1 INTRODUCED BY 2 BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES 3 4 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT RELATING TO MEDICAID: PROVIDING FOR CONSERVATION 5 6 OF MEDICAID FUNDS BY IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ELIGIBILITY AND BY ALLOWING OR 7 REQUIRING RECOVERY OF MEDICAID EXPENSES FROM INDIVIDUALS AND ESTATES; PROVIDING FOR LIENS AGAINST ESTATES AND PROPERTY OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS; PROVIDING FOR UNDUE HARDSHIP 8 EXCEPTIONS; AUTHORIZING RULEMAKING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION 9 SERVICES: AMENDING SECTIONS 53-6-143 AND 53-6-144, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 53-2-601. 10 11 53-2-611, AND 53-5-401, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES AND APPLICABILITY DATES." 12 WHEREAS, the cost of funding the Montana Medicaid Program has escalated rapidly in recent years 13 14 and threatens to continue escalating beyond the capacity of Montanans to fund the program; WHEREAS, prior state laws and rules have inadvertently permitted individuals to become eligible 15 for Medicaid benefits while retaining or disposing of valuable assets through the use of various transfers, 16 17 trusts, and other arrangements; WHEREAS, under prior state laws and rules, valuable assets of an individual who received Medicaid 18 19 benefits were often transferred or disposed of prior to the death of the individual, making the assets 20 unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program even when not needed by the individual's surviving spouse, dependent children, or other dependent family members; 21 22 WHEREAS, unused funds belonging to Medicaid-eligible nursing facility residents or set aside for burial have often become unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program; and 23 24 WHEREAS, the United States Congress has recently enacted amendments to the federal Social 25 Security Act that require or permit the state Medicaid agency to deny Medicaid eligibility to a greater 26 number of persons and to recover the value of Medicaid benefits already paid in order to ensure that 27 Medicaid benefits remain available to the truly needy. STATEMENT OF INTENT 28 29 A statement of intent is required for this bill because [sections 2, 5, 17, 19, and 26] grant the



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department of social and rehabilitation services rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of this bill.

The legislature intends that the department of social and rehabilitation services adopt rules that are
reasonably necessary to implement this bill and that the rules establish procedures and criteria for undue
hardship exceptions that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p and that implement federal regulations and
policies. The rules adopted to implement the provisions of this bill concerning hardship exceptions should
include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:

- (1) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
- (2) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (3) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (4) whether the exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 1. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless expressly provided otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Department" means the department of social and rehabilitation services provided for in 2-15-2201.
 - (2) "Recipient" means an individual who has been determined by a medicaid agency to be eligible for medicaid benefits, whether or not the individual has actually received a benefit, or an individual who has received benefits, whether or not that person has been determined to be eligible.
 - (3) "Recoverable medical assistance" means a payment pursuant to this part, including but not limited to a payment made for items or services provided to and insurance premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance paid on behalf of a recipient who:
 - (a) during the recipient's lifetime, was an inpatient in a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or institution for mental disease and, with respect to that institutionalization, the department determined under [section 8] that the person was not reasonably expected to be discharged and return home; or
 - (b) was at least 55 years of age or younger if allowed by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, when the item or service was provided or when the insurance premium, deductible, or coinsurance was paid.



(4)	"Recovery"	means legal ac	tion brought f	or the payment o	or repayment of	recoverable	medical
assistance	or amounts	of money paid f	for other purpo	oses.			

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Period of ineligibility for medical assistance when assets disposed of for less than fair market value -- undue hardship exception -- department to adopt rules. (1) The department shall, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, impose upon an applicant or recipient a period of ineligibility for medical assistance under this part when the applicant or recipient or the spouse of either directly or indirectly disposes of any assets for less than fair market value during the applicable 3-year, 5-year, or other period provided by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, or by other federal law.

- (2) A period of ineligibility for medical assistance may not be imposed upon an applicant or recipient under this section to the extent that the department determines, in accordance with procedures specified by department rule, that the denial of eligibility would cause an undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies to implement this section. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (a) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (b) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (c) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (d) notice and opportunity for a hearing regarding imposition of a period of ineligibility or denial of an undue hardship exception.
- (4) Nothing in [section 1], 53-6-143, 53-6-144, [sections 5 through 26], or this section is intended to prohibit the department from adopting rules consistent with federal law that provide for a period of ineligibility for public assistance programs other than medical assistance when an applicant or recipient directly or indirectly disposes of assets for less than fair market value.

- Section 3. Section 53-6-143, MCA, is amended to read:
- "53-6-143. Limitations on Medical assistance liens and recoveries. (1) An Except as provided in
 this section, the department may not impose a lien upon the property of an applicant for or recipient of



1	medical assistance may not be required to execute an agreement creating a lien on his real property.
2	(2) A lien for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid under this chapter may be imposed
3	against the real or personal property of an individual a medicaid applicant or recipient prior to his the
4	applicant's or recipient's death for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid on his behalf under
5	this chapter only:
6	(a) pursuant to a judgment of a court for recovery of medical assistance incorrectly paid on behalf
7	of the recipient; er
8	(b) on a third-party recovery as provided in 53-2-612; or
9	(c) as provided in [sections 8 through 25].
10	(3) (a) The department may recover medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of a recipient only
11	(i) as provided in 53 2 611, except that it may not recover for any assistance paid on behalf of a
12	recipient for services provided before he reached age 65; or
13	(ii) as provided in [sections 5 through 7], [sections 8 through 25], or 53-2-612 or as provided in
14	a written agreement between the department and the recipient or the recipient's representative pursuant
15	to 42 U.S.C. 1382b(b).
16	(b) The department may recover under 53 2 611 only:
17	(i) after the death of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any; and
18	(ii) if there is no surviving child of the recipient who is under age 21, blind, or permanently and
19	totally disabled.

(4) Recoveries must be prorated to the federal government and the state in the proportion to which each contributed to the medical assistance. Recovery for medical assistance paid prior to July 1, 1974, shall be prorated to reimburse the county share of participation. The provisions of this section are hereby extended to provide for the recovery of all medical assistance paid under this part and likewise to all medical aid to the aged assistance paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services during the period of time July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1967.

(4) Except as otherwise specifically provided by 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section, the department may pursue recovery under any section or combination of sections as may be applicable in a particular case. However, the department may not recover pursuant to [sections 5 through 7] or [sections 8 through 25] more than the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of a recipient, plus any applicable costs, interest, or other charges specifically allowed by law. The fact

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that the department has or may have a lien on particular property does not preclude the department from pursuing recovery under another section against other assets of the recipient or assets of another person as provided in 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section."

Section 4. Section 53-6-144, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-144. Relative's responsibility. The Except as otherwise provided in [sections 5 through 26] and the provisions of other parts of this title, as amended, notwithstanding, the only relatives that ean may be held responsible for payment of medical assistance under the program are the husband or wife of the individual, the parents of children under age 18 years of age, and the parents of blind or disabled persons over age 18 years of age."

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 5. Recovery of medicaid benefits after recipient's death. (1) After the death of a recipient, the department shall execute and present a claim:

- (a) against the recipient's estate, within the time specified in the published notice to creditors in the estate proceeding, for the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid to or on behalf of the recipient; and
- (b) against a person who has received property of the recipient by distribution or survival for an amount equal to the recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient or the value of the property received by the person from the recipient by distribution or survival, whichever is less. The amount recoverable from a person with respect to property of the recipient must be reduced by the value of any property transferred to the person for less than full market value for which a period of ineligibility was imposed under [section 2] against the recipient during the recipient's life. The department may bring an action in district court to collect upon a claim under this subsection (1).
- (2) A department claim under subsection (1) must include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception under rules adopted by the department in accordance with subsection (7).
- (3) (a) Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or other claim presentation deadline provided by law, a department claim against an estate is not barred for lack of timely presentation if it is presented in the probate proceeding within the time specified in the published notice to creditors.
- (b) An action to collect a claim under subsection (1)(b) must be commenced within 3 years of the later of the recipient's death or the closing of the recipient's estate.



- (4) (a) For purposes of this section, property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival is any real or personal property or other assets in which the recipient had any right, title, or interest immediately prior to the time of death, including but not limited to assets passing to one or more survivors, heirs, assignees, or beneficiaries of the deceased recipient through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, right of survivorship, conveyance by the recipient subject to life estate, living trust, or other arrangement. For purposes of this section, property is not received by distribution or survival to the extent that the person received the property or property interest for consideration equal to the fair market value of the property or property interest received.
 - (b) Property received by distribution includes but is not limited to:
- (i) property from a deceased recipient's estate distributed to a person through a probated estate or a small estate administration procedure; and
- (ii) property from a deceased recipient's estate otherwise distributed to or in the possession of a person through any other procedure or when a legal procedure for distribution has not been followed.
- (c) Assets of a deceased recipient's estate and property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival are not exempt from recovery under this section because the assets or property were or may have been considered by the department as exempt income or resources for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance during the recipient's lifetime.
- (5) (a) The department may seek recovery under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b), or both, with respect to a deceased recipient until its claim is satisfied in full. Upon full satisfaction of its claim, the department may not seek further recovery and shall provide appropriate releases to the deceased recipient's estate and to other affected persons.
- (b) An estate or other person is not entitled to a reduction or waiver of the department's claim on the grounds that there is or may be another person from whom recovery may be made under this section.
- (6) The department may waive recovery under this section if it determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective for purposes of this subsection, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public assistance; and



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- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of this section.
- (7) (a) Upon presentation or assertion of a claim by the department under this section, the personal representative of the estate or another affected person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery based on undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section in whole or in part if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for undue hardship exceptions. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.
- (c) If a person is aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception, the person may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in any court proceeding on a department petition for allowance of an estate claim or for recovery of an amount due under this section. When a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception in the proceeding, the court shall make a determination on the claim for an exception based upon the department rules adopted in accordance with this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief requested in an exception application under this section may be reviewed by a district court only as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act or the department's rules.
- (8) (a) Except as provided in subsection(8)(b), if the requirements of this section are met, the department may collect upon its claim.
- (b) The department may not recover under this section while there is a surviving spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection (b) does not preclude the department from recovering



from the recipient's estate	after	the	death	of	the	surviving	spouse	or	child.
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(9) All money recovered under this section from any source must be distributed to the state general fund and to the United States as required by applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

NEW SECTION. Section 6. Payment of certain funds of deceased recipient to department. (1) (a) A nursing facility or a person, other than a financial institution, holding personal funds of a deceased nursing facility resident who received medicaid benefits at any time shall, within 30 days following the resident's death, pay those funds to the department.

- (b) A nursing facility may satisfy a debt owed by the deceased resident to the facility from the deceased resident's personal funds that are held by the nursing facility and that would have been payable to the facility from the resident's funds. The facility shall pay the remaining funds to the department as required by this section.
- (c) Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the deceased resident's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a nursing facility is holding personal funds of a resident if the facility:
 - (a) maintains possession of the funds in the facility; or
- (b) as the recipient's trustee or representative, has deposited the resident's funds in an individual or shared account in a financial institution.
- (3) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Payment of excess burial funds or assets to department. (1) After the death of a person who at any time received medicaid benefits, a mortician, funeral director, or other person, including but not limited to the decedent's spouse, heir, devisee, or personal representative, who holds funds or other property that was specifically designated and set aside for paying for the disposition of the decedent's remains and for related expenses shall, after paying for the disposition and related expenses, pay all remaining funds to the department within 30 days following the burial, cremation, or other final disposition of the decedent's remains. The funds must be paid to the department regardless of any

provision in a written contract, trust, or other agreement entered into on or after [the effective date of this section], directing a different disposition of the funds. Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the decedent's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.

(2) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. Department lien upon real property of certain medicaid recipients -conditions. (1) Following notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in [section 9], the department
shall impose a lien upon the real property, including the home, of an institutionalized recipient of recoverable
medical assistance to secure the assets of the recipient for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf
of the recipient prior to, on, or after the imposition of the lien if:

- (a) the recipient has been admitted to a nursing facility, an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or an institution for mental disease;
- (b) the property upon which a lien is being imposed is the recipient's home and the home is not lawfully resided in by:
 - (i) the recipient's spouse;
- 19 (ii) the recipient's child who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled; 20 or
 - (iii) the recipient's sibling who has an ownership interest and equity in the recipient's home and who was residing in the recipient's home for a period of at least 1 year immediately prior to the recipient's institutionalization; and
 - (c) the recipient has been determined by the department, pursuant to subsection (2), to be permanently institutionalized.
 - (2) A recipient is permanently institutionalized for purposes of subsection (1)(c) if the department determines that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and to return home. There is a rebuttable presumption that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and return home if the recipient or a representative of the recipient declares that there is no intent to return home or if the recipient has been institutionalized for 6 months or longer without a



discharge plan. The recipient's institutionalization for a period of 6 months or longer without a discharge plan does not give rise to the presumption if the facility was required by law to adopt a discharge plan but failed to do so. A recipient or a recipient's representative who alleges that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home has the burden of demonstrating the reasonable expectation. The reasonable expectation must be established based upon medical evidence and medical opinion. A declaration by the recipient or a recipient's representative that the recipient intends to be discharged from the facility and to return home is not alone sufficient to establish that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home.

(3) For purposes of this section, real property of a recipient includes any interest in real property that may be subject to a judgment lien.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 9. Notice of intent to impose lien -- opportunity for hearing. Before imposing a lien under [section 8], the department shall provide the recipient 30 days' written notice of its determination under [section 8(1)(c)], of its intent to impose a lien, and of an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the department's hearing procedures under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 10. Contents of lien document -- scope of obligation secured. (1) The lien must contain the name and address of the recipient who owns an interest in the property, a legal description of the property, and an address and telephone number of the office or representative of the department who can provide more information about the lien. The lien applies only to the property described in the lien.

- (2) The lien need not be executed by or on behalf of the medicaid recipient, but it must be executed by an authorized agent or employee of the department. The execution must be acknowledged as provided in 70-21-203.
- (3) The lien need not state the specific amount of medical assistance repayment owed. The lien is sufficient to secure repayment of past, current, and future recoverable medical assistance if the lien states that:
- (a) the lien is imposed under this section to secure the described property for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien; and
 - (b) the amount paid for recoverable medical assistance is due upon sale, transfer, or exchange of



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any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property or upon the recipient's death.

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NEW SECTION. Section 11. Filing of lien -- effect of filing -- priority -- renewal -- dissolution of lien.

- (1) The lien must be filed in the office of the clerk and recorder in the county in which the real property is located.
- (2) Filing of the lien constitutes legal notice of the lien to all persons, including subsequent purchasers, encumbrancers, mortgagees, and other lienholders. Upon filing, the lien is prior to any earlier unrecorded interest or claim and is prior to any subsequent interest or claim, whether or not recorded. The lien is subject to any unpaid property taxes, any prior recorded mortgage, or any other prior recorded encumbrance, interest, or claim. For purposes of recovery under [sections 8 through 25] a sale, transfer, or exchange of the property by the recipient is considered a relinquishment of any homestead exemption under 70-32-201 and 70-32-202 of the recipient in the property subject to the lien.
- (3) Except as provided in [sections 8 through 25], the lien has the effect of a judgment lien when the lien is filed. For purposes of provisions of state laws relating to judgment liens, the department is considered the judgment creditor and the recipient is considered the judgment debtor.
- (4) After filing, the lien remains effective for a period of 6 years unless earlier satisfied, released, or dissolved. The department may renew a lien for one or more additional 6-year period.
- (5) If the recipient is discharged from the facility and returns home, the lien dissolves and is no longer effective unless a new lien is later imposed in accordance with [sections 8 through 25]. Following the recipient's discharge and return home, the department shall upon written request file a release of lien in the clerk and recorder's office. Dissolution of the lien under this subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
- (6) If the lien is imposed pursuant to [section 8] on the recipient's interest in jointly owned property that is subject to a right of survivorship, upon the recipient's death, the recipient's interest passes to the survivor, subject to the lien imposed pursuant to [section 8].

