

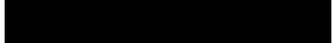
**Office of Medicaid  
BOARD OF HEARINGS**

**Appellant Name and Address:**



<b>Appeal Decision:</b>	Approved	<b>Appeal Number:</b>	2509418
<b>Decision Date:</b>	9/30/2025	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	07/22/2025
<b>Hearing Officer:</b>	Emily Sabo	<b>Record Open to:</b>	08/05/2025

**Appearances for Appellant:**



**Appearance for MassHealth:**

Jernice Diaz, Taunton MEC



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Executive Office of Health and Human Services  
Office of Medicaid  
Board of Hearings  
100 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02171*

# APPEAL DECISION

<b>Appeal Decision:</b>	Approved	<b>Issue:</b>	Long-Term-Care; Verifications
<b>Decision Date:</b>	9/30/2025	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	07/22/2025
<b>MassHealth's Rep.:</b>	Jernice Diaz	<b>Appellant's Reps.:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Hearing Location:</b>	Taunton MassHealth Enrollment Center (Telephone)	<b>Aid Pending:</b>	No

## Authority

This hearing was conducted pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 118E, Chapter 30A, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

## Jurisdiction

Through a notice dated May 30, 2025, MassHealth denied the Appellant's application for MassHealth long-term-care benefits<sup>1</sup> because MassHealth determined that the Appellant did not provide information requested in the time required.<sup>2</sup> 130 CMR 515.008, 130 CMR 516.003, and Exhibit 1. The Appellant filed this appeal in a timely manner on June 23, 2025. 130 CMR 610.015(B) and Exhibit 2. Denial of assistance is valid grounds for appeal. 130 CMR 610.032.

## Action Taken by MassHealth

MassHealth denied the Appellant's application for long-term-care.

## Issue

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<sup>1</sup> The notice states that it is regarding community-based services, but the MassHealth representative clarified at hearing that it is regarding an application for long-term-care.

<sup>2</sup> The notice states the missing verification is regarding a [REDACTED] account and asks: Where is the remaining \$9,314.00 from the \$26,000.00 withdrawal? What were the withdrawals of \$1,560.00 on 6/3/24 and \$2,280.00 on 10/3/24 used for? Please provide proof. Verify deposits on 7/29/24, 8/2/24, and 8/13/24. Exhibit 1 at 2.

The appeal issue is whether MassHealth was correct, pursuant to 130 CMR 515.008 and 130 CMR 516.003, in determining that the Appellant did not provide sufficient verifying information for MassHealth to determine the Appellant's eligibility.

## Summary of Evidence

The hearing was held by telephone. The MassHealth representative testified that the Appellant has a household size of one and is over the age of 65. The MassHealth representative testified that MassHealth received the Appellant's long-term-care application on January 2, 2025, seeking a coverage start date of October 11, 2024. The MassHealth representative testified that MassHealth denied the Appellant's application because MassHealth was seeking information about withdrawals and deposits from a [REDACTED] account owned by the Appellant in 2024. She explained that MassHealth wanted proof related to the remaining \$9,314.00 from a \$26,000.00 withdrawal, along with other withdrawals of \$1,560.00, and \$2,280.00, respectively. MassHealth also sought verifying information for deposits made to the [REDACTED] account totaling \$10,040.00 in July and August 2024. The MassHealth representative also testified that while MassHealth could assess a transfer penalty on the withdrawals, it could not assess a transfer penalty on the deposits.

The Appellant verified her identity and was also represented by an employee at the facility where she is currently residing. The Appellant's representative testified that the Appellant's funds were misappropriated and that they cannot verify the funds and so were seeking to be approved for long-term-care with a penalty period. The Appellant's representative testified that the Appellant had reported the misappropriation to the local police. The Appellant's representative testified that when the Appellant was living in a different nursing facility, the Appellant's power of attorney withdrew and deposited the funds from the [REDACTED] account and has been unable to provide verifications. The Appellant's representative testified that none of the withdrawals or deposits in question were made by the Appellant. The Appellant's representative testified that the Appellant's power of attorney admits to making the withdrawals and deposits but was unable to provide more detailed verifications. The Appellant's representative testified that to the best of her understanding, the power of attorney withdrew cash from the Appellant's [REDACTED] account, and kept it at his home, without depositing it to another bank account and when he needed to pay a bill on the Appellant's behalf, he would deposit the money in cash at the bank and then get a cashier's check to pay the bill. The Appellant's representative explained that the July and August 2024 deposits seemed to generally line up with private payments on the Appellant's behalf at her prior skilled nursing facility. The Appellant's representative also testified that the Appellant's MassHealth Standard in the community benefit had ended, and that they have been unable to get the Appellant a wheelchair.

The record was held open until July 29, 2025, for the Appellant to submit a police report, and until August 5, 2025, for MassHealth's review and response. Exhibit 6. The Appellant submitted a police

report, dated April 10, 2025, of larceny over \$1,200.00, and includes the following narrative from the investigating police officer:

On arrival, I met with staff and they advised that the victim as been in care at their facility for about six months now and recently discovered that money was missing from her account. After speaking with staff, I spoke with the victim, [Appellant].

