



Spousal Lifetime Access Trust

A TAX-FAVORED STRATEGY TO ACCUMULATE, ACCESS,
AND TRANSFER WEALTH

Life Insurance



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1002983-00001-00 Ed. 07/2018 Exp. 01/20/2020



SPOUSAL LIFETIME ACCESS TRUST

Life insurance can provide flexibility and tax efficiency.



You've worked hard to build your wealth and want to help ensure that, when you die, it's your family that benefits from your accomplishments. Experience has taught you the only thing that's certain in life is that there is no certainty.

A LEGACY WITH FLEXIBILITY

When it comes to transferring your wealth, permanent life insurance may be an appealing strategy because it:

- Provides estate liquidity through a death benefit that may be significantly greater than the cumulative premiums paid, depending on age and health at the time of purchase.
- Has a death benefit that is typically received income tax-free.¹
- Features a cash value with tax-advantaged accumulation potential that can be accessed through withdrawals and loans at any time, for any reason.²
- May be estate tax-free if ownership is properly structured within an Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust (ILIT).³

But, while an ILIT removes the death benefit from your federally taxable estate, a traditionally drafted ILIT may restrict your flexibility by making the cash value of the life insurance policy inaccessible to the non-grantor beneficiary spouse while living. A Spousal Lifetime Access Trust (SLAT) strategy may help.

It's why you need a strategy that's flexible, providing a financial legacy to your loved ones while allowing you to maintain access to your assets while you're still living.

¹ Per IRC Section 101(a).

² Outstanding loans and withdrawals will reduce policy cash values and the death benefit and may have tax consequences.

³ Access to any policy cash values is subject to the terms of the trust. There may be federal gift tax consequences associated with the funding of an ILIT.

A SLAT STRATEGY USING LIFE INSURANCE AS A SOLUTION

A SLAT is an ILIT drafted by your attorney. It includes specific provisions in the trust document and manner of gifting that may differ from a traditional ILIT.

- One spouse is the grantor of the SLAT.
- The other spouse is a beneficiary of the SLAT, in addition to children or other heirs of the grantor.
- The beneficiary spouse can receive distributions from the trustee, according to the terms of the trust document, during his or her life. This solution can be used with either a single life (insures one life) or a survivorship life (insures two lives) insurance policy owned by a SLAT.

BENEFITS OF A SLAT

- **Estate Tax-Free Death Benefit**

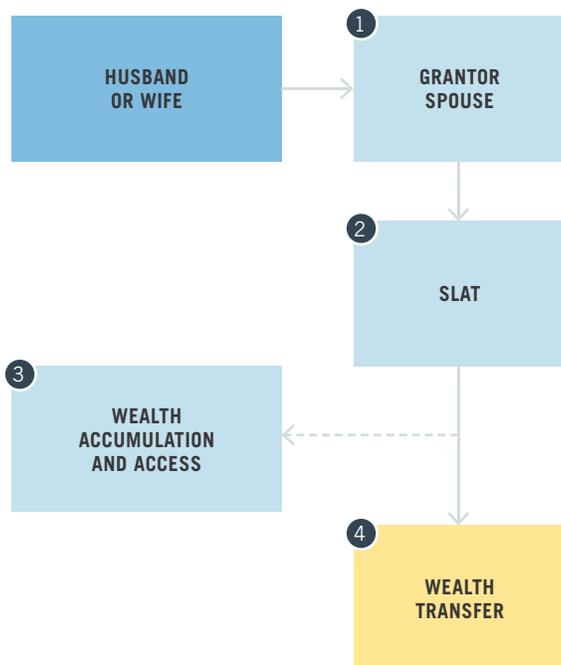
A properly drafted and funded SLAT will receive the death proceeds of the life insurance policy income¹ and estate tax-free and therefore provide for efficient wealth transfer to your heirs.

- **Access to Cash Value**

A properly drafted SLAT allows the trustee to make distributions to the non-grantor spouse during his or her life.^{2,3}

- **Flexibility**

A properly drafted and funded SLAT protects the life insurance death benefit from estate taxes while allowing one spouse access to the life insurance policy cash values.^{2,3}



HOW A SLAT WORKS

1. Either husband or wife is the grantor spouse and creates and makes gifts with his or her separate property to the SLAT. Annual and lifetime gift tax exemption amounts can be used; otherwise, gift taxes may be incurred.
2. The trustee uses gifts to purchase a life insurance policy insuring either the grantor alone (single life policy) or both spouses (survivorship policy). The non-grantor spouse is a trust beneficiary.
3. The trustee can make distributions to the non-grantor spouse during that person's lifetime, providing the non-grantor spouse with indirect access to policy values in the trust.
4. The SLAT receives the death benefit free of both income and estate taxes when the grantor dies, if a single life policy is used. If the trust owns a survivorship policy, it will receive the death benefit when the second death occurs. The trustee administers the trust for the beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the trust document. The death benefit paid to the trust beneficiaries will be free from both income¹ and estate taxes.



Peter and Susan are a married couple, both age 45.



In the event of the death of both Peter and Susan, the children would be financially protected by the policy's death benefit.

MEET PETER AND SUSAN

NEED

At their death, Peter's and Susan's estates may be subject to estate taxes. They would like to implement a strategy that uses life insurance to provide the liquidity they need to fund transfer taxes and/or to equalize an inheritance. For underwriting purposes (pricing a policy), both are rated Preferred, Non Tobacco.

GOALS

- When they die, transfer the life insurance policy's death benefit in a tax-efficient manner to their heirs.
- Should they need it, have the flexibility to gain access to their assets while they're living.

