

CHAPTER 400—S.F.No. 1896

An act relating to human services; changing provisions for erroneous payment of medical assistance money; changing probate provisions for estates subject to medical assistance claims and medical assistance liens; directing the commissioners of human services, revenue, and finance to develop recommendations on the funding transfer for day services programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 256B.064; 256B.15, subdivisions 1a and 4; 514.981, subdivision 6; 524.3-801; and 525.312; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 524; and 525.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 256B.064, is amended to read:

256B.064 INELIGIBLE PROVIDER SANCTIONS; MONETARY RECOVERY.

Subdivision 1. **TERMINATING PAYMENTS TO INELIGIBLE VENDORS.** The commissioner may terminate payments under this chapter to any person or facility ~~providing medical assistance which that~~, under applicable federal law or regulation, has been determined to be ineligible for payments under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Subd. 1a. **GROUND~~S~~ FOR MONETARY RECOVERY AND SANCTIONS AGAINST VENDORS.** The commissioner may seek ~~monetary recovery~~ and impose sanctions against ~~vendors~~ a vendor of medical care for any of the following: (1) fraud, theft, or abuse in connection with the provision of medical care to recipients of public assistance; (2) a pattern of presentment of false or duplicate claims or claims for services not medically necessary; (3) a pattern of making false statements of material facts for the purpose of obtaining greater compensation than that to which the vendor is legally entitled; (4) suspension or termination as a Medicare vendor; (5) refusal to grant the state agency access during regular business hours to examine all records necessary to disclose the extent of services provided to program recipients and appropriateness of claims for payment; (6) failure to repay an overpayment finally established under this section; and (7) any reason for which a vendor could be excluded from participation in the Medicare program under section 1128, 1128A, or 1866(b)(2) of the Social Security Act. The determination of services not medically necessary may be made by the commissioner in consultation with a peer advisory task force appointed by the commissioner on the recommendation of appropriate professional organizations. The task force expires as provided in section 15.059, subdivision 5.

Subd. 1b. **SANCTIONS AVAILABLE.** The commissioner may impose the following sanctions for the conduct described in subdivision 1a: ~~referral to the appropriate state licensing board, suspension or withholding of payments to a vendor, and suspending or terminating participation in the program.~~ Regardless of imposition of sanctions, the commissioner may make a referral to the appropriate state licensing board.

Subd. 1c. **GROUND~~S~~ FOR AND METHODS OF MONETARY RECOVERY.**
(a) The commissioner may obtain monetary recovery from a vendor who has been

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improperly paid either as a result of conduct described in subdivision 1a or as a result of a vendor or department error, regardless of whether the error was intentional. Patterns need not be proven as a precondition to monetary recovery of erroneous or false claims, duplicate claims, claims for services not medically necessary, or claims based on false statements.

(b) The commissioner may obtain monetary recovery using methods, including but not limited to the following: assessing and recovering money improperly paid and debiting from future payments any money improperly paid. ~~Patterns need not be proven as a precondition to monetary recovery of erroneous or false claims, duplicate claims, claims for services not medically necessary, or claims based on false statements.~~ The commissioner shall charge interest on money to be recovered if the recovery is to be made by installment payments or debits, except when the monetary recovery is of an overpayment that resulted from a department error. The interest charged shall be the rate established by the commissioner of revenue under section 270.75.

Subd. 1d. **INVESTIGATIVE COSTS.** The commissioner may seek recovery of investigative costs from any vendor of medical care or services who willfully submits a claim for reimbursement for services that the vendor knows, or reasonably should have known, is a false representation and ~~which~~ that results in the payment of public funds for which the vendor is ineligible. Billing errors ~~deemed to be unintentional, but which~~ that result in unintentional overcharges, shall not be ~~considered grounds~~ for investigative cost recoupment.

Subd. 2. IMPOSITION OF MONETARY RECOVERY AND SANCTIONS.

(a) The commissioner shall determine any monetary amounts to be recovered and the ~~sanction sanctions~~ to be imposed upon a vendor of medical care ~~for conduct described by subdivision 1a under this section.~~ Except as provided in paragraph (b), neither a monetary recovery nor a sanction will be imposed by the commissioner without prior notice and an opportunity for a hearing, according to chapter 14, on the commissioner's proposed action, provided that the commissioner may suspend or reduce payment to a vendor of medical care, except a nursing home or convalescent care facility, after notice and prior to the hearing if in the commissioner's opinion that action is necessary to protect the public welfare and the interests of the program.

