

**§10307. Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)  
Groups**

A. MAGI Related Types of Income

1. Alimony shall be counted as unearned income payments made directly to the household from non-household members.

2. Alien sponsor's income shall be counted against the flat grant needs of the alien's household. If the income of the sponsor is equal to or greater than the flat grant amount for the number of people in the alien parent's family, the alien parent(s) is not eligible for inclusion in his children's Medicaid certification.

3. Business income or loss shall be countable net profit or loss from partnerships, corporations, etc.

4. Capital gain or loss shall be countable income.

5. A child's earned income is counted, except for the tax filer's budget when earnings are below the tax filing threshold.

6. Annual income received under an implied, verbal, or written contract in less than 12 months shall be averaged over the 12-month period it is intended to cover unless the income is received on an hourly or piecework basis.

7. Disability insurance benefits shall count as unearned income. If federal and/or state taxes are deducted, disability insurance benefits shall count as earned income.

8. Dividends shall count as unearned income. Dividends shall be averaged for the period they are intended to cover.

9. Interest, including tax-exempt interest, shall count as unearned income. Interest shall be averaged for the period it is intended to cover.

10. Irregular and unpredictable income shall count as income in the month of receipt. Annual income received under an implied, verbal, or written contract in less than 12 months shall be averaged over the 12-month period it is intended to cover unless the income is received on an hourly or piecework basis.

11. Income received from employment through the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA) program shall be counted as earned income. JTPA income received for training through JTPA program shall be counted as unearned income.

12. A non-recurring cash payment (lump sum) shall count as income only in the calendar month of receipt. This includes insurance settlements, back pay, state tax refunds, inheritance, IRA or other retirement distributions, and retroactive benefit payments.

13. Regular recurring income from oil and land leases shall be counted over the period it is intended to cover and counted as unearned income. Payments received in the first year of an oil lease, which are above the regular recurring rental and payments received when an oil lease is written for only one year, are treated as non-recurring lump sum payments.

14. Pensions and annuities shall count as unearned income.

15. Income is potentially available when the applicant/enrollee has a legal interest in a liquidated sum and has the legal ability to make this sum available for the support and maintenance of the assistance unit. Potential income shall be counted when it is actually available as well as when it is potentially available but the applicant/enrollee chooses not to receive the income. If the agency representative is unable to determine the amount of benefits available, the application shall be rejected for failure to establish need.

16. Railroad retirement shall count as unearned income the amount of the entitlement including the amount deducted from the check for the Medicare premiums, less any amount that is being recouped for a prior overpayment.

17. Ownership of rental property is considered a self-employment enterprise. Income received from rental property may be earned or unearned. To be counted as earned income, the applicant/enrollee must perform some work related activity. If the applicant/enrollee does not perform work related activity, the money received shall be counted as unearned income. Only allowable expenses associated with producing the income may be deducted. If the income is earned, any other earned income deductions are allowed.

18. The gross amount of retirement benefits, including military retirement benefits, counts as unearned income.

19. Royalties shall count as unearned income. Royalties shall be prorated for the period they are intended to cover.

20. Scholarships, awards, or fellowship grants shall count as unearned income if used for living expenses such as room and board.

21. Seasonal earnings shall count as earned income in the month received. If contractual, such as a bus driver or teacher, the income shall be prorated over the period it is intended to cover. If earnings are self-employment seasonal income, they shall be treated as self-employment income as below in Paragraph 22.

22. Self-employment income is counted as earned income. Self-employment income is income received from an applicant/enrollee's own business, trade, or profession if no federal or state withholding tax or Social Security tax is deducted from his job payment. This may include earnings as a result of participation in Delta Service Corps and farm income.

a. Allowable expenses are those allowed when filing taxes on a schedule C or farm income schedule F.

23. Social Security retirement, survivors and disability insurance benefits (RSDI) shall count as unearned income. The amount counted shall be that of the entitlement including the amount deducted from the check for the Medicare premium, less any amount that is being recouped for a prior overpayment.

24. Income from taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes if claimed on Form 1040 shall count as unearned income.

25. Income from income trust withdrawals, dividends, or interest which are or could be received by the applicant/enrollee shall count as unearned income.

26. Tutorship funds are any money released by the court to the applicant/enrollee and shall be counted as unearned income.

27. Unemployment compensation benefits (UCB) shall be counted as unearned income in the month of receipt.

28. Taxable gross wages, salaries, tips, and commissions, including paid sick and vacation leave, shall count as earned income. Included as earned income are:

- a. vendor payments made by the employer instead of all or part of the salary;
- b. the cash value of an in-kind item received from an employer instead of all or part of the salary; and
- c. foreign earnings.

