



WHAT'S NEW FOR 2026? LEGAL & TAX UPDATE



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Meet The Presenters



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- Estate Planning
- Estate & Trust Administration
- Probate
- Fiduciary Tax & Accounting
- Independent Trustee Services
- Care Coordination
- Education Counseling

**This presentation is for educational purposes only. This is not legal or tax advice. Please consult your professional advisors before taking any action.*

AGENDA

01 | INCOME TAX BRACKETS

02 | ESTATE & GIFT TAX
UPDATES

03 | CHARITABLE PLANNING

04 | TRUST DISTRIBUTION
STANDARDS

05 | CARE COORDINATION

TAX IMPACT OF **TRUSTEE DISTRIBUTIONS**



WHY THIS TAX LAW IS DIFFERENT & WHY IT'S STICKING AROUND



2025 TAX LAW: THE TAKEAWAY



Tax rates are **here to stay**



Planning is now **long-term again**



Income tax planning matters more than estate tax for most families



Some deductions are gone—for good



This is the right time to **review**, not overhaul

OB3 WHAT'S NEW

1

More Expiration Dates

These Tax Rules Aren't Going Away
Why "temporary" tax planning just
became long-term planning

2

Your Tax Bracket: Same as Before (For Good)

What Your Income Will Be Taxed At—Now
and in the Future And why predictability
matters at this stage

3

Deductions Still Matter Maybe More Than You Think

Standard vs. Itemized: Which One Wins
Now? The SALT cap, mortgage interest,
and what's back in play

4

New Benefits for Families (Even Grown Ones)

Credits and Deductions That Can Still Help
You—or Your Kids, Child credits, adoption,
education, and planning across generations

5

A New Break for Seniors

Yes, There's a New Senior Deduction
Who qualifies, how much it's worth, and
when it goes away

6

Trusts, Estates, and the IRS

What This Means for Estate and Trust Planning
Why income tax planning is now just as
important as estate tax planning

7

Some Deductions Are Gone For Good

What You Can Stop Looking For on Your Tax Return
And how to adjust without overpaying

8

New Opportunities You Might Not Expect

Cars, Student Loans, and Employer Benefits
Unusual deductions that can quietly add up

9

Planning Moves Worth Reviewing in 2025

What I'd suggest you revisit with your
CPA or advisor. The rules are stable. Good
planning just got easier.

OB3 NUMBERS



\$31,500

The standard deduction for married filing jointly increases \$31,500 for 2025 and \$32,200 for 2026.



\$10,000 to \$40,000

The SALT deduction cap is rising from \$10K to \$40K for 2025



\$6,000

Temporary senior deduction aged 65+. Qualified individuals can claim a personal exemption deduction of \$6,000, available 2025 to 2028.



10% - 37% RATES

Trusts and estates retain their tax brackets

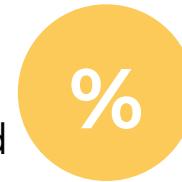
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10% - 37% RATES

The 2026 tax brackets for individuals include rates from 10% to 37%, with specific income thresholds.

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37% TAX BRACKET

Itemized deductions will be reduced by 2/37 of the lesser of the itemized deductions or the excess of taxable income over the threshold for the 37% tax bracket

INDIVIDUAL, TRUST & ESTATE **TAX BRACKETS SUMMARY**



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2026 TAX BRACKETS FOR MOST INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS

Taxable Income Exceeding		Ordinary Income	Adjusted Net Capital Gain* and Qualified Dividends	Medicare Surtax on Earned Income**	Medicare Surtax on Net Investment Income
Unmarried	Married Filing Jointly				
\$0	\$0	10%	0%		
\$12,400	\$24,800				
\$49,450	\$98,900	12%		2.9%	0%
\$50,400	\$100,800	22%			
\$105,700	\$211,400				
<i>AGI over \$200,000</i>	<i>AGI over \$250,000</i>	24%	15%		
\$201,775	\$403,550	32%			
\$256,225	\$512,450				
\$545,500	\$613,700	35%		3.8%	3.8%
\$640,600	\$768,700	37%	20%		

* Other long-term capital gains could be taxed as high as 25 percent (building recapture) or 28 percent (collectibles and Section 1202 stock).

