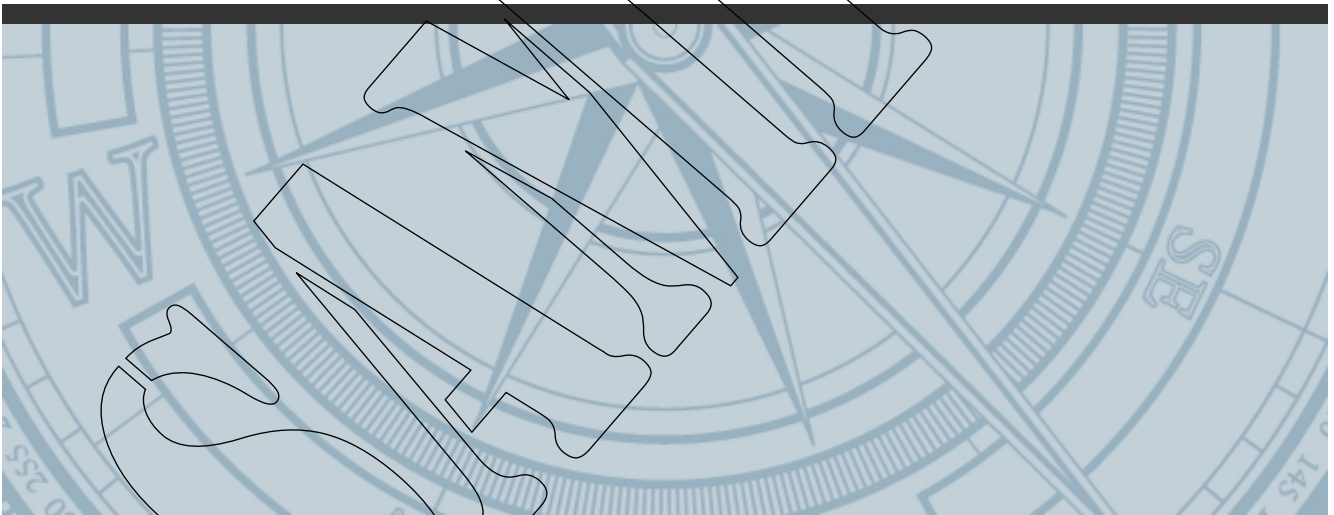




The Best Way to Buy, Sell, or Replace Your Life Insurance



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The Best Way to Buy, Sell, or Replace Your Life Insurance

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Disclosure line 2
Disclosure line 3

Why Would a Retiree Own Life Insurance?

Traditionally, life insurance is purchased during your working years to replace your income for your family in case you died. But if you are retired, do you still need life insurance? There may be three reasons to own a policy:

1. Because many couples are dependent upon two social security checks or two pension checks, when one spouse passes away, the other spouse finds that their income falls, but many of the expenses and lifestyle requirements remain. The inexpensive way to protect against this is to own term life insurance.

Recently, I obtained a \$200,000 policy for a 70-year-old male for a premium of \$200 monthly.¹ If he predeceases his wife (women statistically outlive men by four plus years)², his wife will receive this \$200,000. Invested for income at 6% (a hypothetical rate), this would produce \$12,000 annually of income to offset the loss of his social security check. If used up over her lifetime, (assumed to be another 4.5 years), the principal plus interest would generate over \$52,000 for the wife.

2. For estate planning reasons: Let's say you have developed your net worth by owning real property. One son takes an active interest and manages most of your property. The other son lives 2,000 miles away, travels around the globe as an archeologist, and has no interest in the properties. Maybe you want to leave the properties to the son who cares for them, but are concerned about what to leave the other son. Easy answer, buy life insurance and name the archeologist as the beneficiary.

Or if your estate is over \$5 million, the excess is subject to estate taxes at hefty rates (up to 35%% starting in 2011 and 2012 and thereafter, amounts in excess of \$1 million are taxed at rates up to 55%). A simple, often inexpensive, way to pay the tax without taking money from the beneficiaries is to have a life insurance policy to pay the tax.

3. To make the most of your IRA or retirement plan: Say you are age 70 and it's time to start taking mandatory distributions from your IRA. Let's assume that the distributions are a hypothetical \$15,000 annually. If you invested that at a hypothetical 6% (3.9% net after combined taxes of 35%), you would accumulate \$442,000 over 20 years. Of course, that amount is taxable when withdrawn. Take that same \$15,000 annually and buy life insurance, and upon death your heirs will receive \$600,000³, tax free. You can do the same if you have a qualified retirement plan, but the numbers are even better as you can purchase the policy inside the plan with pre-tax dollars.

As you see, there are powerful ways to use life insurance for retirement and estate planning purposes.

1 Prudential 10 year level term 1/3/10, Male, age 70, Florida resident rated preferred plus. The purchase of life insurance involves costs, fees, expenses and potential surrender charges and depends on the health of the applicant. Not all applicants are insurable. If a policy is structured as a modified endowment contract, withdrawals will be subject to tax as ordinary income and withdrawals prior to age 59 ½ are subject to a 10% penalty.

2 Social Security Administration Life Expectancy Tables <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT/TR/2009/lr5a3.html> 2009

3 John Hancock Life Insurance Company USA Protection UL-G09 - To Age 121 Level (No Lapse U/L) 1/3/2010, Florida Male, Preferred Plus.

