

ABLE ACT PASSES

THE COMMUNITY OF INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS WILL HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL A NEW TOOL WITH WHICH TO MAINTAIN A PRIVATE FUND OF ASSETS WHILE PRESERVING CERTAIN GOVERNMENT BENEFITS.

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Following years of national grassroots advocacy efforts, the community of individuals with special needs and their family members will have at their disposal a new tool with which to maintain a private fund of assets while preserving certain government benefits. On December 19, 2014, the President signed the Achieving Better Life Experience Act, commonly known as the ABLE Act. The Act, modeled after Internal Revenue Code Section 529 Plans, provides a mechanism to fund an account in the name of an individual, and allow the funds in that account to accumulate income tax-free. More meaningful than the tax benefit is the new-found freedom given to a person with disabilities, who can retain public benefit eligibility while controlling assets in excess of the \$2,000 SSI and Medicaid resource cap from one month into the next.

PRIOR TO PASSAGE THE ACT HAD MANY FORMS

ABLE was first introduced in Congress in 2008. As originally drafted, the Act amended Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code and provided for thresholds tied to that section's permitted amounts in each state. This meant that, in states with high Section 529 limits, a person could potentially have funded their ABLE Act Account with hundreds of thousands of dollars. Advocates wanted a simple and easy way to provide independence without having to place those funds in trust, and without the need to hire professionals or have court intervention. But, as is typical in politics, the anticipated costs for such an approach exceeded the political will to pass it in its original form.

The bill was amended several times over three different congressional sessions, while continually gaining bi-partisan support

of a vast majority of the members of both houses. The most dramatic changes occurred during the mark up of the bill at a committee hearing in July of 2014. Fiscally, those amendments reduced the anticipated expense of the bill by \$17 billion. Politically, the changes allowed supporters in Congress to attach the bill to a large end-of-session tax package bill under which it passed. The Act, as finally approved, is a shell of its former self, providing far more limited benefits than many with special needs, their families, and advocates had originally hoped.

WHAT DOES ABLE ACTUALLY LET A PERSON DO?

After years of hearing what the ABLE Act might do, it is essential to understand what a person can do under the final version of the Act that the President signed into law.

At this point, the passage of the Act alone does not allow a person to do anything, at least not yet. State action is necessary for the Act to be implemented in all 50 States. Remember, the Act is tied to each state's 529 plans. So, the actual opening of an ABLE Act account for a person will not likely occur until the latter part of 2015, and, in some states, may not occur until 2016, depending on the speed of action at the state level. Once it is finally implemented in your state, what will happen?

Under the terms of the new law, in order to be eligible for an ABLE account, the onset of the individual's disability must have occurred prior to age 26. Each calendar year, you, or another person for your benefit, can deposit cash up to the federal annual gift tax exclusion amount, presently \$14,000, into an account in your name to be reported under your Social Security number. These contributions are not tax-deductible. Total contributions into the



IN ON THE ACT: Sara Wolff of Moscow, Pennsylvania and fellow advocates announce the passage of the Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Act in front of the U.S. Capitol on December 16, 2014. The ABLE Act amends Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Service Code to create tax-free savings accounts for people with disabilities.

ABLE account are capped at each state's limitations for 529 accounts and the first \$100,000 in an ABLE account will not adversely affect the individual's eligibility for SSI. So long as you only use the funds in that account for permitted government-approved disability-related expenditures, the account will be permitted to accrue value income tax-free.

Although the Medicaid and SSI resource eligibility cap is \$2,000 in most states, the funds in the ABLE Act account will be ignored as an available resource in the same way that a properly drafted and administered special needs trust (SNT) is not counted. Each person is allowed to have only one ABLE Act account, so if you open one, family members cannot open separate ones and fund more. Thus, in any calendar year, \$14,000 is the most permitted to be set aside for your benefit, whether you are funding it or someone else is. The account may be added to each year, but once the value exceeds \$100,000, you will lose your SSI eligibility. Notably, you may still be eligible for Medicaid, so you would keep your medical coverage, but lose your monthly income supplement.

