



The Arc[®]

Master Trust

*Serving Hoosiers
of all disabilities
and their families
for over 25 years.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

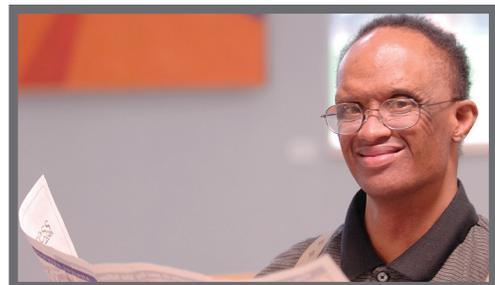
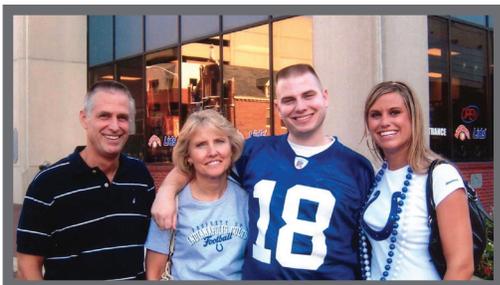
This booklet is dedicated to those Hoosier parents who provided the inspiration for The Arc of Indiana to pursue the development of The Arc Master Trust.

The Arc of Indiana expresses its appreciation to attorneys Thomas P. Ewbank, Robert S. Hulett, and Gordon D. Wishard for their assistance and counsel. The Arc also recognizes former Trust Director Alan P. Kemp for his untiring efforts and dedication to establishing The Arc Master Trust.

Finally, we want to thank those individuals, foundations, organizations and local chapters of The Arc who provided valuable financial support and priceless moral support to The Arc Trust in its infancy.

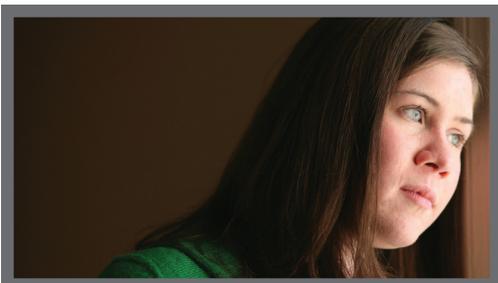
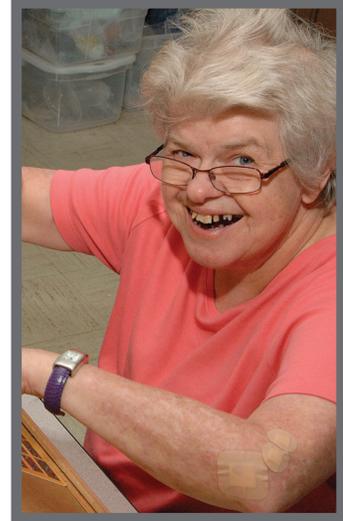
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ABOUT THE ARC OF INDIANA

The Arc of Indiana is a not-for-profit organization established in 1956 by parents of children with developmental disabilities who joined together to build a better and more accepting world for their children. Today, The Arc of Indiana continues to uphold its mission of improving opportunities for people with disabilities. The Arc Master Trust is part of that mission.

In 1988, The Arc of Indiana established Trust I as a way for parents to ensure that even after they are gone, they will be able to provide for their children. Trust II was created in 1995, in response to a new federal law that allowed persons receiving government assistance to fund a Special Needs Trust with their own money. This booklet describes both Master Trusts (or Special Needs Trusts) in detail.

ABOUT THE ARC OF INDIANA MASTER TRUST

The Arc of Indiana Master Trust was founded in 1988 and serves people of all disabilities, including people with physical, mental, emotional, intellectual and other developmental disabilities. The only requirement is the individual (beneficiary) must be eligible for government assistance, such as Medicaid, Medicaid Waivers or SSI, or needs the trust to become eligible for government assistance.

A Trust Advisory Committee and The Arc of Indiana Board of Directors provides advice and oversight of The Arc Master Trust.

Trust Advisory Committee

Dennis Frick, Indiana Legal Services, Chairman

Tom Ewbank, Retired, Krieg DeVault

Joanne Orr, Indiana University School of Law

SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST OVERVIEW

The purpose of a Special Needs Trust is to provide a person receiving government assistance with the highest possible quality of life without jeopardizing his or her eligibility for those benefits. Special Needs Trusts are used to supplement a person's lifestyle by providing the extras in life, above and beyond the basic needs that government assistance programs provide. A Special Needs Trust can either be a single, privately drafted trust or a pooled trust and must be used for the beneficiary's sole benefit. The Arc of Indiana refers to a pooled trust as a Master Trust, where funds are pooled for the purpose of investments and/or management. However, each beneficiary has his or her own account, called a subaccount, which is monitored and tracked separately.

The Arc of Indiana offers two Master Trusts. Our original trust, Trust I, is usually funded by parents or grandparents. The second trust, Trust II, is funded by someone receiving government assistance, using his or her own money. Both trusts have the same intent, which is to supplement (not replace) basic support programs such as Medicaid, Medicaid Waivers, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps and HUD/Section 8 Housing.

WHY THE ARC OF INDIANA MASTER TRUST?

The Arc of Indiana's Trusts are professionally administered and provide the lifetime continuity parents desire for their children. Many parents are concerned that administration of a trust for their child may lack continuity if another relative takes on that responsibility. A beneficiary's brother or sister may move, lose interest in administering the trust, or even die before the beneficiary. The Arc of Indiana's Trusts provide professional administration and oversight for the life of the beneficiary regardless of the circumstances of other family members.

The Arc Trust's service is more affordable than most, if not all, privately drafted and individually managed bank trusts. To be cost effective, most bank administered trusts have a high minimum funding amount, often starting at \$300,000. The minimum amount to fund a standard Trust I account is \$30,000.

We have unmatched expertise in administering Special Needs Trusts. When disbursements are made from the Special Needs Trust, the trustee must report the use to each government agency that provides benefits to the beneficiary. These agencies then determine whether trust usage interferes with the beneficiary's continuing eligibility. The Arc Trust staff reports to the appropriate government agencies for each disbursement made on behalf of the beneficiary.

TRUST I and TRUST II OVERVIEW

Trust I

The Arc of Indiana Master Trust was one of the first pooled trusts in the country and has since remained one of the nation's largest and respected pooled Special Needs Trusts. Since its inception, The Arc of Indiana Master Trust has set the standard for pooled Special Needs Trust efficiency and leadership. The Arc of Indiana Master Trust continues to serve as a model for newly founded pooled Special Needs Trusts around the country.

