GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

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HOUSE BILL 399 Committee Substitute Favorable 4/3/13 Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 4/24/13

March 21, 2013 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED ANGES REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HE. CES TO LAWS PERTAINING TO CHILD ABUSE, NEGI MEDICAID; AND PUBLIC HEALTH. Jorth Carolina enacts:	
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need for the juvenile's placement were precluded by an immediate threat of harm to the juvenile, the court may find that the placement of the juvenile in the absence of such efforts was reasonable.

- (b) In any order placing a juvenile in the custody or placement responsibility of a county department of social services, whether an order for continued nonsecure custody, a dispositional order, or a review order, the court may direct that reasonable efforts to eliminate the need for placement of the juvenile shall not be required or shall cease if the court makes written findings of fact that:
 - (1) Such efforts clearly would be futile or would be inconsistent with the juvenile's health, safety, and need for a safe, permanent home within a reasonable period of time;
 - (2) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances as defined in G.S. 7B-101;
 - (3) A court of competent jurisdiction has terminated involuntarily the parental rights of the parent to another child of the parent; or
 - (4) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that: the parent has committed murder or voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; has aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder or voluntary manslaughter of the child or another child of the parent; or has committed a felony assault resulting in serious bodily injury to the child or another child of the parent.parent; has committed sexual abuse against the child or another child of the parent; or has been required to register as a sex offender on any government-administered registry.
- (c) When the court determines that reunification efforts are not required or shall cease, the court shall order a plan for permanence as soon as possible, after providing each party with a reasonable opportunity to prepare and present evidence. If the court's determination to cease reunification efforts is made in a hearing that was duly and timely noticed as a permanency planning hearing, then the court may immediately proceed to consider all of the criteria contained in G.S. 7B-907(b), make findings of fact, and set forth the best plan of care to achieve a safe, permanent home within a reasonable period of time. If the court's decision to cease reunification efforts arises in any other hearing, the court shall schedule a subsequent hearing within 30 days to address the permanent plan in accordance with G.S. 7B-907. At any hearing at which the court orders that reunification efforts shall cease, the affected parent, guardian, or custodian may give notice to preserve the right to appeal that order in accordance with G.S. 7B-1001. The party giving notice shall be permitted to make a detailed offer of proof as to any evidence that party sought to offer in opposition to cessation of reunification that the court refused to admit.
- (d) In determining reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a juvenile and in making such reasonable efforts, the juvenile's health and safety shall be the paramount concern. Reasonable efforts to preserve or reunify families may be made concurrently with efforts to plan for the juvenile's adoption, to place the juvenile with a legal guardian, or to place the juvenile in another permanent arrangement."

SECTION 2. G.S. 7B-909 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-909. Review of agency's plan for placement.

(a) The director of social services or the director of the licensed private child-placing agency shall promptly notify the clerk to calendar the case for review of the department's or agency's plan for the juvenile at a session of court scheduled for the hearing of juvenile matters in any case where: matters. The review shall be held within six months of accepting a relinquishment of a juvenile for adoption under the provisions of Part 7 of Article 3 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes unless the juvenile has become the subject of a decree of adoption.

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- One parent has surrendered a juvenile for adoption under the provisions of (1)Part 7 of Article 3 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes and the termination of parental rights proceedings have not been instituted against the nonsurrendering parent within six months of the surrender by the other
- (2) Both parents have surrendered a juvenile for adoption under the provisions of Part 7 of Article 3 of Chapter 48 of the General Statutes and that juvenile has not been placed for adoption within six months from the date of the more recent parental surrender.
- Repealed by 2007-276, s. 6, effective October 1, 2007. (b)
- (c) Notification of the court under this section shall be by a petition for review. The petition shall set forth the circumstances necessitating the review under subsection (a) of this section. The review shall be conducted within 30 days following the filing of the petition for review unless the court shall otherwise direct. The court shall conduct reviews every six months until the juvenile is the subject of a decree of adoption. The initial review and all subsequent reviews shall be conducted pursuant to G.S. 7B-908. Any individual whose parental rights have been terminated shall not be considered a party to the review unless an appeal of the order terminating parental rights is pending, and a court has stayed the order pending the appeal."

PART II. CHANGES TO LAWS PERTAINING TO MEDICAID

SECTION 3. G.S. 108A-70.5(b)(2) reads as rewritten:

- Estate. All the real and personal property considered assets of the estate "(2)available for the discharge of debt pursuant to G.S. 28A-15-1. The Department has all rights available to estate creditors, including the right to qualify as personal representative or collector of an estate. For individuals who have received benefits under a qualified long-term care partnership policy as described in G.S. 108A-70.4, "estate" also includes any other real and personal property and other assets in which the individual had any legal title or interest at the time of death (to the extent of such interest), including assets conveyed to a survivor, heir, or assign of the deceased individual through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, survivorship, life estate, living trust, or other arrangement."
- **SECTION 4.** G.S. 28A-14-1(b) reads as rewritten:
- Prior to filing the proof of notice required by G.S. 28A-14-2, every personal representative and collector shall personally deliver or send by first class mail to the last known address a copy of the notice required by subsection (a) of this section to all persons, firms, and corporations having unsatisfied claims against the decedent who are actually known or can be reasonably ascertained by the personal representative or collector within 75 days after the granting of letters.letters and, if at the time of the decedent's death the decedent was receiving medical assistance as defined by G.S. 108A-70.5(b)(1), to the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Medical Assistance. Provided, however, no notice shall be required to be delivered or mailed with respect to any claim that is recognized as a valid claim by the personal representative or collector."

