University of Nebraska - Lincoln Digital Commons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension

Extension

1991

NF91-12 "Living" Trust: Cause for Consumer Concern

Kathy Prochaska-Cue University of Nebraska--Lincoln, kprochaska-cue1@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist



Part of the Agriculture Commons, and the Curriculum and Instruction Commons

Prochaska-Cue, Kathy, "NF91-12 "Living" Trust: Cause for Consumer Concern" (1991). Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension. 619.

http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/619

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



"Living" Trust: Cause for Consumer Concern

Kathy Prochaska-Cue, Family Economics and Management Specialist

In Nebraska, "living" trusts are being marketed as an alternative to a will for property distribution at death. On November 20, 1990, the Attorney General's office issued a press release announcing that more than 35 civil investigative demands under the Deceptive Trade Practices Act had been issued to persons and companies advertising and selling "living" trusts in Nebraska.

"We're concerned that Nebraska consumers are buying these trusts based on representations that these trusts possess qualities or benefits that they just don't have," then Attorney General Robert Spire was quoted as saying. He went on to say "The most frequent victims will probably be senior citizens. Worst of all, the deficiencies or defects in the trusts won't be discovered until after it's too late to correct them, leaving the survivors with a legal and financial tangle."

Spire further noted that "the advertisements we've reviewed and the complaints and inquiries we've received have led us to believe that the deceptive and misleading representations being made in connection with the sale of these trusts cannot be allowed to continue unchecked." The **deceptive representations** about current "living" trust sales noted in the press release include:

- "living" trusts are markedly superior to a will for the estate-planning needs of most persons.
- the costs associated with probate of a will generally consume a significant portion or a majority of the estate of most persons.
- the cost of establishing a "living" trust drafted by a non-attorney is significantly less than the cost of retaining a licensed Nebraska attorney to draft it.
- the completed "living" trust document is fully and completely valid according to Nebraska law.
- "living" trusts generally provide trust settlers and beneficiaries much greater tax advantages than a will provides.
- a "living" trust document is impervious to legal challenges to its validity or scheme of asset distribution.
- the "living" trust documents purchased by the consumer have been reviewed by a licensed attorney prior to their completion.

Because of these deceptive representations as cited by the Attorney General's office, consumers are advised to exercise caution when looking at "living" trusts, especially those offered by non-local and/or

non-Nebraska-based companies.

Check the potential cost for developing a trust with an attorney; use this figure as a cost comparison with the figures quoted by persons or companies selling "living" trusts. The fee for a trust drawn up by an attorney typically runs \$300-\$500 in Nebraska. Fees as high as \$3,000 have been reported by people who have purchased a "living" trust from one of the 35 individuals or companies being investigated by the Attorney General's office.

Do not sign anything at the initial meeting or dinner where "living" trusts are discussed. If you do decide to purchase a trust developed by someone non-local, or from a state other than Nebraska, have your Nebraska attorney check the documents for compliance with Nebraska law before you sign on the dotted line.

Parts of this NebFacts were taken directly with permission from a press release issued by the State of Nebraska Department of Justice, November 20, 1990.

File NF12 under HOME MANAGEMENT B-7c, General Issued March 1991

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Elbert C. Dickey, Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension educational programs abide with the non-discrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.