

Dementia Capable Webinar Series Post Test:

“Legal Issues for People Living with Dementia and Their Caregivers” presented by
Robert Goldberg

Provided by the *Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving*
In partnership with the *Georgia Division of Aging Services*

Multiple Choice

1. An “Agent” under a Power of Attorney for financial affairs should:
 - a. Be more careful with their “Principal’s” money than they are with their own money
 - b. Not make gifts of the Principal’s money
 - c. Not commingle the Principal’s money with their own money
 - d. All of the above

2. Which of the following statements is false?
 - a. The Uniform Power of Attorney Act requires a power of attorney to be signed in the presence of at least one witness
 - b. The Uniform Power of Attorney Act requires a power of attorney to be notarized
 - c. The Uniform Power of Attorney Act requires the person signing the power of attorney (the “Principal”), the witness, and the notary to all sign the power of attorney in the presence of each other
 - d. The Uniform Power of Attorney Act requires you to sign the form provided in the Official Code of Georgia. No other form of power of attorney will be accepted by a financial institution

3. Medicare will **not** pay for the following care:
 - a. Skilled Nursing or Skilled Rehabilitation services in a Skilled Nursing Facility for up to 100 days
 - b. Dialysis
 - c. Long term custodial care in a skilled nursing facility for a person who needs help with bathing, eating, dressing, transferring or toileting
 - d. Chemotherapy

4. Which of the following is **not** a countable resource?
 - a. Money in a checking account
 - b. The cash value of a life insurance policy that will pay \$25,000 upon death
 - c. A Retirement Fund consisting of a \$250,000 Individual Retirement Account owned by the “Community Spouse”
 - d. Money in an annuity that has not been annuitized

5. Which of the following is true?
 - a. A Family Caregiver Agreement does not have to be in writing
 - b. An Agent for the person needing care can sign the Family Caregiver Agreement both for themselves as the Care Provider and their Principal as the Care Recipient
 - c. A lump sum Family Caregiver Agreement is valid in Georgia
 - d. The family caregiver must pay income tax on the money they are paid by the Care Recipient for providing care

6. Which of the following are legal crisis Medicaid Planning Strategies?
 - a. Transferring excess property to a trust for a disabled child
 - b. Transferring the home place to the spouse
 - c. Converting excess countable resources to an income stream through the use of a Medicaid Compliant Promissory Note
 - d. All of the above

7. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Qualifying and applying for Medicaid is simple and I should just listen to what they tell me at the Nursing Home
 - b. If I want help I should meet with a lawyer who is a general practitioner who does not specialize in Elder Law
 - c. I shouldn't think about making changes to my will when my loved one has been diagnosed with dementia
 - d. None of the above

True or False

8. Filing a Petition for Guardianship and/or Conservatorship is less time consuming, causes less stress, and is cheaper than preparing Advanced Directives giving another person authority to make financial and/or health care decisions for you if you lose the ability to make decisions for yourself.

9. When applying for Medicaid, the state will count the income of the community spouse in deciding whether the nursing home spouse is eligible for Nursing Home Medicaid benefits.

10. The only way to qualify for Nursing Home Medicaid is to "spend-down" money on nursing home care until you have less than the countable resource limit.

11. In order to qualify for VA Pension a veteran must have served for 90 days in a combat zone.

12. Family members should make a will leaving money to a loved one who has been diagnosed with dementia so they will have money available to help pay for their care in the event they need to go into a nursing home.