

Chapter 1 : Divorce theinnatdunvilla.com: Dissipation

August 18, AM By: Modesto P. Sao-roy A GOOD reputation of integrity and competence is always an asset. To lose them due to negligence or ineptitude is to squander that asset.

They wavered about him, apparently hoping to rediscover the charms that so appealed to them four years ago. There was little chance he would be able to stand on the record of his incumbency: The only weapon left in the Presidential armoury was the proposition that Mr Carter was a decent and honest man whose basic instincts were more beneficial to the country than those of Ronald Reagan. But, in his fervour to get re-elected, he dissipated his one real asset. The ability of the President to rally support had become evident in the hostage crisis and there was a general acceptance among voters of his self-denying commitment not to campaign while the Americans were still held captive. If it seemed largely self-serving to some observers, it was taken wholly at its face value by the country at large until the morning of April 1. That was the day of the Wisconsin primary and saw the President calling an unprecedented press conference in the Oval Office at 7. The official record of the five-minute session shows that nothing of the slightest substance came from it. Mr Carter had taken the announcement by President Bandi-Sadr that his government would take charge of the hostages to declare that there had been a "positive development" in the crisis. The national fever over the issue was still burning fiercely and the essential emptiness of the statement did not register. What came across was that the end of the trauma seemed to be near and Mr Carter won the primary by a two-to-one margin over Teddy Kennedy. But the Iranian government did not take charge of the hostages; there was no "positive development," and the President was widely conceived as having been doing what he had attacked Mr Kennedy for - playing politics with the captives. It was then that the bubble burst: In one ill-advised manoeuvre he had destroyed the asset on which he had fought his way to the White House - that he was not as other politicians. The comments heard among ordinary voters in cities and towns across the country were universally disbelieving. They had little quarrel with his basic decision to fight for re-election - his ducking and weaving around it. Mr Carter had become just another politician, and removed most of the reason many people had for voting him into another term. As this feeling spread among the members of the Democratic Party, it produced the attempted revolt against his renomination by a group of dissident Congressmen and by many of the party members who had supported Kennedy in the primaries. There was never much chance that it would succeed -ironically because if the very reforms that Mr Kennedy himself had supported - but it signalled the growing loss of support among the people on whom any Democratic nominee must depend. Once Mr Carter had lost his aura, his record on wages, prices, and employment were going to loom ever larger. His popularity rating sank to the lowest ever recorded for an incumbent President, with 70 per cent of those questioned saying he was not up to the job. His campaign staff, of course, appreciated the problem but chose absolutely the wrong answer. They seemed not to know their man as well as they should have done. Mr Carter is a humourless man and, where others might be able to wield a stiletto with sufficient style to get away with it, he tends to go for the bludgeon. Even when he was forced to backtrack it was in this atmosphere that he chose finally to agree to a televised debate with Reagan. Given that none of the voters was entranced by the choice it was not going to take a great deal to sway them on e way or the other. The opinion polls had made it plain enough in the last stages that people would vote for the Republican if they could be given just sufficient incentive. He made the mistake of assuming that he could still run a replica of his campaign, when his only real advantage was that then he was Jimmy who? In the meantime, he had become Jimmy why?

Chapter 2 : Hawes Company | About our firm " Hawes Company

If it hasn't happened to you yet, it will soon. The economy drives job hunters " especially if they're unemployed " to call everyone they know and ask for job leads.

