Investing from a Fiduciary Perspective: The Trusts and Estates Version



Presenters:

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Practical Insights From The Trenches

My Background – Trustee, Executor, Investment Advisor to Trusts, Estates, and Beneficiaries

- **Direct**: Served as personal representative for several large, multistate estates; serve as trustee/co-trustee on a variety of large, complex trusts including some discretionary trusts with dozens of beneficiaries
- Indirect: President of BLB&B Advisors managing \$1.4bn in assets for clients in more than 40 states and 5 countries, lead advisor on more than \$450mm in client assets including numerous engagements for trusts and estates.

What is a Fiduciary?

Various statutory definitions but, in general:

A fiduciary is a person or organization that <u>acts on behalf of another</u> <u>person</u> or persons <u>to manage assets</u>. Essentially, a fiduciary owes to that other entity the <u>duties of good faith and trust</u>. <u>The highest legal duty of one party to another</u>, being a fiduciary requires being <u>bound ethically to act in the other's best interests</u>.

This is a standard of <u>conduct</u> not a standard of <u>outcome</u> or of performance.

What are the Duties of a Fiduciary?

Fiduciary duties include:

- a duty of loyalty (act solely in the interest of the beneficiaries)
- a duty not to comingle entrusted property with the fiduciary's personal property
- a duty to inform and account to beneficiaries
 - Uniform Trust Act of 2006
- a duty of impartiality (no favoritism between classes of beneficiaries)
- a duty of prudence (held to an objective standard of care)

Duty of Impartiality

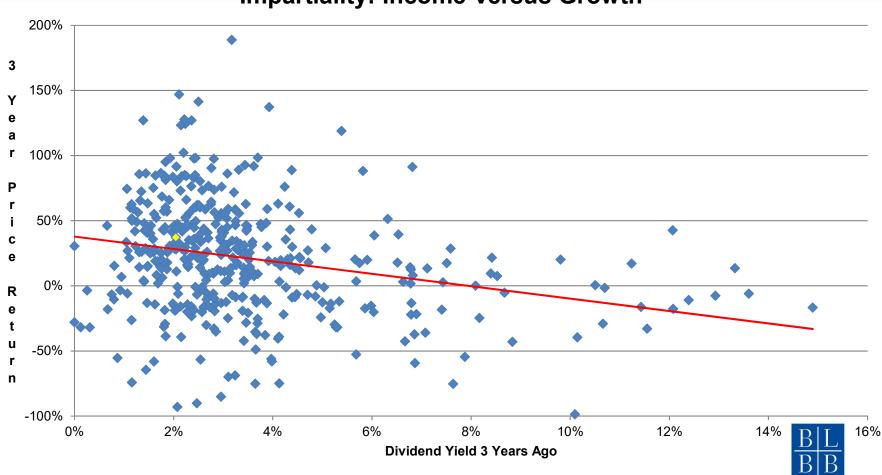
"I leave the residuary of my estate in trust, the income from which shall be paid to my daughter for life. After the death of my daughter, the assets are to remain in trust for my then living grandchildren."

- The daughter wants cash flow (interest and dividends)
- The grandchildren want growth (capital appreciation) and let's not dwell on moral hazard in the drafting language...
- The fiduciary is stuck in the middle.

IN GENERAL: investments that pay out all of their income cannot reinvest for growth.

Duty of Impartiality

Impartiality: Income Versus Growth



Duty of Impartiality

Growth of a dollar invested in the S&P 500 at the end of August 1929



Note: Monthly returns plotted on logarithmic scale Source: Edward McQuarrie, Santa Clara University



Duty of Prudence

Uniform Prudent Investor Act

- Signed by Governor Ridge on June 25, 1999 (Title 20, Chapter 72)
- The donor's intent controls
- Focus is on the entire portfolio, not specific investments
- The overall investment strategy must be prudent
- Considerations: Size, Duration, Liquidity Needs, Taxes, Terms of Trust, Resources of Beneficiaries
- Explicit duty to diversify (except for inception assets and only "reasonable" not "complete")
- Delegation of investment authority is expressly authorized whereas before it was prohibited (subject to a clearly articulated scope and ongoing reviews)



Investing for Estates

- TOD/POD/Beneficiary Forms: keep them current but do not leave the estate unfunded
- Losses (and loss carryforwards) wiped out: don't let your clients die with them
- Step up in basis: do not miss this opportunity (1 yr hold for spousal transfers) but realize it will take time to act and that material gains and losses can accrue during that period – time is of the essence!
- Foreign accounts/assets: do not forget about FBAR reporting!

