



SAINT COLUMBKILLE
CATHOLIC CHURCH

BUILDING A LEGACY THAT ENDURES

For More Information Please Contact:

Angie Eidem

Director of Development

aleidem@saintcolumbkille.org

(402)339-3285

St. Columbkille Catholic Church

200 E. 6th Street

Papillion, Nebraska 68046

SAINT COLUMBKILLE

HELPING EVERYONE TAKE THEIR NEXT STEP TO BE MORE LIKE JESUS



NOTES

St. Columbkille Catholic Church is a thriving parish thanks to the generosity that lives within the hearts of the parishioners now and those who were here before us. St. Columbkille Church was founded by thirteen original families who built a church with sixteen pews. They were already thinking about the future by making room for more families. If they could see what our parish is today, they would be so proud of what they started. Currently, we have over 3,500 families who are registered parishioners!

No matter our age, we should be thinking about what would happen to our estates and loved ones if something unexpected were to happen. This booklet is designed to answer some of those questions and be a helpful start to planning for occasions we do not typically like to think about. After reviewing the information in this booklet, it will be important to reach out to a trusted attorney or financial advisor to assist you in your estate and financial planning.

This booklet introduces St. Columbkille's Living Legacy Circle "The Circle of the Dove." Our patron saint's name, St. Columbkille, has a two-part meaning: Columb means "dove" and kille means "church." The dove's church is the inspiration used in naming the living legacy circle. Please read more about it, and we would be honored if you would consider adding St. Columbkille Parish to your charitable estate planning.

We have an opportunity to build a foundation for the faith and well-being of generations to come, leaving a legacy of love and hope, just like the original thirteen families. Each gift, large or small, makes a real and lasting impact. Help us open wide the doors to expand our ministries and support the growth of our vibrant parish that we all love!



Planning With Tomorrow In Mind

At St. Columbkille Parish, we are committed to Helping Everyone Take Their Next Step to Be More Like Jesus—a mission that shapes our ministries today and inspires the legacy we leave for tomorrow. By including St. Columbkille in your estate plan or long-term financial giving, you play a vital role in sustaining the parish for generations to come.

What Is An Estate Plan?

An estate plan is a comprehensive strategy for managing your assets, healthcare, and legacy. A basic estate plan includes four documents: Last Will and Testament, Durable Power of Attorney for Finances, Health Care Power of Attorney and Advance Directives.

The time spent in thoughtful planning will offer peace of mind for those you leave behind, ensuring your wishes are carried out during a time when you are unable to make decisions and after your passing.

How Do I Go About Planning My Estate?

1. Define your goals or objectives.
2. Make a list of your assets and how you would like them distributed after your death.
3. Make a list of your beneficiaries: family, friends, or charities.
4. Seek the assistance of an estate planning attorney.
5. Understand how your property will be distributed to avoid accidentally leaving someone out of your estate plan.
6. Ensure your family knows where your estate documents are stored once you create your estate plan.
7. Update your estate plan as needed. Don't set it and forget it.



Will vs. Trust

Will

A will is the foundation of any estate plan. It is a guide that clearly explains your wishes and makes life much easier for your loved ones. A will becomes active upon your death. It outlines how you want your assets distributed after your death. If a will is not in place, state law would decide who inherits your property. Creating a will allows you to have control during asset distribution and gives your loved ones clear guidance. Without a will, extra duties may fall upon the administrator who will likely be a family member.

A will does have some limits; it could still go through probate, which is a court-supervised activity that oversees estate distribution. A will won't cover all assets like retirement accounts or life insurance policies that pass directly to named beneficiaries. If a will goes through probate, it becomes public record which means your estate details are not private. State laws vary, and you should always seek the advice of a lawyer.

When you are writing or amending your will, simply designate what you would like to pass directly to each beneficiary. This can include, but is not limited to, a specific asset, a specific sum of money, a percentage of your estate, or what remains in your estate after your loved ones have received what they need. In your will, if you choose to give to a charitable organization, you may state exactly how you would like your gifts to be used or you can leave it to the discretion of the organization. If your will is already written, adding a charitable beneficiary involves preparing an amendment with your attorney. Usually, this can be done quickly and involves a nominal cost.

Trust

A trust is a legal arrangement that allows a third party or trustee to hold and manage assets on behalf of one or multiple beneficiaries. Living trusts are often used to avoid probate and probate attorney fees. Avoiding probate ensures private and timely distribution of assets according to your wishes. Certain types of assets can be passed on without the need to create a trust such as: Life insurance, retirement accounts, real estate held jointly, joint bank accounts, health savings accounts (HSA) and joint brokerage accounts.

If you have minor children, you can choose who will raise your children and appoint a trustee who will manage the trust if they are still minors at the time of your death.

A trust is created through a thoughtful process with you and your attorney. There will be attorney fees involved in creating a trust. It is important to choose an attorney you trust and who understands your goals and final wishes.

