

# **BadgerCare Plus 2014 Policy Changes**



**DHS/DHCAA/BEPS Training**

**Release Date August 2013**

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This contact is available to answer questions related to this training material, assist you in completing any activity that you are having difficulty with, and/or provide explanation of anything else about this training material.

**The intended use of this document is for training purposes only.**

**Not to be used as a future resource.**

## **Purpose**

The purpose of this training is to:

- Inform IM Workers, Supervisors and Managers of the new BadgerCare Plus (BC+) policies and changes that will be effective January 1, 2014.
- Provide training and support for the accurate determination of program eligibility using MAGI methodology.
- Understand the implementation process for the new BC+ policies in 2014.

## **Learning Objectives**

Upon completion of this training, you will be able to:

- Correctly determine BC+ eligibility for Wisconsin residents
- Understand and apply the new policies regarding:
  - Income Limits
  - Core Plan members and the waitlist
  - Household Composition
  - Assistance Groups
  - Family Planning Only Services
  - EBD members
  - Pregnant Women
  - Calculating Income
  - Deductibles
  - Premiums
  - Restrictive Re-enrollment Periods
  - Dependent 18 year olds
  - Former Foster Care Youth (formerly known as YEOHC's)
  - Verification
- Answer questions from clients regarding the new BC+ policies and eligibility determinations
- Recognize and understand the conversion of existing BC+ cases

## **Background**

Provisions in the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA or ACA), and in the Governor's biennial budgets require changes in the policies used to determine eligibility for the BadgerCare Plus (BC+) program. These changes go into effect January 1, 2014. However, workers will begin to see changes in how and where individuals and families can apply for health care benefits, beginning in October 2013.

PPACA established the Federally Facilitated Marketplace (FFM). The Marketplace will offer affordable private health insurance to individuals and families who are not eligible for BC+. Starting in October 2013, individuals will be able to use the Marketplace to shop for and purchase affordable private health insurance with coverage beginning January 1, 2014. People can also use the Marketplace to apply for "Advanced Premium Tax Credits" (APTCS). These tax credits will lower premium payments for people between 100% and 400% of the FPL who purchase private health insurance through the Marketplace. Individuals with household income under 250% of the FPL may also qualify for "Cost-Sharing Reductions" (CSRs) through the Marketplace.

An application to the Marketplace is also considered an application for Medicaid, if the applicant requests help paying for health insurance. When someone applies through the Marketplace and is assessed to be eligible for Medicaid or is within the income limits for BC+, the Marketplace will transfer their application to the state's Medicaid program. Similarly, applications determined ineligible for BC+ by the State will be transferred to the Marketplace for APTC and CSR determinations (after January 1<sup>st</sup>).

Because the Marketplace will use tax rules to determine if someone is eligible for assistance, states must also use tax rules to determine eligibility for BC+. These rules are known as the Modified Adjusted Gross Income, or MAGI, methodology. Using these same rules for BC+ will limit the number of applications that are bounced back and forth between the Marketplace and Medicaid. MAGI budgeting rules align BC+ rules with the Marketplace policies and introduce tax relationships into the process of determining household composition and income calculations for BC+. It's important to note that MAGI rules are the new method we will use to determine program eligibility. However, the program benefit remains BadgerCare Plus. "MAGI" itself is a budgeting methodology, not a health care program.

In addition to the changes introduced by PPACA, the Governor's 2013-2015 Biennial Budgets include changes to the income limits for BC+. These income limit changes are distinct from the MAGI changes, and will affect all BC+ households as of January 1, 2014.

CARES and ACCESS updates to accommodate these and other changes will be implemented on both September 28, 2013 and November 16, 2013. A batch run will be done on November 23<sup>rd</sup> to apply the new income limits to existing BC+ households for benefits beginning January 1, 2014.

In this training, we will discuss the upcoming BC+ policy changes so you understand how they will affect eligibility determinations, as well as when these changes will be effective. There will be trainings in October and November focused on the CARES and ACCESS updates. As an agency, you should expect to begin to see the impact of these policy changes as early as September 2013.

## **Income Limit Changes**

The Governor's budget includes changes to the income limits for most BC+ groups effective January 1, 2014.

### **BadgerCare Plus Income Limits Effective January 1, 2014**

**Adults:** All non-disabled, non-pregnant adults between the ages of 19 and 64 must have income at or below 100% of the FPL to be eligible for BC+. This includes the parents, caretakers and childless adult populations. Applications for adults with income over 100% of the FPL will be transferred to the Marketplace. Because the new income limit for adults is below both the premium income limit and the income limit for the crowd out policies:

- Only adults in an extension will be required to pay a premium.
- Adults will no longer be subject to insurance access/coverage tests.

**Pregnant women:** Pregnant women must have income at or below 300% of the FPL to be eligible for BC+. Pregnant women with income over 300% of the FPL may become eligible by meeting a deductible (the deductible amount is calculated for a six month period using the amount of income that exceeds 300% FPL).

**Children:** Children under 19 years of age must have income at or below 300% of the FPL to be eligible for BC+. Children age 1 through 18 with countable household income over 200% of the FPL will be required to pay a premium. Children ages 1 through 5 with incomes over 185% FPL and ages 6 through 18 with incomes over 150% FPL will continue to be subject to the current Health Insurance Access and Coverage Requirement policies. Children with income over 300% of the FPL can become eligible by meeting a deductible (the deductible amount is calculated for a six month period using the amount of income that exceeds 150% FPL). Children with income over 150% of the FPL who are denied BC+ solely due to access to health insurance, can also become eligible for BC+ by meeting a deductible.

**NOTE:** Under the new rules, the income limit for children and pregnant women is 300% of the FPL. However, because the rules for disregards has also changed, children, pregnant women, and Family Planning Only Services whose BC+ eligibility has been determined under MAGI rules, are entitled to a 5% income disregard as well as a 1% 'conversion factor'. While the income limit remains 300% of the FPL, the income limit these groups will be tested against is actually 306% of the FPL. This effective limit will

be used in CWW (displayed on the BC+ MAGI Budget screen) as well as published as a dollar amount in customer notices.

**Family Planning Only Services:** BC+ Family Planning Only Services program (FPOS) provides limited benefits for family planning services for women and men. To become eligible individuals must have income at or below 300% of the FPL.

The following table displays the new income limits for existing and potential BC+ members, effective January 1, 2014:

<b>Coverage Group</b>	<b>Income Limit</b>
Children (under 19 years old)	At or below 300% of the FPL
Pregnant Women	At or below 300% of the FPL
Parents & Caretakers	At or below 100% of the FPL
Childless Adults	At or below 100% of the FPL
Family Planning Only Services	At or below 300% of the FPL

All individuals denied Medicaid due to having income above the new income limits will have their accounts electronically transferred to the Marketplace starting in January 2014.

## **New Coverage Group: Childless Adults**

**The BadgerCare Plus Core Plan will end December 31, 2013.** However, under the PPACA changes, beginning January 1, 2014, the childless adult population can be eligible for BadgerCare Plus Standard Plan as long as their countable household income is at or below 100% of the FPL. Therefore, current Core plan members with income at or below 100% of the FPL will transition from the Core Plan to regular BadgerCare Plus Standard Plan in 2014.

Other changes, effective September 28, 2013, for this group include:

- No Processing Fee
- No Mandatory HNA (Health Needs Assessment)

Core Plan members who are subject to a premium must continue to pay the premium through 12/31/2013 in order to remain eligible prior to January 1, 2014. Because the new income limit is below the income limit for premiums, adults eligible under this new coverage group will not be subject to premiums.

### **Core Plan Waitlist and BadgerCare Plus Basic**

Starting January 1, 2014 childless adults with income at or below 100% of the FPL will be able to enroll in the BadgerCare Plus Standard Plan with no waitlist. The current Core Plan Waitlist will end as of September 28, 2013. The BadgerCare Plus Basic Plan was implemented to provide benefits to individuals on the Core Plan Waitlist. Therefore, the Basic Plan will also end 12/31/13. Basic Plan members with incomes under 100% of the FPL will NOT be automatically transitioned to the new childless adults group. Nor

will Basic members' accounts be automatically transferred to the Marketplace; individuals must apply for BadgerCare Plus or coverage through the Marketplace on their own. Both Basic Members and Core Plan Waitlist members will receive a letter in early October with information about the Marketplace, as well as information on how to apply for BadgerCare Plus.

## **Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Methodology**

Effective January 1, 2014, all **NEW** applicants for BC+ will have their household composition and countable income calculations determined for BC+ using MAGI rules. Only BC+ populations are subject to MAGI rules. This includes children under age 19, pregnant women (including women enrolled in the BC+ Prenatal Program), parents/caretakers, childless adults, people enrolled in Family Planning Only Services, and people enrolled in BC+ Emergency Services.

BC+ members who are eligible as of December 2013 (ongoing beneficiaries) will be transitioned to the new MAGI rules at either their next scheduled renewal or March 31, 2014, whichever is later. Individuals are not considered ongoing beneficiary if they apply on or after January 1, 2014 with a backdated request and are found eligible for December 2013 or earlier.

## **Household Composition**

The new MAGI methodology introduces tax relationships into the way we build BC+ household composition. Under MAGI, household composition is formed using either 'tax rules' or 'relationship rules'. The use of tax rules versus relationship rules is based on whether or not the individual for whom the assistance group is being formed intends to file taxes or is a tax dependent.

For most families, the BC+ household composition will not change. However, for some households, families may be split up into different assistance groups based on who is filing taxes and which household members are tax dependents of the different tax filers.

BC+ MAGI Assistance Groups (AGs) are person specific; therefore, we have to look at household composition for each AG, one person at a time. Each AG is formed around a target (an individual who is requesting assistance). The target's assistance group is formed based on that target's age, marital status, tax filing status, tax relationships and/or family relationships.

**For tax filing households**, tax dependents are included in some MAGI groups, *even if they are living outside of the home or deceased*. This is based on the expected tax filing status and tax relationships for the current tax year. For example: If an application filed by a parent in 2014, indicates that they will file taxes and will claim a child, who passed away in 2014, as a tax dependent, we will include that deceased tax dependent in that parents AG, through 2014.

Note that single parents and married couples, who have children and no tax dependents living outside of the home, will have very similar outcomes as they do today under BC+. Meaning the AGs for the children and the parents may be the same size and count the same amount of income for everyone. However, non-marital co-parents are not able to file taxes jointly, therefore, since MAGI rules are tax driven, non-marital co-parents and their children will have distinct AGs. Their eligibility can continue to be determined on one case, but the AGs will be formed differently than they are under the old BC+ rules. In some cases, the AGs will consist of different household members and different income calculations.

Most tax-based rules are based on, “what the household expects to do” with regard to filing taxes for the given year. Workers will need to ask applicants, “who in the household expects to file a tax return for this year, and, whom do they expect to claim as a tax dependent for this year”? This information is based on the expectation of the household and does not have to be verified unless questionable. As a general rule, tax filing status will be self-declared and should not be questioned.

CWW will be enhanced to form AGs based on these new rules. In addition, both CWW and ACCESS will be updated to gather necessary information about the applicant’s tax situation.

### **Gathering Information for MAGI budgeting**

In order to build household composition under MAGI, the following information is required for each household member:

- Does the person expect to file taxes for the current year?
  - If so, what is their tax filing status?
    - Single (or Head of Household)
    - Married Filing Jointly
    - Married Filing Separately
  - Who are their tax dependents?
    - Tax dependents can be living in the same home as the tax filer or outside of the tax filer's home.
    - Tax dependents may be deceased (only included for the tax year they passed away).
  - Is anyone outside the household planning to claim the tax filer as a tax dependent?
- How are the individuals in the home related to one another?

\*\*If no one in the home will file taxes, use Relationship Rules to build household composition (which we will discuss later).

Limited information will need to be collected for tax dependents who are living outside of the home or who are deceased. However, if a couple is married, living apart (not temporarily absent), and filing taxes jointly, the income of the spouse living outside of the home must be collected. His/her countable income will be budgeted and s/he will be included in the spouse and children's AGs even though s/he will not be eligible for benefits on this case.

**Example:** An application is received from a single mother with two children. The mother reports she & her husband are separated and he has moved out of the home. They still plan to file taxes as "Married Filing Jointly" for the year, and will claim both children as tax dependents. Because the couple plans to file jointly, the father should be added to the case, along with his taxable income. The father will not be eligible for assistance on this case, but he will be included in the mother & children's AG's. Note the same group size would be true for the father if he applied on his own and was tested either as a parent (if he has joint placement) or as a childless adult.

Both tax dependents and co-filers living outside of the home will be entered as household members, even though they cannot get benefits as part of the case.

Tax and income information, for individuals living outside of the home, who are claiming any household members (including members who are tax filers) as tax dependents will not need to be collected.

Workers should enter tax information (including tax filing status and tax dependents) provided by applicants into CWW. This information is not required to be verified unless there is other information that contradicts the applicant's statement deeming it questionable. It's important to note that it would be difficult to provide proof of how someone plans to file their taxes, or that someone plans to claim an individual as a tax dependent for the current year.

### **Deceased Tax Dependents and Co-Filers**

A deceased individual can be claimed as a tax dependent in the year that he or she passed away. Deceased tax dependents should be added to CWW as a tax dependent only for the year of his or her death. This individual will be included in the AG size but will not be eligible for assistance after the date of death. His or her income will not be counted in the AG, either. CARES will count the deceased individual in the BC+ group but not for any other program of assistance. An alert will be generated prior to Adverse Action (AA) in December of the tax year to remind the primary worker to delete the deceased individual for the following tax year.

A deceased 'co-filer' does not need to be added to CWW, as they are not included in the AG, nor are they eligible for assistance on that case.

In keeping with current policy, however, an application may include a backdated request for someone who is now deceased. In that situation, the tax dependent or co-filer can be included in the AG and tested for benefits for the month(s) when he or she was living.

### **Tax Filing Households**

For tax filing households, AG's will generally be formed based on tax relationships. We will look at who is filing taxes, if the tax filer is also being claimed as a tax dependent, and, if applicable, who the tax filer's tax dependents are. As noted above, there are some exceptions where we will use household relationships to define AG's, instead of tax relationships, which we will discuss later.

### **Rules for Tax Filers**

To build an AG, start by choosing a target (a member of the household applying for health care). If the target is a tax filer and NOT also a tax dependent, the target's group is made up of the target, the target's spouse (included if they are living in the home and filing separately or if they're filing jointly and living separately), and any tax dependents the target expects to claim, including deceased individuals and individuals living outside of the home.

A tax-filer living in the home, but being claimed as a tax dependent by someone outside of the home, will have their assistance group built based on Relationship Rules.

If someone is pregnant, we will maintain the current policy of adding the number of fetuses to any group in which they are included.

If a minor child is a tax filer, and is not claimed as a tax dependent by anyone in the home or by a parent outside of the home, the minor child will be in an AG of one (unless the child is married or has tax dependents).

**Example 1:** A tax-filing minor child (17) lives with both parents, who are filing taxes as 'married filing jointly', but they are not claiming the minor child as a tax dependent. The minor child will not be included in the parents' assistance group. The parents will also not be included in the child's AG.

**Example 2:** A tax-filing minor child (17) lives with his mother. His parents are divorced. Mom will file taxes, but will not have any tax dependents. The child's father, who lives outside the home, is claiming the child as a tax dependent. The child's AG will be based on Relationship Rules because he is being claimed by a non-custodial parent living outside of the home; his AG will include himself and his mother. Mom's AG will be based on Tax Filing Rules; her AG will be one (herself). Dad would need to apply separately for assistance.

## Rules for Tax Dependents

If the target (a member of the household requesting health care) is a tax dependent, even if the target is also a tax filer, the target's group composition will be the same as his/her tax filer's group unless one of these three exceptions applies:

1. He/she will be claimed as a tax dependent by someone other than his/her parent or spouse, OR
2. He/she is living with both parents (this includes a parent and step-parent), but his/her parents are not filing taxes jointly; OR
3. He/she will be claimed as a tax dependent by his/her parent who lives outside of the household.