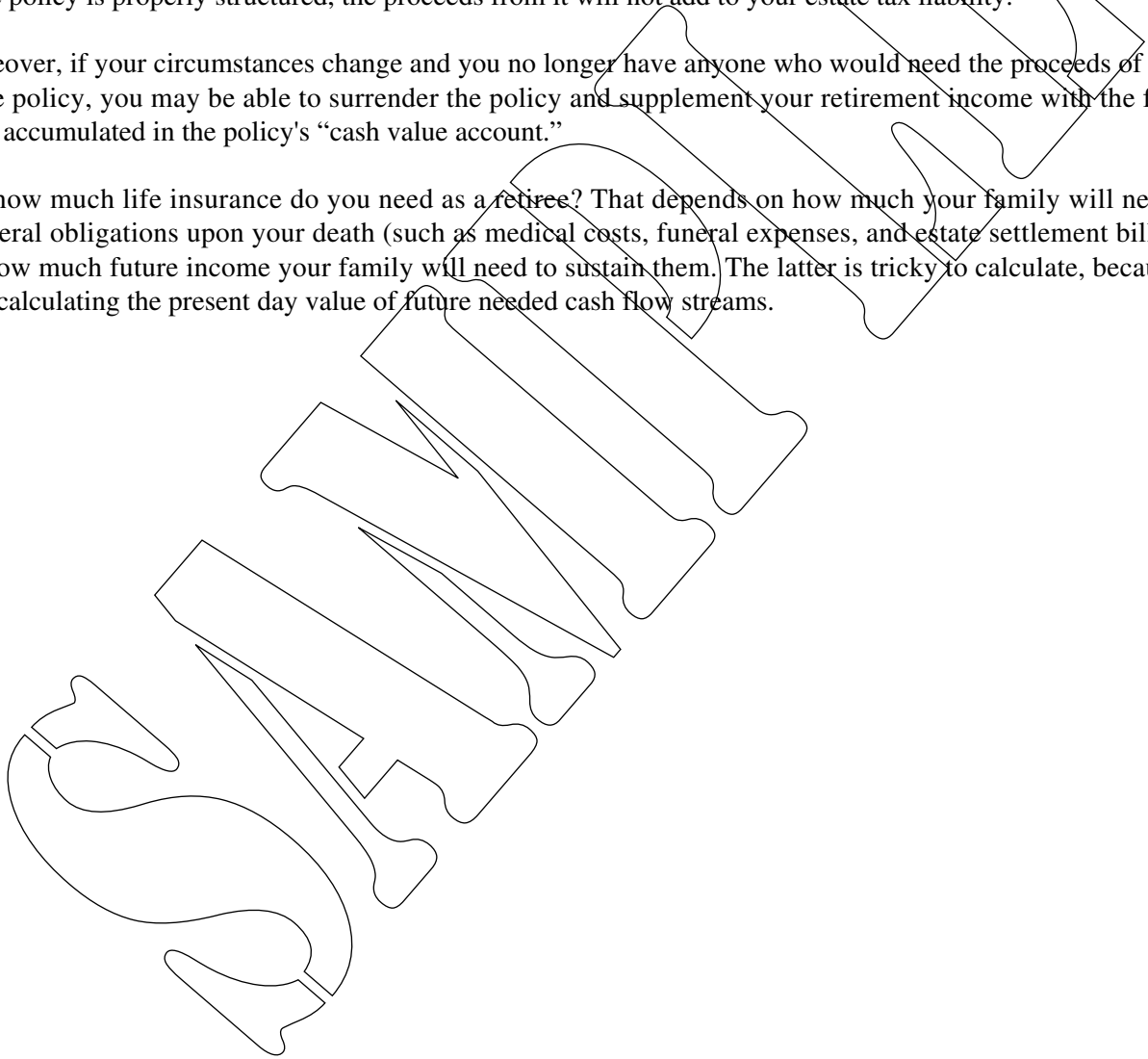
Retirees May Need More Life Insurance Than They Think

If you died today, your spouse would still be faced with daily living expenses—for 10, 20, or even 30 years. Without life insurance, would he or she be able to pay off your obligations, maintain the lifestyle you have both worked so hard to achieve, and pass on something to your children and grandchildren?

For example, depending on the size of your estate, your heirs could be hit with a large estate tax bill after you die (the top estate tax rate is 35% for 2011 and 2012 but jumps to 55% thereafter.) Tax would be payable on your non-exempt estate, and could be more than shown above, depending on your State's inheritance taxes. Enter life insurance. Life insurance proceeds are generally free of income tax, and can be set up so they avoid probate. As a result, your life insurance policy can potentially pay out immediately upon your death, allowing your heirs to pay those estate taxes, as well as funeral costs and other debts, without having to liquidate other assets. And if your life insurance policy is properly structured, the proceeds from it will not add to your estate tax liability.

Moreover, if your circumstances change and you no longer have anyone who would need the proceeds of a life insurance policy, you may be able to surrender the policy and supplement your retirement income with the funds that have accumulated in the policy's "cash value account."

So, how much life insurance do you need as a retiree? That depends on how much your family will need to meet general obligations upon your death (such as medical costs, funeral expenses, and estate settlement bills) as well as how much future income your family will need to sustain them. The latter is tricky to calculate, because it involves calculating the present day value of future needed cash flow streams.



Use Those Old Life Insurance Policies to Increase Your Return

Do you own any old life insurance policies that have outlived their usefulness? Maybe you have a universal life policy that has very little cash value. Or perhaps your term policy is about to renew, but you know that the new premiums will be out of reach. And of course, there is always the possibility that you no longer need the insurance. How would you like to get some tax benefits from those policies that could possibly translate into more income for you or your beneficiaries?

The IRS will allow you to make tax-free transfers of life insurance policies into an annuity. You may think that there could not be much of a benefit if there's not much cash value in the policies. But for tax purposes, the amount transferred is actually your cost basis less dividends and cash value.