** Includes employer contribution of 1.45 percent (Section 3111(b)(6)), individual contribution of 1.45 percent (§3101(b)(1)), and additional tax of 0.9 percent for adjusted gross income over \$200,000 for an unmarried individual and \$250,000 on a joint return (Section 3101(b)(2)).

2026 TAX BRACKETS FOR TRUSTS & ESTATES

Taxable Income Exceeding	Ordinary Income	Adjusted Net Cap Gain* & Qualified Dividends	Medicare Surtax on Net Investment Income
\$0	10%	0%	
\$3,300	24%		
\$11,700	35%	15%	0%
\$16,000			
\$16,250	37%	20%	3.8%

* Other long-term capital gains could be taxed as high as 25 percent (building recapture) or 28 percent (collectibles and Section 1202 stock).

2024-2026 INCOME TAX BRACKETS SUMMARY

	2026	2025	2024
Beginning of 12% Bracket			
Married Filing Joint (MFJ) or Surviving Spouse (SS)	\$24,800	\$23,850	\$23,200
Single	12,400	11,925	11,600
Head of Household (HOH)	17,700	17,000	16,550
Married Filing Separate (MFS)	12,400	11,925	11,600
Estates and Nongrantor Trusts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beginning of 22% Bracket			
MFJ or SS	\$100,800	\$96,950	\$94,300
Single	50,400	48,475	47,150
HOH	67,450	64,850	63,100
MFS	50,400	48,475	47,150
Estates and Nongrantor Trusts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beginning of 24% Bracket			
MFJ or SS	\$211,400	\$206,700	\$201,050
Single	105,700	103,350	100,525
HOH	105,700	103,350	100,500
MFS	105,700	103,350	100,525
Estates and Nongrantor Trusts	3,300	3,150	3,100

2024-2026 INCOME TAX BRACKETS SUMMARY

	2026	2025	2024
Beginning of 32% Bracket			
MFJ or SS	\$403,550	\$394,600	\$383,900
Single	201,775	197,300	191,950
HOH	201,750	197,300	191,950
MFS	201,775	197,300	191,950
Estates and Nongrantor Trusts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Beginning of 35% Bracket			
MFJ or SS	\$512,450	\$501,050	\$487,450
Single	256,225	250,525	243,725
HOH	256,200	250,500	243,700
MFS	256,225	250,525	243,725
Estates and Nongrantor Trusts	11,700	11,450	11,150
Beginning of 37% Bracket			
MFJ or SS	\$768,700	\$751,600	\$731,200
Single	640,600	626,350	609,350
HOH	640,600	626,350	609,350
MFS	384,350	375,800	365,600
Estate and Nongrantor Trust	16,000	15,650	15,200
Source:	Rev. Proc. 2025-32	Rev. Proc. 2024-40	Rev. Proc. 2023-34

IRS DATA BOOK – STATISTICS/HIGHLIGHTS

SOI TAX STAS - IRS DATA BOOK | INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

● **Table 1. Collections and Refunds, by Type of Tax, Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024**

Type of tax	Gross collections [1]			Refunds [2]		Net collections	
	2023	2024	Percentage of 2024 total	2024	2024	Percentage of 2024 total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
United States, total	4,694,335,168	5,100,489,478	100.0	552,661,058	4,547,828,420	100.0	
Business income taxes	456,940,780	565,085,519	11.1	36,717,859	528,367,660	11.6	
Corporation income tax	454,962,812	563,140,434	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Tax-exempt organization unrelated business income tax	1,977,968	1,945,085	[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Individual and estate and trust income taxes [4]	2,561,601,596	2,763,433,598	54.2	496,669,741	2,266,763,857	49.8	
Individual income tax withheld	1,725,748,211	1,801,158,779	35.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Individual income tax payments [5]	783,602,938	903,454,995	17.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Estate and trust income tax [6]	52,250,447	58,819,824	1.2	6,082,328	52,737,496	1.2	
Employment taxes	1,566,109,766	1,661,154,748	32.6	12,134,477	1,649,020,271	36.3	
Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance (OASDHI), total [4]	1,550,944,750	1,646,095,178	32.3	11,968,835	1,634,126,343	35.9	
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)	1,473,833,500	1,549,768,806	30.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Self-Employment Insurance Contributions Act (SECA)	77,111,250	96,326,372	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Unemployment insurance	7,946,725	8,130,484	0.2	133,603	7,996,881	0.2	
Railroad retirement	7,218,291	6,929,086	0.1	32,039	6,897,047	0.2	
Estate and gift taxes	35,434,261	32,867,889	0.6	1,299,525	31,568,364	0.7	
Estate	33,780,186	29,416,540	0.6	1,130,086	28,286,454	0.6	
Gift	1,654,075	3,451,349	0.1	169,439	3,281,910	0.1	
Excise taxes [7]	74,248,765	77,947,724	1.5	5,839,456	72,108,268	1.6	