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 12. Recovery of medical assistance secured by lien -- application for issuance of writ of execution. (1) After the recipient's death or upon the sale, transfer, or exchange of any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property, the department may file with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the real property is located an application for issuance of a writ of



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execution for levy on the real property described in the lien. The levy may be for the amount of recoverable
medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien, including
amounts paid up to the date of sale of the property, plus interest and costs as provided by law. Costs do
not include attorney fees.

- (2) The application for the writ must be sworn and must contain the following:
- (a) the name of the recipient, a legal description of the real property, and a description of the recipient's interest in the property;
 - (b) a statement that the department has imposed a lien upon the property under [section 8];
 - (c) a statement that the lien complies with the requirements of [sections 8 through 25];
 - (d) the date upon which the lien was filed and the office in which it was filed;
- (e) a description of the sale, transfer, or exchange that entitles the department to recover or a statement that the recipient or, if applicable, the recipient's spouse has died and the date of the death;
 - (f) a statement that the lien has not dissolved under [section 11(5)];
- (g) the amount of recoverable medical assistance; the amount of any unreimbursed taxes, insurance costs, maintenance costs, or other costs paid under [section 23]; and, if applicable, a statement that additional amounts may be paid up to the time that the property is sold in satisfaction of the lien;
- (h) a statement that the total amount due has not been paid as of the date of the application for the writ:
 - (i) a statement that recovery is not prohibited by this section;
- (j) the names and addresses of all persons who have a recorded interest in the property, including a recipient or recipient's estate, co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer, mortgagee, and lienholder; 22 and
 - (k) a request that a writ of execution be issued for sale of the described property if an action is not filed within the time provided for in [section 14].
 - (3) The filing of an application under this section for a writ of execution is not the filing of a legal action, and the requirements applicable to legal actions do not apply to the application or application proceedings.

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NEW SECTION. Section 13. Notice of application -- proof of notice -- request for issuance of writ of execution. (1) The department shall provide notice, as required by this section, of the filing of the



application for a writ of execution pursuant to [section 12] to all persons having a recorded interest in the property or residing lawfully on the property.

- (2) The notice must contain a description of the property and must state that the department has a lien under [section 8] upon the described property, that the department has filed an application for a writ of execution seeking sale of the property, and that a writ will be issued unless an action challenging issuance of the writ has been filed in accordance with [section 14] within 60 days of the date of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice. The department shall include with the notice a copy of the application for the writ. The notice must also include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception as provided in [section 17].
- (3) (a) The department may mail a copy of the notice, postage prepaid and return receipt requested, to the name and address stated in the recorded instrument creating each person's interest in the property or, in the case of a person residing on the property, to the address of the residence on the property. Mailing as provided in this subsection (a) is sufficient notice to the addressee if the return receipt is returned to the department and indicates that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee.
- (b) If the return receipt is not returned to the department indicating that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee, the department shall attempt with reasonable diligence to locate the addressee and to personally serve or mail notice to that person.
- (c) If after the exercise of reasonable diligence the department is unable to locate the person owning the interest in the property, the department shall publish the notice required by subsection (2) three times, once each week for 3 successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the property is located if a newspaper is published in the county. If a newspaper is not published in the county, then publication must be in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county.
- (d) With respect to a person residing lawfully on the property but having no recorded interest in the property, the notice may be delivered to the residence and delivery is sufficient notice as to that person.
- (e) In the alternative, the notice and application may be personally served upon any person entitled to notice under this section.
- (4) (a) After giving notice as required by this section, the department shall file with the clerk of court an affidavit describing:
 - (i) the manner in which notice has been provided to each person entitled to notice;
 - (ii) the date of mailing, personal service, or first publication of the notice; and



1	(iii) the date by which each person is required to file an action to challenge issuance of the writ or
2	execution.

(b) The department shall attach to the affidavit the return receipt, the affidavit of personal service, the affidavit of publication, or other proof of service of the notice. If no action has been filed within the time required by [section 14], the affidavit must so state and may request immediate issuance of the writ.

NEW SECTION. Section 14. Action to challenge issuance of writ of execution. A person with a recorded interest in the real property described in an application filed under [section 12], including the recipient or recipient's estate or a co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer, mortgagee, or lienholder, or any person described in [section 8(1)(b) or 15(2) or (3)], may, within 60 days of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice as provided in [section 13], file an action in the district court in the county in which the real property is located challenging the requested issuance of a writ of execution. The court shall determine the validity or invalidity of the department's lien and order appropriate relief, including issuance of the writ or denial of the application for issuance of the writ.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. Department right of recovery -- limitations. (1) Except as provided in [section 17] and this section, the department may collect upon its lien as provided in [sections 8 through 25].

(2) The department may not recover upon a lien imposed on the recipient's home under Isection 8] while the recipient's sibling or child who has resided lawfully and continuously in the home for at least 1 year immediately before the recipient's institutionalization continues to lawfully reside in the home. This subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].

(3) The department may not recover on a lien imposed under [section 8] while there is a surviving spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection does not preclude the department from later recovery in accordance with [section 18].

NEW SECTION. Section 16. Payment of amount due -- periodic payments -- substitute security.

(1) If the total amount due to the department to satisfy a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is paid, the department may not file an application under [section 12], shall withdraw its application if the

application has already been filed, or shall instruct the sheriff to cancel the sale proceedings.

(2) In lieu of applying for a writ of execution, the department may agree with the heirs or devisees of the recipient to accept periodic payments for the repayment of recoverable medical assistance or may agree with the recipient's surviving spouse to accept substitute security and partial payment. The department may agree to periodic payment of substitute security if the terms of agreement, including security for repayment, are acceptable to the department and if the agreement does not reduce the amount due or the likelihood of recovering the amount due. The department may delay filing an application for issuance of a writ of execution for purposes of conducting negotiations for an agreement in lieu of execution.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Waiver of recovery in cases of undue hardship -- rulemaking. (1) (a) A person with a recorded interest in real property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25] or any other interested person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery because of undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section, in whole or in part, if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.

- (b) The department shall adopt rules, consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for granting undue hardship exceptions under this section. The rules must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which a partial or temporary exception may be granted.
- (c) A person aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in an action filed under [section 14] to challenge issuance of the writ. If a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception as part of that action, the court shall make a determination on the undue hardship claim in accordance with the department's rules adopted pursuant to this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief



requested in an application for an undue hardship exception under this section may be reviewed by a
district court only through filing of an action as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a
right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure
Act or the department's rules.

- (2) The department may waive recovery of recoverable medical assistance secured by a lien imposed under [section 8] if the department determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- 11 (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public 12 assistance: and
 - (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of [sections 8 through 25].

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Delay in recovery -- sale subject to lien. (1) If the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovery upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25], the department shall maintain the lien in place and upon elimination of the condition that precluded recovery, the department may recover under this section. The department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover under this subsection more than 3 years after elimination of the last condition that precluded recovery.

(2) If upon sale, transfer, or exchange of property subject to a lien imposed pursuant to [sections 8 through 25] the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovering upon the lien, the lien remains in effect, subject to renewal as provided in [section 11], and the sale, transfer, or exchange is also subject to the lien.

NEW SECTION. Section 19. Spouse's limited exemption from lien. (1) Subject to Title 70, chapter 32, a recipient's surviving spouse who owns a home or an interest in a home in which the spouse resides that is subject to a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is, upon sale, transfer, or exchange of the home, entitled to an exemption from the department's lien in an amount determined in accordance



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with this section. The exemption is in the form of:

- (a) a partial release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is less than the full amount of the department's lien; or
- (b) a full release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is equal to or greater than the full amount of the department's lien.
 - (2) The amount of the exemption is the lesser of an amount equal to:
- (a) the fair market value of the interest in the home that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival; or
- (b) \$100,000 minus the total fair market value of all of the surviving spouse's assets, other than the interest in the home, that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival. For purposes of this section, the surviving spouse's assets do not include personal property that is exempt from execution under Title 25, chapter 13, part 6.
- (3) The department may by rule require a surviving spouse to file an application for the exemption and to provide information, documentation, and verification regarding the applicant's assets and the fair market value of assets. The department shall provide the applicant notice of its determination on the application and of the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.
- (4) Upon determination by the department that the applicant is entitled to an exemption, the department shall provide to the applicant an appropriate full or partial release in the amount of the exemption.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 20. Issuance of writ of execution by clerk of court. (1) If the requirements of subsection (2) are met, the clerk of court shall issue a writ of execution specifying the property to be levied upon, the amount due as of the date of filing of the application, and a statement that additional amounts may be due up to and through the date of the sale.

- (2) The clerk shall issue the writ if:
- (a) an action has not been filed under [section 14] within 60 days of mailing, service, or first publication of notice, as provided in [section 13]; or
 - (b) the department has filed an affidavit meeting the requirements of [section 13(4)]; and
- (c) (i) the department has filed a sworn application containing the statements required by [section12]; or



1	(ii) the court has ordered the issuance of the writ in an action under [section 14].
2	
3	NEW SECTION. Section 21. Effect of sale title acquired. The purchaser of property pursuant
4	to a writ of execution issued under [sections 8 through 25] acquires the right, title, interest, and claim that
5	the recipient had at the time the lien was imposed, subject only to any right, title, interest, or claim arising
6	from an instrument recorded prior to the department's lien under [section 8] and to any unpaid property
7	taxes. The sale is absolute and is not subject to any period of redemption allowed by Title 25, chapter 13,
8	part 8, or other law.
9	
10	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Disposition of sale proceeds application of recovered medical
11	assistance. (1) The proceeds of a sale of property sold pursuant to a writ of execution issued under
12	[section 20] must be distributed in the following order:
13	(a) as satisfaction of any unpaid property taxes and prior recorded interests as described in {section
14	11(2)];
15	(b) as payment of any claims under [section 23(3) and (4)];
16	(c) to the department for application to any costs incurred under [section 23(1) and (2)] or incurred
17	in collection;
18	(d) to the department for recoverable medical assistance.
19	(2) The department shall apply any funds received under subsection (1)(d) proportionately to the
20	federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance.
21	(3) Any excess funds remaining after application of proceeds to recoverable medical assistance
22	must be paid to the recipient, if living, or otherwise to the recipient's representative or successor in interest.
23	
24	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Action by department or other person to preserve property subject
25	to lien recovery of costs. (1) The department may, in its discretion, take any action it considers
26	necessary to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of property subject to a lien under [sections
27	8 through 25], including but not limited to the following:
28	(a) the payment of any unpaid taxes on the property;
29	(b) the purchase or renewal of insurance coverage on the property and the payment of necessary
30	insurance premiums;



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(c) the (ordering of	f and p	ayment f	or necessary	/ repairs an	id maintenance	on the	property:	and
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- (d) if the property is unoccupied, the rental or lease of the property and the application of any receipts first to unpaid property taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repair and, second, any remaining amount toward repayment of recoverable medical assistance.
- (2) The department's reasonable costs and expenses to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of the property are secured by the lien imposed under [section 8] and may be recovered in addition to all other amounts secured by the lien.
- (3) A person who, after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and after the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any, paid real property taxes, homeowner's insurance premiums, or reasonable costs of necessary maintenance or repairs on behalf of the recipient or recipient's spouse, with respect to property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25], has a claim against the proceeds of a sale of the property under writ of execution issued pursuant to [section 20] for recovery of any amounts paid for those purposes. The claim must be supported by written documentation that clearly demonstrates the amount of each payment, the purpose of each payment, and the services and items purchased with each payment. A claim for reimbursement made under this subsection is prior to the department's lien imposed under [section 8].
 - (4) The amount of a claim made under subsection (3) must be reduced by:
- (a) the amount of any rents and profits from the property paid after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any;
- (b) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by distribution or survival from a deceased recipient if the recipient did not leave a surviving spouse; and
- (c) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by distribution or survival from the recipient's deceased spouse if the spouse survived the recipient.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 24. Time for filing of application. Except as provided in [section 18], the department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] more than 3 years after the latest of:

- (1) a sale, transfer, or exchange of any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property;
- (2) the death of the recipient; or
- (3) the death of the recipient's surviving spouse.



NEW SECTION. Section 25. Coordination of lien with other medical assistance recoveries. The
existence of a valid lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] or the fact that a lien under [sections 8
through 25] is invalid for any reason or is unenforceable under [section 17] does not preclude the
department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
NEW SECTION. Section 26. Rulemaking authority. The department may adopt rules to implement
53-6-143, 53-6-144, and [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 25]. The rules must comply with applicable federal
law in 42 U.S.C. 1396, et seq., as may be amended, and applicable implementing regulations and policies.
NEW SECTION. Section 27. Repealer. Sections 53-2-601, 53-2-611, and 53-5-401, MCA, are
repealed.
NEW SECTION. Section 28. Codification instruction. [Sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26] are
intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 53, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 53,
chapter 6, part 1, apply to [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26].
NEW SECTION. Section 29. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
applications.
NEW SECTION. Section 30. Retroactive applicability. [Section 2] applies retroactively, within the
meaning of 1-2-109, to assets disposed of or trusts established after August 10, 1993, for purposes of
determining eligibility for medical assistance on or after July 1, 1995.

NEW SECTION. Section 31. Applicability. (1) [Sections 3 through 7] apply to medical assistance recipients who die on or after [the effective date of those sections].

(2) [Sections 2 and 8 through 25] apply as a condition of medical assistance eligibility or continuation of medical assistance eligibility after [the effective date of those sections].



- 1 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 32. Effective dates.** (1) [Sections 1, 2, 27 through 31, and this section]
- 2 are effective on passage and approval.
- 3 (2) [Sections 3 through 26] are effective July 1, 1995.
- 4 -END-

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for SB0236, as introduced

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act providing restrictions on eligibility and requiring recovery of Medicaid expenditures for long-term care through liens against estates and property.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. The Executive Budget present law base serves as the starting point from which to calculate any fiscal impact due to this proposed legislation.
- 2. This legislation implements a new proposal currently contained in the Governor's Executive Budget. All of the expenditures and revenues shown below are in addition to the Executive Budget present law base.
- 3. Liens will result in recoveries during the 1997 biennium.
- 4. The funding for recovered assets is at the federal matching rate of 30.26% general fund and 69.74% federal funds during FY96 and 31.00% general fund and 69.00% federal funds during FY97. Contracted services are matched at a reduced rate of 50.00% general fund and 50.00% federal funds during both years of the biennium.
- 5. Under current law, long-term care recipients can shelter or transfer substantial amounts of assets in order to become eligible for Medicaid long-term care benefits. This legislation is aimed at getting potential recipients to plan to finance their own long-term care needs, or to reimburse the state for expenditures on their behalf from the recipients estates upon their death.
- 6. Liens and recoveries totalling \$600,000 per year will result from this legislation, based on conclusions from an independent study of Montana's long-term care program, according to the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS). (This includes \$181,560 general fund and \$418,440 federal funds in FY96 and \$186,000 general fund and \$414,000 federal funds in FY97.)
- 7. The department will contract for the design, implementation and operation of a recipient asset management system which will track the assets of Medicaid long-term care recipients. This will include a media campaign during FY96 only, estimated to cost \$100,000. (The cost is \$50,000 general fund and \$50,000 federal funds.)
- 8. The contractor will be reimbursed on a contingency basis of 15% of the assets and actual recoveries made. The department estimates this will be \$90,000 each year of the biennium. (This is 15% of the projected \$600,000 in recoveries. The funding is \$45,000 general fund and \$45,000 federal funds each year.)