Master Trust I was established in 1988 in response to concerns of families of loved ones with disabilities. Some of the top trust and estate planning attorneys in Indiana assisted with the legal research and drafting of the Master Trust document. Typically, parents and grandparents, and sometimes other family members (the donors), enroll in The Arc Trust; and at the time of their enrollment create or modify their wills, life insurance policies, and other financial holdings to fund The Arc Trust at the time of their death. (Funding the trust while you are still alive is allowable, but often it is not the best option for the family.) Upon the death of the donor, the money is deposited into The Arc Trust where it is placed into the Trust I pool. The Trust I pool is on deposit at The National Bank of Indianapolis with a balance over \$18 Million. This large trust corpus is invested in a highly diverse, well-performing, yet prudent portfolio consisting of mutual equity funds, mutual bond funds and a small percentage of money market funds.

Trust I accounts with a balance over \$30,000 are annuitized, which means the total amount of money in the account is disbursed gradually throughout the beneficiary's lifetime. In order to calculate how much money should be distributed each year, The Arc of Indiana uses an actuarial computer program and assumes that each beneficiary will live 65 years. Beneficiaries who live beyond their 65th birthday will continue to receive some level of disbursements, even when their accounts are depleted. This benefit is made possible through The Arc Trust's Remainder Fund, which is created by The Arc's 50% remainder requirement for Trust II accounts - accounts created with the beneficiary's own assets. There is no remainder requirement for Trust I accounts funded by someone other than the beneficiary. However, the donors who establish a Trust I account may elect to leave part of the remainder to The Arc of Indiana Trust Remainder Fund if they wish.

Trust II

Before 1993, a person receiving government assistance could not place his or her own money into a Special Needs Trust. If they received their own money, they would lose eligibility for Medicaid or SSI until the money was gone.

However, in 1993, Congress allowed people to fund their own trusts with their own money (from lawsuit settlements, inheritance, back SSI payments, etc.) and still retain eligibility for Medicaid. In response to this new law, The Arc Trust created Trust II in 1995 so persons receiving government benefits could place their money into the trust and safeguard their Medicaid eligibility.

In 1999, Congress passed legislation allowing persons to retain SSI benefits by placing their own money in a Special Needs Trust.

Initially, Trust II was founded with smaller amounts of money, rarely exceeding \$15,000. Accordingly, the intent for Trust II was not to be an investment plan so much as a temporary or long-term safe harbor for persons who have enough money to endanger government benefits. Trust II accounts with balances under \$30,000 are limited to the purchase of Treasury bills, removing the burden of taxes for such accounts. If the account is over \$30,000 it is held in our Trust II investment account, unless there are expenditures that will bring the balance below \$30,000 in a short period of time.



MASTER TRUST I



MASTER TRUST I OVERVIEW

The Arc Master Trust I was established in 1988. Typically, Trust I accounts are funded by the parents or grandparents of a person receiving government benefits. Most parents or grandparents (the donors) choose to fund an Arc Trust I account for their child or grandchild upon their death - either through their will, living trust, retirement account or life insurance proceeds. Although most families choose to fund the trust at the death of the second parent or grandparent, this is not a requirement. In limited instances, it may be beneficial to fund the trust account during the donor's lifetime. This, of course, is a personal decision.

A typical Trust I account is annuitized over the course of the beneficiary's lifetime, creating an annual spending projection. Setting an annual spending limit ensures that there will always be money in the beneficiary's account throughout the course of his or her lifetime.

The Arc Trust staff works with one or more Key People when administering the trust for the beneficiary. A Key Person is a trusted family member, friend, case worker or other person whose function is to help communicate the beneficiary's needs and desires to The Arc Trust staff. In some instances it is appropriate for the beneficiary to be their own key person. The Key Person assists The Arc Trust in determining the most appropriate way to use the beneficiary's account in order to provide the best possible quality of life, without jeopardizing eligibility for government benefits.

The donor is the person (or persons) funding the trust. When the donor is a person other than the beneficiary, then the donor retains control over what happens to funds left in the beneficiary's account if the beneficiary passes away prematurely. When the beneficiary passes away, any funds remaining in his or her trust automatically pass to the named Remaindermen. The donor names both the Key Person(s) and the Remaindermen of the trust upon enrollment, and retains the power to change both the Key Person(s) and the Remaindermen at any time between enrollment and the funding of the trust. In other words, if you fund an Arc Trust I for your child or grandchild, you will have complete control regarding who assists The Arc Trust in administering the account, as well as who receives any remaining funds in the account when the beneficiary passes away.

Once the trust is funded, The Arc Trust assumes the responsibility of authorizing disbursements in the best interest of the beneficiary. In doing so, The Arc Trust acts in accordance with the terms of the Joinder Agreement, the Indiana Trust Code, its common law fiduciary duty to the beneficiary and the pertinent state and federal statutes and regulations governing the inception, administration and termination of Special Needs Trusts.

FUNDING AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

Families participating in The Arc Trust come from many different economic backgrounds. Some may be able to fund the account with a large sum of money, while others may be able to contribute a modest amount. The most important factors to consider when funding an account are how much you can afford, the type of lifestyle to which your child is accustomed and what his or her needs may be.

Families usually fund the trust with proceeds from their estate, life insurance death benefits, 401(k)s, retirement accounts or other means. The most common methods by far are through the estate via a will or living trust and life insurance benefits. However, sometimes other relatives may wish to contribute to the trust account.

The current minimum amount to fund a standard Trust I account is \$30,000. Generally, funding a trust does not result in a tax deduction, but your financial planner or attorney may have further information about whether partially funding a third-party Special Needs Trust has any advantages.

If an account is funded before disbursements will be made, it will remain in a deferred status and will be charged the applicable Maintenance Fee. Once disbursements are being made it enters authorized status and will be assessed the applicable Consulting Fee. The Arc Trust encourages families to seek advice from an attorney, accountant or financial planner when determining how to best fund a trust. The Arc of Indiana is not affiliated with any attorney, accountant or financial planner.

TRUST I FEE STRUCTURE

The fee structure for The Arc of Indiana Master Trust I has four parts:

1. Enrollment Fee

There is a one-time initial **Enrollment Fee**. Please see the enclosed listing of the current Enrollment Fee.

2. Renewal Fee

Parents generally enroll in the trust during their lifetime, but they will not fund the trust until their death. Once you enroll in The Arc Trust, we will send you a computer-generated copy of the Joinder Agreement every year. We ask you to make any changes to the Remaindermen, the Key Person(s), or any changes of personal information, such as addresses, phone numbers, etc. The annual charge for this is called the **Renewal Fee**. Please see the enclosed listing of the current Renewal Fee. Once you enroll, your annual Renewal Fee remains the same, regardless of what the Renewal Fee is in the future. Once the trust is funded, the Renewal Fee is no longer charged.