(b) Except for a nursing home or convalescent care facility, the commissioner may withhold or reduce payments to a vendor of medical care without providing advance notice of such withholding or reduction if either of the following occurs:

(1) the vendor is convicted of a crime involving the conduct described in subdivision 1a; or

(2) the commissioner receives reliable evidence of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the vendor.

(c) The commissioner must send notice of the withholding or reduction of payments under paragraph (b) within five days of taking such action. The notice must:

(1) state that payments are being withheld according to paragraph (b);

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(2) except in the case of a conviction for conduct described in subdivision 1a, state that the withholding is for a temporary period and cite the circumstances under which withholding will be terminated;

(3) identify the types of claims to which the withholding applies; and

(4) inform the vendor of the right to submit written evidence for consideration by the commissioner.

The withholding or reduction of payments will not continue after the commissioner determines there is insufficient evidence of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the vendor, or after legal proceedings relating to the alleged fraud or willful misrepresentation are completed, unless the commissioner has sent notice of intention to impose monetary recovery or sanctions under paragraph (a).

(d) Upon receipt of a notice under paragraph (a) that a monetary recovery or sanction is to be imposed, a vendor may request a contested case, as defined in section 14.02, subdivision 3, by filing with the commissioner a written request of appeal. The appeal request must be received by the commissioner no later than 30 days after the date the notification of monetary recovery or sanction was mailed to the vendor. The appeal request must specify:

(1) each disputed item, the reason for the dispute, and an estimate of the dollar amount involved for each disputed item;

(2) the computation that the vendor believes is correct;

(3) the authority in statute or rule upon which the vendor relies for each disputed item;

(4) the name and address of the person or entity with whom contacts may be made regarding the appeal; and

(5) other information required by the commissioner.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 256B.15, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **ESTATES SUBJECT TO CLAIMS.** If a person receives any medical assistance hereunder, on the person's death, if single, or on the death of the survivor of a married couple, either or both of whom received medical assistance, the total amount paid for medical assistance rendered for the person and spouse shall be filed as a claim against the estate of the person or the estate of the surviving spouse in the court having jurisdiction to probate the estate or to issue a decree of descent according to sections 525.31 to 525.313.

A claim shall be filed if medical assistance was rendered for either or both persons under one of the following circumstances:

(a) the person was over 55 years of age, and received services under this chapter, excluding alternative care;

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(b) the person resided in a medical institution for six months or longer, received services under this chapter excluding alternative care, and, at the time of institutionalization or application for medical assistance, whichever is later, the person could not have reasonably been expected to be discharged and returned home, as certified in writing by the person's treating physician. For purposes of this section only, a "medical institution" means a skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, intermediate care facility for persons with mental retardation, nursing facility, or inpatient hospital; or

(c) the person received general assistance medical care services under chapter 256D.

The claim shall be considered an expense of the last illness of the decedent for the purpose of section 524.3-805. Any statute of limitations that purports to limit any county agency or the state agency, or both, to recover for medical assistance granted hereunder shall not apply to any claim made hereunder for reimbursement for any medical assistance granted hereunder. Notice of the claim shall be given to all heirs and devisees of the decedent whose identity can be ascertained with reasonable diligence. The notice must include procedures and instructions for making an application for a hardship waiver under subdivision 5; time frames for submitting an application and determination; and information regarding appeal rights and procedures. Counties are entitled to one-half of the nonfederal share of medical assistance collections from estates that are directly attributable to county effort.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 256B.15, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **OTHER SURVIVORS.** If the decedent who was single or the surviving spouse of a married couple is survived by one of the following persons, a claim exists against the estate in an amount not to exceed the value of the nonhomestead property included in the estate:

(a) a sibling who resided in the decedent medical assistance recipient's home at least one year before the decedent's institutionalization and continuously since the date of institutionalization; or