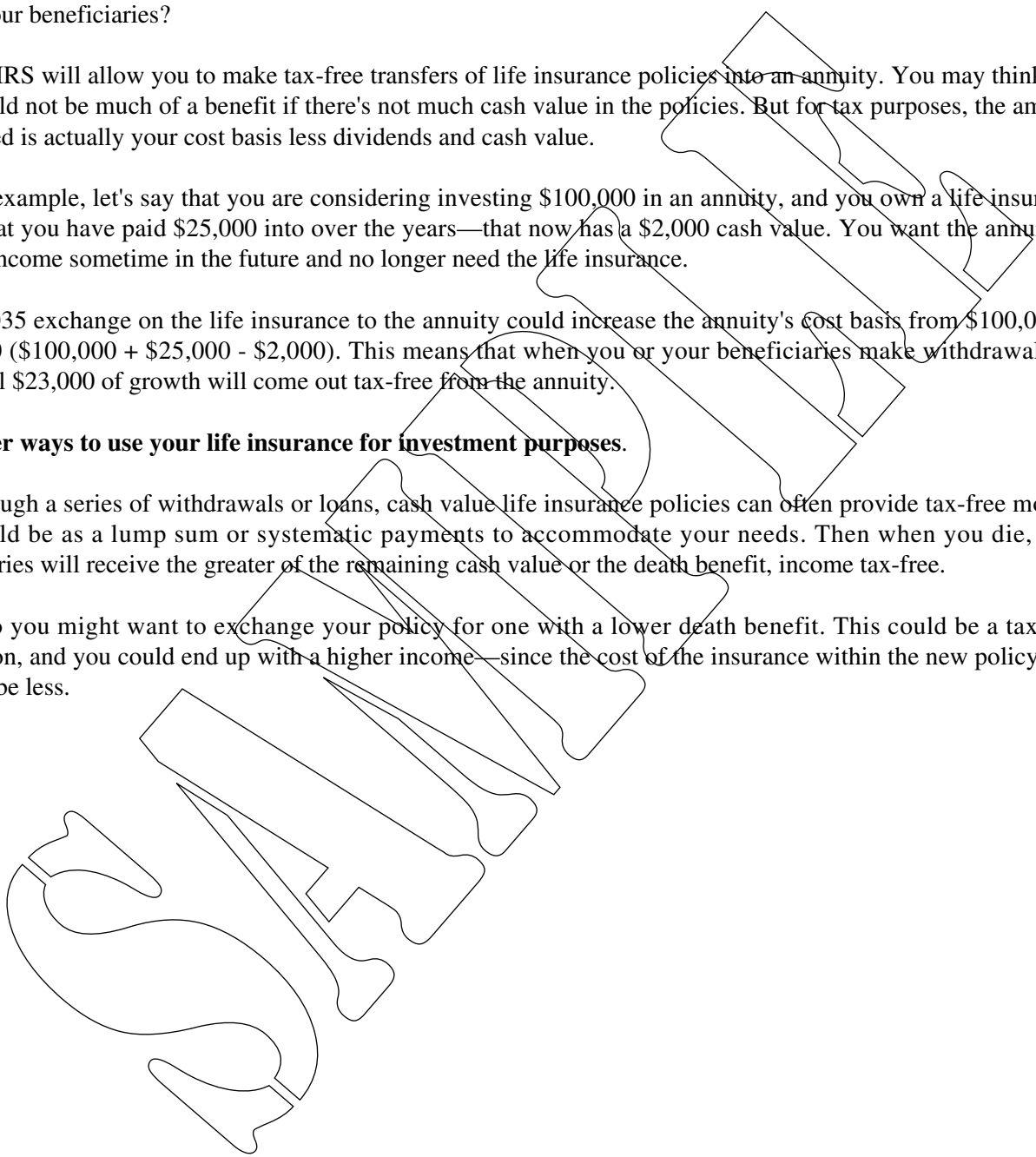
For example, let's say that you are considering investing \$100,000 in an annuity, and you own a life insurance policy that you have paid \$25,000 into over the years—that now has a \$2,000 cash value. You want the annuity to provide income sometime in the future and no longer need the life insurance.

A 1035 exchange on the life insurance to the annuity could increase the annuity's cost basis from \$100,000 to \$123,000 ($\$100,000 + \$25,000 - \$2,000$). This means that when you or your beneficiaries make withdrawals, an additional \$23,000 of growth will come out tax-free from the annuity.

Other ways to use your life insurance for investment purposes.

Through a series of withdrawals or loans, cash value life insurance policies can often provide tax-free money. This could be as a lump sum or systematic payments to accommodate your needs. Then when you die, your beneficiaries will receive the greater of the remaining cash value or the death benefit, income tax-free.

Also you might want to exchange your policy for one with a lower death benefit. This could be a tax-free transaction, and you could end up with a higher income—since the cost of the insurance within the new policy may possibly be less.



Life Insurance Trusts - Reduce Federal Estate Taxes and Provide for Your Family's Future When You Are Gone

Most people hear the word “trust” and have visions of complex legal instruments; however, they can be an invaluable component of the estate plan. With this said, it is important for us to start out with the basics.

A trust is essentially a legal arrangement where property control is transferred to another party (known as a trustee) for the benefit of another person or entity, who is commonly known as the beneficiary. A life insurance trust is a special type of trust that holds title to a life insurance policy. In many cases, the primary purpose of this trust is to help certain taxpayers reduce their federal estate tax burdens. While few estates will be subject to tax in 2011 and 2012, in 2013 and beyond, federal estate taxes are imposed upon estates in excess of \$1 million.

In the absence of a trust, any insurance policy that you own personally is included in your gross estate. As a result of this, the death benefits from the policy would be included in your estate and could be subject to federal estate taxes. On the other hand, by purchasing the life insurance policy through a trust, you can keep the death benefits out of your estate. This can potentially result in a significant tax savings.

Notwithstanding the tax benefits of these arrangements, these trusts can also facilitate your estate planning in other ways too. For example, you might decide that the needs of your beneficiaries are better served by allowing an experienced trustee to manage the policy proceeds in the trust. In this situation, your trust's beneficiaries can receive the income generated from the proceeds when the trust receives it. Furthermore, the trust can reinvest the proceeds on behalf of your beneficiaries.