SECTION 5. G.S. 28A-19-6(a) reads as rewritten:

- After payment of costs and expenses of administration, the claims against the estate of a decedent must be paid in the following order:
- First class. Claims which by law have a specific lien on property to an amount not exceeding the value of such property.
- Second class. Funeral expenses to the extent of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500). This limitation shall not include burial place or gravestone. The preferential limitation

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herein granted shall be construed to be only a limit with respect to preference of payment and shall not be construed to be a limitation on reasonable funeral expenses which may be incurred; nor shall the preferential limitation of payment in the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) be diminished by any Veterans Administration, social security or other federal governmental benefits awarded to the estate of the decedent or to the decedent's beneficiaries.

Third class. Costs associated with gravestones and reasonable costs for the purchase of a suitable burial place as provided in G.S. 28A-19-9 to the extent of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500). The preferential limitation herein granted shall be construed to be only a limit with respect to preference of payment and shall not be construed to be a limitation on reasonable gravestone or burial place expenses which may be incurred; nor shall the preferential limitation of payment in the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) be diminished by any Veterans Administration, social security or other federal governmental benefits awarded to the estate of the decedent or to the decedent's beneficiaries.

Fourth class. All dues, taxes, and other claims with preference under the laws of the United States.

Fifth class. All dues, taxes, and other claims with preference under the laws of the State of North Carolina and its subdivisions.

Sixth class. Judgments of any court of competent jurisdiction within the State, docketed and in force, to the extent to which they are a lien on the property of the decedent at the decedent's death. The Department of Health and Human Services is a sixth-class creditor for purposes of determining the order of claims against the estate; provided, however, that judgments in favor of other sixth-class creditors docketed and in force before the Department seeks recovery for medical assistance shall be paid prior to recovery by the Department.

Seventh class. Wages due to any employee employed by the decedent, which claim for wages shall not extend to a period of more than 12 months next preceding the death; or if such employee was employed for the year current at the decease, then from the time of such employment; for medical services within the 12 months preceding the decease; for drugs and all other medical supplies necessary for the treatment of such decedent during the last illness of such decedent, said period of last illness not to exceed 12 months.

Eighth class. A claim for equitable distribution.

Ninth class. All other claims."

SECTION 6. Article 8A of Chapter 36C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"§ 36C-8-818. Notice of deceased Medicaid beneficiaries.

If a trust was established by a person who at the time of that person's death was receiving medical assistance, as defined in G.S. 108A-70.5(b)(1), and the trust was revocable at the time of that person's death, then any trustee of that trust who knows of the medical assistance within 90 days of the person's death shall provide notice of that person's death to the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Medical Assistance within 90 days of the person's death."

SECTION 7. G.S. 108C-3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 108C-3. Medicaid and Health Choice provider screening.

. . .

(c) Limited Categorical Risk Provider Types. – The following provider types are hereby designated as "limited" categorical risk:

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- (15) Hearing aid dealers.
- (16) Portable X-ray suppliers.
- (17) Religious nonmedical health care institutions.
- (18) Registered dieticians.
 - (19) Clearinghouses, billing agents, and alternate payees.

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(e) hereby designated as "moderate" categorical risk:

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SECTION 11. This act becomes effective October 1, 2013.

(13)Revalidating agencies providing private duty nursing, home health, personal

care services or in-home care services, or home infusion.

Moderate Categorical Risk Provider Types. – The following provider types are

- Local health departments. (14)
- (15)Nonemergency medical transportation.

PART III. CHANGES TO LAWS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

SECTION 8. G.S. 130A-22(b3) reads as rewritten:

The Secretary may impose an administrative penalty on a person who violates Article 19A or 19B of this Chapter or any rules adopted pursuant to Article 19A or 19B of this Chapter. Each day of a continuing violation is a separate violation. The penalty shall not exceed one-five thousand dollars (\$1,000)(\$5,000) for each day the violation continues for Article 19A of this Chapter. The penalty shall not exceed seven hundred fifty five thousand dollars (\$750.00)(\$5,000) for each day the violation continues for Article 19B of this Chapter. The penalty authorized by this section does not apply to a person who is not required to be certified under Article 19A or 19B."

SECTION 9. G.S. 130A-101(a) reads as rewritten:

A certificate of birth for each live birth, regardless of the gestation period, which occurs in this State shall be filed with the local registrar of the county in which the birth occurs within 10-five days after the birth and shall be registered by the registrar if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this Article and the rules."

SECTION 10. G.S. 130A-209(a) reads as rewritten:

"§ 130A-209. Incidence reporting of cancer; charge for collection if failure to report.

All By no later than October 1, 2014, all health care facilities and health care providers that detect, diagnose, or treat cancer or benign brain or central nervous system tumors shall submit by electronic transmission a report to the central cancer registry each diagnosis of cancer or benign brain or central nervous system tumors in any person who is screened, diagnosed, or treated by the facility or provider. The electronic transmission of these reports shall be in a format prescribed by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Program of Cancer Registries. The reports shall be made within six months of after diagnosis. Diagnostic, demographic and other information as prescribed by the rules of the Commission shall be included in the report."

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