(b) a son or daughter or, ~~subject to federal approval,~~ a grandchild, who resided in the decedent medical assistance recipient's home for at least two years immediately before the parent's or grandparent's institutionalization and continuously since the date of institutionalization, and who establishes by a preponderance of the evidence having provided care to the parent or grandparent who received medical assistance, that the care was provided before institutionalization, and that the care permitted the parent or grandparent to reside at home rather than in an institution.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 514.981, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **TIME LIMITS; CLAIM LIMITS.** (a) A medical assistance lien is ~~not~~ enforceable against specific real property if any of the following occurs:

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(1) the lien is not satisfied or proceedings are not lawfully commenced to foreclose the lien within 18 months of the agency's receipt of notice of the death of the medical assistance recipient or the death of the surviving spouse, whichever occurs later; or

(2) the lien is not satisfied or proceedings are not lawfully commenced to foreclose the lien within three years of the death of the medical assistance recipient or the death of the surviving spouse, whichever occurs later. This limitation is tolled during any period when the provisions of section 514.983, subdivision 2, apply to delay enforcement of the lien. a lien on the real property it describes for a period of ten years from the date it attaches according to section 514.981, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), except as otherwise provided for in sections 514.980 to 514.985. The agency may renew a medical assistance lien for an additional ten years from the date it would otherwise expire by recording or filing a certificate of renewal before the lien expires. The certificate shall be recorded or filed in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles for the county in which the lien is recorded or filed. The certificate must refer to the recording or filing data for the medical assistance lien it renews. The certificate need not be attested, certified, or acknowledged as a condition for recording or filing. The registrar of titles or the recorder shall file, record, index, and return the certificate of renewal in the same manner as provided for medical assistance liens in section 514.982, subdivision 2.

(b) A medical assistance lien is not enforceable against the real property of an estate to the extent there is a determination by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by an officer of the court designated for that purpose, that there are insufficient assets in the estate to satisfy the agency's medical assistance lien in whole or in part in accordance with the priority of claims established by chapters 256B and 524. The agency's lien remains enforceable to the extent that assets are available to satisfy the agency's lien, subject to the priority of other claims, and to the extent that the agency's claim is allowed against the estate under chapters 256B and 524 because of the homestead exemption under section 256B.15, subdivision 4, the rights of the surviving spouse or minor children under section 524.2-403, paragraphs (a) and (b), or claims with a priority under section 524.3-805, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (4). For purposes of this section, the rights of the decedent's adult children to exempt property under section 524.2-403, paragraph (b), shall not be considered costs of administration under section 524.3-805, paragraph (a), clause (1).

Sec. 5. [524.2-215] SURVIVING SPOUSE RECEIVING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a surviving spouse is receiving medical assistance under chapter 256B, or general assistance medical care under chapter 256D, when the person's spouse dies, then the provisions in paragraphs (b) to (f) apply.

(b) Any time before an order or decree is entered under section 524.3-1001 or 524.3-1002 or a closing statement is filed under section 524.3-1003 the surviving spouse may:

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(1) exercise the right to take an elective share amount of the decedent's estate under section 524.2-211, in which case the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others shall be included in the augmented estate for purposes of computing the elective share and supplemental elective share amounts;

(2) petition the court for an extension of time for exercising the right to an elective share amount under section 524.2-211, in which case the decedent's nonprobate transfers to others shall be included in the augmented estate for purposes of computing the elective share and supplemental elective share amounts; or

(3) elect statutory rights in the homestead or petition the court for an extension of time to make the election as provided in section 524.2-211, paragraph (f).

(c) Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, the personal representative of the estate of the surviving spouse may exercise the surviving spouse's right of election and statutory right to the homestead in the manner provided for making those elections or petition for an extension of time as provided for in this section.

(d) If choosing the elective share will result in the surviving spouse receiving a share of the decedent's estate greater in value than the share of the estate under the will or intestate succession, then the guardian or conservator for the surviving spouse shall exercise the surviving spouse's right to an elective share amount and a court order is not required.

(e) A party petitioning to establish a guardianship or conservatorship for the surviving spouse may file a certified copy of the petition in the decedent's estate proceedings and serve a copy of the petition on the personal representative or the personal representative's attorney. The filing of the petition shall toll all of the limitations provided in this section until the entry of a final order granting or denying the petition. The decedent's estate may not close until the entry of a final order granting or denying the petition.