According to [Appellant], she was in an accident last year and has been at this facility since [REDACTED] of 2024. Since the accident, [Appellant's] son, . . . was granted permission to access her bank account, withdraw money and pay her bills. [Appellant's son] is also [Appellant's] healthcare proxy.

Recently, staff assisted [Appellant] with the Medicaid application process and discovered that they were unable to complete the process because \$4,584 from her bank account [is] missing and unaccounted for. While speaking with [Appellant], I asked if anyone else has access to her account and she stated "No."

According to staff, they attempted to assist [Appellant] with the application process by Medicaid requires six months of banking statements, which the facility did not receive until March of 2025. While staff were reviewing [Appellant's] bank statements, they noticed that a deposit was made on July 10, 2024 in the amount of \$24,474.88. Then on July 11, 2024, another deposit was made in the amount of \$1,099.75. On July 12, 2024, \$26,000 w[as] withdrawn from [Appellant's] account. Through further review, it appears that \$16,686 was spent on [Appellant's] previous facility, [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. An additional \$4,730 w[as] spent on the apartment that [Appellant] used to rent. This leaves \$4,584 unaccounted for.

It should be noted that [Appellant] no longer rents the apartment, no longer has a vehicle and no longer has to pay for vehicle insurance.

Exhibit 7 at 2.

The MassHealth representative responded that "I did speak with my supervisor and unfortunately the police report does not support the request for the deposits. MassHealth is still looking for verification of the case deposits. At this point I would request that the hearing officer decide on this matter." Exhibit 6 at 1.<sup>3 4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> After the record had closed, the Appellant's representative sent additional materials to MassHealth and the hearing officer, but these are not considered part of the record or addressed in this decision.

<sup>4</sup> On September 29, 2025, Attorney [REDACTED] submitted notice of appearance on behalf of the Appellant and facility. [REDACTED] also requested that the hearing officer re-open the record in this matter under 130 CMR 610.081. While the record had closed and the request was not timely submitted, I reviewed the materials submitted and even if they were submitted timely, they would not alter my decision.

## Findings of Fact

Based on a preponderance of the evidence, I find the following:

1. The Appellant is an adult over the age of 65 and has a household size of one. Testimony, Exhibit 4.
2. MassHealth received an application for long-term-care on behalf of the Appellant on January 2, 2025. Testimony, Exhibit 5.
3. On May 30, 2025, MassHealth denied the Appellant's application for failing to provide verifications. The denial notice states the missing verification is regarding a [REDACTED] account and asks: Where is the remaining \$9,314.00 from the \$26,000.00 withdrawal? What were the withdrawals of \$1,560.00 on 6/3/24 and \$2,280.00 on 10/3/24 used for? Please provide proof. Verify deposits on 7/29/24, 8/2/24, and 8/13/24. Exhibit 1.
4. On June 23, 2025, the Appellant filed a timely appeal with the Board of Hearings. Exhibit 2.
5. In 2024, the Appellant's son, who is her attorney-in-fact, withdrew and deposited funds from the Appellant's [REDACTED] account. Some of these funds went toward paying the Appellant's bills, including private payments to the former nursing facility where she was living. Testimony, Exhibit 7.
6. On April 10, 2025, the Appellant contacted the police and the investigating officer included the following narrative in his report:

On arrival, I met with staff and they advised that the victim as been in care at their facility for about six months now and recently discovered that money was missing from her account. After speaking with staff, I spoke with the victim, [Appellant].

According to [Appellant], she was in an accident last year and has been at this facility since October of 2024. Since the accident, [Appellant's] son, . . . was granted permission to access her bank account, withdraw money and pay her bills. [Appellant's son] is also [Appellant's] healthcare proxy.

Recently, staff assisted [Appellant] with the Medicaid application process and discovered that they were unable to complete the process because \$4,584 from her bank account [is] missing and unaccounted for. While speaking with [Appellant], I asked if anyone else has access to her account and she stated "No."

According to staff, they attempted to assist [Appellant] with the application process

by Medicaid requires six months of banking statements, which the facility did not receive until March of 2025. While staff were reviewing [Appellant's] bank statements, they noticed that a deposit was made on July 10, 2024 in the amount of \$24,474.88. Then on July 11, 2024, another deposit was made in the amount of \$1,099.75. On July 12, 2024, \$26,000 w[as] withdrawn from [Appellant's] account. Through further review, it appears that \$16,686 was spent on [Appellant's] previous facility, [REDACTED]. An additional \$4,730 w[as] spent on the apartment that [Appellant] used to rent. This leaves \$4,584 unaccounted for.

It should be noted that [Appellant] no longer rents the apartment, no longer has a vehicle and no longer has to pay for vehicle insurance. Exhibit 7.