IRS DATA BOOK – STATISTICS/HIGHLIGHTS

SOI TAX STATS - IRS DATA BOOK | INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

● **Table 2. Number of Returns and Other Forms Filed, by Type, Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024**

TYPE OF RETURN OR FORM	2024	2023	Percentage change
Income taxes, total	190,316,136	192,309,937	-1.0
Estate and trust, Form 1041	3,165,460	3,370,406	-6.1
Estate tax	31,516	49,633	-36.5
Gift tax, Form 709	313,197	516,991	-39.4
Tax-exempt organizations	1,805,833	1,789,884	0.9

INCOME TAX STANDARD DEDUCTION

2026 NEW AMOUNT

Filing Status	2017 Standard Deduction	2018 Standard Deduction	2025 Standard Deduction (Pre-OB3 Act)	2025 Standard Deduction (Post-OB3 Act)	2026 Standard Deduction
Married Filing Jointly	\$12,700 *	\$24,000	\$30,000	\$31,500	\$32,200
Head of Household	\$9,350	\$18,000	\$22,500	\$23,625	\$24,150
Unmarried	\$6,350	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,750	\$16,100
Married Filing Separately	\$6,350	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,750	\$16,100

The OB3 Act makes no changes to the inflation-adjusted additional standard deduction amount available to blind taxpayers and those age 65 and over. Thus, for 2026, the additional standard deduction amount for “the aged or the blind” is \$1,650, or \$2,050 if the taxpayer is also unmarried and not a surviving spouse. *See Revenue Procedure 2025-32.*

Despite the increase of the standard deduction, the number of itemizers is expected to increase by 5 million taxpayers (to 23 million itemizers) for 2025 primarily because of the increase of the cap on the deduction for personal state and local taxes from \$10,000 to \$40,000 for 2025. *Impact of the 2025 Reconciliation Act on the Number of Itemizers, 2025-35 Calendar Years, Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center (July 16, 2025).*

SECURE 2.0 ACT: RETIREMENT PLAN CHANGES

- **Required Beginning Date for Distributions**
 - Now Age 73!
 - Distributions must start by April 1st in the year following the year you turn age 73
 - You would still need to take your second distribution by 12/31 of that same year
 - Failure to distribute penalties reduced from 50% of amount distributable to 25% (or 10% if corrected within 2 years)
- **10 Year General Rule for Total Distribution of Inherited IRAs**
- **Planning Strategies**
 - CHECK BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS TO AVOID 5 YEAR RULE. The general 10-year rule is reduced to 5 years for IRAs with no designated beneficiary (i.e., if your estate winds up the beneficiary)
- **Special rules** apply to MINORS, DISABLED/CHRONICALLY ILL, AND THOSE LESS THAN 10 YEARS YOUNGER THAN IRA ACCOUNT OWNER
- **QUALIFIED CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS (QCD)** An IRA owner who has reached at least age 70½ may request that the IRA make charitable distributions from the IRA directly to one or more charities. RMD directly to charity are now permitted up to \$111,000 *These qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) will not be included in your income.
- **ONE TIME Special QCD Rule** for Split-Interest Gifts to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT) or Charitable Gift Annuity (CGA) - \$55,000

ESTATE & GIFT TAX UPDATES



GIFT ANNUAL EXCLUSIONS

NEW AMOUNT PER DONEE

	2026	2025	2024
Gift tax annual exclusion	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$18,000

GIFT & GST TAX ANNUAL EXCLUSIONS

2026 AMOUNT PER DONEE

- **Gift & GST Tax Annual Exclusion Definition.** The annual gift tax exclusion is a set dollar amount that you may give someone without needing to report it to the IRS on a gift tax return (Form 709). The threshold is typically adjusted to account for inflation each year.
- **2026 Gift & GST Tax Annual Exclusion is now \$19,000 per donee.** For married couples, the limit is \$19,000 each, for a total of \$38,000. Gifts to any person OVER this amount generate a gift tax return filing requirement.

