



The Sandwich Generation Guide:

**A Comprehensive Resource for Adults “Sandwiched”
Between the Challenges of Caring for Aging Parents and
their Own Family at the Same Time**

- ✓ Discover how to ease the pressure and burdens as an adult caregiver
- ✓ Learn how to secure much-needed benefits and resources to pay for mom and dad’s care
- ✓ Stay in control during a parent’s healthcare crisis
- ✓ Help your parents protect their independence and honor their wishes through all of life’s transitions
- ✓ Avoid costly mistakes that could put your own family on the hook for long-term care bills and obligations

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Have you ever felt “sandwiched” between the pressures of caring for an older parent and raising your own family?

If so, you are part of a unique group of people known as the “Sandwich Generation.” These are adults who are juggling the roles of caring for their own families (including minor children) and aging parents at the same time.

The emotional, physical and financial strains experienced by those in the Sandwich Generation can be overwhelming and paralyzing.

You may wonder...

“Will mom or dad lose their home?”

“What happens to an inheritance or remaining assets?”

“How do we choose between in-home, assisted living and nursing home care?”

“What if my mom or dad wants to stay home but takes a turn for the worse?”

“Is there a responsible way to protect any assets?”

“What can be protected for the healthy spouse still at home?”

“What happens if we run out of money?”

“How do we get public benefits and will they be enough to pay for all the help we need?”

...and perhaps you don't know where to turn for answers.

The legal and financial strategies you will find in this guide are designed to help you plan ahead and stay in control when facing such difficult decisions. You will discover a wide variety of options that are available for your family that will give you peace of mind and confidence during a challenging time.

While life may seem overwhelming and chaotic at the moment, turning the tables and gaining the upper hand again concerning your parents' care is easier than you think. Solid legal planning is the key to helping your parents receive the best care possible without sacrificing your own family's financial security. This guide will help you fill in the missing pieces of your current care plan.

Strategy # 1: Have “The Talk” NOW with Your Parents About Their Healthcare & Long-Term Care Wishes

It's tough but necessary to talk to your parents about their wishes for healthcare and long-term care.

Let's be honest, no one likes to think about a time when they may be too sick or too old to care for themselves. But, it's a fact of life that needs to be dealt with. Illness, injuries, disability and even death can strike without warning. If you don't talk about these potential medical issues NOW with your parents while they are still in good health and of sound mind, there's a good chance you'll find yourself unprepared if a healthcare crisis occurs.



Even if you *think* you have an idea of the type of care your parents would want as they age or when they are no longer able to care for themselves, do yourself a favor and ASK anyway. You may be shocked to learn at this point in her life, mom no longer wants to be resuscitated if something happens to her. Or, maybe dad wants the family to do everything possible to keep him at home in his senior years instead of going to a facility. These are preferences that your parents are unlikely to bring up to you, but you'll be empowered to honor their wishes if you simply ask.

Another thing to keep in mind is that a lack of clarity surrounding an older parent's wishes for health or long-term care can tear even the closest family apart during a crisis.

Our office frequently gets calls from distraught adult children, asking us to help them because one sibling or family member is making decisions that they believe their mom or dad would have NEVER wanted. Sometimes the fight is over life support; one sibling wants to keep mom or dad on a ventilator or feeding tubes while the other siblings feel the parent would have wanted them to “pull the plug.” When no reasonable compromise is possible, these issues end up with lawyers and the courts involved.

If only there was a healthcare directive or living will that mom or dad had created in advance, much of this fighting (not to mention the time and expense of lawyers and court fees) could have been avoided. The children would have instead been empowered with a solid roadmap that lays out ***what the parent wants***—not the children. This removes much of pressure to fight over decisions during an already emotionally-charged time.

That's not the only reason to create a healthcare directive, however. This document is also important to give the parent a say in *whom* they want to make life or death decisions for them in an emergency.

Someone has to be in control if the parent can not speak for themselves. If the parent does not have a proper healthcare directive in place, a local court will be the one to decide who this person is. And, it may shock you to know that the person they appoint does not have to be a family member! It could be a total stranger that gets the right to call the shots over your parent's healthcare. I'm pretty sure you would never want that, nor would your parents. So take the time to choose a healthcare agent (the person who can legally make decisions) and document mom or dad's wishes while they are still of sound mind and legally able to sign their own documents.

Still feeling uncomfortable about having this talk? Use the following conversation starters and Healthcare Quiz on the following pages to get the ball rolling.

Healthcare and Long-Term Care Conversation Starters

Sit down with your parents in a relaxing and non-threatening environment as you gently and thoughtfully discuss the following topics. Remind your parents that there are no right or wrong answers and no pressure to answer a certain way because they "think" that's what the family wants. Ask them simply for their honest answers as you explore:

- What kind of lifesaving procedures would you want performed if necessary? Some examples to provide them may be resuscitation and defibrillation.
- Are there any lifesaving procedures you would NOT want performed? Feeding tubes and ventilators would be some examples.
- Who do you want to make medical or financial decisions for you if you become incapacitated?
- If feasible, would you rather live in an assisted living facility or have in-home assistance?
- If it's necessary for you to go to a nursing home, how would you want to pay for it?
- Do you have an up-to-date estate plan? If so, where can we find the documents and what is the name of your attorney?