Unfortunately, not everyone is equipped to make sound investment decisions, especially those who are minors, disabled, or are not otherwise capable of managing money. These beneficiaries in particular would benefit from this sort of arrangement. Of course, the trust can also be structured in a manner that requires the policy proceeds to be distributed to the beneficiaries immediately, or when they reach a certain prescribed age.

Notwithstanding the potential planning benefits, a few cautionary planning points must be observed. First, to prevent the policy proceeds from being placed in your estate, the arrangement must be structured as an irrevocable trust. This means that the trust cannot be revoked once it is funded. A small exception, however, might apply in the event that all beneficiaries are willing to agree to the revocation.

Also, the trust grantor (i.e., the person who establishes the trust) cannot retain any incidents of ownership in the policy. This means that the grantor cannot change the policy's beneficiary. It is also commonly understood that the grantor should not serve as the trustee. Additionally, if the grantor borrows against the policy, then the grantor is considered the owner of the policy for federal estate tax purposes. As a result, the proceeds from the policy will be included in the grantor's estate and could be subject to the federal estate taxes.

Most of us realize that life insurance can be a great way to provide for our loved ones' future when we are gone. Additionally, by taking an additional planning step in having the policy owned by a trust, you are potentially maximizing all the benefits that a life insurance policy offers. However, you will need a trusted legal professional to make sure it is done right! Contact our office for a referral to an appropriate attorney.

Note: Life insurance qualification is subject to medical underwriting guidelines, which are based, among other things, upon the insured's age and health. Insurance premiums, which represent the cost of the policy, can also vary depending upon the insured's age, health, and desired coverage limits. Sales commissions surrender fees and other policy charges can also apply to purchases of life insurance. Insurance guarantees are also subject to the claims-paying ability of the issuing company.

Retirement Reasons for Updating Your Life Insurance At 55+

As you approach or begin retirement, there is much to look forward to for you and your spouse. The easing of stressful work, relaxation time, and enjoyment of things long put off may come to mind. Insuring replacement income for children, their education, and upbringing are gone. And life expectancy statistics put many years ahead of you to enjoy.

But, unfortunately, these statistics also imply that some will die early, with a probability that increases faster after age 55. If so, will a premature and unexpected death of you or your spouse leave the other financially strapped for rest of her (or his) life?

Beyond insuring for you and your spouse's legacy to your children and final estate costs, there are five reasons to update your life insurance now to ensure your spouse the relaxing retirement that you are in the processes of creating. You may consider more life insurance...

1. To cover an adult child that is now evidently having a hard time in life. This may be due to a mental or physical disability or a short coming that has appeared in his adult life.
2. To cover the Social Security blackout period for your spouse. Social Security pays nothing from when the youngest child leaves high school until the surviving spouse applies for benefits based on the deceased spouse's record (minimum age for eligibility is 60). You anticipated qualifying for a certain amount of social security benefits as part of your retirement income, but there will be no help during this "blackout period."
3. To offset the reduced benefits that you anticipated from Social Security and saving plans. As the main breadwinner with some high income years still left, you plan to contribute heavily to your qualified retirement plans. These years may also boost your social security benefits. Your early death will preclude that extra retirement income that you thought these savings and social security benefits would produce.
4. To meet your commitments that relied on two incomes. Perhaps both spouses work in your family. You may have committed to mortgages, loans, or other obligations that depended on both your incomes. You need to ensure that at least the deceased spouse's income is replaced to allow the surviving spouse to maintain those commitments.
5. To create an emergency fund to handle both the first spouse's death expenses and other unforeseen expenses that may come up in subsequent years.

Insuring for these needs will not only allow the surviving spouse to enjoy at least the income and asset benefits you anticipated for both of you, but also not undermine the legacy that you both wanted to leave to your children and charity.

Do You Have a Reason To Sell Your Life Insurance Policy?

A “life insurance settlement” presents a unique opportunity to a policy holder to extract the maximum possible value from an existing life insurance policy if he no longer needs the policy. He can re-purpose those funds for alternative needs. Many people choose this option because the cash value of a life settlement generally exceeds the surrender value that would have been paid by the life insurance policy.

A life insurance policy is personal property just like a house, car, stocks, and bonds. You can sell your life insurance policy like you sell other personal property items. The sale of a life insurance policy is called a life insurance settlement, life settlement, or senior settlement.

When the life insurance policy owner sells his own life insurance policy, he transfers all rights and obligations to a new owner. The purchaser of the policy will then become the new owner and the new beneficiary of the policy. He will be responsible for making all of the future premium payments. And, of course, the new owner now collects the full amount of the death benefit when the insured dies.

Policies are sold for many different personal or business reasons. Below are some of possible reasons for considering a life insurance settlement:

- The original purpose for the policy no longer applies.
- The beneficiary of the policy died and no alternate exists.
- The policy holder is chronically ill, so selling the current policy provides needed funds to cover financial burdens caused by illness. A viatical settlement gives the ability to regain needed financial security.
- If the policy holder is over the age of 65, the life settlement or senior settlement maximizes the current assets by eliminating premiums and getting required funds that can be used today.
- The insured person wishes to distribute its value while he or she is living.
- The personal financial situation has gone bad and the owner is unable to make premium payments.
- The policy owner's current asset mix is weighed too heavily in life insurance.
- The owner wishes to invest in a more appropriate product, such as a lower cost survivor policy, single premium annuity for supplemental income, long-term care insurance, or other asset protection tools.
- A family trust has eliminated the need for personal life coverage.
- The policy holder needs cash to fund alternative healthcare that the present insurance does not cover.
- The policy was purchased to ensure the availability of funds to pay off a mortgage, however, the mortgage has been paid.

When a policy is in danger of lapse, the policy holder may be able to turn it into cash.

