Top Mistakes in Representing the Person with Developmental Disabilities

Macomb County Probate Court GAL training

Nancy Orletski

Top Mistakes

- Your own bias and preconceptions
- Ineffective communication
- Lack of client preparation
- Not staying on top of special needs planning tools



The Role of Unconscious Bias



We tend to accept information that confirms our prior beliefs and ignore or discredit information that does not. This confirmation bias settles over our eyes like distorting spectacles for everything we look at.

Kyle Hill



The -isms

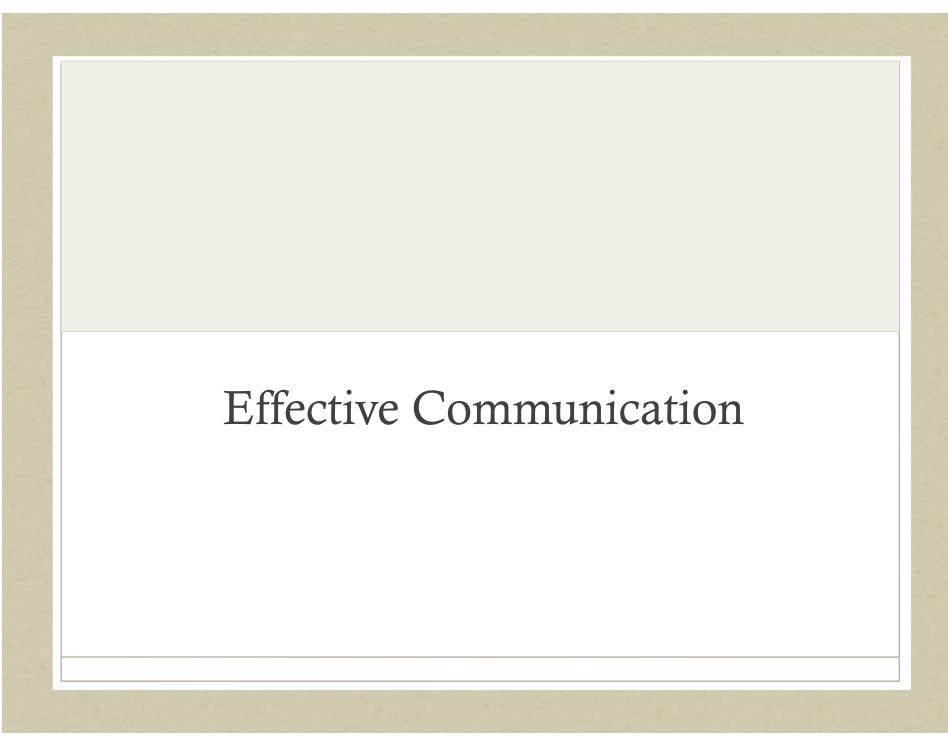
- Racism
- Ageism
- Ableism

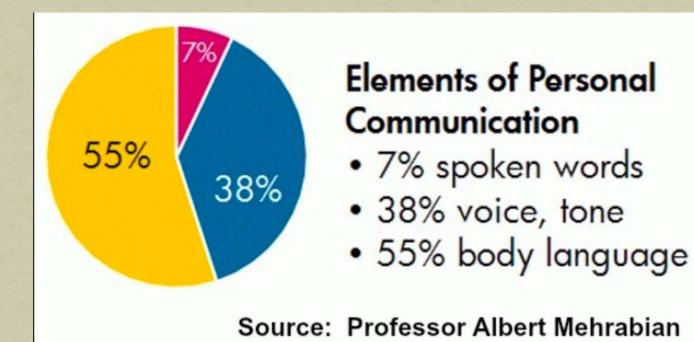
- Cultural bias
- People with mental illness or autism are "lazy"
- People on government benefits have all they need-well provided for
- Why should I have to pay taxes to support people with disabilities when they have money
- People with disabilities are a drain on society, eugenics
- Parents are receiving secondary gain



Families Have Unrealistic Expectations





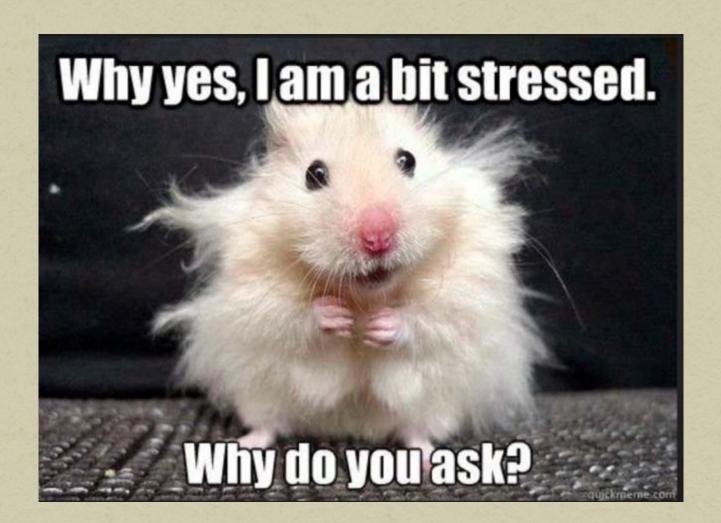


University of California Los Angeles

Is This Your Face?