29. The following types of income shall not be counted for MAGI budgeting:

- a. adoption assistance;
- b. agent orange settlement payments;
- c. American Indian and Native American Claims and Lands and income distributed from such ownership;
- d. Census Bureau earnings;
- e. child support payments received for anyone in the home;
- f. contributions from tax-exempt organizations;
- g. disaster payments;
- h. Domestic Volunteer Service Act;
- i. earned income credits;
- j. educational loans;
- k. energy assistance;
- l. foster care payments;
- m. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) block grant funds, payments, or subsidies;
- n. in-kind support and maintenance;
- o. loans;
- p. income from nutritional programs;
- q. income from radiation exposure;
- r. relocation assistance;
- s. scholarships, awards or fellowship grants used for education purposes and not for living expenses;
- t. supplemental security income (SSI);
- u. vendor payments;
- v. veterans' benefits;

w. Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) benefits;

- x. work-study program income;
- y. worker's compensation benefits; and

z. cash contributions. Money which is contributed by the absent parent of a child in the assistance unit is considered child support and not counted. Small, non-recurring monetary gifts (e.g., Christmas, birthday, or graduation gifts) are not counted. Cash contributions include any money other than loans received by or for a member of the income unit if:

- i. the use is left to the discretion of the member of the income unit; or
- ii. the contribution is provided for the specific purpose of meeting the maintenance needs of a member of the assistance unit.

B. Financial eligibility for the MAGI groups shall be made using income received in the calendar month prior to the month of application or renewal as an indicator of anticipated income. The taxable gross income of each member of the MAGI household shall be used. Income eligibility of the household shall be based on anticipated income and circumstances unless it is discovered that there are factors that will affect income currently or in future months.

1. Income eligibility is determined by prospective income budgeting or actual income budgeting.

a. Prospective income budgeting involves looking at past income to determine anticipated future income. Income earned in the calendar month prior to the month of application or renewal which the applicant/enrollee earned shall be used to determine expected income in the current and future months.

b. Actual income budgeting involves looking at income actually received within a specific month to determine income eligibility for that month. Actual income shall be used for all retroactive coverage. Actual income or the best estimate of anticipated actual income shall be used if:

- i. the income terminates during the month;
- ii. the income begins during the month; or
- iii. the income is interrupted during the month.

2. Income of a Tax Dependent. The earned income of a tax dependent including a child shall be counted when calculating the financial eligibility of a tax filer when the earned income meets the tax filing threshold. The unearned income of a tax dependent, including a child, shall be used when calculating MAGI based financial eligibility regardless of tax filing status (e.g., RSDI).

a. Cash contributions to a dependent shall be counted towards the dependent.

3. Allowable Tax Deductions for MAGI. The following deductions from an individual's income shall be used to determine the individual's adjusted gross income:

- a. educator expenses;
- b. certain business expenses of reservists, performing artists and fee basis government offices;
- c. health savings account deductions;
- d. moving expenses;
- e. the deductible part of self-employment tax;
- f. self-employed SEP, SIMPLE and qualified plans;
- g. self-employed health insurance deduction;
- h. the penalty on early withdrawal of savings;
- i. alimony paid outside the home;
- j. IRA deductions;
- k. student loan interest deduction;
- l. tuition and fees; and
- m. domestic production activities deductions.

4. A 5 percent disregard shall be allowed on MAGI budgets when it is the difference between eligibility or ineligibility for the individual in a child related program.

5. The net countable income for the individual's household shall be compared to the applicable income standard for the household size to determine eligibility.

a. If the countable income is below the income standard for the applicable MAGI group, the individual is income eligible.

b. If the countable income is above the income standard for the applicable MAGI group, the individual is income ineligible.

C. Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG). Eligibility shall be based upon the following guidelines using the federal poverty income guidelines and adjusted to account for the 5 percent disregard:

1. parents/caretakers, income is less or equal to 24 percent FPIG;
2. pregnant women, income is less or equal to 138 percent FPIG;
3. CHAMP (children 0-18), income is less or equal to 147 percent FPIG;
4. LaCHIP, income is less or equal to 217 percent FPIG;
5. LaCHIP IV (unborn option), income is less or equal to 214 percent FPIG; and
6. LaCHIP Affordable Plan, income does not exceed 255 percent FPIG.

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