

TO: Local District Commissioners, Medicaid Directors

FROM: Betty Rice, Director
Division of Consumer and Local District Relations

SUBJECT: Retirement Funds owned by Medicaid Applicants/Recipients

EFFECTIVE DATE: Immediately

CONTACT PERSON: Wendy Butz (518) 473-5500 or Dennis Boucher
(518) 473-6111

This message is to clarify the Department's policy concerning the treatment of retirement funds for purposes of determining Medicaid eligibility. The clarification reflects the eligibility requirements of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, however, the clarification applies to all Medicaid applicants/recipients.

Retirement funds are annuities or work-related plans for providing income when employment ends (e.g., pension, disability, or other retirement plans administered by an employer or union). Other examples are funds held in an individual retirement account (IRA) and plans for self employed individuals, sometimes referred to as Keogh plans.

Treatment as a Resource

A retirement fund owned by an individual is a countable resource if the individual is not entitled to periodic payments, but is allowed to withdraw any of the funds. The value of the resource is the amount of money that the individual can currently withdraw. If there is a penalty for early withdrawal, the value of the resource is the amount available after the penalty deduction. Any income taxes due are not deductible in determining the resource's value.

As advised in 90 ADM-36, retirement funds owned by an ineligible or non-applying community spouse are countable for purposes of determining the total combined countable resources of the couple. However, the retirement funds are not considered available to the institutionalized spouse. The retirement fund owned by the community spouse is counted first toward the maximum community spouse resource allowance.

Periodic Payments

Medicaid A/Rs who are eligible for periodic retirement benefits must apply for such benefits as a condition of eligibility. If there are a variety of payment options, the individual must choose the maximum income payment that could be made available over the individual's life time. (By federal law, if the Medicaid A/R has a spouse, the maximum income payment option for a married individual will usually be less than the maximum income payment option that is available to a single individual.) Once an individual is receiving periodic payments, the payments are counted as unearned income on a monthly basis, regardless of the actual frequency of the payment. For example, if the periodic benefit is received once a year, the amount is to be divided by twelve to arrive at a monthly income amount.

Once an individual is in receipt of or has applied for periodic payments, the principal in the retirement fund is not a countable resource. This includes situations where a Medicaid applicant has already elected less than the maximum periodic payment amount and this election is irrevocable. In such situations, only the periodic payment amount received is counted as income and the principal is disregarded as a resource.

NOTE: Individuals who have met the minimum benefit duration requirement of a New York State Partnership for Long Term Care policy are not required to maximize income from a retirement fund. In addition, non-applying or ineligible spouses/parents cannot be required to maximize income from a retirement fund.

The above information will be contained in a forthcoming administrative directive.