

Trust Selection Cheat Sheet

A trust is a legal entity created by a *grantor*, where a *trustee* is appointed to manage and oversee assets on behalf of future *beneficiaries*. Trusts offer a structured way to **distribute** assets, minimize tax liabilities, and protect wealth from legal challenges.



Irrevocable Trust

Permanence: Difficult or impossible to change

Asset transfer: Grantor relinquishes control

Tax advantages: Estate, gift, and income tax

Protection: Strong shield against legal

Legacy: Enables multi-generational transfer



Revocable Trust

Flexibility: Retain ability to modify

Control: Assets remain under grantor's control

Tax implications: No immediate tax benefits

Protection: Limited, as assets are still grantors

Privacy: Offers probate avoidance/confidentiality

Decision Factors



Business Succession

Controlled transfer of ownership and tax implications



Investment Management
Consider the impact on our
ability to manage and grow



Tax Optimization

Offsetting estate tax liabilities
by potentially giving up control



Regulatory Environment

Factor in potential changes
to tax laws or regulations



Family Dynamics

Define how trust structures
align with family governance



Control & Planning

Maintain flexibility or relinquish control



Asset Protection

Watch for high-risk professions with complex business interests



Philanthropic Goals

Goals may align while providing tax benefits

Roles & Responsibilities



Grantor

Creates and funds the trust

Decides level of control required

Acts as the first trustee

Maintains control over assets (Rev Trust)

Gives up control and ownership of assets (Irrev Trust)



Trustee

Manages trust assets according to terms

Fiduciary duty to act in the interests of beneficiaries

Keeps accurate records and provides accountings

Makes distributions to beneficiaries as specified

Files tax returns for the trust (if required)



Beneficiary

Receives benefits from the trust

Has the right to information about the trust

May have rights to request accountings

May have more immediate and defined rights

Could have tax responsibilities for trust income