By starting out with these basic questions, you may find that your parents' wishes differ from what you believed them to be, but you will also find that your duties as a caregiver are much clearer now that you have the information necessary to make

Healthcare Quiz

The healthcare quiz below is a valuable tool to use when planning for long term care with your parents. Have your parents complete one copy of this quiz according to their wishes, while you complete a second copy based on what you *believe* their wishes are. Then compare answers.

How well did you do at guessing your loved one's wishes? These questions can highlight areas that you and your loved one have different beliefs.

If you had a degenerative disease such as Alzheimer's that was so advanced that you were no longer able to recognize or communicate with your loved ones, and you were not able to be fed by spoon, would you want to have a feeding tube inserted through your stomach?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Uncertain

Consider the following scenario: You are gravely ill and your doctor was recommended that you undergo chemotherapy, a treatment that typically has many unpleasant side effects such as nausea, vomiting, fatigue, weakness, and pain that may last for several months. This treatment will provide a less than 5% chance of regaining your health. Would you undergo this treatment and suffer through these side effects?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Uncertain

Imagine the same situation above, though your condition is terminal. The chemotherapy mentioned earlier may extend your life by six months. Would you endure the side effects for this chance? A. Yes B. No C. Uncertain

Which of the following is your biggest end of life fear?

- A. Loss of cognitive abilities
- B. Constant pain
- C. Causing financial stress for loved ones

Consider a situation in which you are terminally ill and in constant pain. The doctors can sedate you, even to a state of unconsciousness, in order to control the pain. This being the only way to control the pain, would you want to be sedated?

- A.** Yes
- B.** No
- C.** Uncertain

Imagine that you have mental confusion brought on by moderate dementia, and you are able to recognize and interact with friends and family about half the time. However, you have had one leg amputated due to circulatory problems. You are currently facing an amputation of your other leg due to the same problem, as it could be fatal. Would you chose to have your leg amputated?

- A.** Yes
- B.** No
- C.** Uncertain

Which is more important to you: having your specific wishes carried out at the end of your life, even if your family members or friends have different wishes, or have the wishes of your family and friends carried out in order for them to feel comfortable with whatever decision is made?

- A.** Follow my wishes, even if it causes disagreement
- B.** Follow the wishes of my family and friends to avoid disagreement
- C.** Uncertain

Consider a situation where you live in a nursing home and need assistance with most of the Activities of Daily Living (dressing, bathing, eating, toileting). Cognitively, you are fairly clear most of the time. You have had serious lung infections numerous times over the past year, each time requiring hospitalization and IV antibiotics. The next time you get a serious infection, do you want the same aggressive treatment or palliative care until death occurs?

- A.** Aggressive treatment
- B.** Palliative care
- C.** Uncertain

Would you want to donate your organs at death if they could be used to save lives in a transplant operation?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Uncertain**

What are your thoughts on the following end-of-life scenarios? If a feeding tube is necessary to keep someone alive even if there is little chance of recovery, should it be inserted?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**

If a treatment is started to keep someone alive, is it okay to withdraw the treatment if it has had a negative impact on the quality of life?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**

Should a dying person be given good comfort care at home or be admitted to a hospital for intensive care?

- A. Comfort care at home**
- B. Intensive care at hospital**

Final Thought: Review Your Healthcare Wishes Yearly

Planning for your healthcare never stops. We are all faced with changes in circumstances, lives, and even values and priorities. That being said, it's always a good idea to review your advance directives each year, or:

- When you reach an age-milestone (start a new decade of life, reach an age that a close relative passed away).
- When a loved one passes away.
- When you experience a major change in circumstance, such as a divorce in the family.
- When you are facing a serious health condition, whether life-threatening or not.

