Legal Documents: A Guide for the Perplexed

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Learning Objectives

- Understand who needs to plan and why
- Determine what essential legal documents you and your parents need in your toolkit
- Acquire strategies for long-term care planning and how to best utilize resources
- Identify life changes that may impact planning and when a plan requires updates

Who Needs to Plan?

- 1. Are you over the age of 18?
- 2. Do you have a taxable estate?
- 3. Do you have a loved one with special needs?
- 4. Do you have real property in more than one state?
- 5. Did you recently get married or divorced?

Who Needs to Plan?

- 6. Do you want to give money to charities?
- 7. Do you have children from a prior marriage?
- 8. Will your family members agree on your end of life care?
- 9. Do your beneficiary designations match your estate planning goals?
- 10. Do you have a diagnosis that may require long-term care?

"Two sure things in life..."

- Planning is not:
 - About where your money goes when you die
- Planning is:
 - About how you want to live while you are alive
- Planning includes:
 - Establishing the right legal documents and
 - Discussing them with your loved ones

Priorities When Planning

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

Health Care Directive

- Health Care Directive | "The Artist Formerly Known As..."
 - Advanced Directive
 - Living Will
 - Power of Attorney for Health Care

Health Care Directive

- Why is a Health Care Directive Important?
 - Protects autonomy
 - Appoints legal decision-maker
 - Serves as guide for care providers

Health Care Directive Forms









Health Care Directive

- If no Health Care Directive?
 - No clear path
 - Default treatment
 - Guardianship

POLST

- Providers Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment | POLST
 - End of Life Decision Making
 - Doctor's Order
 - Emergency Responders
 - Relationship between POLST & HCD

POLST

POLST: Provider Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment POLST

HIPAA PERMITS DISCLOSURE OF POLST TO OTHER HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AS NECESSARY

1	PROVIDER ORDERS FOR		
	LIFE-SUSTAINING TREATMENT (POLST)	Last Name	
is a pr	Γ follow these orders, THEN contact the patient's provider. This ovider order sheet based on the patient's medical condition and κ. POLST translates an advance directive into provider orders.	First/Middle Initial	
Any s	ection not completed implies the most aggressive treatment at section. Patients should always be treated with dignity and	Date of Birth	
respec	t.	Primary Care Provider/Phone	
A Check One	CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR): Patient has no pulse and is not breathing. CPR/ATTEMPT RESUSCITATION DNR/IC When not in cardiopulmonary arrest, follow orders in B and	DO NOT ATTEMPT RESUSCITATION (A An automatic external defibri I.C. patient who has chosen "Do I	llator (AED) should not be used for a
B Check One Goal	COMFORT CARE — Do not intubate but use medication, oxygen, oral suction, and manual		Additional Orders (e.g. dialysis, etc.) at treatment of new or reversible ill- ortable interventions should generally
C Check All That Apply	Intubate, cardiovert, and provide medically necessary car INTERVENTIONS AND TREATMENT ANTIBIOTICS (cbcck one): On Antibiotics (Use other methods to relieve sympton) Oral Antibiotics Only (No IV/IM) Use IV/IM Antibiotic Treatment NUTRITIONHYDRATION (cbcck all that apply): Offer odd and liquids by mouth (Oral fluids and nutrioffered if medically feasible) Tube feeding through mouth or nose Tube feeding directly into Gl tract IV fluid administration	ns whenever possible.)	R presumed)

POLST





Provider Signature

Provider Name (MD/DO/NP/PA when delegated, are acceptable)

FAXED COPIES AND PHOTOCOPIES OF THIS FORM ARE VALID.

TO VOID THIS FORM, DRAW A LINE ACROSS SECTIONS A - D AND WRITE "VOID" IN LARGE LETTERS.

The "Talk"



the conversation project

MASER | AMUNDSON BOGGIO | HENDRICKS P.A.