(1) Distributees of the decedent's estate shall be personally liable to account for and turn over to the ward, the conservatee, or the estate of the ward or conservatee any and all amounts which the ward or conservatee is entitled to receive from the decedent's estate.

(2) No distributee shall be liable for an amount in excess of the value of the distributee's distribution as of the time of the distribution.

(3) The ward, conservatee, guardian, conservator, or personal representative may bring proceedings in district court to enforce the rights in this section.

(f) Notwithstanding any oral or written contract, agreement, or waiver made by the surviving spouse to waive in whole or in part the surviving spouse's right of election against the decedent's will, statutory right to the homestead, exempt property, or family allowance, the surviving spouse or the surviving spouse's guardian or conservator may exercise these rights to the full extent permitted by law. The surviving spouse's rights under this paragraph do not apply to the extent there is a valid antenuptial agreement between the surviving spouse and the decedent under which the

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surviving spouse has waived some or all of these rights.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 524.3-801, is amended to read:

524.3-801 NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

(a) Unless notice has already been given under this section, upon appointment of a general personal representative in informal proceedings or upon the filing of a petition for formal appointment of a general personal representative, notice thereof, in the form prescribed by court rule, shall be given under the direction of the court administrator by publication once a week for two successive weeks in a legal newspaper in the county wherein the proceedings are pending giving the name and address of the general personal representative and notifying creditors of the estate to present their claims within four months after the date of the court administrator's notice which is subsequently published or be forever barred, unless they are entitled to further service of notice under paragraph (b) or (c).

(b)(1) Within three months after: (i) the date of the first publication of the notice; or (ii) June 16, 1989, whichever is later, the personal representative may determine, in the personal representative's discretion, that it is or is not advisable to conduct a reasonably diligent search for creditors of the decedent who are either not known or not identified. If the personal representative determines that a reasonably diligent search is advisable, the personal representative shall conduct the search.

(2) If the notice is first published after June 16, 1989, the personal representative shall, within three months after the date of the first publication of the notice, serve a copy of the notice upon each then known and identified creditor in the manner provided in paragraph (c). Notice given under paragraph (d) does not satisfy the notice requirements under this paragraph and paragraph (c). If notice was first published under the applicable provisions of law under the direction of the court administrator before June 16, 1989, and if a personal representative is empowered to act at any time after June 16, 1989, the personal representative shall, within three months after June 16, 1989, serve upon the then known and identified creditors in the manner provided in paragraph (c) a copy of the notice as published, together with a supplementary notice requiring each of the creditors to present any claim within one month after the date of the service of the notice or be forever barred.

(3) Under this section, a creditor is "known" if: (i) the personal representative knows that the creditor has asserted a claim that arose during the decedent's life against either the decedent or the decedent's estate; or (ii) the creditor has asserted a claim that arose during the decedent's life and the fact is clearly disclosed in accessible financial records known and available to the personal representative. Under this section, a creditor is "identified" if the personal representative's knowledge of the name and address of the creditor will permit service of notice to be made under paragraph (c).

(c) The personal representative shall serve a copy of any notice and any supplementary notice required by paragraph (b), clause (1) or (2), upon each creditor of the decedent who is then known to the personal representative and identified, except a creditor whose claim has either been presented to the personal representative or paid,

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either by delivery of a copy of the required notice to the creditor, or by mailing a copy of the notice to the creditor by certified, registered, or ordinary first class mail addressed to the creditor at the creditor's office or place of residence.

(d)(1) Effective for decedents dying on or after July 1, 1997, if the decedent or a predeceased spouse of the decedent received assistance for which a claim could be filed under section 246.53, 256B.15, 256D.16, or 261.04, the personal representative or the attorney for the personal representative shall serve the commissioner of human services with notice in the manner prescribed in paragraph (c) as soon as practicable after the appointment of the personal representative. The notice must state the decedent's full name, date of birth, and social security number and, to the extent then known after making a reasonably diligent inquiry, the full name, date of birth, and social security number for each of the decedent's predeceased spouses. The notice may also contain a statement that, after making a reasonably diligent inquiry, the personal representative has determined that the decedent did not have any predeceased spouses or that the personal representative has been unable to determine one or more of the previous items of information for a predeceased spouse of the decedent. A copy of the notice to creditors must be attached to and be a part of the notice to the commissioner.

