

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**  
**Division of Medicaid Services**  
**1 W. Wilson St.**  
**Madison WI 53703**

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To: BadgerCare Plus Handbook Users

From: Jori Mundy, Bureau Director  
Bureau of Eligibility and Enrollment Policy

Re: **BadgerCare Plus Handbook Release 23-01**

Release Date: 02/25/2023

Effective Date: 02/25/2023

<b>EFFECTIVE DATE</b>	The following policy additions or changes are <b>effective 02/25/2023</b> unless otherwise noted. <b>Underlined text denotes new text. Text with a strike through it denotes deleted text.</b>
<b>POLICY UPDATES</b>	
<b>2.8 Modified Adjusted Gross Income Counting Rules</b>	Updated tax filing thresholds. Effective 01/01/2023.
<b>9.12.2 Reasonable Compatibility Thresholds</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>9.12.3 Reasonable Compatibility Test</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>16.9.2 Determining Annual Income for Gap Filling Referrals and Requests</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>19.3 Premium Limits</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>28.3.4 Gap Filling Eligibility Considerations</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>28.3.5 Eligibility and Premium Determinations Based on Reasonable Compatibility</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>43.2 Financial Tests</b>	Updated COLA information. Effective 01/01/2023.
<b>48.1.3 Five Percent Premium Caps for Children</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>50.1 Federal Poverty Level Table</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.
<b>53.1 Five Percent Copay Limit Tiers</b>	Updated FPL information. Effective 02/01/2023.

## 2.8 Modified Adjusted Gross Income Counting Rules

Within each Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) assistance group, all counted and eligible individuals' countable income is budgeted with one exception: if a group member is a child or tax dependent of a counted or eligible member within the same assistance group, the child's or tax dependent's income is only counted if they are "expected to be required" to file a tax return for the current year. If the tax dependent or child chooses to file a tax return when they are not required to, their income will not be counted. Tax dependents' and children's income is only counted when they are "expected to be required" to file a tax return.

**Note** If a child or tax dependent is the only person in the *MAGI* group, they would not have a parent or tax filer eligible or counted in that group. As a result, the child's or tax dependent's income will always be counted, regardless of whether or not they are expected to be required to file taxes. Children in the care of a Non-legally Responsible Relative (NLRR) are an example of children who are the only counted or eligible people in a MAGI group.

Tax dependents are only required to file a tax return if they have more income than the filing thresholds set by the IRS each year. If the child or tax dependent of another member in the same assistance group expects to have less annual taxable income than the amounts below, their income is not included in the eligibility determination for the assistance group.

The following amounts are effective January 1, 2023~~2~~:

- ~~\$1,250~~1,150 per year in taxable unearned income\*
- ~~\$13,850~~12,950 per year in taxable earned income

\*For expected unearned income, do not count Child Support, Social Security, SSI, Workers' Compensation, Veteran's Benefits, money from another person, or educational aid.

These income counting rules apply regardless of whether the assistance group was formed based on MAGI Tax Filing Rules or MAGI Relationship Rules.

The income of household members who are currently out of the home due to military activity will still be counted according to MAGI rules, even though the person will not be eligible on the case.

<b>Example 1</b>	Jack and Jill are married and will be filing a joint tax return. They have two children, Mickey (16) and 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 \$1,200; he is not expected to be required to file a tax return at the end of the year. Mickey's income is not counted.
<b>Example 2</b>	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 <del>\$1,200</del> <u>1,100</u> per month; with an annual income of <del>\$14,400</del> <u>13,200</u> . Based on this income, Donald will be expected to be required to file a tax return. Donald's income is counted.
<b>Example 3</b>	Kelly and Zack are non-married co-parents and have two children, Jessie (17) and Albert (14). Albert mows lawns in the summer and makes around \$300 for the year. The only other income in the household is Zack's unemployment payment in the amount of \$400 per month (\$4,800 per

year). Kelly and Zack do not plan to file taxes. Albert is not expected to be required to file taxes. The assistance groups for this case will be based on non-MAGI relationship rules since there is no tax filer in the household. Zack's UI payment will be counted, but Albert's self-employment income is not counted because he is not expected to be required to file.

**Example 4** Michael (16) and his sister Janet (17) live with their aunt Barb and her two children. Barb applies for BadgerCare Plus for herself, her two children, and her niece and nephew. Barb states she plans to file taxes and will be claiming Michael, Janet, and her two children as tax dependents. Barb is self-employed earning about \$800 per month. Michael is working part-time at Dairy Queen earning approximately \$150 per month. Michael is not expected to be required to file taxes. Janet works part-time at Copps and makes \$1,200 per month. She will be expected to be required to file taxes.

