



Christopher Lazos
Managing Director - Investments
The Lazos Group
 875 Carr 693
 Suite 103
 Dorado, PR 00646
 212-699-7800
 christopher.lazos@opco.com



107,713,681

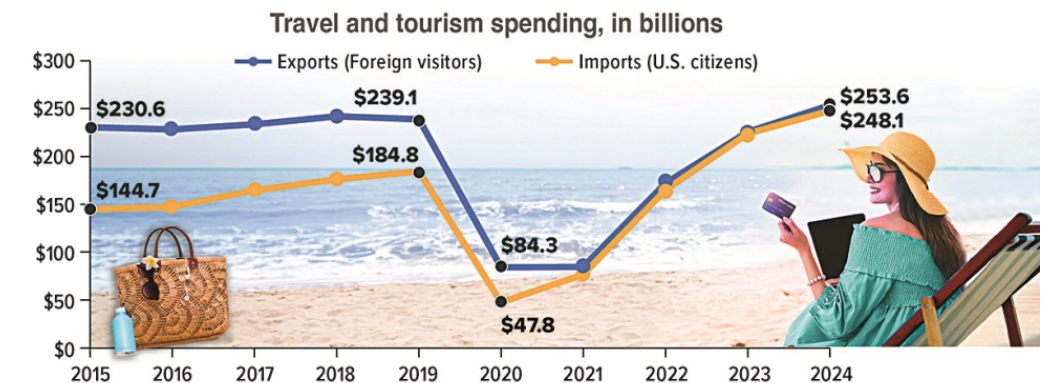
Number of international trips taken by U.S. citizens in 2024, up 9.2% over 2023 and an all-time record. About half were to North American destinations: Mexico (37.0%) and Canada (13.1%). The most popular overseas destinations were Europe (20.6%), the Caribbean (10.5%), and Asia (6.3%).

Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, 2025

Travel Spending Surpasses Pre-Pandemic Levels

Spending by foreign visitors in the United States, including fares on U.S. airlines, is considered an export for purposes of U.S. gross domestic product, while spending by U.S. citizens in foreign countries and on foreign airlines is considered an import.

Both types of travel spending were hit hard by the pandemic but surpassed pre-pandemic levels in 2024. However, prior to the pandemic, spending by foreign visitors was generally higher than U.S. citizens' spending in foreign countries — creating a positive trade balance — but the spending levels have been very close since 2021. This may reflect the stronger U.S. economic recovery that gave U.S. citizens more discretionary income.



Source: National Travel and Tourism Office, 2025

Avoiding Probate with a TOD Deed and TOD Account

If you want to leave your home to your children or other heirs and keep the property out of the costly and time-consuming probate process, you could place your home in a living trust. Trusts offer numerous advantages, but they incur up-front costs, often have ongoing administrative fees, and involve a complex web of tax rules and regulations.

More than half of U.S. states offer a simpler and less expensive way to avoid probate through a transfer-on-death (TOD) deed (also called a beneficiary deed). As the name suggests, this is a legal document that directly transfers ownership of the property from you to your designated beneficiary or beneficiaries upon your death. You retain full ownership and control while you are alive, and your beneficiary has no rights to the property until after your death. (Beneficiaries also inherit any associated financial obligations, such as a mortgage or lien.)

The TOD deed must be filed with the appropriate land records office. The deed supersedes your will, so be sure the provisions of your will match the deed. If you change your mind, the deed can be revoked and/or replaced through a new filing. As with all beneficiary documents, it would be wise to designate contingent beneficiaries in the event that a designated beneficiary predeceases you.

In some states, a married couple who own a house together through joint tenancy or as community property with right of survivorship would each have to complete a TOD deed. The deed for the first spouse who dies would be void, and the deed for the second spouse would transfer ownership to the designated beneficiary(ies).