SOLUTION

Working with their financial professional, attorney, and tax advisor, they've determined that they need a survivorship life insurance policy. This will help Peter and Susan to:

- Financially protect their four children.
- Help offset any estate tax liability in the event of both their deaths.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY CONSIDERATION

If a life insurance policy is personally owned, the death benefit may be subject to estate taxes upon the death of the surviving spouse. A properly drafted ILIT can be created to own the life insurance policy, thereby keeping the proceeds out of the taxable estate.

ILIT CONSIDERATION

A traditionally drafted ILIT may not allow them access to a life insurance policy's cash value^{2,3}—and they're many years away from retirement. While they do not expect that they will need access to the assets in the ILIT, they want that flexibility in the event there is a change in their financial situation or retirement needs.

By using a SLAT, Peter and Susan are able to protect their family, but still have access to the policy's cash value, if necessary.



Remember, a SLAT strategy using life insurance can offer you flexibility. While providing a financial legacy to your loved ones, it also allows you to maintain access to your assets while you're still living.

SLAT STRATEGY

A SLAT can provide a solution to help the couple reach their goals. With an annual exclusion amount of \$15,000 per child beneficiary for 2018, Peter can make gift tax-free gifts of up to \$60,000 with his separate property to a SLAT. The SLAT will purchase a survivorship life insurance policy on the lives of Peter and Susan, with a face amount of \$6 million. The SLAT will then use Peter's gifts to pay the policy premiums of approximately \$60,000 annually for 20 years.⁴ Peter is the grantor of the SLAT; Susan and the couple's four children are beneficiaries of the SLAT.

RESULT

In the event of the death of both Peter and Susan, the children would be financially protected by the policy's death benefit. However, during Peter's lifetime, the trustee could make distributions, according to the terms of the trust, to Susan from the policy's cash value, for retirement income or other financial needs.³

By the time Peter retires in 20 years at age 65, the policy's cash value is projected to be about \$2 million, based on a 7.00% (6.19% net) rate of return and current cost of insurance charges. This is the amount that could be accessed by the trustee under the specific terms of the SLAT for Susan's benefit.

Keep in mind that this information is hypothetical and not representative of any particular product. Actual results will vary.

⁴ If a SLAT owns a survivorship policy and premiums are still due at the death of the grantor spouse, the trust will need funds to continue to pay the life insurance premiums. The non-grantor spouse cannot make direct or indirect contributions to the trust. You should plan ahead and discuss with your own legal counsel on how to plan for this contingency. One strategy may be for the grantor spouse to leave a testamentary bequest to the SLAT or for the SLAT to own a separate term life insurance policy on the grantor spouse.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

TRUSTEE OF A SLAT

In a SLAT that owns a survivorship policy on a married couple, neither spouse should serve as a trustee. Acting as a trustee of a trust that owns insurance on one's own life can cause the death proceeds of the policy to be included in your estate for estate tax purposes. The trustee may be another competent adult or institution.⁵

In a SLAT that owns a single life policy, the insured should not serve as the trustee, or inclusion of the death proceeds of the policy will be included in the insured's estate for estate tax purposes. The trustee may be another competent adult or institution. In addition, the non-insured spouse beneficiary can be a trustee, as long as his or her ability to make distributions from the trust is limited to an ascertainable standard for health, education, maintenance, or support.

GIFTING

On an annual basis, you can gift up to \$15,000 per person (in 2018; subject to increases for inflation in later years) without any federal gift tax liability. In addition, you can, during your lifetime, use your lifetime exemption amount of up to \$11,180,000 (in 2018; subject to increases for inflation in later years) without incurring any federal gift tax consequences. You can use your gifting ability to fund a SLAT.

Gift splitting allows a husband and wife to treat a gift given by one of them as if half were given by each of them. If a married couple creates a SLAT, the grantor spouse may elect to split gifts with the non-grantor spouse under certain circumstances.⁶

SEPARATE PROPERTY

Proper funding of a SLAT is imperative in order for the property in the SLAT to not be includible in the non-grantor spouse's estate for estate tax purposes. Separate property of the grantor should be used to gift to the SLAT rather than joint or community property. The non-grantor spouse may not make direct or indirect gifts to the SLAT.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

A SLAT is a strategy that allows married couples to:

- Create an ILIT.
- Allow the non-grantor spouse indirect access to policy cash values through the trustee, maintaining flexibility in planning.
- Keep the death benefit proceeds free from income¹ and estate tax for beneficiaries.



⁵ To avoid giving the non-grantor beneficiary spouse any incidents of ownership in a SLAT that owns a survivorship policy, the authority to make distributions to the non-grantor beneficiary spouse may be limited to an independent trustee with absolute discretion. The non-spouse beneficiary should not have any rights or powers under the terms of the SLAT which could cause inclusion of the policy in his/her estate. Your attorney must draft the appropriate provisions based on your specific needs and circumstances. You must consult your own tax and legal advisor.

⁶ A filing of a gift tax return may be necessary to elect gift splitting. You must consult your own tax and legal advisors as to whether gift splitting is advisable/permissible, based on the actual terms of your SLAT, because of the beneficiary spouse's interest in the trust. For a SLAT owning either a single life or survivorship policy, the non-grantor spouse beneficiary should not be given a "Crummey" withdrawal right.

THE VALUE OF PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE

Your financial professional can work with you and your tax and legal advisors to help you implement a strategy that will help you to reach your goals. It starts with a conversation—reach out to him or her today.

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