(2) Notwithstanding a will or other instrument or law to the contrary, except as allowed in this paragraph, no property subject to administration by the estate may be distributed by the estate or the personal representative until 70 days after the date the notice is served on the commissioner as provided in paragraph (c), unless the local agency consents as provided for in clause (6). This restriction on distribution does not apply to the personal representative's sale of real or personal property, but does apply to the net proceeds the estate receives from these sales. The personal representative, or any person with personal knowledge of the facts, may provide an affidavit containing the description of any real or personal property affected by this paragraph and stating facts showing compliance with this paragraph. If the affidavit describes real property, it may be filed or recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles for the county where the real property is located. This paragraph does not apply to proceedings under sections 524.3-1203 and 525.31, or when a duly authorized agent of a county is acting as the personal representative of the estate.

(3) At any time before an order or decree is entered under section 524.3-1001 or 524.3-1002, or a closing statement is filed under section 524.3-1003, the personal representative or the attorney for the personal representative may serve an amended notice on the commissioner to add variations or other names of the decedent or a predeceased spouse named in the notice, the name of a predeceased spouse omitted from the notice, to add or correct the date of birth or social security number of a decedent or predeceased spouse named in the notice, or to correct any other deficiency in a prior notice. The amended notice must state the decedent's name, date of birth, and social security number, the case name, case number, and district court in which the estate is pending, and the date the notice being amended was served on the commissioner. If the amendment adds the name of a predeceased spouse omitted from the notice, it must also state that spouse's full name, date of birth, and social security number. The amended notice must be served on the commissioner in the same manner

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as the original notice. Upon service, the amended notice relates back to and is effective from the date the notice it amends was served, and the time for filing claims arising under section 246.53, 256B.15, 256D.16 or 261.04 is extended by 60 days from the date of service of the amended notice. Claims filed during the 60-day period are undischarged and unbarred claims, may be prosecuted by the entities entitled to file those claims in accordance with section 524.3-1004, and the limitations in section 524.3-1006 do not apply. The personal representative or any person with personal knowledge of the facts may provide and file or record an affidavit in the same manner as provided for in clause (1).

(4) Within one year after the date an order or decree is entered under section 524.3-1001 or 524.3-1002 or a closing statement is filed under section 524.3-1003, any person who has an interest in property that was subject to administration by the estate may serve an amended notice on the commissioner to add variations or other names of the decedent or a predeceased spouse named in the notice, the name of a predeceased spouse omitted from the notice, to add or correct the date of birth or social security number of a decedent or predeceased spouse named in the notice, or to correct any other deficiency in a prior notice. The amended notice must be served on the commissioner in the same manner as the original notice and must contain the information required for amendments under clause (3). If the amendment adds the name of a predeceased spouse omitted from the notice, it must also state that spouse's full name, date of birth, and social security number. Upon service, the amended notice relates back to and is effective from the date the notice it amends was served. If the amended notice adds the name of an omitted predeceased spouse or adds or corrects the social security number or date of birth of the decedent or a predeceased spouse already named in the notice, then, notwithstanding any other laws to the contrary, claims against the decedent's estate on account of those persons resulting from the amendment and arising under section 246.53, 256B.15, 256D.16, or 261.04 are undischarged and unbarred claims, may be prosecuted by the entities entitled to file those claims in accordance with section 524.3-1004, and the limitations in section 524.3-1006 do not apply. The person filing the amendment or any other person with personal knowledge of the facts may provide and file or record an affidavit describing affected real or personal property in the same manner as clause (1).

(5) After one year from the date an order or decree is entered under section 524.3-1001 or 524.3-1002, or a closing statement is filed under section 524.3-1003, no error, omission, or defect of any kind in the notice to the commissioner required under this paragraph or in the process of service of the notice on the commissioner, or the failure to serve the commissioner with notice as required by this paragraph, makes any distribution of property by a personal representative void or voidable. The distributee's title to the distributed property shall be free of any claims based upon a failure to comply with this paragraph.