FISCAL IMPACT:

Same as New Proposal in Executive Budget	<u>FY96</u> Difference	<u>FY97</u> <u>Difference</u>
Expenditures:		
Contracted Services Costs	190,000	90,000
Funding:		
General Fund	95,000	45,000
Federal Fund	95,000	45,000
Total	190,000	90,000

(continued)

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR

DATE

MIGNON WATERMAN, F

, PRIMARY SPONSOR

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Office of Budget and Program Planning

Fiscal Note for SB0236, as introduced

SB 234

Fiscal Note Request, <u>SB0236</u>, as introduced Page 2 (continued)

		FY96	FY 97
		<u>Difference</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Revenues:			
General Fund Inc	crease	181,560	186,000
Federal Fund Inc	crease	418,440	414,000
Total		600,000	600,000
Net Impact:			
General Fund Inc	crease	86,560	141,000
Federal Fund Inc	crease	323,440	369,000

1	SENATE BILL NO. 236
2	INTRODUCED BY WATERMAN, COBB
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT RELATING TO MEDICAID; PROVIDING FOR CONSERVATION
6	OF MEDICAID FUNDS BY IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ELIGIBILITY AND BY ALLOWING OF
7	REQUIRING RECOVERY OF MEDICAID EXPENSES FROM INDIVIDUALS AND ESTATES; PROVIDING FOR
8	LIENS AGAINST ESTATES AND PROPERTY OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS; PROVIDING FOR UNDUE HARDSHIP
9	EXCEPTIONS; AUTHORIZING RULEMAKING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION
10	SERVICES; AMENDING SECTIONS 53-6-143 AND 53-6-144, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 53-2-601
11	53-2-611, AND 53-5-401, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES AND APPLICABILITY DATES."
12	
13	WHEREAS, the cost of funding the Montana Medicaid Program has escalated rapidly in recent years
14	and threatens to continue escalating beyond the capacity of Montanans to fund the program;
15	WHEREAS, prior state laws and rules have inadvertently permitted individuals to become eligible
16	for Medicaid benefits while retaining or disposing of valuable assets through the use of various transfers
17	trusts, and other arrangements;
18	WHEREAS, under prior state laws and rules, valuable assets of an individual who received Medicaid
19	benefits were often transferred or disposed of prior to the death of the individual, making the assets
20	unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program even when not needed by the individual's surviving
21	spouse, dependent children, or other dependent family members;
22	WHEREAS, unused funds belonging to Medicaid-eligible nursing facility residents or set aside fo
23	burial have often become unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program; and
24	WHEREAS, the United States Congress has recently enacted amendments to the federal Social
25	Security Act that require or permit the state Medicaid agency to deny Medicaid eligibility to a greate
26	number of persons and to recover the value of Medicaid benefits already paid in order to ensure that
27	Medicaid benefits remain available to the truly needy.
28	STATEMENT OF INTENT
29	A statement of intent is required for this bill because [sections 2, 5, 17, 19, and 26] grant the
30	department of social and rehabilitation services rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of this bill

The legislature intends that the department of social and rehabilitation services adopt rules that are
reasonably necessary to implement this bill and that the rules establish procedures and criteria for undue
hardship exceptions that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p and that implement federal regulations and
policies. The rules adopted to implement the provisions of this bill concerning hardship exceptions should
include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:

- (1) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
- (2) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
- (3) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (4) whether the exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Section 1. Definitions.** As used in this part, unless expressly provided otherwise, the following definitions apply:
- 16 (1) "Department" means the department of social and rehabilitation services provided for in 2-15-2201.
 - (2) "Recipient" means an individual who has been determined by a medicaid agency to be eligible for medicaid benefits, whether or not the individual has actually received a benefit, or an individual who has received benefits, whether or not that person has been determined to be eligible.
 - (3) "Recoverable medical assistance" means a payment pursuant to this part, including but not limited to a payment made for items or services provided to and insurance premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance paid on behalf of a recipient who:
 - (a) during the recipient's lifetime, was an inpatient in a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or institution for mental disease and, with respect to that institutionalization, the department determined under [section 8] that the person was not reasonably expected to be discharged and return home; or
 - (b) was at least 55 years of age or younger if allowed by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, when the item or service was provided or when the insurance premium, deductible, or coinsurance was paid.



(4)	"Recovery"	means legal	action bro	ought for	the payment	or repaymen	it of recoverable	medical
assistance o	or amounts o	of money paid	d for othe	r purpose	es.			

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Period of ineligibility for medical assistance when assets disposed of for less than fair market value -- undue hardship exception -- department to adopt rules. (1) The department shall, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, impose upon an applicant or recipient a period of ineligibility for medical assistance under this part when the applicant or recipient or the spouse of either directly or indirectly disposes of any assets for less than fair market value during the applicable 3-year, 5-year, or other period provided by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, or by other federal law.

- (2) A period of ineligibility for medical assistance may not be imposed upon an applicant or recipient under this section to the extent that the department determines, in accordance with procedures specified by department rule, that the denial of eligibility would cause an undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies to implement this section. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (a) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (b) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (c) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (d) notice and opportunity for a hearing regarding imposition of a period of ineligibility or denial of an undue hardship exception.
- (4) Nothing in [section 1], 53-6-143, 53-6-144, [sections 5 through 26], or this section is intended to prohibit the department from adopting rules consistent with federal law that provide for a period of ineligibility for public assistance programs other than medical assistance when an applicant or recipient directly or indirectly disposes of assets for less than fair market value.

Section 3. Section 53-6-143, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-143. <u>Limitations on Medical assistance</u> liens and recoveries. (1) An Except as provided in this section, the department may not impose a lien upon the property of an applicant for or recipient of



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1	medical assistance may not be required to execute an agreement creating a lich on his real property.
2	(2) A lien for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid under this chapter may be imposed
3	against the real or personal property of an individual a medicaid applicant or recipient prior to his the

applicant's or recipient's death for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid on his behalf under 4

5 this chapter only:

- (a) pursuant to a judgment of a court for recovery of medical assistance incorrectly paid on behalf of the recipient; or
 - (b) on a third-party recovery as provided in 53-2-612; or
- (c) as provided in [sections 8 through 25]. 9
 - (3) (a) The department may recover medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of a recipient only-
- (i) as provided in 53-2-611, except that it may not recover for any assistance paid on behalf of a 11 recipient for services provided before he reached age 65; or 12
 - (ii) as provided in [sections 5 through 7], [sections 8 through 25], or 53-2-612 or as provided in a written agreement between the department and the recipient or the recipient's representative pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1382b(b).
- (b) The department may recover under 53-2-611 only: 16
- 17 (i) after the death of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any; and
 - (ii) if there is no surviving child of the recipient who is under age 21, blind, or permanently and totally disabled.
 - (4) Recoveries must be prorated to the federal government and the state in the proportion to Which each contributed to the medical assistance. Recovery for medical assistance paid prior to July 1, 1974, shall be prorated to reimburse the county share of participation. The provisions of this section are hereby extended to provide for the recovery of all medical assistance paid under this part and likewise to all medical aid to the aged assistance paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services during the period of time July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1967.
 - (4) Except as otherwise specifically provided by 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section, the department may pursue recovery under any section or combination of sections as may be applicable in a particular case. However, the department may not recover pursuant to [sections 5 through 7] or [sections 8 through 25] more than the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of a recipient, plus any applicable costs, interest, or other charges specifically allowed by law. The fact



that the department has or may have a lien on particular property does not preclude the department from pursuing recovery under another section against other assets of the recipient or assets of another person as provided in 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section."

Section 4. Section 53-6-144, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-144. Relative's responsibility. The Except as otherwise provided in [sections 5 through 26] and the provisions of other parts of this title, as amended, notwithstanding, the only relatives that can may be held responsible for payment of medical assistance under the program are the husband or wife of the individual, the parents of children under age 18 years of age, and the parents of blind or disabled persons over age 18 years of age."

NEW SECTION. Section 5. Recovery of medicaid benefits after recipient's death. (1) After the death of a recipient, the department shall execute and present a claim:

- (a) against the recipient's estate, within the time specified in the published notice to creditors in the estate proceeding, for the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid to or on behalf of the recipient; and
- (b) against a person who has received property of the recipient by distribution or survival for an amount equal to the recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient or the value of the property received by the person from the recipient by distribution or survival, whichever is less. The amount recoverable from a person with respect to property of the recipient must be reduced by the value of any property transferred to the person for less than full market value for which a period of ineligibility was imposed under [section 2] against the recipient during the recipient's life. The department may bring an action in district court to collect upon a claim under this subsection (1)(B).
- (2) A department claim under subsection (1) must include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception under rules adopted by the department in accordance with subsection (7).
- (3) (a) Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or other claim presentation deadline provided by law, a department claim against an estate is not barred for lack of timely presentation if it is presented in the probate proceeding within the time specified in the published notice to creditors.
- (b) An action to collect a claim under subsection (1)(b) must be commenced within 3 years of the later of the recipient's death or the closing of the recipient's estate.



(4) (a) For purposes of this section, property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or
survival is any real or personal property or other assets in which the recipient had any right, title, or interest
immediately prior to the time of death, including but not limited to assets passing to one or more survivors,
heirs, assignees, or beneficiaries of the deceased recipient through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, right
of survivorship, conveyance by the recipient subject to life estate, living trust, or other arrangement. For
purposes of this section, property is not received by distribution or survival to the extent that the person
received the property or property interest for consideration equal to the fair market value of the property
or property interest received.

- (b) Property received by distribution includes but is not limited to:
- (i) property from a deceased recipient's estate distributed to a person through a probated estate or a small estate administration procedure; and
- (ii) property from a deceased recipient's estate otherwise distributed to or in the possession of a person through any other procedure or when a legal procedure for distribution has not been followed.
- (c) Assets of a deceased recipient's estate and property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival are not exempt from recovery under this section because the assets or property were or may have been considered by the department as exempt income or resources for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance during the recipient's lifetime.
- (5) (a) The department may seek recovery under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b), or both, with respect to a deceased recipient until its claim is satisfied in full. Upon full satisfaction of its claim, the department may not seek further recovery and shall provide appropriate releases to the deceased recipient's estate and to other affected persons.
- (b) An estate or other person is not entitled to a reduction or waiver of the department's claim on the grounds that there is or may be another person from whom recovery may be made under this section.
- (6) The department may waive recovery under this section if it determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective for purposes of this subsection, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery:
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public assistance; and



- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of this section.
- (7) (a) Upon presentation or assertion of a claim by the department under this section, the personal representative of the estate or another affected person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery based on undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section in whole or in part if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for undue hardship exceptions. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.
- (c) If a person is aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception, the person may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in any court proceeding on a department petition for allowance of an estate claim or for recovery of an amount due under this section. When a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception in the proceeding, the court shall make a determination on the claim for an exception based upon the department rules adopted in accordance with this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief requested in an exception application under this section may be reviewed by a district court only as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act or the department's rules.
- (8) (a) Except as provided in subsection(8)(b), if the requirements of this section are met, the department may collect upon its claim.
- (b) The department may not recover under this section while there is a surviving spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection (b) does not preclude the department from recovering



from the recipient's estate	after the	death of the	surviving	spouse or	child
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(9) All money recovered under this section from any source must be distributed to the state general fund and to the United States as required by applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

NEW SECTION. Section 6. Payment of certain funds of deceased recipient to department. (1) (a) A nursing facility or a person, other than a financial institution, holding personal funds of a deceased nursing facility resident who received medicaid benefits at any time shall, within 30 days following the resident's death, pay those funds to the department.

- (b) A nursing facility may satisfy a debt owed by the deceased resident to the facility from the deceased resident's personal funds that are held by the nursing facility and that would have been payable to the facility from the resident's funds. The facility shall pay the remaining funds to the department as required by this section.
- (c) Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the deceased resident's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a nursing facility is holding personal funds of a resident if the facility:
 - (a) maintains possession of the funds in the facility; or
- (b) as the recipient's trustee or representative, has deposited the resident's funds in an individual or shared account in a financial institution.
- (3) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Payment of excess burial funds or assets to department. (1) After the death of a person who at any time received medicaid benefits, a mortician, funeral director, or other person, including but not limited to the decedent's spouse, heir, devisee, or personal representative, who holds funds or other property that was specifically designated and set aside for paying for the disposition of the decedent's remains and for related expenses shall, after paying for the disposition and related expenses, pay all remaining funds to the department within 30 days following the burial, cremation, or other final disposition of the decedent's remains. The funds must be paid to the department regardless of any



provision in a written contract, trust, or other agreement entered into on or after [the effective date of this section], directing a different disposition of the funds. Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the decedent's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.

(2) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. Department lien upon real property of certain medicaid recipients -conditions. (1) Following notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in [section 9], the department
shall impose a lien upon the real property, including the home, of an institutionalized recipient of recoverable
medical assistance to secure the assets of the recipient for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf
of the recipient prior to, on, or after the imposition of the lien if:

- (a) the recipient has been admitted to a nursing facility, an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or an institution for mental disease;
- (b) the property upon which a lien is being imposed is the recipient's home and the home is not lawfully resided in by:
 - (i) the recipient's spouse;
- 19 (ii) the recipient's child who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled; 20 or
 - (iii) the recipient's sibling who has an ownership interest and equity in the recipient's home and who was residing in the recipient's home for a period of at least 1 year immediately prior to the recipient's institutionalization; and
 - (c) the recipient has been determined by the department, pursuant to subsection (2), to be permanently institutionalized.
 - (2) A recipient is permanently institutionalized for purposes of subsection (1)(c) if the department determines that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and to return home. There is a rebuttable presumption that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and return home if the recipient or a representative of the recipient declares that there is no intent to return home or if the recipient has been institutionalized for 6 months or longer without a



discharge plan. The recipient's institutionalization for a period of 6 months or longer without a discharge plan does not give rise to the presumption if the facility was required by law to adopt a discharge plan but failed to do so. A recipient or a recipient's representative who alleges that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home has the burden of demonstrating the reasonable expectation. The reasonable expectation must be established based upon medical evidence and medical opinion. A declaration by the recipient or a recipient's representative that the recipient intends to be discharged from the facility and to return home is not alone sufficient to establish that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home.

(3) For purposes of this section, real property of a recipient includes any interest in real property that may be subject to a judgment lien.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 9. Notice of intent to impose lien -- opportunity for hearing. Before imposing a lien under [section 8], the department shall provide the recipient 30 days' written notice of its determination under [section 8(1)(c)], of its intent to impose a lien, and of an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the department's hearing procedures under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 10. Contents of lien document -- scope of obligation secured. (1) The lien must contain the name and address of the recipient who owns an interest in the property, a legal description of the property, and an address and telephone number of the office or representative of the department who can provide more information about the lien. The lien applies only to the property described in the lien.

- (2) The lien need not be executed by or on behalf of the medicaid recipient, but it must be executed by an authorized agent or employee of the department. The execution must be acknowledged as provided in 70-21-203.
- (3) The lien need not state the specific amount of medical assistance repayment owed. The lien is sufficient to secure repayment of past, current, and future recoverable medical assistance if the lien states that:
- (a) the lien is imposed under this section [SECTIONS 8 THROUGH 25] to secure the described property for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien; and



(b)	the an	nount paid	for recover	able medica	l assistance is	due upon	sale,	transfer,	or e	xchange	01
any right, t	title, or	interest of	the recipie	nt in the pro	perty or upor	the recipi	ient's	death.			

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Filing of lien -- effect of filing -- priority -- renewal -- dissolution of lien.

