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WILLS AND TRUSTS

A primer on how and why people utilize them for estate planning

Attorney Amanda Pirt Meyer Haskins Short & Brindley LLC Monona, WI

MPL ESTATE PLANNING SERIES

September 27, 2021 : Powers of Attorney

What are they, do you need them (yes), and how they work

October 25, 2021: Wills and Trusts

A primer on how and why people utilize them for estate planning (ever wonder what happens to pets when someone passes away without making arrangements for their care?)

November 22, 2021: Probate and Intestacy

What happens when someone dies without a will? Who inherits? Plus answers to frequently asked questions about Probate Court

ATTORNEY AMANDA PIRT MEYER

PIRTMEYER@HSBELDERLAW.COM

- Author, Mental Health Law in Wisconsin: A Guide for Legal and Healthcare Professionals, 2021 publication
 of Wisconsin State Bar
- Board President of NAMI Dane County
- Ambassador of WI Chapter National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys
- Wispact litigation committee member
- Member: National Organization of Social Security Claimants' Representatives (NOSSCR), Dane County Bar Association, Wisconsin Bar Association, and National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys
- Frequent presenter on issues of guardianship, elder law, Social Security Disability law, special needs trusts, and legal ethics
- BS Biology, UNC-Greensboro
- JD, Marquette University Law School
- Older than she looks



ESTATE PLANNING

Basic Ideas

Capacity

You are able to create and enact plans or directives. You control all of your possessions, property, and your decisions

- Capacity is simply defined as the ability to understand and appreciate one's actions.
- Capacity is fluid it may be present at some moments, but not all.
- Legal capacity versus medical capacity

<u>Incompetency</u>

Legal determination. The inability to understand and appreciate one's health and finances. Guardianship may be needed for the person or estate.

At death

The plans you made are carried out by friends, family, financial institutions, the court, and the government.

WILL

A will is defined as (Black's Law Dictionary) the legal expression of an individual's wishes about the disposition of their property after death. Wills may also be referred to as a testament.

<u>Definitions</u>

- - Testator: the person making the will. Testator is used for males and is considered gender neutral.
 - Testatrix: the person making the will. Testatrix is used for females only.
 - Children: all children of the testator born and adopted.
 - Issue : children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and all lineal descendants of the testator.
 - By right of representation: a method of division utilized when noting that a property should be divided
 equally among a testator's children, or a deceased child with surviving issue



WILL "RULES"

- Capacity
- Execution
- Execution, Attestation, and Affidavit
- Witnesses
- Storage

REVOCATION

Revocation can be by two primary methods in Wisconsin:

Revocation by writing and Revocation by physical act

Revival?

The Re-Do
The Supplement

Burning
Tearing
Canceling
Obliterating
Destroying

TRUSTS

A trust is defined as (Black's Law Dictionary) the right to beneficial enjoyment of property to which another person holds legal title; a property interest held by one person (the trustee) at the request of another (the settlor) for the benefit of a third party (the beneficiary).

For a trust to be valid (again, per definition), it must involve specific property, reflect the settlor's intent, and be created for lawful purpose.

The trusts we'll be discussing today are referred to as "private" trusts generally. There are other kinds of trusts that exist – another is the charitable trust.

Trust terms/definitions

- Beneficiary : A person with an interest
- Settlor/Grantor: a person who creates or contributes property to the trust "creator)"
- Trustee : a person with control over trust assets
- Revocable : a trust that can be revoked by the Settlor without the consent of the Trustee
- Irrevocable: a trust that cannot be modified, amended, or terminated by the grantor.

Revocable Trust

Privacy
Control
Access
Avoid Probate

Irrevocable Trust

Privacy
Avoid Probate
Asset Protection
Medicaid
Creditors
Principal v. Income
Tax Benefits*