*Outcome for Barb*  
Barb's assistance group will consist of herself and all four children since she will be claiming them as tax dependents. Michael's income will not be counted in Barb's assistance group because he is not expected to be required to file taxes, but Janet's income will be counted in Barb's group because Janet is expected to be required to file taxes. Barb's children's assistance groups will be the same as Barb's assistance group.

*Outcome for Michael and Janet*  
Michael and Janet will both have an assistance group of two (MAGL) since they are siblings being claimed as tax dependents by someone living in the home who is not their parent. Michael and Janet's groups are built using MAGI relationship rules. All of Michael's and Janet's earned income will be countable when determining their eligibility because they are not the children or tax dependents of someone in their group.

**Example 5** Joe is married to Deanna, and they have a son Beau who is three years old. They file taxes jointly and claim Beau as a dependent. Deanna and Joe are both working and will be required to file taxes. Deanna is also in the military. Joe applies for BadgerCare Plus for himself and Beau while Deanna is deployed overseas. Even though Deanna will not be eligible, she will be a counted adult, and her income will be counted in the BadgerCare Plus determinations for Joe and Beau.

# 9.12 Reasonable Compatibility for Health Care

## 9.12.2 Reasonable Compatibility Thresholds

The reasonable compatibility test will apply to each AG for which earned income is reported, has not already been verified, and for which SWICA and/or Equifax data is available. Because different AGs are subject to different income thresholds, the following thresholds will be used by population as the first step in determining whether reported information is reasonably compatible. In some cases, the threshold will be an FPL percent, while in others it will be a fixed dollar amount.

Population	Threshold(s)
Adults (MAGS, MAGA and MAGN)	100% FPL
Children – under age 1	306% FPL
Children – ages 1 through 5	191% FPL Premium thresholds (unless the child is exempt): 201, 231, 241, 251, 261, 271, 281, 291, and 301% FPL 306% FPL
Children – ages 6 through 18	133% FPL 156% FPL Premium thresholds (unless the child is exempt): 201, 231, 241, 251, 261, 271, 281, 291, and 301% FPL 306% FPL
Pregnant women	306% FPL
FPOS	306% FPL

If both the total countable income using information reported by the applicant or member and the total countable income using information from the electronic data source are equal to or less than the threshold, the reasonable compatibility standard is met, and no further verification is required.-

If the total countable income using information reported by the applicant or member is equal to or less than the threshold and the total countable income using information from the electronic data source is greater than the threshold, a second step occurs.-

In this second step, the total countable income using information from the electronic data source is compared to a threshold that is equal to 120% of the total countable income using information reported by the applicant or member. If the total countable income using information from the electronic data source is equal to or less than 120% of the total countable income using information reported by the applicant or member, the reasonable compatibility standard is met, and no further verification is required.-

For populations with multiple thresholds, the lowest threshold that is higher than the reported income is used.

**Note** Because different thresholds are used for different populations, individual members of a household or a given AG may pass the reasonable compatibility test while others do not.

<p>Example 1</p>	<p>Marty and Jen have two sons, Alex (age 9) and Warren (age 4). They apply for BadgerCare Plus and report that Marty has earnings of \$4,370-725 per month. Equifax data is not available. SWICA reports that Marty has earnings of \$4,600-975 per month. For a group size of four, the reported household income is 189% FPL, while the household income based on SWICA data is 199% FPL. As parents, Marty and Jen are ineligible for BadgerCare Plus based on their reported income of 189% FPL. Each child is subject to a reasonable compatibility test based on the next highest relevant threshold for his age group.</p> <p>For Alex, the reasonable compatibility threshold is 201% FPL. The household's income based on both the reported income and SWICA is below this threshold, so the reasonable compatibility standard is met, and no further verification is required for Alex.</p> <p>For Warren, the reasonable compatibility threshold is 191% FPL (the threshold for T19 vs. T21 funding of BadgerCare Plus benefits). The household's income based on reported income is below this threshold, while the household's income based on SWICA is above this threshold. Therefore, the 20% threshold test is applied. The 20% threshold is \$5,244-670 (the reported income of \$4,370-725 multiplied by 120%, or 1.2). The income based on SWICA data (\$4,600-975) is less than the 20% threshold (\$5,244-670), so the reasonable compatibility standard is met, and no further verification is</p>
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	required for Warren.
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### 9.12.3 Reasonable Compatibility Test

Reasonable compatibility will first be tested based on the household’s total countable income as reported to the agency or verified through other sources. This test will determine whether the member is required to provide verification of earnings.