- (1) The lien must be filed in the office of the clerk and recorder in the county in which the real property is located.
- (2) Filing of the lien constitutes legal notice of the lien to all persons, including subsequent purchasers, encumbrancers, mortgagees, and other lienholders. Upon filing, the lien is prior to any earlier unrecorded interest or claim and is prior to any subsequent interest or claim, whether or not recorded. The lien is subject to any unpaid property taxes, any prior recorded mortgage, or any other prior recorded encumbrance, interest, or claim. For purposes of recovery under [sections 8 through 25] a sale, transfer, or exchange of the property by the recipient is considered a relinquishment of any homestead exemption under 70-32-201 and 70-32-202 of the recipient in the property subject to the lien.
- (3) Except as provided in [sections 8 through 25], the lien has the effect of a judgment lien when the lien is filed. For purposes of provisions of state laws relating to judgment liens, the department is considered the judgment creditor and the recipient <u>OR THE RECIPIENT'S SPOUSE OR SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST</u> is considered the judgment debtor.
- (4) After filing, the lien remains effective for a period of 6 years unless earlier satisfied, released, or dissolved. The department may renew a lien for one or more additional 6-year period PERIODS.
- (5) If the recipient is discharged from the facility and returns home, the lien dissolves and is no longer effective unless a new lien is later imposed in accordance with [sections 8 through 25]. Following the recipient's discharge and return home, the department shall upon written request file a release of lien in the clerk and recorder's office. Dissolution of the lien under this subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
- (6) If the lien is imposed pursuant to [section 8] on the recipient's interest in jointly owned property that is subject to a right of survivorship, upon the recipient's death, the recipient's interest passes to the survivor, subject to the lien imposed pursuant to [section 8].

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 12. Recovery of medical assistance secured by lien -- application for issuance of writ of execution. (1) After the recipient's death or upon the sale, transfer, or exchange of



- any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property, the department may file with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the real property is located an application for issuance of a writ of execution for levy on the real property described in the lien. The levy may be for the amount of recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien, including amounts paid up to the date of sale of the property, plus interest and costs as provided by law. Costs do not include attorney fees.
 - (2) The application for the writ must be sworn and must contain the following:
- (a) the name of the recipient, a legal description of the real property, and a description of the recipient's interest in the property;
 - (b) a statement that the department has imposed a lien upon the property under [section 8];
 - (c) a statement that the lien complies with the requirements of [sections 8 through 25];
 - (d) the date upon which the lien was filed and the office in which it was filed;
- (e) a description of the sale, transfer, exchange, OR OTHER EVENT that entitles the department to recover or a statement that the recipient or, if applicable, the recipient's spouse has died and the date of the death;
 - (f) a statement that the lien has not dissolved under [section 11(5)];
- (g) the amount of recoverable medical assistance; the amount of any unreimbursed taxes, insurance costs, maintenance costs, or other costs paid under [section 23]; and, if applicable, a statement that additional amounts may be paid up to the time that the property is sold in satisfaction of the lien;
- (h) a statement that the total amount due has not been paid as of the date of the application for the writ;
 - (i) a statement that recovery is not prohibited by this section;
- (j) the names and addresses of all persons who have a recorded interest in the property, including a recipient or recipient's estate, co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer, mortgagee, and lienholder; and
- (k) a request that a writ of execution be issued for sale of the described property if an action is not filed within the time provided for in [section 14].
- (3) The filing of an application under this section for a writ of execution is not the filing of a legal action, and the requirements applicable to legal actions do not apply to the application or application proceedings.



<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 13. Notice of application -- proof of notice -- request for issuance of writ of execution. (1) The department shall provide notice, as required by this section, of the filing of the application for a writ of execution pursuant to [section 12] to all persons having a recorded interest in the property or residing lawfully on the property.

- (2) The notice must contain a description of the property and must state that the department has a lien under [section 8] upon the described property, that the department has filed an application for a writ of execution seeking sale of the property, and that a writ will be issued unless an action challenging issuance of the writ has been filed in accordance with [section 14] within 60 days of the date of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice. The department shall include with the notice a copy of the application for the writ. The notice must also include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception as provided in [section 17].
- (3) (a) The department may mail a copy of the notice, postage prepaid and return receipt requested, to the name and address stated in the recorded instrument creating each person's interest in the property or, in the case of a person residing on the property, to the address of the residence on the property. Mailing as provided in this subsection (a) is sufficient notice to the addressee if the return receipt is returned to the department and indicates that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee.
- (b) If the return receipt is not returned to the department indicating that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee, the department shall attempt with reasonable diligence to locate the addressee and to personally serve or mail notice to that person.
- (c) If after the exercise of reasonable diligence the department is unable to locate the person owning the interest in the property, the department shall publish the notice required by subsection (2) three times, once each week for 3 successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the property is located if a newspaper is published in the county. If a newspaper is not published in the county, then publication must be in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county.
- (d) With respect to a person residing lawfully on the property but having no recorded interest in the property, the notice may be delivered to the residence and delivery is sufficient notice as to that person.
- (e) In the alternative, the notice and application may be personally served upon any person entitled to notice under this section.
- (4) (a) After giving notice as required by this section, the department shall file with the clerk of court an affidavit describing:



1	(i) the manner in which notice has been provided to each person entitled to notice;
2	(ii) the date of mailing, personal service, or first publication of the notice; and
3	(iii) the date by which each person is required to file an action to challenge issuance of the writ o
4	execution.
5	(b) The department shall attach to the affidavit the return receipt, the affidavit of personal service
6	the affidavit of publication, or other proof of service of the notice. If no action has been filed within the
7	time required by [section 14], the affidavit must so state and may request immediate issuance of the writ
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9	NEW SECTION. Section 14. Action to challenge issuance of writ of execution. A person with a
10	recorded interest in OR RESIDING LAWFULLY UPON the real property described in an application filed unde
11	[section 12], including the recipient or recipient's estate or a co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer
12	mortgagee, or lienholder, or any person described in [section 8(1)(b) or 15(2) or (3)], may, within 60 days
13	of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice as provided in [section 13], file an action in the
14	district court in the county in which the real property is located challenging the requested issuance of a wri
15	of execution. The court shall determine the validity or invalidity of the department's lien and order
16	appropriate relief, including issuance of the writ or denial of the application for issuance of the writ.
17	
18	NEW SECTION. Section 15. Department right of recovery limitations. (1) Except as provided
19	in [section SECTIONS 17 AND 19] and this section, the department may collect upon its lien as provided
20	in [sections 8 through 25].
21	(2) The department may not recover upon a lien imposed on the recipient's home under [section
22	8] while the recipient's sibling or child who has resided lawfully and continuously in the home for at leas
23	1 year immediately before the recipient's institutionalization continues to lawfully reside in the home. This
24	subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].

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NEW SECTION. Section 16. Payment of amount due -- periodic payments -- substitute security.

(3) The department may not recover on a lien imposed under [section 8] while there is a surviving

spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age,

blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection does not preclude the department from later



recovery in accordance with [section 18].

(1) If the total amount due to the department to satisfy a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is paid, the department may not file an application under [section 12], shall withdraw its application if the application has already been filed, or shall instruct the sheriff to cancel the sale proceedings.

(2) In lieu of applying for a writ of execution, the department may agree with the heirs or devisees of the recipient to accept periodic payments for the repayment of recoverable medical assistance or may agree with the recipient's surviving spouse to accept substitute security and partial payment. The department may agree to periodic payment of PAYMENTS OR substitute security if the terms of agreement, including security for repayment, are acceptable to the department and if the agreement does not reduce the amount due or the likelihood of recovering the amount due. The department may delay filing an application for issuance of a writ of execution for purposes of conducting negotiations for an agreement in lieu of execution.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Waiver of recovery in cases of undue hardship -- rulemaking. (1) (a) A person with a recorded interest in real property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25] or any other interested person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery because of undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section, in whole or in part, if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.

- (b) The department shall adopt rules, consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for granting undue hardship exceptions under this section. The rules must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which a partial or temporary exception may be granted.
- (c) A person aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in an action filed under [section 14] to challenge issuance of the writ. If a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception as part



of that action, the court shall make a determination on the undue hardship claim in accordance with the
department's rules adopted pursuant to this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief
requested in an application for an undue hardship exception under this section may be reviewed by a
district court only through filing of an action as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a
right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure
Act or the department's rules.

- (2) The department may waive recovery of recoverable medical assistance secured by a lien imposed under [section 8] if the department determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public assistance; and
- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of [sections 8 through 25].

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Delay in recovery -- sale subject to lien. (1) If the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovery upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25], the department shall maintain the lien in place and upon elimination of the condition that precluded recovery, the department may recover under this section. The department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover under this subsection more than 3 years after elimination of the last

(2) If upon sale, transfer, or exchange of property subject to a lien imposed pursuant to [sections 8 through 25] the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovering upon the lien, the lien remains in effect, subject to renewal as provided in [section 11], and the sale, transfer, or exchange is also subject to the lien.

NEW SECTION. Section 19. Spouse's limited exemption from lien. (1) Subject to Title 70, chapter 32, a recipient's surviving spouse who owns a home or an interest in a home in which the spouse



condition that precluded recovery.

resides that is subject to a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is, upon sale, transfer, or exchange
of the home, entitled to an exemption from the department's lien in an amount determined in accordance
with this section. The exemption is in the form of:

- (a) a partial release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is less than the full amount of the department's lien; or
- (b) a full release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is equal to or greater than the full amount of the department's lien.
 - (2) The amount of the exemption is the lesser of an amount equal to:
- (a) the fair market value of the interest in the home that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival; or
- (b) \$100,000 minus the total fair market value of all of the surviving spouse's assets, other than the interest in the home, that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival. For purposes of this section, the surviving spouse's assets do not include personal property that is exempt from execution under Title 25, chapter 13, part 6.
- (3) The department may by rule require a surviving spouse to file an application for the exemption and to provide information, documentation, and verification regarding the applicant's assets and the fair market value of assets. The department shall provide the applicant notice of its determination on the application and of the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.
- (4) Upon determination by the department that the applicant is entitled to an exemption, the department shall provide to the applicant an appropriate full or partial release in the amount of the exemption.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 20. Issuance of writ of execution by clerk of court. (1) If the requirements of subsection (2) are met, the clerk of court shall issue a writ of execution specifying the property to be levied upon, the amount due as of the date of filing of the application, and a statement that additional amounts may be due up to and through the date of the sale.

- (2) The clerk shall issue the writ if:
- (a) (1) an action has not been filed under [section 14] within 60 days of mailing, service, or first publication of notice, as provided in [section 13]; er
 - (b)(II) the department has filed an affidavit meeting the requirements of [section 13(4)]; and



1	(c) (I)(III) the department has filed a sworn application containing the statements required by
2	[section 12]; or
3	(ii)(B) the court has ordered the issuance of the writ in an action under [section 14].
4	
5	NEW SECTION. Section 21. Effect of sale title acquired. The purchaser of property pursuant
6	to a writ of execution issued under (sections 8 through 25) acquires the right, title, interest, and claim that
7	the recipient had at the time the lien was imposed, subject only to any right, title, interest, or claim arising
8	from an instrument recorded prior to the department's lien under [section 8] and to any unpaid property
9	taxes. The sale is absolute and is not subject to any period of redemption allowed by Title 25, chapter 13
10	part 8, or other law.
11	
12	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Disposition of sale proceeds application of recovered medica
13	assistance. (1) The proceeds of a sale of property sold pursuant to a writ of execution issued under
14	[section 20] must be distributed in the following order:
15	(a) as satisfaction of any unpaid property taxes and prior recorded interests as described in [section
16	11(2)];
17	(b) as payment of any claims under [section 23(3) and (4)];
18	(c) to the department for application to any costs incurred under [section 23(1) and (2)] or incurred
19	in collection;
20	(d) to the department for recoverable medical assistance.
21	(2) The department shall apply any funds received under subsection (1)(d) proportionately to the
22	federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance.
23	(3) Any excess funds remaining after application of proceeds to recoverable medical assistance
24	must be paid to the recipient, if living, or otherwise to the recipient's representative or successor in interest.
25	
26	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Action by department or other person to preserve property subject
27	to lien recovery of costs. (1) The department may, in its discretion, take any action it considers
28	necessary to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of property subject to a lien under [sections
29	8 through 25], including but not limited to the following:
30	(a) the payment of any unpaid taxes on the property:



(a) the payment of any unpaid taxes on the property;

- (b) the purchase or renewal of insurance coverage on the property and the payment of necessary insurance premiums;
 - (c) the ordering of and payment for necessary repairs and maintenance on the property; and
- (d) if the property is unoccupied, the rental or lease of the property and the application of any receipts first to unpaid property taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repair and, second, any remaining amount toward repayment of recoverable medical assistance.
- (2) The department's reasonable costs and expenses to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of the property are secured by the lien imposed under [section 8] and may be recovered in addition to all other amounts secured by the lien.
- (3) A person who, after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and after the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any, paid real property taxes, homeowner's insurance premiums, or reasonable costs of necessary maintenance or repairs on behalf of the recipient or recipient's spouse, with respect to property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25], has a claim against the proceeds of a sale of the property under writ of execution issued pursuant to [section 20] for recovery of any amounts paid for those purposes. The claim must be supported by written documentation that clearly demonstrates the amount of each payment, the purpose of each payment, and the services and items purchased with each payment. A claim for reimbursement made under this subsection is prior to the department's lien imposed under [section 8].
 - (4) The amount of a claim made under subsection (3) must be reduced by:
- (a) the amount of any rents and profits from the property paid after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any;
- (b) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by distribution or survival from a deceased recipient if the recipient did not leave a surviving spouse; and
- (c) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by distribution or survival from the recipient's deceased spouse if the spouse survived the recipient.
- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 24. Time for filing of application. Except as provided in [section 18], the department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] more than 3 years after the latest of:
 - (1) a sale, transfer, or exchange of any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property;



1	(2) the death of the recipient; or
2	(3) the death of the recipient's surviving spouse.
3	
4	NEW SECTION. Section 25. Coordination of lien with other medical assistance recoveries. The
5	existence of a valid lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] or the fact that a lien under [sections 8
6	through 25] is invalid for any reason or is unenforceable under [section 17] does not preclude the
7	department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
8	
9	NEW SECTION. Section 26. Rulemaking authority. The department may adopt rules to implement
0	53-6-143, 53-6-144, and [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 25]. The rules must comply with applicable federa
l 1	law in 42 U.S.C. 1396, et seq., as may be amended, and applicable implementing regulations and policies
2	
13	NEW SECTION. Section 27. Repealer. Sections 53-2-601, 53-2-611, and 53-5-401, MCA, are
14	repealed.
15	
16	NEW SECTION. Section 28. Codification instruction. [Sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26] are
17	intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 53, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 53,
18	chapter 6, part 1, apply to [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26].
19	
20	NEW SECTION. Section 29. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
21	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
22	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
23	applications.
24	
25	NEW SECTION. Section 30. Retroactive applicability. [Section 2] applies retroactively, within the
26	meaning of 1-2-109, to assets disposed of or trusts established after August 10, 1993, for purposes of
27	determining eligibility for medical assistance on or after July 1, 1995.
28	
29	NEW SECTION. Section 31. Applicability. (1) [Sections 3 through 7] apply to medical assistance



recipients who die on or after [the effective date of those sections].

1	(2) [Sections 2 and 8 through 25] apply as a condition of medical assistance eligibility or
2	continuation of medical assistance eligibility after [the effective date of those sections].
3	
4	NEW SECTION. Section 32. Effective dates. (1) [Sections 1, 2, 27 28 through 31, and this
5	section] are effective on passage and approval.
6	(2) [Sections 3 through 26 2 THROUGH 27] are effective July 1, 1995.
7	-FND-

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ı	SENATE BILL NO. 236
2	INTRODUCED BY WATERMAN, COBB
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT RELATING TO MEDICAID; PROVIDING FOR CONSERVATION
6	OF MEDICAID FUNDS BY IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ELIGIBILITY AND BY ALLOWING OF
7	REQUIRING RECOVERY OF MEDICAID EXPENSES FROM INDIVIDUALS AND ESTATES; PROVIDING FOR
8	LIENS AGAINST ESTATES AND PROPERTY OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS; PROVIDING FOR UNDUE HARDSHIP
9	EXCEPTIONS; AUTHORIZING RULEMAKING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION
10	SERVICES; AMENDING SECTIONS 53-6-143 AND 53-6-144, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 53-2-601,
11	53-2-611, AND 53-5-401, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES AND APPLICABILITY DATES."
12	
13	WHEREAS, the cost of funding the Montana Medicaid Program has escalated rapidly in recent years
14	and threatens to continue escalating beyond the capacity of Montanans to fund the program;
15	WHEREAS, prior state laws and rules have inadvertently permitted individuals to become eligible
16	for Medicaid benefits while retaining or disposing of valuable assets through the use of various transfers,
17	trusts, and other arrangements;
18	WHEREAS, under prior state laws and rules, valuable assets of an individual who received Medicaid
19	benefits were often transferred or disposed of prior to the death of the individual, making the assets
20	unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program even when not needed by the individual's surviving
21	spouse, dependent children, or other dependent family members;
22	WHEREAS, unused funds belonging to Medicaid-eligible nursing facility residents or set aside for
23	burial have often become unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program; and
24	WHEREAS, the United States Congress has recently enacted amendments to the federal Social
25	Security Act that require or permit the state Medicaid agency to deny Medicaid eligibility to a greater
26	number of persons and to recover the value of Medicaid benefits already paid in order to ensure that
27	Medicaid benefits remain available to the truly needy.
28	STATEMENT OF INTENT
29	A statement of intent is required for this bill because [sections 2, 5, 17, 19, and 26] grant the



department of social and rehabilitation services rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of this bill.

