

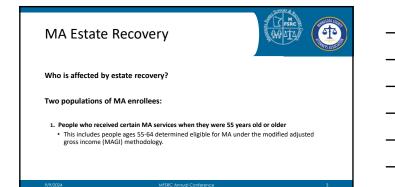






What is Minnesota's estate recovery program?

- The Medical Assistance (MA) estate recovery is a program that the federal government requires Minnesota to administer to receive Medicaid funds.
- In certain circumstances, the program requires Minnesota to recover against assets a person
  owns at death to repay the amount that MA paid for that person or the person's spouse.
- County collection workers, on behalf of the state, file claims against the estates of MA enrollees after they die.



## MA Estate Recovery



- 2. People who resided in a "medical institution" for six months or longer and received MA services during that time
  - Recovery can be made for the amount MA paid for these medical institution services regardless of the person's age when they received the services.
  - The enrollee's treating physician, advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) or physician assistant (PA) must have certified in writing that he or she expected the MA enrollee to stay in the medical institution permanently.
  - A "medical institution" means skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility (ICF), ICF for persons developmental disabilities, nursing facility, or inpatient hospital. Living arrangement codes are 41-46 and 48.

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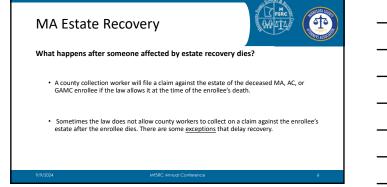


Who is affected by estate recovery?

#### • Alternative Care (AC) enrollees

- AC is a long-term care program for people 65 years old or older.
   Recovery is limited to the amount AC paid for an enrollee's health care on or after July 1, 2003.
- People who were enrolled in General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC)

  - GAMC was a public health care program in Minnesota.
    GAMC no longer exists.
    GAMC that was received at any age is recoverable.



# MA Estate Recovery



What are some exceptions to estate recovery?

• Recovery is delayed if the enrollee is survived by:

- A surviving spouse
- A child under 21 years old
- · A child of any age who is blind
- A child of any age who is permanently disabled

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# MA Estate Recovery



#### What are some exceptions to estate recovery?

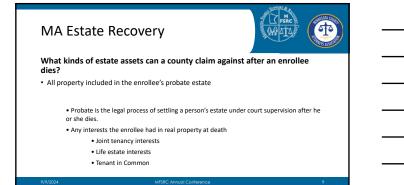
If an enrollee resided in a medical institution, recovery against the enrollee's former homestead is delayed if:

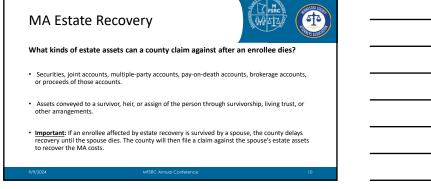
• the enrollee's child or grandchild

- lived in the home for the two years immediately before the enrollee became institutionalized,
- provided care to the enrollee in the home that allowed the enrollee to continue living at home rather than live in an institution, an
  has continued to live there since the enrollee's institutionalization.

#### • the enrollee's sibling

· lived in the home for one year immediately before the enrollee became institutionalized has continued to live there since.





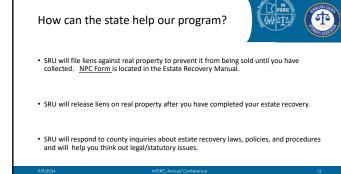
## Estate Recovery includes trust recovery:

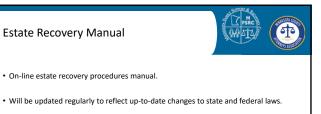


Counties may recover from <u>certain trusts</u>, including many trusts that are **not** counted for purposes of eligibility, except:

- Special needs trusts (DHS collects)
- Pooled trusts (DHS collects)
- Supplemental needs trusts (goes to beneficiaries)
- Annuities where DHS is the preferred remained beneficiary
- · Trusts created by the deceased member's life insurance
- ABLE Accounts

\*\*\*Please contact County Liaison for Guidance.





Procedures are reviewed by the state-county advisory board prior to publication.





| Medical Assistance Estate           | Recovery          | State | Þ  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|----|
| Histories – different types of Hist | ories             |       |    |
| • Pre-06/01/94                      |                   |       |    |
| • MMIS 2073 and 2073A               |                   |       |    |
| Standard Report                     |                   |       |    |
|                                     |                   |       |    |
| 9/9/2024 MESRC                      | Annual Conference |       | 16 |