3. Consulting / Maintenance Fee

If the trust is funded with over \$30,000, we charge a **Consulting Fee** if the trust is authorized for disbursements and we charge a **Maintenance Fee** if disbursements are deferred. The Maintenance Fee is simply the Consulting Fee reduced by a certain percentage. Depending on the size of the trust account, the Maintenance Fee will be 40% to 70% of the normal Consulting Fee. If the trust is funded with under \$30,000, we use a sliding scale to assess the consulting fee based on the account balance. Please see the enclosed listing for examples of the current Consulting and Sliding Scale Fees.

4. Tax Preparation Fee

If the trust is funded with over \$30,000 then an annual **Tax Preparation Fee**, directly deducted from the beneficiary's trust account, covers the preparation of Federal Form 1041 and Indiana Form IT-41. It also covers K-1 forms, which are prepared only if disbursements have been made from the trust account. Please see the enclosed listing of the current Tax Preparation Fee. If the trust is funded with under \$30,000, there is no tax preparation fee or other tax forms that need to be prepared.

TRUST I ANNUAL SPENDING PROJECTIONS

One unique feature of a standard Trust I is the **annual spending projection**. If a Trust I account is funded with over \$30,000 the annual spending projection is calculated each year. The annual spending projection tells us how much money we can spend on the beneficiary each year to ensure that there will be money in his or her account until the end of his or her 65th year. In most Trust I cases, we will annuitize the trust over the course of the beneficiary's actuarial life span. In doing so, we assume a 65-year life expectancy, an annual 3% increase in inflation, an annual 7% return on Trust I investments, the appropriate Consulting or Maintenance Fee, and Tax Preparation Fee. We use an actuarial computer software program that accounts for all of the above factors, as well as the age of the beneficiary, to generate a targeted spending amount. This type of trust strategy is sometimes called a "self-depleting" trust, because it is specifically designed to be depleted by the time the beneficiary passes away. In rare cases, we may assume a lesser life span when calculating the annual targeted spending amount.

What happens if your child outlives his or her actuarial life span? One feature of The Arc Trust, that you are not likely to find anywhere else, is that when your child outlives his or her actuarial life span, The Arc will continue to make disbursements on his or her behalf, even when his or her own account has been depleted. How do we do this? The Arc of Indiana Master Trust maintains a Remainder Fund account, funded by remainder shares from our Trust II accounts, as well as by generous families who remember The Arc of Indiana when designating the Remaindermen of their Trust I accounts.

Parents of Trust I beneficiaries can rest assured that should their children outlive their annuitized Arc Trust I account they will continue to benefit from disbursements made on their behalf. In some situations, it may be possible to opt out of the Trust I annuitization. However, when a non-annuitized account is depleted, the beneficiary will not receive the benefit of additional disbursements from the Remainder Fund account.

Please see the enclosed estimated Annual Targeted Spending Amounts chart.

TAX INFORMATION

Trust accounts that are funded over \$30,000 are subject to taxation for all interest, dividends, and their share of market gains and losses incurred during a year. Each year, The National Bank of Indianapolis prepares and files Federal Form 1041 and Indiana Form IT-41 for all trust accounts funded over \$30,000. The fee for preparing these forms and any amount owed to the United States Treasury and Indiana Department of Revenue is deducted from the trust.

The Key Person may need to prepare and file a Federal Form 1040 and Indiana Form IT-40 on behalf of the beneficiary. In order to prepare these forms, the Key Person will need a Form K-1. The National Bank of Indianapolis prepares the Form K-1 and The Arc Trust mails it to the Key Person prior to April 15. The fee for preparing this form is included in the tax preparation fee.

If no disbursements have been made from a Trust I account during the year a Form K-1 will not be issued.

We recommend that all tax questions be directed to a qualified tax preparer.

TRUST I ENROLLMENT PROCESS

- Complete the Trust I Joinder Agreement. The Joinder Agreement can be found on our website at: www.thearctrust.org. If you would like to schedule a meeting with the Trust Director or Assistant Trust Director, please call or email to schedule a time to meet or have a phone conference.
- All donors (generally the parents who are establishing the trust) should sign the back page of the Joinder Agreement where indicated.
- Mail the original copy of the Joinder Agreement to The Arc Master Trust, 107 N. Pennsylvania Street, Suite 800, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please note that it is necessary for the original copy of the Joinder Agreement to be mailed to The Arc Master Trust.
- Mail the check for the Enrollment Fee along with the Joinder Agreement. The check should be made payable to The Arc of Indiana. Please note the beneficiary's name on the memo line of the check. If you have made prior arrangements with the Trust Director to make payments on the Enrollment Fee or have made payment by credit card, please note that when mailing in the Joinder Agreement.
- Once the completed Joinder Agreement is received and the full Enrollment Fee has been paid, The Arc Trust office will process the enrollment. Please allow 10 business days to process the enrollment.
- Once the enrollment is processed the donor(s) will receive a letter in the mail indicating the Trust I account number assigned to their trust along with a copy of the original Joinder Agreement for their file.
- 11 months after the date of the enrollment the donor(s) will receive an Updated Joinder Agreement and statement for the Renewal Fee payment in the mail. Renewal Fees are always due on the last day of the anniversary month in which the trust was opened. This mailing will be done every year until the trust is funded, at which time the Renewal Fee ends.

Please contact The Arc Master Trust if you have any questions about the Trust I enrollment process.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary purpose of Trust I?

The primary purpose of Trust I is to enhance a person's quality of life without jeopardizing benefits like Medicaid, Medicaid Waivers and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). As a parent, you supplement these benefits. The trust will continue this effort after you die or have become incapacitated.

2. What are examples of how Trust I can be used?

Trust I can pay for dental care, eye care and nursing care when such care is not available through Medicaid or other medical insurance programs. Payment for school tuition, communication aids, cable television, phone service, vehicles for transportation, clothing, house wares, furniture, vacations, and outings are other examples of how the trust is often used.

3. Can Trust I pay shelter expenses, such as rent, mortgage and utilities?

On occasion, when appropriate and affordable, Trust I has paid for shelter expenses. Payment for shelter expenses is appropriate when it does not reduce shelter assistance from other sources, such as HUD, SSI or government funded residential programs. Our trust is intended to supplement, not replace, such assistance. Payment is allowable if your child's account is sufficient to maintain on-going shelter assistance. However, often, the amount a donor can leave is not sufficient to routinely pay shelter expenses over an extended period of time.

4. Does Trust I allow family members to be involved in deciding how the trust will be used?

Yes. We encourage active participation and advice from Key Persons, who often are family members. Family members do not, however, need to learn government regulations regarding trust matters. These responsibilities are The Arc's. Although the Key Person does not have an official legal role in the administration of the trust, The Arc Trust pays great deference to the opinions, insights and directions given by Key Persons when making decisions on behalf of the beneficiary.