- **Gift-Splitting.** Spouses can “gift-split”, if both spouses consent, with the result that the gift, although transferred from one spouse’s assets, is considered made one-half by each spouse on a gift tax return to double the annual exclusion amount to \$38,000 BUT it must be reported to the IRS on Form 709.
- **Education and Medical Expenses.** Un-limited exclusion for a donor's payment of certain tuition or medical expenses of another.
- **Charitable Gifts.** Un-limited charitable deduction for certain gifts to governmental entities and charitable organizations

GIFTING TO A 529 ACCOUNT

529 EDUCATION PLANS

- **Plan Withdrawals for Elementary through Qualified higher education.** Qualified withdrawals of up to **\$20,000 per child** for tuition, curricular materials, books, instructional materials, standardized test fees, dual enrollment fees, educational therapy fees, and tutoring can now be made, tax-free for Federal and Michigan, from 529 Plans for tuition in public, private, homeschooling or religious schools.
- **529 to ROTH Rollover** A new rule permits a beneficiary of a 529 account to roll over up to **\$35,000 (\$7,500/year for 2026)** over his or her lifetime from any 529 account into a Roth IRA if no longer needed for education. 592 must have been open and maintained for at least 15 years.
- **State of MI Income Tax Deduction.** Michigan allows taxpayers to deduct from their adjusted gross income **\$5,000** (single) and **\$10,000** (married) for contributions to a 529 plan.
- **5 Year Election** The existing 5-year election allows a married couple to contribute up to **\$95,000** for 2026 to an individual's 529 plan in a single year while spreading it out over 5 years for gift tax purposes. Unfortunately, for all 5 years, you must report the 5-year election on a Gift Tax Return, IRS form 709.

GIFTING TO AN ABLE ACCOUNT

529A: ABLE ACCOUNTS

- **Tax savings and investment account designed for individuals with disabilities.** It allows eligible individuals and their families to save for disability-related expenses without jeopardizing eligibility for public benefits such as SSI and Medicaid.
- **Tax Benefits:** Earnings grow tax-deferred; withdrawals for qualified disability expenses (QDEs) are tax-free. BUT there is not an income tax deduction for gift.
- **Eligibility:** Disability onset before age 46 (effective January 1, 2026). Must receive SSI/SSDI or have a physician-certified severe disability.
- **Contribution Limits:** Annual contributions up to the federal gift tax exclusion. Additional contributions by the beneficiary allowed under the ABLE to Work provision wherein he/she may contribute an additional amount up to the beneficiaries' compensation for the year.
- **Impact on Benefits: Balances up to \$100,000** do not affect SSI eligibility; Medicaid eligibility remains unaffected regardless of balance.
- **Qualified Expenses:** Housing, education, transportation, healthcare, assistive technology, employment training, and other disability-related costs.
- **529 Accounts** allowed to be rolled over to an ABLE account without penalty, so long as the ABLE account is owned either by the qualified tuition plan's designated beneficiary or the beneficiary's spouse, descendant, sibling, ancestor, stepparent, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, first cousin, or in-law. Any amounts rolled over from a qualified tuition plan count toward the overall limit on amounts that can be contributed annually to an ABLE account.

GIFT, ESTATE & GST TAX RATES / EXEMPTION

YEAR OF DEATH OR YEAR OF GIFT

● TAX-FREE TRANSFER AMOUNTS : APPLICABLE EXCLUSION AMOUNTS PER PERSON

2011	\$5,000,000 per person	American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 made “permanent the \$5M exclusion amount
2018	\$11,180,00 per person	The 2017 Act doubled the basic exclusion amount under Section 2010(c)(3) from \$5 million to \$10 million, still with adjustments for inflation after 2011.
2024	\$13,610,000 per person	
2025	\$13,990,000 per person	
2026	\$15,000,000 per person	The OB3 Act prevents the reduction by resetting the basic exclusion amount to \$15 million starting in 2026, with adjustments for inflation after 2026.