A Revocable Living Trust allows the flexibility to make changes during your lifetime while you retain control of your assets. A revocable living trust allows you to be a trustee and maintain full control of the assets being kept in the revocable trust. Revocable trusts are appealing because they offer the flexibility to make changes.

An Irrevocable Trust establishes an outside trustee to control the account. The trustee is typically a bank or trust company who has a duty to act in the best interest of all parties to manage the assets responsibly and according to the terms of the trust. Once an irrevocable trust is created, it cannot be changed or canceled.

Power of Attorney (POA)

A power of attorney is a legal document that gives a trusted individual the authority to act on your behalf in certain circumstances such as financial matters, legal matters, and medical decision making. POAs can be general and cover many areas, or they can be very specific, limiting your agent's authority to a specific task.

POAs are for **everyone** over the age of 18. In Nebraska, parents can make decisions for their children until they are 19 years old. Other states only allow parents to make decisions for their children until they are 18 years old. If your children ages 18 and older would like a parent to make decisions for them if they are hurt and can't speak for themselves, they should name a parent as their Power of Attorney.

POAs are needed for spouses. With an active POA in place, if something happens to a spouse, the other spouse will be able to handle joint accounts. A POA is needed if there are individually owned accounts such as retirement accounts and pensions.

A POA can be terminated at any time as long as you are mentally capable of making decisions and will automatically terminate upon death. Your attorney will guide you through the process of deciding what type of POA you need for your individual situation, and how to choose someone you trust to act as your agent.

Durable Power of Attorney (Also called Financial Power of Attorney or General Power of Attorney)

Most attorneys recommend establishing a Financial POA and a Medical POA. A Financial POA is needed to handle individually owned accounts if you are unable to make financial decisions. A Medical POA is important for any medical crisis. You can add your spouse to your medical record for planned procedures or appointments. Keep in mind, a Medical POA is necessary during a medical crisis while traveling or when using a medical system that is out of your network of providers.

A POA remains in effect even if you become incapacitated. Your agent will be able to make decisions for you in the event of an illness, injury, or cognitive decline. Having an active POA can eliminate the time and expense of the courts appointing guardianship.

Advance Directives

Advance directives are important documents that ensure your wishes are known regarding medical care and end of life care so they can be carried out in the event of an emergency where you are unable to make those decisions yourself. Advance directives for health care include a living will and a medical POA.

A living will informs doctors how you want to be treated in an emergency if you are unable to make your own decisions. A medical POA names someone who will act on your behalf if you are unable to make decisions regarding your health care.

Advance directives are for everyone. At any age, a medical crisis could cause you to be unable to make your own healthcare decisions. An advance directive can help ensure you get the type of medical care you desire and that someone you trust will be making those decisions for you.

Charitable Giving Through Investments

Your generosity strengthens our parish and supports our shared mission of Helping Everyone Take Their Next Step to Be More Like Jesus. There are several ways you can contribute to the ongoing work at St. Columbkille Parish. The options below are provided for informational purposes only and are not financial advice; they are intended to support conversations with your financial planner, accountant, or attorney regarding a giving strategy that best fits your circumstances. Together, you can explore an approach that aligns with your charitable goals and long-term intentions.

Donor-Advised Funds (DAF)

A DAF is a charitable investment account for the sole purpose of supporting charitable organizations you care about such as St. Columbkille Parish. A DAF allows you to set aside assets and take a charitable tax deduction at the time the money is placed into the DAF. Once assets are placed into the DAF, the money is no longer yours, but you retain control on where those assets will be allocated as long as it is an eligible public charity. While you're deciding which charities you would like to support, your donation has the potential to grow tax-free.

A DAF allows you to donate at a pace that makes sense to you. A DAF requires a sponsoring organization to manage the funds. The organization can be a community foundation, a national or specific nonprofit, or a financial institution that offers a commercial gift fund. Another advantage of a DAF is the fact that it is managed by a professional, sponsoring organization that will keep records and provide supporting tax documents.

Required Minimum Distributions (RMD)

A RMD is money the IRS requires you to withdraw each year from your tax-deferred retirement accounts such as IRAs or 401(k)s once you reach the age of 73. Beginning in 2033, the RMD age will increase to 75.

There are no RMDs for Roth IRAs. Previously, RMDs were required for Roth 401(k) accounts. Special rules exist for determining when a surviving spouse must start taking RMDs from an inherited retirement account. If the account holder dies before RMDs are required and the surviving spouse is the beneficiary, RMDs from the inherited account aren't required until the year in which the deceased account holder would have reached age 73.

New rules allow a surviving spouse to be treated as the deceased account owner for RMD purposes. This may allow the surviving spouse to delay taking RMDs from the inherited account if the surviving spouse is younger than the deceased spouse. The surviving spouse must elect this treatment according to procedures the IRS will establish, and the election will be irrevocable. The surviving spouse will be responsible for notifying the account administrator.



Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD)

If you are 70 ½ or older, you would qualify to make a QCD. A QCD is a tax-wise way to support St. Columbkille Parish. QCDs can be made from a traditional, rollover, or inherited IRA and potentially from an inactive Simplified Employee Pension (SEP).