They like the cost and time savings, plus the added control over assets that a living trust can provide. For example, when properly prepared, a living trust can avoid the public, costly and time-consuming court processes at death probate and incapacity conservatorship or guardianship. It can let you provide for your spouse without disinherit your children, which can be important in second marriages. It can save estate taxes. And it can protect inheritances for children and grandchildren from the courts, creditors, spouses, divorce proceedings, and irresponsible spending. Still, many people make a big mistake that sends their assets right into the court system: Funding your trust is the process of transferring your assets from you to your trust. To do this, you physically change the titles of your assets from your individual name or joint names, if married to the name of your trust. You will also change most beneficiary designations to your trust. Who controls the assets in my trust? The trustee you name will control the assets in your trust. Most likely, you have named yourself as trustee, so you will still have complete control. One of the key benefits of a revocable living trust is that you can continue to buy and sell assets just as you do now. You can also remove assets from your living trust should you ever decide to do so. Why is funding my trust so important? Your living trust can only control the assets you put into it. If your goal in having a living trust is to avoid probate at death and court intervention at incapacity, then you must fund it now, while you are able to do so. What happens if I forget to transfer an asset? The asset will probably go through probate first, but then it can be distributed according to the instructions in your trust. Who is responsible for funding my trust? You are ultimately responsible for making sure all of your appropriate assets are transferred to your trust. Typically, you will transfer some assets and your attorney will handle some. Most attorneys will transfer your real estate, then provide you with instructions and sample letters for your other assets. Ideally, your attorney should review each asset with you, explain the procedure, and help you decide who will be responsible for transferring each asset. Once you understand the process, you may decide to transfer many of your assets yourself and save on legal fees. How difficult is the funding process? Because living trusts are now so widely used, you should meet with little or no resistance when transferring your assets. For some assets, a short assignment document will be used. Others will require written instructions from you. Most can be handled by mail or telephone. Some institutions will want to see proof that your trust exists. To satisfy them, your attorney will prepare what is often called a certificate of trust. Make a list of your assets, their values and locations, then start with the most valuable ones and work your way down. Which assets should I put in my trust? The general idea is that all of your assets should be in your trust. Also, your attorney may have a valid reason like avoiding a potential lawsuit for leaving a certain asset out of your trust. You will also want to change most beneficiary designations to your trust so those assets will flow into your trust and be part of your overall plan. IRAs, retirement plans and other exceptions are addressed later. Will putting real estate in my trust cause any inconveniences? In most cases, you will notice little difference. You may even find it easy to transfer real estate you own to your living trust, and to purchase new real estate in the name of your trust. Refinancing may not be as easy. Some lending institutions require you to conduct the business in your personal name and then transfer the property to your trust. While this can be annoying, it is a minor inconvenience that is easily satisfied. Because your living trust is revocable, transferring real estate to your trust should not disturb your current mortgage in any way. There should be no effect on your property taxes because the transfer does not cause your property to be reappraised. Also, having your home in your trust will have no effect on your being able to use the capital gains tax exemption when you sell it. Also, having your trust as the owner on your homeowner, liability and title insurance may make it easier for a successor trustee to conduct business for you. Check with your agent. What about out-of-state property? Your attorney can contact a title company or an attorney in that state to handle the transfer for you. What about contaminated property? Property that has been contaminated for example, from a gas station with underground tanks or by a printing facility that used chemicals can be placed in your living