Real Life Example: The Power of a Living Will

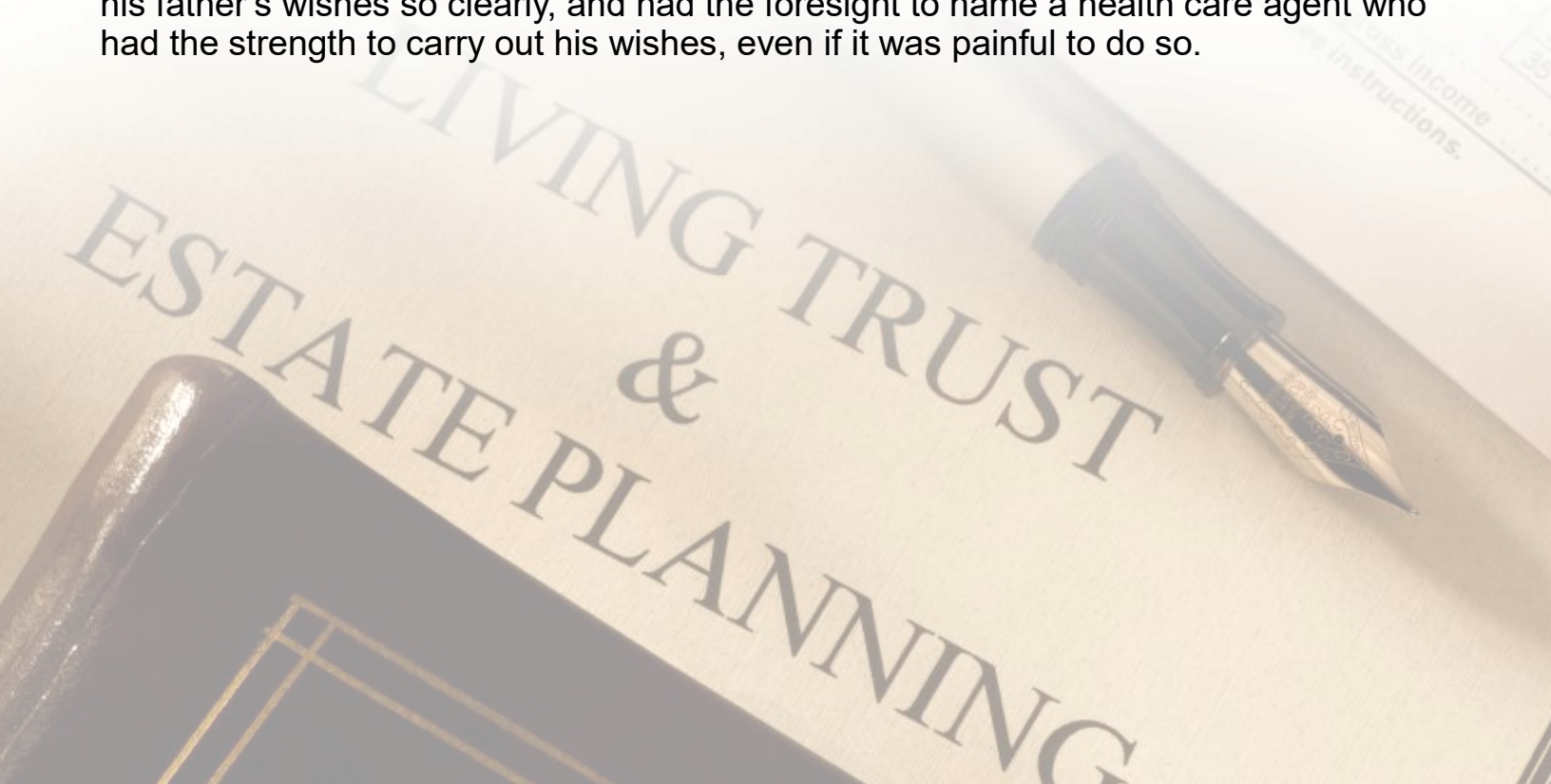
I had a client whose father was in poor health and ended up in the hospital, incapacitated. Without getting into too many details regarding his condition, the doctors were unsure of his prognosis. At some point, a hospital resident asked my client (his adult child and healthcare agent) to sign a release for a PEG feeding tube to be inserted.

My client knew that the Living Will made it clear that his father wanted **no extraordinary attempts to be made to save his life**, which included being placed on a ventilator or having a feeding tube inserted.

However, he was being pressured by the hospital to sign the release, as the doctors claimed that having the PEG inserted was not a “big deal” and basically ignored the Living Will. The son still refused to sign the release, and instead asked to speak with the specialist who was to perform the procedure.

After several hours, the specialist met with my client, the healthcare agent, and was shown the Living Will. The specialist took one look at the document and said that inserting the PEG would be a direct violation of his father’s wishes.

She then told my client that their family was lucky to have the Living Will which stated his father’s wishes so clearly, and had the foresight to name a health care agent who had the strength to carry out his wishes, even if it was painful to do so.



Strategy # 2: Determine How You Will Pay for Long-Term Care Services

Wait... Doesn't Medicare or Private Health Insurance Pay for Everything?

According to LongTermCare.Gov, the cost of long-term care is \$6,000 per month for a nursing home room (semiprivate) and \$3,500 per month for assisted living, on average. Care.com puts the cost of home health aides between \$19-\$30 per hour—and that's not counting additional medical equipment and services, which often cost families more than \$30,000 per year! In Florida, the average cost of skilled nursing home care is \$8,346 per month (for 2016).

The big elephant in the room when a family faces such excessive costs is usually the questions of, “Who in the world is going to pay for this care?” “Is Medicare or health insurance going to pick up the tab?”