As noted previously, tax dependents may be included in some MAGI groups, even if they are living outside of the home or deceased. Tax dependents living outside of the home will be required to submit their name, gender and date of birth. If these criteria are not provided, the person will not be included in the tax filer's assistance group. In addition, tax dependents, who are not a child of the tax filer, and whose tax dependent status has been found questionable, but not verified, will not be included in the group.

Tax dependents outside of the home and tax dependents inside of the home who are not children under 19 will need to apply for assistance using their own application.

## Relationship Rules

Relationship rules will be used to form the AG if:

- If the target (individual) is neither a tax filer nor a tax dependent.
- One of the exception rules for tax dependents applies (see above).

Relationship rule AG's are determined based on qualifying relationships and legal responsibility. MAGI groups formed using relationship rules **DO NOT** include people who are deceased or living outside the home.

If the target is age 19 or older and relationship rules are being used, the AG includes the target, the target's spouse, and the target's children under age 19.

If the target is under age 19 and relationship rules are being used, the AG includes the target, the target's spouse, the target's children under age 19, the target's parents, and the target's siblings (including half- and step-siblings) under age 19.

## Special Rules

There are two "special rules" related to MAGI methodology.

1. If a married couple lives together, they will always be pulled into each other's AG regardless of filing status.

**Example 1:** A married couple lives together, but chooses to file, “Married Filing-Separately”. They will still be included in each other’s AG.

**Example 2:** A married couple files their taxes “Married Filing-Separately” and do not live together. They will not be included in each other’s AGs.

2. If a worker deems a tax dependent status to be questionable, use the relationship rules to determine whether the individual should be included in the tax filer’s group. Tax dependents who are the child of a tax filer living in the home will always be pulled into the tax filer’s assistance group regardless of tax filing status.

**Example:** A mother states that she is claiming her 12 year old son for 2014, but the worker is told by the father (separate case) that the child will be claimed by him for 2014. The worker requests verification but verification is not received. The worker should enter a ‘QV’ in the verification field. The child will be pulled into the mom’s group, as well as the dad’s group, if dad is also requesting assistance.

Current BC+ policy regarding joint placement of children will remain the same. (See BC+ Handbook 2.2.1.2 Joint Placement.) This means that both parents can be considered a caretaker of the child as long as the child resides with each of them at least 40% of the time. Their eligibility will be determined as a parent/caretaker instead of as a childless adult. Both parents will be tested as parents. The groups will then be formed based on the tax filing and tax dependency status in each case.

When parents are divorced, only one parent can claim the child as their tax dependent in a given year. If both parents are filing taxes, this means that only one parent should include the child in his/her MAGI group. If only one parent is filing taxes or if no parent is filing taxes, it is possible that both parents will have the child in their MAGI group. (If neither parent is filing taxes, and the child lives with both parents at least 40% of the time, the child may be put into both parents’ MAGI groups due to relationship rules.) In addition, if a married couple (who have both applied for health care on separate cases) do not live together, but will be filing, “Married Filing Jointly”, the child can be pulled as a tax dependent into both parents’ assistance groups.

According to tax rules, deployed military members are still considered part of the household. Under MAGI rules, the military member’s taxable income will count in the household, and he/she will also be included in the household’s group size, as appropriate. If a household member is absent due to Military activity, their living arrangement should be coded as ‘13 – Military’. This military member may be included as part of the AG, but they will not be eligible for assistance on this case.

**Example:** The household consists of mom and dad (married), and two children. Dad is absent from the home solely due to military deployment. Mom & dad plan to file taxes as ‘Married Filing Jointly’,

and will claim both children as tax dependents. All 4 members of the household should be listed in CWW. On the Current Demographics page, Dad's living arrangement should be coded as '13'. Dad will not be eligible for assistance on this case, but he will be included in all other household member's BC+ assistance groups, and his taxable income will be budgeted in the AG's as appropriate.

**Note:** There will be new indicators in CWW to identify tax dependents listed on the case who are living outside the home or who are deceased.

- OTX – Tax Dependent or Tax Co-Filer living OUTSIDE the home
- DTX – Deceased Tax Dependent

Similar to current policy, the following individuals, living in the same home, can be made eligible as part of the same case:

- Primary Person
- Primary Person's Spouse
- Natural and adopted minor children under age 19 of Primary Person and or Primary Person's Spouse
- NLRR minors in a qualifying relationship with the PP or PP's spouse under age 19, who are under the care of Primary Person or Primary Person's spouse
- Natural/acknowledged parents of included minors
- Minor siblings (full, half, step) under age 19 of included children
- Spouse, son and daughter of included minors

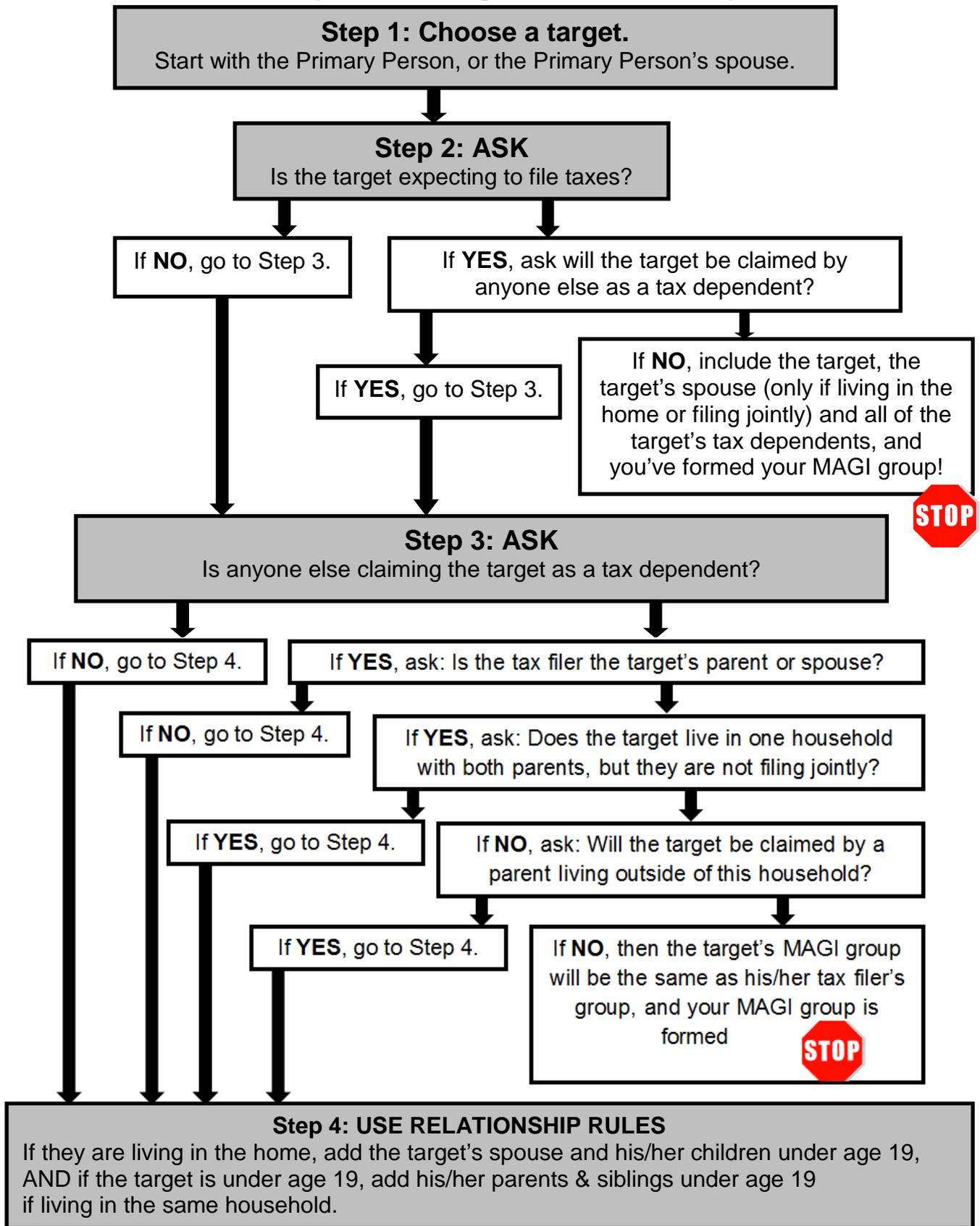
Individuals living outside of the household must always file a separate application.

Tax dependents that live at the same address but do not meet the relationship requirements listed above will also need to apply separately to determine their eligibility.

For example: a 22-year-old college student living with his/her parents must apply separately, even if he/she is a tax dependent of his/her parents.

**Let's take a look at the flowchart on building BC+ MAGI assistance groups.**

## Four Steps to Forming a BC+ MAGI Group



## **Family Planning Only Services**

Eligibility for individuals requesting FPOS will be determined using MAGI income budgeting rules. However, all FPOS assistance groups will be considered a household size of one (1).

### **Elderly, Blind and Disabled (EBD) MA / BC+ MAGI Overlap**

When determining eligibility for individuals who meet non-financial criteria for health care as both an EBD individual and as a Parent, Caretaker, Child, Adult, or Pregnant Woman under MAGI, CWW will explore eligibility for both EBD Medicaid and BC+ simultaneously.

If the individual meets all non-financial and financial criteria for EBD and BC+, CWW will continue to choose the 'best' benefit for the individual. In most cases, this will be EBD. However, when a pregnant woman would be eligible for both, she will be put into BC+. CWW will continue to allow IM workers the ability to make a choice between the programs if there is a reason the applicant chooses to enroll in one or the other.

If the individual fails to meet either the non-financial or financial criteria for EBD, CWW will explore eligibility under MAGI, and as long as all non-financial and financial criteria are met, CWW will make the individual eligible as appropriate in the AG under BC+. This includes situations in which an individual is waiting for a disability determination or has an unmet deductible.

If an individual does not meet non-financial and/or financial criteria for either EBD or BC+, their application will be denied and transferred to the Marketplace.

### **MAGI rules do *not* apply to:**

- People who qualify for Medicaid on the basis of being blind or disabled. This includes SSI-related MA, (including categorically needy, medically needy, and Disabled Adult Children) and Medicaid Purchase Plan members.
- People who are age 65 or older unless the person is a parent/caretaker over the age of 65. These individuals will be tested for BC+ under MAGI rules as parents.
- People who are enrolled in a Long Term Care Medicaid program including Institutional Long Term Care, Home and Community Based Waivers, Family Care, IRIS, Partnership, and Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) and Katie Beckett.
- People receiving Medicaid through another federal or state assistance program (including SSI, 1619b, Foster Care and Well Woman Medicaid).

## Assistance Groups & Sequences

There will be new BC+ AG's formed in CARES/CWW to identify when eligibility has been determined using MAGI rules. AG's with the exact same household composition under MAGI rules will be "rolled up" and included in one sequence for MAGA, MAGC, MAGS and MAGN. For children, MAGC sequences will be formed based on the oldest child in the group. In the situation with twins, the sequence will be formed based on the lowest PIN. For adults, MAGA sequences will be formed around the Primary Person as long as they are requesting health care. If the Primary Person is not requesting health care the MAGA sequence will be formed based on age.

### **New Assistance Groups**

<b>Assistance Group</b>	<b>Description</b>
MAGA	People age 19 or older who are parents, or stepparents of a child in the home.
MAGC	Children under age 19, living alone or with a parent or parents.
MAGB	Continuously Eligible Newborns
MAGP	Pregnant women, including those who become eligible by meeting a deductible or who are eligible for the BC+ Prenatal Program
MAGY	Former Foster Care Youth (formerly known as YEOHCs)
MAGN	People who are caretaker relatives, or the spouses of caretaker relatives in the home.
MAGL	Child living with a Non-legally responsible relative.
MAGS	Childless Adults
MAGM	Individuals in an extension who have to pay a premium.
MAGD	Children who are eligible through a deductible.
MAGE	Adults and children in an extension who are not required to pay a premium.
MAGT	Transitional BC+ Grandfathering (previously eligible for Medicaid due to a Child Support Obligation deduction).
FPS	People enrolled in Family Planning Only Services

**Participation Status Codes (have not changed)**

<b>Status Code</b>		<b>Description</b>	<b>Included in Group Size?</b>
EA	Eligible Adult	Non-financially eligible in this BC+ AG	Yes
CA	Counted Adult	Ineligible for BC+ in this AG	Yes
XA	Excluded Adult	Ineligible for BC+ in this AG	No
EC	Eligible Child	Non-financially eligible in this BC+ AG	Yes
CC	Counted Child	Ineligible for BC+ in this AG	Yes
XC	Excluded Child	Ineligible for BC+ in this AG	No

We will no longer use Test Adult or Test Child participation codes for MAGI AG's.



**\*\*\*Practice Building Household Scenarios\*\*\***

## **Household Composition Scenarios**

Using the flow chart, we will go through each scenario asking questions such as:

- Is the person planning to file taxes?
- What is their filing status?
- Who are their dependents?
- Is anyone outside the household claiming them as a dependent?
- How are they related to the other people in the home?

These questions will assist you in determining an assistance group. When choosing your targets, begin with the Primary Person.

### **What to consider when working through each scenario:**

- When going through each scenario, unless otherwise indicated, children are under age 19.
- What rules are you using to determine each group?
  - Tax Filing Rules or
  - Relationship Rules
- Is the individual eligible, counted or excluded?

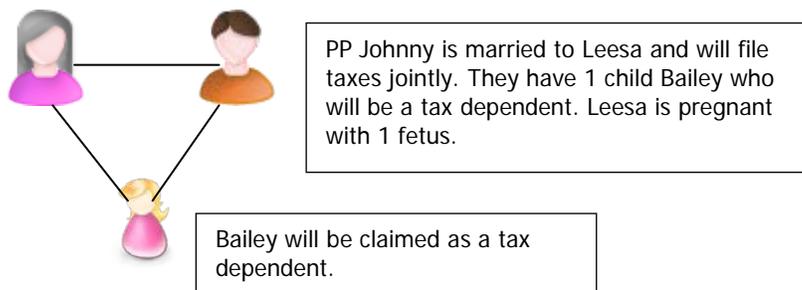
EA – Eligible Adult
CA – Counted Adult
XA – Excluded Adult
EC – Eligible Child
CC – Counted Child
XC – Excluded Child

- What eligibility category will be explored for each individual? For example:
  - MAGA – Parent/Caretaker
  - MAGP – Pregnant Woman
  - MAGC – Child under age 19
  - MAGL - Child living with a Non-legally responsible (caretaker) relative
  - MAGS – Childless Adult
- Would anyone in the scenario need to apply on a separate application?

Each scenario includes a chart with an answer key, showing the rules used to form each group and the participation status for each individual in the different assistance groups as well as the group size.

**Scenario 1: Married Couple filing jointly with a tax dependent and Mom is pregnant.**

Johnny and Leesa are married and have one child Bailey. Johnny and Leesa will file taxes jointly and will claim Bailey as a tax dependent. Leesa is pregnant with one fetus which increases any group size she is included in.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Johnny, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Johnny</u>	<u>Leesa</u>	<u>Bailey</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Johnny</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	CA +1	CC	4
<b>Leesa</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGP	CA	EA +1	CC	4
<b>Bailey</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA	CA +1	EC	4

Johnny is a tax filer (and not a tax dependent), so we will include his spouse (Leesa) plus one to include 1 fetus and his tax dependent (Bailey).