## **Analysis and Conclusions of Law**

MassHealth regulations provide:

### 130 CMR 515.008: Responsibilities of Applicants and Members

(A) Responsibility to Cooperate. The applicant or member must cooperate with the MassHealth agency in providing information necessary to establish and maintain eligibility, and must comply with all the rules and regulations of MassHealth, including recovery and obtaining or maintaining other health insurance.

(B) Responsibility to Report Changes. The applicant or member must report to the MassHealth agency, within ten days or as soon as possible, changes that may affect eligibility. Such changes include, but are not limited to, income, assets, inheritances, gifts, transfers of and proceeds from the sale of real or personal property, distributions from or transfers into trusts, address, availability of health insurance, immigration status, and third-party liability.

(C) Cooperation with Quality Control. The Quality Control Division periodically conducts an independent review of eligibility factors in a sampling of case files. When a case file is selected for review, the member must cooperate with the representative of Quality Control. Cooperation includes, but is not limited to, a personal interview and the furnishing of requested information. If the member does not cooperate, MassHealth benefits may be terminated.

### 130 CMR 516.003: Verification of Eligibility Factors

The MassHealth agency requires verification of eligibility factors including income, assets, residency, citizenship, immigration status, and identity as described in 130 CMR 517.000: *MassHealth: Universal Eligibility Requirements*, 130 CMR 518.000: *MassHealth: Citizenship and Immigration*, and 130 CMR 520.000: *MassHealth: Financial Eligibility*.

(A) Information Matches. The MassHealth agency initiates information matches with federal and state agencies and other informational services, as described at 130 CMR 516.004, when an application is received in order to verify eligibility.

(B) Electronic Data Sources. If electronic data sources are unable to verify or are not reasonably compatible with the attested information, additional documentation will be required from the individual.

(C) Request for Information Notice. If additional documentation is required, including corroborative information as described at 130 CMR 516.001(B), a Request for Information Notice will be sent to the applicant listing all requested verifications and the deadline for submission of the requested verifications.

(D) Time Standards. The following time standards apply to the verification of eligibility factors.

(1) The applicant or member has 30 days from the receipt of the Request for Information Notice to provide all requested verifications.

(2) If the applicant or member fails to provide verification of information within 30 days of receipt of the MassHealth agency's request, MassHealth coverage is denied or terminated.

(3) A new application is required if a reapplication is not received within 30 days of the date of denial.

(E) Reasonable Opportunity to Verify Citizenship and Identity or Immigration Status. The MassHealth agency provides applicants and members a reasonable opportunity period to provide satisfactory documentary evidence of citizenship and identity or immigration status if MassHealth's electronic data matches are unable to verify the applicant's citizenship or immigration status.

(1) Time Standards. The reasonable opportunity period begins on, and extends 90 days from, the date on which an applicant or member receives a reasonable opportunity notice.

(2) Coverage Start Date.

(a) Coverage for individuals who receive a reasonable opportunity period begins on the date the Request for Information Notice is sent.

(b) If satisfactory documentary evidence of citizenship and identity or immigration status is received before the end of the reasonable opportunity period, retroactive coverage is provided for the verified coverage type in accordance with 130 CMR 516.006.

(F) Reasonable Opportunity Extension. Applicants or members who have made a good faith effort to resolve inconsistencies or obtain verification of immigration status may receive a 90-day extension. Requests for a reasonable opportunity extension must be made before the expiration of the verification time period.

(G) Verification Exceptions for Special Circumstances. Except with respect to the verifications of citizenships and immigration status, the MassHealth agency will permit, on a case-by-case basis,

self-attestation of individuals for all eligibility criteria when documentation does not exist at the time of application or renewal, or is not reasonably available, such as in the case of individuals who are homeless or have experienced domestic violence or a natural disaster.

#### 130 CMR 519.006: Long-term-care Residents

(A) Eligibility Requirements. Institutionalized individuals may establish eligibility for MassHealth Standard coverage subject to the following requirements. They must

- (1) be younger than 21 years old or 65 years of age or older or, for individuals 21 through 64 years of age meet Title XVI disability standards or be pregnant;
- (2) be determined medically eligible for nursing facility services by the MassHealth agency or its agent as a condition for payment, in accordance with 130 CMR 456.000: *Long Term Care Services*;
- (3) contribute to the cost of care as defined at 130 CMR 520.026: *Long-term-care General Income Deductions*;
- (4) have countable assets of \$2,000 or less for an individual and, for married couples where one member of the couple is institutionalized, have assets that are less than or equal to the standards at 130 CMR 520.016(B): *Treatment of a Married Couple's Assets When One Spouse Is Institutionalized*; and
- (5) not have transferred resources for less than fair market value, as described at 130 CMR 520.018: *Transfer of Resources Regardless of Date of Transfer* and 520.019: *Transfer of Resources Occurring on or after August 11, 1993*.

#### 130 CMR 520.006: Inaccessible Assets

(A) Definition. An inaccessible asset is an asset to which the applicant or member has no legal access. The MassHealth agency does not count an inaccessible asset when determining eligibility for MassHealth for the period that it is inaccessible or is deemed to be inaccessible under 130 CMR 520.006.

