MASER | AMUNDSON BOGGIO | HENDRICKS P.A. Legal Documents: A Guide for the Perplexed Brenna M. Galvin, Maser, Amundson, Boggio & Hendricks, P.A. Ramsey County Library in Roseville Saturday, March 24

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Learning Objectives

- Understand who needs to plan and why
- Determine what essential legal documents you need in your toolkit
- Recognize life changes that may impact your plan and when your plan requires updates

- 1. Are you over the age of 18?
- 2. Do you have a taxable estate?
 - Minnesota Estate Tax exemption is currently \$2.4M
 - Federal Estate Tax exemption is currently \$11.2M
- 3. Do you have a loved one with special needs?
 - Disability, hard times, addiction?
- 4. Do you have real property in more than one state?
- 5. Did you recently get married or divorced?



Who Needs to Plan?

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Who Needs to Plan?

- 6. Are there charitable objectives that are important to you?
- 7. Do you have children from a prior marriage?
- 8. Will your family members agree on your end of life care?
- 9. Does your retirement plan and estate plan lack coordination?
 - Do your beneficiary designations match your estate planning goals?
- 10. Do you have a diagnosis that may require long-term care?

- Everyone over 18 needs to have a plan
- Planning includes establishing the right legal documents and discussing them with your loved ones
- Pre-planning for death includes:
 - Disability Planning
 - What happens when you are alive, but experience short-term or long-term disability?



"Two sure



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- Pre-planning for death also includes:
 - · Estate planning
 - What happens with your assets when you die?
 - Tax planning
 - What are the tax implications upon death?
 - · Considering disposition of remains after death
 - What happens to your body when you die?



"Two sure

Priorities When Planning

- Make Decisions Early
- Create Your Team
- Plan for the worst, so you can live your best!

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Disability Planning Tools

Health Care

- Advance Directives
 - Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care
 - Health Care Directive
- · Contents could include
 - Nomination of Agent
 - DNR / DNI Designation
 - End of Life Wishes



Importance of a Health Care Directive

- Protects your autonomy by protecting your right to make medical choices - even if you are unable to speak for yourself!
- Appoints an individual to make medical decisions on your behalf if you are incapacitated
- If Agent is unavailable, physicians can use the HCD to guide them until an Agent can be reached or until you can communicate for yourself

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Without a Health Care Directive

- There is no way to insure your treatment preferences are followed
- You will still receive medical treatment if you don't have a
 HCD and cannot speak for yourself
- A court proceeding ("guardianship") may be required
 - This can take time and money away from your family during an already stressful situation



Health Care Directive Example The two Institutes of the following: | Control Control



Disability Planning Tools

Finance

- Powers of Attorney (POA)
 - Statutory Short Form Power of Attorney (SSFPOA)
 - Common Law or General Durable POA
- Powers of Attorney end at death of principal



Statutory Short Form Power of Attorney

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- Names Attorney(s)-in-Fact
- Effective when signed
- Can have limitations on power and on time
- Power to revoke or change
- If spouse is appointed, terminates in event of divorce
- Gifts to the attorney-in-fact and family limited
- Easy for financial institutions to recognize



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Common
Law/General
Durable
Power of
Attorney

- POA can be customized by attorney for client's specific situation
- May allow powers beyond those granted by the statutory form (SSFPOA)
- · Can have unlimited gifting amounts
- May be more difficult to use with financial institutions



Without a Power of Attorney

- There is no way to insure someone could manage finances on your behalf should you become incapacitated
- A court proceeding ("conservatorship") may be required
 - Time and money involved and ongoing court reporting can be burdensome for your loved ones



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Estate Planning – Wills, Trusts, etc. The purpose of estate planning is to designate where your assets pass upon your death and who has the power to administer your estate

How Assets Transfer at

Death

- Distribution determined by:
 - Joint Ownership
 - Beneficiary Designations
 - Statutes of Intestacy (without a Will or Living Trust)
 - Will in existence
 - Trusts in existence

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Probate vs. Non-Probate

- What does probate mean?!
- Probate Assets (Decedent's Name Alone)
 - Triggers may include real estate or \$75,000+
- Non-Probate Assets (Joint Owner, Designated Recipient, Beneficiary or Trust)

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Trust Planning

- Inter Vivos Trust (Set up During Lifetime)
 - Revocable Trusts are the most commonly used Trusts in estate planning
 - Irrevocable Trusts are sometimes used for gift or estate tax planning
- Testamentary Trust (Set up Upon Death in a Will)
 - Commonly used when individuals have minor children



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When to Update? When to Update? - Retirement - Moves - Receipt of Inheritance - Desire to Gift - Children/Grandchildren/Great Grandchildren - Values Change

