INTENT OF MARIANNE GAILLARD FAULKNER

- In 1936 Mary Billings French deeded the 14 upper acres on Mount Tom (the upper part of Faulkner Trail) to Marianne Gaillard Faulkner (then known as Mrs. Dieter) so that she could finish her trail. Mrs. French wrote in her diary on July 16, 1936, "Today I go to Town Hall to sign a deed of the property on Mount Tom to Mrs. Dieter (Faulkner), who wishes to extend her paths higher up. She eventually expects to give this land to Woodstock."
- The directions in Mrs. Faulkner's Will are consistent with this diary entry as they do not require that her Trustee own and manage Faulkner Park in perpetuity and they do authorize her Trustee to transfer the Park to a tax exempt organization (which would include the Town of Woodstock¹) as follows:
 - a) The Trustee is directed to hold and administer the assets (including Faulkner Park and the cash bequeathed to the trust) "in perpetuity <u>or</u> until the trust fund shall have been fully conveyed, transferred and paid over, as authorized by Articles Twelfth, Thirteenth and Subdivision 15 of Article Twenty-first of the Will, or any of said Articles..."
 - b) "In the absolute discretion of the Trustee, but subject to any court approval which may be required, it may terminate the trust hereby created at any time, in respect of all or [any part] thereof, to any such corporations, associations, funds or foundations, of the nature specified in this Article Twelfth, as may be organized or selected by the Trustee, in such amounts as said Trustee from time to time shall determine, irrespective of whether such corporations, associations, funds or foundations were theretofore in receipt of payments hereunder."
 - c) "It is not my desire that the Trustee continue to maintain and operate, or assist in the maintenance and operation of, either said Home [The Homestead] or said Park beyond the time when in the judgement of the Trustee the extent of the use thereof shall not be sufficient to justify the expense of the maintenance and operation thereof."
- Mrs. Faulkner also expressly stated that she felt it appropriate for the Town of Woodstock to apply some of its funds toward the maintenance and operation of Faulkner Park.
 - a) "It is my understanding that a home for elderly persons and a public park are such in character as to permit application by the Town of Woodstock of some of its funds toward the establishment, maintenance and operation thereof; and it is my hope that said Town, as well as others, will so contribute.

¹ A gift to a local government entity is tax deductible if it is solely for "public purposes." The Internal Revenue Code defines "charitable contribution" to include "a contribution or gift to or for the use of - a State, a possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or the United States or the District of Columbia, but only if the contribution or gift is made for exclusively public purposes." 26 U.S.C. §170(c)(1)

BENEFITS OF LOCAL OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT

- Coordination of Woodstock Parks & Trails
- a) Billings Park
- b) East End Park & Riverwalk Trail
- c) Mount Peg Park
- d) Teagle's Landing
- e) Vail Field
- f) King Farm
- Local Issues/ Local Decision-making
 - a) Star & Cross: It was not until a 2015 survey was conducted that it was determined that the Faulkner property included the land on which the star and cross are located. Some residents are very much in favor of maintaining and lighting the star and others are strongly opposed. What is a Trustee to do? Shouldn't such issues be addressed by local residents.
 - b) <u>Park Usage</u>: Mrs. Faulkner directed that the Park "be used for rest and quiet and not for sports or other noisy activities."

Should wedding ceremonies be allowed? Should permits be required?

Other permitted activities?

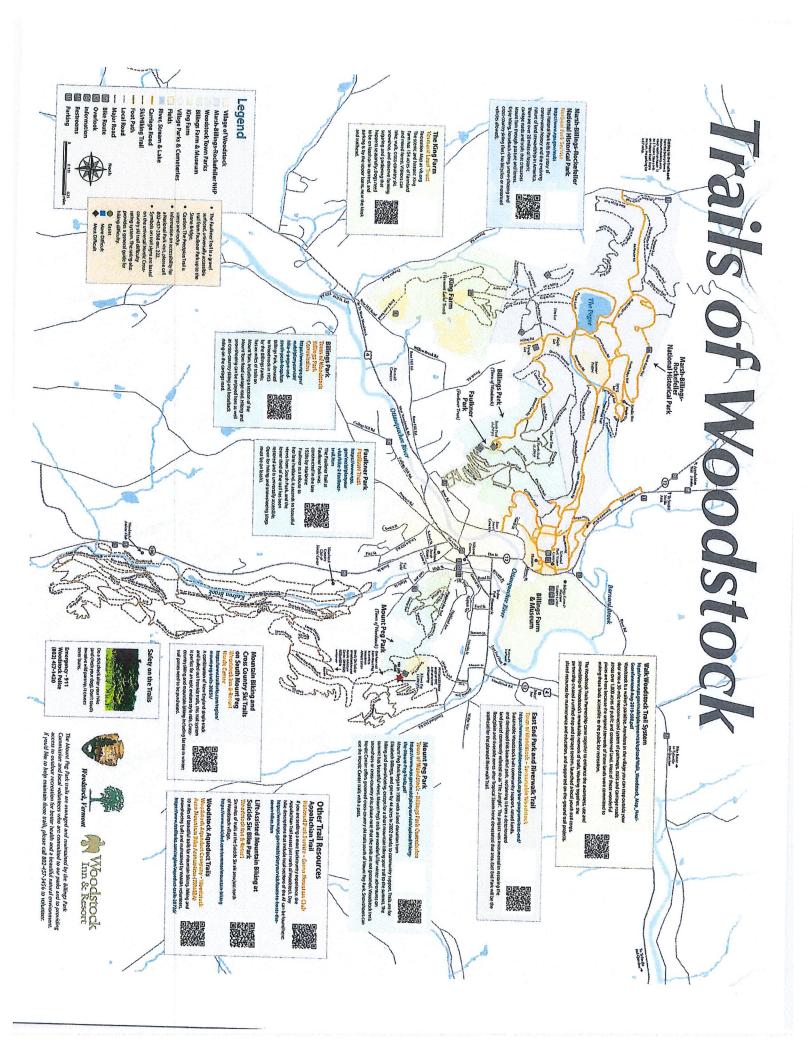
- c) Mask Ordinance
- Park and Trail Maintenance
 - a) Nature and Extent of Trail Maintenance: For over 50 years, the trails simply existed, no trust funds were devoted to their maintenance and there were no complaints. Approximately 10 years ago, however, Alison Clarkson and Jennifer Waite of NPS proposed that the trust make a significant financial commitment to improve the condition of the trails and arranged for volunteers to provide much of the labor under the supervision of Peter Jensen, a professional trail builder. But, there will always be questions as to how to maintain the trails.
 - b) Day-to-Day Issues