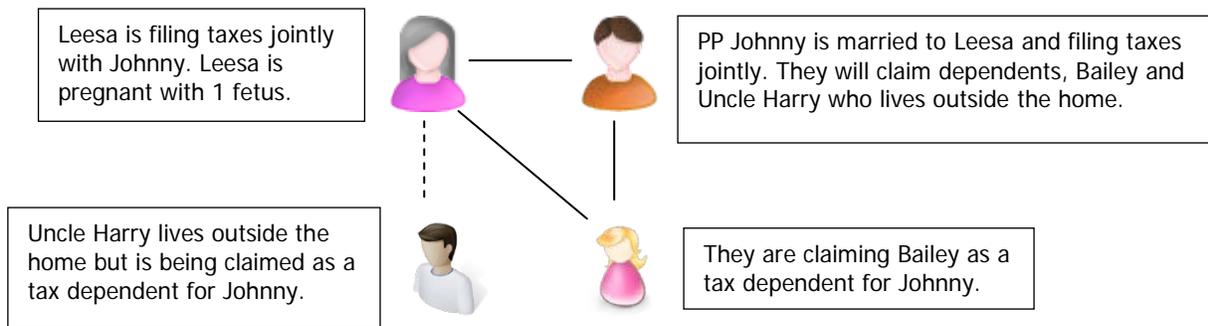
Leesa is a tax filer (and not a tax dependent) +1 because she is pregnant, so we will include her spouse (Johnny) and her tax dependent (Bailey).

Bailey is a tax dependent and doesn't meet any exception rules, so her tax group is the same as her tax filers' group(s). This includes Bailey, Johnny and Leesa including 1 fetus.

Note: Spouses filing jointly are not considered tax dependents of each other.

**Scenario 2: Married couple filing jointly with child tax dependent. Mom is pregnant with 1 fetus and her uncle Harry is being claimed as a tax dependent.**

Johnny and Leesa are parents of Bailey. Johnny and Leesa are filing taxes as ‘married filing jointly’ and will claim Bailey. They are also claiming Leesa’s Uncle Harry as a tax dependent. Uncle Harry lives outside the household but Johnny and Leesa support him. Leesa is pregnant with 1 fetus which increases any group size she is included in.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Johnny, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Johnny</u>	<u>Leesa</u>	<u>Bailey</u>	<u>Harry</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Johnny</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax filer)	MAGA	EA	CA +1	CC	CA	5
<b>Leesa</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax Filer)	MAGP	CA	EA +1	CC	CA	5
<b>Bailey</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax dependent)	MAGC	CA	CA +1	EC	CA	5

Johnny’s assistance group includes, himself, spouse Leesa plus 1 fetus, Bailey and Uncle Harry. Uncle Harry is included because he is a tax dependent of Johnny and Leesa even though he lives outside the home.

Leesa is married to Johnny and they are filing taxes jointly. Leesa’s assistance group includes herself plus 1 fetus, her spouse, and their tax dependents Bailey and Uncle Harry.

Bailey is a tax dependent and doesn't meet any exception rules, so her assistance group is the same as her tax filers' group(s): Johnny, Leesa plus 1 fetus, herself and Uncle Harry.

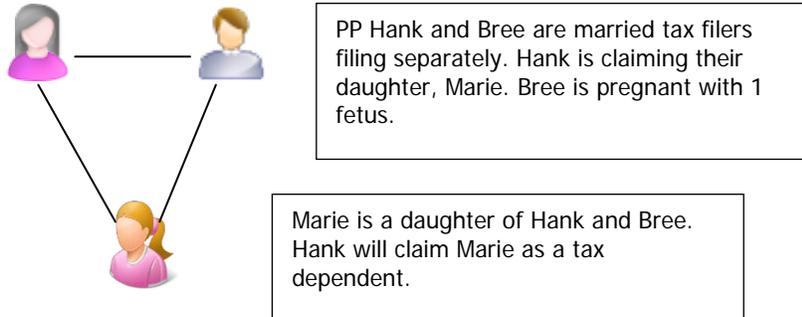
If Harry applies, his eligibility will need to be determined on a separate case as he is a tax dependent living outside of Johnny and Leesa's home. Harry's group will be formed based on relationship rules as he is a tax dependent of a tax filer who is not his parent or spouse. Harry will be a group size of 1, himself.

<b>Medicaid Eligibility For</b>	<b>HH Eligibility Determination Method</b>	<b>Eligibility Category</b>	<b><u>Johnny</u></b>	<b><u>Leesa</u></b>	<b><u>Bailey</u></b>	<b><u>Harry</u></b>	<b><u>Group Size</u></b>
<b>Harry</b> (separate case)	Relationship Rules	MAGS	N/A	N/A	N/A	EA	1

Note: Even though relationship rules are used to form Harry's group, his group will be a MAGI Assistance Group (MAGS), formed using the MAGI relationship rules.

**Scenario 3: Married Couple living together but filing separately with one child who is claimed as a tax dependent by the father. Mom is Pregnant.**

Hank and Bree are married. They will file taxes separately. Hank will claim their daughter, Marie as a tax dependent. Bree is pregnant with 1 fetus.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Hank, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Hank</u>	<u>Bree</u>	<u>Marie</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Hank</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	CA +1	CC	4
<b>Bree</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGP	CA	EA +1	XC	3
<b>Marie</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	CA +1	EC	4

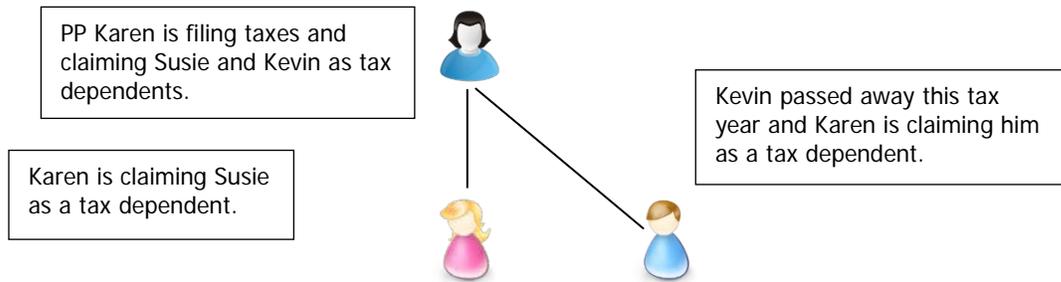
Hank is a tax filer and (not a tax dependent), so we will include his spouse (Bree) and his tax dependent, Marie. Even though Hank and Bree are filing separately, because they are married and live together they are included in each other’s group.

Bree is married but filing taxes separately and not claiming any dependents. Bree’s group includes herself plus one fetus and her husband, Hank. If married couples live together, they will always be pulled into each other’s assistance group.

Marie lives with both parents, but Hank and Bree are not filing taxes as “Married filing jointly”. Marie meets an exception to tax filing rules. Using relationship rules, her assistance group includes Marie, Hank and Bree, plus one fetus.

### Scenario 4: Single Parent with tax dependents, living and deceased.

Karen is a single parent of Susie and Kevin (deceased). Karen is planning to file taxes and will claim Susie and Kevin as tax dependents. Kevin passed away this tax year so Karen is able to claim Kevin on this year's taxes.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Karen, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Karen</u>	<u>Susie</u>	<u>Kevin</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Karen</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	CC	CC	3
<b>Susie</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax dependent)	MAGC	CA	EC	CC	3
<b>Kevin</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

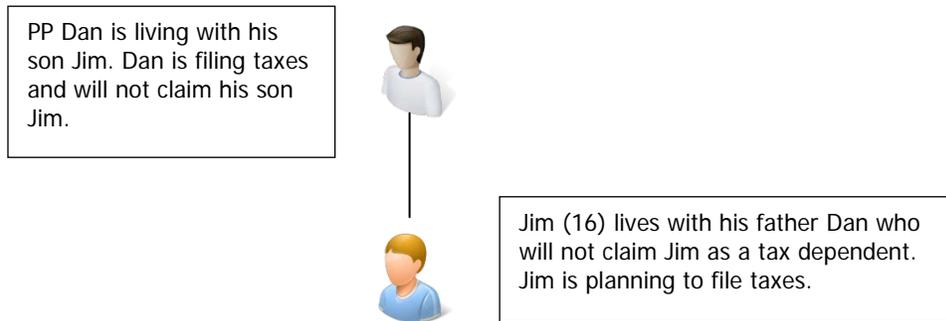
Karen is planning to file taxes and is not a tax dependent. We will include Karen and her tax dependents, Susie and Kevin.

Susie is a tax dependent of Karen and does not meet any of the exception rules, so will have the same assistance group as tax filer Karen.

Kevin is claimed as a tax dependent this year, so is included in the tax filer's group. As a deceased tax dependent, Kevin is included in the assistance group size for Karen and Susie but is not eligible.

**Scenario 5: Single parent tax filer. The father is not claiming the child as a tax dependent. Both the father and child are tax filers.**

Dan is a tax filer who is not claiming his son, Jim (16), as a tax dependent. Jim is planning to file taxes.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Dan, how would you build each group?**

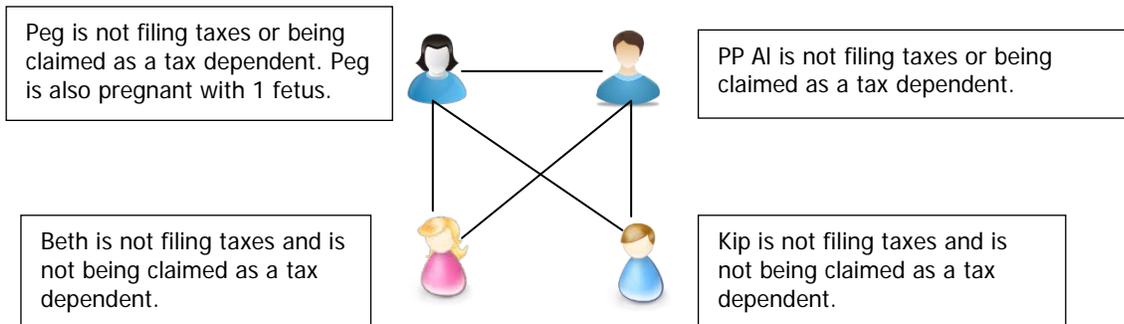
<b>Medicaid Eligibility For</b>	<b>HH Eligibility Determination Method</b>	<b>Eligibility Category</b>	<b><u>Dan</u></b>	<b><u>Jim</u></b>	<b><u>Group Size</u></b>
<b>Dan</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax filer)	MAGA	EA	XC	1
<b>Jim</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax filer)	MAGC	XA	EC	1

Dan is filing taxes but will not claim Jim as a tax dependent. Dan's assistance group includes only himself.

Jim is planning to file taxes with no dependents and will not be claimed as a tax dependent. He will be a group of one: himself.

**Scenario 6: Married non tax filing household with no tax dependents and mom is pregnant.**

Al and Peg are married parents of Beth and Kip. No one is filing taxes or being claimed as a tax dependent. Peg is pregnant with 1 fetus.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Al, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Al</u>	<u>Peg</u>	<u>Beth</u>	<u>Kip</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Al</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	EA	CA +1	CC	CC	5
<b>Peg</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGP	CA	EA +1	CC	CC	5
<b>Beth</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	CA +1	EC	CC	5
<b>Kip</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	CA +1	CC	EC	5

In this case, no one is filing taxes and no one is being claimed as a tax dependent. All assistance groups are based on relationship rules.

Al's assistance group includes, himself, spouse Peg plus 1 fetus, daughter Beth and son Kip.

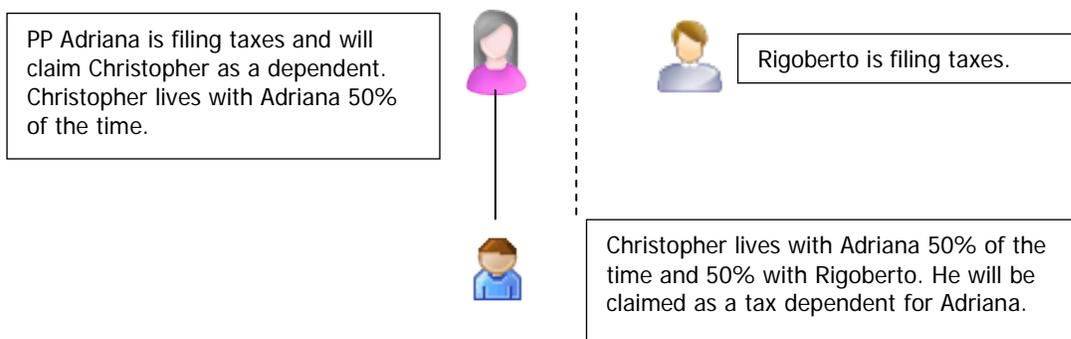
Peg's assistance group includes herself plus 1 fetus, her spouse, daughter and son.

Beth's assistance group includes herself, her parents plus 1 fetus, and her brother.

Kip's assistance group includes himself, his parents plus 1 fetus, and his sister.

## Scenario 7: Joint Placement

Adriana and her ex-husband Rigoberto share custody of their son Christopher. Christopher lives 50% of the year with Adriana and 50% of the year with Rigoberto. Adriana and Rigoberto will alternate years to claim Christopher as a tax dependent. This year, Adriana will claim Christopher as her tax dependent.



### Beginning with the Primary Person, Adriana, how would you build each group?

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Adriana	Christopher	Rigoberto	Group Size
Adriana	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	CC	N/A	2
Christopher	Tax filer Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA	EC	N/A	2

This year, Adriana will file taxes and claim Christopher as a tax dependent. Adriana's assistance group would include herself and Christopher.

Christopher is a tax dependent of Adriana and not a tax filer, and doesn't meet any of the exception rules, so will have the same assistance group as tax filer Adriana.

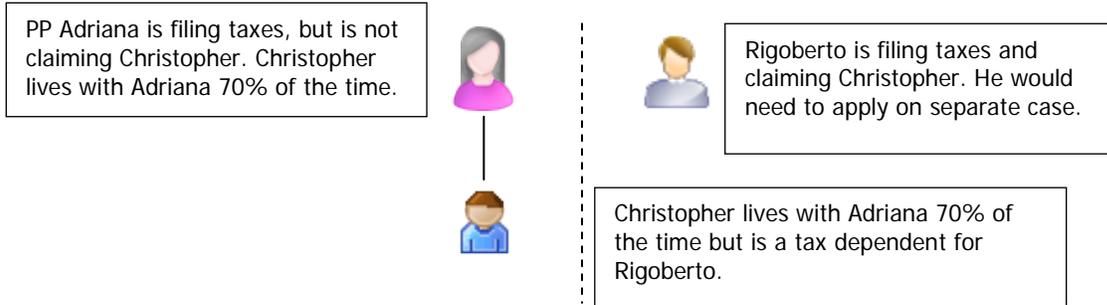
Note: If Rigoberto applies for assistance, his eligibility will need to be determined on a separate case as he does not live with Adriana. The results on Rigoberto's case will be:

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Adriana	Christopher	Rigoberto	Group Size
Rigoberto (separate case)	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	N/A	XC	EA	1

Rigoberto is eligible as a parent because of joint placement. His group only includes himself because he is filing taxes, isn't married, and doesn't have any tax dependents.

## Scenario 8: Single tax filing parent with one child claimed as a tax dependent by the non-custodial parent.

As we continue with Scenario #7, Adriana now has Christopher 70% of the time. Rigoberto has Christopher 30% of the time. Both Adriana and Rigoberto still file taxes, but this year Rigoberto will claim Christopher as his tax dependent. Let's see what a difference these changes make in the outcome:



### Beginning with the Primary Person, Adriana, how would you build each group?

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Adriana</u>	<u>Rigoberto</u>	<u>Christopher</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Adriana</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	N/A	XC	1
<b>Christopher</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	N/A	EC	2

Adriana is filing taxes but not claiming her son, Christopher. Christopher lives with Adriana 70% of the time. Adriana's assistance group includes: herself.

Christopher is being claimed as a tax dependent by his non-custodial parent, Rigoberto. Because of this exception, we use relationship rules when forming Christopher's group. Christopher's assistance group will include his mother, Adriana, and himself.