GIFT, ESTATE & GST TAX RATES / EXEMPTION

YEAR OF DEATH OR YEAR OF GIFT

● **ESTATE, GIFT AND GST TAX RATES & FILING REQUIREMENTS**

- Gifts in Excess of the Above Amounts Are Subject to Gift or Estate Tax of 40%.
- Gifts to Grandchildren in Excess of the Above Amounts Are Subject to GST Sur-Tax of 40%.
- An Estate Tax Return (Form 706) Will be Required for Gross Estates (Including Prior Taxable Gifts) Exceeding the Above Amounts.

GIFT & GST TAX EXEMPTION

ESTATE AND GST TAX RATES & FILING REQUIREMENTS

- Gifts in Excess of the Above Amounts Are Subject to Gift or Estate Tax of 40%.
- Gifts to Grandchildren/Grand-nieces and nephews in Excess of the Above Amounts Are Subject to GST Sur-Tax of 40%.
- An Estate Tax Return (Form 706) Will be Required for Gross Estates (Including Prior Taxable Gifts) Exceeding the Above Amounts.

- Exemptions increased in 2026 to about \$15 million per person, indexed for inflation for subsequent years
- Estate tax return (706) due 9 months after death
- Portability only 706 due 5 years after death. Executor can make a portability election on an optional Form 706 to allow a surviving spouse to use his or her deceased spouse's portability amount for future gifts or at death

ADEQUATE DISCLOSURE

GIFT TAX RETURN CASELAW

- **A Gift Must be Adequately Disclosed for the Three-Year Statute of Limitations to Run** The IRS provides “safe harbor” guidance on what should be disclosed in order to get the three-year statute of limitations to start running. A recent taxpayer friendly case confirmed that the “safe harbor rules” are not requirements, and that substantial compliance with the rules is enough to get the three-year statute to start running.
- **A Gift That is Not Adequately Disclosed is Subject to Adjustment Indefinitely**

○ **Planning Strategies**

MAKE SURE YOUR TAX PREPARER IS FOLLOWING THE SAFE HARBOR RULES. Strict compliance with the rules, since they are available, is wise.

Recommended:

- Report EINs for all trusts and entities
- Attach a qualified appraisal for all gifts of hard to value assets
- Disclose method used to value the property
- Description of the property gifted
- Attach copy of any trust agreement
- Disclose positions taken contrary to tax law
- **MAKE SURE ALL GIFTS ARE REPORTED to avoid later adjustment**

ESTATE PLANNING STRATEGIES

- **INCOME TAX BASIS PLANNING**
- **DISCOUNT PLANNING – ESTATE TAX**
- **GIFTING – LEVERAGING INCREASED ESTATE & GST EXEMPTION NOW**
- **ESTATE and INCOME TAX REDUCTION THROUGH CHARITABLE GIVING**
- **SHIFT FUTURE APPRECIATION ON ASSETS TAX-FREE**

