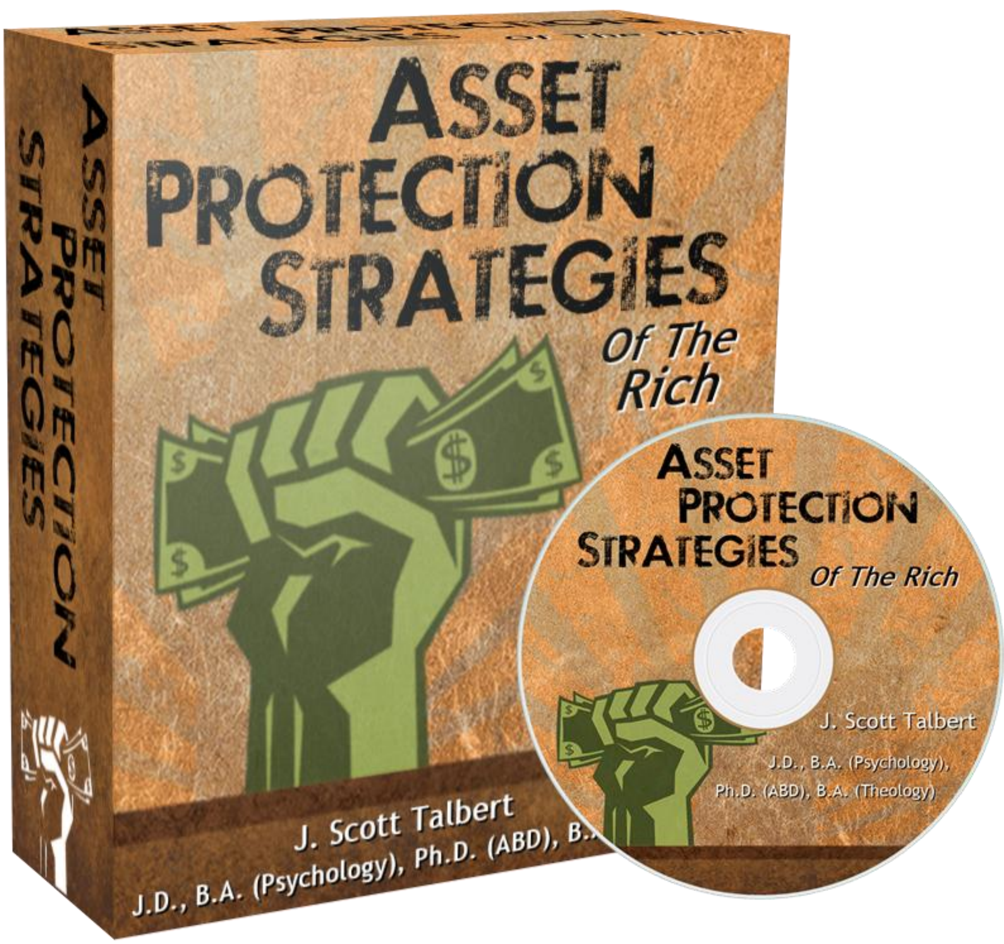
YOU WANT ME TO BE WHAT?

A TRUSTOR?

What am I Getting Myself Into?



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Short answer: Nothing.

Someone - who knows, likes, and trusts you - is asking you to participate in one of the most important things they've ever done. They are establishing an **Estate Planning & Asset Protection Structure** to safeguard everything they have, and prepare to pass an inheritance to perpetual generations to come after them.

As we like to put it: ***Building a Dynasty & Leaving a Legacy.***

You've been tapped to serve as **<u>Trustor</u>** for their two Trusts *(of which they are "Beneficiary").* In simplest terms, the Trustor *(also sometimes referred to as the "Grantor" or "Settlor")* is just giving a gift. Rather than making the gift outright, directly to the Beneficiary *(the person who gave you this document),* the Trustor is making the gift "in trust." In other words, the Trustor is entrusting the gifted property *(typically just cash)* to a Trustee, who will care for and manage the property for the benefit of the Beneficiary *(according to the terms of the Trust Agreement).*

An easy-to-understand example would be an elderly parent *(Trustor)* leaving a "trust fund" for a disabled or special needs son or daughter *(Beneficiary).* The Trustor *(parent)* would identify a Trustee *(trusted individual or institution)* who could manage the Trust property in place of the parent, for the benefit of the son or daughter *(Beneficiary).*

The Trustor's role is pretty minimal. Once you sign the Trust Agreements *(having them <u>notarized</u> and <u>witnessed</u>),* your role is basically complete. Most places, whether a bank or a "copy shop," should have 2 additional people around to "witness" *(watch someone sign paper).* Even if not employees of the establishment, we've literally used total strangers at a "UPS store" who were other customers. It's not a big deal to have your notarized signature "witnessed."

The Trustor does not incur any potential risk or liability in this capacity. Remember, you are essentially just making a gift *(with instructions, the Trust Document, which already exist – you <u>do not</u> have to come up with that).* Once the Documents are signed, you're essentially done.

SUMMARY: The Trusts begin with a person, the **<u>Trustor</u>**, giving a gift to someone indirectly. Rather than giving the gift to the person intended to benefit from it, they give it to a person *(or institution),* the Trustee, to manage the gift/property for the benefit of the person who would have otherwise received the gift directly *(the Beneficiary).* The Trustor provides the Trustee with *(already existing)* instructions for managing the gift, known as the Trust Instrument or Trust Agreement Document. The Trust Agreement already exists, and is not something the Trustor needs to create. In fact, once the Trustor signs the Trust Agreement, their job is basically done. Trustors face no more risk by serving as Trustor than they do in giving someone a birthday present. At last check, that's still "allowed."