Unfortunately, the answer is *no*.

What most people do not realize is **Medicare**, the federal insurance for senior citizens, only pays for the first 100 days in a nursing home for those needing *skilled nursing care*, (such as the type of medical care following a stroke or fall), and once the 100 days is up, the patient is then responsible for any further costs.

It's important to note that even with Medicare paying the tab in this situation, **the care is not entirely free**. There are co-pays that kick in on days 21-100 at \$161 per day per spell of illness. Do the math—even with just co-pays to cover, the costs of care are often excessive and unaffordable for most families!

Medicare also does not pay for *custodial care*, which is help with the activities of daily living such as bathing, feeding, transferring, toileting, meal preparation or medication management. These are services that are oftentimes a necessity for elderly patients who can no longer care for themselves.

Again, if its assistance with daily living that your mom or dad needs, neither Medicare or private health insurance will not pay for the costs that you are about to incur. In the majority of cases, these costs would need to be paid out of pocket.

You may also be wondering about **Medicaid** (as opposed to Medicare) and whether or not these separate benefits can be used to pay for long-term care.

The answer *is it depends. Let me explain...*

Yes, Medicaid Benefits will cover the costs related to long-term and custodial care. *But*, eligibility requirements for Medicaid are very strict and come with a significant look-back period for any asset transfers. At first glance, most seniors initially have *too many assets and too much income* to qualify for benefits. Even a modest pension or small nest-egg can push a senior well over Medicaid's asset and income limitations.

That is, unless they engage in **Medicaid Planning** with a qualified Elder Law Attorney.

Medicaid Planning Opens the Door to Medicaid Eligibility

What most people do not realize is that the state and the Federal Government allow a number of "workarounds" or ways to reallocate a senior's assets to qualify for Medicaid benefits without having to first spend all of their assets and pay out of pocket for care.

This type of planning is 100% legal, ethical, permitted by the government and a safe and secure way to protect a family's inheritance when done properly.

It's important to note that the options for Medicaid Planning depend heavily upon the state which the senior lives because it is both a State and Federal Program. Some states have very flexible Medicaid laws where the protection of assets is relatively simple and straightforward... even if the senior is already in a nursing home or receiving care.

Other states have very strict look-back periods and penalties where it can become "too late" to protect mom or dad's assets.

Of course, the key to avoiding the "too late" answer is to plan as early as possible, while you have as many options as possible! If you find yourself in the position of needing to pay for care today, the first place you should go is to a qualified elder attorney's office.

Elder law attorneys are skilled at designing irrevocable trusts and other tools that can shield assets, such as retirement accounts and homes, from nursing homes and other predators, while at the same time ensuring those assets can turn into a legacy for the beneficiaries. Again, advanced planning is needed to make sure those assets are protected correctly, in addition to avoiding penalties associated with Medicaid look-back periods.

Planning too early has never hurt anyone, but planning too late has cost many people their life savings. Even if mom or dad is not quite ready to move into a facility or doesn't quite yet need round-the-clock care, be sure to explore Medicaid Planning with a lawyer at your earliest opportunity for the best financial outcome.

Avoiding Medicaid Eligibility Mistakes

When exploring your parents' eligibility for Medicaid, it's important not to overlook any rules that may disqualify them from coverage. Again, many states have a "look back" policy which could result in penalty periods or disqualification, and missing this important piece of information could be detrimental.

For those that have already started the process of applying for Medicaid, there are many pitfalls you can avoid. While not an exhaustive list, below are some of the most commonly made mistakes families encounter when trying to meet Medicaid's income and asset qualifications.

1: Making Gifts and Giving Away Assets

Many seniors ask if they can just give away assets to their loved ones as an alternative to having them absorbed by the costs of long-term care. However, precautions must be taken in order to avoid serious penalties, ineligibility, or worse, charges of fraud. Giving away assets to loved ones during Medicaid's "look back" period may delay or jeopardize your parents' approval, or could even be seen as "fraudulent," leading to them having to repay any benefits already received. Medicaid looks at all transfers that were made within the last five (5) years prior to the Medicaid application being filed. Medicaid views all transfers of assets intently, but a reputable estate or elder law attorney can help you navigate the laws surrounding this issue and avoid any unintended consequences of gifting assets.

2: Ineffective Trusts

Not just any trust can be used to protect assets for Medicaid purposes. This is a huge misconception and even Revocable Living Trusts can easily expose your parents' wealth to long-term care costs and creditors. Only Trust documents that have the proper provisions for protecting assets, such as certain Irrevocable Trusts, are sufficient for making assets unavailable for Medicaid purposes. It is important to fund an Irrevocable Trust with enough time to protect your parents' assets from the look back period, but it's also crucial to start the process before your parents become incapacitated or otherwise unable to make legal decisions. This planning step can be tricky, so it's important not to go it alone. You'll want to use the services of an elder law attorney (not just a general will and trust lawyer), as they focus on this type of advanced asset protection planning for seniors.

