HERA

HERA is a California statewide, not-for-profit legal service and advocacy organization dedicated to helping Californians — particularly those most vulnerable — build a safe, sound financial future, free of discrimination and economic abuses, in all aspects of household financial concerns.

We provide free legal services, consumer workshops, training for professionals and community organizing support, create and support innovative solutions and engage in policy work locally, statewide and nationally.

HERA - Services

Debt Collection	 Student loans Auto loan Medical debt High cost loans (auto-title, payday, check cashing) Home Owners Association (HOA) Other predatory scams (we're seeing a lot directed towards older adults and to heirs of the family home)
Credit Reporting	 Identity theft Understanding credit Denial of credit or loan because of credit report Errors on credit report
Homeless and Tenants'Rights Pre- Eviction Summons and Complaint +	 Habitability problems Illegal rent increases Fair Housing (in trying to obtain and while living in housing - disability, et set.) Harassment DV survivors' concerns
Homeownership Preservation	Foreclosure prevention and mortgage servicing issues, property taxes, HOA problems
Estate Planning	 Wills, living trusts, health directives, and power of attorney (free for low-income, then *sliding scale fee for services)
Probate	In pro per legal advice and counsel to get through the probate process (no representation). Sliding scale.

HERA - Contact Info.

New callers/prospective clients, as well as organization staff can email HERA at: inquiries@heraca.org

New callers can also call HERA and leave a message at our intake line: 510 271-8443, extension 300. Admin staff will call back, do an intake, then set the caller for a phone call with a HERA staff attorney if the problem seems to be one that we may be able to help with.

We've recently learned that a scam entity has opened with the HERA initials, so warn your clients, please.

We almost always put our website on mailings to the public so that they can look up who we are: www.heraca.org



ESTATE PLANNING 101

Today

- What
- * Who
- When
- Why
- * Where

TRUE or FALSE?

I do not own anything. I do not need estate planning.

FALSE

DEATH

You have yourself.

Estate Planning is the process of handling my personal & financial affairs **DURING** my lifetime **AND UPON/AFTER** my passing.

TRUE or FALSE?

I have two (2) children and a life partner. I can leave my house to my life partner only.

TRUE

Instruct so in writing in a properly executed document.

TRUE or FALSE?

I have a written Will and a townhouse. My child and partner do not need to go to probate court when I die.

FALSE

Judge will have your assets go to your beneficiaries pursuant to the terms of your Will but your estate will proceed through the probate process.

What is estate planning?

- * A process.
- It involves your people, your finances, your medical care, and your property.
- It addresses your future needs.
- A Will is part of the planning process, but you will need other documents as well to fully address your estate planning needs.

Why Do I Need Estate Planning?