(B) Examples of Inaccessible Assets. Inaccessible assets include, but are not limited to

- (1) property, the ownership of which is the subject of legal proceedings (for example, probate and divorce suits); and
- (2) the cash-surrender value of life-insurance policies when the policy has been assigned to the issuing company for adjustment.

(C) Date of Accessibility. The MassHealth agency considers accessible to the applicant or member all assets to which the applicant or member is legally entitled

- (1) from the date of application or acquisition, whichever is later, if the applicant or member does not meet the conditions of 130 CMR 520.006(C)(2)(a) or (b); or
- (2) from the period beginning six months after the date of application or acquisition, whichever is later, if

- (a) the applicant or member cannot competently represent his or her interests, has no guardian or conservator capable of representing his or her interests, and the authorized representative (which may include a provider) of such applicant or member is making a good-faith effort to secure the appointment of a competent guardian or conservator; or
- (b) the sole trustee of a Medicaid Qualifying Trust, under 130 CMR 520.022(B), is one whose whereabouts are unknown or who is incapable of competently fulfilling his or her fiduciary duties, and the applicant or member, directly or through an authorized representative (which may include a provider), is making a good-faith effort to contact the missing trustee or to secure the appointment of a competent trustee.

### 130 CMR 520.007: Countable Assets

Countable assets are all assets that must be included in the determination of eligibility. Countable assets include assets to which the applicant or member or his or her spouse would be entitled whether or not these assets are actually received when failure to receive such assets results from the action or inaction of the applicant, member, spouse, or person acting on his or her behalf. In determining whether or not failure to receive such assets is reasonably considered to result from such action or inaction, the MassHealth agency considers the specific circumstances involved. The applicant or member and the spouse must verify the total value of countable assets. However, if he or she is applying solely for MassHealth Senior Buy-In for Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB) as described in 130 CMR 519.010: *MassHealth Senior Buy-In for Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMB)* or MassHealth Buy-In for Specified Low Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMB) or MassHealth Buy-In for Qualifying Individuals (QI) both as described in 130 CMR 519.011: *MassHealth Buy-In*, verification is required only upon request by the MassHealth agency. 130 CMR 520.007 also contains the verification requirements for certain assets. The assets that the MassHealth agency considers include, but are not limited to, the following.

#### (A) Cash.

- (1) Definition. Cash is defined as currency, checks, and bank drafts in the possession of or available to the applicant, member, or spouse.
- (2) Verification. The applicant's or member's declaration on the application or redetermination form stating the amount of cash available to him or her is sufficient verification.

#### (B) Bank Accounts.

- (1) Definition. Bank accounts are defined as deposits in a bank, savings and loan institution, credit union, or other financial institution. Bank accounts may be in the form of savings, checking, or trust accounts, term certificates, or other types of accounts.
- (2) Determination of Ownership and Accessibility. The MassHealth agency considers funds in a bank account available only to the extent that the applicant or member has both ownership of and access to such funds. The MassHealth agency determines the ownership of and access to the funds in accordance with 130 CMR 520.005 and 520.006.
- (3) Verification of Account Balances. The MassHealth agency requires verification of the

current balance of each account at application, during eligibility review, and at times of reported change.

(a) Noninstitutionalized individuals excluding the individuals described at 130 CMR 519.007(B): *Home- and Community-based Services Waiver-Frail Elder* must verify the amount on deposit by bank books or bank statements that show the bank balance within 45 days of the date of application or the date that the eligibility review is received in a MassHealth Enrollment Center or outreach site.

(b) Nursing-facility residents as described at 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms* must verify the amount on deposit by bank books or bank statements that show the current balance and account activity during the look-back period.

(c) If during an eligibility review the member states either orally or in writing that an account other than a checking account contains a balance of \$25 or less, the MassHealth agency does not require verification provided that, in combination with other countable assets, it would not affect continued eligibility.

(d) If lack of either access to or ownership of funds in an account is verified, the MassHealth agency will not consider the funds a countable asset.

130 CMR 520.018: Transfer of Resources Regardless of Date of Transfer

(A) The provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396p apply to all transfers of resources. In the event that any portion of 130 CMR 520.018 and 520.019 conflicts with federal law, the federal law supersedes.

(B) The MassHealth agency denies payment for nursing-facility services to an otherwise eligible nursing-facility resident as defined in 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms* who transfers or whose spouse transfers countable resources for less than fair-market value during or after the period of time referred to as the look-back period.

(C) The denial of payment for nursing-facility services does not affect the individual's eligibility for other MassHealth benefits.

(D) Circumstances giving rise to disqualifying transfers of resources are also described at 130 CMR 520.007(J).

130 CMR 520.019: Transfer of Resources Occurring on or after August 11, 1993

(A) Payment of Nursing-facility Services. The MassHealth agency applies the provisions of 130 CMR 520.018 and 520.019 to nursing-facility residents as defined at 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms* requesting MassHealth agency payment for nursing-facility services provided in a nursing facility or in any institution for a level of care equivalent to that received in a nursing facility or for home- and community-based services provided in accordance with 130 CMR 519.007(B): *Home- and Community-based Services Waiver-Frail Elder*.