Note: If Rigoberto applies for assistance, his eligibility will need to be determined on a separate case as he does not live with Adriana. The results on Rigoberto's case will be:

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Adriana</u>	<u>Rigoberto</u>	<u>Christopher</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Rigoberto (separate case)</b>	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGS (separate case)	N/A	EA	CC	2

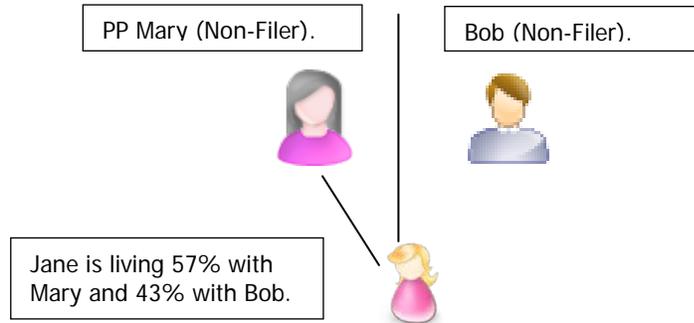
Using Tax Rules, Rigoberto's assistance group includes himself and his tax dependent, Christopher. Christopher would not be eligible on Rigoberto's case because he doesn't live there at least 40% of the time.

**Notes:**

- Due to the change in custody between Scenarios 7 and 8, Rigoberto is no longer eligible as a parent (MAGA). His eligibility will be as a childless adult (MAGS) as he now has custody of Christopher less than 40%.
- Rigoberto's group size as a childless adult (MAGS) will be a group size of 2 as his child is included in his group size as a tax dependent.

**Scenario 9: Joint Placement. Both parents are applying but neither is filing taxes.**

Mary is not filing taxes and applies for herself and daughter Jane. Jane lives with Mary 57% and Bob 43%. Bob is not filing taxes and is also applying.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Mary, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Mary</u>	<u>Jane</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Mary</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	EA	CC	N/A	2
<b>Jane</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	EC	N/A	2

Mary is eligible as a parent of Jane because Jane is living with Mary at least 40% if the time.

Jane's assistance group includes herself and her mother, Mary.

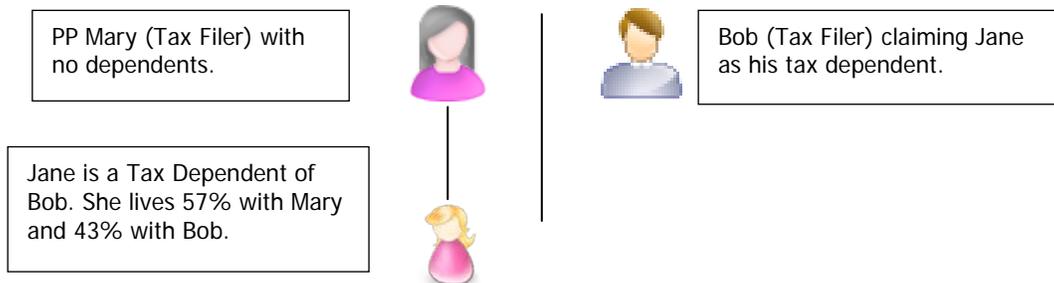
Note: If Bob applies for assistance, his eligibility will need to be determined on a separate case as he does not live with Mary. The results on Bob's case will be:

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Mary</u>	<u>Jane</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Bob (separate case)</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	N/A	CC	EA	2

Bob's AG includes himself and daughter Jane. Bob is living outside of the home and is not married to Mary. He would need to apply for benefits on his own case, but he would be eligible as a parent with a group size of two because he cares for Jane more than 40% of the time.

**Scenario 10: Joint placement. Mom is filing taxes, not claiming her child but is applying for BC+ herself and her child. Dad is filing taxes, claiming the child, and applying for BC+ for himself.**

An application is received for Mary and her daughter, Jane. Mary plans to file taxes with no tax dependents. Jane is expected to be claimed as a tax dependent by her father, Bob. Bob and Mary have joint placement of Jane. Jane currently lives with Mary 57% of the time (Monday – Thursday). Jane lives with Bob 43% of the time (Friday-Sunday).



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Mary, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Mary</u>	<u>Jane</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Mary</b>	Tax Rules	MAGA	EA	XC	N/A	1
<b>Jane</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	EC	N/A	2

Mary’s assistance group will use tax rules. Because she is not claiming any tax dependents, her group will include herself.

Jane is being claimed as a tax dependent by a tax filer outside of the home. Because she meets the exception rules, we use relationship rules to determine her group size. Jane’s assistance group includes Mary and her mother.

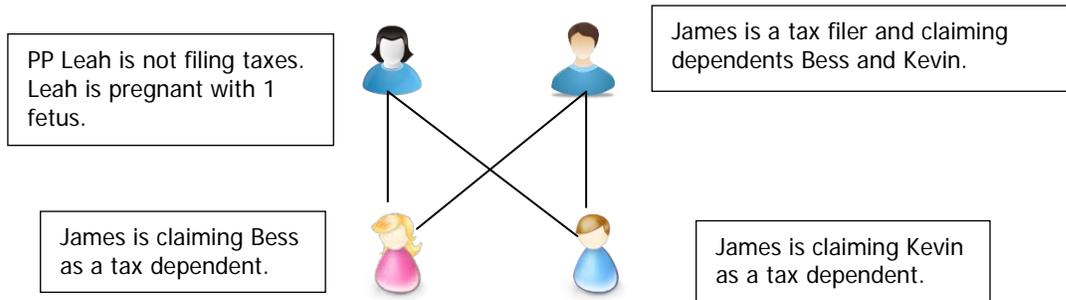
Note: If Bob applies for assistance, his eligibility will need to be determined on a separate case as he does not live with Mary. The results on Bob’s case will be:

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Mary</u>	<u>Jane</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Bob (separate case)</b>	Tax Rules	MAGA	N/A	CC	EA	2

Bob’s AG includes himself and daughter Jane. Because Bob is claiming Jane as a tax dependent, she is included in his group size based on tax rules is not eligible on his case as she is already receiving assistance on her mom’s case.

**Scenario 11: Non-Marital Co-Parents: Father is a tax filer and claiming both children as tax dependents. Mother is not filing taxes.**

Leah and James are not married. They are living with their daughter, Bess and son, Kevin. Leah is not filing taxes. James will claim Bess and Kevin as his tax dependents. Leah is pregnant with 1 fetus.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Leah, how would you build this group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Leah</u>	<u>Bess</u>	<u>Kevin</u>	<u>James</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Leah</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGP	EA +1	CC	CC	XA	4
<b>Bess</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA +1	EC	CC	CA	5
<b>Kevin</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA +1	CC	EC	CA	5
<b>James</b>	Tax Rules (tax filer)	MAGA	XA	CC	CC	EA	3

Leah’s assistance group will use relationship rules because she doesn’t file taxes and will include herself, her daughter, and her son.

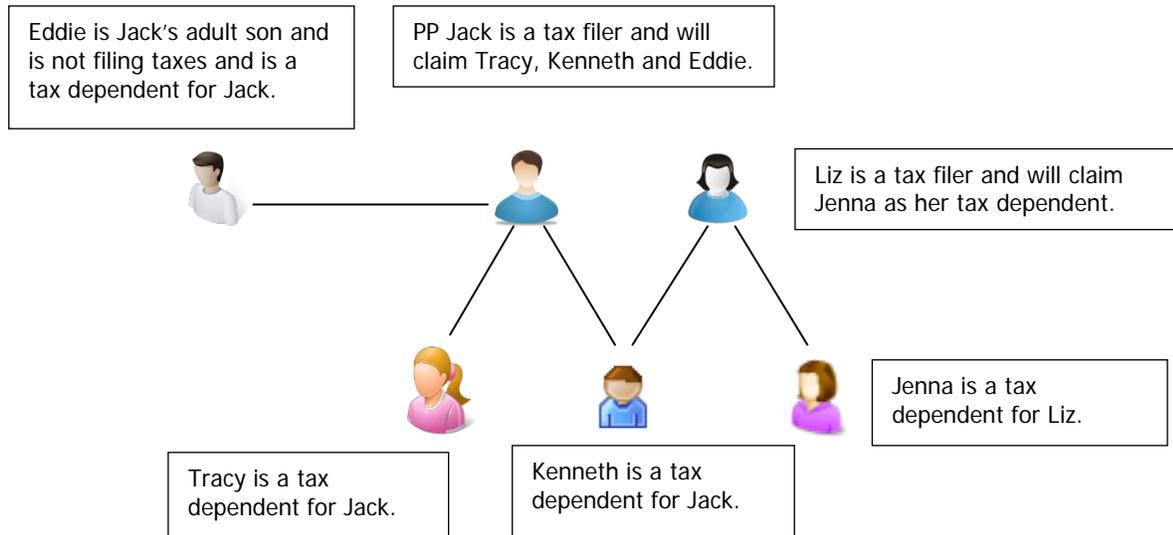
Creation of Bess’ assistance group also uses relationship rules because both of her parents are living in the home but not filing taxes together.

Kevin’s assistance group is created using relationship rules because both of his parents are living in the home but not filing taxes together.

Creation of James’s assistance group uses tax filing rules. He is filing taxes and claiming their daughter and their son as tax dependents.

## Scenario 12: Non-Marital co parents with tax dependents living in the home.

Jack and Liz are non-marital co-parents, each of whom is a tax filer. They have a child in common, Kenneth. Jack has a child of his own, Tracy. Liz has a child of her own, Jenna, whom she is claiming as a tax dependent. Jack's adult son Eddie (22) also lives in the home. Jack claims Eddie, Tracy and Kenneth as tax dependents.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Jack, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Jack</u>	<u>Liz</u>	<u>Eddie</u>	<u>Tracy</u>	<u>Kenneth</u>	<u>Jenna</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Jack</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	XA	CA	CC	CC	XC	4
<b>Liz</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	XA	EA	XA	XC	XC	CC	2
<b>Tracy</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA	XA	CA	EC	CC	XC	4
<b>Kenneth</b>	Relationship rules	MAGC	CA	CA	XA	CC	EC	CC	5
<b>Jenna</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	XA	CA	XA	XC	XC	EC	2

Jack is a tax filer. His assistance group will include himself, and his tax dependents Tracy, Kenneth and Eddie, using tax filing rules.

Liz is filing taxes and will claim daughter Jenna as a tax dependent. Liz's group will include herself and her daughter using tax filing rules.

Tracy is being claimed as a tax dependent of Jack (and doesn't meet any of the exceptions) so using tax filing rules will have the same assistance group as father Jack (Jack, Tracy, Kenneth and Eddie).

Kenneth is being claimed by his father as a tax dependent but his mother is also in the home. Because he meets the exception rules, his AG will be formed using relationship rules. The group includes him, his father and mother, and his half-sisters Tracy and Jenna. Even though Eddie is Kenneth's half-brother, he is not included in Kenneth's group because he is over age 19.

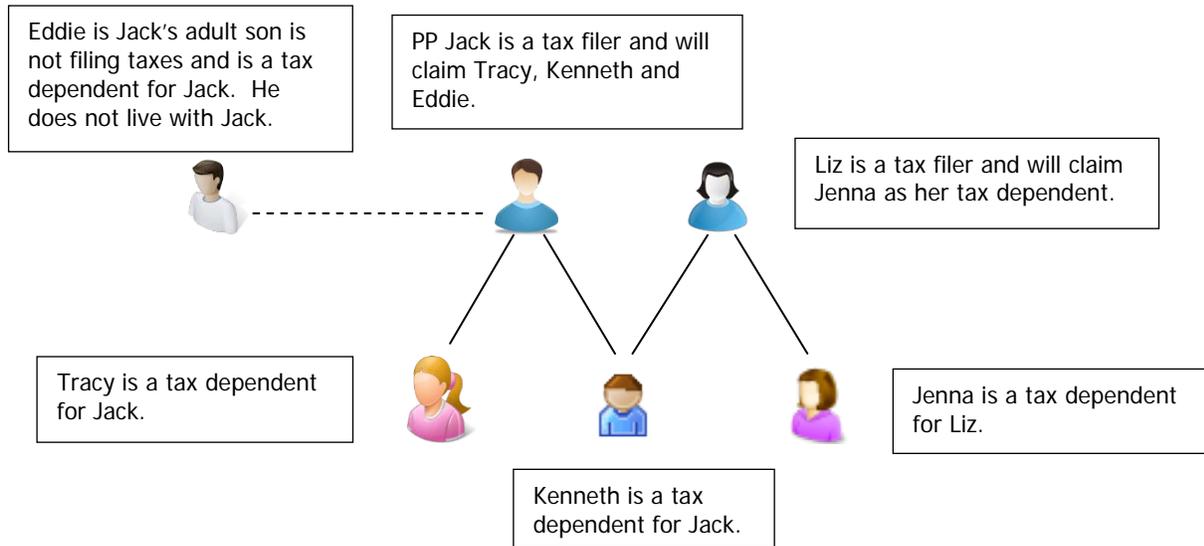
Jenna is being claimed as a tax dependent of her mother (and doesn't meet any of the exceptions). Using tax filing rules Jenna's group includes herself and her mother.

Eddie is a tax dependent of his father and lives in the home. Because he is over age 19, he must apply for assistance on his own case (the new childless adult category), however he has a group size of four because he meets the rules for his group being the same as his tax filer's group.

<b>Medicaid Eligibility For</b>	<b>HH Eligibility Determination Method</b>	<b>Eligibility Category</b>	<b><u>Jack</u></b>	<b><u>Liz</u></b>	<b><u>Eddie</u></b>	<b><u>Tracy</u></b>	<b><u>Kenneth</u></b>	<b><u>Jenna</u></b>	<b><u>Group Size</u></b>
<b>Eddie</b> (separate case)	Tax Filing Rules	MAGS	CA	XA	EA	CC	CC	XC	4

### Scenario 13: Non-Marital co parents with tax dependent living outside of the home

As we continue with Scenario 12, Eddie has moved out of Jack's house. Nothing else in the scenario has changed.



#### Beginning with the Primary Person, Jack, how would you build each group?

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Jack	Liz	Eddie	Tracy	Kenneth	Jenna	Group Size
Jack	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	XA	CA	CC	CC	XC	4
Liz	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	XA	EA	XA	XC	XC	CC	2
Tracy	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA	XA	CA	EC	CC	XC	4
Kenneth	Relationship rules	MAGC	CA	CA	XA	CC	EC	CC	5
Jenna	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	XA	CA	XA	XC	XC	EC	2

Jack is a tax filer, so under tax filing rules, his assistance group will include himself and his tax dependents: his daughter, his son, and adult son.

Liz is filing taxes and will claim her daughter Jenna as a tax dependent. Liz's group will include herself and her daughter using tax filing rules.

Tracy is being claimed as a tax dependent of Jack (and doesn't meet any of the exceptions) so using tax filing rules she will have the same assistance group as her father (Jack, Tracy, Kenneth and Eddie).

Kenneth is being claimed by his father as a tax dependent, but his mother Liz is also in the home. Because of this exception, his group will use relationship rules to determine his group size. The group includes Kenneth, his father and mother, and his half-sisters.

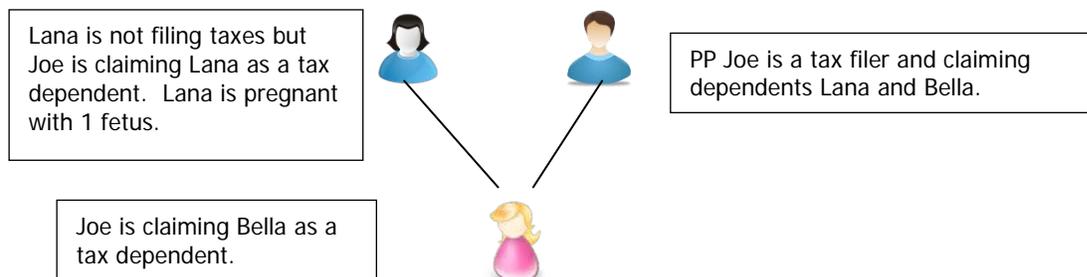
Jenna is being claimed as a tax dependent of her mother Liz (and doesn't meet any of the exceptions). Using tax filing rules Jenna's group includes herself and her mother Liz.