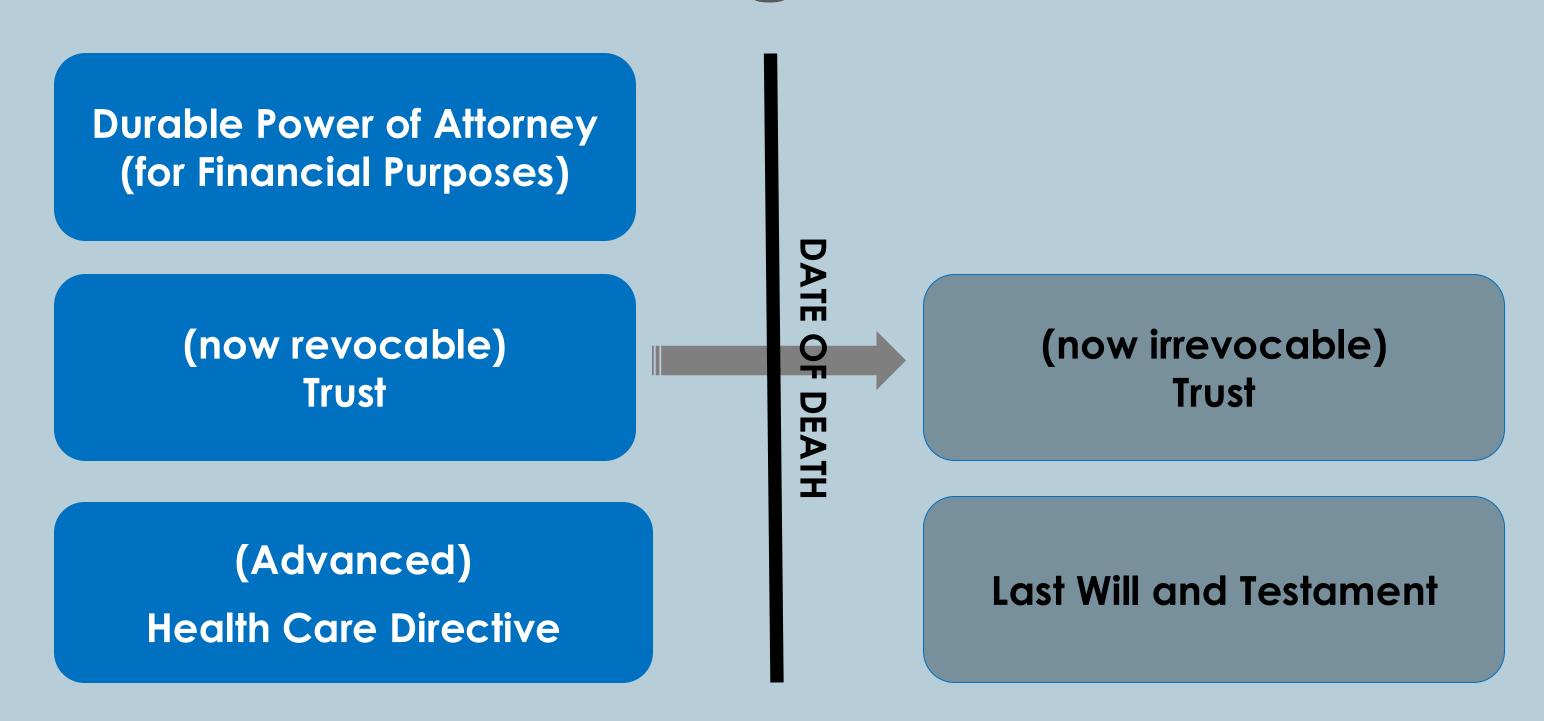
For your incapacity during your lifetime

Designate someone to (1) manage your assets and (2) make health care and personal care decisions if you ever become unable to do so for yourself.

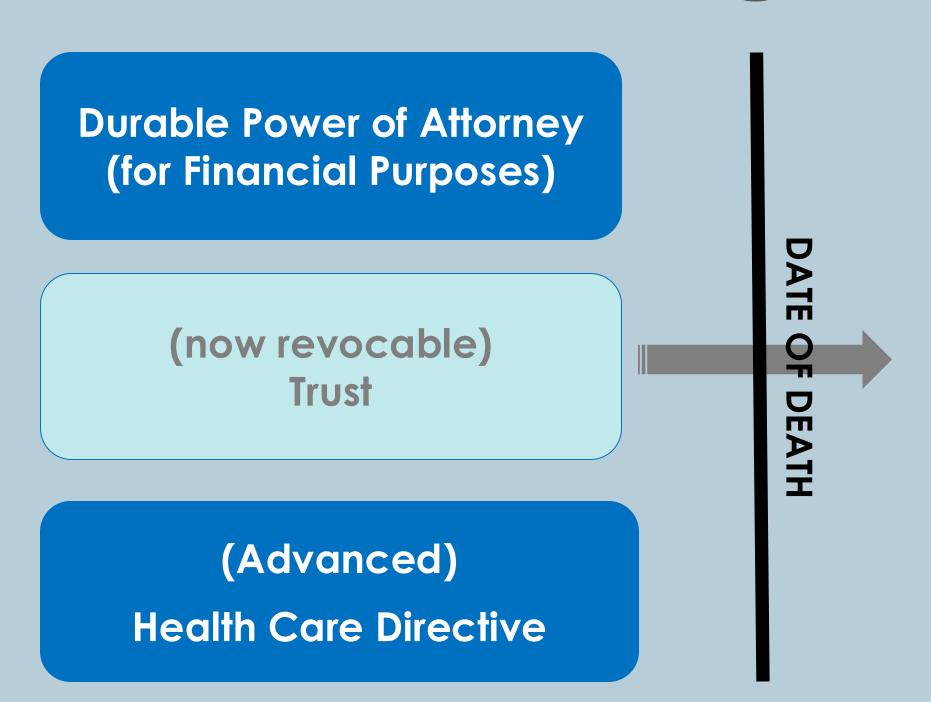
For post death planning

You can stay in charge of your future affairs even after your death. Who receives your assets? Who should manage your estate?

