

M Medicaid Fact Sheet 2020

Frequently Asked Questions about Medicaid Planning.

Q. Why do I need an attorney? Can't any Medicaid "expert" solve this problem?

A. An attorney specifically trained and experienced in Medicaid qualification is **absolutely** necessary. Be wary of non-attorney Medicaid "experts." They are unregulated and you have zero recourse when they make a mistake. They are often annuity salesmen in disguise. We are regulated by the Florida Bar, we sell you no investments. We have been qualifying clients for benefits since 1990 with a 100 percent approval rate for Medicaid qualifications.

Q. If I give assets away am I ineligible for Medicaid?

A. Yes. All gifts made after November 1, 2007 disqualify the applicant for Medicaid benefits. The disqualification starts at the time of the application for Medicaid. The disqualification can be removed by taking appropriate legal action before application is made.

Q. What about the money in my safety deposit box? Do I have to tell anyone about it when applying for benefits?

A. Yes. You must disclose all of your assets. Failure to do so is a felony.

Q. Can my son take money out of our joint account without effecting my eligibility?

A. No. Any transfer of assets from a joint account, regardless of who makes the transfer, will be considered a transfer.

Q. Can I still give \$15,000.00 a year away?

A. No. Many mistakenly believe that because you can give away \$15,000.00 per person per year tax free, that this is the same case with Medicaid. Unfortunately it is not, and the gift will cause disqualification.

Q. Is my home protected?

A. Yes. The home is not counted as an asset so long as the owner has an intent to return and the value is less than \$595,000. If the value is over it can be fixed.

Q. When I die does the state take the home?

A. In Florida, in almost all cases, Medicaid cannot take the home after death so long as it is considered "homestead."

Q. Is long-term care insurance a good idea?

A. Yes, absolutely. If you can afford long-term care insurance, and meet the eligibility requirements, the purchase of long-term care insurance is an acceptable way to manage the risk of an extended stay in a nursing home or assisted living facility.

Q. Does the Medicaid recipient get to keep his income?

A. No. With a few exceptions, you are required to pay to the nursing home the total monthly income, minus \$130.00 for personal needs.

Q. Should I wait until I need Medicaid benefits before I see an elder law attorney?

A. No. Many of the options available to you to protect your assets are dependent on time. Therefore, the more time before the need arises the more options you have.

Q. If I have too many assets to qualify, but need Medicaid now, is it too late to protect any assets?

A. No. While you may have lost opportunity to use some strategies, it is never too late to protect some, if not all, of your assets.



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Financial Eligibility for Florida SSI-Related Programs - January 2020

Assistance Programs	Income Limit - Individual/Couple	Asset Limit - Individual/Couple
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Cash payment, includes full Medicaid.	\$783 / \$1,175	\$2,000 / \$3,000
Nursing and ALF ICP/HCBS/Hospice Pays nursing home room, board and care, Medicare A and B premiums, coinsurance and deductibles.	\$2,349 / \$4,700	\$2,000 / \$3,000
MEDS-AD Individual (88% FPL) Full community Medicaid.	\$931 / \$1,261	\$5,000 / \$6,000
QMB (100% FPL) Pays Medicare part A and B premiums, coinsurance and deductible.	\$1,058 / \$1,433	\$7,860 / \$11,800
SLMB (100-120% FPL) Pays Medicare part B premiums.	\$1,269 / \$1,719	\$7,860 / \$11,800
QI1 Individual (120-135% FPL) Pays Medicare part B premiums.	\$1,429 / \$1,934	\$7,860 / \$11,800
Working Disabled (200% FPL) Pays Medicare part A premiums.	\$2,116 / \$2,866	\$5,000 / \$6,000

Medicare Part B Premium	\$145	
Medicare Part A Premiums	Number of Qualifying Quarters of Employment	
	40 or more	Free
	30 to 39	\$252
	Less than 30	\$458
Personal Needs Allowance ICP/ICP-MEDS/Hospice (Institution) Hospice (Community) 100% FPL PACE/SMMC-LTC/iBudget (Residents of assisted living facility)	\$130 \$1,058 Facility room and board charge, plus 20% of the FPL (\$216 individual, \$423 couple)	
Other Limits Minimum Spouse Monthly Needs Allowance Maximum Spouse Monthly Needs Allowance Excess Shelter Cost Allowance Standard Utility Allowance Asset Transfer Penalty Divisor Allowed Community Spouse Asset Amount Maximum Home Equity Value	\$2,114 \$3,217 \$634 \$361 \$9,485 \$128,640 \$595,000	



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For more information visit FLMedicaid.com or call 727-539-0181



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Income Limits 2020

Applicant - \$2,349 per month (gross).