(B) Look-back Period. Transfers of resources are subject to a look-back period, beginning on the first date the individual is both a nursing-facility resident and has applied for or is receiving MassHealth Standard.

(1) For transfers occurring before February 8, 2006, this period generally extends back in time for 36 months.

(2) For transfers of resources occurring on or after February 8, 2006, the period generally extends back in time for 60 months. The 60-month look-back period will begin to be phased in on February 8, 2009. Beginning on March 8, 2009, applicants will be asked to provide verifications of their assets for the 37 months prior to the application. As each month passes, the look-back period will increase by one month until the full 60 months is reached on February 8, 2011.

(3) For transfers of resources from or into trusts, the look-back period is described in 130 CMR 520.023(A).

(C) Disqualifying Transfer of Resources. The MassHealth agency considers any transfer during the appropriate look-back period by the nursing-facility resident or spouse of a resource, or interest in a resource, owned by or available to the nursing-facility resident or the spouse (including the home or former home of the nursing-facility resident or the spouse) for less than fair-market value a disqualifying transfer unless listed as permissible in 130 CMR 520.019(D), identified in 130 CMR 520.019(F), or exempted in 130 CMR 520.019(J). The MassHealth agency may consider as a disqualifying transfer any action taken to avoid receiving a resource to which the nursing-facility resident or spouse is or would be entitled if such action had not been taken. Action taken to avoid receiving a resource may include, but is not limited to, waiving the right to receive a resource, not accepting a resource, agreeing to the diversion of a resource, or failure to take legal action to obtain a resource. In determining whether or not failure to take legal action to receive a resource is reasonably considered a transfer by the individual, the MassHealth agency considers the specific circumstances involved. A disqualifying transfer may include any action taken that would result in making a formerly available asset no longer available.

(D) Permissible Transfers. The MassHealth agency considers the following transfers permissible. Transfers of resources made for the sole benefit of a particular person must be in accordance with federal law.

(1) The resources were transferred to the spouse of the nursing-facility resident or to another for the sole benefit of the spouse. A nursing facility resident who has been determined eligible for MassHealth agency payment of nursing facility services and who has received an asset assessment from the MassHealth agency must make any necessary transfers within 90 days after the date of the notice of approval for MassHealth in accordance with 130 CMR 520.016(B)(3).

(2) The resources were transferred from the spouse of the nursing facility resident to another for the sole benefit of the spouse.

(3) The resources were transferred to the nursing facility resident's permanently and totally disabled or blind child or to a trust, a pooled trust, or a special-needs trust created for the sole

benefit of such child.

(4) The resources were transferred to a trust, a special-needs trust, or a pooled trust created for the sole benefit of a permanently and totally disabled person who was younger than 65 years old at the time the trust was created or funded.

(5) Effective until sixty days after the end of the maintenance of effort and continuous eligibility provisions of Section 6008 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law No. 116-127), the resources were transferred to a pooled trust created for the sole benefit of the permanently and totally disabled nursing-facility resident. Effective sixty days after the end of the maintenance of effort and continuous eligibility provisions of Section 6008 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law No. 116-127), this transfer is no longer permissible.

(6) The nursing facility resident transferred the home he or she used as the principal residence at the time of transfer and the title to the home to one of the following persons:

(a) the spouse;

(b) the nursing facility resident's child who is younger than 21 years old, or who is blind or permanently and totally disabled;

(c) the nursing facility resident's sibling who has a legal interest in the nursing facility resident's home and was living in the nursing facility resident's home for at least one year immediately before the date of the nursing-facility resident's admission to the nursing facility; or

(d) the nursing facility resident's child (other than the child described in 130 CMR 520.019(D)(6)(b)) who was living in the nursing facility resident's home for at least two years immediately before the date of the nursing facility resident's admission to the institution, and who, as determined by the MassHealth agency, provided care to the nursing facility resident that permitted him or her to live at home rather than in a nursing facility.

(7) The resources were transferred to a separately identifiable burial account, burial arrangement, or a similar device for the nursing facility resident or the spouse in accordance with 130 CMR 520.008(F).

(E) Repayment of Financial and Medical Assistance. A nursing-facility resident who has received or will be receiving payment from a third party as a result of an accident, injury, or other loss must first repay the MassHealth agency for medical assistance under M.G.L. c. 118E, § 22 and 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(25)(A) and (B) and the Department of Transitional Assistance for financial assistance under M.G.L. c. 18, § 5G, before the MassHealth agency will consider whether a transfer of such third-party payments may be permissible under 130 CMR 520.019(D), (F), or (J).

(F) Determination of Intent. In addition to the permissible transfers described in 130 CMR 520.019(D), the MassHealth agency will not impose a period of ineligibility for transferring resources at less than fair-market value if the nursing-facility resident or the spouse demonstrates to the MassHealth agency's satisfaction that

(1) the resources were transferred exclusively for a purpose other than to qualify for MassHealth; or

(2) the nursing-facility resident or spouse intended to dispose of the resource at either fair-market value or for other valuable consideration. Valuable consideration is a tangible benefit equal to at least the fair-market value of the transferred resource.