Eddie is a tax dependent of his father Jack but he doesn't live in Jack's home. He would have to apply for assistance on his own and his eligibility will be based on relationship rules. He will be a group size of 1, himself.

<b>Medicaid Eligibility For</b>	<b>HH Eligibility Determination Method</b>	<b>Eligibility Category</b>	<b><u>Jack</u></b>	<b><u>Liz</u></b>	<b><u>Eddie</u></b>	<b><u>Tracy</u></b>	<b><u>Kenneth</u></b>	<b><u>Jenna</u></b>	<b><u>Group Size</u></b>
<b>Eddie</b> (separate case)	Relationship Rules	MAGS	N/A	N/A	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	1

## Scenario 14: Non Marital Co-parents, Tax filing household with pregnant woman.

Joe and Lana are parents of Bella. Joe is filing taxes and will claim Lana and Bella as his dependents. Lana is pregnant with 1 fetus.



Beginning with the Primary Person, Joe, how would you build each group?

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Joe</u>	<u>Lana</u>	<u>Bella</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Joe</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax filer)	MAGA	EA	CA +1	CC	4
<b>Lana</b>	Relationship rules	MAGP	XA	EA +1	CC	3
<b>Bella</b>	Relationship rules	MAGC	CA	CA +1	EC	4

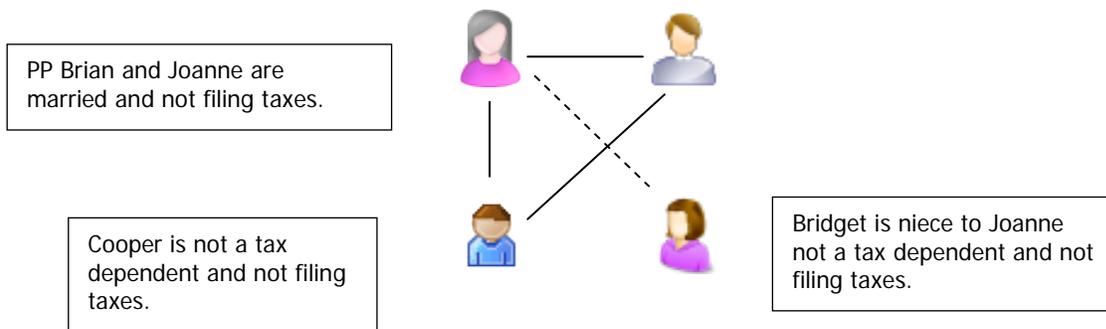
Joe's assistance group includes his tax dependents, Lana plus 1 fetus and daughter Bella.

Lana is a tax dependent of Joe. Lana is not filing taxes. Because her tax filer is not her parent or spouse, this is an exception; Lana's assistance group will include herself plus 1 fetus and daughter Bella using relationship rules.

Bella is a tax dependent of Joe, but she lives with both parents and they are not filing jointly. This is an exception. Using relationship rules, Bella's group will include herself, her father and her mother plus 1 fetus.

**Scenario 15: NLRR non tax filing caretaker with child not being claimed as tax dependent.**

Brian and Joanne are married and have a son Cooper. Joanne’s niece, Bridget (17) is living in the home. Brian and Joanne are not filing taxes.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Brian, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Brian</u>	<u>Joanne</u>	<u>Cooper</u>	<u>Bridget</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Brian</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	EA	CA	CC	XC	3
<b>Joanne</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	CA	EA	CC	XC	3
<b>Cooper</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA	CA	EC	XC	3
<b>Bridget</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGL	XA	XA	XC	EC	1

Since no one in the household is filing taxes, relationship rules are used to determine each AG size.

Brian’s assistance group will include himself, his spouse, and their son.

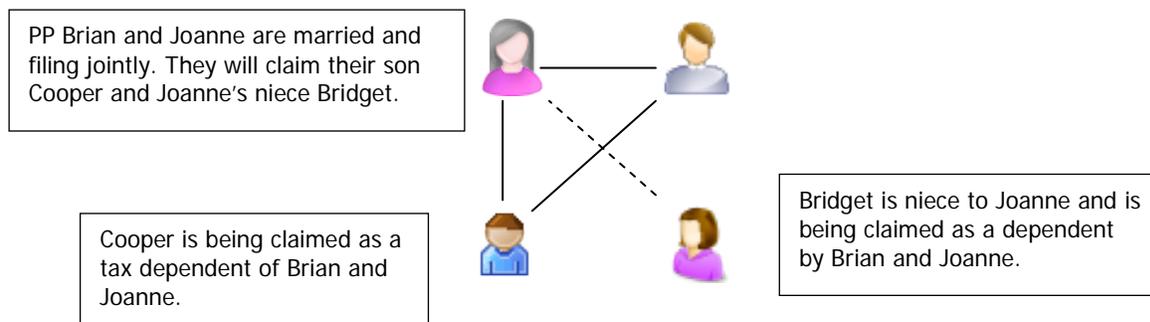
Joanne’s assistance group will include herself, her spouse, and their son.

Cooper’s assistance group will include himself, his father and mother.

Bridget is in an assistance group of her own.

## Scenario 16: NLRR tax filing caretaker with tax dependent.

Married couple Brian and Joanne have a son Cooper and Joanne's niece, Bridget (17) living in the home. Brian and Joanne are filing taxes jointly and will claim Cooper and Bridget as tax dependents.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Brian, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Brian</u>	<u>Joanne</u>	<u>Cooper</u>	<u>Bridget</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Brian</b>	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	CA	CC	CC	4
<b>Joanne</b>	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	CA	EA	CC	CC	4
<b>Cooper</b>	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA	CA	EC	CC	4
<b>Bridget</b>	Relationship Rules (tax dependent without direct relationship)	MAGL	XA	XA	XC	EC	1

Brian's assistance group will include his spouse and their tax dependents, son, Cooper and niece, Bridget.

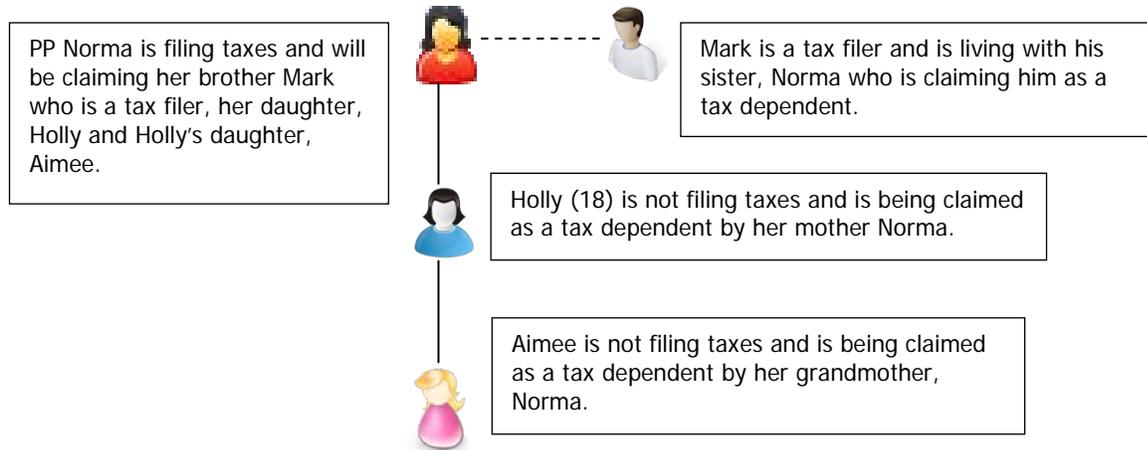
Joanne's assistance group will include her spouse and their tax dependents, son, Cooper and niece, Bridget.

Cooper's assistance group will be the same as his tax filers, his mother and father. This will include himself, his father and mother, and cousin, Bridget.

Bridget is a tax dependent but her assistance group will include only herself using relationship rules, as she is a tax dependent with no direct relationship to the tax filer.

## Scenario 17: Three generation tax filing household

Norma, Norma’s adult brother, Mark, Norma’s daughter, Holly and Holly’s daughter Aimee live in the household. Mark and Norma are tax filers. Norma will be claiming all as tax dependents. Mark is a tax filer and is also being claimed as a tax dependent.



**Beginning with the Primary Person, Norma, how would you build each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Norma</u>	<u>Mark</u>	<u>Holly</u>	<u>Aimee</u>	<u>Group Size</u>
<b>Norma</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA	CA	CC	CC	4
<b>Holly</b>	Tax filing rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA	CA	EC	CC	4
<b>Aimee</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	XA	XA	CC	EC	2

Norma’s assistance group will include herself, and her tax dependents, Mark, Holly and Aimee, using tax rules.

Holly is a tax dependent of mother Norma and is not planning to file taxes. Holly’s assistance group will be the same as her tax filer mother: herself, mother, daughter and uncle.

Aimee’s assistance group will use relationship rules because she does not have a direct relationship with the tax filer who is claiming her. Aimee’s group will include herself and her mother, Holly.

Mark is planning to file taxes and is also being claimed as a tax dependent of his sister Norma. If Mark applied for assistance, Mark’s assistance group will be a group of 1, himself. His group will be formed using relationship rules as he is a tax filer who is also being claimed as a tax dependent by someone who is not his parent or spouse.

<b>Medicaid Eligibility For</b>	<b>HH Eligibility Determination Method</b>	<b>Eligibility Category</b>	<b><u>Norma</u></b>	<b><u>Mark</u></b>	<b><u>Holly</u></b>	<b><u>Aimee</u></b>	<b><u>Group Size</u></b>
<b>Mark (separate case)</b>	<b>Relationship Rules</b>	<b>MAGS</b>	<b>XA</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>XC</b>	<b>XC</b>	<b>1</b>

## Income Calculations

MAGI rules introduce taxable income, including tax deductions and pre-tax deductions, into the way we budget income. There are four layers of income counting rules under MAGI:

1. What is the timeframe for counting income?
2. Whose income is counted?
3. What income types are counted?
4. Which tax deductions do we consider?

### **Timeframe**

In keeping with current policy, MAGI eligibility determinations are based on current monthly income. We will also maintain current BC+ policies around prorating income for the following special situations:

- People employed only during the school year
- Migrant workers
- Self-employed people
- People with periodic income

### **Whose income is counted?**

Within a BC+ MAGI AG, ALL members' income is counted, with one exception: ***If a group member is a child or tax dependent of another group member***, his or her income is only counted if he/she is '**expected to be required**' to file a tax return for the current year. If the child or tax dependent chooses to file a tax return, even when they are not required to, we will not count their income. We only count the income of children or tax dependents who are 'expected to be required' to file a tax return.

There are specific tax rules around whether or not someone is required to file a tax return based on the amount of their income. Workers are not expected to know these rules. There are very low taxable income thresholds below which a person isn't required to file a tax return. However, there are some reasons someone might want to file taxes, even if they are not required to, such as to claim the Homestead Tax Credit or Earned Income Tax Credit or, to receive their tax refund. CWW will be enhanced to accurately consider the current year's income tax thresholds when determining whether someone is expected to be required to file.

Currently, individuals are only required to file a tax return if they have more than:

- \$950 per year in taxable unearned income, or
- \$5950 per year in taxable earned income, or
- \$400 per year in self-employment income.

These amounts are expected to change annually and CWW will be updated to reflect the new amounts. These rules will limit the number of children or dependents who are going to be **'expected to be required to file'**, and therefore limit, whose income will be counted in the AG.

Remember, it doesn't matter if the child or tax dependent actually does file taxes. Whether or not their income is counted is determined by the above thresholds.

Also, the way we build AG's does not affect the income we count. Whether we use, Tax Filing Rules or Relationship Rules, income is always budgeted the same.

CARES/CWW will ask questions to determine if a child or tax dependent is going to be 'expected to be required to file' a tax return."

- If not, the income will NOT be counted.
- If yes, the income will be counted.

**Example 1:** Jack & Jill are married and will be filing a joint tax return. They have two children, Mickey (16) & Minnie (12), whom they will claim as tax dependents. Minnie has no income, but Mickey works at McDonald's earning approximately \$100 per month. Mickey's annual earned income is expected to be \$1200; he is not expected to be required to file a tax return at the end of the year. Mickey's income is not counted.

**Example 2:** Daisy plans to file taxes this year. She has one tax dependent, her son Donald (16), who works part-time at a grocery store. He earns \$500 per month; with an annual income of \$6000. Based on this income, Donald will be expected to be required to file a tax return. Donald's income is counted.

**Example 3:** Peggy & Al are non-married co-parents and have two children, Kelly (17) & Bud (14). Bud mows lawns in the summer and makes around \$300 for the year. The only other income in the household is Al's Unemployment payment in the amount of \$1100 per month (\$13,200 per year). Peggy & Al do not plan to file taxes. Bud is not expected to be required to file taxes. The AG's for this case will be based on Relationship Rules since there is no tax filer in the household. Al's UI payment is counted, but Bud's self-employment income is not counted.

**Special Note:** For the exemption of income to apply, the person must be a child or tax dependent ***of someone else in the same assistance group***. If a child or tax dependent is being tested on his/her own (and does not have a parent or tax filer in their group), that child's income is always counted for their group including minor children enrolled in FPOS.

For example, the income of NLRR children is always included in their own budget, and also includes the income of their minor siblings living in the same household, if they are included in the same AG

**Example 4:** Jackson (16) lives with his aunt Janet and her two children. Janet applies for BC+ for herself, her two children and her nephew Jackson. Janet states she plans to file taxes and will be claiming Jackson, and her two kids as tax dependents. Janet is self-employed earning about \$800/mo. Jackson is working part-time at Dairy Queen earning approximately \$150/month. Jackson is not expected to be required to file taxes.

**Outcome for Janet:** Janet's assistance group will consist of herself and all three children since she will be claiming them as tax dependents. Jackson's income will not be counted in Janet's AG because he is not expected to be required to file taxes. Janet's children's AG's will be the same as Janet's AG.

**Outcome for Jackson:** Jackson will be an assistance group of one (MAGL). He is being claimed as a tax dependent by someone living in the home who is not his parent so Relationship Rules are used to build his AG. All of Jackson's earned income will be countable when determining his eligibility because he is not the child or tax dependent **of someone in his group.**

### **What income types are counted?**

Many countable income types are the same as our current BadgerCare Plus policy. However, there are some changes in how we look at some types of income that we need to consider.

#### **Income no longer counted:**

- Child Support Income
- Worker's Compensation
- Veteran's benefits

These types of income are not taxable so are not counted when determining BC+ eligibility. Note that SSI is not taxable, nor is it countable for BC+. For people with overall low income, Social Security is usually not taxable however, Social Security is a countable income for BC+.

### **New Countable Earned income for BC+:**

- AmeriCorps income

### **Changes in Countable Unearned Income for BC+:**

- Student Financial Aid, if used for living expenses
- All Tribal per capita payments: no longer disregard the first \$500 per month
- Interest & dividends
- Lump sum income in the month it is was received.

Only the taxable amount of retirement, pension and annuity payments will count as unearned income. CARES will be updated with an additional field for the taxable amount on the Unearned Income page for these income types.

Taxable income does not include active duty pay in combat zone and certain military allowances. Additional information about military allowances will be provided in the BC+ handbook.

Under MAGI rules we count “taxable income” instead of gross income when determining an AG’s household income.

***Taxable income equals countable income.***

### **Pre-Tax Deductions**

Taxable income is determined by taking the sum of all gross countable income minus allowable pre-tax deductions. An example of a pre-tax deduction is Retirement. Some people have this deduction taken out of their paycheck before taxes are applied.