Spouse - Income not counted.

Asset Limits 2020

Single Applicant
\$2,000*

Married Applicant
\$2,000 plus \$128,640 for the spouse*

* Add \$3,000 if applicant's income is less than \$891 per month.

Jargon Cutter

Community Spouse - the wife or husband not in the nursing home.

ICP - Institutional Care Program, particular type of Medicaid that pays for nursing home care. ICP has different rules than other types of Medicaid.

Income Cap - the amount of gross income an applicant can have without being ineligible for benefits. If over income, an income trust is needed.

Level of Care - a measure of how sick an applicant is to determine eligibility.

Miller Trust - original name for the income trust.

MMMIA - minimum monthly income allowance, the amount of the applicant's income that may be diverted to the "community" spouse. (\$2,114 - \$3,217)

Nursing Home Diversion Program - helped pay cost of care at home and in an assisted living. Now replaced by the new State Wide Managed Medicaid Program

Resource Limit - the amount of assets the applicant can have.

Assets

Assets are either *countable* or *non-countable*. The most significant non-countable assets are the home (the first \$595,000), car, and irrevocable burial contract.

Income Trust

If the applicant has too much income, an income trust must be drafted and properly funded prior to application. The applicant must transfer at least amounts over \$2,349 to the trust each month.

Look Back Periods

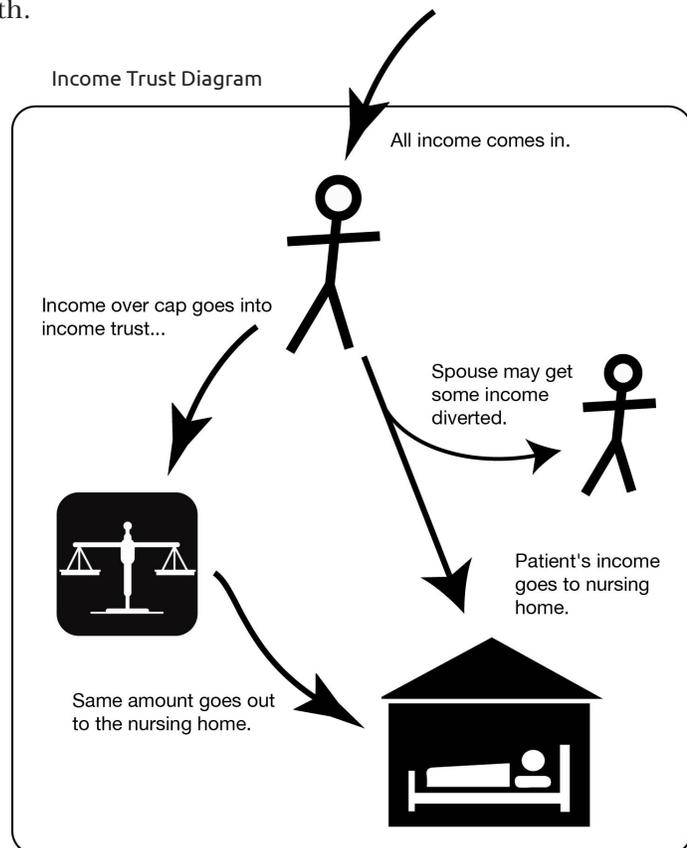
All transfers made within 60 months from date of application are counted.

Transfer Rules and Penalties

An improper transfer of assets makes the applicant ineligible for a number of months forward from the date of application for benefits. There is no penalty for a transfer made to a spouse or disabled child.

How to calculate the transfer penalty:

$$\frac{\text{Amount transferred}}{\div 9,485} = \text{Number of months disqualified.}$$



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