(As you wish it t		DOB	
	o appear on Will)		
Place of Birth:			
Social Security Number	r;		
J.S. Citizen:	Yes	No	
Home Address:			
Home Phone:			
Business Phone:			
Date and Place of Mari	riage:		
Have you lived in any o If yes, list the states an	_	n? Yes _	No
	State		Date

# Please list all children of this marriage. **City of Residence** <u>Name</u> **DOB** Are there any children not living now? Are any of these children disabled? Children of former marriages? **City of Residence Name DOB Parent Personal Representative:** (Please list name and address and phone number) (first choice) (second choice)

Guardian – for minor children	
(Please list name and address)	
(first choice)	
(second choice)	
Trustee or Custodian – to manage funds for minor children (please list name and address)	
(first choice)	
(second choice)	
Specific Bequests – items of a personal nature.	
Name of Person or Organization (include address)	Item/Amount
Charitable Bequests	
Name of Person or Organization (include address)	Item/Amount

Residue of Estate –after charitable and specific bequests

Item/Amount Name of Person or Organization (include address) Other information or concerns? **Other Documents: (Please Provide Copies)** Do you have an Advanced Directive? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes\_\_\_\_ No **Health Care Representative:** (address and Phone number) Alternate Health Care Representative: (address and Phone number) Have you signed a Power of Attorney? Yes \_\_\_\_\_No Has your Spouse signed a Power of Attorney?\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

# COMPARISON OF WILLS AND REVOCABLE LIVING TRUSTS AS PRIMARY ESTATE PLANNING TOOLS

This chart is intended to acquaint you with some of the variables that affect the decision whether to conduct your estate planning through a will or through a living trust. No single factor is ever dispositive of the question. Any estate planner's advice should be based on all the facts and circumstances of your situation.

Factors Tending to Favor Will over Living Trust	Will	Living Trust
Ease of implementation	Usually very easy; no retitling of assets, but beneficiary changes often are necessary	More difficult, requiring complete asset inventory and retitling of assets
Cost to prepare and implement	Most economical because fewer documents are drafted and no attorney time transferring assets	Approximately twice the cost of using a will
Ease of maintenance	Periodic review, every few years	Constant attention to establishing title to new assets in name of trust.  Same need for periodic review.
Opportunity for fraud on beneficiaries	Court and attorney supervision reduces chance of fraud by personal representative	Lack of or less court supervision enhances opportunity for fraud by successor trustee
Younger client	Appropriate for any age (must be 18)	Usually inappropriate for younger clients because of higher initial cost, long-delayed savings, and need for lifelong attention to funding details

Factors Tending to Favor Living Trust over Will	Will	Living Trust
Necessity of Court Supervised Probate	Court-supervised probate process after death. Usually necessary upon death of second spouse, but often not necessary upon first spouse's death	Usually unnecessary, unless cause of death is someone else's negligence or not all assets are in the trust
Delay in distribution of financial assets	8-12 months in most situations (except life insurance and other assets with beneficiary designations), can be much longer, but advance distributions can be made, if needed	Nearly immediate distribution of most assets in most situations, but final distribution will often be delayed for several months
Disability of Dependent	Can include trust for disabled dependent, but does not operate until client's death	Can include provisions for disabled dependent that operate during client's lifetime
Real estate in more than one state	Probate costs in each state where real estate located	Probate not necessary to transfer title to real estate
Challenges to estate plan by disgruntled family	Mandatory notice to heirs increases likelihood of challenge.	Lack of requirement to notify heirs, need of heir to file independent court action may reduce chance of suit. However, keeping plan secret from heirs may have the opposite result, as litigation is only way to force disclosure of estate plan.
Professional Fees following death	Probate often means higher legal fees; accounting fees comparable to trust	Usually lower legal fees; accounting fees comparable to will

Privacy	Not Private - Court file open to public inspection	Private - No court file open to public inspection
Neutral Factors- Favor Neither Will nor Trust		
	Will	Living Trust
Estate Taxes	Estate tax planning trust can be included in a will	Estate tax planning trust can be included in living trust