Before You Let Your Life Insurance Lapse, Consider Selling It

Most people think that their life insurance policy has no value until they die. But a market is emerging for buying and selling existing life insurance policies. If you currently own term or universal life coverage that you no longer want or need, you may be able to sell your policy and realize some cash value from it. A life settlement transaction involves selling a current life insurance policy to a life settlement company, who then pays the premiums and is named as the beneficiary on the policy. When the policyholder dies, the company receives the payout from the insurance company.

Selling a current universal or term life insurance policy to a settlement company could be an effective strategy for raising cash immediately. The proceeds from the sale of a policy could be used to fund an immediate annuity that will provide monthly income for the rest of your life, or to pay premiums for long-term care insurance coverage (income based on the claims-paying ability of the insurance company). In cases where the insured is still healthy, the proceeds could also be used to purchase a paid-up single premium life insurance policy.

Should you consider a life settlement? If you no longer need the coverage provided by your current life insurance policy, or you just do not want to pay the premiums anymore, a life settlement could help you realize more monetary value from your policy as opposed to surrendering the policy for the cash surrender value or, in the case of many term policies, from letting your policy lapse and getting nothing out of it.

How much could you realize from the sale of your life insurance policy? Universal life policies can potentially be valued at three times or more the underlying cash value of the policy, according to the Viatical and Life Settlement Association. The value of a life settlement transaction is based on your age.

The American Council of Life Insurers provides the following chart that illustrates typical payout at face value based on age.

Age at issue	35	50	65	80
Estimated max. payout as % of face value	5%	16%	26%	52%

What should you be aware of when considering a sale of a life insurance policy? Based on industry statistics, the average life settlement candidate is a 78 year-old male who owns a universal life insurance policy valued at \$1.8 million, and the average lump sum payment typically ranges from 2 to 5 times the policy's cash surrender value.⁴ It may not be a good idea to sell your policy if you know you will need the coverage to provide support to a surviving spouse or other dependents after your death. (Some settlement companies require that the current beneficiary endorse the sale of the policy.) Plus, once you arrive at an advanced age, you may find replacing your current policy either impossible or financially impractical.

⁴ The Complete Lawyer "Tax aspects of Life Settlement Arrangements" 3/31/09
<http://www.thecompletelawyer.com/focus-on/april-2009/tax-aspects-of-life-settlement-arrangements-4305.html>

Life Insurance - You Do Not Need to Die to Get Paid

Many life policies offer accelerated benefits (often called living benefits) that pay off during the life of the policy owner. Those benefits are accelerated if they are paid directly to a chronically or terminally ill policy owner before he or she dies. Provisions for accelerated or "living benefits" may be included in a policy when purchased or attached as a rider.

Certain medical circumstances can trigger eligibility for early payment of all or a portion of your policy's proceeds, including:

- Terminal illness, with death expected within 24 months.
- Acute illness, such as acute heart disease or AIDS, which would result in a drastically reduced life span without extensive treatment.
- Catastrophic illness requiring extraordinary treatment, such as an organ transplant.
- Long-term care needed because you cannot perform a number of daily living activities, such as bathing, dressing, or eating.
- Permanent confinement in a nursing home.

Some people are surprised that such a benefit is available—thinking that they would not be insurable if ill. While that is likely accurate, the time to get a life insurance policy with the living benefits rider is when you are in good health. Once insured, that policy is yours for life as long as premiums are paid.

In general, accelerated benefits can range from 25 to 95 percent of the death benefit. The payment depends on your policy's face value, the terms of your contract, and the state you live in. Some companies will permit you to accelerate 100 percent of your policy's face value, but will reduce the amount of your benefit to compensate for the interest it loses on early payout. The amount of your benefit will also be reduced by any outstanding loans against your policy.

In most cases, accelerated benefits are not subject to federal income taxes. Under the federal tax code, a terminally ill person (defined as a person having only 24 months to live) would not have to pay taxes on accelerated benefits. A chronically ill person is usually exempt, but may have to qualify for the exemption by being certified each year. To ensure compliance with current tax laws, check with a local tax advisor.

What happens when you die? Let's say you have a policy with a death benefit of \$500,000 that makes 100% of the benefit available as accelerated benefits, and you receive \$200,000 as accelerated benefits during your lifetime. At death, your heirs receive the remaining \$300,000. Essentially, the amount paid to your beneficiary is reduced by the amount you received as an accelerated benefit. If your policy's proceeds are entirely depleted, no benefit is paid after your death.

Want to see an illustration? Contact our office.

You Do Not Need to be Insurable to Use Life Insurance for Estate Planning

Life insurance is a common estate planning tool as it provides liquidity in an estate. That liquidity can be used to pay estate taxes or equalize an estate. Let's say Mr. Smith has two sons. Son 1 works with him in the business and wants to take over the business when dad passes. The business is worth \$5 million. Mr. Smith will leave the business to Son 1. Son 2 has no interest in the business. So how can Mr. Smith treat his sons equally in his estate plan? A simple answer is for Mr. Smith to purchase a life insurance policy payable to Son 2 for \$5 million. Each son then inherits an asset worth \$5 million in this simplified example.

But what if Mr. Smith has a heart condition and he cannot get life insurance? One answer is to obtain a joint policy with Mrs. Smith. Often called survivorship policies or second-to-die policies, these policies insure two people. The insurance company bases the issuance of the policy on the healthier of the two parties. So even if Mr. Smith is ill, if Mrs. Smith is in fair to excellent health, the insurance company will place their "bet" on Mrs. Smith, as the policy pays off when the second of the two insured parties die. And since Mrs. Smith looks sure to outlive her husband, the insurance company is really taking their risk on Mrs. Smith.