- Powers of Attorney (POA)
 - Statutory Short Form Power of Attorney (SSFPOA)
 - Common Law or General Durable POA
- Grants powers to handle financial transactions
- Appoints an Attorney-in-Fact
- Valid ONLY until death

Powers of Attorney

STATUTORY SHORT FORM POWER OF ATTORNEY MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 523.23

Before completing and signing this form, the principal must read and initial the IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL that appears after the signature lines in this form. Before acting on behalf of the principal, the attorney(s)-in-fact must sign this form acknowledging having read and understood the IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT that appears after the notice to the principal.

	ress of Person Granting the Power)
ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT (Name and Address)	SUCCESSOR ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT
(Name and Address)	(Optional) To act if any named attorney-in-fact dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to serve.
	(Name and Address)
	First Successor
	Second Successor
OTICE: If more than one attorney-in-fact is esignated to act at the same time, make a check ""x" on the line in front of one of the following atements:	
Each attorney-in-fact may independently exercise the powers granted. All attorneys-in-fact must jointly exercise the powers granted.	EXPIRATION DATE (Optional) Use Specific Month Day Year Only

- Statutory Short Form Powers of Attorney:
 - Names Attorney(s)-in-Fact
 - Effective when signed
 - Some limitations
 - Revocable
 - Gifting powers limited
 - Easy to recognize

- Common Law | General Durable Power of Attorney:
 - Customized by attorney for client's specific situation
 - May provided for expanded powers
 - May remove limitations on gifting
 - May be more difficult to utilize

- If no Power of Attorney?
 - No insurance financial transactions can be completed on your behalf
 - Conservatorship may be required
 - Greater risk of fraud and exploitation

Estate Planning

- Purpose?
 - To designate where assets pass upon death
 - Appoint someone authority to administer your estate

Estate Planning

- How do assets pass upon death?
 - Joint Ownership
 - Beneficiary Designations
 - Statutes of Intestacy (without a Will or Living Trust)
 - Will in existence
 - Trusts in existence

Estate Planning

- What is probate?!
 - Probate Assets (Decedent's Name Alone)
 - Triggers may include real estate or \$75,000+
 - Non-Probate Assets
 - Joint Owner
 - Beneficiary, Transfer on Death, Payable on Death
 - Trust

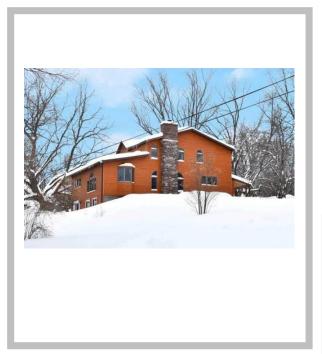
Transfer on Death Deed

Used for Real Property (Homestead | cabin)

Owners name beneficiaries

Must be recorded prior to death

Effective upon death of Owners







Wills

PROS	CONS
Ease of Establishment	Requires a Probate Administration
Simplicity During Life	Loss of Privacy
Certainty for Beneficiaries and Others	May be More Expensive for Heirs

Trusts

Special Needs Trust Testamentary Trust Revocable Trust Irrevocable Trust

Intervivos Living Trust

Revocable Trusts

PROS	CONS
Maintains Privacy	Cost to Establish and Administer
Could Avoid Probate	May or May Not Save Taxes
Includes Incapacity Planning	Requires Vigilance

How to Prepare?

- Identify your Team or Key Players
- Consider your Values and Legacy
- Meet with an Attorney
- Execute Documents
- Have "the Talk"
- Review Annually

Get Organized

- Create a One-Stop Shop
 - Health Care Directive
 - HIPAA Release Form
 - Doctor Contact Information
 - Current Medication List
 - Clinic Notes
 - Appointment Schedules

Get Organized

- Create a One-Stop Shop Continued
 - Health insurance information
 - Other insurance information (home, auto, life, long)
 - Asset detail list
 - Identify sources of income (gross vs. net)
 - Financial statements
 - Online account access information
 - Tax filings

Update Regularly

- Life Changes ("The Five D's")
 - Diagnosis
 - Decline
 - Death
 - Divorce
 - Decade...

Update Regularly

- Values/Other Changes
 - Retirement
 - Moves
 - Receipt of Inheritance
 - Desire to Gift
 - Children/Grandchildren/Great Grandchildren

Thank You!

This has been prepared for informational purposes only. This information is not legal advice. Legal advice is dependent upon the specific circumstances of each situation. The information contained in this presentation should not replace the advice of competent legal counsel licensed in your state.