If the member-reported earnings amount is not reasonably compatible (based on the household’s total reported income), verification of earnings will be required at the same time verification is required for unearned income, self-employment, and/or tax deductions.

A second verification request will be required if the initial test leads to a determination of reasonable compatibility, but the earnings are no longer reasonably compatible after other income types or deductions have been verified.

If earnings are determined to be reasonably compatible, the amount reported by the member should be used to determine eligibility and premium amounts for health care.

If the earnings are later verified (for example, because verification is required for another program), the verified earnings must be used to determine eligibility and premium amounts for health care.—

See SECTION 28.3.5 ELIGIBILITY AND PREMIUM DETERMINATIONS BASED ON REASONABLE COMPATIBILITY— for information about when members with eligibility or premium determinations based on income that was reasonably compatible can be subject to overpayments.-

<b>Note</b>	For simplicity, the examples below include households with earned income as the only source of income. It is important to remember that reasonable compatibility is based on the individual’s total countable income, not just their earned income amount.
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<b>Example 1</b>	Joe is a single childless adult with an income limit of \$1, <del>132.50</del> <u>215</u> for BadgerCare Plus. He reports that his earnings are \$500 per month. Equifax is not available for his employment. SWICA reports that his quarterly earnings are \$2,700, for a monthly amount of \$830.77. Because his income is below the income threshold using either amount, his reported information is considered reasonably compatible with the SWICA reported income, and the agency must use the \$500 amount he reported without requesting additional verification.
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<b>Example 2</b>	Lon is a single childless adult with an income limit of \$1, <del>132.50</del> <u>215</u> for BadgerCare Plus. He reports that his earnings are \$900 per month. Equifax reports that he is paid
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	<p>twice a month at <del>\$600-625</del> per paycheck, for a monthly amount of \$1,<del>200</del><u>250</u>. Lon's reported income is below the income threshold and the Equifax reported income is above the income threshold, so the 20% threshold test is applied. The income reported by Equifax (\$1,<del>200</del><u>250</u>) is greater than the 20% threshold amount (120% of \$900, or \$1,080). Therefore, his reported information is not considered to be reasonably compatible, and the agency must request additional verification.</p>
<p><b>Example 3</b></p>	<p>Melanie is a single childless adult with an income limit of \$1,<del>132.50</del><u>215</u> for BadgerCare Plus. She reports that her earnings are \$1,<del>200</del><u>300</u> per month. CARES will base the denial on this reported income amount, regardless of the income amount from SWICA or Equifax.</p>
<p><b>Example 4</b></p>	<p>Michelle applies for BadgerCare Plus for herself and her two children. She reports that she started a job last month and is earning \$1,400 per month. Because the job is new, neither SWICA nor Equifax data is available. Since these data exchanges are not available, the reasonable compatibility test will not be performed, and Michelle will be required to verify her earnings using paystubs, an EVF-E form, or other documentation.</p>
<p><b>Example 5</b></p>	<p>Katie is a single childless adult with an income limit of \$1,<del>132.50</del><u>215</u> for BadgerCare Plus. She applies for FoodShare and BadgerCare Plus. She reports that her earnings are \$800 per month. Equifax data is not available. SWICA reports that her quarterly earnings are \$2,550, for a monthly amount of \$784.62. Because she is eligible for BadgerCare Plus using either amount, her reported information is considered reasonably compatible. The agency must use her reported income for BadgerCare Plus, and based on this amount, she would be made eligible for BadgerCare Plus.</p> <p>Her FoodShare eligibility, however, will pend for verification of her earnings. If she returns her paystubs and they show income of \$1,<del>200</del><u>250</u> per month, this information will replace the member-reported information and her health care benefits would be terminated. If she failed to provide the requested verification, her FoodShare benefits would be denied but she would continue to remain eligible for BadgerCare Plus.</p>

## 16.9 Gap Filling

### 16.9.2 Determining Annual Income for Gap Filling Referrals and Requests

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When determining annual income under gap filling rules, use the income reported on the application, income discovered or verified through data exchanges, and other income to determine annual income. This includes, but is not limited to, using wages earned for previous quarters verified through SWICA, wages verified through the FDSH wage match, wages verified through an Employer Verifications of Earnings form (EVFE), or other verification and data exchanges verifying unemployment and Social Security income. If the information reported on the application is not clear or the sources of income cannot be verified through available data exchanges, the IM agency must send a verification request.