What if Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both in poor health and uninsurable? Does Mr. or Mrs. Smith have any siblings about their same age? If so, are these people insurable? If these siblings are amenable, they can have the insurance placed on their life payable to Smith Son 2. The reason this makes sense is that Mr. Smith's objective is that each son get the same amount of assets "around" the time of his death. If Mr. Smith is 70 and he has a brother who is 72, they have similar life expectancies. If the insurance is placed on the brother, Son 2 will receive the \$5 million at the death of his uncle (rather than at the death of his uninsurable father)—but Mr. Smith's objective is attained this way.

The point here is not to get hung up on the health or insurability of a specific person. Look to see if there are other relatives of the same age group that are insurable to pursue an estate planning objective.

Also be aware that insuring the uncle may bring up an "insurable interest" question by the insurance company. A person has an "insurable interest" in something when loss or damage to it would cause that person to suffer a financial loss or certain other kinds of losses. For purposes of life insurance, everyone is considered to have an insurable interest in their own lives, as well as the lives of their spouses and dependents. But Son 2 does not have an obvious insurable interest in the life of his uncle. However, if the facts are presented to the insurance company including the family's overall objective to equalize an estate for the next generation, the insurance company will likely accept this arrangement.

Not insurable but have a reason to want life insurance? Contact us for a creative solution.

Use No Cash Value Life Insurance to Maintain a Legacy Against Asset Forfeiture to Medicaid and Long-term Care Expense

All too often retirees find themselves doing last minute estate planning. One instance is when they realize that eventual long-term care costs may wipe out their assets and rob their ability to leave something for their kids or spouse. Though eligibility⁵ for Medicaid is state dependent, it is designed for seniors who have a very limited income and few assets. So to be eligible, you will have to give away assets long before you seek eligibility, or spend down your assets under Medicaid, until your assets are low enough for Medicaid to pay. However, a single premium no cash value life insurance may represent a possible solution to this dilemma.

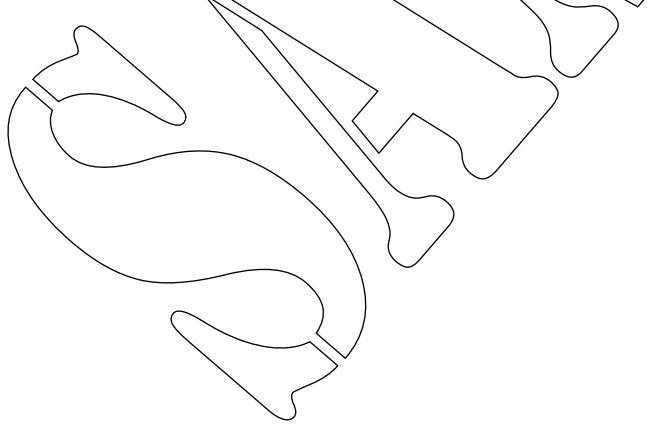
In recent years, life insurance companies have designed policies aimed at people over age 70. These policies provide more death benefit and less cash value. Some term policies and certain universal life permanent policies can provide a guaranteed death benefit up to age 95 with a guaranteed premium and no cash value at all. Such policies can give more death benefit for each premium dollar spent.

What's important here is that single premium life policies with no cash value, and purchased years in advance of applying for Medicaid, can help preserve a legacy. The death benefit goes to the beneficiary. Medicaid only counts as an asset the cash value of a policy when it is greater than \$1,500.⁶ Such a policy can count towards the asset test and could disqualify a Medicaid applicant.

So a person could have \$800,000 of life insurance with a cash value of less than \$1,500 and still be eligible for Medicaid. Any cash value of more than \$1,500, though, would apply toward the asset test.

States administer their Medicaid programs. They differ somewhat on restrictions. So, be aware of your state's rules⁷ on transferring assets to a life insurance policy while applying for Medicaid and in the 'spend down' phase. You do not want to be in violation of any rules that may disqualify you.

Creating a last minute estate through life insurance with some of your assets can let you use the rest of your assets for long-term care needs in the future. You are then assured that your children or a surviving spouse will receive some inheritance. And if the money does run out and Medicaid has to start picking up the costs, a single premium life insurance policy with less than \$1,500 cash value will usually not disqualify you.



⁵ www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidEligibility, Section 1917(c) of the Social Security Act; U.S. Code Reference 42 U.S.C. 1396p(c).

⁶ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/States/Downloads/MSPEligibilityCriteriaChart.pdf>

⁷ *ibid.*

Life Insurance Can Complement Your Pension Payout Option

Deciding how to choose a company pension payout can be tricky. You need to keep open a variety of options to see what suits you best. If you have a life insurance policy on you, here is another way to use it in retirement.

At retirement, your pension plan may present several options. You may be able to take it as a lump sum or as an annuity for life. Let's assume you are interested in taking an annuity.

If you are married, we will assume for simplicity that you need to choose between two hypothetical monthly payout options:

- Take \$1,000 per month but no payments to go to your spouse when you die, or
- Take \$800 per month while you live, with \$400 per month paid to your spouse after your death.