CHARITABLE GOALS

Choosing The Right Charitable Giving Strategy

Charitable
Interests

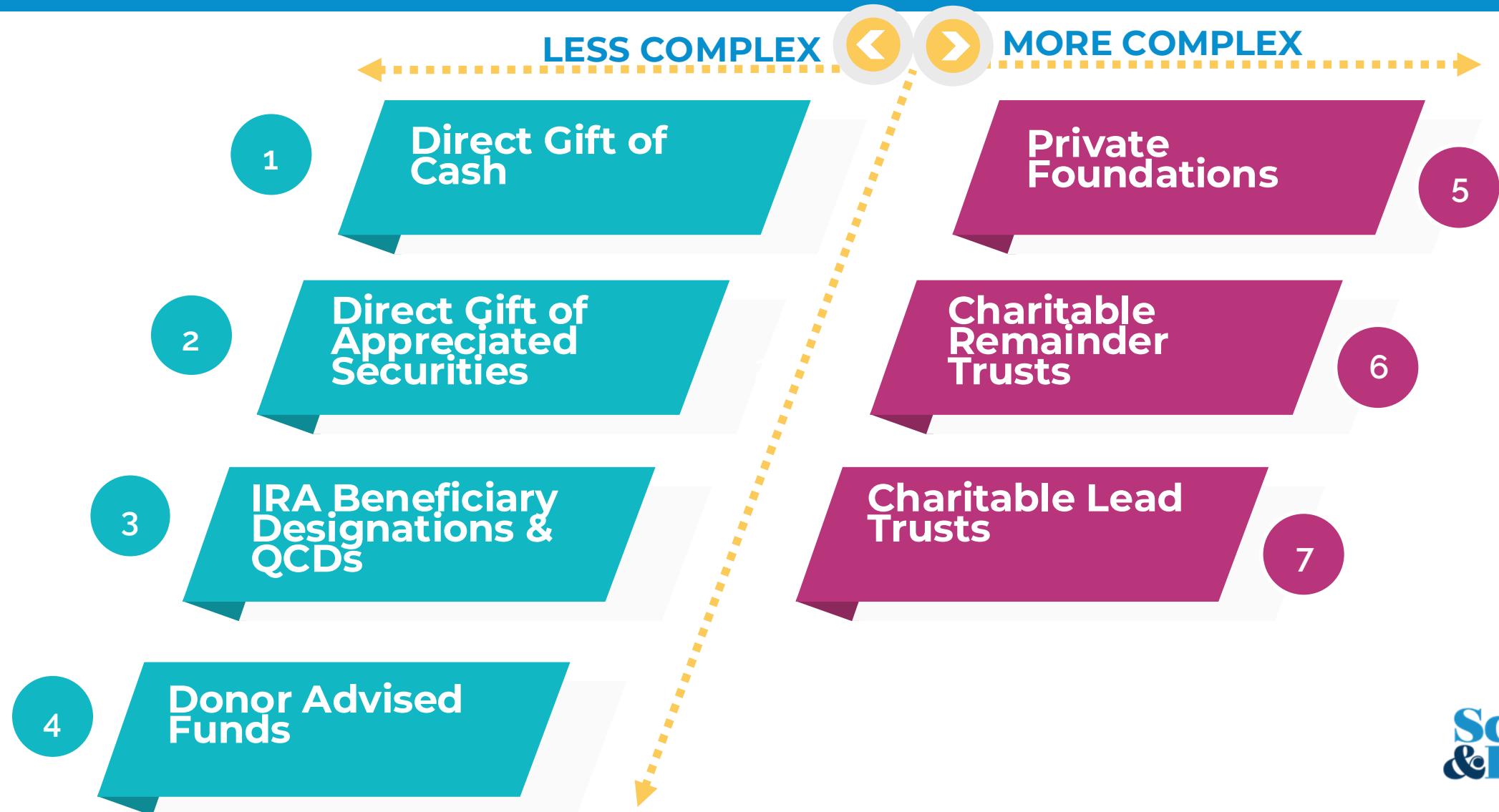
Tax
Minimization
– Income,
Estate, Gift
& GST Tax