trust, but the trustee can be held personally responsible for any clean up. If you are your own trustee, this is a moot point because, as the owner, you are already responsible. But if clean up is not complete by the time your successor trustee steps in, your successor and, ultimately, your beneficiaries can also be liable. If you suspect this may apply to you, tell your attorney before you transfer the property to your trust. What about community property status? Community property status can be continued inside your living trust. Also, if you live in a community property state, your attorney may suggest that any jointly-owned assets, especially real estate, be retitled as community property before they are put in your living trust. This can reduce capital gains tax if the asset is sold after one spouse dies. Should I put my life insurance in my trust? That depends on the size of your estate. Federal estate taxes must be paid if the net value of your estate when you die is more than the amount exempt at that time. Your taxable estate includes benefits from life insurance policies you can borrow against, assign or cancel, or for which you can revoke an assignment, or name or change a beneficiary. If your estate will not have to pay estate taxes, naming your living trust as owner and beneficiary of the policies will give your trustee maximum control over them and the proceeds. If your estate will be subject to estate taxes, it would be better to set up an irrevocable life insurance trust and have it own the policies for you. This will remove the value of the insurance from your estate, reduce estate taxes and let you leave more to your loved ones. There are some restrictions on transferring existing policies to an irrevocable life insurance trust. If you die within three years of the transfer date, the IRS will consider the transfer invalid and the insurance will be back in your estate. There may also be a gift tax. These restrictions, however, do not apply to new policies purchased by the trustee of this trust. If you have a sizeable estate, your attorney will be able to advise you on this and other ways to reduce estate taxes. Should my trust own my car? Unless the car is valuable and substantially increases your estate, you will probably not want it in your trust. All states allow a small amount of assets to transfer outside of probate; the value of your car may be within this limit. Some states let you name a beneficiary; in some, cars do not even go through probate. Your attorney will know the laws and procedures in your state and will be able to advise you. What about my IRA and other tax-deferred plans? Do not change the ownership of these to your living trust. You can name your trust as the beneficiary, but be sure to consider all your options, which could include your spouse; children, grandchildren or other individuals; a trust; a charity; or a combination of these. Whom you name as beneficiary will determine the amount of tax-deferred growth that can continue on this money after you die. Most married couples name their spouse as beneficiary because 1 the money will be available to provide for the surviving spouse and 2 the spousal rollover option can provide for many more years of tax-deferred growth. A nonspouse beneficiary can also inherit a tax-deferred plan and roll it into an IRA to continue the tax-deferred growth, but only a spouse can name additional beneficiaries. Of course, any time you name an individual as beneficiary, you lose control. After you die, the beneficiary can do whatever he or she wants with this money, including cashing out the account and destroying your carefully made plans for long-term, tax-deferred growth. The money could also be available to creditors, spouses and ex-spouses, and there is the risk of court interference at incapacity. Naming a trust as beneficiary will give you maximum control because the distributions will be paid not to an individual, but into a trust that contains your written instructions stating who will receive this money and when. After you die, distributions will be based on the life expectancy of the oldest beneficiary of the trust. The rules for these plans have recently been made simpler, but it is still easy to make a costly mistake. Because there is often a lot of money at risk, be sure to get expert advice. Are there any assets I should not put in my trust? If you live in a noncommunity property state and have owned an asset jointly with your spouse since before , transferring the asset to your living trust could cause your surviving spouse to pay more in capital gains tax if he or she decides to sell the asset after you die. But it could be a problem for other assets like farm land, commercial real estate or stocks. If you think this might apply to your situation, be sure to check with your tax advisor or attorney before you change the title to your trust. Other assets that should probably not be transferred to your trust are incentive stock options, Section stock and professional corporations. If you are unsure whether or not to transfer an asset to your trust, check with your attorney. Personal property artwork, clothing, jewelry, cameras, sporting equipment, books and other household goods typically does not have a formal title. Your attorney will prepare an assignment to transfer these items to your

trust. What if I buy new assets after I fund my trust?

Chapter 3 : How Jimmy Carter squandered his electoral assets | US news | The Guardian

Bored employees, employees who report having "too little work", are more disgruntled and lead to more negative consequences (for themselves and their employers) than overworked employees, those reporting "too much work."

