## ELDER LAW TODAY

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## Medicaid Law Changes Enacted

n February 8, 2006, the Deficit Reduction Act of as 2005 was signed by President Bush, thus making major changes in the Medicaid eligibility rules.

As with any major legislative initiative, the full ramifications of these changes won't be known for several months.

In the meantime, certain aspects of the bill are clear at this time. The first is that <u>the Medicaid</u> <u>gifting or asset transfer rules have been changed so</u> <u>that the "lookback" period for all asset transfers is</u> <u>now 5 years.</u> This includes any transfers made on or after February 8, 2006. Under the old rules, transfers which did not involve a trust resulted in asset transfer penalties of no more than 3 years. Now, under the new legislation, all asset transfers will have a lookback period of 5 years.

In addition, <u>the start of the penalty period</u> <u>won't begin until the Medicaid applicant is already</u> <u>spent down</u>. For instance, under the old rules...a gift of \$30,000 would create a 10 month penalty period in Kansas <u>from the date of the gift</u>.

Under the new law, that period of ineligibility will not begin until the gift has been made <u>and the spend down has been completed</u>. Only then will the penalty period begin, meaning that the gifted funds may have to be given back to pay for care. You can imagine the nightmares this may cause for unsuspecting nursing home residents and their families! (We will have much more discussion on this in coming issues).

In addition, the new law makes <u>any</u> <u>individual with home equity of more than \$572,000</u> (or if the states, elect, they may raise this to \$750,000) <u>ineligible for Medicaid</u>. In other words, under the old law the home was an exempt asset. Under the new law the home may be an exempt asset, but only so long as the home equity is not greater than \$572,000. <u>The new law also changes the annuity</u> <u>rules.</u> Annuities will be treated differently under the new law. In addition, the law will require the State to be name as the remainder beneficiary on annuities.

The bottom line, as we will explain in coming months, is that the new laws will greatly complicate the Medicaid application process. Individuals may find that inadvertent transfers may prevent them from qualifying for Medicaid. The advice of an experienced elder law attorney will now become more important than ever under these new rules.

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