(6) The local agency may consent to a personal representative's request to distribute property subject to administration by the estate to distributees during the 70-day period after service of notice on the commissioner. The local agency may grant or deny the request in whole or in part and may attach conditions to its consent as it

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deems appropriate. When the local agency consents to a distribution, it shall give the estate a written certificate evidencing its consent to the early distribution of assets at no cost. The certificate must include the name, case number, and district court in which the estate is pending, the name of the local agency, describe the specific real or personal property to which the consent applies, state that the local agency consents to the distribution of the specific property described in the consent during the 70-day period following service of the notice on the commissioner, state that the consent is unconditional or list all of the terms and conditions of the consent, be dated, and may include other contents as may be appropriate. The certificate must be signed by the director of the local agency or the director's designees and is effective as of the date it is dated unless it provides otherwise. The signature of the director or the director's designee does not require any acknowledgment. The certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts it states, may be attached to or combined with a deed or any other instrument of conveyance and, when so attached or combined, shall constitute a single instrument. If the certificate describes real property, it shall be accepted for recording or filing by the county recorder or registrar of titles in the county in which the property is located. If the certificate describes real property and is not attached to or combined with a deed or other instrument of conveyance, it shall be accepted for recording or filing by the county recorder or registrar of titles in the county in which the property is located. The certificate constitutes a waiver of the 70-day period provided for in clause (2) with respect to the property it describes and is prima facie evidence of service of notice on the commissioner. The certificate is not a waiver or relinquishment of any claims arising under section 246.53, 256B.15, 256D.16, or 261.04, and does not otherwise constitute a waiver of any of the personal representative's duties under this paragraph. Distributees who receive property pursuant to a consent to an early distribution shall remain liable to creditors of the estate as provided for by law.

(7) All affidavits provided for under this paragraph:

(i) shall be provided by persons who have personal knowledge of the facts stated in the affidavit;

(ii) may be filed or recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles in the county in which the real property they describe is located for the purpose of establishing compliance with the requirements of this paragraph; and

(iii) are prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the affidavit.

(8) This paragraph applies to the estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 1997. Clause (5) also applies with respect to all notices served on the commissioner of human services before July 1, 1997, under Laws 1996, chapter 451, article 2, section 55. All notices served on the commissioner before July 1, 1997, pursuant to Laws 1996, chapter 451, article 2, section 55, shall be deemed to be legally sufficient for the purposes for which they were intended, notwithstanding any errors, omissions or other defects.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 525.312, is amended to read:

525.312 DECREE OF DESCENT.

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Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall fix the time and place for the hearing thereof, notice of which shall be given pursuant to section 524.1-401. Notice of the hearing, in the form prescribed by court rule, shall also be given under direction of the court administrator by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a legal newspaper in the county where the hearing is to be held, the last publication of which is to be at least ten days before the time set for hearing. Upon proof of the petition and of the will if there be one; or upon proof of the petition and of an authenticated copy of a will duly proved and allowed outside of this state in accordance with the laws in force in the place where proved, if there be one; and if a clearance for medical assistance claims is on file in the proceeding and any medical assistance claims are paid or satisfied, the court shall allow the same and enter its decree of descent assigning the real or personal property, or any interest therein, to the persons entitled thereto pursuant to the will or such authenticated copy, if there be one, otherwise pursuant to the laws of intestate succession in force at the time of the decedent's death. The decree of descent shall operate to assign the property free and clear of any and all claims for medical assistance arising under section 525.313 without regard to the final disposition of those claims. The court may appoint two or more disinterested persons to appraise the property.

Sec. 8. [525.313] CLEARANCE FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CLAIMS.

(a) The court shall not enter a decree of descent until the petitioner has filed a clearance for medical assistance claims under this section, and until any medical assistance claims filed under this section have been paid, settled, or otherwise finally disposed of.

(b) After filing the petition, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney shall apply to the county agency in the county in which the petition is pending for a clearance of medical assistance claims. The application must state the decedent's name, date of birth, and social security number; the name, date of birth, and social security number of any predeceased spouse of the decedent; the names and addresses of the devisees and heirs; and the name, address, and telephone number of the petitioner or the attorney making the application on behalf of the petitioner, and include a copy of the notice of hearing.

(c) The county agency shall determine whether the decedent or any of the decedent's predeceased spouses received medical assistance under chapter 256B or general assistance medical care under chapter 256D giving rise to a claim under section 256B.15. If there are no claims, the county agency shall issue the petitioner a clearance for medical assistance claims stating no medical assistance claims exist. If there is a claim, the county agency shall issue the petitioner a clearance for medical assistance claims stating that a claim exists and the total amount of the claim. The county agency shall mail the completed clearance for medical assistance claims to the applicant within 15 working days after receiving the application without cost to the applicant or others.