Estate Planning Documents



Estate Planning Documents



While you are alive

POWER OF ATTORNEY / HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVE

- Important part of your estate planning
- Allows you to plan for incapacity by naming person you truly trust to make necessary financial, personal, and health care decisions
- Allows you to describe your desires about future care
 (ex) preference for use of artificial nutrition while in a coma
 (ex) power to make annual gift for estate tax reasons
 (ex) preference for in-home care over facility
- Avoid the expenses and potential conflict of a conservatorship proceeding in the event of incapacity and the unavailability of suitable alternatives.

DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY / HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVE

- Name a primary and a secondary
- Choose one who is assertive
- Co-agents to jointly act Not recommended
- Proximity
- An adult
- Periodic review
- Update upon life changing event
- Ongoing discussion with your loved ones

POLST and DNR and End-of-Life option

Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment [POLST]:

- Talk to you doctor
- POLST does not replace the AHCD. Ensure consistency!



Prehospital Do Not Resuscitate [DNR]:

- Instructing Emergency Medical Services personnel regarding a patient's decisions to forego resuscitative measures in the event of cardiopulmonary arrest.
- Not affect the provision of life sustaining measures
- Talk to your local EMS agency

The End of Life Option Act:

Talk to your doctor

ACCIDENT WHILE ON VACATION

- You and your partner travel out-of-state.
- You are injured which affects your capacity and you would want your partner to help you.
- What happens if you don't have an Advanced Health Care Directive?

ACCIDENT WHILE ON VACATION

- Since you have not indicated your partner's name on a healthcare directive, medical professionals may want to contact your blood family.
- Medical professionals might not communicate with your partner because they are not formally a family member.
- If you want your partner as your medical agent, it is important to create an AHCD.

DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR FINANCIAL PURPOSES

- Principal vs. Agent [Attorney-in-Fact]
- Springing vs. immediate
- General authority granted:
 - General unless it is specifically limited by the instrument otherwise.
- Limited authority granted:
 - Authority granted with respect to permissible actions or purposes

CONSERVATORSHIP

Relevant if you become unable to make sound decisions, feed or dress yourself, and/or handle your own finances or resist undue influence.

- Court appoints a conservator to manage your personal and financial affairs
- Court supervises each action and decision of the conservator
- Could place conservatee with dementia in a locked facility (PrC 2356.5)
- No longer in your control

When you are gone

What is Probate?

- Court-supervised process for transferring a deceased person's estate to the beneficiary named in his/her Will or
- Validate decedent's Will
- Court appoints a Personal Representative ("executor" or "administrator" or "administrator with will annexed")
- If no Will, distribution to be made pursuant to Probate Code

Assets subject to Probate

Assets worth over \$184,500 whether you have a will or no will

Prob. Code §13100. Estate not exceeding \$184,500; ... "if the gross value of the decedent's real and personal property in this state..."

Without deduction of liens or encumbrances

Prob. Code §13052. Date of valuation In making an appraisal for the purposes of this part, the probate referee shall use the date of the decedent's death as the date of valuation of the property.

