Wills vs Trusts

PRESENTED BY DAVID KUBIKIAN

ESTATE PLANNING & ELDER LAW ATTORNEY



7 Southwoods Boulevard, Albany, NY 12211|518-465-7581 47 West Harrison St, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866|518-581-8131 855 Route 146, Suite 220, Clifton Park, NY 12065|518-952-4010 1151 Flatbush Road, Kingston, NY 12401|845-338-6405

What is an Estate Plan?

- Everyone over age 18 should have an "Estate Plan"
 - Incapacity
 - Disability
 - Death
- Avoid Guardianship (Costly & Invasive)
- Can start out simple
- Planning needs grow over time

Basic Estate Planning Documents

- Power of Attorney
- Health Care Proxy
- Will



Power of Attorney

 Principal (you) appoints an Agent (spouse, child, friend) to manage your financial and legal affairs if you become incapacitated

If there is no Power of Attorney and you become incapacitated, then you must petition the court to have a Guardian appointed



Health Care Proxy

 A Health Care Proxy allows you to appoint an agent (family or friend) to make health care decisions for you if you become incapacitated

 Living Will – this is a separate document that can be signed separately or with your Health Care Proxy that gives your agent your wishes as to end of life care

Last Will & Testament

A *Last Will and Testament*, or "Will" as it is commonly referred to, is the foundation of every good estate plan

- Simple Will
- By-pass Will
- Pour-over Will



Wills

Approximately 55% of American adults do not have a Will

- 57% said they "just haven't gotten around to making one"
- 22% felt that making a will wasn't urgent
- 17% didn't think they needed a will
- 14% don't have a will because they don't want to think about death



Last Will and Testament

Beneficiary

who receives your property after your death

Executor

person who oversees everything, gathers assets, pays debts and then distributes balance to beneficiaries

Probate Process

your will must be submitted to court, appropriate people notified of the existence of the will, and if no objections the court appoints an Executor

Execution Requirements

- Capacity to Sign
 - POA cannot sign for you
- Two adult disinterested witnesses
 - Witnesses cannot be anyone that you have named as a beneficiary in the Will
- Affidavit of subscribing witnesses
- No handwritten changes/ additions



Intestacy Law

What if you die without a Will?

Laws of New York govern who inherits your property

- If survived by spouse and kids, \$50,000 and ½ of estate to spouse, balance to kids
- If survived by spouse and no children, all to spouse
- If survived by children and no spouse, all to kids
- If no spouse or children, then to parents, then to siblings, then to nieces and nephews

Probate and Non-Probate Property

Your will is only effective over probate property

Property that is in your individual name, and that does not have a designated beneficiary

Non-probate Property – not governed by will

- Joint bank accounts
- Real Estate owned jointly
- Retirement accounts with named beneficiaries
- Life Insurance with named beneficiaries
- Trusts

What is a Trust?

- A Trust is a contract or agreement between a Grantor and Trustee to hold assets (money, real property, objects, etc.) for the benefit of a beneficiary
 - Testamentary Trusts, which are inside your will and go into effect when you die
 - Living Trusts, which take effect during your lifetime
- Many different types of Trusts depending on your needs and goals
- Privacy

Revocable Trusts

What is an Revocable Trust?

- Grantor one who creates and funds the trust
- Trustee person in charge of the trust
- Beneficiary person who received the assets in the trust

Revocable Living Trusts

- Revocable Living Trusts are created by you (Grantor) and are managed by you as Trustee until you become incapacitated
- You appoint a Successor Trustee to take over management of the trust when you can no longer do so
- Upon your death, the trust avoids probate
- The Successor Trustee (appointed by you) takes over management of the trust and distributes your assets to your beneficiaries



Irrevocable Trusts

 An Irrevocable Trust can be used to protect your assets and pass them to your children, if you plan far enough in advance.

The trust must be created and funded <u>5 years</u> before you need to apply for Medicaid to avoid the lookback period.

Irrevocable Trust

For the trust to qualify to protect your assets:

- You cannot be the trustee (but your children can)
- You can receive income from the trust
- You can place your house in the trust and still live there
- You cannot receive principal distributions from the trust
- You can reserve the right to change the trustee
- You can decide who gets the trust assets after your death

Irrevocable Trust

- If the trust is properly structured, then after 5 years have passed, the assets in the trust are exempt for Medicaid purposes
- You can apply for Medicaid and the assets in the trust will not be counted or have to be spent down for Medicaid



Trust vs. Will Highlights

TRUST

- No Probate
- Manages Assets During Life
- Provides for Successor Trustee upon death or incapacity
- Financial affairs remain private
- Harder to contest

WILL

- Probate: cost & delays
- Takes effect after death
- No provision for incapacity
 - may need a guardian
- No privacy
 - court papers filed in probate are public record
- Invites potential conflict

Will vs. Trust — Which is Right for Your Family?

Use our Estate Planning Questionnaire

- Total Estate Assets
- Non-Probate Assets

Determine Beneficiaries

- Family Members, Non-Family Members, Charities,
 Pets, Minors, Persons with Special Needs
- Any Substance Abuse Problems, Gambling, Debt

Plan for Incapacity

Determine Fiduciaries

When to Consider a Trust?

- Real Estate
- Property in Multiple States
- Business Assets
- Want to Avoid Probate
- Asset Protection Lawsuits, Creditors, Medicaid
- Want to Avoid Family Conflict/ Litigation
- Privacy

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- Assist with Estate
 Administration/
 Probate after death of loved one
- We DO make house calls

Don't Wait Until It's too Late