The legislature intends that the department of social and rehabilitation services adopt rules that are
reasonably necessary to implement this bill and that the rules establish procedures and criteria for undue
hardship exceptions that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p and that implement federal regulations and
policies. The rules adopted to implement the provisions of this bill concerning hardship exceptions should
include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:

- (1) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
- (2) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (3) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (4) whether the exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Definitions. As used in this part, unless expressly provided otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Department" means the department of social and rehabilitation services provided for in 2-15-2201.
- (2) "Recipient" means an individual who has been determined by a medicaid agency to be eligible for medicaid benefits, whether or not the individual has actually received a benefit, or an individual who has received benefits, whether or not that person has been determined to be eligible.
- (3) "Recoverable medical assistance" means a payment pursuant to this part, including but not limited to a payment made for items or services provided to and insurance premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance paid on behalf of a recipient who:
- (a) during the recipient's lifetime, was an inpatient in a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or institution for mental disease and, with respect to that institutionalization, the department determined under [section 8] that the person was not reasonably expected to be discharged and return home; or
- (b) was at least 55 years of age or younger if allowed by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, when the item or service was provided or when the insurance premium, deductible, or coinsurance was paid.



1	(4) "Recovery" means legal action brought for the payment or repayment of recoverable medical
2	assistance or amounts of money paid for other purposes.
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4	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Period of ineligibility for medical assistance when assets disposed of
5	for less than fair market value undue hardship exception department to adopt rules. (1) The

for less than fair market value -- undue hardship exception -- department to adopt rules. (1) The department shall, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, impose upon an applicant or recipient a period of ineligibility for medical assistance under this part when the applicant or recipient or the spouse of either directly or indirectly disposes of any assets for less than fair market value during the applicable 3-year, 5-year, or other period provided by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, or by other federal law.

- (2) A period of ineligibility for medical assistance may not be imposed upon an applicant or recipient under this section to the extent that the department determines, in accordance with procedures specified by department rule, that the denial of eligibility would cause an undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies to implement this section. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (a) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (b) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (c) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (d) notice and opportunity for a hearing regarding imposition of a period of ineligibility or denial of an undue hardship exception.
- (4) Nothing in [section 1], 53-6-143, 53-6-144, [sections 5 through 26], or this section is intended to prohibit the department from adopting rules consistent with federal law that provide for a period of ineligibility for public assistance programs other than medical assistance when an applicant or recipient directly or indirectly disposes of assets for less than fair market value.

28 Section 3. Section 53-6-143, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-143. <u>Limitations on Medical assistance liens and recoveries</u>. (1) An Except as provided in this section, the department may not impose a lien upon the property of an applicant for or recipient of



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1	<u>medical</u>	assistance	may not be	required to	execute an	agroemont	creating a	lien on	his real	-property	•
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- (2) A lien <u>for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid under this chapter</u> may be imposed against the real or personal property of <u>an individual a medicaid applicant or recipient</u> prior to <u>his the applicant's or recipient's</u> death <u>for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid on his behalf under this chapter</u> only:
- (a) pursuant to a judgment of a court for recovery of <u>medical</u> assistance incorrectly paid on behalf of the recipient; or
 - (b) on a third-party recovery as provided in 53-2-612; or
- 9 (c) as provided in [sections 8 through 25].
- 10 (3) (a) The department may recover medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of a recipient only:
- 11 (i) as provided in 53-2-611, except that it may not recover for any assistance paid on behalf of a

 12 recipient for services provided before he reached age 65; or
 - (ii) as provided in [sections 5 through 7], [sections 8 through 25], or 53-2-612 or as provided in a written agreement between the department and the recipient or the recipient's representative pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1382b(b).
- 16 (b) The department may recover under 53 2 611 only:
 - (i) after the death of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any; and
 - (ii) if there is no surviving child of the recipient who is under age 21, blind, or permanently and totally disabled.
 - (4) Recoveries must be prorated to the federal government and the state in the proportion to which each contributed to the medical assistance. Recovery for medical assistance paid prior to July 1, 1974, shall be prorated to reimburse the county share of participation. The provisions of this section are hereby extended to provide for the recovery of all medical assistance paid under this part and likewise to all medical aid to the aged assistance paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services during the period of time July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1967.
 - (4) Except as otherwise specifically provided by 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section, the department may pursue recovery under any section or combination of sections as may be applicable in a particular case. However, the department may not recover pursuant to [sections 5 through 7] or [sections 8 through 25] more than the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of a recipient, plus any applicable costs, interest, or other charges specifically allowed by law. The fact



that the department has or may have a lien on particular property does not preclude the department from pursuing recovery under another section against other assets of the recipient or assets of another person as provided in 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section."

Section 4. Section 53-6-144, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-144. Relative's responsibility. The Except as otherwise provided in [sections 5 through 26] and the provisions of other parts of this title, as amended, notwithstanding, the only relatives that ean may be held responsible for payment of medical assistance under the program are the husband or wife of the individual, the parents of children under age 18 years of age, and the parents of blind or disabled persons over age 18 years of age."

- NEW SECTION. Section 5. Recovery of medicaid benefits after recipient's death. (1) After the death of a recipient, the department shall execute and present a claim:
- (a) against the recipient's estate, within the time specified in the published notice to creditors in the estate proceeding, for the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid to or on behalf of the recipient; and
- (b) against a person who has received property of the recipient by distribution or survival for an amount equal to the recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient or the value of the property received by the person from the recipient by distribution or survival, whichever is less. The amount recoverable from a person with respect to property of the recipient must be reduced by the value of any property transferred to the person for less than full market value for which a period of ineligibility was imposed under [section 2] against the recipient during the recipient's life. The department may bring an action in district court to collect upon a claim under this subsection (1)(B).
- (2) A department claim under subsection (1) must include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception under rules adopted by the department in accordance with subsection (7).
- (3) (a) Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or other claim presentation deadline provided by law, a department claim against an estate is not barred for lack of timely presentation if it is presented in the probate proceeding within the time specified in the published notice to creditors.
- (b) An action to collect a claim under subsection (1)(b) must be commenced within 3 years of the later of the recipient's death or the closing of the recipient's estate.



- (4) (a) For purposes of this section, property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival is any real or personal property or other assets in which the recipient had any right, title, or interest immediately prior to the time of death, including but not limited to assets passing to one or more survivors, heirs, assignees, or beneficiaries of the deceased recipient through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, right of survivorship, conveyance by the recipient subject to life estate, living trust, or other arrangement. For purposes of this section, property is not received by distribution or survival to the extent that the person received the property or property interest for consideration equal to the fair market value of the property or property interest received.
 - (b) Property received by distribution includes but is not limited to:
- (i) property from a deceased recipient's estate distributed to a person through a probated estate or a small estate administration procedure; and
- (ii) property from a deceased recipient's estate otherwise distributed to or in the possession of a person through any other procedure or when a legal procedure for distribution has not been followed.
- (c) Assets of a deceased recipient's estate and property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival are not exempt from recovery under this section because the assets or property were or may have been considered by the department as exempt income or resources for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance during the recipient's lifetime.
- (5) (a) The department may seek recovery under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b), or both, with respect to a deceased recipient until its claim is satisfied in full. Upon full satisfaction of its claim, the department may not seek further recovery and shall provide appropriate releases to the deceased recipient's estate and to other affected persons.
- (b) An estate or other person is not entitled to a reduction or waiver of the department's claim on the grounds that there is or may be another person from whom recovery may be made under this section.
- (6) The department may waive recovery under this section if it determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective for purposes of this subsection, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public assistance; and



- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of this section.
- (7) (a) Upon presentation or assertion of a claim by the department under this section, the personal representative of the estate or another affected person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery based on undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section in whole or in part if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for undue hardship exceptions. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.
- (c) If a person is aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception, the person may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in any court proceeding on a department petition for allowance of an estate claim or for recovery of an amount due under this section. When a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception in the proceeding, the court shall make a determination on the claim for an exception based upon the department rules adopted in accordance with this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief requested in an exception application under this section may be reviewed by a district court only as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act or the department's rules.
- (8) (a) Except as provided in subsection(8)(b), if the requirements of this section are met, the department may collect upon its claim.
- (b) The department may not recover under this section while there is a surviving spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection (b) does not preclude the department from recovering



- from the recipient's estate after the death of the surviving spouse or child.
 - (9) All money recovered under this section from any source must be distributed to the state general fund and to the United States as required by applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

- NEW SECTION. Section 6. Payment of certain funds of deceased recipient to department. (1) (a) A nursing facility or a person, other than a financial institution, holding personal funds of a deceased nursing facility resident who received medicaid benefits at any time shall, within 30 days following the resident's death, pay those funds to the department.
- (b) A nursing facility may satisfy a debt owed by the deceased resident to the facility from the deceased resident's personal funds that are held by the nursing facility and that would have been payable to the facility from the resident's funds. The facility shall pay the remaining funds to the department as required by this section.
- (c) Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the deceased resident's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a nursing facility is holding personal funds of a resident if the facility:
 - (a) maintains possession of the funds in the facility; or
- (b) as the recipient's trustee or representative, has deposited the resident's funds in an individual or shared account in a financial institution.
- (3) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Payment of excess burial funds or assets to department. (1) After the death of a person who at any time received medicaid benefits, a mortician, funeral director, or other person, including but not limited to the decedent's spouse, heir, devisee, or personal representative, who holds funds or other property that was specifically designated and set aside for paying for the disposition of the decedent's remains and for related expenses shall, after paying for the disposition and related expenses, pay all remaining funds to the department within 30 days following the burial, cremation, or other final disposition of the decedent's remains. The funds must be paid to the department regardless of any



provision in a written contract, trust, or other agreement entered into on or after [the effective date of this section], directing a different disposition of the funds. Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the decedent's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.

(2) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

- NEW SECTION. Section 8. Department lien upon real property of certain medicaid recipients -conditions. (1) Following notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in [section 9], the department
 shall impose a lien upon the real property, including the home, of an institutionalized recipient of recoverable
 medical assistance to secure the assets of the recipient for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf
 of the recipient prior to, on, or after the imposition of the lien if:
- (a) the recipient has been admitted to a nursing facility, an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or an institution for mental disease;
- (b) the property upon which a lien is being imposed is the recipient's home and the home is not lawfully resided in by:
 - (i) the recipient's spouse;
- (ii) the recipient's child who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled; or
- (iii) the recipient's sibling who has an ewnership interest and equity in the recipient's home and who was residing in the recipient's home for a period of at least 1 year 18 MONTHS immediately prior to the recipient's institutionalization; and
- (c) the recipient has been determined by the department, pursuant to subsection (2), to be permanently institutionalized.
- (2) A recipient is permanently institutionalized for purposes of subsection (1)(c) if the department determines that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and to return home. There is a rebuttable presumption that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and return home if the recipient or a representative of the recipient declares that there is no intent to return home or if the recipient has been institutionalized for 6 months or longer without a



 discharge plan. The recipient's institutionalization for a period of 6 months or longer without a discharge plan does not give rise to the presumption if the facility was required by law to adopt a discharge plan but failed to do so. A recipient or a recipient's representative who alleges that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home has the burden of demonstrating the reasonable expectation. The reasonable expectation must be established based upon medical evidence and medical opinion. A declaration by the recipient or a recipient's representative that the recipient intends to be discharged from the facility and to return home is not alone sufficient to establish that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home.

(3) For purposes of this section, real property of a recipient includes any interest in real property that may be subject to a judgment lien.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 9. Notice of intent to impose lien -- opportunity for hearing. Before imposing a lien under [section 8], the department shall provide the recipient 30 days' written notice of its determination under [section 8(1)(c)], of its intent to impose a lien, and of an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the department's hearing procedures under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 10. Contents of lien document -- scope of obligation secured. (1) The lien must contain the name and address of the recipient who owns an interest in the property, a legal description of the property, and an address and telephone number of the office or representative of the department who can provide more information about the lien. The lien applies only to the property described in the lien.

- (2) The lien need not be executed by or on behalf of the medicaid recipient, but it must be executed by an authorized agent or employee of the department. The execution must be acknowledged as provided in 70-21-203.
- (3) The lien need not state the specific amount of medical assistance repayment owed. The lien is sufficient to secure repayment of past, current, and future recoverable medical assistance if the lien states that:
- (a) the lien is imposed under this section [SECTIONS 8 THROUGH 25] to secure the described property for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien; and



(b)	the amount pa	id for recoverable	medical assis	stance is du	e upon sale,	transfer, o	r exchange of
any right, t	title, or interest	of the recipient in	the property	or upon the	e recipient's	death.	

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Filing of lien -- effect of filing -- priority -- renewal -- dissolution of lien.

(1) The lien must be filed in the office of the clerk and recorder in the county in which the real property is located.

- (2) Filing of the lien constitutes legal notice of the lien to all persons, including subsequent purchasers, encumbrancers, mortgagees, and other lienholders. Upon filing, the lien is prior to any earlier unrecorded interest or claim and is prior to any subsequent interest or claim, whether or not recorded. The lien is subject to any unpaid property taxes, any prior recorded mortgage, or any other prior recorded encumbrance, interest, or claim. For purposes of recovery under [sections 8 through 25] a sale, transfer, or exchange of the property by the recipient is considered a relinquishment of any homestead exemption under 70-32-201 and 70-32-202 of the recipient in the property subject to the lien.
 - (3) Except as provided in [sections 8 through 25], the lien has the effect of a judgment lien when the lien is filed. For purposes of provisions of state laws relating to judgment liens, the department is considered the judgment creditor and the recipient <u>OR THE RECIPIENT'S SPOUSE OR SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST</u> is considered the judgment debtor.
 - (4) After filing, the lien remains effective for a period of 6 years unless earlier satisfied, released, or dissolved. The department may renew a lien for one or more additional 6-year period PERIODS.
 - (5) If the recipient is discharged from the facility and returns home, the lien dissolves and is no longer effective unless a new lien is later imposed in accordance with [sections 8 through 25]. Following the recipient's discharge and return home, the department shall upon written request file a release of lien in the clerk and recorder's office. Dissolution of the lien under this subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
 - (6) If the lien is imposed pursuant to [section 8] on the recipient's interest in jointly owned property that is subject to a right of survivorship, upon the recipient's death, the recipient's interest passes to the survivor, subject to the lien imposed pursuant to [section 8].