5. How are requests for disbursements made?

Requests can be made through the online form available on our website, www.thearcctrust.org, or by email, phone, or fax and can only be made by the Key People, or, when appropriate, by the beneficiary.

6. After I die, one of my other children will call to request disbursements for my daughter who is disabled. If my other child is not satisfied with the trust, can that child withdraw without penalty?

A funded Trust I account is irrevocable, meaning it cannot be changed or cancelled. If your other child is dissatisfied, he or she can request a review of the grievance. The grievance is reviewed by the Trust's Advisory Committee, The Arc's Board of Directors or our Trustee, The National Bank of Indianapolis.

7. Are the people using Trust I satisfied with the service?

We regularly survey the families and individuals using our service, and we consistently receive high grades. Please contact us for the results of our most recent survey. We would be proud to share the results with you.

8. What are the fees?

Following is a brief description of each of our fees:

- **Enrollment Fee.** This is a one-time fee paid by the person who will fund the trust. This person is called the donor. This fee is paid when the donor first enrolls in Trust I.
- **Renewal Fee.** This fee is paid annually starting one year after enrollment and continues until the trust is funded. **It ceases once the trust is funded.**
- **Consulting Fee.** The Arc receives an annual fee for providing consultation to the trustee. This fee begins only when the trust is funded and distributions are authorized. It is assessed each year against each beneficiary's account. It does not represent an out-of-pocket expense to you or any other family member

The Arc's Consulting Fee is less than the Trustee's Fee charged annually by most banks. We encourage you to compare our fee with that charged by banks in your community.

- **Maintenance Fee.** This fee is charged for Trust I accounts that have a status of funded enrollment, distributions deferred. This fee is assessed each year against each beneficiary's account. It is not an out-of-pocket expense.
- **Tax Preparation Fee.** An annual Tax Preparation Fee is directly deducted from the beneficiary's trust account to cover the preparation of all required forms for accounts funded over \$30,000.

9. When must the account be funded?

In most cases, the trust will be funded at the death of the second parent or grandparent. Generally, it will be funded through a will, a living trust, a retirement plan or a life insurance policy specifically designated for this purpose.

10. What if I want to fund the account in advance?

If you want to fund the account in advance, you can do so. If you fund Trust I while you are still alive, you are making Trust I a living, irrevocable trust. Keep in mind that once the trust is funded, the money no longer legally belongs to you. It can only be used for your child.

11. If I decide to fund the account in advance, do I still pay an annual Renewal Fee?

No. There is no annual Renewal Fee after you fund the account, regardless of when you fund it. However, your child's account is subject to either a Consulting Fee or Maintenance Fee. The Consulting Fee is assessed if disbursements are authorized to be made; the Maintenance Fee is assessed if disbursements are deferred until a future date.

12. How many people can fund a single account?

There may be one or multiple donors to a beneficiary's account. Typically, if both parents are alive, both parents will be listed as donors. Multiple donors might also include other family members, such as grandparents and siblings. Regardless of the number of donors, only one Enrollment Fee is charged.

13. What if I need to go into a nursing home myself. Can I fund my child's account at that time?

Yes. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA '93) allows you to fund a Special Needs Trust for your child and immediately qualify for Medicaid without being subject to the look-back period.

14. After I enroll, what happens if I let my enrollment expire?

To take advantage of Trust I, you must remain enrolled. This means that you must pay the annual Renewal Fee. If, for some reason, you cease paying the Renewal Fee and then want to re-enroll, you can do so, but at higher Enrollment and Renewal Fees. If for any reason you terminate your enrollment, Trust I will not refund previously paid Enrollment and Renewal Fees.

15. What if I enroll, but realize later I don't have enough money to fund the trust? Do I bear legal liability to contribute to the trust?

No. Your enrollment lets you use Trust I if you want, but it does not obligate you to do so. Some parents may enroll as a hedge against other plans not working out as planned.

16. What if I do not have \$30,000 to fund my trust?

The Arc Trust will accept whatever you leave for your loved one; however, if the balance is under \$30,000 it will not be held in our investment account.

17. Can I delay enrolling until after my death?

When you enroll, we start a file of information about your child. We update this file annually. This is why we charge the annual Renewal Fee. We do this because your child's situation and what you want for your child may change over time. We want our information to reflect these changes. If you do not enroll, we do not receive routine updates on important information that affects your child's future.

Nevertheless, if you want to delay, you can, but there is a cost. If someone enrolls for your child after your death and you are the last parent to die, a higher Enrollment Fee may be charged. This fee is currently three times the regular Enrollment Fee.

We charge a higher fee in this type of situation simply because we want to encourage families to enroll while they are living, so we can get to know them and make sure that the funding of the trust will go as smoothly as possible. If someone else, such as the executor of your estate, for example, enrolls in the trust on your behalf once you have passed, it can be confusing for all parties involved, and it is typically more difficult for The Arc Trust to obtain information about your child that is needed to safely and effectively administer the trust for his or her benefit.

18. When my child dies, what happens to money remaining in the account?

Our intent is to spend the entire amount for your child's benefit during his or her actuarial lifetime. If he or she lives to actuarial life expectancy, the trust should be completely depleted. Should any money remain, you, as the donor, designate how this money is distributed.

19. Does The Arc require that a percentage of any remainder in Trust I stay with The Arc?

No. There is no mandatory remainder to The Arc for Trust I. You can, of course, voluntarily designate a remainder percentage to The Arc. We use this money to continue to make disbursements for Trust I beneficiaries, even when their annuitized accounts have been depleted, and for Trust administrative expenses.

20. If my child lives longer than her life expectancy and nothing is left in the account, what happens?

A goal of Trust I is to continue some level of disbursement for your child, even if your child's account is completely depleted. As long as money remains in our Remainder Fund, we will be able to continue this practice indefinitely.

21. I have a trust for my child, with one of my other children serving as trustee. Why should I consider switching to The Arc Master Trust I?

- **Continuity.** Parents want continuity. They want the trust they create to last their child's lifetime. That continuity could be at risk if the trust is being administered by a beneficiary's brother or sister, because siblings might move away, lose interest in administering the trust or die before the beneficiary. The Arc of Indiana's Trust I is professionally administered, providing the lifetime continuity parents want.
- **Reliability.** In planning for your child's future, you want a service that delivers on its promises. You want a service that meets the expectations it creates. Trust I has a proven history of reliability. It is a part of The Arc of Indiana's mission to meet the expectations we create.
- **Expertise.** If one of your other children serves as trustee, his or her most challenging responsibility may be learning and staying current with regulations, and making reports to agencies such as the Social Security Administration (SSA), the Division of Disability and Rehabilitative Services (DDRS) and the Division of Mental Health (DMH). Our staff has the knowledge and expertise to make these reports.