3: Missing Out on Exempt Transfers

There are certain asset transfers that are *entirely legal* for Medicaid Purposes, and very few seniors know how to take advantage of what's available to them. For example, under current laws a senior can pre-pay their entire funeral without penalty. If your family didn't know this, you may still be trying to "spend down" all of mom or dad's remaining assets on their care without taking advantage of the opportunity to pay for end-of-life expenses that the family will ultimately be burdened with. To ensure you are keeping as much of your family's wealth and inheritance as possible, talk to your attorney about asset exemptions that may be available to you.

4: Unnecessary Spend Down

Medicaid *absolutely* has strict income and asset limitations that must be met in order to qualify for benefits. What is not common knowledge, though, is that there are no black and white ways to arrive at these numbers! For example, if your parents have unreimbursed medical expenses, these costs can be used to lower what is considered to be their "countable and non-countable assets." Many families believe that everything must be spent down to \$2,000 in order to qualify for Medicaid, when in fact their loved ones may actually qualify for Medicaid earlier (and with more money in the bank) than they thought thanks to "gray area" calculations. In order to avoid making this and other mistakes, talk to a professional who can help assess your specific situation and crunch the numbers to determine what it will take for you to qualify. This is a powerful step in preserving assets and income revenues that you may have overlooked.

5: Not Exploring In-Home Benefits

If your parents wish to stay in their home, they may be eligible to receive assistance from Medicaid, Waiver Programs, the VA (for wartime veterans) and State programs. These programs have eligibility requirements similar to, yet distinct from Medicaid. An experienced elder law or estate planning attorney can help guide you through the similarities and differences in these requirements. However, it is important to note that even with these added benefits, the amount of care these programs provide may be less than the care needed.

Strategy # 3: Create an Up-to-Date Estate Plan

Wills, Trusts, Powers of Attorney, and Living Wills Are Vital Tools for Caregivers.

As our parents get older and begin to lose their independence, many will turn to their adult children to help them navigate the complicated and costly world of long-term and end-of-life care. For adult children already caring for young kids of their own, this new role of “caregiver” can be in a difficult one to assume without the right legal documents in place. Talking to older or retired parents about their estate plan isn’t necessarily something we look forward to, but it is of utmost importance to take care of. Simply put, not having the right documents in place can make caring for mom or dad significantly more difficult and expensive down the road. From the start, here are a few questions that you will want to gather the answers to.



Is There Already a Plan in Place?

There are several things that you should know about your parents’ estate plan, the first of which is whether or not they actually have one. If not, you’ll want to start the search for a qualified attorney to get the process started. Not only will an elder lawyer help with wills and trusts, but they can also help fund retirement, assist with senior living options, and much more.

Who Is the Executor?

Once it’s been established that there is an estate plan on record, it will be helpful to know who has been named as the executor. Because parents don’t always share this information in advance, it can come as a blow to those not chosen. Instead of waiting until feelings are already raw, knowing in advance gives everyone time to accept the decision, not to mention the parents have the opportunity to explain why they made the choice they did.

Any Surprises?

Speaking of explaining choices, your parents may have asked their lawyer to include things in the estate plan that aren’t immediately understood by the heirs. For example, perhaps one sibling is given real estate and another is given cash. By discussing the reasons behind these kinds of choices, the parent can make their reasoning apparent rather than leaving everyone to guess later. This is an excellent way to avoid hurt feelings and familial drama later.

Where Is the Information?

If your parent became incapacitated, would you know where to find their healthcare directive? If you needed to pay the mortgage or car payment, would you know where to send the money and how much? Would you even know what accounts to access and would you have access to those accounts? And, if your parent should pass away, would you know where the will was, how to access a safe deposit box, or what funeral home to call?

In order to do any of these things, you need to know where to find your parents' legal documents. A fireproof safe is a reasonable place to keep them if they're in the home, just make sure that you (or the person designated by your parent) has the combination or key to the lock. Insurance policies, deeds and titles, and similar documents can be organized into a binder to make them easier to work with when the time comes. Mom or dad's elder lawyer will be able to help in determining what needs to be included in this binder.

What If My Parents Do Not Have an Estate Plan?

If your parents *do not* have an estate plan, this is a project that you will want to prioritize *immediately* for your parents' financial and legal protection and your piece of mind. There are five general documents that your attorney will likely help your family create as you work through the estate planning process. They are as follows:

1. Last Will & Testament

- A Will is a written and specifically executed document which directs how a person's estate is to be administered and distributed after their death. *It presumes that any assets which you own solely in your name WILL GO through probate.*
- This document allows a person (the Testator) to designate someone to manage his or her estate (the Executor) and name beneficiaries who will receive the probate estate.
- The Executor has no legal status (or the ability to act) before the Testator passes away, meaning it is not effective in cases of disability or incapacity.