Too Much Information







Pay attention



Look at who is talking



Do not talk

ACTIVE LISTENING



Ask questions



Follow directions



Visualise what is being said



Communicating with Persons with Disabilities and Their Families

- Using people first language
- Getting to know the vernacular
 - Understanding the acronyms-AAA, CLS, DHS, POMS, BEMS



Using Inoffensive Language

Do Not Use

- Confined to wheelchair
- Retarded
- Mental handicap
- Avoid words such as "stricken with" "suffers from" "victim of"
- Vegetable

The difference between the right word and the almost right word is the difference between lightning and lightning bug -Mark Twain

Instead Use

- Uses a wheelchair for mobility
- Developmentally disabled
- Intellectual disability
- Presumes person is suffering
 - Person in vegetative state

A checklist of respectful phrases is included in your materials



Preparing the Client and Family for Court



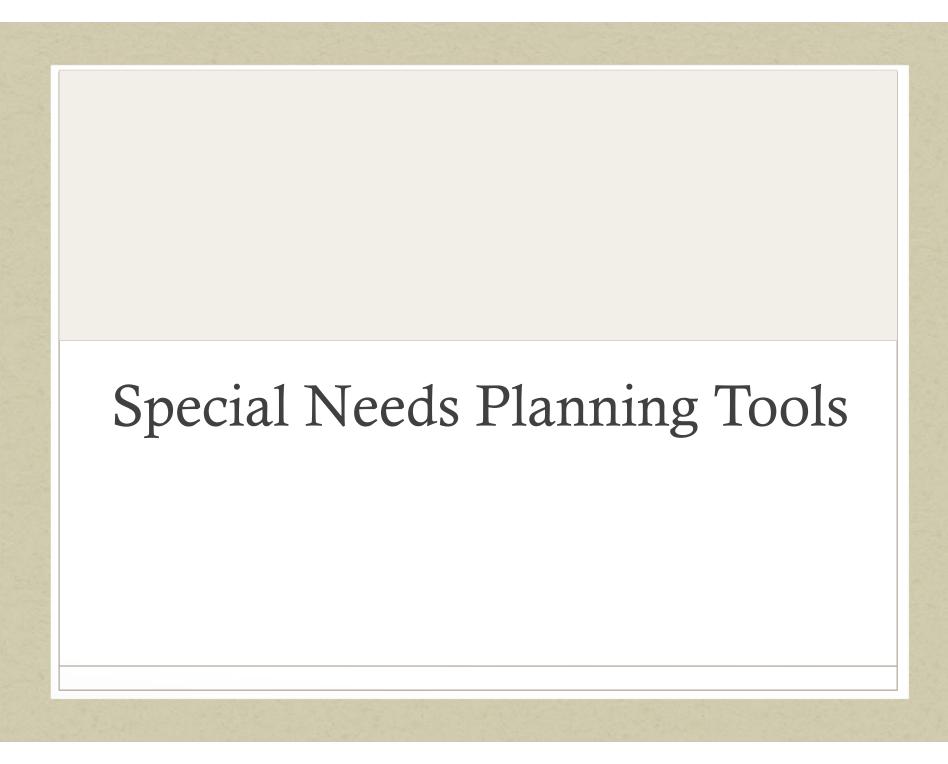




Preparing the Client

- Get to know the client
 - They are more than their disability or the reason that brought them to court
- Tell them what to expect in the courtroom
 - They may think they did something bad
 - Prepare them for doctor testimony
 - Let them tell the Judge what they CAN do





ABLE Account

- Section 529a of the IRC-assets grow tax free
- Must have acquired disability before age 26
- MiABLE is at <u>www.miable.com</u>
- Only allowed ONE account
- DHHS gets reimbursed upon death
- National website to compare/contrast all ABLE accounts
- Must be used for QDE's: qualified disability expenses
- Exempt resource for SSI and Medicaid
 - Can contribute up to \$15,000 annually
 - Person can contribute up to \$12,060 annually of gross wages

\www.ablenrc.org



Special Needs Trusts

- Who's money is it?
- Beneficiary's money: First-Party SNT
 - d4A-custom trust
 - d4C-pooled special needs trust-Springhillpooledtrust.org
- Anyone else's money (including crowd funding): Third-Party SNT
 - custom stand-alone preferred
 - Pooled third-party SNTwww.springhillpooledtrust.org



Working with Special Needs Clients and their Families

- Be prepared to be inspired, oftentimes families dealing with more in a single morning then we do all day
- Clients are typically happy that you are helping solve some of the most difficult issues they will have
- Try to empathize with the client or their family
- Understand that oftentimes, clients and their families will not have facts available so it may take investigation
- Systems built for persons with disabilities are typically not well funded and government workers are overworked, underpaid, and underappreciated