22. Why is reporting so important?

Many people rely on means-tested benefits to pay for the basics in life. Examples of means-tested benefits include Medicaid, SSI and Medicaid Waivers. Eligibility for means-tested benefits is based, in part, on income and resources. If your child's income or resources exceed the maximum allowed, he or she is likely to be ineligible.

When your child first applied for a means-tested benefit, his or her income and resources might have satisfied the allowable limit. But, if not properly administered, once the trust is used, income or resources might be created that exceed the allowable limit.

Whoever administers the trust must report each expenditure to every agency administering means-tested benefits. These agencies then determine, based on their specific regulation (no two agency regulations are identical), if the trust has created excess income or resources. If excess income or resources have been created, eligibility for benefits may be compromised or lost. The Arc Trust knows the government regulations so the key people do not need to be concerned that the benefits will be reduced or eliminated.

23. Does The Arc make these reports?

Yes, we make the reports. We know the regulations well. Our expertise minimizes potential challenges from government agencies. Because we administer thousands of accounts, we are constantly reviewing regulations and making written reports. Our daily routine enhances our effectiveness. It is unlikely that others who might serve as Trustee (even bank trust departments) have experience and expertise comparable to The Arc's.

24. I have a trust for my child, with a bank named as trustee. Why should I consider switching to Trust I?

- Many banks in Indiana are reluctant to administer trusts of under \$300,000. The Arc Master Trust I accepts much less. The minimum amount to fund a standard Trust I account is \$30,000.
- We charge less. Our annual Consulting Fee is almost always substantially less than the annual fee banks charge for individually managed trust accounts.
- A bank trust department might be compelled to terminate a trust if the trust's principal or income is insufficient to justify the annual fee. This is something The Arc Trust will not do. As long as funds remain, we continue administering your child's account.
- Few bank trust departments know the regulations for Medicaid, SSI, Medicaid Waivers and other means-tested benefits. The Arc has a thorough knowledge of the regulations for means-tested benefits.
- When parents set up a trust for their child, they frequently want more than professional management and expertise. They want insight into meeting their child's personal needs. The Arc of Indiana has this insight. Our membership and governing Board of Directors is comprised mainly of family members and other people who routinely interact with people with disabilities. Because of our background, we may be more sensitive to what parents want.
- Families who are enrolled in The Arc Trust have the full backing of The Arc of Indiana and all that we have to offer in the way of support, advocacy and expertise in the area of special needs issues.

25. Is it possible for The Arc to change trustees?

Yes. Currently the trustee is The National Bank of Indianapolis. While we anticipate no change, The Arc does have the flexibility to change the trustee if desirable.

26. I want to keep the trust account I already have, but I also want a Trust I account. Can I have both?

Yes. Several families want our experience and expertise, but they also want family members to control the bulk of trust resources. Both of these objectives can be achieved by using tandem trusts. If this situation applies to you, please request our handout describing tandem trusts.

27. How much money should I put into the trust?

No single answer is correct for everyone. Every family's situation is unique. We can, however, provide examples of what a trust, funded at a specific level, might provide. These examples are not guarantees. They are for the purpose of illustration only.

28. Does the amount I leave to the trust determine how much will be spent each year for my child?

Yes. The spending target is based on the balance in the account and the age of the child so, the amount you leave provides the trustee with an annual target, but the trustee has full discretion to depart from this target, with good cause shown.

29. What rate of return is assumed from investments?

To provide examples of what might be available for your child, The Arc assumes a seven percent (7%) rate of return. *This assumption is based on past performance since 1988. Past performance does not guarantee future performance.*

30. What happens if the rate of return is more or less than seven percent (7%)?

Earnings are allocated proportionately among all funded accounts. If earnings exceed seven percent (7%), more will be available for distribution. If earnings are less than seven percent (7%), less will be available for distribution.

31. Does Trust I assume guardianship?

No. If your child needs a guardian, someone other than The Arc should be chosen. Whomever you choose should work cooperatively with the trust. On occasion, information available only to a guardian might be needed to administer the trust properly. In your written instructions to the guardian, it is important to stress the need to work cooperatively with The Arc Trust staff, so this information remains available to us.

32. What if my child moves to another state?

If a similar trust is operating in the state to which your child moves and if that trust is willing to accept responsibility, a transfer can be made from our trust to the new trust. If the new trust is not willing to accept assignment, or if there is no similar trust, we retain responsibility for administering your child's trust account.

33. What effect will participation in Trust I have on estate, gift and death taxes?

For most families, participation should have little effect on their taxes, because the amount of money in their estate will be below that subject to substantial taxation. We recommend that you consult directly with your own attorney or tax advisor. If there are any questions, we will be happy to work with him or her directly.

34. If I fund Trust I while I am alive, can I take this as a tax deduction or a gift tax exclusion?

No. Contributions to Trust I are not deductible as charitable gifts or otherwise. The Internal Revenue Code treats these funds as being of direct benefit to your child and not disinterested general charity. A contribution to Trust I for your child is not a "present interest" gift. Only present interest gifts are eligible for the gift tax exclusion.

35. Can a government agency challenge in court my child's eligibility for public benefits by virtue of his or her participation in Trust I?

We have taken every step to create and maintain a trust that is not likely to be challenged or, if challenged, is likely to survive any potential challenge. We thoroughly researched court rulings and legislature before preparing our trust documents to allow enrollment in 1988. Medicaid reaffirmed the legality of our trust in 2013.



MASTER TRUST II



MASTER TRUST II OVERVIEW

The Arc of Indiana Master Trust II was established in 1995 in response to legislation enacted by the United States Congress in 1993. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA '93) made it possible for people to fund a Special Needs Trust with their own money and still retain Medicaid. Congress acted again in 1999 with The Foster Care Independence Act, making it possible for people to fund a Special Needs Trust with their own money and still retain eligibility for SSI.

In Indiana, thousands of people have benefited from these laws. People receiving an inheritance, a lump sum back-payment from Social Security or a lawsuit settlement have put their money into a Special Needs Trust rather than spend the money quickly just to stay eligible for government benefits.

For the sake of simplicity regarding taxes, Trust II accounts funded under \$30,000 are limited to the purchase of Treasury bills. If the amount funded is \$30,000 or over, or the amount grows to over \$30,000, then the account is held in our Trust II investment account. There is no minimum amount to fund a Trust II account.

