Full Legal Name:	DOB
Place of Birth:	
Social Security Number:	
Email Address:	
Spouse's Legal Name:	DOB
Social Security Number:	
Email Address:	
Home Address:	
Home Phone:	
Cell Phone:	
Date and Place of Marriage:	
Have you lived in any other state than Oregon? (If yes, list the states and dates.)	Yes No
State	Date

Date(s) and Place(s) of any divorce(s) (please provide name of spouse.)		
<u>Please list all children of this marriage.</u>		
<u>Name</u>	DOB	City of Residence
Are there any children not living now?		
Are any of these children disabled?		

Children of former marr	iages?		
<u>Name</u>	DOB	City of Residence	<u>Parent</u>
Personal Representative: (Please list name a	and address and pho	one number)	
(first choice)			
(second choice)			
Guardian – for minor ch (Please list name and add			
(first choice)			
(second choice)			
Trustee or Custodian – to (please list name and add		minor children	
(first choice)			
(second choice)			

Specific Bequests – items of a personal nature.		
Item/Amount		
Item/Amount		
Item/Amount		

Other information or concerns?

Yes	No
Yes	No
205	
Yes	No
	Yes

# 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 5-10 years	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	6-9 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.	Requirement to notify heirs. Need of heir to file independent court action may reduce chance of suit.
Professional Fees following death	Probate often means higher legal fees; accounting fees comparable to trust	Usually lower legal fees; accounting fees comparable to will

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
Accounting Costs	Income tax return for estate is required in most cases	Income tax return for trust is required in most cases

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