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## ARIZONA ESTATE PLANNING CHECKLIST

Many Americans neglect estate planning, leaving them vulnerable to outdated or no arrangements. Failure to ensure your affairs are in order can lead to complications if you become incapacitated or pass away. These challenges may include delays in accessing funds, conflicts over medical wishes, increased legal fees, and unexpected inheritance outcomes. However, by establishing and regularly updating your estate plan, you can ensure the smooth management of your affairs in times of incapacity and provide for your loved ones after your passing. This checklist provides a basic overview of essential estate planning documents, but it's crucial to seek legal advice tailored to your individual circumstances for a comprehensive plan.

## **Every adult should have these legal documents:** Durable Financial Power of Attorney designates Agent(s) to manage your financial matters either immediately or in the event of incapacity. It is critical to have a thorough and recently executed (within the last 3-5 years) financial power of attorney in place to avoid Conservatorship (court proceeding) in the event of your incapacity. Health Care Power of Attorney designates Agent(s) to handle your medical decisions in the event you were unable to do so yourself. In the absence of this document, state law designates persons with priority to act which may or may not be the persons you would prefer. You are also more likely going to be the subject of a Guardianship (court proceeding) without this document. ☐ Mental Health Care Power of Attorney allows your Agent(s) to consent to inpatient mental health treatment for you, if ever needed. This document avoids the need for emergency mental health guardianship (court proceeding). Living Will states your preferences regarding end-of-life medical treatment. Without a Living Will, you may receive treatment you would not want and/or create family conflict in the absence of your known written wishes. HIPPA Medical Release. Without this document your medical providers may not share any of your medical information with anyone, even a spouse. Last Will & Testament. A Will designates Personal Representative(s) to administer your estate and provides for the distribution of estate assets after your death. If you die without a Will (known as "intestate"), state law dictates how your estate will be distributed, which may or may not be consistent with your wishes. Note, probate (court proceeding) of the Will is required in AZ if the estate's equity in real property exceeds \$100,000.00 or other assets exceed \$75,000.00.



## Depending upon circumstances, many estate plans should also include a Revocable Trust:

Revocable Trust. In a typical Revocable Trust, the creator of the trust (commonly referred to as trustor, settlor, or grantor) is also the beneficiary and trustee during his or her lifetime. This allows the trustor unfettered management, control, and benefit of the assets transferred to the Trust. If the trustor is later incapacitated, the designated Successor Trustee would then assume responsibility and manage the trust assets for the benefit of the trustor. After the trustor's death, the successor Trustee will distribute the trust assets to or for the benefit of the beneficiaries pursuant to the terms of the Trust. There are significant advantages to use of a Trust, including but not limited to quicker access to assets upon trustor's incapacity or death, financial institution cooperation, probate avoidance, reduced legal fees and quicker post-death administration, and privacy. There are many different types of trusts; this is only a broad and basic overview.

## Coordination of account ownership and beneficiary designations:

The estate planning documents themselves are only part of the plan. You must also carefully review ownership, pay on death, transfer of death, and beneficiary designations (primary and contingent) on all assets, accounts, and policies to be certain they reflect your testamentary wishes, and coordinate with your overall estate plan. Note, if you have a Trust, assets should be retitled to the trust (commonly referred to as "trust funding"). Warning: Seek advice of counsel regarding ownership and beneficiary designations as a misstep can have unfortunate tax or other consequences.

You need to review all ass	ets, accounts, and policies, s	uch as:	
☐ IRAs and 401(k)s	☐ Life Insurance policies	□ Brokerage Accounts	
□ Annuities	□ Bank Accounts	□ Vehicles	
☐ Stock and bonds	□ Real property deeds	□ Business interests	
□ Pension benefits	☐ Employee benefits	□ Time shares	
□ Digital assets	□ Promissory Notes	□ Oil & Gas interests	
	AIL <u>INFO@BIVENSLAW.COM</u> ULTATION, PARTICULARLY I		CHEDULE A COMPLIMENTARY OLLOWING APPLY TO YOU:
☐ No Estate Plan	Out of State Docum	nents	☐ Documents 3+ years old
☐ Changes are desired	☐ Need Trust funding	check-up	☐ Want peace of mind

In Arizona? Call our office today at 480-922-1010 or email <a href="mailto:info@bivenslaw.com">info@bivenslaw.com</a> to schedule a consultation with one of our experienced attorneys. We have the experience and knowledge you need to craft the best estate plan for you.

Disclaimer: This checklist does not provide legal or tax advice or constitute an attorney-client relationship; it is designed to provide only general information. Whether your estate is simple or complex, it is important to work with an experienced attorney to help you create and maintain an estate plan unique to your circumstances. Bivens and Associates, P.L.L.C. expressly disclaims all liability with respect to actions taken or not taken based on any or all information contained in this article