The Arc Trust II is ideal for, but not limited to, the following situations:

- Social Security lump-sum, back payments
- Personal injury and medical malpractice settlements
- To keep assets under the \$2,000 Medicaid and SSI resource requirements
- Tandem trust arrangements
- Inheritance
- A vehicle to allow individuals with disabilities to save a portion of their SSI, SSDI or wages.

TRUST II FEE STRUCTURE

The fee structure for The Arc of Indiana Master Trust II has two parts:

1. Enrollment Fee

There is a one-time Enrollment Fee. Please see the enclosed listing of the current enrollment fee.

2. Consulting Fee

The Consulting Fee for Trust II is an annual fee. For accounts funded with under \$30,000 we use a sliding scale to assess the Consulting Fee based on the account balance. For accounts over \$30,000 we assess either a consulting fee or a maintenance fee, based on whether or not we make disbursements from the trust.

Please see the enclosed listing of our Trust II Consulting Fees.

3. Tax Preparation Fee

If the account is held in the Trust II investment pool, then an annual Tax Preparation Fee, deducted directly from the beneficiary's account, covers the preparation of Federal Form 1041 and Indiana Form IT-41. It also covers Form 1099, which are prepared each year. Please see the enclosed listing of the current Tax Preparation Fee.

TAX INFORMATION

Trust accounts that are funded over \$30,000 are subject to taxation for all interest, dividends, and their share of market gains and losses incurred during a year. Each year, The National Bank of Indianapolis prepares and files Federal Form 1041 and Indiana Form IT-41 for all trust accounts funded over \$30,000. The fee for preparing these forms and any amount owed to the United States Treasury and Indiana Department of Revenue is deducted from the trust.

The Key Person may need to prepare and file a Federal Form 1040 and Indiana Form IT-40 on behalf of the beneficiary. In order to prepare these forms, the Key Person will need a Form K-1 or a Form 1099, depending on what type of trust account it is. The National Bank of Indianapolis prepares the Form K-1 or 1099 and The Arc mails it to the Key Person prior to April 15. The fee for preparing this form is included in the tax preparation fee.

If no disbursements have been made from a Trust I account during the year a Form K-1 will not be issued. A 1099 will be mailed each year regardless of whether or not disbursements have been made.

We recommend that all tax questions be directed to a qualified tax preparer.

TRUST II AND MEDICAID PAYBACK

Public benefits agencies, like those who administer Medicaid and SSI (Supplemental Security Income), place a cap on a recipient's income and assets in order for the recipient to become or remain eligible for benefits. Currently this cap is \$2,000 for both Medicaid and SSI. These types of benefits are referred to as "means-tested" benefits.

When a recipient of means-tested benefits receives a lump sum of money, that money can make him or her ineligible for assistance. Fortunately, The United States Congress passed a law in 1993 allowing persons to fund their own Special Needs Trust. This law is called the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, (or OBRA '93 for short).

Today, a trust, such as Trust II, funded by a person with his or her own money is called a Self-Settled Trust or a Medicaid Payback Trust. This is because when Congress passed OBRA '93, it required that when the recipient beneficiary passes away, any funds left in the trust must go back to the State to reimburse the state's Medicaid program for the money it spent on the beneficiary during his or her lifetime. Any money remaining *after* the State has been reimbursed can pass to the recipient beneficiary's estate or heirs. It is rare for any money to be left after the State has been reimbursed for Medicaid expenses.

However, in the case of trusts like Trust II, the law allows a portion of the trust to go to an organization that assists persons with disabilities prior to the state receiving any remaining funds. Although the law allows trusts like Trust II to retain up to 100% of the remaining balance, The Arc Trust retains only 50% of the remainder. The remaining 50% is sent to the State to reimburse for Medicaid expenses.

Some families are at first surprised to learn that The Arc of Indiana retains 50% of the assets remaining in a Trust II account upon the death of the Beneficiary. Without understanding how the federal law works, it is natural to assume that the 50% retained by The Arc otherwise would pass to the beneficiary's estate. However, in the overwhelming majority of cases, if The Arc did not retain any of the remainder, the State would claim it all anyway.

How do we utilize the 50% we retain? The Arc Trust only uses the remaining money for Trust administrative expenses and for existing beneficiaries. One way The Arc of Indiana uses that money is to guarantee to Trust I beneficiaries that disbursements will continue to be made even if they outlive their actuarial life span and deplete their accounts.

In those rare cases where the trust account is large and the beneficiary has been on Medicaid only a short period of time, there is the chance that The Arc of Indiana's 50% remainder requirement may decrease money that otherwise would pass to the beneficiary's estate. Again, this is rare. When there is the potential for this situation to arise, The Arc of Indiana may suggest employing a Tandem Trust. We would be happy to provide you with more information on Tandem Trusts.

There is no avoiding Medicaid Payback when a special needs trust is funded with money originally belonging to the beneficiary. It is important to remember, however, that there is no mandatory remainder requirement when an Arc Trust is funded with money originally belonging to someone other than the beneficiary, such as parents or grandparents.

TRUST II ENROLLMENT PROCESS

- Complete the Trust II Joinder Agreement. The Joinder Agreement is available on our website at www.thearctrust.org. If you would like to schedule a meeting with the Trust Director or Assistant Trust Director, please call or email to schedule a time to meet or have a phone conference.
- Please note when completing the Trust II Joinder Agreement that even though there may not be money left to give to Remaindermen upon the beneficiary's death, this area must be completed in order to open the Trust II account. Examples of Remaindermen are: family, friends, not-for-profit agencies (such as the Humane Society, Self-Advocates of Indiana, NAMI, etc.), or churches.
- If you would like to have online access to view and print your trust account statements, please indicate this on the Joinder Agreement. We can also mail the account statement at specified intervals.
- The original Joinder Agreement, complete with the original signature by the appropriate person (see items a-d below), is needed to open the account. Copies cannot be accepted.
 - a The beneficiary, legal guardian, parent or grandparent may sign the back of the Trust II Joinder Agreement where indicated to open the trust.
 - b If the beneficiary is a minor the parent or parents (natural guardians) or legal guardian (appointed by the court) MUST sign the back of the Joinder Agreement where indicated to open the trust. The minor child cannot sign the Joinder Agreement to open the account.
 - c If there is a Guardian of Estate or Full Legal Guardian (Guardian of Person and Estate) that person or persons (if co-guardians) MUST sign the back page of the Joinder Agreement where indicated.
 - d If there is a Guardian of Person only that person or persons (if co-guardians) MAY sign the last page of the Joinder Agreement where indicated. The beneficiary may also sign in this case.
 - e A person who has power of attorney CANNOT sign a Joinder Agreement in place of the beneficiary.
- If a lawsuit settlement will be used to fund the trust, a copy of the Court Order must be provided along with the original copy of the Joinder Agreement.
- A copy of the guardianship papers (if appropriate) must be received in order to open the Trust II account.
- The check to fund the trust should be made payable to The Arc of Indiana. If the beneficiary's name is not printed on the check, please note the beneficiary's name on the memo line of the check.
- Mail the original copy of the Joinder Agreement, check to fund the trust, copy of the guardianship papers (if appropriate), and copy of the Court Order (if appropriate) to The Arc Master Trust, 107 N. Pennsylvania Street, Suite 800, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Please note that it is necessary for the original copy of the Joinder Agreement to be mailed to The Arc Master Trust.
- Once all of the appropriate documents are received, The Arc Trust office will process the enrollment. Please allow 10 business days for the enrollment to be processed.