**Example Paystub:** Gomer is paid monthly. He earns \$9.73 per hour, and works about 40 hours per week. His monthly gross income is \$1581.13. Gomer has 3 pre-tax deductions: Retirement, Dental, and MC HCP Health insurance. Gomer’s employer deducts \$116.30 total, per month, pre-tax, from Gomer’s gross income. Therefore, Gomer’s taxable income is \$1,464.83. ( $\$1,581.13 - \$116.30 = \$1,464.83$ ).

Allowable Pre-Tax Deductions include:

- Health insurance premiums
- Health care savings accounts
- Parking and transit costs
- Group life insurance premiums
- Retirement contributions

# Sample employee check

## where employee contributes towards...

- Retirement PEBSCO deduction – deduction from gross wages
  - Dental and Medical deduction – deduction from gross wages
- And employer contributes towards...

- Forrest T. Jones retirement – taxable.
- Retirement PEBSCO (no effect) – non-taxable

## Sample Paycheck Stub

Gomer Pyle  
1124 St  
This City, MO 63121

Employee Pay Stub	Check number:	Pay Period: 07/01/2007 - 07/31/2007	Pay Date: 07/31/2007				
Employee	SSN	Status (Fed/State)	Allowances/Extra				
Gomer L Pyle, 1124 St, This City, MO 63121	***-**-9999	Single/Single	Fed-0/0/MO-0/0				
<b>Earnings and Hours</b>	Qty	Rate	Current	YTD Amount	<b>Taxable Company Items</b>	Current	YTD Amount
SALARY - HOURLY	162.30	9.73	1,581.13	1,581.13	Retirement-Employer (Jones)	120.00	120.00
<b>Deductions From Gross</b>			Current	YTD Amount	<b>Non-taxable Company Items</b>	Current	YTD Amount
Retirement PEBSCO Withholding			-31.60	-31.60	Retirement PEBSCO - Employer	15.81	15.81
Dental (employee)			-10.40	-10.40	Message		
MCHCP Medical Withholding			-74.30	-74.30			
			-116.30	-116.30			
<b>Taxes</b>			Current	YTD Amount			
Federal Withholding			-155.00	-155.00			
Soc.Sec. Withholding - Employee			-100.22	-100.22			
Medicare Withholding - Employee			-23.44	-23.44			
MO - Withholding			-33.00	-33.00			
			-311.66	-311.66			
<b>Net Pay</b>			1,153.17	1,153.17			

- Flexible savings accounts for child care or other dependent care

## Tax Deductions

The pre-tax deductions described above are amounts that the employer deducts from the paycheck. In addition to these, we will allow tax deductions that are listed on page one of the Tax Form 1040. Note that we will allow these to be deducted from a member's income even if that member is not planning to file taxes.

Itemized deductions, like mortgage interest, are not allowed under MAGI rules. In addition, child support obligation is no longer an allowable deduction for BC+, as is it not an allowable tax deduction.

We have grouped tax deductions into two types: "Calendar Year" deductions and "Ongoing" deductions.

## Ongoing Tax Deductions

Some examples of the most common ongoing tax deductions include:

- Student loan interest paid

- Higher education expenses
- Self-employment tax
- Certain retirement contributions
- Alimony payments

These Ongoing deductions will be prorated on a monthly basis and carried over across calendar years assuming the individual claimed this deduction last year and nothing has changed.

### **Calendar Year Tax Deductions**

There are also “Calendar Year” tax deductions that individuals may be eligible for. Currently there are only two allowable calendar year deductions:

- Out-of-pocket moving expenses for a job related move
- Penalties forfeited because of premature withdrawal of funds from time savings accounts or deposits

These deductions will be prorated on a monthly basis, beginning with the date the expense was incurred or first month of eligibility, whichever is later, through the end of the current calendar year. If the expense was incurred before the application date, it will not be counted.

Data from the IRS tells us that there are very few people at lower income levels that actually take Ongoing and Calendar Year tax deductions, so IM workers should not expect to see these very often.

### **CARES Entries**

To maintain alignment with other programs, workers will continue to collect and enter gross income into CWW. CWW will be enhanced to subtract any pre-tax deductions from the gross income amount for BC+. There will be new fields on the Employment screen to identify ‘pre-tax deductions’. These deductions should be reflected on an individual’s pay stubs. In addition, the Employer Verification of Earnings (EVFE) form will be updated to collect this information.

There will also be a new BC+ Tax Deductions screen in CWW where workers will record ‘Ongoing’ and/or ‘Calendar’ Year tax deductions.

### **Self- Employment**

Overall, our approach to collecting information about self-employment income will not change. As with current policy, self-employment income will be based on last year’s tax return if appropriate. In situations where taxes were not filed in the previous year or where there has been a change in circumstances, applicants/members will continue to complete Self-Employment Income Report Forms (SEIRFs). Under MAGI rules, countable self-employment income is equal to a person’s taxable self-employment earnings.

To calculate taxable self-employment income, both depreciation and depletion are allowable expenses. We will no longer have multiple tests where those deductions will be subtracted and then added back in. Other business expenses are also allowed by the IRS so will also be allowable expenses under MAGI rules. These expenses will be updated in the BC+ Handbook.

Note that all self-employment losses can offset other types of income for the self-employed person and if they are filing jointly, his/her spouse.

A new self-employment business type, "Royalties" will be added to the self-employment page to capture income from royalties. This income will be counted as 'unearned income' in the budget, but will be collected under self-employment because it is counted as earned income for EBD Medicaid.

Currently, the SEIRF is designed to capture expenses and deductions allowed under tax rules; however, it will be updated as needed to ensure it aligns with all the new BC+ policies.



### **\*\*\*Practice Income Calculation Scenarios\*\*\***

## **Income Calculation Scenarios**

Now that we have established household composition, we will now review the scenarios and show whose income will be included. Before we get started, here is a review of the income rules.

There are four layers of income counting rules under MAGI:

1. What is the timeframe for counting income?
2. Whose income is counted?
3. What income types are counted?
4. Which tax deductions do we consider?

### **Timeframe**

In keeping with current policy, MAGI eligibility determinations are based on current monthly income. We will also maintain current BC+ policies around prorating income for the following special situations:

- People employed only during the school year
- Migrant workers
- Self-employed people
- People with periodic income

### **Whose income is counted?**

All MAGI group members' income is counted, with one exception: If a group member is the child or tax dependent of another group member, his or her income is only counted if he/she is 'expected to be required' to file a tax return for the current year.

### **Expected to be required to file**

There are specific tax rules around whether or not someone is required to file a tax return. IRS rules on this topic are complex, but the guidelines we will be using is that we will consider someone "required to file a tax return" if they expect to have more than \$950.00 per year in *taxable* unearned income, or \$5950.00 per year in taxable earned income, or \$400.00 per year in self-employment income. Workers are not expected to apply these rules; instead, CWW will gather the expected annual income for children and tax dependents, and will use it to determine whether to budget each child or tax dependent's income.

### **What income types are counted?**

In general, we will count taxable income for BadgerCare Plus eligibility determinations. This means there are some new income types that will be counted and some income types that we will no longer count. Income that will no longer be counted:

- Child Support
- Worker's Compensation
- Veteran's Benefits

The income types listed above are not taxable so will not be counted for BadgerCare Plus.

**Changes in countable income:**

- Financial aid used for living expenses will now be counted.
- We will no longer disregard \$500/month of Tribal Per Capita payments.
- AmeriCorps income will count.

Only the taxable amount of retirement, pension, and annuities will be counted. Interest and dividend income is now countable income.

Lump sum income will be counted in the month it was received.

**What to consider when working through each income scenario:**

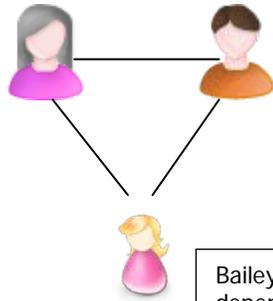
For the income scenarios, we will show the results from the Household Composition scenarios practice, including:

- The Rules used to form each group (Tax Filing or Relationship Rules),
- The eligibility category the individual is being tested in, and
- Each individual's participation status in the AG.

For each AG, you will need to determine whose income is included in the group and how much of the income will be budgeted, with the following considerations:

- Is the individual a counted or eligible individual in the group?
- Is the individual a child or tax dependent of someone else in the group?
- Is the income countable or disregarded under BC+ MAGI budgeting rules?

**Scenario 1: Married Couple filing jointly with a tax dependent and Mom is pregnant.**



PP Johnny is married to Leesa and will file taxes jointly. They have 1 child Bailey who will be a tax dependent. Leesa is pregnant with 1 fetus. Johnny works full time making \$1850.00 per month. Leesa is self-employed making \$20.00 per month.

Bailey will be claimed as a tax dependent. Bailey has no income.

**Whose income is counted in each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Johnny</u>	<u>Leesa</u>	<u>Bailey</u>	<u>Budgeted Income for AG</u>
<b>Johnny</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA \$1850.00	CA +1 \$20.00	CC \$0	\$1870.00
<b>Leesa</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGP	CA \$1850.00	EA +1 \$20.00	CC \$0	\$1870.00
<b>Bailey</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA \$1850.00	CA +1 \$20.00	EC \$0	\$1870.00

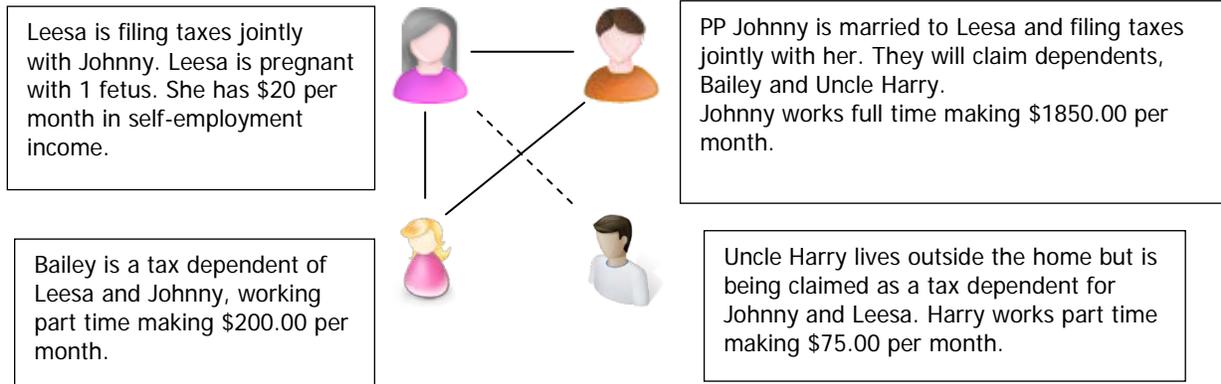
Within each MAGI group, all members' income is counted unless they are the child or tax dependent of someone else in the group (in which case we apply the "expected to be required to file" rule). In this scenario:

Johnny is neither a child nor tax dependent of anyone else in any group, so his income is included for himself, Leesa and Bailey.

Leesa is neither a child nor tax dependent of anyone else in any group, so her self-employment income is included for herself, Johnny and Bailey.

Bailey is the child or tax dependent of someone in each of these groups. However, she has no income, so she is not a child or tax dependent who is required to file, and her income is not counted for any group.

**Scenario 2: Married couple filing jointly with child tax dependent. Mom is pregnant and her uncle Harry is being claimed as a tax dependent.**



**Whose income is included in each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Johnny	Leesa	Bailey	Harry	Budgeted Income for AG
Johnny	Tax filing rules (Tax filer)	MAGA	EA \$1850.00	CA +1 \$20.00	CC \$0*	CA \$0**	\$1870.00
Leesa	Tax filing rules (Tax Filer)	MAGP	CA \$1850.00	EA +1 \$20.00	CC \$0*	CA \$0**	\$1870.00
Bailey	Tax filing rules (Tax dependent)	MAGC	CA \$1850.00	CA +1 \$20.00	EC \$0*	CA \$0**	\$1870.00

Harry (separate case)	Relationship Rules	MAGS	N/A	N/A	N/A	EA \$75.00	\$75.00
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\*Bailey's \$200.00 income is not counted in Johnny, Leesa or Bailey's group. Bailey is a child/tax dependent of someone else in each group, making  $\$200.00 \times 12 = \$2400.00$ , which is under the \$5950.00 per year taxable earned income threshold for being expected to be required to file taxes.

\*\*Harry's \$75.00 income is not counted in Johnny, Leesa or Bailey's group because he is a tax dependent of someone else in each of these groups who would not be expected to be required to file taxes as his  $\$75.00 \text{ per month} \times 12 = \$900.00$  which is under the \$5950.00 per year taxable earned income threshold.

Note that his income is counted in his own group as he is not the child or tax dependent of someone else in that group.

**Scenario 3 (Scenario 5 in HH Comp): Single parent tax filer. The father is not claiming the child as a tax dependent. Both the father and child are tax filers.**

PP Dan is living with his son Jim. Dan is filing taxes and will not claim his son Jim.

Dan is receiving \$1200.00 from unemployment per month.



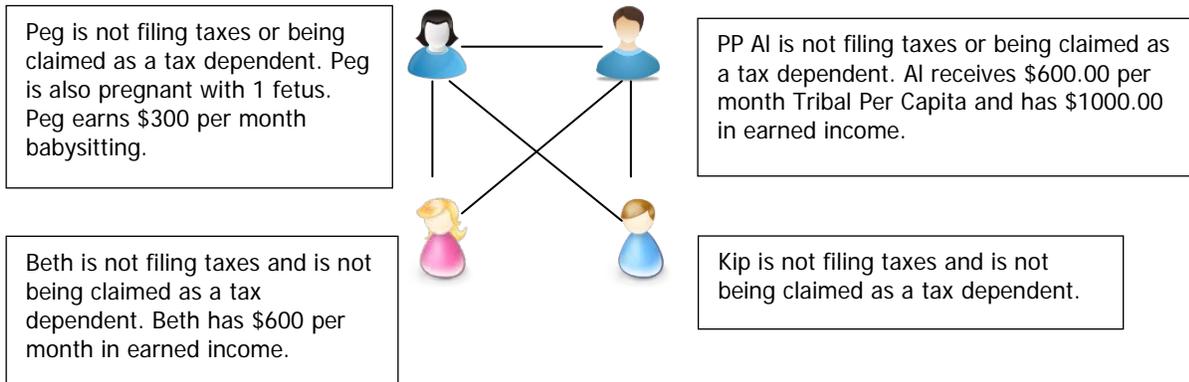
Jim (16) is living with his father Dan who will not claim Jim as a tax dependent. Jim is planning to file taxes. Jim works part time making \$400.00 per month.

**Whose income is included in each group?**

<b>Medicaid Eligibility For</b>	<b>HH Eligibility Determination Method</b>	<b>Eligibility Category</b>	<b><u>Dan</u></b>	<b><u>Jim</u></b>	<b><u>Budgeted Income for AG</u></b>
<b>Dan</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax filer)	MAGA	EA \$1200.00	XC	\$1200.00
<b>Jim</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax filer)	MAGC	XA	EC \$400.00	\$400.00

Jim's income is \$400.00 per month. We will multiply \$400 x 12 = \$4800.00 to get the annual amount. Because Jim is not a child or tax dependent of another person in his own group, his income would be counted in his eligibility determination even though the income is under the 'expected to be required to file' threshold (\$5950.00).