This article provides a basic overview of how property gets divided in a Missouri divorce. Types of Property Divided in a Missouri Divorce Proceeding When couples go through a divorce, they need to address a variety of issues, including how to divvy up their property assets. Missouri is a "dual-property" state, which means that, for divorce purposes, property is further broken down into two categories: Missouri law assumes that all property is marital unless a spouse can prove that something is non-marital. This rule applies to both real and personal property. There are, however, some important exceptions to this general rule. These and other exceptions can be difficult to analyze on your own. The general rule is that separate property is not divided during a divorce, and it stays with the spouse that acquired it. The most common type of non-marital property is something that was acquired before the marriage, for example, a valuable piece of jewelry or a car that one of the spouses owned outright prior to the marriage. But there are other kinds of non-marital property under Missouri law, which have nothing to do with the date of purchase or acquisition. Separate property can also be identified prior to marriage. They will be bound to follow the terms of the agreement if they decide to divorce. Finally, if spouses decide to legally separate instead of divorce, all property they acquire after getting a separation decree is non-marital. This is different from the "date of separation" used for purposes of filing for divorce. When spouses split up and one files for divorce, the date they separated will be listed in the court papers. That date will be used to decide the value of assets, but everything acquired after filing for divorce is still assumed to be marital property up until the divorce is final. After this, Spouse A marries Spouse B, and they live in the home. During their marriage, they use marital income to pay the monthly mortgage. In this case, they have commingled a real property asset by using marital funds to pay down the mortgage on a separate property home. To sort things out in such cases, Missouri courts use a formula to fairly compensate Spouse A for any contributions made toward the home both before and after the marriage. Spouse A will get a non-marital and marital percentage that reflects his or her total contribution and any appreciation in value, whereas Spouse B will only get a marital interest. Reach a property agreement with your spouse First, you can reach an agreement with your spouse about how property will be divided. This is the ideal solution because it gives you and your spouse control of the situation, instead of leaving it up to a judge who may not fully understand all of the circumstances of your particular case. However, even if your case seems fairly straightforward, you may want to consult with an experienced family law attorney that can make sure your rights are fully protected and help you draft or review any agreements. Let a judge decide using the equitable distribution method The other alternative is to go to court and let a judge decide. Missouri judges can only divide marital property; separate property is not part of the overall distribution. In determining a fair division of property, courts must consider all of the following factors: Based on these factors, a court will issue a property settlement that it believes awards each spouse a fair share of the total marital property. The property settlement will apportion assign any marital debts as well. The debts are offset against assets in calculating the final property award. Missouri follows a principle called "the source of funds rule. But, if you own any separate property that appreciated in value because your spouse helped pay for it during marriage, such as with the commingled house example above, then your spouse will get a share too. Resources For a complete list of the factors courts consider when dividing property, see the Missouri Revised Statutes Section

Chapter 4 : How to Set Up a Trust for a Child: 13 Steps (with Pictures)

Power: The Squandered Asset? A paper by two Norwegian institutional investment experts argues that asset owners should get active in corporate governance. (October 5,) - Returns are great and all, but institutional investors could be doing more for their current and future members, a new paper out of Norway asserts.