Removal of diseased or downed trees

Disposition of urn found on the property

SUFFICIENCY OF ENDOWMENT

- Suggested Endowment of \$850,000 was arrived at with reference to two metrics:
 - a) Known costs of maintaining Faulkner Park
 - 1) General maintenance: \$22,000-25,000/year
 - 2) Trail maintenance: -0- over 50+ years and \$150,000 in past 10 years [less than \$3,000/year amortized]
 - b) Proportionate share of trust principal devoted to Faulkner Park so as not to change the position of The Homestead and Woodstock Recreation Center
- Verifiable Inputs
 - a) Average Rate of Return (1926-2018) on Balanced Portfolio (60% stocks/40% bonds): **8.6%** [Source: Vanguard]
 - 1) Contrast with FPWG assumed rate of return @ 4%
 - b) Average Rate of Inflation (1920-2020): 2.6% [Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics]
 - 1) Contrast with FPWG assumed rate of inflation @ 3%
 - c) Required Annual Withdrawals: \$30,000 [Source: Faulkner Trust Disbursements]
 - 1) Contrast with FPWG assumed disbursements @ \$88,240 which includes a significant hypothetical expense for a Park Manager
- Sustainability of Endowment Using Verifiable Inputs
 - a) Using these factors, including \$30,000 withdrawal, would leave the endowment with a projected balance of \$5.6 million in 30 years
 - b) If you increase the annual withdrawals to \$47,000, the endowment would have a projected balance of \$2.5 million in 30 years
 - c) If you increase the annual withdrawals to \$56,000, the endowment would have a projected balance of \$946,087 million in 30 years



As an example of restoration work, here is the same section of Faulkner Trail before, during and after restoration.

This example is from a lower section of the trail, and it now meets outdoor accessibility standards.

original condition of the trail



restoration











168 Days to come THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936 198th Day

Value of \$1 from 1920 to 2020

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index, today's prices in 2020 are 1,199.59% higher than average prices since 1920. The U.S. dollar experienced an average inflation rate of 2.60% per year during this period, causing the real value of a dollar to decrease.

In other words, \$1 in 1920 is equivalent in purchasing power to about \$13.00 in 2020, a difference of \$12.00 over 100 years.

The 1920 inflation rate was 15.61%. The current year-over-year inflation rate (2019 to 2020) is now 1.31%. If this number holds, \$1 today will be equivalent in buying power to \$1.01 next year. The current inflation rate page gives more detail on the latest official inflation rates.

Inflation from 1920 to 2020

Cumulative price change	1,199.59%
Average inflation rate	2.60%
Converted amount	\$13.00
Price difference	\$12.00
CPI in 1920	20.000
CPI in 2020	259.918
Inflation in 1920	15.61%
Inflation in 2020	1.31%

Vanguard portfolio allocation models

Balanced

A balanced-oriented investor seeks to reduce potential volatility by including income-generating investments in his or her portfolio and accepting moderate growth of principal, is willing to tolerate short-term price fluctuations, and has a mid- to long-range investment time horizon.

40% stocks / 60% bonds

Stocks 40.0 Bonds 80.0			
Short-term reserves	0.0%	Average annual return	7.7%
		Best year (1933)	27.9%
		Worst year (1931)	-18.4%

50% stocks / 50% bonds

	Stocks Bonds		Historical Risk/Return (1926–2018)	
	Short-term reserves	0.0%	Average annual return	8.2%
			Best year (1933)	32.3%
			Worst year (1931)	-22.5%
		Years with a loss	18 of 03	

60% stocks / 40% bonds

Stocks	60,0%	Historical Risk/Return	Historical Risk/Return (1926–2018)	
Bonds Short-term reserves	40.0% 0.0%	Average annual return	8.6%	
		Best year (1933)	36.7%	
		Worst year (1931)	-26.6%	
		Years with a loss	22 of 93	