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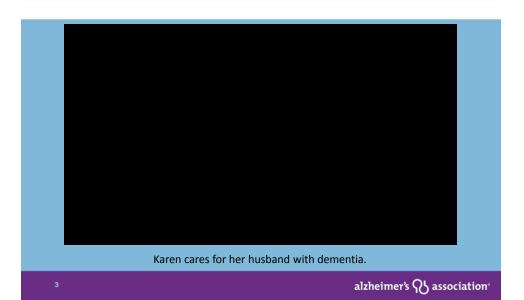
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The importance of financial planning



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legal and financial planning The importance of financial planning



Iegal and financial planning Paying for care How do we meet our current expenses? What is the lowest level of care that might be needed?

- What is the highest level of care that might be needed?
- What financial resources do we have now that could pay for this range of care?
- What additional resources might we need?

Personal resources



- Paying for care with personal resources could include:
 - Income from employment
 - Retirement plans
 - Savings and assets
 - Reverse mortgages
 - Long-term care
 insurance

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Reverse mortgages

- Designed to help those 62 and over convert equity in a home into income
- Advantages:
 - Social Security and Medicare benefits not affected
 - · No income requirements or monthly payments
 - · Money received is tax-free and can be used in any way

Cautions:

- · Eligibility for other government programs may be affected
- · Closing costs and service fees can vary greatly
- Sole homeowners who stay in assisted living or a nursing home for over a year must repay the balance of the loan, which may result in loss of the home

Long-term care insurance

- Questions to ask:
 - Is Alzheimer's disease covered?
 - When can the person with dementia begin to collect benefits?
 - What is the daily benefit?
 - How long will benefits be paid, and is there a maximum lifetime payout?
 - · What kinds of care will the policy cover?
 - · Are there tax implications for receiving benefits?

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Federal tax deductions

- Possible deductible expenses:
 - Personal care items
 - Home improvements
 - In-home care
 - Nursing services
 - Assisted living
 - Nursing home care



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State tax deductions and credits



- State tax deductions and credits vary by state, but may include:
 - Deduction of medical expenses
 - Deduction of long-term care
 insurance premiums
 - Caregiver tax credit
 - Child and dependent care credit

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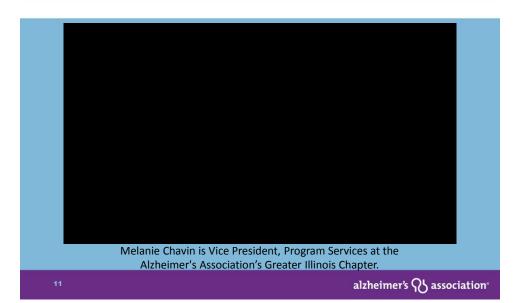
Informal and formal care options



Melanie Chavin is Vice President, Program Services at the Alzheimer's Association's Greater Illinois Chapter.

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legal and financial planning Informal and formal care options



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Informal care options

- Family members
- Friends
- Neighbors
- Faith communities
- Volunteer groups
- Use the Alzheimer's Association's Care Team Calendar to coordinate informal care



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Services through the Older Americans Act

- Older Americans Act authorizes funds for:
 - Supportive services
 - Nutrition services
 - · Family caregiver support
 - Disease prevention and health promotion
- Accessible through Area Agencies on Aging (<u>http://www.eldercare.gov</u>)

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Medicare vs. Medicaid: What's the difference?

Medicare	Medicaid
Government insurance program	Government assistance program
Age-based	Needs-based
Federally-administered	State-administered
Does not pay for long-term nursing home care	Does pay for long-term nursing home care

Medicare: Eligibility



Medicare is federal health insurance for:

- People 65 or older
- People under 65 with certain disabilities
- People of any age with End-Stage Renal Disease

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Medicare

- Part A
 - · Hospital insurance
- Part B
 - Medical insurance
- Part D
 - Prescription drug
 coverage



Medicare: Part A – Hospital insurance

- What's covered:
 - Inpatient care in hospitals
 - · Skilled nursing care for short-term rehabilitation
 - Home health care
 - Hospice care
- How it works:
 - · Automatically signed up at age 65, or
 - Under 65 after receiving SSDI for 24 months
 - In most cases, no premium
 - · Co-payments, co-insurance, deductibles may apply

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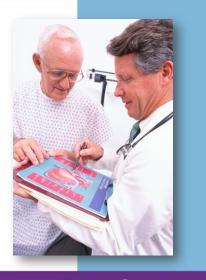
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legal and financial plar Medicare: Part B – Medical insurance