Assets NOT subject to Probate

Property held in the decedent's revocable trust

Real Property
held in
Transfer on
Death deed

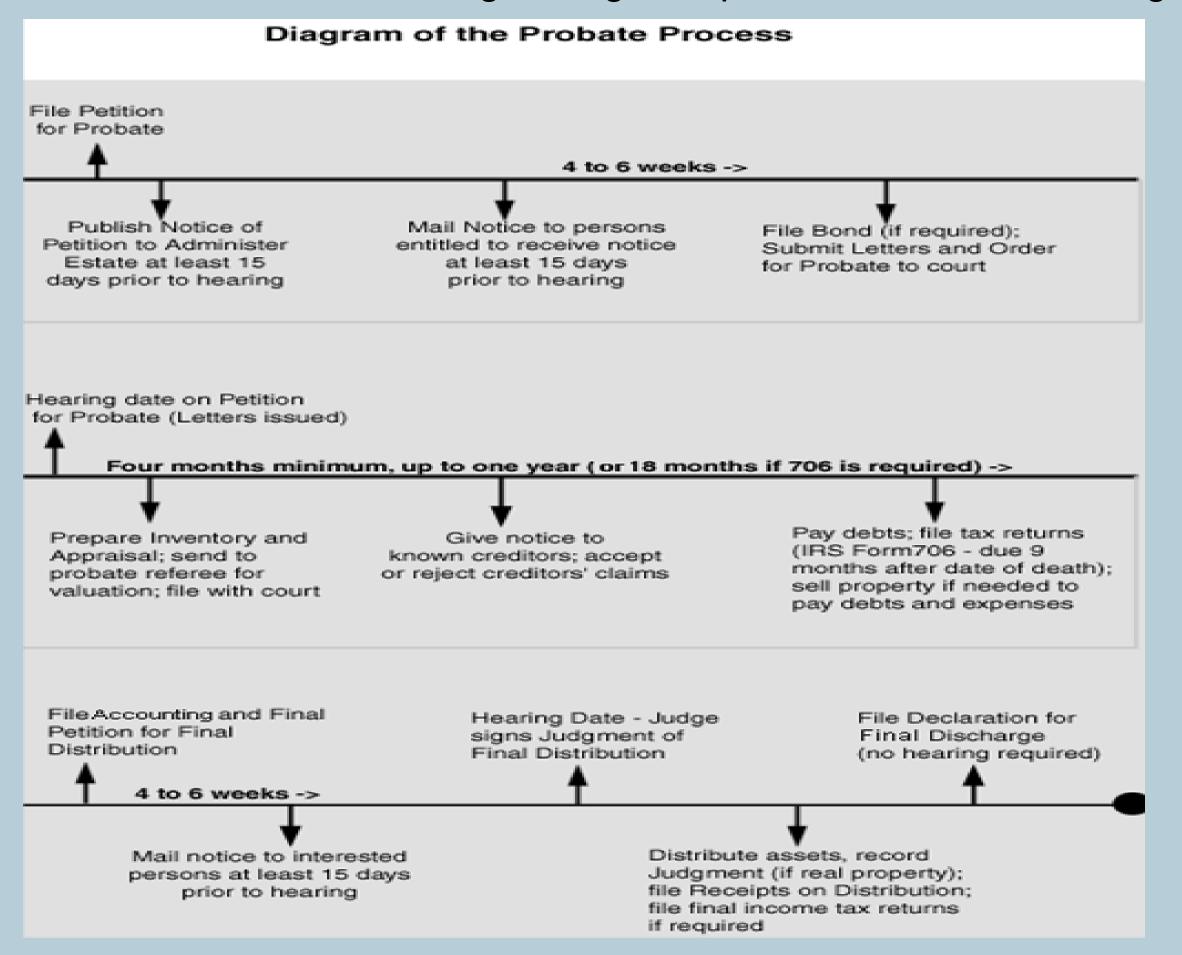
Multiple party account/
P.O.D
account

Less than \$184,500 altogether

Property held by the decedent in joint tenant Property passing to surviving spouse or registered domestic partner under §6401

Retirement/
Death
Benefits
Property
(beneficiary designated)

http://www.alameda.courts.ca.gov/Pages.aspx/Probate-Process-Diagram



STATUTORY FEES

ASSET VALUE (gross)	FEES
\$200,000	\$7,000
\$300,000	\$9,000
\$400,000	\$11,000
\$500,000	\$13,000
\$800,000	\$19,000
\$1,000,000	\$23,000
\$2,000,000	\$33,000
\$3,000,000	\$43,000
\$4,000,000	\$53,000
\$5,000,000	\$63,000

Excludes - court fees, fees to sell assets, probate referee fees, paralegal, tax preparation or extraordinary litigation found at probate code section 10811

What is a Will?

- Will contains your wishes & desires
 - Who will receive your assets after your death?
 - Who will manage your estate?
- Probate is still needed

Court authorizes distribution of your assets as you directed in writing.



Probate Code §8461

J	following order of priority:	e following relation to the decedent is entitled to appointment as
(a) Surviving spouse or do	omestic partner as defined in Section 37.	
(b) Children.	(c) Grandchildren.	(d) Other issue.
(e) Parents.	(f) Brothers and sisters.	(g) Issue of brothers and sisters.
(h) Grandparents.	(i) Issue of grandparents.	
(j) Children of a predeceas	sed spouse or domestic partner.	
(k) Other issue of a predeceased spouse or domestic partner.		(l) Other next of kin.
(m) Parents of a predeceas	sed spouse or domestic partner.	
(n) Issue of parents of a pr	redeceased spouse or domestic partner.	
(o) Conservator or guardia for any other person.	an of the estate acting in that capacity at the	time of death who has filed a first account and is not acting as conservator or guardia
(p) Public administrator.		

