

How Does a Trust Benefit Me?

- Protect your family from enduring the expense and red tape of probate.
- Avoid having a judge determine how your estate will be distributed.
- Reduce or eliminate the need for the court to appoint a conservator if you become incapacitated.
- Allow your chosen successor to arrange for your long-term care.
- Reduce or eliminate estate tax (for couples) by preserving and utilizing your federal estate tax exemption after your death.
- Allow you to maintain control over your assets while you are living and to control the distribution of your estate after your death.
- Give you peace of mind, knowing that you have a plan in place that benefits you now, and your family and heirs after your death.



What Documents Are Included?

Our estate plan contains a complete set of documents including, where needed:

- Revocable Living Trust
- Pourover Wills
- Power of Attorney for Property
- Advance Health Care Directives
- Schedules of Assets
- Community Property Agreement
- Guardian Nomination
- Certification/Abstract of Trust
- Pre-Addressed Funding Letters
- Deeds, PCORs and Instructions

Please Contact Us for More Information

Please contact us today to receive additional information or to start your estate planning.

We will guide you through the planning process from start to finish, and we know from experience that you will feel satisfied and relieved once your plan is in place.

About... Living Trusts



- ✓ Avoid Probate
- ✓ Save on Estate Taxes
- ✓ Avoid Conservatorship
- ✓ Control Your Estate
- ✓ Protect Your Family
- ✓ Gain Peace of Mind

Avoid Probate, Save Estate Taxes & Protect Your Family.

What is a Living Trust?

A living trust is a document that creates a legal entity. It is a “living” trust because it remains “alive” after your death.

The trust’s purpose is to assure proper management of your affairs during and after your lifetime, even if you become incapacitated.

While you are living you have complete control over your assets — they belong to you as trustee of your trust.

A trust does not pay any taxes or require you to file any extra income tax returns during your lifetime. You file and pay just as you do now, as though the trust did not exist.

A trust gives you control over what happens to your home, bank accounts and personal property after your death.

A trust allows you to specify who gets your assets, under what conditions, and in what manner distributions are made.

A trust can be changed or even revoked entirely during your lifetime, but cannot be changed after you die.

You should always consult with an attorney when creating a living trust.

Is a Will Good Enough?

With a will, your chosen agent distributes your estate according to your wishes. However, a will alone will not avoid probate, will not reduce estate taxes, will not make funds immediately available and may result in financial hardship for your family.

Your will is public information and may be viewed in the probate court by anyone after your death. Sadly, the probate process is very slow, often nine months to two years or more.

What Happens If I Die Without a Will or a Trust?

- The court will probate all but the smallest estates. This almost certainly includes anyone owning a home.
- The probate court judge will appoint an executor to manage and distribute your estate (this person will likely be a complete stranger). Distribution will be made to legal heirs whether you want this or not.
- Court, legal, and administrative fees will be taken out of your estate.
- If you own a business, activities may be disrupted during probate.
- Your family, even while mourning your death, will be burdened with red tape while clearing up your estate.

What Happens If I Die With a Trust?

When you protect your assets and family with a trust, your affairs are kept private and all your wishes are carried out as you instruct. There is no probate, no probate fees, no court or judge involved, and no surprises!

What is Probate?

Probate is a court proceeding that results when a person with assets worth over \$100,000 dies without a living trust.

The process is often slow, public and expensive. Your heirs will not have access to your assets until the judge says they can be released. A will alone does not avoid probate.

Is Probate Expensive?

Yes, it is generally many times more expensive than the cost of trusts, wills or other estate planning instruments.

And expensive as it is, the cost in dollars is probably less important than the cost of the emotional turmoil experienced by the family who is left to straighten out affairs that a trust would have avoided altogether.

Costs include court filing fees, attorney’s standard fees (and often, in addition, what the court calls attorney’s “extraordinary fees”), and personal representative fees. It is not uncommon for fees on an average size estate to be as much as \$25,000 or more.