

Caregiver Assistance News

“Caring for You - Caring for Others”

Area Agency on Aging District 7, Inc.

*Serving Adams, Brown, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence,
Pike, Ross, Scioto and Vinton Counties in Ohio*

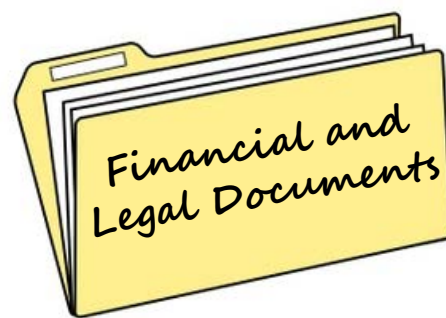
www.aaa7.org **Helping You Age Better!**



FEBRUARY 2020

Alzheimer's - Financial and Legal Planning

The information this month is not intended as legal advice. Included is a general summary of the rights of capable adults to make, or arrange for others to make, their health care decisions. This summary does not contain all the technical details of laws in each state. Check what your state requires by law.



It is important to decide how future health care, legal, and financial decisions will be made before things reach the crisis stage and the person with dementia can't participate. These decisions should be recorded in legal documents for two reasons:

1. To make sure that a person's wishes are honored
2. To make sure the family has enough information about those wishes in order to make life-and-death decisions

The ability to plan for future decisions depends on one's ability to:

- understand the available choices and the results of those options
- make and communicate a choice
- express values and goals

Once these matters are understood, a range of legal documents can be drawn up to help ensure that the person's wishes will be carried out.

There are many legal tools that can help you and the person in your care now and in the future. Financial and legal planning is necessary and should be started early. Planning for the future should include looking at income tax issues, protecting existing assets, saving for the future, and paying for care. Long-term planning will help you and the person with Alzheimer's feel more secure, no matter what the future brings.

You should also seek advice about insurance, employment rights, and state-assistance programs. If possible, discuss all options with the person in your care.

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Alzheimer's - Financial and Legal Planning *(continued from Page 1)*

Caregivers need to understand the Social Security benefits and insurance policies of the person in their care, including medical insurance, Medicare, and private disability insurance. Familiarize yourself with the covered expenses, co-payments and deductibles. Caregivers also need to understand the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other laws that are designed to protect housing, transportation, recreation, and employment.

When planning for the future, expert advice can be helpful, as the laws change and depend on where you live. Many community agencies offer legal and financial planning services. Contact your local chapter of the Alzheimer's Association for information and resources.

Source: The Comfort of Home for Alzheimer's Disease

Financial and Legal Planning Tools

Will—a legal document that spells out how money and property is to be given out after death. If a person is disabled or does not have the physical or mental abilities to tend to his or her own affairs, other legal papers are needed.



Living Trust—a legal document that names someone (a trustee) to manage a person's finances or assets. A trust includes advice on how to manage assets and when to distribute them (give them out). It can also protect assets from probate, which is a long legal process to make sure that the will is legal. Usually, the trust goes into effect if a person becomes unable to function well and is likely to make bad financial decisions.

Power of Attorney—a document that names someone to make decisions about money and property for a person who is unable to make those decisions. A person should have one power of attorney for financial management and a separate power of attorney for health care.

Representative Payee—someone named by the Social Security Administration to manage a person's Social Security benefits when that person is unable to look after his or her own money and bill paying.

Conservatorship—a legal proceeding in which the court names an individual to handle another's finances when that person becomes unable to do so.

Making a will, setting up a trust, providing income, and protecting assets may involve future decisions about giving to charity, insurance policies, annuities (yearly payments), and other instruments. This kind of planning is necessary and should not be put off. If the person in your care is in the early stage of Alzheimer's, and still able to make plans for the future, it is a good idea to suggest he or she prepare a letter of instructions. The letter should list all property and debts, location of the original will and other important documents, and names and addresses of professional advisors. It should also include funeral wishes and special instructions for giving away personal property such as furniture and jewelry.

TAKING CARE OF YOURSELF

Fatigue

Fatigue is a common problem for people who are recovering from illness—and their caregivers. Here are three ways to manage fatigue and have a better quality of life:

1. Find out why you are experiencing fatigue by keeping a diary to record specific activities that may be causing your fatigue. It will help you discuss with your doctor what you normally do during the day so that they can help identify what causes your fatigue and suggest new ways to manage your daily routine.
2. Plan your daily activities. This is important to help minimize your stress and fatigue. List down everything you might need for the day, and make sure you include your medications, food and water.
3. Eat healthy energy-packed foods, especially if you have a lot of activities during the day.



Health Care Decision-Making and Alzheimer’s Disease

It is important to remember that in the early stage of Alzheimer’s disease, the person with dementia may still be physically strong and may also have serious memory problems, but it is likely that they can still make their preferences about treatment known. Their choices should be followed whenever possible. Because of the progressive nature of the disease, it is especially important that advance directives be considered while the person with dementia can be involved in making decisions for themselves. Once the severe stage is reached, it may become necessary to decide whether to continue treating or curing any illness that the person with dementia has or whether to begin palliative (treating pain without trying to cure) care. Without an advance directive, life-prolonging measures may still be performed, even though hope of recovery is gone. Note, if there is disagreement among family members and there is no advance directive, it may be necessary for the court to appoint a guardian to be the decision maker.

Memory Care

Dementia can strip individuals of their ability to control their world. Small choices become very important. The more choices they can make for themselves, the more control they feel. And the more control they feel, the greater the sense of independence and self-esteem they enjoy.

Census 2020: Everyone Counts

This year, there are four options to completing the Census - online, by phone, by mailing a paper questionnaire, or by responding in person. Depending on how likely your area is to respond online, you’ll receive either an invitation encouraging you to respond online, or an invitation with a paper questionnaire. These invitations are set to be sent from the Census Bureau between March 12-20. Over March and April, if you have not responded yet, you will receive additional reminders to participate. Only if you have not participated through either the online method, by phone, or through mail will someone follow-up with you in person beginning in May.

The 2020 Census is accessible for everyone.



Participating in the Census is a part of our civic duty and important to make sure our district has fair representation and appropriate funding based on our population. For more information, log onto www.census.gov.



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Your local Area Agency on Aging District 7, Inc. serves the following counties in Ohio: Adams, Brown, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto and Vinton. Services are rendered on a non-discriminatory basis. Those interested in learning more about the services provided through the Area Agency on Aging District 7 can call toll-free at 1-800-582-7277. Here, individuals can talk directly with a trained Resource Specialist who will assist them with information surrounding the programs and services that are available to best serve their needs. The Agency can also be reached via e-mail at info@aaa7.org.

Safety Tips - Guardianship

If the person in your care did not choose someone to act on their behalf when they were still competent, it may be necessary for you to formally become their guardian so that you can make decisions on their behalf.



A legal action, Conservatorship, seeking appointment of a guardian will avoid conflict with others who may not agree with your decisions and empower you to act for the person in your care. This will involve a court procedure for which you will need legal representation. A court must find a person to be mentally incapacitated and in need of someone to step in as decision-maker before a guardian will be appointed on his or her behalf.

The responsibilities of a guardian may include deciding where the person lives, the personal and medical care he or she receives, and how their financial resources are used.

Tip: Keep in the safe-deposit box—original will, deeds, passport, stock and bond certificates, birth and marriage certificates, insurance policies. Keep at home—a copy of the will.