Estate Planning and Probate

James Lyon, Attorney at Law

Phases of Estate Planning

- Incapacity
 - What happens when I can't handle my own business?
- Death
 - How do I plan for my property and my family?
- Asset Distribution
 - How does my property get to my beneficiaries?



Incapacity-Things to Plan For

- Financial and Property
- Healthcare

Incapacity-Financial and Property

- General Power of Attorney
 - Authorize someone else to handle your banking
 - Can manage your property
 - ► Handle government benefits
- What happens without a General Power of Attorney?
 - Court may have to be involved in order for your family to be able to handle your business

Incapacity-Financial and Property

- Revocable Living Trust
 - You name a trustee to manage your property in the event of incapacity.
 - You name who is in control.
 - Keeps court out of your affairs.

Incapacity-Healthcare

- HIPAA waiver
 - People that <u>you</u> authorize to access your medical records
- Healthcare Power of Attorney
 - ► Empowers people to handle medical and end of life decisions
- Living Will

Final Notes on Incapacity

- "The power dies with you"
 - These documents (not counting the revocable trust) are only effective while you are <u>alive</u>
- Planning for incapacity only is half the battle



Death-How to Plan

- Probate versus Non-Probate
- Estate Planning
 - ▶ Will
 - Revocable Trust

Death-Probate versus Non-Probate

- Probate
 - Assets are going through court
- Non-Probate
 - Assets are distributed <u>outside</u> of probate court
 - Can reduce the amount of time you are in probate court
 - These are assets that often have a named beneficiary

Death-Planning with a Will

- In Probate Court with a will
- Certain non-probate assets can help with probate
- Reasons to Avoid
 - Time
 - Court fees
 - Lack of privacy

Death-Probating a Will

- ▶ It all starts with Probate Court
- ▶ When to file?
 - Only after death
- Who files?
 - Your personal representative named in the will
- ▶ What do I need?
 - ► The will, death certificate, and application for opening probate
- How long will it take?
 - Conservatively, expect probate to last 12-15 months

Death-Revocable Trust

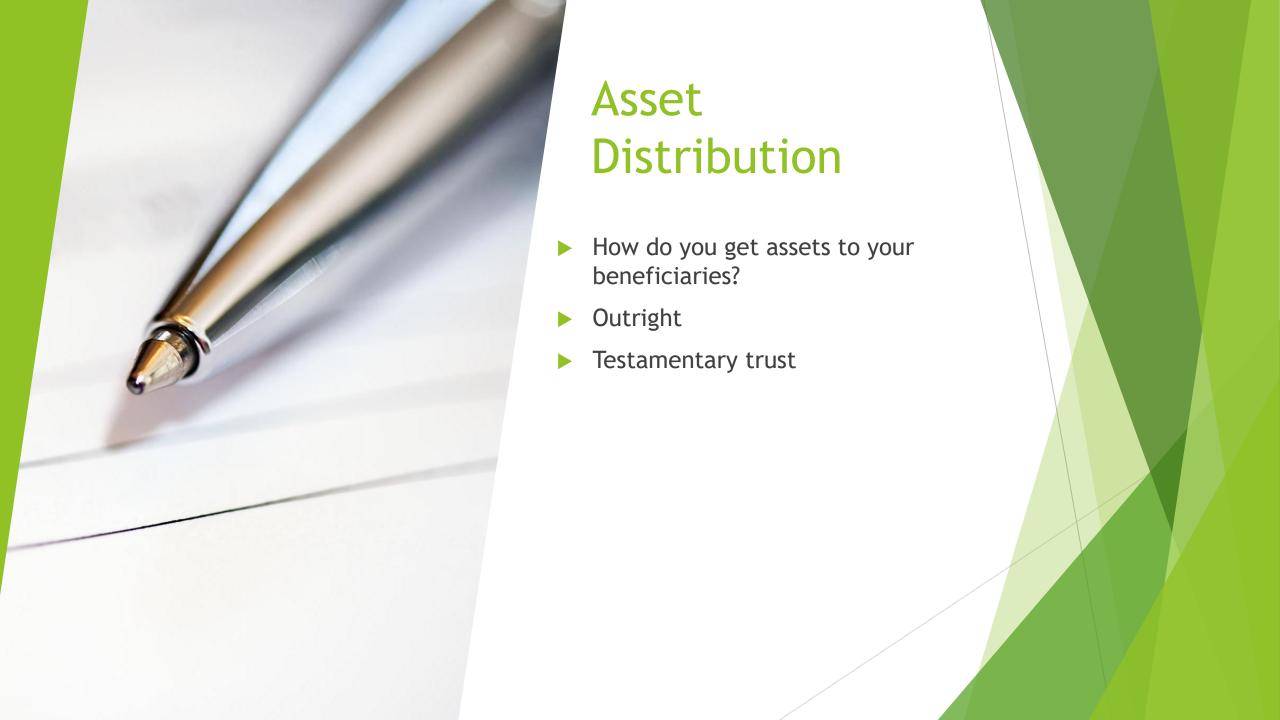
- Avoids Probate
 - ► The trust document controls where your assets go
- More privacy
 - Anything filed in Probate Court can become public record
 - Privacy can be an important consideration for business owners and family matters

Death-Will or Revocable Trust?

- Which is the right way to plan?
 - ▶ It depends...
- Will
 - Affairs are pretty straightforward
 - Most assets are already going to avoid probate
- Revocable Trust
 - A lot of assets could be going through probate
 - Avoiding probate in different counties and states
 - Desire more privacy

Death-What happens if I don't have a plan at all?

- Definitely ending up in Probate Court
- State law will dictate who inherits from you
- No control over where assets go or how they are received by heirs



Asset DistributionOutright

- Property is going directly to your beneficiaries if it is outright
 - More exposed to potential creditors
 - More susceptible to being taken from beneficiaries

Asset DistributionTestamentary Trust

- Created by your will or a revocable trust upon death
- Trustee
 - Manages the trust for your beneficiary
 - They are named by you in the will or revocable trust
- Beneficiary
 - Your child or whomever you want to receive your property upon death
 - They receive the benefit of your property

Asset DistributionTestamentary Trust

Benefits

- Better protection for beneficiaries from creditors
- More control over how assets are managed

Final Thoughts

- Make sure you have a plan in place
- Think about how you want to leave your assets and who you want them to go to
- Review your plan every couple of years to make sure it still fits your needs
- Moving? <u>Always</u> review your plan

Final Thoughts

Questions?

Thank You!

- James Lyon
- james@heritagelawltd.com
- **864-520-2012**