Investing for Estates

§ 3316. Investment of funds. "Subject to his duty to liquidate the estate for prompt distribution and to the provisions of the will..."

- PA allows US Treasury and PA Muni bonds, bank deposits, savings accounts, and money markets
- Most wills give more flexibility than this: "to invest in and purchase any property without restriction to legal investments for fiduciaries"
- Tenuous position for Executor: short (1-2 yr) time horizon, differing beneficiary needs, near zero interest rates, liability for losses, liability for foregone gains, etc...
- Communication is a powerful prophylactic. You have done this dozens of times, your client may never have done it and is grieving, and you have no idea what their investment advisor is doing...

Investing for Trusts

Typically, far more complex than investing for Estates:

- Longer time horizon
 - SECURE Act
- Competing classes of beneficiaries (watch out for the charitable ones!)
- More complex governing documents
- More complex taxation issues

Investing for Trusts

§ 7203(a) "a fiduciary shall invest and manage property held in a trust as a prudent investor would, by considering the purposes, terms and other circumstances of the trust and by pursuing an overall investment strategy reasonably suited to the trust."

All trustees should adopt a written investment policy statement explaining the investment goals and methods they employ and the reasons they are suitable for the trust.

- Investment Policy Statement Second-most important thing after the money itself and yours is:
 - A. What's an investment policy statement?
 - B. A yellowed two page ditto from 25 years ago
 - C. Twenty-eight pages of boilerplate that you got from a consultant/Google
 - D. A living document reviewed and understood by all relevant parties
- Do It Yourself vs. Hire The Professionals Is your D&O better than my E&O?
- Communication With Professionals We can't read your mind

Required Rate of Return = Income Need + Expenses + Inflation + **Growth Objective**

Ignore or underestimate any of these at your peril.

- Income Need: Gross Income? Net Income? Discretionary?
- **Expenses:** Expenses can be controlled. Low is good, lower is better.
- Inflation: Has averaged 3.27% over US history, 2% over the last 20 years.
- Growth Objective: Who/what are the remaindermen and what do they expect? If it's zero, say so. Remember the Rule of 72.

Strategic Allocation	Percent in Equities	Downside Risk	Strategic Allocation Risk Range	Average Return
Aggressive Growth	91%	-14.9%	-9% to -19%	8.0%
Moderate Growth	81%	-13.1%	-8% to -17%	7.6%
Conservative Growth	73%	-11.6%	-7% to -15%	7.3%
Aggressive Growth & Income	62%	-10.0%	-5% to -13%	7.0%
Moderate Growth & Income	54%	-8.2%	-4% to -11%	6.6%
Conservative Growth & Income	44%	-6.2%	-3% to -9%	6.1%
Aggressive Income	33%	-4.6%	-2% to -7%	5.7%
Moderate Income	25%	-2.8%	-1% to -5%	5.0%
Conservative Income	12%	-0.9%	0% to -3%	4.2%

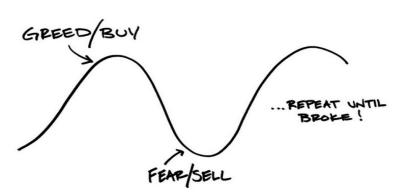
Required Rate of Return = Income Need + Expenses + Inflation + Growth Objective

Required Rate of Return = I.N. + 1.5% + 2.5% + G.O. \rightarrow

Beneficiary expectations (income + growth) need to be less than 4.0%/yr or we have a problem!