(G) Period of Ineligibility Due to a Disqualifying Transfer.

(1) Duration of Ineligibility. If the MassHealth agency has determined that a disqualifying transfer of resources has occurred, the MassHealth agency will calculate a period of ineligibility. The number of months in the period of ineligibility is equal to the total, cumulative, uncompensated value as defined in 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms* of all resources transferred by the nursing-facility resident or the spouse, divided by the average monthly cost to a private patient receiving nursing-facility services in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the time of application, as determined by the MassHealth agency.

(2) Determination of the Period of Ineligibility in Special Circumstances. The MassHealth agency determines the periods of ineligibility in the following situations.

(a) Transfers in the Same Month. When a number of resources have been transferred in the same month, the MassHealth agency calculates the period of ineligibility by dividing the total value of the transferred resources by the average monthly cost to a private patient receiving nursing-facility services in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the time of application, as determined by the MassHealth agency. The period of ineligibility begins on the first day of the month in which the resources were transferred.

(b) Periods of Ineligibility That Overlap. When transfers of resources result in periods of ineligibility that overlap, the MassHealth agency adds the value of all the transferred resources and divides the total by the average monthly cost to a private patient receiving nursing-facility services in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the time of application, as determined by the MassHealth agency. The result is a single period of ineligibility beginning on the first day of the month in which the first transfer was made.

(c) Periods of Ineligibility That Do Not Overlap. In the case of multiple transfers where the periods of ineligibility for each transfer do not overlap, the MassHealth agency considers each transfer as a separate event with its own period of ineligibility. For non-overlapping multiple transfers occurring on or after February 8, 2006, see 130 CMR 520.019(G)(2)1.

(d) Periods of Ineligibility of Less Than One Month. If the calculated period of ineligibility is less than one month, the MassHealth agency imposes a partial-month period of ineligibility and does not round down or disregard any fractional period of ineligibility.

(e) Transfer of Lump-sum Income. When income has been transferred as a lump sum, the MassHealth agency calculates the period of ineligibility on the lump-sum value.

(f) Transfer of Stream of Income. When a stream of income has been transferred, the MassHealth agency calculates the period of ineligibility for each income payment that is periodically transferred. The MassHealth agency may impose partial-month periods of ineligibility.

(g) Transfer of the Right to a Stream of Income. When the right to a stream of income has been transferred, the MassHealth agency calculates the period of ineligibility based

on the total amount of income expected to be transferred during the nursing-facility resident's life, according to the life-expectancy tables as determined by the MassHealth agency.

(h) Transfer by the Spouse. When a transfer by the spouse results in a period of ineligibility for the nursing-facility resident, and the spouse later becomes institutionalized and applies for MassHealth agency payment of nursing-facility services, the MassHealth agency apportions the remaining period of ineligibility equally between the spouses. If both spouses become nursing-facility residents in the same month, the MassHealth agency divides the period of ineligibility equally between them. When one spouse is no longer subject to a penalty, any remaining penalty must then be imposed on the remaining nursing-facility-resident spouse.

(i) Multiple Transfers Occurring on or after February 8, 2006. For transfers occurring on or after February 8, 2006, the MassHealth agency adds the value of all the resources transferred during the look-back period and divides the total by the average monthly cost to a private patient receiving long-term-care services in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the time of application, as determined by the MassHealth agency. The result will be a single period of ineligibility beginning on the first day of the month in which the first transfer was made or the date on which the individual is otherwise eligible for long-term-care services, whichever is later.

(3) Begin Date. For transfers occurring before February 8, 2006, the period of ineligibility begins on the first day of the month in which resources have been transferred for less than fair-market value. For transfers occurring on or after February 8, 2006, the period of ineligibility begins on the first day of the month in which resources were transferred for less than fair-market value or the date on which the individual is otherwise eligible for MassHealth agency payment of long-term-care services, whichever is later. For transfers involving revocable trusts, the date of transfer is the date the payment to someone other than the nursing-facility resident or the spouse is made. For transfers involving irrevocable trusts, the date of transfer is

(a) the date that the countable trust resources are transferred to someone other than the nursing-facility resident or spouse; or

(b) the latest of the following:

1. the date that payment to the nursing-facility resident or the spouse was foreclosed under the terms of the trust;

2. the date that the trust was established; or

3. the date that any resource was placed in the trust.

(H) Transfers of Jointly Held Resources. The MassHealth agency will determine the amount of the nursing-facility resident's ownership interest of jointly held resources as defined in 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms* in accordance with the ownership rules at 130 CMR 520.005. The MassHealth agency will consider as a transfer any action taken by any person that reduces or eliminates the nursing-facility resident's ownership or control of the resource. The MassHealth agency then will determine whether the transfer was made at less than fair-market value in accordance with the transfer rules.