- A Will does not effect how assets pass that do not go through probate, i.e. life insurance, jointly held accounts, and real estate held jointly with right of survivorship.

2. Revocable Living Trust



- A Revocable Living trust is a written agreement between a Grantor who contributes property and a Trustee who agrees to manage the property of the trust according to the instructions contained in the Trust Agreement.
- A trust is often used as a way to avoid probate expenses and delays, protect the family's privacy, put "speed bumps" around the family's inheritance and in some situations reduce federal estate taxes.
- A Revocable Living Trust ensures that a person can maintain complete control of his or her wealth while capable and that a person's wishes are carried out during his or her incapacity and after death.
- When leaving wealth to minor children or grandchildren, or a disabled child, a Trust can help ensure that an inheritance is not given to the children in one lump sum before they are mature enough to handle it and/or avoid a child losing their disability benefits. A trust gives seniors more flexibility to protect their children's (and grandchildren's) future and their best interests.

3. Power of Attorney

- A Power of Attorney allows an individual to name one or more persons (The Agent) that can act on their behalf regarding property, legal, financial and personal matters.
- An Agent can have broad or limited legal authority.
- There are three different types of Powers of Attorney: nondurable, durable and springing.

- If your parents' Powers of Attorney are more than five (5) years old, you may want to consider having them updated by an attorney so they are not considered out of date by financial institutions and to ensure that the document allows you to do Medicaid planning.

Living Will/ Healthcare Representative

- A Living Will expresses a person's wishes concerning his or her health care including artificial life support systems, surgery, or other medical treatments related to end of life or permanent unconsciousness.
- A Living Will is only effective when it is determined that the individual is unable to understand or appreciate the nature and consequences of health care decisions, unable to reach and communicate an informed decision regarding treatment and a doctor certifies that the individual has a terminal condition or is in a permanent coma.
- Equally important is the appointment of a healthcare representative who is legally able to make healthcare decisions at any time the individual is unable to give their informed consent.

HIPAA Medical Release

- A HIPAA Medical Release gives authorization to release healthcare information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
- It allows an individual to authorize a representative or multiple representatives to have access to any health information regarding the individual's care and treatment.
- In the absence of a signed HIPPA release, access to medical and insurance records may be restricted for family and other loved ones in an emergency.

The Importance of Keeping a Plan Up-to-Date... and How to Tell If Mom or Dad has “Inadequate” Documents

According to forbes.com, approximately 51% of seniors between the ages of 55-64 do not have a simple Will. While no numbers were released for how many people do not have advanced directives or have not updated their estate plan in the last 10 years, one can only assume it's at least that much higher.

Outdated estate plans can lead to many complications, such as agents listed who are unable to fulfill their duties or laws that have changed that make the documents inadequate to handle their original task. Even more concerning, if the estate plan was created in a do-it-yourself manner, there's a very good possibility that the documents are invalid, or at the very least not created with long-term care goals in mind.

Essentially, outdated documents can lead to your parents' true wishes not being followed, and may also mean that the assets they leave behind as an inheritance may not go their intended recipients.

Signs Its Time to Update Estate Planning Documents

Having outdated and incomplete estate planning documents are the among top reasons that people approach their senior years with a false sense of security thinking everything will be taken care of if something happens to them. It's just simply not true.

Again, there's a very good chance that the estate plan mom or dad created 20 years ago will NOT work today to accomplish their goals or objectives. Most likely, their life circumstances have changed and are not accurately reflected in their documents.

I can almost guarantee that the laws have changed too, as they do every few years. If a plan is not amended to take into account such changes in the laws and tax code, the plan could wind up as nothing more than an expensive stack of papers. Don't let this happen to your parents!

The following is a list of common situations and “triggers” that may indicate the need to update your estate plan. If mom or dad has experienced any of these life changes, or it's been at least three years since they have had their Will, Trust or other planning documents reviewed, it's time to take them into an attorney's office for a comprehensive look-through.