This method should be also used when determining eligibility under gap filling rules for backdated months (see [Section 25.8.1 Backdated Eligibility](#)) and when determining whether someone would have qualified under gap filling rules as part of reviewing a potential overpayment (see [SECTION 28.3 UNRECOVERABLE OVERPAYMENTS](#)).

When budgeting expected annual income for eligibility in the same calendar year, consider the person's employment history and pattern of employment to determine if they are reasonably expected to have a change in income that would impact eligibility. For example, if an applicant has been working a seasonal job, such as construction or farming, with wages in the second and third quarters and unemployment in the first and fourth quarters of the past several years, it would be reasonable to expect the person to continue that pattern of employment and unemployment unless the person reports a change that indicates they are not returning to that employment.

Example 3	Megan's application has an August 1 filing date and is sent with the Gap Filling Indicator. She reports that she is currently on unemployment and receives \$1,452 per month. When the worker is processing the application, there are wages earned for the first quarter in the amount of <del>\$6,400</del> 7,500, and the unemployment query shows that she was fired in February and that she started receiving unemployment compensation on March 1. Based on income she has already received this year ( <del>\$6,400</del> 7,500 in wages plus \$7,260 in unemployment from March to July), she has already received <del>\$13,660</del> 14,760 this year, which is over 100% of the FPL for a group of one, so she does not meet gap filling rules. Megan is not eligible for BadgerCare Plus. The worker confirms the denial in CWW and sends the Marketplace or Indicator Gap Filling Eligibility Determinations Supplemental letter (F-01915).
Example 4	Greg's application has a November 15 filing date and is sent



	<p>with the Gap Filling Indicator. He reports that he is currently on unemployment and receives \$1,000 per month. When the worker is processing the application, there are wages earned in the second and third quarters of the last three years at a local roofing company. Wages earned so far in the current year total \$5,200. Unemployment received so far includes \$2,400 received from January through March, \$1,000 received in October, and \$500 so far in November, for a total of \$3,900. He is still filing unemployment and has more than \$3,000 available to be paid. To determine the anticipated income for the remainder of the year, the worker would continue to budget \$1,000 for unemployment per month for November and December. Greg's total income expected for the year is \$10,600 (\$5,200 in wages, \$2,400 in unemployment from January through March, and \$3,000 in unemployment from October through December). Because his annual income is expected to be under 100% of the FPL, Greg is eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules.</p>
<p><b>Example 5</b></p>	<p>Erin's application has an August 1 filing date and is sent with the Gap Filling Indicator. She reports that she is currently working and earns \$1,400 per month (paid biweekly with earnings of \$700 per pay period) with no other income. Her job started July 1 and she received one paycheck in July. Her anticipated annual income is \$7,700 (\$1,400 per month from August through December and \$700 for July). Because her annual income is expected to be under 100% of the FPL, Erin is eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules.</p>
<p><b>Example 6</b></p>	<p>Amber and Ryan are married and reside together. Their application has a February 15 filing date and is sent with the Gap Filling Indicator. Amber is currently on unemployment and receives \$1,452 per month and reports that they have no other income. When the worker is processing the application on February 28, SWICA shows earnings between \$15,000 and \$20,000 per quarter for the first, second, and third quarters of each year for the past four years. The unemployment query shows that Amber is currently receiving \$1,452 per month, which started October 1 and she has \$9,500 remaining to be paid; the query also shows that she received unemployment from October through December for the past four years when laid off from her job. However, the most recent claim shows that Amber was not laid off, she was fired. The worker contacts Amber to clarify that she will not be returning to that job and Amber confirms that in the past, she had been laid off at the end of the season, but she was fired on October 1, and has been on unemployment since then. Because she is not expected to return to that job, their anticipated annual income is \$12,404 (\$2,904 in unemployment from January through February and \$9,500 in unemployment anticipated from March through September). Because their annual income is expected to be under 100% of the FPL, Amber and Ryan are eligible for BadgerCare Plus</p>