Lessons for a Lifetime of Investing

- 1. Have a plan buy quality investments, broadly diversify among them, and hold them.
- 2. Asset Classes Rotate
- 3. Rebalance! Rebalance! Rebalance!
- 4. Market timing doesn't work
- 5. Stocks for the Long Term

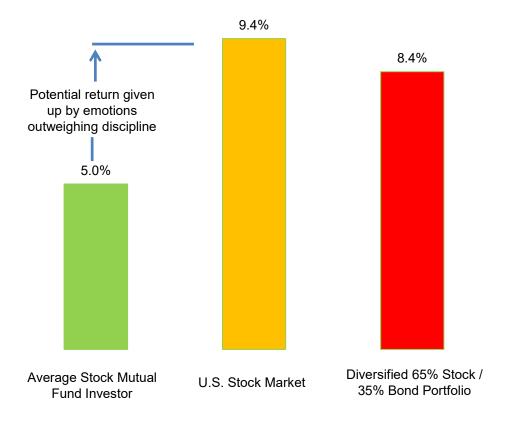






Have a plan...and stick to it!

Average Returns from 1994-2013





Asset Classes Rotate

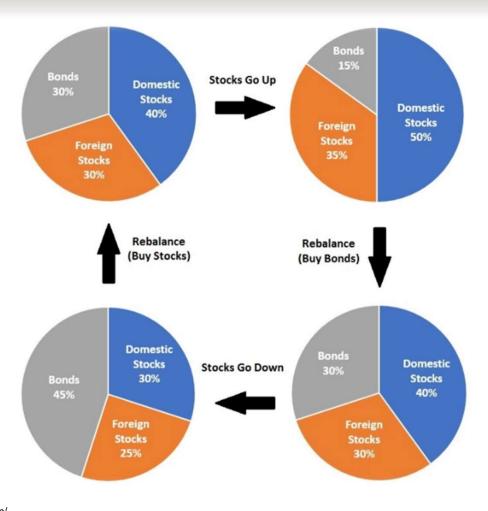
Best Performer



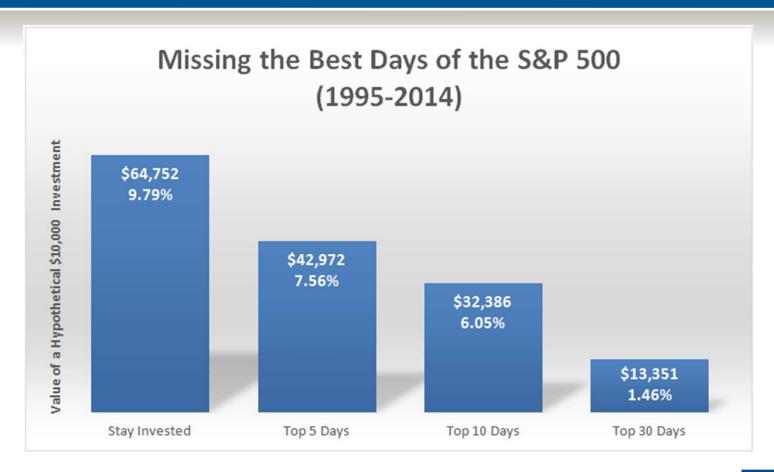
Worst Performer



Rebalance! Rebalance! Rebalance!



