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## **TESTIMONY**

BILL: AB 445; BDR 38-482

**HEALTH CARE FINANCING & POLICY DIVISION** 

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Good Afternoon, Chairwoman Kovisto and members of the Health and Human

Services Committee. I am John Liveratti, Chief of the Compliance Unit for the

State of Nevada Health Care Financing & Policy Division. With me at the table is

Leslie Danihel, Chief of Eligibility & Payments for the Welfare Division.

The Department of Human Resources, Division of Health Care Financing and

Policy and the Welfare Division, have requested and support Assembly Bill 445 to

amend Nevada Revised Statutes 422 and to rescind NRS 422.2725 in its entirety.

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The Department of Human Resources refers to NRS 422.2725 as the "nest egg"

provision. The intent of the provision was to allow individuals with income above

the Medicaid standard to protect that income and become eligible for Medicaid.

ASSEMBLY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DATE: 03/26 ROOM: 3/38 EXHIBIT H 1-5
SUBMITTED BY: TONY LIVER CHI

Assembly Bill 445 Testimony

Health and Human Services Committee

John Liveratti & Leslie Danihel - Division of Health Care Financing and Policy

Page 2 of 2

The provision required the purchase of an approved long-term care insurance

policy and the use of that insurance for a period of 36 months before Medicaid

eligibility could be approved. The provision was passed as Senate Bill 370, in

1999 during the 70<sup>th</sup> Legislature. It was passed protecting an income limit

(\$200,000) above the Medicaid standard (300% of the federal benefit rate).

Medicaid regulations would support a provision protecting assets, but not income.

When the proposed state plan amendment was submitted to the Health Care

Financing Administration (now known as the Center for Medicare and Medicaid

Services) they informed the state they would not approve a Medicaid state plan

amendment protecting the income stated in NRS 422.2725.

As a result, NRS 422.2725 has caused a great deal of confusion with the public.

Insurance salesmen are selling long-term care insurance to individuals citing this

law as the reason why it is a good investment for them. Two things should be

considered if this section of the NRS is not rescinded: 1) NRS 422.2725 has not

been acted upon as passed because the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

will not approve the state plan required; and 2) Insurance salesmen are failing to

indicate that their product was never approved by the director (as required by the

H2-5

Assembly Bill 445 Testimony

Health and Human Services Committee

John Liveratti & Leslie Danihel - Division of Health Care Financing and Policy

Page 3 of 3

law), even though the product they sell is viable and approved by the State

Insurance Division.

If this section of the NRS is not rescinded, the state and division should expect

nothing but negative press and public relations, if it continues to allow NRS

422.2725 to remain on the books. This will be painfully true when the first person

applies for Medicaid, who purchased and used long-term care insurance for the

required 3 year period and expects to be approved for Medicaid because of NRS

422.2725, but is subsequently denied Medicaid eligibility due to excess income.

The remaining revisions requested in NRS 422 pertain to the Medicaid Estate

Recovery (MER) Program. This is a federal requirement under Medicaid which

recovers correctly paid Medicaid benefits from the estate of a deceased Medicaid

recipient. The intent of the requirement is that a deceased recipient's estate offset

the previously paid medical services made on their behalf while they were a

Medicaid recipient.

When the Division of Health Care, Financing and Policy was created in 1999,

Medicaid Estate Recovery remained behind with the Welfare Division. However,

H3-5

all monies collected by the Welfare Division are deposited directly into an account

established for this purpose within the Department of Health Care, Financing and

Policy. Since the Welfare Administrator has no authority for distribution of the

monies collected, we are requesting authority for operation of the program be

established at the departmental level. This would allow for the greatest amount of

flexibility, should any reorganization of the department occur in the future.

AB 445 also proposes to amend the definition of "undivided estate," by removing

community property transferred to another spouse and adding annuities and

declaration of homestead. Although the transfer of community property was in

state law, CMS would not approve this as part of Nevada's Medicaid state plan.

CMS has advised Nevada annuities and declaration of homestead are covered in

current state law, in NRS 422.054, "other arrangement". However, due to the

number of questions received, the department wishes to clarify annuities and

declaration of homestead in statute to conform to the Medicaid State Plan.

AB 445 also includes new language in Chapter 115, Homesteads. The bill adds

language exempting the Medicaid Estate Recovery Program from the operation of

Nevada's homestead provisions. There have been several instances in the recent

H4-5

Assembly Bill 445 Testimony

Health and Human Services Committee

John Liveratti & Leslie Danihel - Division of Health Care Financing and Policy

Page 5 of 5

past where the State of Nevada has not been able to maintain a lien against the real

property interests of deceased recipients. In two cases, the surviving spouse has

filed bankruptcy after the death of the recipient, and claimed a homestead

exemption in the bankruptcy. In both of these cases, the State was unable to

maintain a lien against the property and had the State's claim against the undivided

estate of the recipient discharged in the bankruptcy of the surviving spouse. In

another case, the surviving children of a deceased recipient asserted a claim of

Homestead, and a negotiated settlement for a lien for less than the full amount of

the State's claim was reached. In all three of these cases, the recipients were able

to receive the free medical care provided by Medicaid and leave substantial

property to their heirs without the State being able to recover Medicaid benefits as

required by federal and state law.

We would be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have.

H5-5