	under gap filling rules.
Example 7	<p>Monica submits a BadgerCare Plus application on July 23. She reports that she started a seasonal job in June and that it will end in September. Monica earns \$1,500 per month and has no other source of income. Monica believes her income might be over the monthly limit, but will likely be below the annual limit. She contacts the IM agency to request a gap filling eligibility determination.</p> <p>Based on her monthly income, Monica is over the limit for BadgerCare Plus. However, her expected annual income is \$6,000 (employment wages from June to September). Because her annual income is expected to be at or below 100% of the FPL, Monica is eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules.</p>
Example 8	<p>Byron has been enrolled in BadgerCare Plus as a childless adult since October. At the time of his enrollment, Byron had no income. In March, Byron began receiving SSDI income in the amount of \$1,400<del>500</del>. Since he is over the monthly income limit, his BadgerCare Plus eligibility ends on April 30, and he is sent a notice of decision. Byron contacts the IM agency on May 3, to request a gap filling eligibility determination. Byron's anticipated income is \$14<del>15</del>,000 (SSDI income in the amount of \$1,400<del>500</del> per month for the 10 months from March to December). Since his annual income is expected to exceed 100% of the FPL, Byron is not eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules. The worker confirms the denial in CWW and sends the Member Request Gap Filling Eligibility Determinations Supplemental letter (F-01915A).</p>
Example 9	<p>Samantha applies for BadgerCare Plus on August 20 and reports she will begin receiving SSDI payments in the amount of \$1,400 per month beginning in September. Employment queries show that Samantha has not earned any wages for the year. Samantha will be eligible for BadgerCare Plus for August but will be ineligible for September due to her monthly income exceeding 100% of the FPL. Since Samantha had no other annual income, the worker believes that Samantha may be eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules. Her expected annual income is \$5,600 (SSDI income in the amount of \$1,400 per month from September to December). Her annual income is expected to be at or below 100% of the FPL, so Samantha is eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules.</p>
Example 10	<p>Kyle has been enrolled in BadgerCare Plus since April. At the time of his enrollment, he reported his employment ended last February and he filed for unemployment, but he has not yet heard if he qualifies. When processing the application, the IM worker noted in case comments that Kyle had consistent wages from a job he had in the previous year, but his wages</p>

for the first quarter were \$2,200, which was significantly lower than his wages from the third and fourth quarters of the previous year.

On July 25, Kyle contacts the IM agency to report that he started receiving unemployment in the amount of \$1,300 per month. The unemployment query confirms that Kyle received unemployment compensation beginning July 1, in the amount of \$1,300 per month. He will receive \$7,800 for the months of July through December. Based on his monthly income, Kyle would be over the limit for BadgerCare Plus. However, the worker believes that Kyle may still be eligible under gap filling rules based on his expected annual income, which is \$10,000 (\$2,200 in wages from the first quarter and \$7,800 from anticipated unemployment benefits from July to December). His annual income is expected to be at or below 100% of the FPL, so Kyle would be eligible for BadgerCare Plus under gap filling rules.

# 19.3 Premium Limits

Children in an assistance group with income above 201% of the FPL are required to pay premiums. The total premium for the household is the total of the individual premiums for all children in the household, not to exceed a 5% cap. The cap is 5% of the income of the assistance group with the highest income (in terms of dollar amount) in the case.

**Example 1** Susan and Alan are non-marital co-parents caring for four children: Susan’s son, Aaron (15); Alan’s daughters Rachel (12) and Hannah (11); and Susan and Alan’s son Jacob (9). Alan claims Rachel and Hannah as his two tax dependents, while Susan claims Aaron and Jacob. Susan earns \$2,500 per month as a waitress, and Alan earns \$4,500 per month as a computer analyst. None of the children have income. All four children are eligible for BadgerCare Plus.

Child	MAGI Group Formation	Assistance Group Income Amount	FPL	Premium Amount
Aaron	Susan, Aaron, and Jacob	\$2,500	<del>430</del> 121%	\$0
Rachel	Alan, Rachel, and Hannah	\$4,500	<del>234</del> 217%	<del>\$15</del> 10
Hannah	Alan, Rachel, and Hannah	\$4,500	<del>234</del> 217%	<del>\$15</del> 10
Jacob	Susan, Alan, Aaron, Rachel, Hannah, and Jacob	\$7,000	<del>226</del> 209%	\$10

Aaron does not have a premium, ~~and~~ Rachel ~~and~~ Hannah ~~have \$15 premiums, and~~ and Jacob ~~has~~ each have a \$10 ~~premium.~~ premium. Jacob’s MAGI group has the greatest income, so this group determines the 5% cap. The maximum premium for this group is 5% of \$7,000 per month, or \$350 per month. Altogether, the household’s monthly premiums are ~~\$40~~30. The household will pay ~~\$40~~30 in premiums for their children’s coverage.