(I) Transfer of Life-estate and Remainder Interest. The rules pertaining to transfer of life-estate and remainder interest apply in instances involving remainder interest of property including life estates, annuities, wills, and trusts.

(1) The MassHealth agency considers a transfer of property with the retention of a life estate, as defined in 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms*, to be a transfer of resources. The difference between the fair-market value of the entire asset and the value of the life estate is called the remainder interest. The remainder interest is the amount considered to be transferred at less than fair-market value. The MassHealth agency will calculate the values of the remainder interest and the life estate in accordance with the life-estate tables, as determined by the MassHealth agency. If the language of the document creating the life estate explicitly states that the owner of the life estate has the power to sell the entire property (not simply the life estate), then the creation of this type of life estate will be treated as a trust.

(2) If the nursing-facility resident's or the spouse's life-estate interest or property including the life-estate interest is sold or transferred, the value of the life-estate interest at the time of the sale or transfer is calculated in accordance with the life-estate tables, as determined by the MassHealth agency. The MassHealth agency will attribute the value of the life-estate interest at the time of the sale or transfer to the person selling or transferring the life estate.

(3) The MassHealth agency considers the purchase of a life estate in another individual's home made on or after April 1, 2006, a disqualifying transfer, unless the purchaser resides in the home for a period of at least one year after the date of the purchase.

(J) Home Equity Loans and Reverse Mortgages. Proceeds from a home equity loan or a reverse mortgage that are transferred in the month of receipt will be considered a disqualifying transfer of resources if transferred for less than fair-market value.

(K) Exempting Transfers from the Period of Ineligibility.

(1) During the Eligibility Process. To avoid the imposition of a period of ineligibility, the nursing-facility resident may take action during the determination of eligibility before the issuance of a notice of a period of ineligibility as follows.

(a) Revising a Trust. During the eligibility process, the nursing-facility resident may revise a trust to comply with the criteria of a special-needs trust or a pooled trust, as defined in 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms*. The use of resources to create these trusts are permissible transfers, in accordance with 130 CMR 520.019(D). The MassHealth agency will use the original application date if during the eligibility process the nursing-facility resident provides proof that the trust has been revised accordingly.

(b) Curing a Transfer. During the eligibility process, the full value or a portion of the full value of the transferred resources may be returned to the nursing-facility resident. The MassHealth agency will use the original application date and consider the transfer to have been eliminated or adjusted. The MassHealth agency will apply the countable assets rules at 130 CMR 520.007 and the countable income rules at 130 CMR 520.009 to the returned

resources in determining eligibility.

(2) After Issuance of the Notice of the Period of Ineligibility. After the issuance of the notice of the period of ineligibility, the nursing-facility resident may avoid imposition of the period of ineligibility in the following instances.

(a) Revising a Trust. If the nursing-facility resident revises a trust to comply with the criteria of a special-needs trust or a pooled trust as defined in 130 CMR 515.001: *Definition of Terms* and exempted in 130 CMR 520.019(D), the MassHealth agency will rescind the period of ineligibility as follows.

1. The MassHealth agency will use the original application date if within 60 days after the date of the notice of the period of ineligibility, the nursing-facility resident provides proof that the trust has been revised to comply with the criteria of a special-needs trust or a pooled trust. The MassHealth agency may extend the original 60-day period for an additional 120 days, if court action is required to revise the trust, as long as the court action is filed within the 60-day period after the date of the notice of the period of ineligibility.

2. If after the 60th day after the date of the notice of the period of ineligibility, the nursing-facility resident provides proof that the trust has been revised to comply with the criteria of a special-needs trust or a pooled trust, the MassHealth agency will consider the trust revised as of the date the trust has been both revised and notarized.

(b) Curing a Transfer. If the full value or a portion of the full value of the transferred resources is returned to the nursing-facility resident, the MassHealth agency will rescind or adjust the period of ineligibility and will apply the countable-assets rules at 130 CMR 520.007 and the countable-income rules at 130 CMR 520.009 to the returned resources in the determination of eligibility. The MassHealth agency will rescind or adjust the period of ineligibility as follows.

1. The MassHealth agency uses the original application date if the nursing-facility resident provides proof within 60 days after the date of the notice of the period of ineligibility that the transfer has been fully or partially cured. In the case of a partial cure, the MassHealth agency recalculates the period of ineligibility based on the transferred amount remaining after deducting the cured portion, beginning with the date of transfer or, for cures of transfers occurring on or after February 8, 2006, the later of the date of transfer or the date on which the individual would have otherwise been eligible.

2. If the nursing-facility resident provides proof later than the 60<sup>th</sup> day after the date of the notice of a period of ineligibility that the transfer has been fully or partially cured, the nursing-facility resident must reapply. The MassHealth agency recalculates the period of ineligibility based on the amount of the transfer remaining after the cure, beginning with the date of transfer or, for cures of transfers occurring on or after February 8, 2006, the

later of the date of transfer or the date on which the individual would have otherwise been eligible.