Money donated to charity through a QCD will count toward your required minimum distribution (RMD) from your IRA. RMDs are required for those whose age is 73+. A QCD will lower the amount of taxes you will have to pay on your RMD. For charitable-minded adults, QCDs are a great way to reduce the amount of money you otherwise must withdraw from an IRA. For 2026, QCDs are capped at \$110,000.

In addition, a one-time QCD of up to \$50,000 is allowed through certain charitable gift annuities. If you decide to set up an annuity through your QCD, the amount is capped at \$55,000 for 2026. You can instruct your account administrator to make a distribution when you are ready.

Stocks, Bonds, and Mutual Funds

Donating long-term appreciated securities such as stocks, bonds, and mutual funds to charity is another great option for a charity to receive the full proceeds from the sale and potentially eliminate capital gains tax. The easiest way to donate stock is by transferring shares directly from your brokerage account to the charity's brokerage account, avoiding capital gains tax. You will need to know the name of your stock, the ticker symbol, the number of shares you would like to donate, and the date you would like it to transfer. You will need to call St. Columbkille's Development Office to receive the information and account numbers needed to transfer stocks to St. Columbkille's brokerage account. Once the paperwork is done, and the gift is processed, our broker will inform the finance office of the donation. After the gift is processed, you will report the donation on your taxes.

Corporate Matching Gifts

If you are still working, your employer may offer a corporate matching gift. Corporate matching gifts are offered by companies who match the financial donations their employees make to nonprofit organizations. Matching ratios differ between companies. This is a great opportunity to multiply your gift! Contact your employer for details.



Real Property

Gifts of real property such as land, houses, or other real estate investments held for more than one year may be one of the most valuable ways to achieve maximum impact with your charitable giving. You may be able to eliminate capital gains tax incurred upon the sale of your real estate, and you will be able to claim a fair market value charitable deduction for the tax year in which the gift was made.

You may sign real estate over to a DAF sponsor organization who will invest account assets for tax-free growth which can potentially make your donation of real estate more impactful. Through the DAF, you are able to recommend grants from your account immediately or over time.

Gifts of real estate will need to be guided by a trusted lawyer and tax professional. The purpose of this brochure is for general overview, not tax or legal advice.

Life Insurance

Donating your life insurance policy to St. Columbkille Parish allows you to support your favorite charity without reducing the amount of your estate. Over time, the premium payments could potentially be less than a total life policy benefit and reduce the impact the charitable gift has on your family's inheritance. Life insurance benefits are paid immediately and don't go through probate. Your estate may receive an income tax deduction on the gift of the policy and premiums paid out. Basically, you could do more with less!

Before making any decisions regarding life insurance, it is important to consult a trusted insurance representative to thoroughly review the policy and any additional information regarding the policy.



A SPECIAL INVITATION

The Saint Columbkille

“Circle of the Dove”

The St. Columbkille Circle of the Dove celebrates those whose generosity today helps lift the future of our parish community. Guided by our mission of Helping Everyone Take Their Next Step to Be More Like Jesus, this living legacy circle honors individuals and families who choose to support St. Columbkille through planned giving, estate planning, or long-term financial gifts.

Your commitment strengthens the ministries, outreach, and spiritual life that shape our parish, ensuring they continue to flourish for generations to come. Together, we embrace the promise of our shared calling: “Lifting tomorrow on the wings of today’s generosity.”



How Do I Become A Member?

Becoming a member of the St. Columbkille Circle of the Dove is a deeply meaningful act of faith. After naming St. Columbkille Parish as a beneficiary of your estate, simply inform the parish office to be included in a community of believers whose generosity strengthens the future of our faith family. The amount of your gift is never what matters—what matters is the loving decision to leave a legacy that will bless others for generations.

Once you become a member, your name will be added with gratitude to the recognition boards throughout the St. Columbkille campus—a lasting reminder of your generosity and your commitment to St. Columbkille Catholic Parish.

HELPFUL CHECKLIST

Important Documents

(to be stored in a binder or electronic file)

Estate and Legal

- Will
- Trust Documents
- Financial Power of Attorney
- Letter of Instruction

Household/Digital

- Property deeds
- Vehicle titles
- Extra copies of keys (labeled)
- Safe deposit box
- List of all devices & passwords
- All digital accounts & passwords

Financial

- Bank and Credit Card Info.
- Life Insurance Policy
- Loan Documents
- Tax Returns
- Brokerage Account Info.
- Stocks and Bonds Info.
- IRA and 401(k) Account Info.
- Pension Info.
- List of Beneficiaries

Vital Records

- Birth Certificate
- Social Security Card
- Marriage License or
Divorce Decree
- Military Records

Medical

- Health Insurance Info.
- Health Care Power of Attorney
- Medication List
- Advance Directives

Funeral Planning

- Liturgy guide from church
- Obituary draft
- Personal notes to loved ones
- Mortuary documents
- Cemetery documents

**Set a date every year to review
and update your binder and
electronic files**