## 28.3 Unrecoverable Overpayments

### 28.3.4 Gap Filling Eligibility Considerations

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If a member fails to correctly report income or a change in income which results in monthly income making the member ineligible, an overpayment doesn't exist if the member could have been eligible under gap filling rules.—

For this reason, when researching a potential overpayment due to excess monthly income for a given calendar year, an IM agency must determine that the person surpassed 100% of the FPL based on their annual income before an overpayment can be established. A denial letter from the FFM, gap filling indicator, or specific gap filling request by the member is not required to determine eligibility during the overpayment period under gap filling rules. If the person's annual income has not yet surpassed 100% of the FPL, do not establish an overpayment until there is evidence that the person has surpassed 100% of the FPL. Establishing the overpayment may require waiting until the end of the calendar year for actual income to become available to determine if the person surpassed 100% of the FPL.

Example 1	<p>Richard became eligible for BadgerCare Plus as a childless adult in March of last year and had no countable income. At his renewal in February, Richard reports that he has been working since April of last year. Verification shows that Richard's salary of \$2,500 per month came to a countable income total of \$22,500. Although Richard exceeded his reporting limit in April, the worker must look at what would have happened had he reported the change timely when determining whether an overpayment occurred.</p> <p>The worker finds that Richard was required to report his change in income no later than May 10. Since verification of his actual income for last year shows that he was over the annual income limit for gap filling, there is an overpayment for June 1 through December 31.</p> <p>The worker then evaluates the overpayment for January and February of the current year. So far, Richard has only received \$5,000 in countable income. Because the IM agency doesn't have any information to indicate that Richard's job will not continue for the rest of the year, he would not be found eligible under gap filling rules. However, for benefit recovery purposes, he hasn't yet exceeded the 100% of the FPL annual income limit, so the IM agency can't say definitively that he wouldn't have been eligible under gap filling rules. The worker can't establish an overpayment for his eligibility in the current year until Richard's income has been found to be over the annual limit for gap filling coverage. The worker must manually track the case to review the case in January of the next year.—</p> <p>In January of the next year, the worker reviews Richard's</p>
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	<p>case for a potential overpayment from January 1 through February 28 of last year and determines his annual income. His earned wages were \$6,700 for the first quarter, \$5,100 for second quarter, and \$4,250 for the third quarter. His fourth quarter wages haven't been updated yet. Based on the information available, Richard has surpassed the annual income limit for last year. His total wages through the third quarter total \$16,050. There is an overpayment for the period of January 1 through February 28.</p>
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<p>Example 2</p>	<p>Kimmy was eligible for BadgerCare Plus as a childless adult beginning in October of last year. In August of this year, the worker is processing a discrepancy created in July showing that Kimmy has unreported wages from the first quarter of this year. The worker requests verification from Kimmy, which shows that she works 32 hours per week and earns \$15 per hour for a total of \$1,920 per month.</p> <p>Had Kimmy reported her income timely by February 10, she would have been over the monthly income limit for BadgerCare Plus. SWICA shows that Kimmy has already earned \$14,700 this year. Since the worker has evidence that Kimmy has surpassed the annual income limit for this year, the worker can proceed with establishing an overpayment for March 1 through June 30.</p>
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While an agency is waiting to verify if a person has surpassed the annual income limit for a potential overpayment, that person could experience changes in circumstances, including but not limited to, changes in income or assistance group size. If more current information is available at the time of determining an overpayment, these changes must be taken into consideration in the determination.

<p>Example 3</p>	<p>Effective February 1, Delia was eligible for BadgerCare Plus as a childless adult with an assistance group size of one. In August, she reports that her 8-year-old daughter, Zoe, has moved into the household, and she plans to claim Zoe as a tax dependent. Beginning in September, Delia is determined eligible as a parent or caretaker adult with an assistance group size of two.</p> <p>In February of the next year, a worker is reviewing a SWICA discrepancy showing that Delia began a job in March of last year, which she did not report. The worker verifies that Delia's income is over the monthly income limit for April through November and sees that she had an annual income total of \$14,700 for last year. For part of that period, Delia was in a group size of one and surpassed the annual income limit for a group size of one.</p> <p>However, starting in September of last year, Delia's group size increased when Zoe was added to the case. Taking into consideration the change in group size during the overpayment period and Delia's annual income (\$14,700) compared to the annual FPL for a group size of two, there is</p>
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	no overpayment since Delia will be ending the tax filing year with a group size of two and will be below the annual income limit for a group size of two.
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### 28.3.5 Eligibility and Premium Determinations Based on Reasonable Compatibility

If a member is not required to verify their earned income at the eligibility or premium determination due to reasonable compatibility and then verifies their earned income at a later date (for example, because verification is required for another program), the verified earnings must be used to determine eligibility and premium amounts. The member cannot be subject to an overpayment because the initial determination was based on income that was reasonably compatible with a data exchange.

