential increase in nterest rates affect the tivation for use of certain	_		
giving for those	split interest charitable			
causes?	planning techniques?	-		
Will the increased use of Donor Advised Funds be a detriment to	Will market volatility	_		
charitable organizations?	affect gifts of appreciated assets?			
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		-		
Survey Says		_		
In 2015, asked if you will receive no charitable giving, would your charita				
or stay the same?	ible giving increase, decrease	-		
		_		
		_		
		-		
		_		
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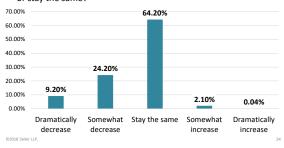
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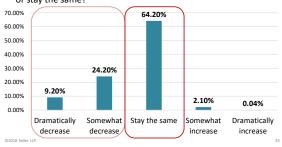
Survey Says ...

 In 2015, asked if you will receive no income tax deductions for charitable giving, would your charitable giving increase, decrease or stay the same?



Survey Says ...

 In 2015, asked if you will receive no income tax deductions for charitable giving, would your charitable giving increase, decrease or stay the same?



Survey Says ...

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 In 2015, asked if the estate tax were permanently eliminated, would the amount you left to charity in your estate plan increase, decrease or stay the same?

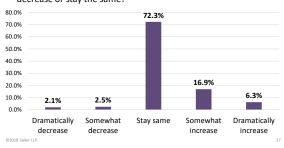
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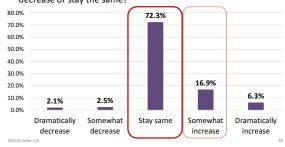
Survey Says ...

 In 2015, asked if the estate tax were permanently eliminated, would the amount you left to charity in your estate plan increase, decrease or stay the same?





 In 2015, asked if the estate tax were permanently eliminated, would the amount you left to charity in your estate plan increase, decrease or stay the same?



Now, please share with the group, how else is your organization being impacted so far

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Changing the Conversation: How to get ahead of possible negative effects to charitable giving	
A Contemporary View The Four Pillars of Wealth Transfer 1. Estate Planning – the process of transferring wealth from one generation to another, beyond tax and legal 2. Tax Planning – minimizing the cost of the wealth accumulation and wealth transfer by planning for the income, gift and estate taxes 3. Asset Management – includes financial capital, social reputation, health and other intangible familial legacies. 4. Philanthropic Planning – an aspirational sharing of wealth, time and talent with the community at large beyond the family	
3 Major Causes of Wealth Transition Failure 1. 60% of the transition failures are caused by breakdown of communications and trust within the family unit – lack of reliability, sincerity and competence	

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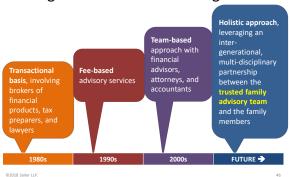
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3 Major Causes of Wealth Transition Failure	
25% of the failures were caused by inadequately prepared heirs Grantors not communicating with heir Grantors not providing heirs with the education on how to	
handle financial responsibility and be stewards for the future	
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3 Major Causes of Wealth Transition Failure	
 3. 15% of failures are a combination of unplanned taxes, legal issues, lack of clarity of family mission - 3% of the 15% due to lack of professional financial guidance 	
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Now, why is this important?	
 In the next 50 years, there an estimated \$60 trillion will be passed to the next generation 	-
 Global and historical phenomenon known as "shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves" or "clogs to clogs" – family wealth does not survive three generations 	
- Generation One creates the wealth	
Generation Two enjoys the wealthGeneration Three losses the wealth	
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Paradigm Shift in Wealth Management



How does this impact planned giving?

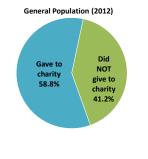
- Statistically, only a few give to charity solely for tax advantages
- In large part, charitable intentions and motivations pervade
- At the same time, donors are unlikely to make charitable gifts if they do not fit into the overall financial plan

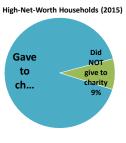


Survey says ...

