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Tennessee Bar Association Representing the Personal Representative September 28, 2018



FIRST STEPS

- Initial Consultation
 - Is the client the proposed Personal Representative (PR)?
 - Use appropriate Legal Representation Agreement (fiduciary vs. non)
 - Death certificate, predeceased spouse DC
 - Original Last Will & Testament
 - · Names and addresses of all beneficiaries and heirs
 - List of all debts and assets
- Gauge Client's Competence
 - Any criminal background?
 - Can he/she qualify for a bond?
 - Can you rely on Client to complete Accountings, etc.?
 - Is Client a TN resident? If not, look at 30-1-116, 35-50-107 and Secretary of State nonresident designation form
- Gauge Family Dynamic
 - Can PR act impartially?
 - Is Client a potential creditor?
 - How likely is a Will Contest?
- Is this someone you want to represent?

Personal Representative of Estate

- Administrator vs. Executor (Personal Representative is neutral)
- Personal Representative can collect a fee and their attorney fees are typically taxed to the Estate as an administrative cost
- PR has no authority until appointed by the court and Letters are issued, except:
 - -T.C.A. 45-2-905(c)(2) bank required to grant access to safe deposit box to search for Last Will & Testament, burial info, and life insurance; and
 - -Funeral Arrangements and Disposition of Remains

T.C.A 62-5-703 Rights to Control vest:

- 1. Attorney in Fact under HCPOA
- 2. Surviving Spouse
- 3. Sole surviving child; or majority of children acting together
- 4. Parent
- 5. Sibling (same breakdown as with children)
- 6. Grandchild (same breakdown as with children)
- 7. Grandparent (same breakdown as with children)
- 8. Guardian at time of death
- 9. Personal Representative of Estate
- 10. Other next of kin

Securing Property

- Real estate (if it's in the probate estate)
 - Change the locks/alarm system
 - Utilities/Taxes/Insurance paid
 - Regardless of whether or not the real property is being administered with the Estate, forward the mail, stop the newspaper, etc.
- Personal Property guns, jewelry, antiques, cars







Is Probate Necessary?

- Will vs. Intestate Succession
- Trust assets
- Beneficiary Designation &/or PODs
- Vesting of Real Property
- Right of Survivorship
- Is there a need for transparency/court supervision?

Choose Forum and Type of Probate

- T.C.A. 32-2-101 County of Usual Residence at Time of Death (if there is more than one, if can probably be either)
- Common Form:
 - Most widely used
 - o Specific info required in Petition (see T.C.A. 30-1-117)
 - Notice of a hearing to appoint PR <u>isn't</u> required (but I do it anyway)
 - Open to Will Contest for 2 years from entry of the Order Admitting Last Will & Testament to Probate
 - o Potential to contest even after the case is closed

Forum for and Type of Probate (cont'd)

• Solemn Form Probate:

- o always use this if a Will Contest is likely
- Contents of Petition are the same, but it more closely resembles a lawsuit
- Summons issued and process served

(A Will Contest must be certified within 30 days from being served (a Contestant's Bond will be required)

• Small Estate Affidavit:

Under \$50,000 and doesn't include real property

Estate "Deadlines"

- Open Probate No Time Limit, but Letters shouldn't be issued after 10 years (there are exceptions).
- Within 60 days of appointment as PR (unless ordered otherwise):
 - File Inventory T.C.A. 30-2-301(a)
 - Importance of Inventory as starting point
 - Narrative Inventory may be necessary
 - Notice to Heirs T.C.A. 30-2-301(b)(1)
 - File Notice to Heirs Affidavit
- File Request for Release from TennCare (death certificate)
- Notice to Creditors Clerk should cause to be published within 30 days (make sure the fee has been paid)
 - PR must send notice to known or "reasonably ascertainable creditors"

Estate "Deadlines" (cont'd)

- Exceptions to Claims T.C.A. 30-2-314
 - 30 days after running of 4 month claim period, or if it's filed outside this period, then 30 days from the date the Claim is filed
 - o Claims and Exceptions should be filed in triplicate
 - Litigating Claims when to do it and what it looks like.

Probate Court Filing Procedures and Forms

- http://circuitclerk.nashville.gov/probate/probat eforms.asp
- Make sure you're using the newest version because these have all been updated in the last couple of years.
- Annual and Final Accountings in Davidson County, see Deanna Alexander.
- Your local Clerk's Office is a great place for information

Laws of Intestacy

- T.C.A. 31-2-101 et. seq.
- Intestacy applies if no Will or if the Will doesn't effectively dispose of all assets
 - If no living issue, 100% to surviving spouse
 - If surviving spouse and one child (living or not)— split 50/50
 - If surviving spouse and >1 surviving child/(living or not), 1/3 to spouse, remainder to children equally (and issue of deceased children)
 - Parent or parents equally
 - Siblings and issue of siblings
 - Grandparents (50% to each side if available) and issue

Laws of Intestacy (cont'd)

- Adoption terminates birth parent and establishes intestate right of adopted child
- Out of Wedlock
 - Child of Mother fine
 - Child of Father fine IF:
 - Paternity Established by adjudication before death OR
 - Established by clear and convincing proof BUT
 - Father can't inherit from child UNLESS father treated child as his own and has not refused to support the child
 - If paternity not previously established, the alleged child must file a Claim
- Half-Blood inherit as if Full-Blood
- Issue conceived before D's death but born after death inherit equally

Marshalling Assets

- EIN Number
- PR should open a bank account in the name of Estate
- Consolidating property/assets
- Authority <u>and duty</u> to collect Decedent's property for the benefit of all heirs and legitimate creditors
- Prudent Management
- Sell Decedent's personal effects (with court approval if authority not vested in the Will)
- Always give notice of sale to heirs and beneficiaries

Marshalling Assets (Cont'd)

- Should PR sell all marketable securities? Whether to keep certain investments? Should always consider tax consequences for Estate and heirs.
- Do not give tax advice unless you are qualified to do so. Refer PR to a CPA or tax attorney
- Selling Real Property (and the underwriting trolls who control everything)
 - Is the property in the estate? (If not, more on this on the next page).
 - Do all of the heirs agree?
 - Petition to Approve Purchase & Sale Agreement

Insolvent/Maybe Insolvent Estates

- T.C.A. 30-2-402 Petition to Sell Real Property to pay debts. Heirs must be interpleaded and served (Estate isn't insolvent at this point, but will be without the property).
- T.C.A. 30-5-102 Notice of Insolvency must be served on creditors via certified mail
- Notice must include an Accounting and a Proposed Plan of Distribution
- Notice must include language that objections shall be filed within 30 days of receipt of notice.

Priority of Claims

- Year's Support is an administrative cost
- Elective Share is superior to general creditors
- Priority of Payment
 - Costs of administration (including bond premiums, PR's fee, attorney fees for the PR, fronted expenses, etc.)
 - Reasonable funeral expenses
 - Taxes and assessments imposed by Federal or State Governments (including claims by TennCare)
 - All other Claims timely filed

Closing the Estate with the Court

- Pass Accounting (if not waived)
- Distributee/PR Statements (in lieu of accountings)
- TennCare Release
- Make sure final tax return is filed (SSN vs. EIN) request for a speedy resolution with the IRS
- Department of Revenue Release/Affidavit (if applicable)
- All Claims dismissed or released
- Motion to Close (sometimes)
- Order to Close (always)
 - Include language to relieve yourself and your client if you represent the PR
- Pay Court Costs (simultaneously with Order to Close)



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