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Recovery of medical assistance secured by lien -- application for issuance of writ of execution. (1) After the recipient's death or upon the sale, transfer, or exchange of

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- any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property, the department may file with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the real property is located an application for issuance of a writ of execution for levy on the real property described in the lien. The levy may be for the amount of recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien, including amounts paid up to the date of sale of the property, plus interest and costs as provided by law. Costs do not include attorney fees.
 - (2) The application for the writ must be sworn and must contain the following:
- (a) the name of the recipient, a legal description of the real property, and a description of the recipient's interest in the property;
 - (b) a statement that the department has imposed a lien upon the property under [section 8];
- (c) a statement that the lien complies with the requirements of [sections 8 through 25];
 - (d) the date upon which the lien was filed and the office in which it was filed;
- (e) a description of the sale, transfer, or exchange, OR OTHER EVENT that entitles the department to recover or a statement that the recipient or, if applicable, the recipient's spouse has died and the date of the death;
 - (f) a statement that the lien has not dissolved under [section 11(5)];
 - (g) the amount of recoverable medical assistance; the amount of any unreimbursed taxes, insurance costs, maintenance costs, or other costs paid under [section 23]; and, if applicable, a statement that additional amounts may be paid up to the time that the property is sold in satisfaction of the lien;
 - (h) a statement that the total amount due has not been paid as of the date of the application for the writ;
 - (i) a statement that recovery is not prohibited by this section;
- (j) the names and addresses of all persons who have a recorded interest in the property, including a recipient or recipient's estate, co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer, mortgagee, and lienholder; and
- (k) a request that a writ of execution be issued for sale of the described property if an action is not filed within the time provided for in [section 14].
- (3) The filing of an application under this section for a writ of execution is not the filing of a legal action, and the requirements applicable to legal actions do not apply to the application proceedings.



NEW SECTION. Section 13. Notice of application proof of notice request for issuance of wi
of execution. (1) The department shall provide notice, as required by this section, of the filing of the
application for a writ of execution pursuant to [section 12] to all persons having a recorded interest in the
property or residing lawfully on the property.

- (2) The notice must contain a description of the property and must state that the department has a lien under [section 8] upon the described property, that the department has filed an application for a writ of execution seeking sale of the property, and that a writ will be issued unless an action challenging issuance of the writ has been filed in accordance with [section 14] within 60 days of the date of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice. The department shall include with the notice a copy of the application for the writ. The notice must also include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception as provided in [section 17].
- (3) (a) The department may mail a copy of the notice, postage prepaid and return receipt requested, to the name and address stated in the recorded instrument creating each person's interest in the property or, in the case of a person residing on the property, to the address of the residence on the property. Mailing as provided in this subsection (a) is sufficient notice to the addressee if the return receipt is returned to the department and indicates that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee.
- (b) If the return receipt is not returned to the department indicating that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee, the department shall attempt with reasonable diligence to locate the addressee and to personally serve or mail notice to that person.
- (c) If after the exercise of reasonable diligence the department is unable to locate the person owning the interest in the property, the department shall publish the notice required by subsection (2) three times, once each week for 3 successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the property is located if a newspaper is published in the county. If a newspaper is not published in the county, then publication must be in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county.
- (d) With respect to a person residing lawfully on the property but having no recorded interest in the property, the notice may be delivered to the residence and delivery is sufficient notice as to that person.
- (e) In the alternative, the notice and application may be personally served upon any person entitled to notice under this section.
- (4) (a) After giving notice as required by this section, the department shall file with the clerk of court an affidavit describing:



1	(i) the manner in which notice has been provided to each person entitled to notice;
2	(ii) the date of mailing, personal service, or first publication of the notice; and
3	(iii) the date by which each person is required to file an action to challenge issuance of the writ of
4	execution.
5	(b) The department shall attach to the affidavit the return receipt, the affidavit of personal service,
6	the affidavit of publication, or other proof of service of the notice. If no action has been filed within the
7	time required by [section 14], the affidavit must so state and may request immediate issuance of the writ.
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9	NEW SECTION. Section 14. Action to challenge issuance of writ of execution. A person with a
10	recorded interest in OR RESIDING LAWFULLY UPON the real property described in an application filed under
11	[section 12], including the recipient or recipient's estate or a co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer,
12	mortgagee, or lienholder, or any person described in [section 8(1)(b) or 15(2) or (3)], may, within 60 days
13	of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice as provided in [section 13], file an action in the
14	district court in the county in which the real property is located challenging the requested issuance of a writ
15	of execution. The court shall determine the validity or invalidity of the department's lien and order
16	appropriate relief, including issuance of the writ or denial of the application for issuance of the writ.
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18	NEW SECTION. Section 15. Department right of recovery limitations. (1) Except as provided
19	in [section SECTIONS 17 AND 19] and this section, the department may collect upon its lien as provided
20	in [sections 8 through 25].
21 -	(2) The department may not recover upon a lien imposed on the recipient's home under [section
22	8] while the recipient's sibling or child who has resided lawfully and continuously in the home for at least
23	1 year immediately before the recipient's institutionalization continues to lawfully reside in the home. This

1 year immediately before the recipient's institutionalization continues to lawfully reside in the home. This subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].

(3) The department may not recover on a lien imposed under [section 8] while there is a surviving spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection does not preclude the department from later recovery in accordance with [section 18].

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NEW SECTION. Section 16. Payment of amount due -- periodic payments -- substitute security.



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hardship as defined by department rule.

(1) If the total amount due to the department to satisfy a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is paid, the department may not file an application under [section 12], shall withdraw its application if the application has already been filed, or shall instruct the sheriff to cancel the sale proceedings.

(2) In lieu of applying for a writ of execution, the department may agree with the heirs or devisees of the recipient to accept periodic payments for the repayment of recoverable medical assistance or may agree with the recipient's surviving spouse to accept substitute security and partial payment. The department may agree to periodic payment of PAYMENTS OR substitute security if the terms of agreement, including security for repayment, are acceptable to the department and if the agreement does not reduce the amount due or the likelihood of recovering the amount due. The department may delay filing an application for issuance of a writ of execution for purposes of conducting negotiations for an agreement in lieu of execution.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Waiver of recovery in cases of undue hardship -- rulemaking. (1) (a) A person with a recorded interest in real property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25] or any other interested person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery because of undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section, in whole or in part, if it determines that recovery would result in undue

- (b) The department shall adopt rules, consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for granting undue hardship exceptions under this section. The rules must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which a partial or temporary exception may be granted.
- (c) A person aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in an action filed under [section 14] to challenge issuance of the writ. If a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception as part

- of that action, the court shall make a determination on the undue hardship claim in accordance with the department's rules adopted pursuant to this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief requested in an application for an undue hardship exception under this section may be reviewed by a district court only through filing of an action as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act or the department's rules.
- (2) The department may waive recovery of recoverable medical assistance secured by a lien imposed under [section 8] if the department determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public assistance; and
- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of [sections 8 through 25].

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Delay in recovery -- sale subject to lien. (1) If the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovery upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25], the department shall maintain the lien in place and upon elimination of the condition that precluded recovery, the department may recover under this section. The department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover under this subsection more than 3 years after elimination of the last condition that precluded recovery.

(2) If upon sale, transfer, or exchange of property subject to a lien imposed pursuant to [sections 8 through 25] the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovering upon the lien, the lien remains in effect, subject to renewal as provided in [section 11], and the sale, transfer, or exchange is also subject to the lien.

NEW SECTION. Section 19. Spouse's limited exemption from lien. (1) Subject to Title 70, chapter 32, a recipient's surviving spouse who owns a home or an interest in a home in which the spouse



resides that is subject to a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is, upon sale, transfer, or exchange
of the home, entitled to an exemption from the department's lien in an amount determined in accordance
with this section. The exemption is in the form of:

- (a) a partial release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is less than the full amount of the department's lien; or
- (b) a full release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is equal to or greater than the full amount of the department's lien.
 - (2) The amount of the exemption is the lesser of an amount equal to:
- (a) the fair market value of the interest in the home that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival; or
- (b) \$100,000 minus the total fair market value of all of the surviving spouse's assets, other than the interest in the home, that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival. For purposes of this section, the surviving spouse's assets do not include personal property that is exempt from execution under Title 25, chapter 13, part 6.
- (3) The department may by rule require a surviving spouse to file an application for the exemption and to provide information, documentation, and verification regarding the applicant's assets and the fair market value of assets. The department shall provide the applicant notice of its determination on the application and of the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.
- (4) Upon determination by the department that the applicant is entitled to an exemption, the department shall provide to the applicant an appropriate full or partial release in the amount of the exemption.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 20. Issuance of writ of execution by clerk of court. (1) If the requirements of subsection (2) are met, the clerk of court shall issue a writ of execution specifying the property to be levied upon, the amount due as of the date of filing of the application, and a statement that additional amounts may be due up to and through the date of the sale.

- (2) The clerk shall issue the writ if:
- (a) (1) an action has not been filed under [section 14] within 60 days of mailing, service, or first publication of notice, as provided in [section 13]; er
 - (b)(II) the department has filed an affidavit meeting the requirements of [section 13(4)]; and



1	(e) (i)(III) the department has filed a sworn application containing the statements required by
2	[section 12]; or
3	(ii)(B) the court has ordered the issuance of the writ in an action under [section 14].
4	
5	NEW SECTION. Section 21. Effect of sale title acquired. The purchaser of property pursuant
6	to a writ of execution issued under [sections 8 through 25] acquires the right, title, interest, and claim that
7	the recipient had at the time the lien was imposed, subject only to any right, title, interest, or claim arising
8	from an instrument recorded prior to the department's lien under [section 8] and to any unpaid property
9	taxes. The sale is absolute and is not subject to any period of redemption allowed by Title 25, chapter 13,
10	part 8, or other law.
11	
12	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Disposition of sale proceeds application of recovered medical
13	assistance. (1) The proceeds of a sale of property sold pursuant to a writ of execution issued under
14	[section 20] must be distributed in the following order:
15	(a) as satisfaction of any unpaid property taxes and prior recorded interests as described in [section
16	11(2)];
17	(b) as payment of any claims under [section 23(3) and (4)];
18	(c) to the department for application to any costs incurred under [section 23(1) and (2)] or incurred
19	in collection;
20	(d) to the department for recoverable medical assistance.
21	(2) The department shall apply any funds received under subsection (1)(d) proportionately to the
22	federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance.
23	(3) Any excess funds remaining after application of proceeds to recoverable medical assistance
24	must be paid to the recipient, if living, or otherwise to the recipient's representative or successor in interest.
25	
26	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Action by department or other person to preserve property subject
27	to lien recovery of costs. (1) The department may, in its discretion, take any action it considers
28	necessary to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of property subject to a lien under [sections
29	8 through 25], including but not limited to the following:



(a) the payment of any unpaid taxes on the property;

1	(b) the purchase or renewal of insurance coverage on the property and the payment of necessary
2	insurance premiums;
3	(c) the ordering of and payment for necessary repairs and maintenance on the property; and
4	(d) if the property is unoccupied, the rental or lease of the property and the application of any
5 .	receipts first to unpaid property taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repair and, second, any remaining
6	amount toward repayment of recoverable medical assistance.
7	(2) The department's reasonable costs and expenses to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the
8	value of the property are secured by the lien imposed under [section 8] and may be recovered in addition
9	to all other amounts secured by the lien.
10	(3) A person who, after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and after the
11	institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any, paid real property taxes, homeowner's
12	insurance premiums, or reasonable costs of necessary maintenance or repairs on behalf of the recipient or
13	recipient's spouse, with respect to property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25], has a claim
14	against the proceeds of a sale of the property under writ of execution issued pursuant to [section 20] for
15	recovery of any amounts paid for those purposes. The claim must be supported by written documentation
16	that clearly demonstrates the amount of each payment, the purpose of each payment, and the services and
17	items purchased with each payment. A claim for reimbursement made under this subsection is prior to the
18	department's lien imposed under [section 8].
19	(4) The amount of a claim made under subsection (3) must be reduced by:
20	(a) the amount of any rents and profits from the property paid after the institutionalization or death
21 .	of the recipient and the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any;
22	(b) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by
23	distribution or survival from a deceased recipient if the recipient did not leave a surviving spouse; and
24	(c) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by
25	distribution or survival from the recipient's deceased spouse if the spouse survived the recipient.
26	
27	NEW SECTION. Section 24. Time for filing of application. Except as provided in [section 18], the



29

30

(1) a sale, transfer, or exchange of any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property;

department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover upon a lien imposed

under [sections 8 through 25] more than 3 years after the latest of:

30

1	(2) the death of the recipient; or
2	(3) the death of the recipient's surviving spouse.
3	
4	NEW SECTION. Section 25. Coordination of lien with other medical assistance recoveries. The
5	existence of a valid lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] or the fact that a lien under [sections 8
6	through 25] is invalid for any reason or is unenforceable under [section 17] does not preclude the
7	department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
8	
9	NEW SECTION. Section 26. Rulemaking authority. The department may adopt rules to implement
10	53-6-143, 53-6-144, and [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 25]. The rules must comply with applicable federal
11	law in 42 U.S.C. 1396, et seq., as may be amended, and applicable implementing regulations and policies.
12	
13	NEW SECTION. Section 27. Repealer. Sections 53-2-601, 53-2-611, and 53-5-401, MCA, are
14	repealed.
15	
16	NEW SECTION. Section 28. Codification instruction. [Sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26] are
17	intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 53, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 53,
18	chapter 6, part 1, apply to [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26].
19	
20	NEW SECTION. Section 29. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
21	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
22	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
23	applications.
24	
25	NEW SECTION. Section 30. Retroactive applicability. [Section 2] applies retroactively, within the
26	meaning of 1-2-109, to assets disposed of or trusts established after August 10, 1993, for purposes of
27	determining eligibility for medical assistance on or after July 1, 1995.
28	
29	NEW SECTION. Section 31. Applicability. (1) [Sections 3 through 7] apply to medical assistance



recipients who die on or after [the effective date of those sections].

1	(2) [Sections 2 and 8 through 25] apply as a condition of medical assistance eligibility or
2	continuation of medical assistance eligibility after [the effective date of those sections].
3	
4	NEW SECTION. Section 32. Effective dates. (1) [Sections 1, 2, 27 28 through 31, and this
5	section] are effective on passage and approval.
6	(2) [Sections 3 through 26 2 THROUGH 27] are effective July 1, 1995.
7	-FND-



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

March 16, 1995

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Human Services and Aging report that Senate Bill

236 (third reading copy -- blue) be concurred in as amended.

Signed:

Carried by: Rep. Cobb

And, that such amendments read:

1. Page 8, line 27.
Following: "property"
Insert: "in excess of \$5,000 in value"

-END-



Committee Vote: Yes 11, No 5.