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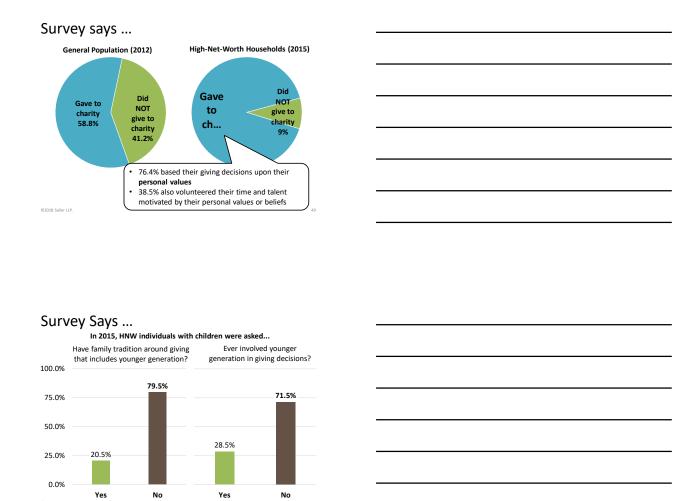




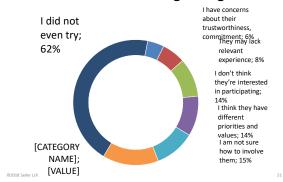
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Reasons for NOT Involving Younger Gen



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Successful Wealth Transition Planning		
Successful Wealth Transition Planning		
Requires a solid and unifying		
foundation built on:		
1. Trust and		
communication		
2. Clearly-defined roles		
for heirs	9	
3. Family value-based		
mission		
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Role of Philanthropy		
• Serves as a hidden pathway to family unity – not only		
has a proactive impact on society but also teaches the		
younger generations the skills and competencies		
necessary to lead fulfilling lives and steward their own		
wealth responsibly		
新 多		
The state of the s		
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yazza Senet LEF.	33	
The Changing Conversation		
5 5		
Our role is to help the older generation take on the mantel of		
being a steward of the family asset for the next generation		
through:		
 Awareness of the challenges, the roles and how to prepare themselves and their heirs 		
Assessment of opportunities for meaningful conversations about		
family wealth, legacy and values (which presumably will include		
philanthropy)		
Action to strengthen trust and communication to prepare and follow through the family mission statement.		
follow-through the family mission statement Our role is not just to help prepare the wealth for the heirs but		
also to help prepare the heirs for the wealth!		
and the brackets are reserved and modern.		
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The Bottom Line Synergizing Family Legacy with Altruism	
 Therefore, the topic of family philanthropy – used early and often both formal and informal – is now of utmost importance in order to engage the next generation. 	
The family that gives	
together, gives moreand in the end keeps more!	
illore:	
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- (
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the 1986 Internal Revenue Code, as amended, affecting individual taxpayers from, "An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to	
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Today's Presenter	

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Elizabeth Sevilla, CLU, ChFC

Elizabeth has over 25 years of experience. She has spent the vast majority of her career with individual taxation and is a leader in the firm's Trusts & Estates Practice. Over the past 2 dezades, Elizabeth has worked closely with high net worth individuals, closely-held business owners, corporate executives and partners of investment banking firms and venture capital firms.

Elizabeth holds expertise in the following

- Individual and fiduciary income tax compliance and planning
- Estate, trust, gift and charitable planning
- Estate tax return preparation and post mortem funding
- Business succession
- Executive benefit planning
- Life insurance due diligence

- Education and Certifications

 Bachelor's degree in Psychology, Bachelor's degree in Economics, University of the Philippines
 Chartered Life Underwriter (CLU) and Charter
 Financial Consultant (ChFC), Bryn Mawr American
- Enrolled Agent (EA) with the Internal Revenue Service

- Professional Memberships
 Society of Financial Service Professionals
 National Association of Enrolled Agents
 California State Society of CPAs, Trust & Estate Committee Chair
 San Francisco Estate Planning Council
 Northern California Planned Giving Council

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