

Six key questions about estate planning

❑ **Do you have a will?** Everybody needs a will. You need a will even if you and your spouse have put almost everything in joint names (in case you die after becoming the sole surviving owner). You need a will, to dispose of personal things and tie up loose ends, even if you place the bulk of your assets in a living trust. And you need a will if you wish to name a guardian for your children.

❑ **Is your planning up to date?** Wills—and trust agreements—should be reviewed and revised as needed. If you have changed your marital status or your state of residence, become a parent or grandparent, or experienced dramatic changes in the size of your estate or the nature of the assets that it contains, review your estate planning now.

❑ **Is your choice of executor and trustee still realistic?** When people make their first, simple wills, usually they name a spouse, relative or close friend as executor and trustee. As your estate grows, and your estate plan becomes more complex, however, designating an inexperienced individual to handle your estate is no kindness.

Your executor, the *personal representative* of your estate, will be called upon to assemble, inventory and evaluate all your assets; oversee the preparation of complex income and estate tax returns; counsel your beneficiaries; and keep detailed records.

If your estate is to be held in a continuing trust for your beneficiaries, your trustee will be called upon to provide prudent investment management, to continue to counsel beneficiaries and to provide comprehensive reports. Both jobs are demanding, and both place the inexperienced at risk in terms of personal financial liability.

A trust institution such as ours employs experienced trust and estate specialists, people who know how to avoid unnecessary delays, safeguard estate assets and make informed tax choices. What's more, our estate and trust services are moderate in cost. Indeed, we often are able to save money for families because our fees include specialized services that individual executors or trustees often have to obtain from outside sources, at added cost to the estate or trust.

❑ **Have you planned your whole estate?** Your life insurance, your IRAs, your money in the company retirement plan—these are examples of estate assets that typically are not controlled

by your will. Instead they go directly to the beneficiaries you designate. Make sure your beneficiary designations are up to date and compatible with the other elements of your estate plan. If you established a living trust some years ago, check to make sure that title to later-acquired assets has been transferred to your trust.

❑ **Time to consider a living trust?** If your estate plan does not include a revocable living trust, review the potential advantages with an experienced trust officer. For example:

- With an institution such as ours as trustee, you benefit from objective, personalized investment management.
- You may authorize the trustee to provide full personal financial management in the event of your disability or prolonged illness, eliminating the possible need for a court-appointed guardian or conservator.
- The assets held in your trust will avoid the delays and some expenses of probate at your death.
- Life insurance proceeds and other nonprobate assets may be made payable to the living trust, to be invested and managed for your beneficiaries.
- The terms of a living trust agreement generally remain private, unlike the terms of a probated will, which become a matter of public record.

❑ **Do you have a buy-sell agreement for your business?** Business interests often require special planning. A buy-sell agreement with other owners or key employees can provide a business owner's estate with needed liquidity. And if the pricing formula in the agreement is realistic, it may prevent tax valuation disputes.

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Any developments occurring after January 1, 2010, are not reflected in this article.