**Scenario 4 (Scenario 6 in HH Comp): Married non tax filing household with no tax dependents and mom is pregnant.**



**Whose income is included in each group?**

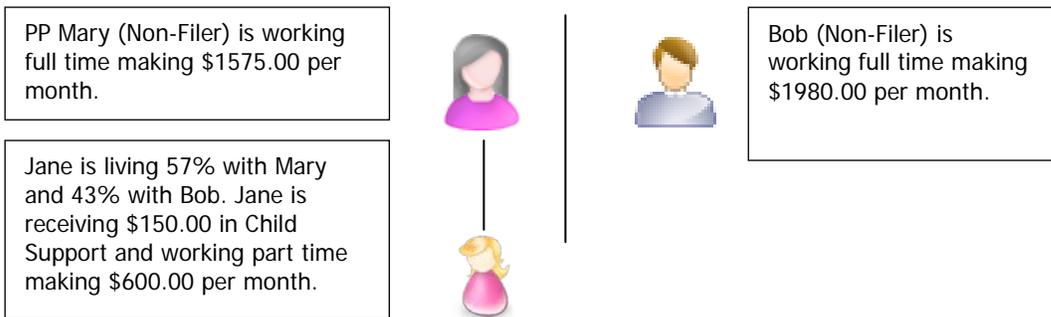
Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>AI</u>	<u>Peg</u>	<u>Beth</u>	<u>Kip</u>	<u>Budgeted Income for AG</u>
<b>AI</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	EA \$1600.00	CA +1 \$300.00	CC \$600.00	CC \$0	\$2500.00
<b>Peg</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGP	CA \$1600.00	EA +1 \$300.00	CC \$600.00	CC \$0	\$2500.00
<b>Beth</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA \$1600.00	CA +1 \$300.00	EC \$600.00	CC \$0	\$2500.00
<b>Kip</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA \$1600.00	CA +1 \$300.00	CC \$600.00	EC \$0	\$2500.00

We no longer disregard the first \$500 of Tribal Per Capita payments so AI's entire payment is counted.

Beth is a child of someone in each of the assistance groups; we will apply the rule to see if she is 'expected to be required to file'. Because Beth's earnings are above the 'required to file' threshold of \$5950 ( $\$600 \times 12 = \$7200$ ), her income is counted in each of the groups in which she is a child or tax dependent of someone else in the group.

Note that the "expected to be required to file" rule applies to children even in situations where the parents are not filing taxes.

**Scenario 5 (Scenario 9 in HH Comp): Joint Placement. Both parents are applying but neither is filing taxes.**

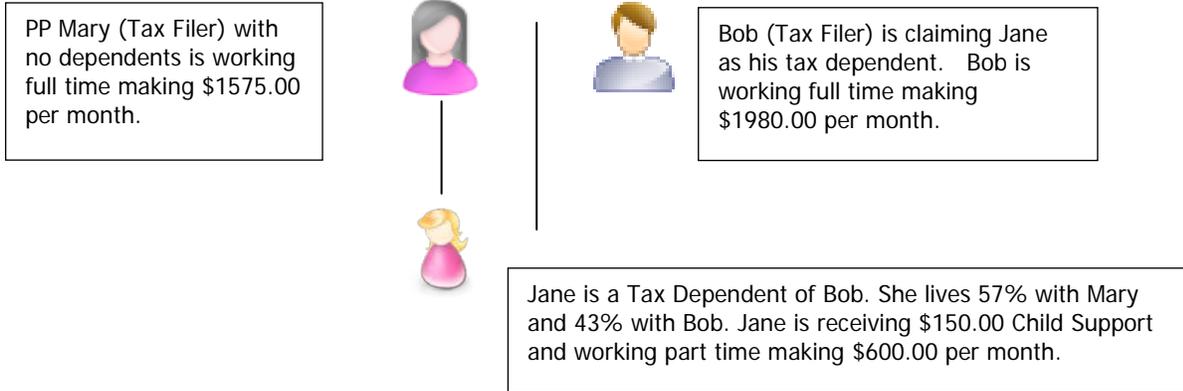


**Whose income is included in each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Mary</u>	<u>Jane</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>Budgeted Income for AG</u>
<b>Mary</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGA	EA \$1575.00	CC \$600.00*	N/A	\$2175.00
<b>Jane</b>	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA \$1575.00	EC \$600.00*	N/A	\$2175.00
<b>Bob</b> (separate case)	Relationship Rules	MAGA	N/A	CC \$600.00*	EA \$1980.00	\$2580.00

\*Jane is a child of someone in each of the AGs that she is included in so we will first check to see if she meets the criteria of being 'expected to be required to file'. Because Jane's earnings of \$600/month are above the 'required to file' threshold of \$5950 ( $\$600 \times 12 = \$7200$ ), her income is counted in each of the groups in which she is a child or tax dependent of someone else in the group. Her taxable wages of \$600 are counted in each group. However, her \$150 in Child Support is not counted as it is considered disregarded income under MAGI.

**Scenario 6 (Scenario 10 in HH Comp): Joint placement. Mom is filing taxes, not claiming her child but is applying for BC+ herself and her child. Dad is filing taxes, claiming the child, and applying for BC+ for himself.**



**Whose income is included in each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Mary	Jane	Bob	Budgeted Income for AG
Mary	Tax Rules	MAGA	EA \$1575.00	XC	N/A	\$1575.00
Jane	Relationship Rules	MAGC	CA \$1575.00	EC \$600.00*	N/A	\$2175.00

Bob (separate case)	Tax Rules	MAGA	N/A	CC \$600.00*	EA \$1980.00	\$2580.00
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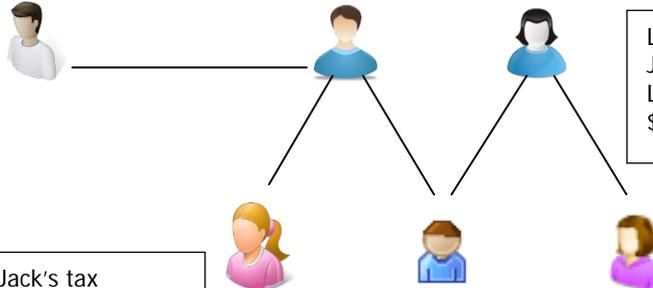
Jane is a child of someone in each of the AGs that she is included in so we will first check to see if she meets the criteria of being 'expected to be required to file'. Because Jane's earnings of \$600/month are above the 'required to file' threshold of \$5950 (\$600 x 12 = \$7200), her income is counted in each of the groups in which she is a child or tax dependent of someone else in the group. Her taxable wages of \$600 are counted in each group.

\*However, the \$150 in Child Support is not counted as it is considered disregarded income under MAGI.

## Scenario 7 (Scenario 12 in HH Comp): Non-Marital co parents with tax dependents living in the home.

Eddie is Jack's adult son, is not filing taxes and is Jack's tax dependent. Eddie is a college student receiving \$5000.00 per semester for tuition and books and \$300 per month in Unemployment.

PP Jack is a tax filer and will claim Tracy, Kenneth and Eddie. Jack is working full time making \$2575.00 per month.



Liz is a tax filer and will claim Jenna as her tax dependent. Liz works full time making \$1765.00 per month.

Tracy is Jack's tax dependent. Tracy receives \$275.00 per month in child support.

Kenneth is Jack's tax dependent. Kenneth has no income.

Jenna is Liz's tax dependent. Jenna works part time making \$200.00 per month.

### Whose income is included in each group?

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Jack	Liz	Eddie	Tracy	Kenneth	Jenna	Budgeted Income for AG
Jack	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA \$2575.00	XA	CA \$300*	CC \$0**	CC \$0	XC	\$2875.00
Liz	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	XA	EA \$1765.00	XA	XC	XC	CC \$0***	\$1765.00
Tracy	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA \$2575.00	XA	CA \$300*	EC \$0**	CC \$0	XC	\$2875.00
Kenneth	Relationship rules	MAGC	CA \$2575.00	CA \$1765.00	XA	CC \$0**	EC \$0	CC \$0***	\$4340.00
Jenna	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	XA	CA \$1765.00	XA	XC	XC	EC \$0***	\$1765.00

\* When considering whether to count Eddie's income in each of the groups that he is included in as a child/tax dependent of another person in the AG, we compare his income against the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for a child/tax dependent:

Eddie's \$300 per month in Unemployment ( $\$300 \times 12 = \$3600$ ) is above the \$950 per year in taxable unearned income threshold, so his income is counted in Jack and Tracy's groups. He is also receiving financial aid but it is being used for tuition and books, not living expenses, so we do not include it.

\*\*Because we no longer count child support, we do not include Tracy's income.

\*\*\*When considering whether to count Jenna's income in each of the groups that she is included in as a child/tax dependent of another person in the AG, we compare her income against the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for a child/tax dependent: Jenna's earnings ( $\$200 \times 12 = \$2400$ ) are below the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for earned income of \$5950.00 so her income is not counted.

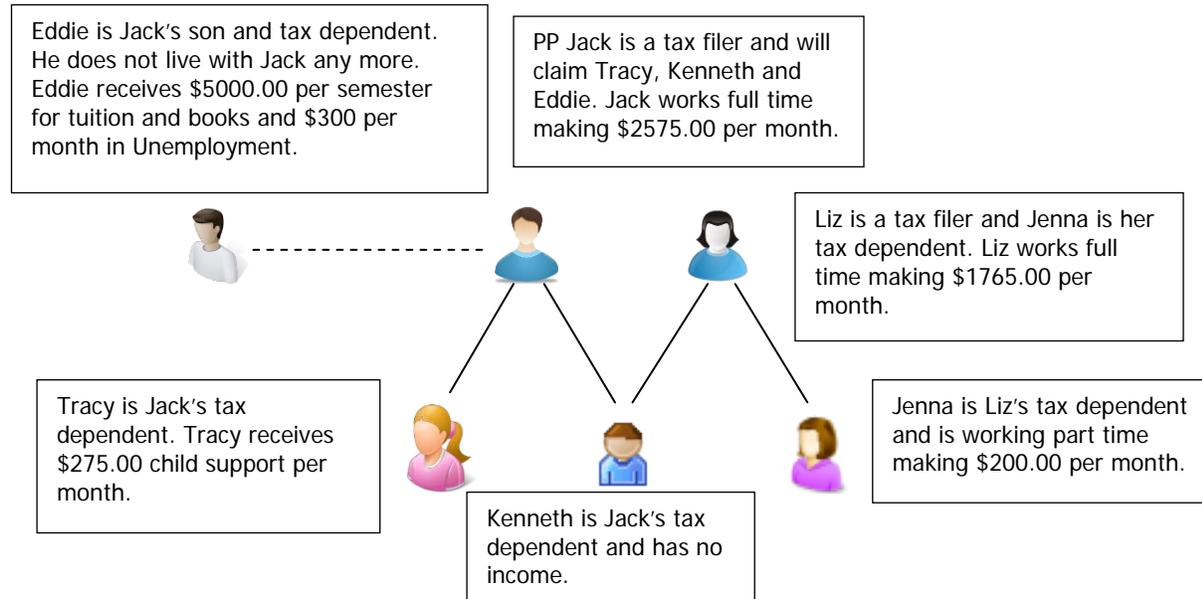
Let's look at Eddie's case to see what his budget outcome will be:

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Jack</u>	<u>Liz</u>	<u>Eddie</u>	<u>Tracy</u>	<u>Kenneth</u>	<u>Jenna</u>	<u>Budgeted Income for AG</u>
<b>Eddie</b> (separate case)	Tax Filing Rules	MAGS	CA \$2575.00	XA	EA \$300*	CC \$0**	CC \$0	XC	\$2875.00

\*Eddie's \$300 per month in Unemployment is counted on his case. The financial aid that he receives is disregarded as it is being used for tuition and books, not living expenses. He is living in the home with his father who is claiming him as a tax dependent so the income counted in Jack's AG is also counted in Eddie's AG.

\*\*Because we no longer count child support, we do not include Tracy's income.

## Scenario 8 (Scenario 13 in HH Comp): Non-Marital co parents with tax dependent living outside of the home.



### Whose income is included in each group?

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Jack</u>	<u>Liz</u>	<u>Eddie</u>	<u>Tracy</u>	<u>Kenneth</u>	<u>Jenna</u>	<u>Budgeted Income for AG</u>
<b>Jack</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA \$2575.00	XA	CA \$300.00	CC \$0*	CC \$0	XC	\$2875.00
<b>Liz</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	XA	EA\$1765.00	XA	XC	XC	CC \$0**	\$1765.00
<b>Tracy</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA \$2575.00	XA	CA \$300.00	EC \$0*	CC \$0	XC	\$2875.00
<b>Kenneth</b>	Relationship rules	MAGC	CA \$2575.00	CA \$1765.00	XA	CC \$0*	EC \$0	CC \$0**	\$4340.00
<b>Jenna</b>	Tax Filing Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	XA	CA \$1765.00	XA	XC	XC	EC \$0**	\$1765.00

\*Because we no longer count child support, we do not include Tracy's income.

\*\*When considering whether to count Jenna's income in each of the groups that she is included in as a child/tax dependent of another person in the AG, we compare her income against the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for a child/tax dependent: Jenna's earnings (\$200 x 12 = \$2400) are below the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for earned income of \$5950.00 so her income is not counted.

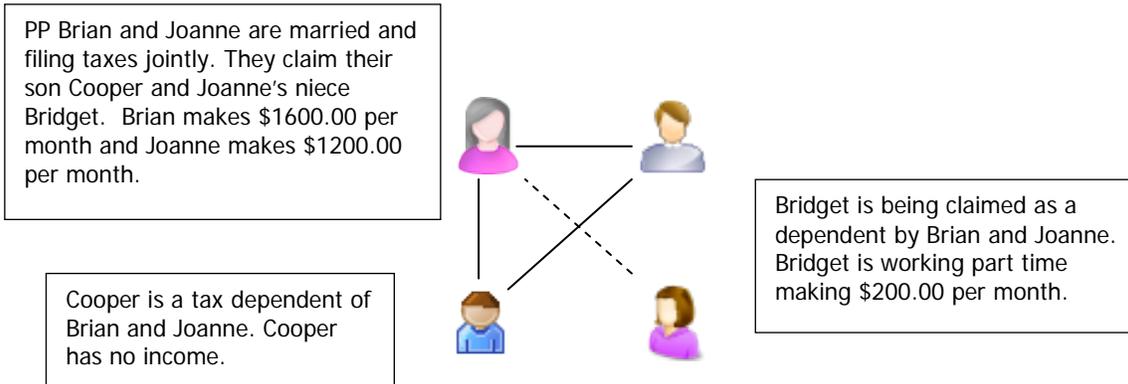
When determining whether Eddie’s income should be counted in each of the groups he is included in as a tax dependent of someone else in the group, we apply the rule to see if his unearned income is under the threshold for being ‘expected to be required to file’. Since Eddie’s unemployment of \$300.00 per month ( $\$300.00 \times 12 \text{ months} = \$3600.00$ ) exceeds the unearned income threshold of \$950.00 per year, his income will be included in each of the AGs in which he is a child or tax dependent of someone else in the group. His income will always be counted in his own group, regardless of whether it exceeds the threshold.

Let’s look at Eddie’s case to see what his budget outcome will be:

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	<u>Jack</u>	<u>Liz</u>	<u>Eddie</u>	<u>Tracy</u>	<u>Kenneth</u>	<u>Jenna</u>	<u>Budgeted Income for AG</u>
<b>Eddie</b> (separate case)	Relationship Rules	MAGS	XA	XA	EA \$300*	XC	XC	XC	\$300.00

Because Eddie is no longer living with Jack, the tax filer, only Eddie’s income is counted for his eligibility determination.

**Scenario 9 (Scenario 16 in HH Comp): NLRR tax filing caretaker with tax dependent.**



**Whose income is included in each group?**

Medicaid Eligibility For	HH Eligibility Determination Method	Eligibility Category	Brian	Joanne	Cooper	Bridget	Budgeted Income for AG
Brian	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	EA \$1600.00	CA \$1200.00	CC \$0	CC \$0*	\$2800.00
Joanne	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Filer)	MAGA	CA \$1600.00	EA \$1200.00	CC \$0	CC \$0*	\$2800.00
Cooper	Tax Filer Rules (Tax Dependent)	MAGC	CA \$1600.00	CA \$1200.00	EC \$0	CC \$0*	\$2800.00
Bridget	Relationship Rules (tax dependent without direct relationship)	MAGL	XA	XA	XC	EC \$200.00**	\$200.00

\*When considering whether to count Bridget's income in each of the groups that she is included in as a child/tax dependent of another person in the AG, we compare her income against the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for a child/tax dependent: Bridget's earnings (\$200 x 12 = \$2400) are below the 'expected to be required to file' threshold for earned income of \$5950.00 so her income is not counted. This means that her income will not be counted in Brian, Joanne or Cooper's group.