- 1) **Marriage or Remarriage.** While a spouse does often inherit by default, there are a lot of other considerations to make to an estate plan when a marital status changes. This is especially true in the case of subsequent marriages and blended family situations.
- 2) **Divorce.** If you have recently gone through a divorce, you may want to meet with your lawyer to update your documents and change beneficiary designations.
- 3) **You've been widowed.** When one spouse passes away, the other will need to update his or her estate plan to reflect that change. Not only will your beneficiaries likely change, but you may also have an inheritance from your spouse that now needs to be incorporated into your own estate plan. And, if you and your spouse used a joint trust as part of the plan, its instructions now need to be carried out correctly and promptly.
- 4) **You had a child/grandchild/disabled child.** The birth or adoption of a new family member means that aspects of your estate plan may need to be changed to accommodate new needs. For example, you may want to create a college fund or set up a trust. Consideration may also need to be made regarding the distribution of assets to children or grandchildren. Creating a trust may also be necessary to hold funds for the children/grandchildren until an age when the Grantor feels the beneficiary is mature enough to handle the responsibilities of having an inheritance or for a child who is disabled and receiving government benefits such as SSI or Medicaid.
- 5) **Your financial situation has changed.** Whether you've received some sort of windfall, gotten a significant increase in pay, or have lost your job, it is important to review your estate plan to determine if it provides for these changes. If not, you'll need your lawyer to adjust it appropriately.
- 6) **You've purchased real estate.** A home often represents an individual's biggest life investment, and you want to be sure to cover it in your estate plan. From how to pay it off to whom you want to leave it to and plenty in between, an estate planning lawyer will help incorporate this big change into your existing plan.
- 7) **You started (or ended) a business.** Starting or ending a business warrants a trip to the estate planning lawyer's office for plenty of reasons, not the least of which is that it will certainly have some sort of effect on your financial situation. Succession planning is another big aspect of running a business, as you'll want to clearly outline what is to happen to the business if you die or become otherwise incapacitated. A little legal planning now will save big headaches later.

Strategy # 4: Gather Emergency Information Before You Need It

Don't scramble at the last minute to find vital documents and information.

No one wants to look for insurance cards, estate planning documents, or even phone numbers during a crisis situation. All of this takes precious time and focus away from being able to make the best decisions possible for your parents.

Instead, make a list of all the information you can possibly need in a crisis situation, then sit down with your parents to ensure that it's organized and easily accessible in a medical emergency.

When making your list, include the following items:

- Copies of the front and back of insurance cards, prescription cards, and military IDs.
- The names and contact information for doctors and specialists.
- The contact information for their bank, financial advisors, insurance agents, and attorney.
- The location of all estate planning documents, including Power of Attorney, Living Will, Last Will and Testament, and Living Trust.
- A listing of financial accounts and safe deposit boxes, and institutions where they're held.
- Basic medical history, such as medications, previous surgeries, and allergies.
- A current list of medications with dosage information.

Once this list is compiled and you know where all the information is located, ask your parents who you should share this information with. This is sensitive, private information they may not want shared with every family member, but it is also important to make sure multiple people know where to look in the unlikely—but still very possible—event that you are also incapacitated in a time of crisis.

When you have the names of who you should share the information with, make sure to provide them copies of the list you assembled and answer any questions they may have.

Uncovering Secrets: How to Tell if an Elderly Parent's Finances Are Spiraling Out of Control

As you work to gather your parent's important documents, you may begin to develop a hunch that a piece is missing from your parents' "financial puzzle" or that your parents are hiding something. This is not uncommon.

In the older generation, it is still considered fairly taboo to discuss one's financial situation with others. It may be thought of as inappropriate or unseemly, or it may invoke worries of looking like a braggart or of letting others know the elderly adult is struggling.



This culture of silence extends to one's own children. Adult children of elderly parents assume that finances are fine because their parents don't come to them when issues do arise. It's not just a matter of pride, but a matter of "this is the way things are." By the time financial concerns are uncovered, they can already have devastated the parent.

So, how do you know if your parents are struggling financially? There are some clues to watch for if you don't feel that mom and dad are being upfront about their financial difficulties or even the status of the estate planning they have in place.

Things to watch for include:

Calls from creditors. This can be a big clue that there is an issue. You may overhear these calls, find them left on the answering machine, or even notice their numbers on your parent's phone logs or caller ID. These calls can also come from individual businesses or credit card companies looking for payment.

Forgetfulness when it comes to money. If your parent seems surprised to find no money in his or her wallet, it can be a sign that money is getting overlooked. Other indicators can be finding uncashed checks around the house. As parents get older, banking can become more physically difficult and it is easier to become distracted or forgetful when it comes to taking care of financial obligations. Recognizing this can help prevent major problems before they develop.

Unopened mail. Bank statements, Social Security payments, and other financial documentation that comes in the mail is an important part of keeping finances in order. If your parent has stacks of unsorted or unopened mail in the house, it may mean that he or she is not taking care of bank accounts or bills. Also check the mail for signs that Mom or Dad is being taken advantage of by scams that present themselves as “opportunities.”

They actually are talking about money. While many older people don't want to talk about money as described above, there may come a time when things are getting tight and your parent wants you to notice without him or her coming right out and saying there's a problem. If your parent talks more than usual about the rising cost of living or is suddenly unable to do typical activities, such as going out with friends, it may be a sign that there is a financial struggle going on.



Strategy # 5: Get Your Kids Involved

There are some benefits to being in the “Sandwich Generation.”

Caring for your parents and your family at the same time is an exhausting endeavor. You can go from meeting with a care manager at the nursing home to discuss DNR procedures in the morning to a parent-teacher conference at night, all the while trying to keep the information straight and making sure everyone’s needs are met.



