

REALIFE PLANNING

BEST CASE LAW OFFICE OF JUDITH MOMAN



Legal Disclaimer

> By receiving this information have no obligation to work with me now, or in the future

No attorney client relationship is formed between you and any attorney with out a written contract

> This is educational fun, not a personal consultation



Why make a plan?

- Plan for incapacity
- Bequests to charity and non-relatives
- Choose the right decision makers

It's not about Estate planning
It's about Real Life Planning



What is a "basic" estate plan?

- 1. Power of Attorney: names a financial agent
- 2. Health Care Directive: names a medical agent
- 3. Will, Trust, or other property transfer mechanism: directs

the distribution of assets



"ReaLife Planning" (not just Estate Planning)

- Reframe this confusing process
 - Provide an opportunity to consider values, priorities and relationships.
 - ▶ It means more than just transfer of generational wealth
- Emphasize the significance of conscious decision-making
- Focus on empowerment, education, and achieving desired outcomes
- ► Create opportunities for social reinforcement and support
 - ► Through group workshops and document production
 - ► Through group rates for accessible, affordable plans



Competent adults have power of appointment

- Power of Attorney:
 - Authority to act only during life
- ► Health Care Agent:
 - Authority to act only during life
- Personal Representative (named in Will):
 - ► Authority to act only after death
- ► Trustee (named in Trust):
 - Authority to act during life and after death



Ways to transfer assets

Wills

►Trusts

- ► Transfer on Death Deed
- ► Life Estate
- ► Accounts with Payable on Death Designation
- Lifetime gifts



Wills

versus





- ► Testamentary = after death
- Can be simple and inexpensive, or
- Complex with imbedded Trusts for minors or special needs
- Covers all unknown assets
- Names Guardians for minors if both parents die
- Probate Required

- Many kinds
 - Revocable Living Trust "Intervivos" (during life)
 - Used during temporary or permanent incapacity
 - Complex & expensive
- Assets must be transferred into trust
- Avoids Guardianship/Conservator for beneficiary settlor
- Probate not required



Wills versus





Probate
Required

Probate not required



What is Probate?

From Latin "to prove"

It's a Noun!



It's a Verb!

- Estate administration is called probate
- Determined by how property is titled
- No probate for payable on death accounts:
 - retirement accounts, bank accounts, life insurance, joint accounts, joint tenancy with right of survivorship



How does Probate work?

- Public court proceeding after a death
- Costs \$\$: fees determined by value & size of estate, time minimum of four months, attorney fees \$2,000- \$5,000
 - ► Small estate affidavit for less than \$75,000 + \$200,000 property= < \$275,000 total
- Estate is filed → Will is "proved" or "intestate" estate filed*
- Personal representative or "administrator" appointed
- All beneficiaries or "heirs at law" are notified; notice of estate is published to alert debtors; assets located & identified to court
- ► Taxes & debts paid, court supervises inventory & all costs
- Assets and monies distributed & estate "closed"



Probate is sometimes the solution *when no valid documents exist

- Who has authority to make decisions and act during incapacity? Guardianship or Conservatorship proceeding
 - ▶ Best interests used to designate decision makers:
 - ► Family
 - ► Friends (If they petition)
 - ► Licensed professional
 - ▶ Person assigned by the court.
- Who Inherits when there's no will?
 - "Heirs" determined by statute
 - ▶ Legal family only-→ Spouse +children +kin



How are Wills made?

- Competent adult
 - Over 18, of sound mind, no duress
- Observe the formalities
 - Witnessed
 - Affidavit
- Name Personal Representative
- ► Make directions about how to pay taxes, debts & fees
- ► Name beneficiaries and direct how to distribute assets
 - ONLY Spouses are entitled to inherit!



How do Wills work?

File PROBATE at the PROBATE court



How are Trusts made?

- "Settlor/Grantor"
 - ► Legal adult
 - ► Names "Trustee" (e.g. self) then "successor Trustee"
 - Directions for distribution
 - ► Purpose- must have one
 - ► Timing- not Immortal
- Only includes properly titled assets:
 - ► Can be funded by "pour-over" will
 - ► Can be created by "simple" will



How do Trusts work?

- Contain many pages of direction
- ► Authorization & language regarding asset distribution
- Assets are managed by Trustee
 - ► Can be personal or professional Trustee
 - ▶ Good for incapacity planning → no need for guardianship or conservatorship of the "settlor"
- Avoiding probate is not always best:
 - ▶ Private transactions with no supervision
 - ▶ Who is the Trustee → Family conflict
 - ► Significant debtors permanently discharged through probate



NOTE: Revocable Living Trust→ does not limit estate taxes ReaLifePlanning.com

Many kinds of trusts

- Revocable and Irrevocable Trusts
- ▶ Revocable Living Trust → Lifetime transfer
- Special Needs Trusts
- ► Irrevocable Life Insurance Trusts → avoids estate tax
- ► Trusts for minors and pets
- Spendthrift Trusts
- Qtip (Qualified Terminable Interest Trust)
- Disclaimer Trusts



Correcting common misunderstandings

- ◆ ONLY Spouses <u>cannot</u> be disinherited
 - ◆ No other family member has a *right* to inherit under a will
 - ◆ Spouses can waive inheritance rights
- ◆ Probate does not increase your tax burden
- ◆ Probate might decrease your tax burden
- Revocable Living Trusts do not eliminate Federal or Oregon Estate taxes
- ◆ Other types of trusts *can* limit Federal or Oregon Estate taxes



Questions?



RealLife Planning

Best case plans for worst case scenarios

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Other Resources

- ▶ Oregonfuneral.org →
- OSBar.org
- Oregon.gov
- Theconversationproject.org