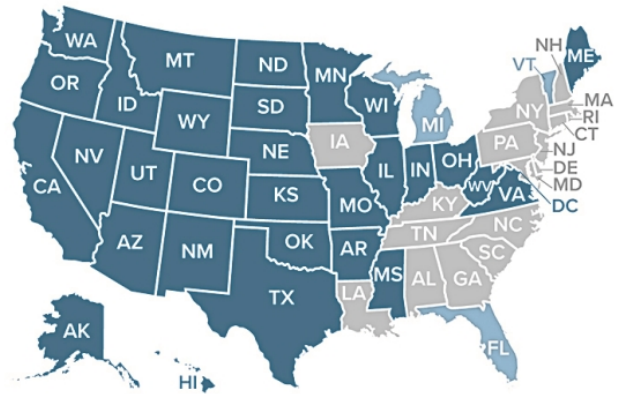
TOD accounts

In most states, you can apply a transfer-on-death provision to individual non-retirement brokerage accounts. This typically involves filing a form with the financial institution to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries (including contingent beneficiaries) and register the account as TOD. Ownership of the TOD account would transfer directly to the designated beneficiary(ies) upon your death without going through probate. Like TOD deeds, a TOD account designation supersedes your will.

For a joint account, the effect of a TOD designation would depend on the type of account.* Retirement accounts generally go directly to the beneficiary(ies) without probate and do not require being retitled as TOD.

Bank accounts offer a similar designation called Payable on Death (POD). One key difference is that POD accounts typically do not allow contingent beneficiaries.

States in dark blue allow a TOD deed



Florida, Michigan, and Vermont (light blue) allow a similar document called an enhanced life estate deed or Lady Bird deed. Texas and West Virginia allow TOD and Lady Bird deeds. Source: Nolo, October 8, 2024

Estate and capital gains taxes

A TOD deed or account designation does not remove the property or account assets from your taxable estate. However, with high federal estate tax exclusion amounts, few estates would likely be subject to federal estate taxes.**

If your heirs sell your home or account assets, they could be subject to capital gains taxes regardless of whether they receive the property/account through a living trust or a TOD deed. However, the *step-up in basis* provision of U.S. tax law automatically sets the basis as the fair market value of the home or account at the time of your death, effectively eliminating all capital gains up to that time. Your heirs could shelter \$250,000 of gains (\$500,000 for a married couple) if they live in the home for two out of five years before selling. (There is no shelter provision for financial accounts.)

Although you do not need an attorney to execute a TOD deed in most states, you may want to consult an attorney familiar with the laws of your state. You should consider the counsel of experienced estate planning, legal, and tax professionals before implementing trust strategies.

*A TOD designation on a *joint ownership/tenancy* or *tenants by/in the entirety* account would only become effective if both owners die simultaneously. A TOD on a *tenants in common* account would be similar to an individual account.

**For estates of those who die in 2025, the exclusion is \$13.99 million, with a combined \$27.98 million exclusion for a married couple.

Navigating Financial Conversations with Aging Parents

Having a conversation with your parents about their finances can seem like a daunting task. However, it is an essential step in helping to ensure their financial well-being as they get older. Here are some practical tips to help you navigate these discussions.

Start the conversation

Talking about money can be difficult. However, it's important to initiate a financial conversation with your parents before they become too ill or incapacitated. Your parents may be unwilling to talk to you at first because they are reluctant to give up control over their financial affairs, or they are embarrassed to admit that they need your help. It's important to approach the topic sensitively and make it clear that you fully respect their needs and concerns.

If they are still hesitant to talk to you and are capable of managing their affairs for now, you may want to revisit the discussion later. Or you could suggest that they talk to another family member, trusted friend, attorney, or financial professional.

Organize financial and legal documents

Once the lines of communication are open, you can help your parents organize their financial and legal documents. Start by creating a personal data record that lists the following types of information:

Financial: Include all of your parents' bank/investment account information, including account/routing numbers and online usernames and passwords. You should also list any real estate holdings, along with any outstanding mortgages. Do your parents receive income from Social Security, a pension, and/or a retirement plan? You will want to include that information as well.

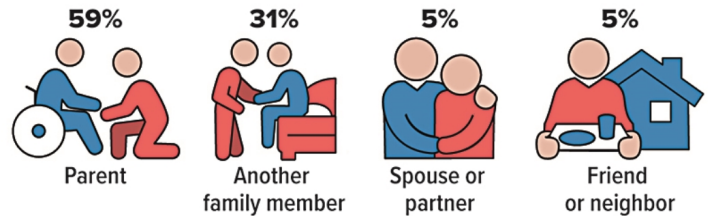
Legal: Find out if your parents have had any legal documents drawn up, such as wills, trusts, durable powers of attorney and/or health-care directives. Locate other important documents too, such as birth certificates, property deeds, and certificates of title.

Medical: Determine what type of health insurance your parents have — Medicare, private insurance, or both. You should also have the names and contact information for their health-care providers, their medical history, and any current medications.