- Once the enrollment is processed the main Key Person (or Key People if appropriate) will receive a copy of the original Joinder Agreement, the Trust II account number assigned to their trust, and a Welcome Guide with information on how to access and use the trust.

Please contact The Arc Master Trust if you have any questions regarding the Trust II enrollment process.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is the basic purpose of Trust II?

Like Trust I, the primary purpose of Trust II is to enhance the beneficiary's quality of life without jeopardizing benefits like Medicaid, Medicaid Waivers and SSI.

2. Who is the trustee of Trust II?

The Arc of Indiana is trustee and has custody of all Trust II resources.

3. What kind of investments are made through Trust II?

Interest-bearing investments are limited to Treasury bills for trust accounts under \$30,000. If the amount is over \$30,000 it is invested in a diverse, well performing, prudent portfolio consisting of mutual funds, mutual bond funds, and a small percentage of money market funds.

4. Must Treasury bills be cashed when a beneficiary wants to use Trust II?

We recommend that enough cash be retained in the trust account to meet anticipated withdrawals. If the trust account is not adequate to make a purchase, Treasury bills are cashed in.

5. Can the beneficiary designate how much of his or her trust is put into Treasury bills and how much is put into the trust account?

Yes. The beneficiary, or his or her legal representative, has full control. He or she decides how much to put into the trust account and how much to put into Treasury bills. If the account will be funded over \$30,000 it is recommended that the money be placed in the Trust II investment account. However, if there are expenditures to be made that will bring the balance down quickly, it will be placed in the non-invested trust account.

6. Is there a minimum or maximum amount that can be put into Trust II?

There is no required minimum, but accounts are usually funded with several thousand dollars.

7. What are the fees for Trust II?

Please refer to page 19 for information on Trust II fees.

9. What would it cost if I went to a local attorney to have a trust drafted?

For a precise answer, you need to ask the attorney who would draft the trust. However, a trust comparable to ours is likely to cost several times more.

10. My child is a minor. I have applied for the Medicaid Waiver for him. He would be eligible for the waiver, but he has assets over the allowable limit to meet Medicaid financial eligibility. Can Trust II help?

Yes. You can put his or her money into Trust II. Once the money is in our trust it no longer counts as an asset in determining his or her other financial eligibility for the waiver. However, per federal law, after your child's death, the state has a claim on a portion of any funds remaining in the trust, and while living the money can only be used for the sole benefit of the child.

11. Because my child is a minor, are disbursements from his Trust II account considered differently than if he were an adult?

Parents of minor children have a legal duty to provide basic support for their children, including food, clothing, shelter and basic educational expenses. This duty ceases at age 18. Using the child's trust fund to pay for what parents are legally obligated to provide would not be in the child's best interest.

Disbursements from your child's trust should be reserved for extraordinary expenses, such as expenses unique to parents whose minor children are disabled, or very large medical expenses not covered by insurance or Medicaid and not easily afforded by the parents.

Every situation is somewhat different. However, as a general rule, if the requested disbursement is for something that our laws and cultural norms generally expect parents of a minor to provide for their children, then The Arc Trust will be reluctant to use funds from the child's Trust II account for such requests.

12. If my child is a minor or an incapacitated adult, can I, as his parent or guardian, enroll for him?

The law allows the parent, grandparent, guardian, court or the person with the disability to open the trust. There may be times when a court order is required to open the Trust II account.

13. By using Trust II, does a beneficiary incur taxes?

For those trusts under \$30,000 that have purchased Treasury bills, taxes may be due on interest received. If the account is funded over \$30,000 funds are held in our Trust II investment account and a Form 1099 will be mailed to the Key Person authorized to receive tax information on the account.

14. Will The Arc prepare the necessary tax forms when bonds are redeemed?

When Treasury bills are cashed in, a 1099 MISC form is generated from the bank. The 1099 is mailed to the Trust II Beneficiary or the key person on the account designated to receive tax information. Beneficiaries then report this information, along with other income, on the tax forms they already use.

15. Are all Trust II disbursements reported by The Arc Master Trust?

Yes. An important part of our service for both trusts is reporting disbursements and explaining why they do not interfere with eligibility for benefits like Medicaid, SSI and Medicaid Waivers.



TRUST I and TRUST II



HOW DOES THE TRUST OPERATE ONCE FUNDED?

What happens once you fund the trust? How does the beneficiary access his or her account? It's actually quite simple. Just use our online disbursement request form, send us an email, or give us a call. In most cases, this is all that is required. We are committed to doing everything in our power to use the beneficiary's account to provide him or her the best possible quality of life without jeopardizing valuable public benefits. We say yes to disbursement requests whenever possible, so long as the disbursement will not jeopardize public benefits, is for the sole benefit of the beneficiary and is otherwise in the beneficiary's best interest. We are committed to seeing that beneficiaries are able to access their Arc Trust accounts with dignity and with as little difficulty as possible.

The Disbursement Process

- The Key Person or beneficiary completes the disbursement request form and submits it to the Account Manager via email, fax or standard mail. The form may also be completed via TheArcTrust.org website. The form indicates what is desired, who or what will be paid, and the total of the disbursement.
- The Trust Director determines whether the disbursement request can be honored based on multiple factors, such as state and federal regulations affecting the type of disbursement requested, the balance in the account and the annual targeted spending amount, if applicable.
- The Trust Director, with the support of The Arc Trust staff, then works directly with the Key Person and/or vendor to make payment. The Arc Trust will make the payments and do all the reporting associated with the disbursement request. It takes about two days for the disbursement request to be processed. Checks are prepared on Tuesdays and Thursdays for requests made by 4:00 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. We then mail the check either to the vendor, which is preferred, or to the requesting Key Person. In some situations, the Key Person may be able to pay for the good or service in advance and then submit the receipts to The Arc Trust for reimbursement.
- In most circumstances we will not write checks payable to the beneficiary or deposit money into a beneficiary's bank account.
- Almost all disbursement requests must be approved in advance. The Arc Trust cannot make a reimbursement to a Key Person without a receipt.
- A receipt or other documentation *must* be submitted for all disbursements made.