If a member is not required to verify their earned income at the eligibility or premium determination due to reasonable compatibility and subsequently fails to report a required income change, the member can only be subject to an overpayment if their new income amount is more than 20% greater than the total income amount that was used to make the eligibility or premium determination.

<p>Example 1</p>	<p>Cameron is a single childless adult with an income limit of \$1,132.50215 for BadgerCare Plus. He applies for BadgerCare Plus in January and reports that his earnings are \$1,400200 per month. The monthly earned income amount reported by Equifax is \$1,200300 per month. Because Cameron’s reported income is below the income threshold and the Equifax-reported income is above the income threshold, the 20% threshold test is applied. The income reported by Equifax (\$1,200300) is less than the 20% threshold amount (120% of \$1,400200, or \$1,320440), so his reported information is reasonably compatible, and he does not need to verify his earned income.-</p> <p>In April Cameron applies for FoodShare. Cameron must provide verification of his earned income when applying for FoodShare. His verified earned income is \$1,300400, and it is discovered that he failed to report in February that his income increased to \$1,300400. This amount is over the BadgerCare Plus income limit of \$1,132.50215, so Cameron is no longer eligible for BadgerCare Plus. However, this amount is not more than 20% greater than the income amount of \$1,400200 that was used to determine that he was eligible for BadgerCare Plus in January. Therefore, he cannot be subject to an overpayment.</p> <p>The amount that is 20% greater than \$1,400200 is \$1,320440. If Cameron’s income had increased to an amount greater than \$1,320440 and he failed to report the increase, he could have been subject to an overpayment.-</p>
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## 43.2 Financial Tests

There is no asset test for Tuberculosis (TB)-Related Medicaid.

The income limit for one adult is \$1,~~767~~913. For a married couple, the limit is \$2,~~607~~827. A person's income is determined using MAGI budgeting rules (see ~~—~~, [Section 2.3 Modified Adjusted Gross Income Test Group](#), [Section 2.8 Modified Adjusted Gross Income Counting Rules](#), and ~~—~~ [Section 16 Income](#)).

For children infected with TB, income must be budgeted using MAGI rules, the same way it is for children applying for BadgerCare Plus (see ~~—~~ [Section 2.3 Modified Adjusted Gross Income Test Group](#)). If a child is determined ineligible for BadgerCare Plus, the countable MAGI income for the child is tested against the TB-related Medicaid individual monthly income limit of \$1,~~767~~913. If the countable monthly MAGI income for the child is at or less than \$1,~~767~~913 and the child meets all other TB-related Medicaid eligibility criteria, the child is eligible for TB-Related Medicaid. This income limit applies to each child no matter how many persons are in the assistance group.

Example 1	Mary and her spouse George are both applying for TB-related Medicaid. Test Mary and George as one MAGI Test Group. Test their MAGI income against the income limit for a married couple.
Example 2	Greg is a 20-year-old with TB and is applying for BadgerCare Plus. Greg lives with his dad, Barry, and is Barry's tax dependent. Under MAGI budgeting rules, Barry and Greg are one MAGI Test Group and we must count Barry's MAGI income (which includes Greg's income if he is required to file taxes). The monthly MAGI income for Barry and Greg is \$1, <del>600</del> <u>725</u> , which is 105% of the FPL for a group of two. This makes Greg ineligible for BadgerCare Plus as a childless adult. However, that same MAGI income amount is less than the \$1, <del>767</del> <u>913</u> TB income limit for an unmarried individual, which makes Greg eligible for TB-Related Medicaid.



# 48.1 BadgerCare Plus Children's Premium Tables

## 48.1.3 Five Percent Premium Caps for Children

The table below displays the 5% caps of BadgerCare Plus premiums for children in certain households with incomes above 201% and at or below 306% of the FPL. Families pay the combined premiums for the children but no more than 5% of the family's countable income.

Example 1 A family with ~~seven~~10 children and an income of 295% of the FPL would ordinarily owe premiums amounting to ~~seven~~10 times \$82, which equals ~~\$574~~\$820. However, if the children's assistance group size, including the parent, is ~~eight~~11, the 5% cap found in the table below is ~~\$565~~\$800. That is the maximum premium amount that the family should be charged for that month.