Time
Horizon for
Making the
Gift
Now,
Before a
Sale,
At Death

Cash-Flow
Needs

Risk &
Complexity
Tolerance

CHARITABLE GIVING CONTINUUM



CHARITABLE GIVING UNDER **OB3**



OBBBA CHANGE (2026)	DESCRIPTION	ESTATE-PLANNING IMPACT
0.5% AGI Floor for Itemized Charitable Deductions	Itemizers may deduct only the portion of charitable gifts exceeding 0.5% of AGI.	Reduces the value of lifetime charitable giving, encourages bunching gifts in 2025 or shifting gifts to testamentary bequests.
35% Cap on Deduction Value for 37% Bracket Taxpayers	High-income donors' charitable deductions capped at 35%, not their 37% rate.	Decreases tax efficiency of large lifetime charitable gifts, nudging clients toward charitable estate bequests or QCD-based giving.
Above-the-Line Deduction for Standard-Deduction Filers	Non-itemizers may deduct \$1,000 (single) or \$2,000 (MFJ) for cash gifts to qualifying charities.	Minimal effect on high-net-worth estate plans but helpful for heirs/beneficiaries; may increase smaller-scale lifetime giving.
60% AGI Limit for Cash Gifts Made Permanent	The 60% AGI limit for cash contributions to public charities remains permanently.	Maintains a favorable environment for large lifetime cash gifts, though the new AGI floor still reduces deductibility.
Corporate Charitable Deduction Floor (1% TI)	Corporations may deduct only contributions exceeding 1% of taxable income.	Owners of closely-held businesses may shift giving from the corporate entity to personal or trust-based charitable vehicles.
QCDs (Qualified Charitable Distributions) Unchanged but Enhanced in Comparison	QCD limit increases to \$111,000 per person; CRT/CGA split-interest QCD up to \$55,000.	QCDs become more powerful because they bypass the new AGI floor and deduction cap; reduce taxable estates by lowering IRA balances.
Standard Deduction Made Permanent	Standard deduction becomes permanent (\$16,100 single / \$32,200 MFJ in 2026).	Fewer taxpayers itemize, reducing lifetime deduction benefits and shifting strategy toward charitable trusts or testamentary gifts.

LEVEL ON THE CONTINUUM	HOW DISTRIBUTIONS ARE DETERMINED	WHAT THE BENEFICIARY CAN DEMAND	CREDITOR REACH INTO TRUST	CORE MICHIGAN AUTHORITY
0 – No discretion (Mandatory distribution)	Instrument requires fixed amounts/percentages or periodic payments at stated times (e.g., “pay all income quarterly”).	Beneficiary can compel payment when due; failure is a breach.	Creditors can generally reach amounts due and payable to the beneficiary.	General structure of the Michigan Trust Code; duties to administer per terms (MCL 700.7105(1)-(2)).
1 – Support standard (HEMS) with mandatory component	Trustee must distribute as necessary for health, education, support, or maintenance (an ascertainable standard).	Beneficiary can compel distributions that meet the standard; disputes are reviewable.	Creditors for support obligations may have greater leverage; ordinary creditors still limited compared with mandatory trusts.	“Ascertainable standard” defined (MCL 700.7103(b)); court’s ability to enforce terms and beneficiaries’ rights preserved under Part 5.
2 – Support/ascertainable standard (HEMS) but otherwise discretionary	Instrument gives trustee discretion limited by the HEMS standard (e.g., “in trustee’s discretion for HEMS”).	Beneficiary has no property right to any specific amount but may challenge abuse (dishonesty, improper motive, failure to follow purposes).	Creditors cannot compel distributions; they can only reach what is actually distributed.	Discretionary abuse standards & beneficiary’s lack of property right (MCL 700.7815(1)); discretionary-trust creditor rule (MCL 700.7505).
3 – Discretionary with a broad standard	Trustee may distribute in discretion using broad guidance (e.g., “comfort and welfare” or “best interests”), or may choose among a class of beneficiaries.	Beneficiary cannot compel a payment; review limited to abuse of discretion (dishonesty, improper motive, failure to exercise judgment).	Same as above—creditors can’t force distributions; they can attach only amounts actually paid out.	“Discretionary trust provision” defined (MCL 700.7103(d)); abuse-of-discretion test (MCL 700.7815(1)); creditor rule (MCL 700.7505).
4 – Purely discretionary (“absolute,” “sole,” “uncontrolled”)	Trustee may pay any amount, to any permissible beneficiary, at any time—or not at all; instrument may state distributions are wholly within trustee’s sole judgment.	Beneficiary has no enforceable right to compel distributions; court review stays limited to classic abuse (e.g., dishonesty).	Creditors of a beneficiary have no right to compel distributions; they can reach only what the trustee actually pays out.	Case example confirming “purely discretionary” treatment: <i>In re Antonia Gualtieri Living Trust</i> (Mich. Ct. App. Mar. 19, 2019) (unpublished); statutory creditor rule (MCL 700.7505).

SWITCHING
GEARS
**FOCUS ON
YOU**



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CRACKS IN THE SAFETY NET: AGING, DISABILITY & THE PLANNING IMPERATIVE



5 KEY TAKEAWAYS



Aging and disability care needs are rising faster than current systems can handle.