- What's covered:
 - Physician services
 - · Outpatient services such as lab tests and MRIs
 - Durable medical equipment (e.g., walkers)
 - Some preventive services
- How it works:
 - · Automatically signed up at age 65, or
 - Under 65 after receiving SSDI for 24 months
 - · Monthly premium
 - Co-payments, co-insurance, deductibles may apply

Medicare – Parts A & B

- What's not covered?
 - Dental care
 - Dentures
 - Cosmetic surgery
 - Acupuncture
 - · Hearing aids
 - Long-term care
 - Short-term rehabilitation covered
 - Custodial care not covered



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- How it helps:
 - · Covers and/or lowers cost of outpatient prescription drugs
 - · Could help protect against higher costs in the future
- How it works:
 - Penalty is assessed for not enrolling unless proof of alternate coverage is provided
 - Part A or Part B required
 - Costs vary by premium, co-payments, deductibles, and drugs covered

Medicare Advantage Plans – Part C

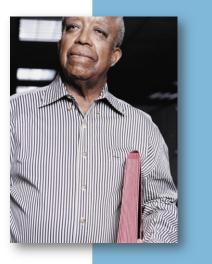


- Alternative to Medicare
- Combine Parts A, B, and usually D
- Monthly premiums vary
- Out-of-pocket costs vary

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State Health Insurance Counseling & Assistance Program (SHIP)

- Telephone counseling
- Face-to-face assistance
- Public education
- https://www.shiptalk.org



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Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance)



- Supplements Medicare
- Helps cover "gaps" not normally covered
- Not used with Medicare Advantage Plans

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What is Medicaid?

- Eligibility based on:
 - Medical need
 - Income and assets
- Payments made directly to providers
- Can cover long-term care
- Related programs:
 - · Home- and community-based long-term care
 - Children's Health Insurance Plan (CHIP)

Applying for Medicaid

- Low income is only one factor
- Spend down with caution
- Where to apply:
 - State Medicaid offices
 - Departments of Welfare
 - Departments of Health



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- When researching nursing homes, ask:
 - Whether Medicaid is accepted
 - If the person might need to pay privately first
 - What happens when the person's resources are depleted

Veterans benefits



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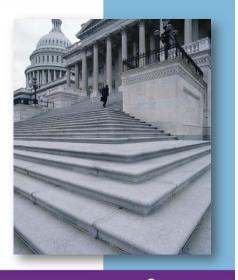
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Veterans benefits



Veterans benefits

- Medical benefits package
- Health care insurance
- Service-connected disability income
- VA pension
- Aid and attendance benefit
- Housebound benefit
- Death pension
- Dependency and indemnity compensation
- Burial and final expenses



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Employment: Do a personal work assessment



- What are the essential functions of your job?
- What is easy to still do?
- What is difficult to do now?
- What types of accommodations would help you be successful?

Employment: Explore your benefits

Do not make any employment decision before finding out what benefits are available to you, such as:

- Short-term disability plan
- Long-term disability plan
- Long-term care coverage
- Conversion options for health and life insurance
- 401k loan options
- Family medical leave
- Personal leave
- Employee Assistance Program

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- Maintain open communication
- Explore workplace accommodation options
- Provide documentation from your physician
- Meet regularly to review performance
- Plan your transition



Employment: Telling an employer about a diagnosis



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Employment: Telling an employer about a diagnosis



Younger-Onset: Social Security Disability benefits

- Eligibility based on:
 - Age
 - Employment history
 - · Severity of disability
- Spouses and minor children may also be eligible
- Social Security Representative Payee should be person with Power of Attorney
- Compassionate Allowance Initiative helps those with younger-onset Alzheimer's

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Marilyn has younger-onset Alzheimer's disease.

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legal and financial planning Younger-Onset: Applying for SSDI



Younger-Onset: Supplemental Security Income

- Eligibility based on:
 - Age/disability
 - Income/assets
- SSI and SSDI have the same disability criteria
- Employment history is not considered for SSI
- People who receive SSI might also be eligible for Medicaid

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Lisa has younger-onset Alzheimer's disease.

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Contact us - we can help

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- Alzheimer's Navigator
- Community Resource Finder
- ALZConnected
- Alzheimer's and Dementia Caregiver Center
- Safety Center

800.272.3900

 24/7 Helpline – Available all day every day

alz.org/findus

 Support groups, education programs and more available in communities nationwide

C training.alz.org

 Free online education programs available at training.alz.org

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