1	SENATE BILL NO. 236
2	INTRODUCED BY WATERMAN, COBB
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT RELATING TO MEDICAID; PROVIDING FOR CONSERVATION
6	OF MEDICAID FUNDS BY IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON ELIGIBILITY AND BY ALLOWING OF
7	REQUIRING RECOVERY OF MEDICAID EXPENSES FROM INDIVIDUALS AND ESTATES; PROVIDING FOR
8	LIENS AGAINST ESTATES AND PROPERTY OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS; PROVIDING FOR UNDUE HARDSHIF
9	EXCEPTIONS; AUTHORIZING RULEMAKING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION
10	SERVICES; AMENDING SECTIONS 53-6-143 AND 53-6-144, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 53-2-601,
11	53-2-611, AND 53-5-401, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES AND APPLICABILITY DATES."
12	
13	WHEREAS, the cost of funding the Montana Medicaid Program has escalated rapidly in recent years
14	and threatens to continue escalating beyond the capacity of Montanans to fund the program;
15	WHEREAS, prior state laws and rules have inadvertently permitted individuals to become eligible
16	for Medicaid benefits while retaining or disposing of valuable assets through the use of various transfers,
17	trusts, and other arrangements;
18	WHEREAS, under prior state laws and rules, valuable assets of an individual who received Medicaid
19	benefits were often transferred or disposed of prior to the death of the individual, making the assets
20	unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program even when not needed by the individual's surviving
21	spouse, dependent children, or other dependent family members;
22	WHEREAS, unused funds belonging to Medicaid-eligible nursing facility residents or set aside for
23	burial have often become unavailable for recovery by the Medicaid Program; and
24	WHEREAS, the United States Congress has recently enacted amendments to the federal Social
25	Security Act that require or permit the state Medicaid agency to deny Medicaid eligibility to a greater
26	number of persons and to recover the value of Medicaid benefits already paid in order to ensure that
27	Medicaid benefits remain available to the truly needy.
28	
29	STATEMENT OF INTENT



A statement of intent is required for this bill because [sections 2, 5, 17, 19, and 26] grant the

department of social	and rehabilitation	services rulemaking	authority to	implement the	provisions	of this bill.
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The legislature intends that the department of social and rehabilitation services adopt rules that are reasonably necessary to implement this bill and that the rules establish procedures and criteria for undue hardship exceptions that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p and that implement federal regulations and policies. The rules adopted to implement the provisions of this bill concerning hardship exceptions should include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:

- (1) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
- (2) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (3) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (4) whether the exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Definitions. As used in this part, unless expressly provided otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- 17 (1) "Department" means the department of social and rehabilitation services provided for in 2-15-2201.
 - (2) "Recipient" means an individual who has been determined by a medicaid agency to be eligible for medicaid benefits, whether or not the individual has actually received a benefit, or an individual who has received benefits, whether or not that person has been determined to be eligible.
 - (3) "Recoverable medical assistance" means a payment pursuant to this part, including but not limited to a payment made for items or services provided to and insurance premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance paid on behalf of a recipient who:
 - (a) during the recipient's lifetime, was an inpatient in a nursing facility, intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or institution for mental disease and, with respect to that institutionalization, the department determined under [section 8] that the person was not reasonably expected to be discharged and return home; or
 - (b) was at least 55 years of age or younger if allowed by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, when the item or service was provided or when the insurance premium, deductible, or coinsurance was



7	
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(4) "Recovery" means legal action brought for the payment or repayment of recoverable medical assistance or amounts of money paid for other purposes.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. Period of ineligibility for medical assistance when assets disposed of for less than fair market value -- undue hardship exception -- department to adopt rules. (1) The department shall, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, impose upon an applicant or recipient a period of ineligibility for medical assistance under this part when the applicant or recipient or the spouse of either directly or indirectly disposes of any assets for less than fair market value during the applicable 3-year, 5-year, or other period provided by 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, or by other federal law.

- (2) A period of ineligibility for medical assistance may not be imposed upon an applicant or recipient under this section to the extent that the department determines, in accordance with procedures specified by department rule, that the denial of eligibility would cause an undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies to implement this section. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (a) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (b) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (c) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (d) notice and opportunity for a hearing regarding imposition of a period of ineligibility or denial of an undue hardship exception.
- (4) Nothing in [section 1], 53-6-143, 53-6-144, [sections 5 through 26], or this section is intended to prohibit the department from adopting rules consistent with federal law that provide for a period of ineligibility for public assistance programs other than medical assistance when an applicant or recipient directly or indirectly disposes of assets for less than fair market value.

Section 3. Section 53-6-143, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-143. Limitations on Medical assistance liens and recoveries. (1) An Except as provided in



1	this section, the department may not impose a lien upon the property of an applicant for or recipient of
2	medical assistance may not be required to execute an agreement creating a lien on his real property.
3	(2) A lien for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid under this chapter may be imposed
4	against the real or personal property of an individual a medicaid applicant or recipient prior to his the
5	applicant's or recipient's death for recovery of medical assistance paid or to be paid on his behalf under
6	this chapter only:
7	(a) pursuant to a judgment of a court for recovery of medical assistance incorrectly paid on behalf
8	of the recipient; or
9	(b) on a third-party recovery as provided in 53-2-612; or
10	(c) as provided in [sections 8 through 25].
11	(3) (a) The department may recover medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of a recipient only:
12	(i) as provided in 53-2-611, except that it may not recover for any assistance paid on behalf of a
13	recipient for services provided before he reached age 65; or
14	(iii) as provided in [sections 5 through 7], [sections 8 through 25], or 53-2-612 or as provided in
15	a written agreement between the department and the recipient or the recipient's representative pursuant
16	to 42 U.S.C. 1382b(b).
17	(b) The department may recover under 53-2-611 only:
18	(i) after the death of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any; and
19	(ii) if there is no surviving child of the recipient who is under age 21, blind, or permanently and
20	totally disabled.
2,1	(4) Recoveries must be prorated to the federal government and the state in the proportion to which
22	each contributed to the medical assistance. Recovery for medical assistance paid prior to July 1, 1974,
23	shall be prorated to reimburse the county share of participation. The provisions of this section are hereby
24	extended to provide for the recovery of all medical assistance paid under this part and likewise to all
25	medical aid to the aged assistance paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services during the
26	period of time July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1967.
27	(4) Except as otherwise specifically provided by 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and
28	this section, the department may pursue recovery under any section or combination of sections as may be
29	applicable in a particular case. However, the department may not recover pursuant to [sections 5 through
30	7] or [sections 8 through 25] more than the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf



of a recipient, plus any applicable costs, interest, or other charges specifically allowed by law. The fact that the department has or may have a lien on particular property does not preclude the department from pursuing recovery under another section against other assets of the recipient or assets of another person as provided in 53-6-144, [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26], and this section."

Section 4. Section 53-6-144, MCA, is amended to read:

"53-6-144. Relative's responsibility. The Except as otherwise provided in [sections 5 through 26] and the provisions of other parts of this title, as amended, notwithstanding, the only relatives that ean may be held responsible for payment of medical assistance under the program are the husband or wife of the individual, the parents of children under age 18 years of age, and the parents of blind or disabled persons over age 18 years of age."

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 5. Recovery of medicaid benefits after recipient's death. (1) After the death of a recipient, the department shall execute and present a claim:

- (a) against the recipient's estate, within the time specified in the published notice to creditors in the estate proceeding, for the total amount of recoverable medical assistance paid to or on behalf of the recipient; and
- (b) against a person who has received property of the recipient by distribution or survival for an amount equal to the recoverable medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient or the value of the property received by the person from the recipient by distribution or survival, whichever is less. The amount recoverable from a person with respect to property of the recipient must be reduced by the value of any property transferred to the person for less than full market value for which a period of ineligibility was imposed under [section 2] against the recipient during the recipient's life. The department may bring an action in district court to collect upon a claim under this subsection (1)(B).
- (2) A department claim under subsection (1) must include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception under rules adopted by the department in accordance with subsection (7).
- (3) (a) Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or other claim presentation deadline provided by law, a department claim against an estate is not barred for lack of timely presentation if it is presented in the probate proceeding within the time specified in the published notice to creditors.
 - (b) An action to collect a claim under subsection (1)(b) must be commenced within 3 years of the



later of the recipient's death or the closing of the recipient's estate.

- (4) (a) For purposes of this section, property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival is any real or personal property or other assets in which the recipient had any right, title, or interest immediately prior to the time of death, including but not limited to assets passing to one or more survivors, heirs, assignees, or beneficiaries of the deceased recipient through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, right of survivorship, conveyance by the recipient subject to life estate, living trust, or other arrangement. For purposes of this section, property is not received by distribution or survival to the extent that the person received the property or property interest for consideration equal to the fair market value of the property or property interest received.
 - (b) Property received by distribution includes but is not limited to:
- (i) property from a deceased recipient's estate distributed to a person through a probated estate or a small estate administration procedure; and
- (ii) property from a deceased recipient's estate otherwise distributed to or in the possession of a person through any other procedure or when a legal procedure for distribution has not been followed.
- (c) Assets of a deceased recipient's estate and property of a deceased recipient received by distribution or survival are not exempt from recovery under this section because the assets or property were or may have been considered by the department as exempt income or resources for the purpose of determining eligibility for medical assistance during the recipient's lifetime.
- (5) (a) The department may seek recovery under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b), or both, with respect to a deceased recipient until its claim is satisfied in full. Upon full satisfaction of its claim, the department may not seek further recovery and shall provide appropriate releases to the deceased recipient's estate and to other affected persons.
- (b) An estate or other person is not entitled to a reduction or waiver of the department's claim on the grounds that there is or may be another person from whom recovery may be made under this section.
- (6) The department may waive recovery under this section if it determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost-effective for purposes of this subsection, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
 - (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public



assistance; and

- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of this section.
- (7) (a) Upon presentation or assertion of a claim by the department under this section, the personal representative of the estate or another affected person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery based on undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section in whole or in part if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules that are consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and that implement federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for undue hardship exceptions. The rules adopted under this section must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which partial or temporary exceptions may be granted.
- (c) If a person is aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception, the person may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in any court proceeding on a department petition for allowance of an estate claim or for recovery of an amount due under this section. When a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception in the proceeding, the court shall make a determination on the claim for an exception based upon the department rules adopted in accordance with this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief requested in an exception application under this section may be reviewed by a district court only as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act or the department's rules.
- (8) (a) Except as provided in subsection(8)(b), if the requirements of this section are met, the department may collect upon its claim.
- (b) The department may not recover under this section while there is a surviving spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age, blind, or



permanently and totally disabled.	This subsection (b) does not preclude	e the department from recovering
from the recipient's estate after th	ne death of the surviving spouse or ch	ild.

(9) All money recovered under this section from any source must be distributed to the state general fund and to the United States as required by applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

- NEW SECTION. Section 6. Payment of certain funds of deceased recipient to department. (1) (a) A nursing facility or a person, other than a financial institution, holding personal funds of a deceased nursing facility resident who received medicaid benefits at any time shall, within 30 days following the resident's death, pay those funds to the department.
- (b) A nursing facility may satisfy a debt owed by the deceased resident to the facility from the deceased resident's personal funds that are held by the nursing facility and that would have been payable to the facility from the resident's funds. The facility shall pay the remaining funds to the department as required by this section.
- (c) Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the deceased resident's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a nursing facility is holding personal funds of a resident if the facility:
 - (a) maintains possession of the funds in the facility; or
- (b) as the recipient's trustee or representative, has deposited the resident's funds in an individual or shared account in a financial institution.
- (3) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. Payment of excess burial funds or assets to department. (1) After the death of a person who at any time received medicaid benefits, a mortician, funeral director, or other person, including but not limited to the decedent's spouse, heir, devisee, or personal representative, who holds funds or other property IN EXCESS OF \$5,000 IN VALUE that was specifically designated and set aside for paying for the disposition of the decedent's remains and for related expenses shall, after paying for the disposition and related expenses, pay all remaining funds to the department within 30 days following the



burial, cremation, or other final disposition of the decedent's remains. The funds must be paid to the department regardless of any provision in a written contract, trust, or other agreement entered into on or after [the effective date of this section], directing a different disposition of the funds. Funds paid to the department under this section are not considered to be property of the decedent's estate, and [section 5] does not apply to recovery of the funds by the department.

(2) The department shall apply any funds received under this section proportionately to the federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance and shall pay any remaining amount to a person entitled by law to the funds.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. Department lien upon real property of certain medicaid recipients -conditions. (1) Following notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in [section 9], the department
shall impose a lien upon the real property, including the home, of an institutionalized recipient of recoverable
medical assistance to secure the assets of the recipient for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf
of the recipient prior to, on, or after the imposition of the lien if:

- (a) the recipient has been admitted to a nursing facility, an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded, or an institution for mental disease;
- (b) the property upon which a lien is being imposed is the recipient's home and the home is not lawfully resided in by:
 - (i) the recipient's spouse;
- 20 (ii) the recipient's child who is under 21 years of age, blind, or permanently and totally disabled; 21 or
 - (iii) the recipient's sibling who has an ownership interest and equity in the recipient's home and who was residing in the recipient's home for a period of at least 1-year 18 MONTHS immediately prior to the recipient's institutionalization; and
 - (c) the recipient has been determined by the department, pursuant to subsection (2), to be permanently institutionalized.
 - (2) A recipient is permanently institutionalized for purposes of subsection (1)(c) if the department determines that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and to return home. There is a rebuttable presumption that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged from the facility and return home if the recipient or a representative of the recipient declares that there is



no intent to return home or if the recipient has been institutionalized for 6 months or longer without a discharge plan. The recipient's institutionalization for a period of 6 months or longer without a discharge plan does not give rise to the presumption if the facility was required by law to adopt a discharge plan but failed to do so. A recipient or a recipient's representative who alleges that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home has the burden of demonstrating the reasonable expectation. The reasonable expectation must be established based upon medical evidence and medical opinion. A declaration by the recipient or a recipient's representative that the recipient intends to be discharged from the facility and to return home is not alone sufficient to establish that there is a reasonable expectation of discharge from the facility and a return home.

(3) For purposes of this section, real property of a recipient includes any interest in real property that may be subject to a judgment lien.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 9. Notice of intent to impose lien -- opportunity for hearing. Before imposing a lien under [section 8], the department shall provide the recipient 30 days' written notice of its determination under [section 8(1)(c)], of its intent to impose a lien, and of an opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the department's hearing procedures under Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 10. Contents of lien document -- scope of obligation secured. (1) The lien must contain the name and address of the recipient who owns an interest in the property, a legal description of the property, and an address and telephone number of the office or representative of the department who can provide more information about the lien. The lien applies only to the property described in the lien.

- 23 (2) The lien need not be executed by or on behalf of the medicaid recipient, but it must be executed by an authorized agent or employee of the department. The execution must be acknowledged as provided in 70-21-203.
 - (3) The lien need not state the specific amount of medical assistance repayment owed. The lien is sufficient to secure repayment of past, current, and future recoverable medical assistance if the lien states that:
 - (a) the lien is imposed under this section [SECTIONS 8 THROUGH 25] to secure the described property for recovery of medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date



of the	e lien;	and
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(b) the amount paid for recoverable medical assistance is due upon sale, transfer, or exchange of any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property or upon the recipient's death.

- NEW SECTION. Section 11. Filing of lien -- effect of filing -- priority -- renewal -- dissolution of lien.

 (1) The lien must be filed in the office of the clerk and recorder in the county in which the real property is located.
- (2) Filing of the lien constitutes legal notice of the lien to all persons, including subsequent purchasers, encumbrancers, mortgagees, and other lienholders. Upon filing, the lien is prior to any earlier unrecorded interest or claim and is prior to any subsequent interest or claim, whether or not recorded. The lien is subject to any unpaid property taxes, any prior recorded mortgage, or any other prior recorded encumbrance, interest, or claim. For purposes of recovery under [sections 8 through 25] a sale, transfer, or exchange of the property by the recipient is considered a relinquishment of any homestead exemption under 70-32-201 and 70-32-202 of the recipient in the property subject to the lien.
- (3) Except as provided in [sections 8 through 25], the lien has the effect of a judgment lien when the lien is filed. For purposes of provisions of state laws relating to judgment liens, the department is considered the judgment creditor and the recipient <u>OR THE RECIPIENT'S SPOUSE OR SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST</u> is considered the judgment debtor.
- (4) After filing, the lien remains effective for a period of 6 years unless earlier satisfied, released, or dissolved. The department may renew a lien for one or more additional 6-year period PERIODS.
- (5) If the recipient is discharged from the facility and returns home, the lien dissolves and is no longer effective unless a new lien is later imposed in accordance with [sections 8 through 25]. Following the recipient's discharge and return home, the department shall upon written request file a release of lien in the clerk and recorder's office. Dissolution of the lien under this subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
- (6) If the lien is imposed pursuant to [section 8] on the recipient's interest in jointly owned property that is subject to a right of survivorship, upon the recipient's death, the recipient's interest passes to the survivor, subject to the lien imposed pursuant to [section 8].

NEW SECTION. Section 12. Recovery of medical assistance secured by lien -- application for



issuance of writ of execution. (1) After the recipient's death or upon the sale, transfer, or exchange of
any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property, the department may file with the clerk of the
district court in the county in which the real property is located an application for issuance of a writ of
execution for levy on the real property described in the lien. The levy may be for the amount of recoverable
medical assistance paid on behalf of the recipient prior to, on, and after the date of the lien, including
amounts paid up to the date of sale of the property, plus interest and costs as provided by law. Costs do
not include attorney fees.