\*\*Although Bridget's income is not counted when she is a child/tax dependent of someone else in the AG when we look at Brian, Joanne and Cooper's groups, her income will be counted in her own AG as Bridget is not a 'child or tax dependent of someone else in the AG' when we look at her own group.

## **Additional Policy Changes**

### **Non-Financial Eligibility Changes**

**Parents & Caretakers** must be caring for a minor child or dependent 18 year old to be eligible as a parent or caretaker. A dependent 18 year old is defined as an 18 year old who is enrolled in school and expected to graduate before turning 19. School enrollment status and the expected date of high school graduation of an 18 year old should be verified only if found questionable and when the parent/caretaker's BC+ eligibility is being determined based on that child as a dependent 18 year old. The adults may be eligible as a childless adult if they are not caring for a minor, or if the only minor they are caring for is 18 but not a dependent 18 year old. The dependent status of an 18 year old will be captured on the School Enrollment screen.

Note that the child's eligibility continues until he or she turns 19, and is not affected by dependent status.

### **Health Insurance Access/Coverage**

Because adults are no longer eligible if their income is over 100% of the FPL, the 9.5% Past Access and Current Access/Coverage Tests will be eliminated.

The current policies for children will still apply. The 80% Past Access and Current Access/Coverage Tests for children will continue to be applied to the following individuals:

- Children age 1 through 5 with household income above 185% FPL,
- Children age 6 through 18 with household income above 150% FPL.

If a child has current access, through the current employer of an adult family member who is currently living in the household, to either state health insurance, or employer sponsored health insurance where the employer is paying at least 80% of the cost, then the child will not be eligible for BC+ unless they meet a deductible.

If a child had past access to health insurance, including access due to a qualifying event in the twelve (12) months prior to the application or review date, they are not eligible for BC+ benefits if the access was through the current employer of an adult family member who is currently living in the household and:

- The access was to a HIPAA health insurance plan through a current employer for which the employer paid at least 80% of the premium, or through the State of Wisconsin's health care plan (regardless of plan type, or premium amount contributed by the employer); and
- The member is a child under age 19 and the child is not exempt; and
- There is no good cause reason for not signing up for the coverage.

These conditions apply to both current and past access to health insurance.

### **Verification**

In general, we will maintain our current verification requirements. However, pregnancy is no longer a required verification. Workers should not question the reported pregnancy unless there is other information that contradicts the applicant's statement deeming it questionable.

### **Former Foster Care Youth**

Formerly known as YEOHC's (Youth's Exiting Out of Home Care), youths who were in foster care when they turned 18 were eligible for BC+ until they turned 21. As of January 1, 2014, any youths who were in foster care when they turned 18, including those born before January 1, 1990, are now going to be referred to as Former Foster Care Youths and will be eligible for BC+ up to age 26.

There are no income limits for this population and no premium requirements.

### **Financial Eligibility Changes**

#### **Deductibles for Children and Pregnant Women**

Pregnant Women and Children may be financially eligible for a Deductible if their respective assistance group's income is greater than 300% of the FPL. Children with incomes at or below 300% of the FPL can also become eligible by meeting a deductible if the child has been denied BC+ solely due to health insurance access.

Deductible amounts are calculated for a six month period using the total amount of income that exceeds either 150% of the FPL for children or 300% of the FPL for pregnant women.

The current process for deductibles will remain.

- Deductibles for children who are ineligible due to insurance access or excess income must be requested.
- Deductibles for pregnant women will be systematically established when a pregnant women is denied BC+ due to being over the income limit.

#### **Extensions**

Extensions will be granted for parents/caretakers when eligibility is lost due to an increase in earned income or an increase in spousal support which increased the countable income to an amount greater than 100% of the FPL. The parents/caretakers must have been eligible, as a parent or caretaker, for 3 out of the last 6 months immediately preceding the month in which the income increased and the eligibility was lost solely due to the increase in income.

Children, including NLRR children, will be granted an extension if the child was eligible for BC+ during the month that their own parent/caretaker's income increased, and the

parent/caretaker lost eligibility solely due to the income increase. Children do not need to have been eligible for Medicaid for 3 out of the last 6 months; their extension eligibility is based solely on their parent/caretaker being granted an extension.

Adults in extensions are subject to premium requirements starting at 100% FPL.

All BC+ Extensions that start in 2014 will be for 4 months. Members are required to report changes in income as it may affect their premium amount. If a member's income drops below 100% he/she will go out of the extension and back into regular BC+. If a member moves out of the state they will lose their extension. Children who are in an extension will not lose eligibility if their parent loses extension eligibility for non-financial reasons including non-payment of the premium. However, if the parent or caretaker fails to "begin" the extension, the child will not be eligible for the extension.

As of January 2014, ongoing BC+ individuals who are in extensions will remain in their extension until the end of their extension certification period as long as they remain eligible under the old policies.

### **Premiums**

In maintaining current policy, payment of the BC+ premium will continue to be a non-financial condition of eligibility. Initial premium payments must be made before eligibility is confirmed and the members are enrolled. The first month is free if no one in the BC+ group was eligible for BC+ or Medicaid in the previous month, and the BC+ AG has not received a free month in the previous 12 months. The free month is not given for extension premiums for adults. Consider someone with an unmet deductible as not being eligible for BC+.

The following individuals must pay a premium to become or remain eligible for BC+:

Children with incomes above 200% FPL, unless they are:

- Under age 1 (Note that we are now excluding all infants, not just CENS.)
- Pregnant
- Eligible in a BC+ Extension
- Eligible in a met deductible
- A Former Foster Care Youth (YEOHC)
- The child of a parent in BC+ Extension and that parent is paying a premium
- An American Indian or Alaskan Native tribal member, or
- The son or daughter of a tribal member
- The grandson or daughter of a tribal member, or
- Otherwise eligible to receive Indian Health Services

Adults in a BC+ Extension, unless they are:

- Pregnant
- A Former Foster Care Youth (YEOHC)
- Blind or disabled, or MAPP Disabled (includes presumptive disabled)

- An American Indian or Alaskan Native tribal member
- The son or daughter of a tribal member
- The grandson or daughter of a tribal member, or
- Otherwise eligible to receive Indian Health Services

As mentioned previously, one household may have several different assistance groups. There may be cases where individual children have a premium calculated using different income than the amount used to calculate the premium for the other children. Each child's premium will be based on their AG's household size and income. The 5% Cap will continue to apply to children's premiums. To determine a household-level premium when different premiums are calculated for children in the household, add all individual premiums together and compare the total premium amount to 5% of the premium-paying group with the highest countable income (dollar amount, not FPL). The combined total of all children's premiums will be either the total of all premiums, or 5% of that group's income, whichever amount is less.

Adults in extensions will be required to pay a premium, unless they are exempt from the requirement to pay premiums (for example, a disabled parent or caretaker is not subject to premiums). The premium is calculated using a sliding scale from 2% up to 9.5% based on the group's income. The 9.5% Cap will be set for each MAGM AG. If multiple MAGM AGs are formed, each group will be subject to the 9.5% cap. This means the total household premium amount may be over 9.5% of the household's income.

If an adult in an extension is required to pay a premium, no premiums will be assessed for any child in that household.

### **Restrictive Re-enrollment**

Restrictive Re-enrollment Periods (RRPs) for children who fail to pay a premium will now be for 3 months. After the 3 month RRP is served, the arrears will be forgiven. Children will also have the option to re-enroll within the 3 month period as long as they pay all premiums due.

**Example:** A child doesn't pay their June premium. The RRP is set for July, August & September. The member can reapply for assistance as of October 1 and be eligible without paying any arrears. If the member wants to re-enroll at any time during the RRP (July through September), they must pay for June, and all concurrent months as appropriate. Therefore, if the member contacts the agency in August and requests to have their BC+ reinstated. The member will need to pay June, July and August premiums in order to reinstate BC+.

An adult for whom a premium is owed for the current month who leaves BC+ by quitting or not paying the premium will be subject to a 12 month Restrictive Re-enrollment Period.

Workers will continue to delete the RRP's using the 'Late Pay' reason code.

## **Program Administration**

### **Backdated Eligibility**

The following individuals may have their eligibility backdated to the first of the month, up to three calendar months prior to the month of application:

- Parents/Caretakers with income at or below 100% of the FPL.
- Childless Adults with incomes at or below 100% of the FPL (excluding months prior to January 1, 2014).
- All pregnant women, except those eligible under the BC+ Prenatal program, as long as their income was below 300% of the FPL in the backdated month.
- All Former Foster Care Youth.
- Children:
  - Infants less than 1 year old may have their eligibility backdated for any of the months in which their family income was at or below 300% of the FPL,
  - Children ages 1 through 5 may have their eligibility backdated for any of the months in which their family income was at or below 185% of the FPL,
  - Children ages 6 through 18 may have their eligibility backdated for any of the months in which their family income was at or below 150% of the FPL.

### **Reviews**

BC+ members, whose financial eligibility has been determined using MAGI-based income rules must have their eligibility renewed once every 12 months, but no more frequently than once every 12 months. Due to this requirement, CWW will no longer sync BC+ renewal dates with the renewal dates for other programs. Members will still have the option of doing an early BC+ renewal, but it cannot be required. CWW will be enhanced so that workers will be able to indicate that the renewal is for Health Care in order to run it separately from other programs. In addition, BC+ members, whose eligibility has been determined under MAGI rules will have 90 days to complete their annual review, without it being considered a new application.

### **Change in Benefit Plans**

All eligible BC+ assistance groups will be covered under the Standard Plan regardless of income. There will no longer be a Benchmark or a Core plan.

### **Change Reporting Requirements**

In addition to current change reporting requirements, eligible BC+ members will also be required to report a change in any of the following:

- Change in expected Tax Filing Status
- Change in expected Tax Dependents
- No longer having a reported tax deduction

## **Implementation**

With all of these changes, we are looking at an extensive implementation plan. At Adverse Action in November 2013, ACCESS and CARES Worker Web will be updated to incorporate all of the new MAGI rules. However, agencies may begin to receive phone calls regarding these changes as early as September 2013. Here is what agencies need to know:

1. Individuals will be able to apply for health insurance through the Marketplace as of October 1, 2013 for coverage starting January 1, 2014. Agencies should direct applicants with questions about the Marketplace to the Marketplace for information, as well as provide contact information for the Marketplace.
2. All Core plan waitlist and Basic members will receive a letter in early October 2013, informing them that their current respective program is closing on December 31, 2013. They will be given information directing them to apply for health insurance through the Marketplace for eligibility beginning January 1, 2014 or to apply for BC+ after November 18, 2013.
3. CWW will not be able to process applications using the new MAGI rules or for the childless adult population until after adverse action in November 2013. Applications from the Marketplace, received between October 1<sup>st</sup> and November 18<sup>th</sup>, will be processed as follows:
  - If a ***childless adult*** applies through the Marketplace, but is assessed to be Medicaid eligible, their application will be transferred to the State. These applicants will receive a letter from the State informing them that we currently do not have a program available for them, but we will process their request after November 18th for eligibility beginning January 2014. Behind the scenes, we will hold these referrals until adverse action in November. After adverse action, these referrals will show in agency inboxes for processing.
  - If a ***family*** applies through the Marketplace, but is assessed to be Medicaid eligible, their application will be referred to the State. Agencies will receive these applications in their inboxes immediately and should process timely. Eligibility will be initially determined using BC+ 2013 rules. However, applications received from the Marketplace are expected to contain all MAGI related information, so if the family is not eligible under old policy, the case will have to be updated manually in CWW after AA in November. The exact process for these cases is still to be determined.
4. All applications received directly from applicants through ACCESS, mail or in person after September 28, 2013, need to be processed timely. All applications determined ineligible for BC+ under current policy (and/or MAGI rules starting in

January 2014) will be sent a Notice of Decision, and referred to the Marketplace. Childless adults who attempt to apply through ACCESS between September 28 and November 16, 2013 will not be able to submit an application online; instead, they'll be asked to apply via the Marketplace. Childless adults who apply by phone or in person will be tested under BC+ (for families) rules; once found ineligible, they will be referred to the Marketplace.

### **Changes for members in 2013**

There will be a mass change on November 23, 2013 to apply the new income limits beginning January 2014. We will send a one-time mailing in late September 2013 to members who may be affected by this change. Individuals who are no longer eligible for BC+ as of the November 23<sup>rd</sup> mass change will receive a Notice of Decision notifying them of their ineligibility. These individuals will be referred to the Marketplace.

**Special Note:** Assistance groups that include self-employment income will also be run on November 23<sup>rd</sup> to allow depreciation as an allowable deduction. The purpose for this exception is to avoid bounce back of cases between the State and the Marketplace.

### **January 2014**

Effective January 1, 2014, ALL NEW applications will have their eligibility determined using MAGI rules.

Any BC+ member who was eligible for BC+ as of December 31, 2013 will be considered an ongoing BC+ beneficiary. Ongoing BC+ beneficiaries will transition to MAGI rules effective April 1, 2014 or at their next regularly scheduled renewal, whichever is later. Existing members who lose eligibility under BC+ 2013 budgeting rules after January 1, 2014 but prior to their next renewal will pend for MAGI information and will be tested under MAGI rules. This means there may be mixed households with some members determined under BC+ 2013 budgeting rules and some members under MAGI rules.

Non-Core Plan BC+ cases due for renewal in January and February of 2014 will be first tested applying the BC+ 2013 rules. Those that fail will be tested again using new MAGI methodology and opened/denied appropriately.

Cases with a January or February renewal will be transitioned to MAGI rules through a batch run in February so April (and ongoing) eligibility will be determined using MAGI methodology. Additionally, ACCESS and paper applications will be updated as of AA in November 2013 to ask applicants for MAGI related information. Workers should attempt to collect all MAGI related information while completing these renewals to avoid additional work at the end of March or beginning of April.

In addition, to reduce the potential for additional work later, workers processing **any** BC+ renewal after adverse action in November should attempt to collect all MAGI related tax information. Initial eligibility will be determined first, using BC+ 2013 rules, therefore, any MAGI related information that is not collected will **not** negatively affect the case. However, in the event a household member loses eligibility under old rules,

their eligibility may be re-determined using MAGI methodology effective January 1, 2014.

Childless adults eligible for BCLA in December 2013 and with continuing eligibility after January 1, 2014 are considered ongoing BC+ beneficiaries. If their income is at or below 100% FPL, they will be transitioned to BC+ automatically and will not need to reapply for 2014. However, eligibility for BCLA will no longer be 'frozen' after January 1<sup>st</sup>. If income is reported that increases the countable income amount over 100% of the FPL, the BCLA will close. A notice will be sent to all BCLA adults to notify them that if their income is above 100% of the FPL, they must report this change.

## **Updates to ACCESS**

ACCESS "Apply for Benefits", "Renew My Benefits", "Am I Eligible?" and "Report My Changes" will be enhanced to include:

- Questions about tax filing status and tax dependents
- Income questions
- Tax deduction questions

## **Things to keep in mind**

Policies are subject to change. Federal guidance has not been finalized.

## **New Screens in CWW**

There will be two new sets of screens, and a number of page-specific changes in CWW to collect information about tax filing status and tax dependents income, and tax deductions.

There will also be a new budget screen for BC+ MAGI groups. In addition, we will resurrect the Educational Aid page to collect financial aid information.

Distance learning, through Adobe Connect, to provide staff training on the new CWW pages will be available in October/November 2013.