Even though you are caring for your family, they are still your built in support system for when you deal with the stresses of caring for your elderly parents. It doesn’t matter if you have young children, teenagers, or college-age kids: each can do their part to help ease your burden and allow you to concentrate on the truly important aspects of care.

For instance, if you have a son with a driver’s license and a car, you can ask him to take his grandparent to a doctor’s appointment if you are unable to make it. You can also drop off your teenager to sit and visit with her grandparents at the assisted living or nursing home. Knowing you have someone there just spending time with your parents can help put your mind at ease if you can’t spend time there yourself. Even your younger children can help out. Something as simple as making a card to bring the next time you visit, or if your parents live with you, let your children help them with small tasks like getting a glass of water or figuring out how to use the TV (it’s amazing what 5- year olds know!).

Most importantly though, make sure your children are aware of what’s going on with their grandparents; by having some understanding of what their grandparents are going through, there is a better chance they will have less anxiety and fear than if they were kept in the dark.

Of course, you should keep the information you share age appropriate. Your high schoolers may understand what it means if you tell them their grandparents have dementia or are suffering from a terminal disease, but your younger children will not. Consult with a pediatrician or school counselor to determine the best course of action, but understand that your children know more than you think they do—so it’s always best to be ahead of the curve.

Follow These Strategies and Feel the Pressure Subside

Being a part of the ‘Sandwich’ Generation is not always easy, but by following the strategies set forth in this guide, you can have the peace of mind that you are as prepared as possible.

A great weight will be lifted off your shoulders when you know your parents’ wishes, you have a plan in place to pay for their care, and your family will not have to struggle through crisis after crisis. In addition, your parents will be at ease knowing they won’t be a burden to their family and they will be able to leave a legacy behind to their beneficiaries. This peace of mind starts with sitting down with an elder care attorney to out review your parents’ situation and their future outlook, as well as discussing all of their options for preserving independence, protecting assets, and making it easier for their adult children to manage their affairs.

Since you took the time to read this guide and learn the best strategies for helping your aging parents, I would like to reward your diligence and commitment to education with a certificate to use toward a comprehensive planning session with our law firm. You will receive \$100 off our normal consultation fee.

A \$100.00 Certificate to Help You Get Started *

*Discount subject to change

At this meeting, our attorneys will review your current family situation, as well as any documents your parents have in place. If they have an existing estate plan, we’ll check to see if it is strong enough to protect them as they age and let you know, according to the documents, what you can expect if incapacity or a medical crisis occurred tomorrow.

If it appears that your parents have everything in order and do not require any further planning, we’ll send you on your way with the peace of mind of knowing that you are well prepared for the future.

However, if your parents don’t have a plan or you are still concerned with the possibilities should they become incapacitated or require long-term care, we’ll guide you in determining your best options based on your goals and your parents’ goals, then craft an estate plan that reflects your parents’ wishes and provides for their long-term care needs.

Please know that during this comprehensive planning session there is no pressure, no hassle, and no obligation to sign up for legal services. Caring for children, whether they are toddlers or college-aged, and aging parents is hard enough. Our goal is merely to help make your life easier and provide guidance so you can avoid financial and legal difficulties as you care for your family.

To make an appointment for your discounted planning session, please call our office at and ask to redeem your certificate from the Sandwich Generation Guide.

We hope you found this information helpful, and if so, we encourage you to share this guide with anyone you know who may also be facing the challenge of caring for both parents and children. Just send them to <http://ohalllaw.com/> to request a free copy. Remember, time won't always be on your side when dealing with long-term care planning, so we urge you not to wait to use your certificate. We want you to have every advantage when it comes to providing your family with the greatest protection and security during your parents' senior years.

About Laurie Ohall



Ms. Ohall is a Florida Board Certified Elder Law Attorney, and is also a licensed attorney in the state of Ohio. Additionally, she is an associate with the law firm of R.F. Meyer & Associates LLC, in Columbus, Ohio.

For almost 30 years, Laurie Ohall has been serving the legal needs of Tampa Bay area families. It is her mission in the practice of law to protect, honor and educate her clients. She advocates on behalf of her clients in the areas of Medicaid planning, resident's rights, and VA benefits (for assisted living or home care), and she provides clients with comprehensive estate planning, including wills, trusts, and advanced healthcare directives, probate and trust administration. She also advocates on behalf of families with special needs children.

About Dana Kemper



Ms. Kemper is also a Florida Board Certified Elder Law Attorney and licensed in Florida. She received her B.A. in English from the Ohio State University (1991), her Paralegal Certificate in Litigation Management from the Institute for Paralegal Studies (1992), and her J.D., cum laude, from Stetson University (2007).

Since 2001, Ms. Kemper has worked in the Elder law area as both a paralegal and as an attorney. She has extensive experience with Medicaid planning and is a member of the Elder Law and Real Property, Probate and Trust law sections of the Florida Bar, the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys, and the Academy of Florida Elder Law Attorneys.