Workforce shortages and service closures are creating major gaps in long-term support.



Families can no longer rely solely on Medicaid or traditional caregiving structures.



Community-based care is a legal right but remains difficult to deliver in practice.



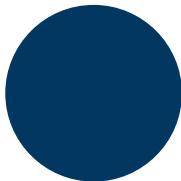
Private financial planning tools (SNTs, ABLE accounts) are essential for future stability and quality of life.

BY THE NUMBERS

- Disabilities affect over **60 MILLION** Americans, reshaping healthcare and caregiving needs nationwide.
- Alzheimer's Disease impacts over **6 MILLION** people and is expected to triple by 2050.
- Nearly **500,000 INDIVIDUALS** with IDD are on waitlists for Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS).
- Michigan is expected to face a steep decline in CAREGIVER support as the 80+ population grows faster than the caregiver-age 45-60 population.
Caregiver Support in **2020 RATIO 5 : 1** Meaning about 5 potential caregivers per person age 80+. **2060 PROJECTED RATIO 2 : 1**

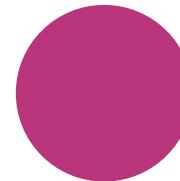
SUPPORT SYSTEMS

PLANNING IS KEY



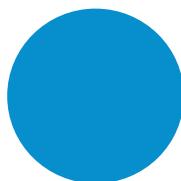
CHANGING CARE ENVIRONMENT

Families must adapt to a more complex and decentralized long-term care system for loved ones with disabilities



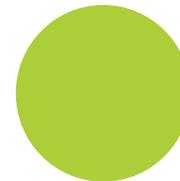
ROLE OF ALLIED PROFESSIONALS

A strong care team may include attorneys, care managers, benefits consultants, accountants, and insurance professionals.



NEED FOR PROACTIVE PLANNING

Parents and caregivers must plan ahead for future transitions when they can no longer provide primary care.

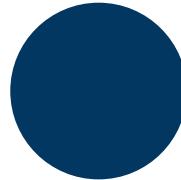


SUPPLEMENTAL NEEDS TRUSTS (SNTS)

SNTs help preserve Medicaid/SSI eligibility while providing private funding to improve quality of life.

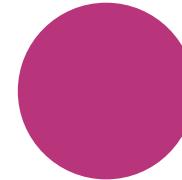
SUPPORT SYSTEMS

PLANNING IS KEY



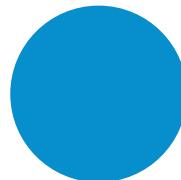
TRANSITION PLANNING IS ESSENTIAL

Families should identify reliable supports, involve siblings, and clearly document caregiving expectations early.



TRUSTEE READINESS MATTERS

Trustees must fully understand their responsibilities and may need professional support before accepting the role



ABLE ACCOUNTS BENEFITS

ABLE accounts offer tax-advantaged savings for disability-related expenses without jeopardizing public benefits.



TESTING SERVICE PROVIDERS

Families should trial community-based providers gradually, monitor performance, and adjust plans based on system strengths and limitations.

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FEWER THAN **1/3**
HAVE TAKEN STEPS
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A SUPPORT
SYSTEM MATTERS
BUILD YOUR OWN
OR CONSIDER
CREATING A
“PROFESSIONAL
FAMILY”



THE ROLE OF A CARE COORDINATOR

The goal of care management is to understand a person's needs and preferences so that it may be communicated at the right time to the right people, to provide safe, appropriate, and effective care.



WHAT CAN A CARE COORDINATOR DO FOR YOU & YOUR FAMILY?

- Care plan creation & implementation
- Routine wellness checks
- Arrange and monitor home health and facility services
- Attend doctor appointments on request
- Protecting from telemarketers/financial abuse
- Arrange and schedule personal caregivers
- Flexible care – use services more during emergencies, less when life is stable



- Coordinate medical & self-care appointments
- Evaluating for signs of poor nutrition and self care
- Monitoring refrigerator for expired food
- Update family members who live out of state
- Assist families with any issues/conflicts at senior living facilities
- Connect families with useful community resources
- Provide enrichment activities and trusted companionship



QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION





THANK YOU

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CONTINUUM LIFEPLAN



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