- (2) The application for the writ must be sworn and must contain the following:
- (a) the name of the recipient, a legal description of the real property, and a description of the recipient's interest in the property;
 - (b) a statement that the department has imposed a lien upon the property under [section 8];
 - (c) a statement that the lien complies with the requirements of [sections 8 through 25];
 - (d) the date upon which the lien was filed and the office in which it was filed;
- (e) a description of the sale, transfer, er exchange, OR OTHER EVENT that entitles the department to recover or a statement that the recipient or, if applicable, the recipient's spouse has died and the date of the death;
 - (f) a statement that the lien has not dissolved under [section 11(5)];
- (g) the amount of recoverable medical assistance; the amount of any unreimbursed taxes, insurance costs, maintenance costs, or other costs paid under [section 23]; and, if applicable, a statement that additional amounts may be paid up to the time that the property is sold in satisfaction of the lien;
- (h) a statement that the total amount due has not been paid as of the date of the application for the writ;
 - (i) a statement that recovery is not prohibited by this section;
- (j) the names and addresses of all persons who have a recorded interest in the property, including a recipient or recipient's estate, co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer, mortgagee, and lienholder; and
- (k) a request that a writ of execution be issued for sale of the described property if an action is not filed within the time provided for in [section 14].
- (3) The filing of an application under this section for a writ of execution is not the filing of a legal action, and the requirements applicable to legal actions do not apply to the application or application



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proceedings.

NEW SECTION. Section 13. Notice of application -- proof of notice -- request for issuance of writ of execution. (1) The department shall provide notice, as required by this section, of the filing of the application for a writ of execution pursuant to [section 12] to all persons having a recorded interest in the property or residing lawfully on the property.

- (2) The notice must contain a description of the property and must state that the department has a lien under [section 8] upon the described property, that the department has filed an application for a writ of execution seeking sale of the property, and that a writ will be issued unless an action challenging issuance of the writ has been filed in accordance with [section 14] within 60 days of the date of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice. The department shall include with the notice a copy of the application for the writ. The notice must also include notice of the right to seek an undue hardship exception as provided in [section 17].
- (3) (a) The department may mail a copy of the notice, postage prepaid and return receipt requested, to the name and address stated in the recorded instrument creating each person's interest in the property or, in the case of a person residing on the property, to the address of the residence on the property. Mailing as provided in this subsection (a) is sufficient notice to the addressee if the return receipt is returned to the department and indicates that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee.
- (b) If the return receipt is not returned to the department indicating that the notice was received by or on behalf of the addressee, the department shall attempt with reasonable diligence to locate the addressee and to personally serve or mail notice to that person.
- (c) If after the exercise of reasonable diligence the department is unable to locate the person owning the interest in the property, the department shall publish the notice required by subsection (2) three times, once each week for 3 successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the property is located if a newspaper is published in the county. If a newspaper is not published in the county, then publication must be in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county.
- (d) With respect to a person residing lawfully on the property but having no recorded interest in the property, the notice may be delivered to the residence and delivery is sufficient notice as to that person.
- (e) In the alternative, the notice and application may be personally served upon any person entitled to notice under this section.



1	(4) (a) After giving notice as required by this section, the department shall file with the clerk of
2	court an affidavit describing:
3	(i) the manner in which notice has been provided to each person entitled to notice;
4	(ii) the date of mailing, personal service, or first publication of the notice; and
5	(iii) the date by which each person is required to file an action to challenge issuance of the writ of
6	execution.
7	(b) The department shall attach to the affidavit the return receipt, the affidavit of personal service,
8	the affidavit of publication, or other proof of service of the notice. If no action has been filed within the
9	time required by [section 14], the affidavit must so state and may request immediate issuance of the writ.
10	
11	NEW SECTION. Section 14. Action to challenge issuance of writ of execution. A person with a
12	recorded interest in OR RESIDING LAWFULLY UPON the real property described in an application filed under
13	[section 12], including the recipient or recipient's estate or a co-owner, purchaser, grantee, encumbrancer,
14	mortgagee, or lienholder, or any person described in [section 8(1)(b) or 15(2) or (3)], may, within 60 days
15	of mailing or service of notice or first publication of notice as provided in [section 13], file an action in the
16	district court in the county in which the real property is located challenging the requested issuance of a writ
17	of execution. The court shall determine the validity or invalidity of the department's lien and order
18	appropriate relief, including issuance of the writ or denial of the application for issuance of the writ.
19	
20	NEW SECTION. Section 15. Department right of recovery limitations. (1) Except as provided
21	in [section SECTIONS 17 AND 19] and this section, the department may collect upon its lien as provided
22	in [sections 8 through 25].
23	(2) The department may not recover upon a lien imposed on the recipient's home under [section
24	8] while the recipient's sibling or child who has resided lawfully and continuously in the home for at least
25	1 year immediately before the recipient's institutionalization continues to lawfully reside in the home. This
26	subsection does not preclude the department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
27	(3) The department may not recover on a lien imposed under [section 8] while there is a surviving

recovery in accordance with [section 18].

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spouse of the recipient or while there is a surviving child of the recipient who is under 21 years of age,

blind, or permanently and totally disabled. This subsection does not preclude the department from later

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 16. Payment of amount due periodic payments substitute security.
(1) If the total amount due to the department to satisfy a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is
paid, the department may not file an application under [section 12], shall withdraw its application if the
application has already been filed, or shall instruct the sheriff to cancel the sale proceedings.

(2) In lieu of applying for a writ of execution, the department may agree with the heirs or devisees of the recipient to accept periodic payments for the repayment of recoverable medical assistance or may agree with the recipient's surviving spouse to accept substitute security and partial payment. The department may agree to periodic payment of PAYMENTS OR substitute security if the terms of agreement, including security for repayment, are acceptable to the department and if the agreement does not reduce the amount due or the likelihood of recovering the amount due. The department may delay filing an application for issuance of a writ of execution for purposes of conducting negotiations for an agreement in lieu of execution.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Waiver of recovery in cases of undue hardship -- rulemaking. (1) (a) A person with a recorded interest in real property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25] or any other interested person may apply to the department, in accordance with procedures established by department rule, for a waiver of recovery because of undue hardship. The department shall waive its recovery under this section, in whole or in part, if it determines that recovery would result in undue hardship as defined by department rule.

- (b) The department shall adopt rules, consistent with 42 U.S.C. 1396p, as may be amended, and implementing federal regulations and policies, establishing procedures and criteria for granting undue hardship exceptions under this section. The rules must include but are not limited to rules addressing the following:
 - (i) a description of the circumstances considered to constitute an undue hardship;
 - (ii) the procedures by which an individual may seek an undue hardship exception;
 - (iii) the persons entitled to an undue hardship exception; and
- (iv) whether an exception is partial or temporary and the circumstances under which a partial or temporary exception may be granted.
- (c) A person aggrieved by a department determination on an application for an undue hardship exception may assert a claim of entitlement to an undue hardship exception in an action filed under [section



14] to challenge issuance of the writ. If a person claims entitlement to an undue hardship exception as part
of that action, the court shall make a determination on the undue hardship claim in accordance with the
department's rules adopted pursuant to this section. Department denial of all or any part of the relief
requested in an application for an undue hardship exception under this section may be reviewed by a
district court only through filing of an action as provided in this subsection (c). Denial does not grant a
right to a contested case hearing or a right to judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure
Act or the department's rules.

- (2) The department may waive recovery of recoverable medical assistance secured by a lien imposed under [section 8] if the department determines that recovery would not be cost-effective. In determining whether recovery would be cost- effective, the department may consider but is not limited to consideration of the following factors:
 - (a) the estimated cost of recovery;
 - (b) the amount reasonably likely to be recovered;
- (c) the likelihood that recovery by the department will cause a person to become eligible for public assistance; and
- (d) the importance of the case or the issues in the case and the need for judicial interpretation of issues that may recur with respect to the administration or implementation of [sections 8 through 25].

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Delay in recovery -- sale subject to lien. (1) If the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovery upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25], the department shall maintain the lien in place and upon elimination of the condition that precluded recovery, the department may recover under this section. The department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover under this subsection more than 3 years after elimination of the last condition that precluded recovery.

(2) If upon sale, transfer, or exchange of property subject to a lien imposed pursuant to [sections 8 through 25] the department is precluded by [section 15(2) or (3)] from recovering upon the lien, the lien remains in effect, subject to renewal as provided in [section 11], and the sale, transfer, or exchange is also subject to the lien.

NEW SECTION. Section 19. Spouse's limited exemption from lien. (1) Subject to Title 70,



- chapter 32, a recipient's surviving spouse who owns a home or an interest in a home in which the spouse resides that is subject to a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] is, upon sale, transfer, or exchange of the home, entitled to an exemption from the department's lien in an amount determined in accordance with this section. The exemption is in the form of:
 - (a) a partial release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is less than the full amount of the department's lien; or
 - (b) a full release of the department's lien if the exemption amount is equal to or greater than the full amount of the department's lien.
 - (2) The amount of the exemption is the lesser of an amount equal to:
 - (a) the fair market value of the interest in the home that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival; or
 - (b) \$100,000 minus the total fair market value of all of the surviving spouse's assets, other than the interest in the home, that the surviving spouse received from the recipient by distribution or survival. For purposes of this section, the surviving spouse's assets do not include personal property that is exempt from execution under Title 25, chapter 13, part 6.
 - (3) The department may by rule require a surviving spouse to file an application for the exemption and to provide information, documentation, and verification regarding the applicant's assets and the fair market value of assets. The department shall provide the applicant notice of its determination on the application and of the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.
 - (4) Upon determination by the department that the applicant is entitled to an exemption, the department shall provide to the applicant an appropriate full or partial release in the amount of the exemption.

- <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 20. Issuance of writ of execution by clerk of court. (1) If the requirements of subsection (2) are met, the clerk of court shall issue a writ of execution specifying the property to be levied upon, the amount due as of the date of filing of the application, and a statement that additional amounts may be due up to and through the date of the sale.
 - (2) The clerk shall issue the writ if:
- (a) (I) an action has not been filed under [section 14] within 60 days of mailing, service, or first publication of notice, as provided in [section 13]; expenditure of notice and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing, service, or first publication of notice and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 14] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section 15] within 60 days of mailing and provided in [section



1	$\frac{(b)(II)}{(b)}$ the department has filed an affidavit meeting the requirements of (section 13(4)); and
2	(e) (i)(III) the department has filed a sworn application containing the statements required by
3	[section 12]; or
4	(ii)(B) the court has ordered the issuance of the writ in an action under [section 14].
5	
6	NEW SECTION. Section 21. Effect of sale title acquired. The purchaser of property pursuant
7	to a writ of execution issued under [sections 8 through 25] acquires the right, title, interest, and claim that
8	the recipient had at the time the lien was imposed, subject only to any right, title, interest, or claim arising
9	from an instrument recorded prior to the department's lien under [section 8] and to any unpaid property
0	taxes. The sale is absolute and is not subject to any period of redemption allowed by Title 25, chapter 13,
1	part 8, or other law.
12	
13	NEW SECTION. Section 22. Disposition of sale proceeds application of recovered medical
14	assistance. (1) The proceeds of a sale of property sold pursuant to a writ of execution issued under
15	[section 20] must be distributed in the following order:
16	(a) as satisfaction of any unpaid property taxes and prior recorded interests as described in [section
17	11(2)];
18	(b) as payment of any claims under [section 23(3) and (4)];
19	(c) to the department for application to any costs incurred under [section 23(1) and (2)] or incurred
20	in collection;
21	(d) to the department for recoverable medical assistance.
22.	(2) The department shall apply any funds received under subsection (1)(d) proportionately to the
23	federal and state shares of recoverable medical assistance.
24	(3) Any excess funds remaining after application of proceeds to recoverable medical assistance
25	must be paid to the recipient, if living, or otherwise to the recipient's representative or successor in interest.
26	
27	NEW SECTION. Section 23. Action by department or other person to preserve property subject
28	to lien recovery of costs. (1) The department may, in its discretion, take any action it considers
29	necessary to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of property subject to a lien under [sections
30	8 through 251 including but not limited to the following:



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(a) the payment of any unpaid tax	es on	n the	property
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- (b) the purchase or renewal of insurance coverage on the property and the payment of necessary insurance premiums;
 - (c) the ordering of and payment for necessary repairs and maintenance on the property; and
- (d) if the property is unoccupied, the rental or lease of the property and the application of any receipts first to unpaid property taxes, insurance, and maintenance and repair and, second, any remaining amount toward repayment of recoverable medical assistance.
- (2) The department's reasonable costs and expenses to prevent waste or loss or to preserve the value of the property are secured by the lien imposed under [section 8] and may be recovered in addition to all other amounts secured by the lien.
- (3) A person who, after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and after the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any, paid real property taxes, homeowner's insurance premiums, or reasonable costs of necessary maintenance or repairs on behalf of the recipient or recipient's spouse, with respect to property subject to a lien under [sections 8 through 25], has a claim against the proceeds of a sale of the property under writ of execution issued pursuant to [section 20] for recovery of any amounts paid for those purposes. The claim must be supported by written documentation that clearly demonstrates the amount of each payment, the purpose of each payment, and the services and items purchased with each payment. A claim for reimbursement made under this subsection is prior to the department's lien imposed under [section 8].
 - (4) The amount of a claim made under subsection (3) must be reduced by:
- (a) the amount of any rents and profits from the property paid after the institutionalization or death of the recipient and the institutionalization of the recipient's surviving spouse, if any;
- (b) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by distribution or survival from a deceased recipient if the recipient did not leave a surviving spouse; and
- (c) the value of any property that the person with a claim under subsection (3) will receive by distribution or survival from the recipient's deceased spouse if the spouse survived the recipient.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Section 24. Time for filing of application. Except as provided in [section 18], the department may not file an application for issuance of a writ of execution to recover upon a lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] more than 3 years after the latest of:



1.	(1) a sale, transfer, or exchange of any right, title, or interest of the recipient in the property;
2	(2) the death of the recipient; or
3	(3) the death of the recipient's surviving spouse.
4	
5	NEW SECTION. Section 25. Coordination of lien with other medical assistance recoveries. The
6	existence of a valid lien imposed under [sections 8 through 25] or the fact that a lien under [sections 8
7	through 25] is invalid for any reason or is unenforceable under [section 17] does not preclude the
8	department from recovering under [section 5, 6, or 7].
9	
10	NEW SECTION. Section 26. Rulemaking authority. The department may adopt rules to implement
11	53-6-143, 53-6-144, and [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 25]. The rules must comply with applicable federal
12	· law in 42 U.S.C. 1396, et seq., as may be amended, and applicable implementing regulations and policies.
13	
14	NEW SECTION. Section 27. Repealer. Sections 53-2-601, 53-2-611, and 53-5-401, MCA, are
15	repealed.
16	
17	NEW SECTION. Section 28. Codification instruction. [Sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26] are
18	intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 53, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 53,
19	chapter 6, part 1, apply to [sections 1, 2, and 5 through 26].
20	
21	NEW SECTION. Section 29. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
22	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
23	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
24	applications.
25	
26	NEW SECTION. Section 30. Retroactive applicability. [Section 2] applies retroactively, within the
27	meaning of 1-2-109, to assets disposed of or trusts established after August 10, 1993, for purposes of
28	determining eligibility for medical assistance on or after July 1, 1995.
29	
30	NEW SECTION. Section 31. Applicability. (1) [Sections 3 through 7] apply to medical assistance



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1	recipients who die on or after [the effective date of those sections].
2	(2) [Sections 2 and 8 through 25] apply as a condition of medical assistance eligibility o
3	continuation of medical assistance eligibility after [the effective date of those sections].
4	

NEW SECTION. Section 32. Effective dates. (1) [Sections 1, 2, 27 28 through 31, and this section] are effective on passage and approval.

(2) [Sections 3 through 26 2 THROUGH 27] are effective July 1, 1995.

8 -END-