A Life Lived With Purpose and Left With Meaning

Following Bob Sanderson’s battles with cancer, he and his wife, Cheri, tapped into that very personal experience and realized they wanted to help kids struggling through similar challenges. Now, their compassion and generosity will impact the lives of countless children who receive care at Cardon Children’s Medical Center.

The Sandersons knew they wanted to do something special with their estate upon their passing. Inspired when they saw Cardon Children’s—a Banner Children’s pediatric facility—then under construction, and understanding that this state-of-the-art medical center would make a real, lasting difference in their own community, they wanted to help.

After Bob’s passing in 2016, Cheri continued learning about Cardon Children’s, with a special interest in its Hospital School program. She decided to direct a portion of her life insurance policy’s death benefit to the Hospital School program and the Oncology and Hematology departments.

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3 Stages of Will Planning

A will isn’t just a list of who gets your stuff—it’s a reflection of your life. It reveals who and what mattered most to you.

Just as people are in different stages of life, they’re also in different stages of will planning. Which stage are you in? See which stage fits you, and what you need to know.

1. I don’t have a will. Do I really need one?
Definitely. A will is the most important estate planning document an adult can have, no matter your age or income. If you have children or own property or possessions, you need a will. Don’t let the state in which you reside decide what happens when you’re gone. Having a will saves your loved ones time, money and heartache.

2. I’m ready to create my will.
Great! You’ve taken the first step to creating a secure future. Work with an estate planning attorney to compile a list of your assets and whom you want to receive them. Select an executor to implement your will after your passing, as well as name guardians for any children or dependents under your care.

3. I have a will but want to update it.
Good idea. You can consult with your estate planning attorney about changing your will whenever you want. Some situations that could prompt an update:
- New marriage
- Birth of a child
- Passing of a loved one
- Self-sufficiency of grown children
- Changes in tax law
- A desire to make a gift to Banner Health

When a Loved One Dies, Will You Know What to Do?
Wouldn’t it be nice to be able to reach for a guide that helps you in those first critical days after your loved one is gone? Such a guide exists and can be yours FREE. Return the enclosed reply card for your copy of What to Do in the First 48 Hours When You Lose a Loved One.

Your Will Can Further Our Mission
We would love to talk with you about how a gift in your will can make a meaningful difference to Banner Health patients and their families.
Grow Your Legacy
A New Use for Your Retirement Plan Assets

“What is a legacy? It’s planting seeds in a garden you never get to see.” That line from the acclaimed musical Hamilton is poignant—but it isn’t entirely accurate.

As you consider your own legacy, you can see the garden. You see the great things the people and causes you care about are doing now—and the great things they could do in the future.

Our goal is your goal: make the biggest difference possible and help the most people possible. That means getting the most value out of your assets, including your hard-earned retirement savings and investments.

As much as 37 percent of your retirement plan assets can be consumed by income taxes after your lifetime—distributions from inherited retirement plan accounts are taxable as ordinary income to the person who receives them. But when you give all or a percentage of your retirement plan assets to Banner Health, we receive 100 percent of the funds. The IRS takes nothing.

Let us help you get your legacy garden growing. Here’s how:

1. Contact the administrator of your retirement plan and request a change-of-beneficiary form or simply download a form from your provider’s website. (You may modify beneficiary designations at any time to meet your changing needs.)
2. Decide what percentage of the account you wish to give to Banner Health and name us, along with the stated percentage, on the beneficiary form. Return the form to your plan administrator.
3. Tell us about your gift! It would be our honor to thank you for your support. Plus, your generosity can inspire others to follow your example.

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“When I toured Cardon, I learned there wasn’t a lot of extra money for the school,” Cheri explains. “And I think it’s important for the kids to have as much of a regular life as possible.”

Cheri was there for the unveiling of a sign displayed in their honor in a seventh-floor patient room at Cardon Children’s. She could not stop smiling.

“Bob would have been extremely proud,” she says. “We had bucket lists. Making a donation to Cardon Children’s was on his list.”

Cheri hopes their commitment will inspire others to give as well.

Generosity isn’t merely about money, it’s about good intentions made real and looking to help others without expecting anything in return. Planned gifts encapsulate this spirit by providing for future needs. To begin building your charitable legacy, learn more about planned giving opportunities here: plannedgiving.bannerhealthfoundation.org.
Think for a moment about everything you care deeply about: your family, your friends and organizations such as Banner Health. Now think about everything you own: bank accounts, real estate, stocks, retirement plans, life insurance, antiques and jewelry.

When you’re gone, will the things you own go to the people and causes you love?

If you don’t have an estate plan, state law will decide how your property is distributed, and those you care about could wind up with only some—or none—of your assets.

An estate plan is like a guide for your family—a map of your passions that helps your loved ones know what to do in the weeks and months after you’re gone.

Your Next Steps

You don’t have to do it alone. (In fact, you shouldn’t.) An estate planning attorney will help ensure that your documents are in order and your family is cared for. You need someone who understands the laws in your state as well as federal law and someone who can help translate your wishes.