(L) Waiver of the Period of Ineligibility Due to Undue Hardship. In addition to revising a trust and curing a transfer, the nursing-facility resident may claim undue hardship in order to eliminate the period of ineligibility.

(1) The MassHealth agency may waive a period of ineligibility due to a disqualifying transfer of resources if ineligibility would cause the nursing-facility resident undue hardship. The MassHealth agency may waive the entire period of ineligibility or only a portion when all of the following circumstances exist.

(a) The denial of MassHealth would deprive the nursing-facility resident of medical care such that his or her health or life would be endangered, or the nursing-facility resident would be deprived of food, shelter, clothing, or other necessities such that he or she would be at risk of serious deprivation.

(b) Documentary evidence has been provided that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the MassHealth agency that all appropriate attempts to retrieve the transferred resource have been exhausted and that the resource or other adequate compensation cannot be obtained to provide payment, in whole or part, to the nursing-facility resident or the nursing facility.

(c) The institution has notified the nursing-facility resident of its intent to initiate a discharge of the resident because the resident has not paid for his or her institutionalization.

(d) There is no less costly noninstitutional alternative available to meet the nursing-facility resident's needs.

(2) Undue hardship does not exist when imposition of the period of ineligibility would merely inconvenience or restrict the nursing-facility resident without putting the nursing-facility resident at risk of serious deprivation.

(3) Where the MassHealth agency has issued a notice of the period of ineligibility due to a disqualifying transfer of resources, the nursing-facility resident may request a hardship waiver. For transfers occurring on or after February 8, 2006, nursing facilities may apply for a hardship waiver on behalf of a resident, with the consent of the nursing-facility resident or the resident's authorized representative.

(4) If the nursing-facility resident feels the imposition of a period of ineligibility would result in undue hardship, the nursing-facility resident must submit a written request for consideration of undue hardship and any supporting documentation to the MassHealth Enrollment Center listed on the notice of the period of ineligibility within 15 days after the date on the notice. Within 30 days after the date of the nursing-facility resident's request, the MassHealth agency will inform the nursing-facility resident in writing of the undue-hardship decision and of the right to a fair hearing. The MassHealth agency will extend this 30-day period if the MassHealth agency requests additional documentation or if extenuating circumstances as determined by the MassHealth agency require additional time.

(5) The nursing-facility resident may appeal the MassHealth agency's undue-hardship decision and the imposition of a period of ineligibility by submitting a request for a fair hearing to the Office of Medicaid Board of Hearings within 30 days after the nursing-facility resident's receipt of the MassHealth agency's written undue-hardship notice, in accordance with 130 CMR 610.000: *MassHealth: Fair Hearing Rules*.

(6) The nursing-facility resident's request for consideration of undue hardship does not limit his or her right to request a fair hearing for reasons other than undue hardship.

(M) Fraudulent Transfer or Sale. If a nursing-facility resident whose estate would be subject to a claim under 130 CMR 515.011: *Estate Recovery* transfers or sells any property including a home or an interest in the property for less than fair-market value, the MassHealth agency may consider the transfer or sale that does not meet the conditions of 130 CMR 520.019(D)(6) to be fraudulent under the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act (M.G.L. c. 109(A)) and take appropriate legal action to set aside the transfer or sale.

(N) No Double Penalty. In the event that application of the transfer rules and the trust rules in 130 CMR 520.000 results in a nursing-facility resident being subject to a transfer penalty twice for actions involving the same resource, the trust rules will supersede the transfer rules in the determination of eligibility.

Here, I find that, based on the sworn testimony of the Appellant and her representative, and the police report that was entered into the record, the Appellant has provided sufficient verifying information explaining the withdrawals and deposits to her [REDACTED] account. 130 CMR 515.008; 130 CMR 516.003. At a time when the Appellant was in another facility, her son/power of attorney withdrew certain funds, some of which were used to pay for the Appellant's expenses, and some of which he cannot account for. The Appellant reported this to the police for investigation. The Appellant testified that she did not withdraw or deposit the funds. If MassHealth were to consider the withdrawal and deposit of funds to be disqualifying transfers, the Appellant could try and cure the transfer by seeking repayment of the funds. To the extent that funds were misappropriated, MassHealth may also consider them inaccessible to the Appellant. 130 CMR 520.006. Accordingly, based on the specific circumstances here, and the evidence provided, the appeal is approved.

## **Order for MassHealth**

Consider that the Appellant has provided sufficient information regarding the [REDACTED] account and process her January 2025 long-term care application to determine her eligibility. Send notice of date of eligibility, including appeal rights.

## **Implementation of this Decision**

If this decision is not implemented within 30 days after the date of this decision, you should contact your MassHealth Enrollment Center. If you experience problems with the implementation of this decision, you should report this in writing to the Director of the Board of Hearings, at the address on the first page of this decision.

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Emily Sabo  
Hearing Officer  
Board of Hearings

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc: MassHealth Representative: Justine Ferreira, Taunton MassHealth Enrollment Center, 21 Spring St., Ste. 4, Taunton, MA 02780