

Should I consider a corporate trustee?
You may decide to be the trustee of your trust. However, some people select a corporate trustee (bank or trust company) to act as trustee or co-trustee now, especially if they don't have the time, ability or desire to manage their trusts, or if one or both spouses are ill. Corporate trustees are experienced investment managers, they are objective and reliable, and their fees are usually very reasonable.

If something happens to me, who has control?
If you and your spouse are co-trustees, either can act and have instant control if one becomes incapacitated or dies. If something happens to both of you, or if you are the only trustee, the successor trustee you personally selected will step in. If a corporate trustee is already your trustee or co-trustee, they will continue to manage your trust for you.

What does a successor trustee do?
If you become incapacitated, your successor trustee looks after your care and manages your financial affairs for as long as needed, using your assets to pay your expenses. If you recover, you resume control. When you die, your successor trustee pays your debts, files your tax returns and distributes your assets. All can be done quickly and privately, according to instructions in your trust, *without* court interference.

Who can be successor trustees?
Successor trustees can be individuals (adult children, other relatives, or trusted friends) and/or a corporate trustee. If you choose an individual, you should also name some additional successors in case your first choice is unable to act.

Does my trust end when I die?
Unlike a will, a trust doesn't have to die with you. Assets can stay in your trust, managed by the trustee you selected, until your beneficiaries reach the age(s) you want them to inherit. Your trust can continue longer to provide for a loved one with special needs, or to protect the assets from beneficiaries' creditors, spouses and future death taxes.

How can a living trust save estate taxes?
Your estate will have to pay federal estate taxes if its net value when you die is more than the "exempt" amount at that time. (Your state may also have its own death or inheritance tax.) If you are married, your living trust can include a provision that will let you and your spouse use both of your exemptions, saving a substantial amount of money for your loved ones.

Doesn't a trust in a will do the same thing?
Not quite. A will can contain wording to create a testamentary trust to save estate taxes, care for minors, etc. But because it's part of your will, this trust cannot go into effect until after you die and the will is probated. So it does not avoid probate and provides *no* protection at incapacity.

Is a living trust expensive?
Not when compared to all of the costs of court interference at incapacity and death. How much *you* pay will depend primarily on your goals and what you want to accomplish.

How long does it take to get a living trust?
It should only take a few weeks to prepare the legal documents after you make the basic decisions.

Should I have an attorney do my trust?
Yes, but you need the *right* attorney. A local attorney who has considerable experience in living trusts and estate planning will be able to give you valuable guidance and peace of mind that your trust is prepared and funded properly.

If I have a living trust, do I still need a will?
Yes, you need a "pour-over" will that acts as a safety net if you forget to transfer an asset to your trust. When you die, the will "catches" the forgotten asset and sends it into your trust. The asset may have to go through probate first, but it can then be distributed as part of your overall living trust plan. Generally, a guardian for minor children must also be named in a will.

Is a living will the same as a living trust?
No. A living trust is for *financial* affairs. A living will is for *medical* affairs—it lets others know how you feel about life support in terminal situations.

Are living trusts new?
No, they've been used successfully for hundreds of years.

Who should have a living trust?
Age, marital status and wealth don't really matter. If you own titled assets and want your loved ones (spouse, children or parents) to avoid court interference at your death or incapacity, you should probably have a living trust. You may also want to encourage other family members to have one so *you* won't have to deal with the courts at *their* incapacity or death.

BENEFITS OF A LIVING TRUST

- Avoids probate at death, including multiple probates if you own property in other states
- Prevents court control of assets at incapacity
- Brings all of your assets together under *one* plan
- Provides maximum privacy
- Quicker distribution of assets to beneficiaries
- Assets can remain in trust until *you* want beneficiaries to inherit
- Can reduce or eliminate estate taxes
- Inexpensive, easy to set up and maintain
- Can be changed or canceled at any time
- Difficult to contest
- Prevents court control of minors' inheritances
- Can protect dependents with special needs
- Prevents unintentional disinheritance and other problems of joint ownership
- Professional management with corporate trustee
- Peace of mind

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Understanding

THE BENEFITS

OF LIVING

TRUSTS

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HOW TO AVOID PROBATE,

SAVE TAXES AND MORE

I have a will. Why would I want a living trust?
Contrary to what you’ve probably heard, a will may not be the best plan for you and your family. That’s primarily because a will does not avoid probate when you die. A will must be validated by the probate court before it can be enforced.

Also, because a will can only go into effect *after* you die, it provides no protection if you become physically or mentally incapacitated. So the court could easily take control of your assets *before* you die—a concern of millions of older Americans and their families.

Fortunately, there is a simple and proven alternative to a will—the revocable living trust. It avoids probate and lets you keep control of your assets while you are living—even if you become incapacitated—and after you die.

What is probate?
Probate is the legal process through which the court sees that, when you die, your debts are paid and your assets are distributed according to your will. If you don’t have a valid will, your assets are distributed according to state law.

What’s so bad about probate?
■ **It can be expensive.** Legal fees, executor fees and other costs must be paid before your assets can be fully distributed to your heirs. If you own property in other states, your family could face multiple probates, each one according to the laws in that state. These costs can vary widely; it would be a good idea to find out what they are now.

■ **It takes time,** usually nine months to two years, but often longer. During part of this time, assets are usually frozen so an accurate inventory can be taken. Nothing can be distributed or sold without court and/or executor approval. If your family needs money to live on, they must request a living allowance, which may be denied.

■ **Your family has no privacy.** Probate is a public process, so any “interested party” can see what you owned, whom you owed, who will receive your assets and when they will receive them. The process “invites” disgruntled heirs to contest your will and can expose your family to unscrupulous solicitors.