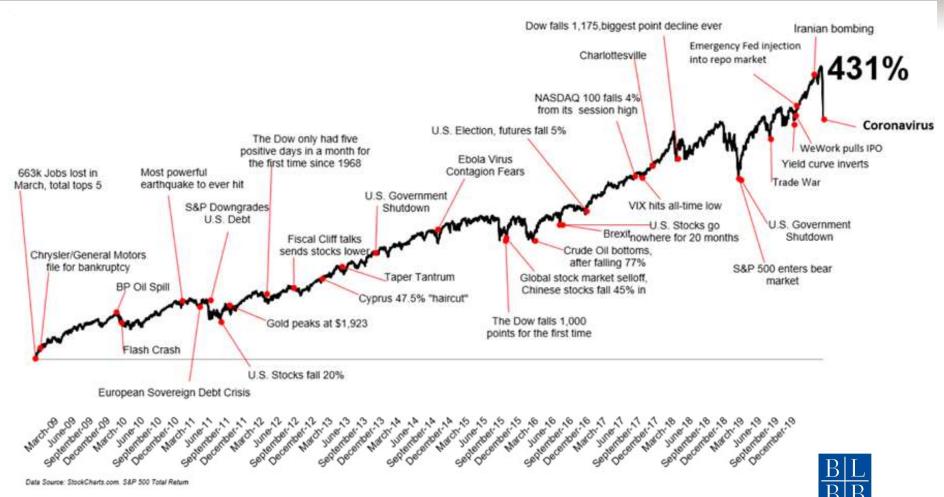
Market Timing Doesn't Work



Source: Standard & Poor's and Wealth Management Systems. Example based on the hypothetical performance of a \$10,000 investment between 1/1/1995 and 12/31/2014. Return represented by total return of the S&P 500, an unmanaged index generally considered to be representative of the U.S. stock market. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. This is a hypothetical example used for illustrative purposes only and excludes important factors like transaction costs and management fees. You cannot invest directly in an index.



Reasons to Sell



Stocks for the Long Term

This chart shows the historical performance of the S&P 500 Index throughout the U.S. Bull and Bear Markets from 1926 through 2019. Past performance is no guarantee of future results, however reviewing the history of the market makes a compelling case for investing for the long term

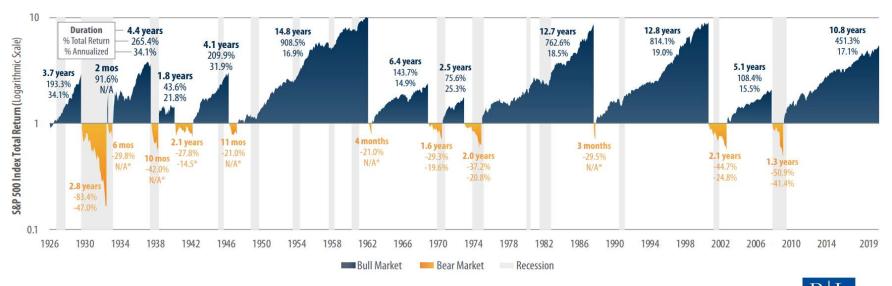
- The average **Bull Market** lasted 6.6 years with a cumulative total return of 339%.
- The average **Bear Market** lasted 1.3 years with an average cumulative loss of -38%

BULL

From the lowest close reached after the market has fallen 20% or more, to the next market high.

BEAR

From when the index closes at least 20% down from its previous high close, through the lowest close reached after it has fallen 20% or more.





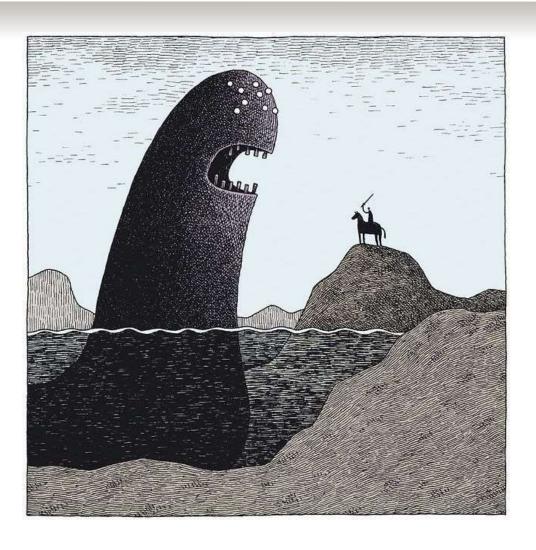
These results are based on monthly returns—returns using different periods would produce different results. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 stocks used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. These returns were the result of certain market factors and events which may not be repeated in the future. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.



Summary

- Fiduciaries owe an incredibly high duty of care and loyalty to those they serve.
- Most individuals and many institutions are not fully equipped to achieve the legal standard prescribed for the role.
- While you may not be a fiduciary, you will frequently represent one.
- Communicate, communicate, communicate (and then document).
- Many aspects of successful investing go against what Homo sapiens are hardwired to think and do.

Summary





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