

## Thinking About Your Estate Plan? Start Here.

Follow this handy checklist as you create your estate plan. For more tips on estate planning, read **Heirs, Wills, and Trusts: Estate Planning for Beginners** at <a href="mailto:britannica.com/money/estate-planning-basics">britannica.com/money/estate-planning-basics</a>.

	Write d	own your important information. Include account numbers and logins:
		Make a list of all of your assets. Include bank accounts, insurance policies, your retirement
		savings accounts, investments, your home, and your car.
		Make a list of all of your debts. Include your mortgage, auto loan, credit cards, and other loans.
		Make a list of your utility providers. Include TV, Internet, landline, cell service, streaming services,
		electricity, gas, water, garbage, and other accounts.
		Make a list of where your heirs can find any important documents, such as your will, car title,
		house deed, insurance policies, and tax returns.
		Make a list of any special or valuable items that you may want to give to specific heirs.
	Decide	if you need life insurance.
		Can your spouse pay the bills and live without your income?
		Do you have children who need money for college?
		Will you have unusual debts that your assets alone will not cover?
	Prepare	an up-to-date will in your current state.
		Name an executor.
		Name beneficiaries to your estate.
		Name a guardian for your children, and direct how funds will be disbursed to them (for college
		expenses, for example).
		Name a successor if you own your business or have any business interests.
		Include any additional final arrangements or requests.
	Comple	te health care and financial directives.
		Set up a living will—a document spelling out your health care wishes.
		Set up a health care power of attorney—someone to make health care decisions on your behalf.
		Set up a financial power of attorney—someone to make financial decisions on your behalf.
<b>.</b>	Have be	eneficiaries in place.
		Set up beneficiaries at your bank.
		<ul> <li>Payable-on-death ("POD") accounts will give access to your checking account, savings</li> </ul>
		account, and CDs directly to a beneficiary.
		☐ Transfer-on-death ("TOD") accounts will give access to your mutual funds, stocks, bonds,
		and other investment assets to a beneficiary.
		Make sure you have named a beneficiary on other accounts, such as retirement accounts and life
		insurance.