

Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America

Supplemental needs trust

Help care for your loved one during and beyond your lifetime

A trust that gives you a way to provide for the needs of a disabled person without impacting their qualification for certain government benefits.

At Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America (Allianz), we know the value of consistency and planning. That's why we want to make you aware of an opportunity to help add reassurance to your disabled loved one's financial future.

With a supplemental needs trust (SNT), you may be able to provide for a disabled person without impacting their qualification for certain government benefits, which generally require users to have a limited income. (States vary in their laws regarding how these trusts work. Some states call them special needs trusts and have different rules from supplemental needs trusts. In other states there may be no difference. We will use SNT to mean "supplemental needs trust" in this piece.) When funded with a life insurance policy, an SNT requires that you pay premium into a life insurance policy, owned by the SNT, so that the life insurance death benefit can leave a lump sum of money to the trust. With a survivorship policy, the death benefit would not be paid out until the death of the second insured. An SNT can be funded with a single or survivorship life insurance policy.

How a supplemental needs trust works:

- 1. Begin by meeting with your attorney to discuss state law guidelines for an SNT and whether one might be appropriate for you.
- 2. During (or prior to) this meeting, you should talk to your attorney about:
 - Updating your will so that it reflects those wishes to be executed outside of the trust.
 - Writing a letter of intent that conveys basic information and instructions for future caregivers or guardians, and which references your will and SNT.
 - Appointing a guardian to take care of the child physically and financially (guidelines vary by state) if you (and your spouse) are unable to perform those functions.

- 3. If you and your attorney decide an SNT is an appropriate strategy, you'll then also need to:
 - Establish the trust.
 - Appoint an individual, joint, or corporate trustee.
 - Fund the trust (funding could come from things such as cash, stock, personal property, real estate, life insurance, or other property).

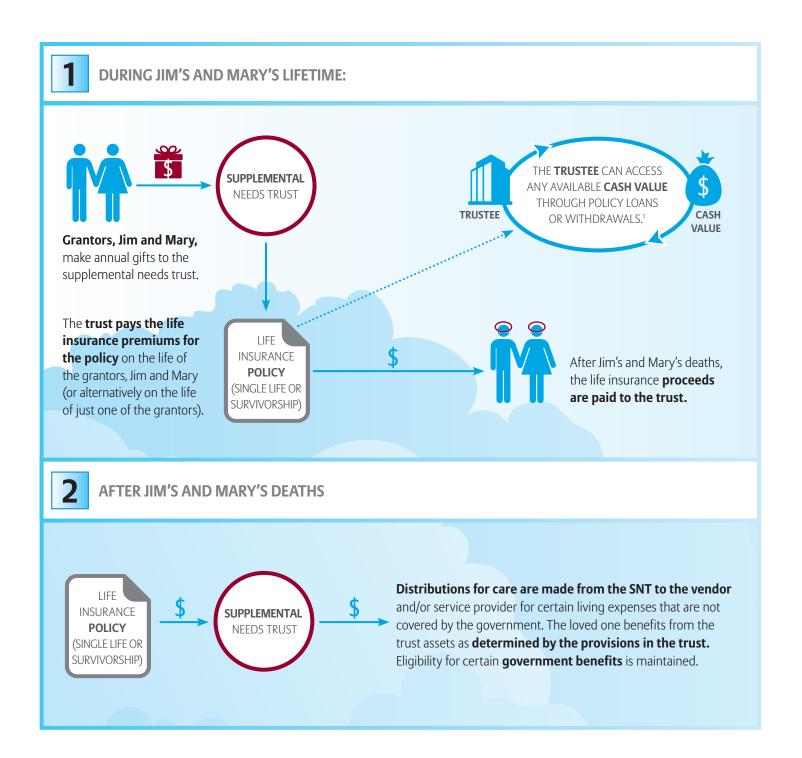
The benefits of a properly drafted supplemental needs trust:

- Allows for your assets to be transferred into a trust for the disabled person without impacting the disabled person's eligibility for certain government benefits
- Provides protection for their assets
- Ensures assets will be used for the benefit of the disabled individual during their lifetime
- Trust assets can be used for supplemental goods and services without impacting eligibility for government benefits
- Names a trustee and successor trustee to help ensure that trust assets will be managed for the disabled person's lifetime
- Can be coordinated so additional funds, gifts, or inheritances can be placed into the trust without impacting qualification for certain government benefits

For all that's ahead.®



THE **SUPPLEMENTAL NEEDS TRUST**



¹ Policy loans and withdrawals will reduce available cash values and death benefits, and may cause the policy to lapse or affect any guarantees against lapse. Additional premium payments may be required to keep the policy in force. In the event of a lapse, outstanding policy loans in excess of unrecovered cost basis will be subject to ordinary income tax.

Policy loans are not usually subject to income tax unless the policy is classified as a modified endowment contract (MEC) under IRC Section 7702A. However, withdrawals or partial surrenders from a non-MEC policy are subject to income tax to the extent that the amount distributed exceeds the owner's cost basis in the policy. Loans, withdrawals, or partial surrenders from a MEC policy are subject to income tax to the extent of any gains in the policy and, if the payment occurs prior to age 59½, a 10% federal additional tax may apply.

IN ACTION

The following hypothetical example demonstrates the benefits of an SNT to a couple, Jim and Mary, and their loved one (not actual Allianz clients).

Considerations of a supplemental needs trust:

- The cost associated with establishing and administering the trust.
- The disabled person cannot establish the trust; a parent, grandparent, friend, guardian, or the court must establish the trust. (Requirements vary by state; services of a local attorney are required.)
- The trust specifies how the funds may be used.
- Trust distributions are limited to certain types of expenses.
- Distributions for food, shelter, or clothing could cause a reduction in government benefits.
- Generally, the trust must be established for the benefit of a disabled person who is under age 65.
- Distributions may not be made directly to the disabled beneficiary.
- The trust may include provisions as to what happens to any remaining assets upon the death of the disabled beneficiary. The possible provisions may be limited by state law.

A trust is a legal structure where one party holds property for the benefit of another party.

Grantor is the person who establishes the trust and makes gifts of property to it.

Trustee is the person who oversees and controls the trust. An independent trustee is unrelated to and not controlled by the grantor.

Beneficiary is the person(s) who receives distributions from the trust.

See your local attorney to discuss whether an SNT would be right for your situation (requirements may vary by state). And talk with your financial professional for assistance with obtaining a life insurance policy that meets your needs.

This material is designed to provide general information on the subjects covered. It is not, however, intended to provide specific legal or tax advice and cannot be used to avoid tax penalties or to promote, market, or recommend any tax plan or arrangement. Please note that Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America, its affiliated companies, and their representatives and employees do not give legal or tax advice. You should consult with your own tax advisor and attorney for the tax and legal results applicable to your situation.

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True to our promises ... so you can be true to yours:

A leading provider of annuities and life insurance, Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America (Allianz) bases each decision on a philosophy of being true:

True to our strength as an important part of a leading global financial organization.

True to our passion for making wise investment decisions. And true to the people we serve, each and every day.

Through a line of innovative products and a network of trusted financial professionals, and with over three million contracts issued, Allianz helps people as they seek to achieve their financial and retirement goals. Founded in 1896, Allianz is proud to play a vital role in the success of our global parent, Allianz SE, one of the world's largest financial services companies.

While we pride ourselves on our financial strength, we're made of much more than our balance sheet. We believe in making a difference with our clients by being true to our commitments and keeping our promises. People rely on Allianz today and count on us for tomorrow – when they need us most.

Guarantees are backed solely by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America

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