- (q) Creditors.
- (r) Any other person.

Property held in the decedent's revocable trust

Revocable Trust

Basic Terms:

- Settlor / grantor / trustor
- ❖ Trustee
- Beneficiary
- Revocable inter-vivos trust / Living trust
- Pour-over Will
- Trust Agreement
- Declaration of Trust

Common Provisions:

- Identifying family
- Trustee and Successor Trustee
- ❖ Distribution TPP / specific gifts/ residue
- Trustee compensation
- Accounting
- Spendthrift clause
- No contest clause against beneficiary

Advantages from Trust

Living Trust	Will/ No Will/ Probate
No probate needed	Probate needed
Private record	Public record
No statutorily guaranteed fees to successor trustee and his/her/their attorney	Statutory compensation (Prob. Code §10800) to Personal Representative and his/her/their attorney
Successor trustee can do all these tasks without court supervision or approval	Executor has to do all these tasks only under court approval
Assets in a living trust is not subject to estate recovery (effective 2017)	Assets in a will is subject to estate recovery
More money shorter time to your beneficiaries	Less money longer time. Sometimes to stranger-like relatives.

Example:

ASSET '	VALUE	(gross)
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FEES

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

Gross FMV estate:	\$1,000,000
Encumbrances:	\$(300,000)
Net value	\$ 700,000
Cost of admin.	\$ (20,000)
Balance 680,000	\$
- Fee to Attorney	\$()
- Fee to Trustee	 \$()
Distributable Balance sta	rts at \$680,000

PROBATE ADMINISTRATION

Gross FMV estate:

Encumbrances:	\$(300,000)
Net value	\$ 700,000
Cost of admin.	\$ (20,000)
Balance	\$ 680,00
Statutory fee to PR	\$ (23,000)
Statutory fee to Attorney	\$ (23,000)
XO fees to PR	\$()
XO fees to Attorney	\$()
Distributable Balance	starts at \$634,000

\$1,000,000

Real Property held in

Transfer on Death deed

Transfer On Death Deed

Prob. Code 5600 et seq.

Eligible?

- Real property improved with not less than one nor more than four residential dwelling units
- A condominium unit
- Single tract of agricultural real estate consisting of 40 acres or less that is improved with a single-family residence

Formalities:

- Beneficiary must be identified by name.
- Signed, dated and <u>RECORDED</u> within 60 days after the date of notarization.
- Same formality for revocation.

PROGESSION OF DOCUMENTS

Durable Power of Attorney (for Financial Purposes)

(now revocable)
Trust

(Advanced)
Health Care Directive

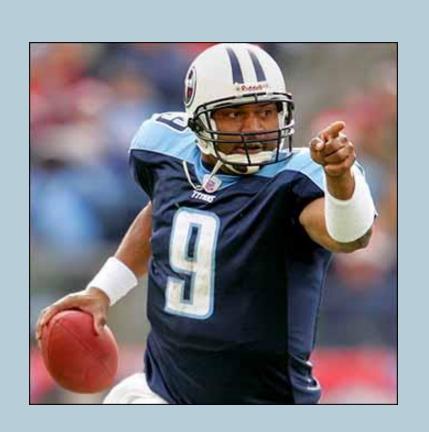
(now irrevocable)
Trust

Last Will and Testament

What To Expect

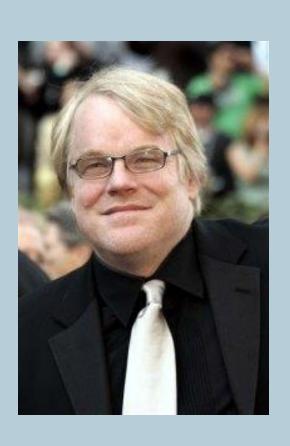
- Meet an estate planning attorney.
- Provide your personal and financial information to the attorney.
- Continue to review the draft until you are satisfied.
- Formally execute your estate planning documents in front of a notary public.
- Then, your estate planning documents are in effect.
- Fund your trust.
- Review your estate planning periodically.

UPDATE accordingly!









QUESTIONS?

Let us know if you need legal services in other subject area as well.

HERA (510) 271-8443 EXT. 300

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