

Attorney Timothy P. Crawford, CPA, CELA*, CAP**
wanted to share this information with you.

DECIDING IF YOUR KID IS TRUST-WORTHY

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Parenting is more than reading to your children or getting them to eat their vegetables. It's also about securing their financial future. One way to do that is by drafting a trust and naming a trustee. In this excerpt from her new book "The Wall Street Journal Financial Guidebook for New Parents", Stacey L. Bradford explains why parents may want to consider estate-planning tools beyond a will.

You don't need to be Bill Gates to consider setting up a trust for your kids.

Even middle-class folks can benefit from trusts when it comes to estate planning. That's because children under the age of 18 can't directly inherit money. If you have more than that to leave to your minor child and make no provisions in your will, a court will appoint a property guardian to manage your child's assets until he reaches 18.

That property guardian may be a complete stranger who won't understand your values. Perhaps more important, the guardian could add one more layer of bureaucracy to an already complicated situation. When your child needs money, the guardian may have to make a formal request that then goes through the court system. It can be a real headache for your kids to get funds when they need it, and it's not an arrangement that's always in their best interests.

One way around the court system is to set up a custodial account for your kids through your will. In that case, you get to name the custodian, and he decides how the money is spent. Once your son or daughter is legally considered an adult, he or she inherits the money outright. The problem with this setup is that your kid might blow through the money and have nothing left over for college or grad school.

For many parents, setting up a trust is a better alternative that allows them more control over how their money is spent once they're gone. If you have the means and want your child to go to private school, for example, include that in the trust document. A trust can also delay the age at which your kids get their hands on the money.

This is often the biggest selling point for parents. Most people, looking back, would probably agree that they didn't necessarily make the most responsible decisions about money when they were 18 or 21, a time of life when it may have seemed perfectly reasonable to rack up credit-card debt. Even delaying a few more years -- until, say, 25 -- makes the money more likely to be put toward a down payment on a house.

While setting up a trust is a bit more complicated than a custodial account -- it requires a lawyer's assistance, for one thing -- it also provides more financial security for your children and is therefore worth considering. Ideally, you should set up a trust when you draft your will. But you can always add a trust later as your estate gets more complicated or your assets grow. For most parents, a simple trust will do. For more advanced planning purposes, such as reducing estate taxes or planning in a second marriage situation, you could consider other options.

Here are a few questions to ask yourself to determine if a trust is right for your family:

Do you anticipate leaving your children more than a modest sum of money?

A trust may not be worth the effort if you think you'll only be leaving a child (or children) \$100,000 or less. On the other hand, if you're leaving life insurance money to cover four years of school and you own a home, there's a good chance a trust would make sense for you.

Do you want to have some say in how your children's money is spent?

A trust allows you to restrict spending to basic support, including food, clothing, shelter, education and health care. This is something that can't be done with a custodial account. If the custodian is a soft touch, he could end up lavishing your child with designer jeans and a fancy car, leaving very little left for the college years. Even worse, if the custodian is also the guardian, he could start writing himself large "support" checks to help cover his other expenses.

Would you prefer that your children not inherit the money when they turn 18?

If you think giving a high-school senior a large sum of cash is a recipe for disaster, then you should consider a trust. The ability to delay inheritance was the main draw for drafting a trust for Laurie and Greg Wetzell, a New York City couple in their mid-30s with three small children. Should something happen to both of them, they decided, their kids will each receive half of their inheritance at age 25, and the remaining amount when they reach 30.

Do you want the money to be used for a college education?

If you specifically bought life insurance so that there would be enough money to help fund college in the event of your death, then you'll definitely want to delay the age at which your kids inherit your money. Otherwise, your child could think a red Ferrari is a better investment than a crimson Harvard diploma.

Choosing a trustee. The trustee holds the purse strings, so don't delegate this job lightly. You need someone who is trustworthy, is good with money and has great attention to detail. In other words, don't choose your brother who has trouble remembering to pay his own bills.

Your trustee is going to be working with your guardian, so they had better get along. While they don't need to be best friends -- in fact, it's probably better if they aren't -- they also can't be archenemies. You want your trustee to be able to tell your guardian she can't use the money to buy your son a new sports car, but you also want your trustee to take your guardian's phone calls when she needs more money to pay for your son's braces. Then, there's the issue of naming a family member as your trustee. There's no general rule here, and many people prefer to name a sibling since there's no one in the world they trust more. Siblings also typically don't charge to perform the service. On the other hand, my husband and I chose a close family friend. In our case, we felt he would be less biased and more likely to follow through with our wishes without passing judgment on how we want our child's money spent.

You'll also face the debate over naming your children's guardian as the trustee. On one hand, it's rather convenient. The person raising your kids won't have to ask anyone for permission about how the money will be spent. But a division of power can be a safer route. Some estate-planning attorneys worry that having one person fill the dual role leads to a conflict of interest and the risk that the guardian could take money for herself. If you have a lot of money -- more than a million dollars -- you may want to name a bank or a lawyer to act as trustee. An institution has a lot of experience handling accounts and taking care of all the investments and necessary tax paperwork. Just be aware that a bank's services aren't free. They typically charge an annual fee of 1% to 2% of the principal.

Drafting the trust. Now that you've gotten this far, it's time to hire a lawyer. Make sure to hire a board certified attorney to prepare your trust. As much as trusts are about maintaining some say in how your money is spent, the language in the document should be broad enough to allow your trustee discretion should your child's needs change or should something come up that you couldn't have anticipated.

Finally, you'll want to write your trustee a letter expressing your wishes for how you want the money spent on your children. Some parents go so far as to say that some of the money can be used to help raise the living standard of the other kids they may be living with, so everyone feels equal. Of course, it's up to the trustee to crunch the numbers and make sure there is still money left over to meet your main goals.

**“Those Who Plan Ahead Win.
Those Who Don’t Plan Ahead Lose.”**

This article is for informational purpose only and is not intended as legal advice. It is recommended that you call Timothy P. Crawford for a free conference to discuss your situation in more detail. Attorney Crawford can be reached at 1-262-634-6659. Please refer to this article when you call.

*Attorney Timothy P. Crawford is a Nationally Board Certified Elder Law Attorney (CELA). He has been Board Certified by the National Elder Law Foundation which has been approved as the Sole Certifying Organization for Elder Law Attorneys by the American Bar Association.

**Timothy P. Crawford was invited to join the Council of Advanced Practitioners (CAP) of the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys (NAELA) in August of 2005. CAP is a small group of premier elder law attorneys, all of whom have been members of NAELA for at least 10 years, are certified as elder law attorneys by the National Elder Law Foundation, and are AV rated by Martindale Hubbell, a service that provides an independent rating of the quality of attorneys, as one of the top attorneys in the nation.

Attorney Timothy P. Crawford has been selected as a Fellow of NAELA. Fellow is the highest honor bestowed by the Academy. Selection as a Fellow signifies that his peers recognize the lawyer as a model for others and as an exceptional lawyer and leader.

Attorney Timothy P. Crawford has a superb rating of 10 out of 10 with A V V O.

A V V O has awarded to Attorney Timothy P. Crawford the A V V O Client’s Choice Award.

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“A majority of text has come from an article prepared by Attorney Howard S. Krooks, friend of Attorney Timothy P. Crawford, is used here with permission.”