■ **Your family has no control.** The court process determines how much it will cost, how long it will take, and what information is made public.

Doesn’t joint ownership avoid probate?
Not really. Using joint ownership usually just *postpones* probate. With most jointly owned assets, when one owner dies, full ownership does transfer to the surviving owner without probate. But if that owner dies without adding a new joint owner, or if both owners die at the same time, the asset must be probated before it can go to the heirs.

Watch out for other problems. When you add a co-owner, you lose control. Your chances of being named in a lawsuit and of losing the asset to a creditor are increased. There could be gift and/or income tax problems. And since a will does not control most jointly owned assets, you could disinherit your family.

With some assets, especially real estate, all owners must sign to sell or refinance. So if a co-owner becomes incapacitated, you could find yourself with a new “co-owner”—the court—even if the incapacitated owner is your spouse.

Why would the court get involved at incapacity?
If you can’t conduct business due to mental or physical incapacity (dementia, stroke, heart attack, etc.), only a court appointee can sign for you—even if you have a will. (Remember, a will only goes into effect *after* you die.)

Once the court gets involved, it usually stays involved until you recover or die and it, not your family, will control how your assets are used to care for you. This public, probate process can be expensive, embarrassing, time consuming and difficult to end. It does not replace probate at death, so your family may have to go through probate court *twice!*

Does a durable power of attorney prevent this?
A durable power of attorney lets you name someone to manage your financial affairs if you are unable to do so. However, many financial institutions will not honor one unless it is on their form. If accepted, it may work too well, giving someone a “blank check” to do whatever he/she wants with your assets. It can be very effective when used with a living trust, but risky when used alone.

What is a living trust?
A living trust is a legal document that, just like a will, contains your instructions for what you want to happen to your assets when you die. But, unlike a will, a living trust can avoid probate at death, control all of your assets and prevent the court from controlling your assets if you become incapacitated.

How does a living trust avoid probate and prevent court control of assets at incapacity?
When you set up a living trust, you transfer assets from *your* name to the name of *your trust*, which *you* control—such as from “Bob and Sue Smith, husband and wife” to “Bob and Sue Smith, trustees under trust dated (month/day/year).”

Legally *you* no longer own anything; everything now belongs to your trust. So there is nothing for the courts to control when you die or become incapacitated. The concept is simple, but this is what keeps you and your family out of the courts.

Do I lose control of the assets in my trust?
Absolutely not. You keep full control. As trustee of your trust, you can do anything you could do before—buy and sell assets, change or even cancel your trust. That’s why it’s called a *revocable* living trust. You even file the same tax returns. Nothing changes but the names on the titles.

| | WITH NO WILL | WITH A WILL | WITH A LIVING TRUST |
|--|---|---|--|
| At Incapacity (unable to handle your financial affairs) | <i>Court Control:</i> Court appointee oversees your care, must keep detailed records, reports to court, and usually must post bond (even if appointee is your spouse). Court approves all expenses, oversees financial affairs. | <i>Court Control:</i> Same as no will. | <i>No Court Control:</i> Your successor trustee manages your financial affairs according to instructions in your trust for as long as necessary. (In some states, court intervention may be required for health care decisions.) |
| At Death | <i>Probate:</i> Court orders your debts paid and assets distributed according to state law. | <i>Probate:</i> Same as no will, but assets distributed per your will (if valid and any contests are unsuccessful). | <i>No Probate:</i> Debts paid and assets distributed by successor trustee according to instructions in your trust. |
| Court Costs, Legal & Executor Fees | <i>Death:</i> Often estimated at 3-8% of estate’s value. <i>Incapacity:</i> Impossible to estimate. | Same as no will. Costs can increase if will is contested after your death. | Minimal or no court costs. Reduced legal fees (minimal for small estates; larger/complex estates require more). |
| Time | <i>Death:</i> Usually 9 months to 2 years or longer before heirs inherit. <i>Incapacity:</i> Court involved until recovery or death. | Same as no will. | <i>Death:</i> Often just weeks. Larger/complex estates take longer for tax returns, asset division. <i>Incapacity:</i> No delays. |
| Flexibility & Control | <i>None:</i> Court processes, not your family, have control at incapacity and death. When you die, assets are distributed according to state law. | <i>Limited:</i> Same as no will except, when you die, assets are distributed according to your will (if valid and any contests are unsuccessful). You can change your will at any time. | <i>Maximum:</i> You can change/discontinue your trust at any time. Assets stay under control of your trust, even at incapacity and after your death. More difficult than a will to contest. |
| Privacy | <i>None:</i> Court proceedings are public record. Family can be exposed to disgruntled heirs, unscrupulous solicitors. | <i>None:</i> Same as no will. | <i>Maximum:</i> Living trusts are not public record. Your family can take care of your financial affairs privately. |

Is it hard to transfer assets into my trust?
No, and your attorney, trust officer, financial adviser and insurance agent can help. Typically, you will change titles on real estate, stocks, CDs, bank accounts, investments, insurance and other assets with titles. Most living trusts also include jewelry, clothes, art, furniture, and other assets that do not have titles.

Some beneficiary designations (for example, insurance policies) should also be changed to your trust so the court can’t control them if a beneficiary is incapacitated or no longer living when you die. (IRA, 401(k), etc. can be exceptions.)

Doesn’t this take a lot of time?
It will take *some* time—but *you* can do it now, or you can pay the courts and attorneys to do it *for* you later. One of the benefits of a living trust is that all of your assets are brought together under one plan. Don’t delay “funding” your trust; it can only protect assets that have been transferred into it.