MEDICAID PAYBACK

On the death of the beneficiary of the ABLE account, funds remaining in the ABLE account must first be used to repay the Medicaid program for expenses incurred. This is very similar to a first party SNT. First party SNTs are funded by a person's own assets and (other than pooled trusts) must be created by a court, a parent, grandparent or guardian. In contrast, third party SNTs are created by someone other than the beneficiary with disabilities, and the assets going into the SNT are those of the third party, not the beneficiary. Third party SNTs are the most common tool utilized by special needs planners for individuals with special needs and their families.

The singularly most important difference between a first party SNT and a third party SNT is that under a first party SNT, if there are any funds remaining in the trust at the time of the beneficiary's death, then the federal and state government must be named as the primary remainder beneficiary. The government effectively seizes those funds to repay the amount of Medicaid (but not SSI) benefits allocated to the individual during his or her lifetime.

The final figure repaid to Medicaid could wipe out the amount left in the first party SNT, leaving nothing to the surviving family members.

With a third party SNT, there is no Medicaid payback requirement. The trust funds can pass to another family member or whomever the creator of the trust originally intended, rather than going to the government.

Unfortunately, the ABLE Act accounts mimic first party SNTs, meaning that they require a Medicaid payback. This holds true even if the money contributed to the ABLE account came from a parent or other third party. This is a major distinction between an ABLE account and a third party SNT, which has no Medicaid payback. Thus, in many family situations, a third party SNT may be a more useful and appropriate tool than an ABLE Act account.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

ABLE Act accounts were supposed to reduce the need for court intervention and to make it easier for individuals with special needs to increase their independence while retaining more funds in their own names. Simplicity was the goal. But Congress's lim-



REASON TO SMILE: ABLÉ Act sponsor Rep. Ander Crenshaw (R-FL) celebrates the passage of the ABLÉ Act with a constituent. Sens. Robert Casey, Jr., (D-PA) and Richard Burr (R-NC), Chris Van Hollen (D-MD), Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA) and Pete Sessions (R-TX) were co-sponsors.

iting the contributions to \$14,000 per year and requiring proof of disability onset by age 26, changed the dynamic entirely. Most inheritances and lawsuit awards, which previously created the need for an SNT, will still require an SNT going forward. Further, there are complicated rules as to permitted expenditures. If funds are not managed and spent properly, both the tax benefit and the Medicaid eligibility may be lost entirely. Simplicity was not achieved.

Those receiving public benefits and their loved ones must be diligent in preserving their benefits. In some situations, an ABLÉ Act account will be another tool towards that objective. For individuals trying to progress to work, or who are turning 18 and have had family members who previously funded more than \$2,000 into a Uniform Gift (or Transfer) to Minor's Account on their behalf, the ABLÉ Act provides an advantageous alternative to obtaining court approval to create a first party SNT. But for most folks, the funds at issue exceed \$14,000, so an ABLÉ Act account, alone, will not resolve all the issues.

Estate and financial planning for individuals with special needs is complex. While the ABLÉ account is a welcome addition to the tool box, it should not be set up in a vacuum. Each family's particular circumstances should be taken into account in deciding what is best for them. This can only be achieved with the guidance of competent professionals who will be able to offer practical solutions to meet your family's needs. •

ABOUT THE AUTHORS:

Robert F. Brogan and Bernard A. Krooks are members of the Special Needs Alliance (SNA), a national non-profit comprised of attorneys who assist persons with disabilities, their families and the professionals who serve them. Brogan is co-chair of SNA's Public Policy Committee and Krooks is member of the *Exceptional Parent (EP)* magazine's Editorial Advisory Board and a former president of the SNA. SNA plans to provide information and resources to individuals and groups to help them understand how ABLÉ accounts, as well as SNTs and other techniques, can be used for financial and estate planning.



America works best when everybody works.

Learn more about the value and talent people with disabilities add to America's employers and economy.

What can **YOU** do?

The Campaign for Disability Employment

www.whatcanyoudocampaign.org



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