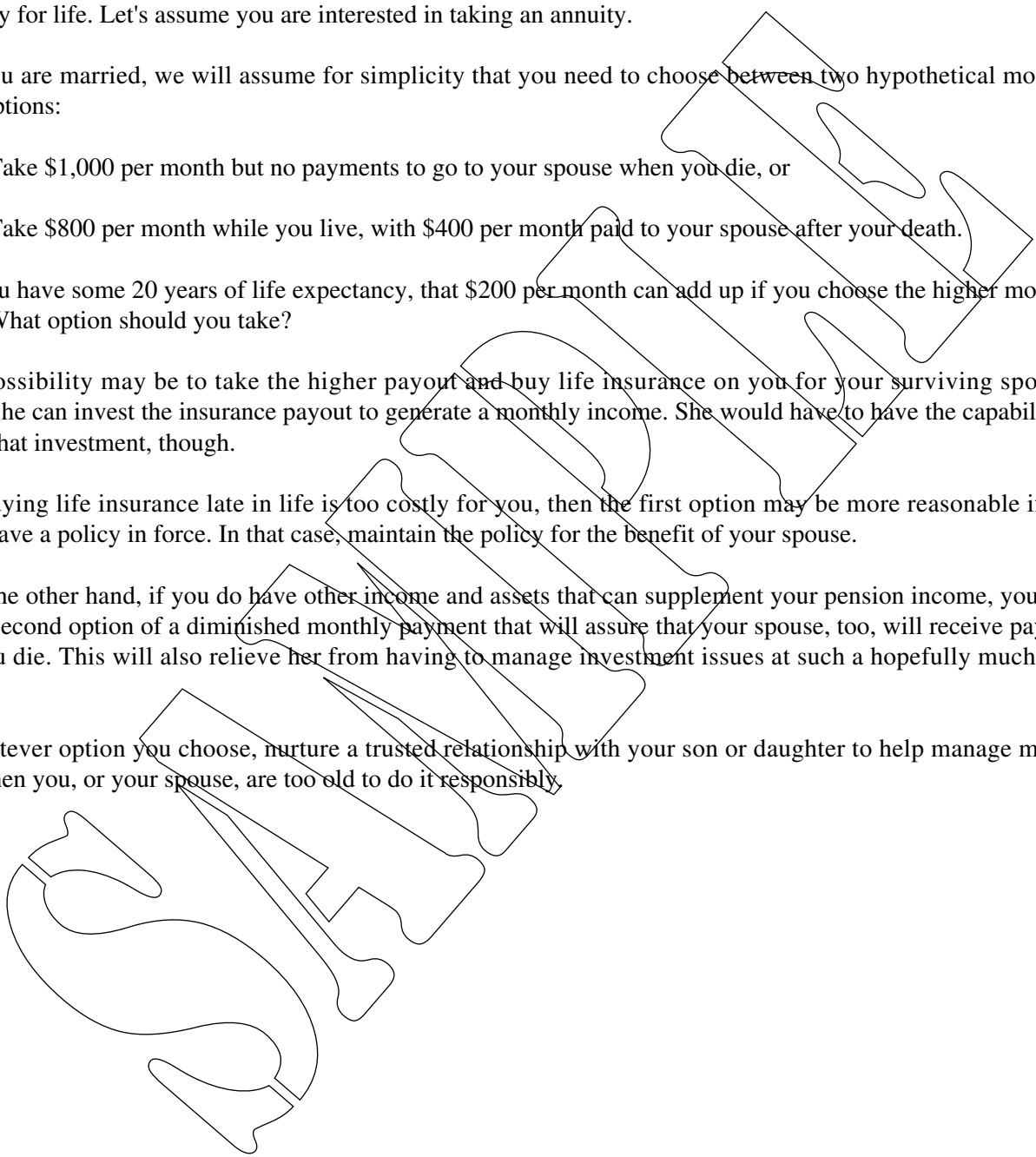
If you have some 20 years of life expectancy, that \$200 per month can add up if you choose the higher monthly payout. What option should you take?

A possibility may be to take the higher payout and buy life insurance on you for your surviving spouse's benefit. She can invest the insurance payout to generate a monthly income. She would have to have the capability to manage that investment, though.

If buying life insurance late in life is too costly for you, then the first option may be more reasonable if you already have a policy in force. In that case, maintain the policy for the benefit of your spouse.

On the other hand, if you do have other income and assets that can supplement your pension income, you may take the second option of a diminished monthly payment that will assure that your spouse, too, will receive payouts when you die. This will also relieve her from having to manage investment issues at such a hopefully much later time.

Whatever option you choose, nurture a trusted relationship with your son or daughter to help manage money issues when you, or your spouse, are too old to do it responsibly.