(d) The petitioner or attorney shall file the certificate in the proceedings for the decree of descent as soon as practicable after it is received. Notwithstanding any rule

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or law to the contrary, if a medical assistance claim appears in a clearance for medical assistance claims, then:

(1) the claim shall be a claim against the decedent's property which is the subject of the petition. The county agency issuing the certificate shall be the claimant. The filing of the clearance for medical assistance claims in the proceeding for a decree of descent constitutes presentation of the claim;

(2) the claim shall be an unbarred and undischarged claim and shall be payable, in whole or in part, from the decedent's property which is the subject of the petition, including the net sale proceeds from any sale of property free and clear of the claim under this section;

(3) the claim may be allowed, denied, appealed, and bear interest as provided for claims in estates under chapter 524; and

(4) the county agency may collect, compromise, or otherwise settle the claim with the estate, the petitioner, or the assignees of the property on whatever terms and conditions are deemed appropriate.

(e) Any of the decedent's devisees, heirs, successors, assigns, or their successors and assigns, may apply for a partial decree of descent to facilitate the good faith sale of their interest in any real or personal property described in the petition free and clear of any medical assistance claim any time before the entry of a decree of descent under section 525.312. The applicant must prove an interest in the property as provided under section 525.312. The court may enter a partial decree of descent any time after it could hear and decide the petition for a decree of descent. A partial decree of descent shall assign the interests in the real and personal property described in the application to the parties entitled to the property free and clear of any and all medical assistance claims. The net sale proceeds from the sale shall be:

(1) substituted in the estate according to this section for the property sold;

(2) paid over to and held by the petitioner pending the entry of a decree of descent;

(3) used for payment of medical assistance claims; and

(4) distributed according to the decree of descent after any medical assistance claims are paid.

(f) The clearance for medical assistance claims must:

(1) include the case name, case number, and district court in which the proceeding for a decree of descent is pending;

(2) include the name, date of birth, and social security number of the decedent and any of the decedent's predeceased spouses;

(3) state whether there are medical assistance claims against the decedent, or a predeceased spouse, and the total amount of each claim; and

(4) include the name, address, and telephone number of the county agency giving the clearance for medical assistance claims. The certificate shall be signed by the

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director of the county agency or the director's designee. The signature of the director or the director's designee does not require an acknowledgment.

(g) All recoveries under this section are recoveries under section 256B.15.

(h) For purposes of this section and chapter 256B, all property identified in the petition and all subsequent amendments to the petition shall constitute an estate.

Sec. 9. DAY SERVICES PROGRAMS.

The commissioners of human services, revenue, and finance, in consultation with representatives of interested groups, including family members, advocacy organizations, counties, service providers, and others, shall develop specific legislative recommendations on the transfer from county funds to the state general fund for the responsibility for funding day training and habilitation services under Minnesota Statutes, section 252.41, including a proposal for a home and community-based waiver for day services programs. The recommendation shall include estimated cost of the nonfederal share of medical assistance day services. The recommendations, including cost estimates, shall be provided to the chairs of the house health and human services policy and finance committees and the senate health and family security committee and budget division by January 1, 2001.

Presented to the governor April 11, 2000

Signed by the governor April 14, 2000, 2:45 p.m.

CHAPTER 401—S.F.No. 3410

An act relating to child protection; modifying provisions relating to child neglect and domestic violence; adding a definition for a child exposed to domestic violence; imposing notification requirements on emergency shelters; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 626.556, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 626.556, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 626.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1999 Supplement, section 626.556, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DEFINITIONS.** As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific content indicates otherwise:

(a) "Sexual abuse" means the subjection of a child by a person responsible for the child's care, by a person who has a significant relationship to the child, as defined in section 609.341, or by a person in a position of authority, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 10, to any act which constitutes a violation of section 609.342 (criminal sexual conduct in the first degree), 609.343 (criminal sexual conduct in the second degree), 609.344 (criminal sexual conduct in the third degree), 609.345 (criminal

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.