Consider everyone you wish to benefit. If you are thinking about including a gift to Banner Health, we would be happy to help you. We can provide official legal wording for your will or discuss how your gift will further our mission. We would also love the opportunity to thank you for your gift.

To Prepare for the Meeting:

1. Make a list of your major assets. This should include real estate, stocks, retirement plans, life insurance, bank accounts, certificates of deposit, art, antiques and jewelry.

2. Consider everyone you wish to benefit. If you are thinking about including a gift to Banner Health, we would be happy to help you. We can provide official legal wording for your will or discuss how your gift will further our mission. We would also love the opportunity to thank you for your gift.
Social Security. The funeral home will generally assist a surviving spouse or child in applying for the $255 death benefit payable on behalf of the deceased. Visit www.socialsecurity.gov for more information.

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. If the deceased was a veteran, visit www.va.gov/opa/persona to find more information about benefits, including burial benefits.

Life insurance. You’ll need to determine whether your loved one owned any insurance policies. Contact the agent or the home office of the insurance company to file a claim.

- What Documents Should I Locate?
  After the funeral, the next step is to determine whether your loved one had a will. If your loved one did not inform you of its location, it is wise to check safe-deposit boxes, home safes or files of important papers. Once you find the original will (not a photocopy), contact an attorney experienced in probating wills. The attorney will then read the will and work with the executor to file it with the local probate court.

  If you cannot locate the will, contact the deceased’s attorney. If your loved one died without a will, he or she is said to have died “intestate.” The probate court will appoint a personal representative to act as the executor of the estate and distribute the deceased’s assets according to state law.

- What Benefits Should I Seek?
  If you are the next of kin, contact the following to see if benefits are due to you.

  ■ Trust documents
  ■ Property deeds
  ■ Bank and brokerage account statements
  ■ Insurance policies, annuities and retirement accounts
  ■ Recent income tax returns
  ■ Birth certificate, marriage certificate, divorce decree and military discharge paperwork
  ■ The most recent bills, such as credit card, mortgage and utility statements
  ■ Vehicle titles and registrations
  ■ Safe-deposit boxes and keys

  References to tax rates include federal taxes only and are subject to change. State law may further impact your individual results.

The information in this publication is not intended as legal or tax advice. For such advice, please consult an attorney or tax advisor. Figures cited in examples are for illustrative purposes only.
Help When You Need It
A Guide to Provide Direction Through Grief and Uncertainty

You’ve just received the bad news: You have lost a loved one. As grief begins to enter your mind, you may wonder what’s next. Understanding that now is the critical time to make important decisions, you begin to focus on the next couple of days.

Who Should I Notify First?

Family and friends. Contact family and close friends first. Ask them for help with alerting relatives, friends and business associates. This is also a good time to appoint people to take care of your loved one’s lawn, pets and other similar responsibilities.

Religious contacts. Communicate with your loved one’s place of worship to conduct the funeral service. Placing a note in the bulletin is also an easy way to notify others of your loved one’s death.

Professional groups. Contact organizations to which your loved one belonged as a member or volunteer.

Employer. If your loved one was employed when he or she passed away, contact his or her employer’s human resources department and inquire about any final paychecks, sick time and benefits.

Companies from which your loved one received regular service. Call banks at which your loved one had accounts. Notify credit card companies. If he or she received medication by mail, cancel the service. Cancel or change the name on automatic bill-paying services as well as newspaper and magazine subscriptions. Mark any mail sent to your loved one as “Deceased—Return to Sender” and send it back in the mail.

Your attorney. Alert your attorney so he or she can assist you with any legal issues.

An accountant. An accountant can assist you in settling the estate if you are the executor and inform you of tax consequences or benefits of actions taken.

Be sure to take advantage of the support you will receive from funeral home staff members. They can help with numerous tasks, such as moving the body to the funeral home, helping you obtain copies of the death certificate (you will typically need at least 10 certified copies for paperwork purposes) and even connecting you with a support group for survivors.

Once the funeral arrangements have been made, you should inform the community through an obituary in the local newspaper or publications from professional organizations in which your loved one was a member.

When deciding what to write, ask yourself how your loved one wanted to be remembered.

How to Make Final Arrangements

After a loved one has passed, you’ll need to confirm whether he or she had specific funeral instructions, such as a prepaid funeral plan or prepaid cemetery plot, and communicate those requests to a funeral home.

Funeral decisions you’ll need to make may include the following:

■ What will be the time, location and day of the funeral?
■ If your loved one wished to be cremated, where will the ashes be scattered or to whom shall they be given?
■ Will the casket be open or closed?
■ Will there be any specific prayers, music, pallbearers or flowers for the service?
■ Should charitable donations be given in lieu of flowers?

■ Will a luncheon be served following the service? Who will prepare the food?
■ Is someone available to stay and watch over the deceased’s home, especially during the funeral service?
■ Is there a trusted friend or family member who can help you keep a list of people to thank for support, flowers, food and memorial gifts?

It’s important to rely on friends and family and not grieve alone. Also, give yourself ample time before making major life changes.