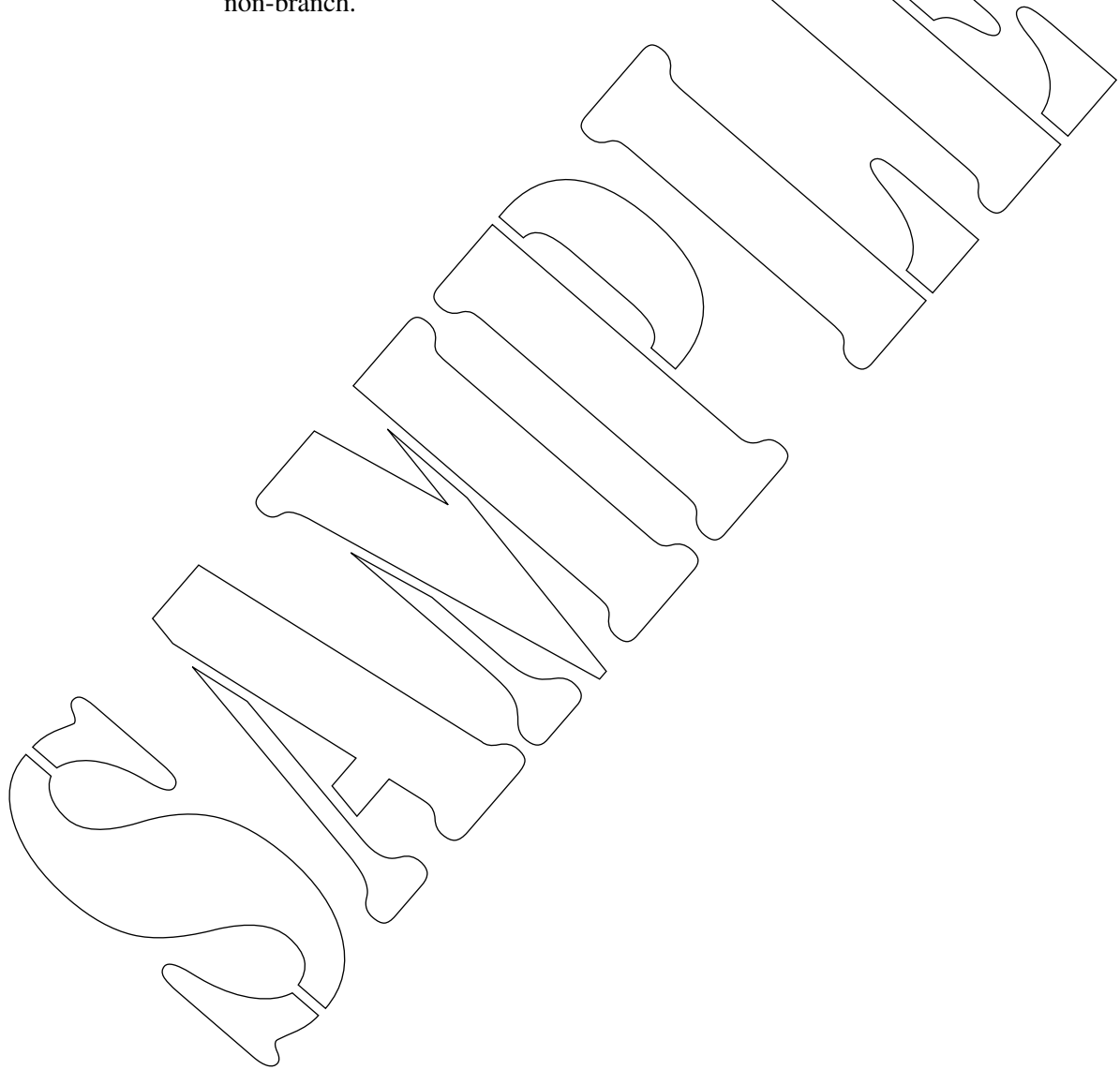


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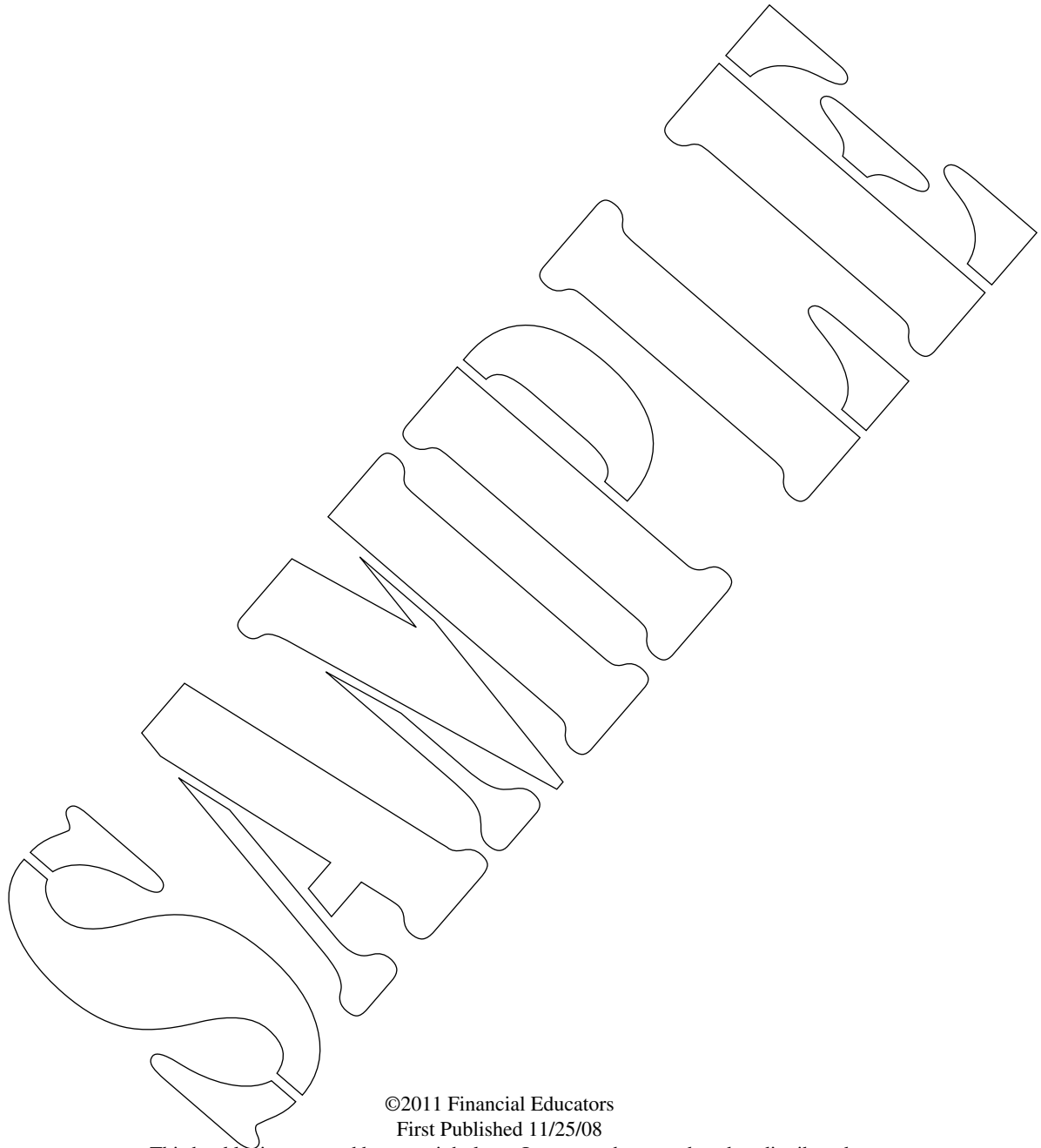
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