

§ 151-E:19. Support for Certain Residents of Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities.

New Hampshire Statutes

Title 11. HOSPITALS AND SANITARIA

Chapter 151-E. LONG-TERM CARE

Current through Chapter 279 of the 2013 Legislative Session

§ 151-E:19. Support for Certain Residents of Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities

- I. In this section:
 - (a) "Costs of care" means all costs of health care and lodging and all related costs, including transportation, medical, and personal care and any other costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the facility in rendering care to the resident.
 - (b) "Department" means the department of health and human services.
 - (c) "Fiduciary" means a person to whom power or property has been formally entrusted for the benefit of another such as an attorney-in-fact, legal guardian, trustee, or representative payee.
 - (d) "Long-term care facility" means a facility licensed by the department pursuant to He-P 803, 804, or 805.
 - (e) "Patient liability amount" means the amount of income that a resident is liable to contribute toward the cost of his or her nursing facility care.
 - (f) "Person" includes persons both natural and otherwise, including, without limitation, any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust or other entity.
 - (g) "Resident" refers to any person who inhabits or inhabited a long-term care facility for any period of time.
- II.
 - (a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b), when an asset transfer made on or after the effective date of this section results in a final determination of a Medicaid asset transfer disqualification, the person who received the assets from a resident which resulted in the Medicaid asset transfer disqualification shall be liable under this section to the long-term care facility for all costs of care up to the amount transferred to the person. The person shall be liable at the facility's Medicaid rate for services for the period of asset transfer disqualification.
 - (b) It shall be an affirmative defense in any action instituted under subparagraph (a), that the transfer of the asset which resulted in a final determination of a Medicaid

asset transfer disqualification was not a disqualifying transfer under 42 U.S.C. 1396p. The court's decision regarding such affirmative defense shall be made independently of the determination made by the department. If that affirmative defense is proven, the person shall not be liable under subparagraph (a).

- III. A fiduciary who possesses or controls the income or assets of a resident of a long-term care facility and has the authority and duty to file an application for Medicaid on behalf of a resident shall be liable under this section to the long-term care facility for all costs of care which are not covered by Medicaid due to the fiduciary's negligence in failing to promptly and fully complete and pursue an application for Medicaid benefits for the resident. Upon a finding of negligence, the fiduciary shall be liable to the facility for the costs of care at the facility's Medicaid rate for services for the period of resulting noncoverage. At least 30 days before filing an action pursuant to this paragraph, the facility shall send a written notice of its intent to file the action to any person whom it intends to name as a defendant in the action. In any claim of negligence against a legal guardian, notice of intent to file the action shall simultaneously be provided to the probate court having jurisdiction over the guardianship. The probate court shall have jurisdiction over any action alleging negligence of a legal guardian, and shall, in any such action, consider whether removal of the guardian is in the ward's best interests in accordance with RSA 464-A:39, I(c) and shall have the authority to assess liability and award damages under this section.
- IV. Any fiduciary or person who has received authority over the income of a resident such as a person who has been given or otherwise obtained authority over a resident's bank account, has been named as or has rights as a joint account holder, or otherwise has obtained or received any control over a resident's bank account or any other income of a resident, shall be liable under this section to the long-term care facility to the extent that any such person or fiduciary refuses to pay the patient liability amount due under Medicaid, provided that the person or fiduciary is in receipt of written notice from the department of the patient liability amount at the time such income is received by the fiduciary or person, and provided further that the liability of the person or fiduciary shall be for amounts going forward from the receipt of the notice. At least 30 days before filing an action pursuant to this paragraph, the facility shall send a written notice of its intent to file the action to any person or fiduciary whom it intends to name as a defendant in the action.
- V. No judgment obtained in any proceeding under this chapter shall be acted upon through execution, levy, or otherwise during the pendency of any actually completed and filed application for Medicaid. Attachments and trustee process to secure any judgment or potential judgment shall be permitted subject to the discretion of the court to protect facilities from non-payment or from the failure of the resident, or that resident's fiduciary, to cooperate in obtaining Medicaid.
- VI. Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit or otherwise diminish any other causes of action possessed by any such long-term care facility. The death of the resident shall not

nullify or otherwise affect the liability of the person or persons charged with the cost of care rendered or the patient liability amount as referenced in this section.

- VII. A fiduciary under this section shall not be personally liable for the acts or omissions of the fiduciary's predecessor, if any, solely by reason of his or her role as successor fiduciary.

Cite as NHRS 151-E:19

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