Estate Planning Basics

BY
THOMAS P KEENAN, ESQ.
KEENAN LAW OFFICES
48 ELM ST
SUITE 3
WESTFIELD, MA 01085

413-562-1500 <u>WWW.KEENANLAWOFFICES.COM</u> KEENANLAW@GMAIL.COM

4 Essential Elements of a Estate Plan

- Last Will & Testament
- Power of Attorney
- Health Care Proxy
- Homestead

Definitions

- Testator/rix maker of the will
- PR personal representative in charge of carrying out your wishes
- Devise gift of property
- Heir person entitled to take under will
- Principal person who bestows power to Agent
- Agent/Attorney-in-fact person given power to act on another's behalf

- States how you want your assets to be distributed
- Names an Personal Representative(PR) and alternate
- Gives your PR power to act for your estate
- Names guardian of minor children

How does it work?

- Upon the testators death a will takes effect
- PR must file petition with Probate Court to become appointed
- Once appointed, PR collects all of the testators property and holds it in trust for creditors of the Testator and for the heirs
- Once creditors have been paid and PR distributes according to the Will

- It is important to note that, while the testator is still alive, a Will has **NO** legal authority or power!
- Being named in a will, as PR or as an heir, does not mean anything until the testator has died
- An PR cannot give anything that the will does not explicitly give to an heir

Planned Giving

- Good tool to use if family taken care of in other ways, or if all loved ones predecease
- Sometimes specific language is necessary to ensure gift will be used in the manner you choose
 - Find out from each charity the recommended language

Planned Giving

Options:

- A fixed amount of money or specific property (stocks, real estate, etc.)
- A percentage of your estate
- A contingent bequest, naming a charity as a recipient should another beneficiary not survive you
- A residual bequest, leaving a portion or the entire remainder of your estate to a charity after all else has been settled

- Allows a *principal* to appoint an *attorney in fact* or *agent* to take action on his/her behalf.
- Agent has power over the principal's property
- 2 Types
 - Springing
 - **▼** Takes effect upon disability or incapacity
 - Durable
 - ▼ Takes effect immediately upon execution and is terminated by revocation or death

- Agent must act according to Principal's wishes
- If Principal is incapacitated, agent must act in the Principal's best interests
- Can give the power to do <u>anything</u>
 or
- Power can be limited
 - For example, you can give a person the power to sign the closing documents to buy or sell property
- Be sure you trust the person you name!!

- Power to act on behalf of principal ends upon principal's death
- Agent does not have power to choose funeral ceremony, pay bills after death, transfer title to car/house, etc...
- **Note:** It's a good idea to have a separate, joint bank account set up that is titled "burial account" to pay for some final expenses

- Power of Attorney for Health Care Decisions
- You appoint someone to "speak" for you when you are not able to speak for yourself
- Allows you to have your wishes carried out in the event you are unable to approve

- Agent can *only* make decisions about your health care when you are, for some reason, unable to do that yourself.
- This means that your Agent can act for you if you are temporarily unconscious, in a coma, or have some other condition in which you cannot make or communicate health care decisions.

- With your authority, your Agent can make any health care decision that you could, if you were able.
- If you give your Agent full authority to act for you, he or she can consent to or refuse any medical treatment, including treatment that could keep you alive.
- Your agent MUST know what your wishes are and MUST be someone you trust!

HIPAA Laws

 Prevents health care workers from disseminating medical information to anyone other than the patient

 HCP's typically state that health care workers are permitted to give medical information to the agent

Homestead Act

Declaration of Homestead

- What is it?
- A type of protection for a person's residence
- Automatic protection of \$125,000 of equity
- Homeowners can file Homestead document with Registry of Deeds to provide additional coverage
 - \$500,000 of the equity in property
- Allows homeowners in Massachusetts to protect their primary residence

Homestead

• How does it work?

- Property is protected against subsequent attachment, levy on execution or sale to satisfy debts
- **Is not and should not** be used or relied upon as a substitute for adequate home insurance or any other type of liability insurance.
 - Homestead protection will be effective in the event a judgment against you is greater than the insurance coverage you have and the claimant seeks to go after your home to collect on the remaining obligation.

Homestead

- Homestead Act does <u>NOT</u> protect you from:
 - o sale of property to pay taxes (federal, state, local)
 - debts incurred PRIOR to filing homestead
 - mortgage debt ON the home
 - child support or alimony
- Meant to protect from <u>unsecured</u> creditors

Questions?

Thank You

Please call or email any question you might have.

413-562-1500

keenanlaw@gmail.com

Special

Basic Estate Plan \$500

- Includes the Following for an Individual:
 - Consultation
 - Professional document preparation including Simple Last Will & Testament, Durable Power of Attorney, Health Care Proxy, & Homestead
 - Execution ceremony (signing)
 - All notary services.
- Include a spouse for an additional \$350.00