Some beneficiaries and Key Persons are often surprised to learn just how easy it is to access their accounts. Despite our size and the complexity of the law governing the use of Special Needs Trusts, we try to keep things as easy as possible.

Trust Account Statements

Trust account statements may be viewed and printed by logging onto our website at any time once online login access has been established. If online access is not requested, trust account statements can be mailed monthly, bimonthly, quarterly or annually.

TRUST I AND TRUST II COMPARISON

What follows is not intended as a definitive distinction among these options. This comparison is intended to provide some basic differences among the options and help you clarify more specific questions of concern to you.

TOPIC	TRUST I	TRUST II
Enrollment Fee	Please see the enclosed listing with the current Enrollment Fees	
Consulting Fee	Please see the enclosed listing with the current Consulting Fees	
Frequency of Use	No limit	No limit
Investments	Over \$30,000 – Mutual Equity and Bond funds Under \$30,000 – Treasury bills	
Time of Funding	At donor's option (usually at death)	At enrollment
Remainder to The Arc	No	Yes
Remainder to the State	No	Yes, reimbursement for Medicaid costs as required by law
Expected Duration	Full actuarial life*	Less than full actuarial life; perhaps as brief as a few years
Funding Required	\$30,000 for a Standard Trust I	No minimum and no maximum
Tax Preparation	Yes, if over \$30,000 No, if under \$30,000	
Donor	Not the person with the disability	The person with the disability

* Trust I provides for possible disbursements even if the beneficiary's account is completely depleted at actuarial life. No such provision applies to Trust II.

WHAT CAN I PURCHASE WITH MY TRUST?

Disbursements from a special needs trust are to supplement and not replace what the beneficiary's government benefits will pay for. While it is impossible to draft an all-inclusive list of what goods and services can and cannot be purchased with a Special Needs Trust, following are items that are routinely covered.

Goods

- Furniture
- Personal care items
- Clothing
- Mattress/Box springs
- Vehicles
- Television/Stereo, etc.
- Eyeglasses/Contacts
- Toys
- Vacations
- Hobby supplies
- Gasoline
- Essential dietary needs
- Computers/Software
- Pets/Pet Supplies
- Games
- Washer/Dryer
- Guitar, Musical Instrument, etc.
- Household Products and Supplies
- Kitchen Appliances/Tools
- School tuition
- Household Appliances
- Outdoor Grill
- Prepaid Funeral Expenses

Services

- Cell Phone Services
- Internet
- Cable TV
- Hair Care
- Transportation
- Auto Insurance
- Eye and Dental Care
- Entertainment Expenses
- Tuition to Camps, Classes, etc.
- Athletic or Recreational Fees
- Auto Repair/Maintenance
- Attendant Care
- Rehabilitation
- Pet Grooming/Veterinarian Bills
- Tickets to Concerts, Movies, Sporting Events, etc
- Music Lessons
- Maid Services
- Home Modifications/Improvements
- Field Trips/Day Trips, etc.
- Therapeutic massages
- Vehicle modifications to make accessible
- HVAC Services
- Attorney/Accountant/Financial Planning
- Seminar/Training/Conference Expenses

Additionally, if the beneficiary lives with family or has roommates, living expenses will be divided among all the individuals living in the home.

Finally, if the beneficiary is a minor, the trust can only pay for items directly related to the individual's disability. Once the beneficiary turns 18 he or she may access all the goods or services listed.

INFORMATION REGARDING SSI

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a benefit paid by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to individuals that have a disability and have not paid (or have not paid enough) into the Social Security System by paying FICA taxes to be able to draw SSDI.

SSA says that the SSI benefit is to pay for food and shelter costs. Their definition of food and shelter is:

- Rent
- Mortgage
- Utility payments (home heating oil or gas, water, electric, sewage, trash removal)
- Property Taxes
- Home Owner's Insurance, if required by the mortgage company
- Food, which includes groceries, eating out, and snacks purchased from a convenience store

If the trust is used to pay any of the above mentioned expenses for an SSI recipient, then the SSI check could be reduced up to the SSI's Presumed Maximum Value (PMV), which is currently 1/3 of the SSI check plus \$20. Therefore, The Arc Master Trust is reluctant to pay the above expenses for our beneficiaries receiving SSI and will instead try to find other monthly expenses that are not on the above list (telephone and cable for instance). There may be certain limited circumstances when the trust can be used to pay these expenses even if the beneficiary receives SSI. This will always need to be approved by the Trust Director and an agreement signed that says the beneficiary, guardian and/or key person understands there could be a reduction in the SSI check.

Additionally, SSI does not allow the trust to be used to purchase gifts for others. However, the beneficiary's trust can be used to purchase their own gifts at holidays and birthdays. Trust funds from accounts for SSI beneficiaries should not be used to purchase any kind of gift cards since doing so may cause a reduction or loss of SSI.

Disbursements must be made for the sole benefit of the beneficiary. If the beneficiary lives with family or has roommates, living expenses will be divided among all the individuals living in the home, once approved.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT FUNERALS

A trust beneficiary can use his or her Arc Trust I or Trust II account to pre-pay for any and all funeral expenses during his or her lifetime. However, a beneficiary's Trust I or Trust II account cannot be used to pay for funeral expenses after the death of the beneficiary. The reason The Arc Trust cannot pay for funeral expenses after the death of a beneficiary has to do with state and federal laws governing Trusts. For this reason, The Arc of Indiana strongly urges all trust beneficiaries to pre-pay all costs associated with their funeral, burial plot, headstone and other related expenses before their death. In general, the use of an irrevocable funeral trust for the purposes of pre-paying funeral costs will not affect Medicaid or SSI benefits.

WE'RE HERE TO HELP

The Arc of Indiana Master Trust is not your only option for establishing a special needs trust. However, we believe we are the right option more often than not. In most cases, The Arc of Indiana Master Trust can accomplish everything for your loved one that a privately-drafted special needs trust can accomplish not only at a lower price, but also with the years of experience and expertise we bring from our long history of serving Hoosiers with disabilities.

Often, a special needs trust is only a part of a more comprehensive estate plan. Do not hesitate to include a competent elder law/Medicaid/special needs attorney in your overall estate-planning strategy. We work with attorneys throughout the state to provide comprehensive estate-planning options to families. Often, the attorney takes care of the majority of the family's estate-planning issues, and then calls The Arc Trust to incorporate our services into the comprehensive estate plan.

Whether you come straight to The Arc Trust, consult a private attorney first, or employ the best of both worlds by having both private counsel and The Arc Trust on your side as you plan for your future or that of your child, please know we're here to help.



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