Insurance: List what other types of insurance coverage your parents have — life, home/property, auto, or long-term care, for example — along with the names of their insurance companies and policy numbers.

Store the data record and any other pertinent documents either electronically or in a secure, fireproof box or file cabinet.

Who Are Caregivers Caring For?



Source: SeniorLiving.org, 2025

Help with managing finances

You can help your parents manage their finances by examining their budget and finding out their monthly income and expenses. Track your parents' spending to make sure that they are living within their means. You should also discuss ways to address any outstanding debts they may have.

Find out how your parents pay their bills and expenses. If they still use traditional methods, encourage them to set up safer and more convenient ways to bank such as direct deposit and making payments online, instead of mailing paper checks. If your parents are uncomfortable with electronic payments, remind them to mail all bills inside the physical post office and not to use outdoor mailboxes, which may be targets for mail theft.

Do your parents need additional support in managing their finances? There are ways for you to obtain the necessary authorization to assist them. One way is to become a joint account holder on certain bank accounts. This can give you direct access to manage transactions, monitor account activity, and ensure bills are paid. However, being a joint account holder may have certain legal and tax ramifications. Another option is for them to obtain a durable power of attorney, which is a legal document that grants you authorization to make financial decisions on their behalf, even if they become incapacitated. It may also be helpful for them to add you or someone else as a trusted contact for their accounts.

Discuss estate planning issues

If they haven't already done so, make sure your parents have certain legal documents in place — such as wills and/or trusts — to ensure that their estate planning wishes are followed. In addition, they may need to have a durable power of attorney, health-care proxy, and living will in place so they have someone to manage their money and health-care issues if they become ill/impaired. Issues surrounding the care of an aging parent can be complex. Consider consulting a financial professional and/or elder law attorney who specializes in financial and legal issues that affect older adults.

Home Appliance Economics

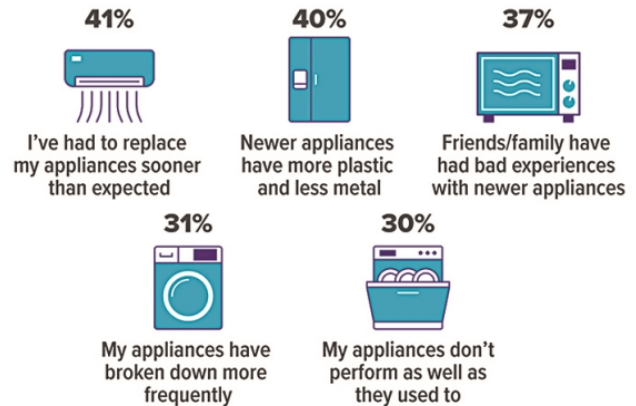
The prices of major home appliances fell 19.5% over the three years between April 2022 and March 2025. They now cost less than they did ten years ago, despite having lots of convenient new features.¹ The flip side is that repair costs for today's complicated appliances have gone through the roof. Plus, many homeowners are convinced appliances are less reliable and don't last as long.²

Here are three things to consider when an appliance you rely on breaks down.

Should I repair or replace it? If your appliance malfunctions while it is still under the manufacturer's warranty, the repair may be covered, but you should use a factory-authorized repair shop if you don't want to risk voiding the warranty. Service calls can cost \$100 or more just to bring a tech to the door. If a broken appliance is approaching seven years old, or the cost to repair it will be more than half the price of a new one, replacement is often recommended.³

If I buy a new one, should I pay to extend the warranty? Extended warranties (or service contracts) generally cover service and repairs after the manufacturer's warranty expires. Ask yourself whether you are more comfortable paying a fixed monthly cost than unexpectedly facing a high repair bill that eats into your emergency fund or ends up on your credit card. Each warranty is different, so read the contract carefully to find out what's covered and what's not.

In a 2024 poll, 3 out of 4 consumers said they believe the quality of household appliances has declined over time, and nearly 2 out of 3 said they have shorter lifespans. Here's why:



Source: USA Today, October 30, 2024

Can I fix it myself? Before you give up on your old appliance, you might search for online repair guides provided by retailers that sell replacement parts and/or do some research on social media. An active community of DIYers may help you diagnose problems, and you will likely find plenty of free videos with step-by-step directions for common repairs.

1) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025; 2) *The Wall Street Journal*, February 20, 2024; 3) Realtor.com, 2024

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