What should I do if he sold the house while we were separated? I think I may be heading for a divorce. I am going to visit a friend out of state and my husband purchased my ticket which is a one way ticket. He is sneaky, so I am getting prepared for the news. I am jobless, penniless and everything in our home is mine. All our furniture was given to us after the death of my mother and most recently my grandma. What are my options to keep the assets safe? Any advice would be appreciated. You need to consult with an attorney. Leaving the home would likely be a very bad idea at this point. What if he ruined our finances after we separated? My soon to be ex violated our Protective order by buying a new house and car that were paid for with marital assets. He has ruined our finances and may have taken out a home equity loan on our marital home. Our estate was worth a couple of million and now he claims poverty and wants to represent himself pro se. What recourse do I have? The fact that your husband directly violated a court order is a serious issue that requires legal attention. An attorney may be able to help you get back your share of your marital estate that was squandered by your husband. Unfortunately, this may require you to prepare to go to trial, which could be an extremely expensive endeavor. You mentioned that your marital estate was worth a couple of million dollars and you are now in financial ruins. I would highly advise you to start gathering your financial documents that show what your marital estate was worth before and after your husband deliberately sold your joint assets for his own benefit. Rather than speculating about where your husband received his loan, you should check the registry of deeds in the county where his home is located. All legal documents " titles, mortgages, quit claim deeds " are matters of public record. You might also want to think about hiring a Certified Divorce Financial Analyst or a Forensic Accountant to help you document your marital lifestyle and trace where the funds from the dissipated marital assets went. Since your husband is now claiming poverty, you may also need to document his ability to pay if spousal support will be an option in your divorce settlement. Can I sell community assets to make ends meet? If the court entered a temporary restraining order to protect assets during the divorce, can the wife sell community assets to assist with care of her children and life expenses during the divorce if she has no income of her own? You would need to get permission from the court to do that if the order covers the assets you want to sell. Even if the court allows you to sell assets, the proceeds are considered a marital asset to be divided in the divorce. How do I find out if my husband has been "stashing" money in a hidden account prior to leaving? This would be something you would be able to obtain information about during the discovery phase of a divorce proceeding, or when you complete sworn financial affidavits. You also could try asking him, or going to mediation and discussing it there. Can I stop him from selling property before we divorce? We acquired land five years ago and paid down. The land is only in his name, but for the last 5 years I have made the payments. Can he sell or transfer the title prior to our divorce? You have to start a divorce case so the court has jurisdiction, then you ask for an order preventing him from selling during the case. What if he says that all the severance pay is gone? Instead of rolling over his 401k and paying expenses with the severance pay he cashed the checks and took the cash to his sister. Now he is saying that it is all gone. My question have they committed fraud against me? It sounds like he dissipated marital assets or is attempting to hide funds. Either way, the money counts as a marital asset and will be divided in your divorce. My husband left me and plans to get half of the home value and furnishings. He has been removing items from the home, and is also removing tools which he acquired during the marriage. What can I do to stop this? Items purchased during marriage are marital property. Go back to court and get an order prohibiting him from removing any marital assets. Take photos and make lists of all the contents of the home. This will provide proof of what he has taken. Also, make a note on your calendar for the day you saw him leave with them. Report this to your attorney, so that the items can be itemized and a value assigned. The amount will be subtracted from his share of the marital property. Will I be able to get the cash back that he

took out of the safe? We are in the process of divorce. Can I get this cash back? If the cash is a marital asset, it will be divided in the property division. What happens if he sells property before we get a divorce? My husband has a business that he has said he will give to someone before he let me have part of it. What am I entitled to if he sells or signs it over to someone before we get a divorce? It sounds like you should get an attorney. Will I get reimbursed if he sells stuff before the divorce is over? If he were to sell anything before the divorce is finalized, will I get anything out of it? Everything either of you bought or earned during the marriage is a marital asset and will be considered as part of the property settlement. If these items are sold, the value of that item is included in what has to be divided. What can be done if he sold the house while we were separated? We have been separated for 13 months. He probably got the rest in cash. What can be done about this when I file for divorce? If this was marital property, he will be held accountable for the sale in the property division.

Chapter 5 : Dissipated Marital Assets

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 6 : Safeguarding Your Assets From Being Squandered

What is dissipation of assets? Marital waste attempts to prove that one spouse in the marriage abused or intentionally squandered marital assets to deprive the other party of their fair share. The details will vary by jurisdiction, but most states have some type of statute to allow such a claim so that it can be taken into consideration when.

Chapter 7 : What investments are considered liquid assets? | Investopedia

On one level, you have a college administration that squandered a publicly-owned asset. Think of all the good things that money could have been used for – maybe scholarships for poor students or new programs to help make our youth more competitive in the job market.

Chapter 8 : “The Following” Series Finale: Kevin Back Drama Leads to Dead End “ Variety

A trustee will control your assets to disperse your money on behalf of, or to, the beneficiary. Choosing a trustee requires considerable thought – this person will be in charge of investing your assets, providing accountings, and making decisions on how to use your money for the benefit of your child.

Chapter 9 : Suit: Firm 'squandered' Lehigh Coal's assets - tribunedigital-mcall

In the end, Jimmy Carter was defeated by one single factor, he turned out to be the devil people didn't know. They wavered about him, apparently hoping to rediscover the charms that so appealed to.