Group Size	201 - 211%	211% - 221%	221 - 231%	231 - 241%	241 - 251%	251 - 261%	261 - 271%	271 - 281%	281 - 291%	291 - 301%	301% - 306%
1	\$ <del>113</del> <u>122</u> .00	\$ <del>119</del> <u>128</u> .00	\$ <del>125</del> <u>134</u> .00	\$ <del>130</del> <u>140</u> .00	\$ <del>136</del> <u>146</u> .00	\$ <del>142</del> <u>152</u> .00	\$ <del>147</del> <u>158</u> .00	\$ <del>153</del> <u>164</u> .00	\$ <del>159</del> <u>170</u> .00	\$ <del>164</del> <u>176</u> .00	\$ <del>170</del> <u>182</u> .00
2	\$ <del>153</del> <u>165</u> .00	\$ <del>160</del> <u>173</u> .00	\$ <del>168</del> <u>181</u> .00	\$ <del>176</del> <u>189</u> .00	\$ <del>183</del> <u>198</u> .00	\$ <del>191</del> <u>206</u> .00	\$ <del>199</del> <u>214</u> .00	\$ <del>206</del> <u>222</u> .00	\$ <del>214</del> <u>230</u> .00	\$ <del>222</del> <u>239</u> .00	\$ <del>229</del> <u>247</u> .00
3	\$ <del>192</del> <u>208</u> .00	\$ <del>202</del> <u>218</u> .00	\$ <del>212</del> <u>228</u> .00	\$ <del>221</del> <u>239</u> .00	\$ <del>231</del> <u>249</u> .00	\$ <del>240</del> <u>259</u> .00	\$ <del>250</del> <u>270</u> .00	\$ <del>260</del> <u>280</u> .00	\$ <del>269</del> <u>291</u> .00	\$ <del>279</del> <u>301</u> .00	\$ <del>288</del> <u>311</u> .00
4	\$ <del>232</del> <u>251</u> .00	\$ <del>243</del> <u>263</u> .00	\$ <del>255</del> <u>276</u> .00	\$ <del>267</del> <u>288</u> .00	\$ <del>278</del> <u>301</u> .00	\$ <del>290</del> <u>313</u> .00	\$ <del>304</del> <u>326</u> .00	\$ <del>313</del> <u>338</u> .00	\$ <del>324</del> <u>351</u> .00	\$ <del>336</del> <u>363</u> .00	\$ <del>348</del> <u>376</u> .00
5	\$ <del>271</del> <u>294</u> .00	\$ <del>285</del> <u>308</u> .00	\$ <del>298</del> <u>323</u> .00	\$ <del>312</del> <u>338</u> .00	\$ <del>326</del> <u>352</u> .00	\$ <del>339</del> <u>367</u> .00	\$ <del>353</del> <u>382</u> .00	\$ <del>366</del> <u>396</u> .00	\$ <del>380</del> <u>411</u> .00	\$ <del>393</del> <u>426</u> .00	\$ <del>407</del> <u>440</u> .00
6	\$ <del>311</del> <u>337</u> .00	\$ <del>326</del> <u>354</u> .00	\$ <del>342</del> <u>370</u> .00	\$ <del>357</del> <u>387</u> .00	\$ <del>373</del> <u>404</u> .00	\$ <del>388</del> <u>421</u> .00	\$ <del>404</del> <u>438</u> .00	\$ <del>419</del> <u>454</u> .00	\$ <del>435</del> <u>471</u> .00	\$ <del>450</del> <u>488</u> .00	\$ <del>466</del> <u>505</u> .00
7	\$ <del>350</del> <u>380</u> .00	\$ <del>368</del> <u>399</u> .00	\$ <del>385</del> <u>418</u> .00	\$ <del>403</del> <u>437</u> .00	\$ <del>420</del> <u>456</u> .00	\$ <del>438</del> <u>475</u> .00	\$ <del>455</del> <u>493</u> .00	\$ <del>473</del> <u>512</u> .00	\$ <del>490</del> <u>531</u> .00	\$ <del>508</del> <u>550</u> .00	\$ <del>525</del> <u>569</u> .00
8	\$ <del>390</del> <u>423</u> .00	\$ <del>409</del> <u>444</u> .00	\$ <del>429</del> <u>465</u> .00	\$ <del>448</del> <u>486</u> .00	\$ <del>468</del> <u>507</u> .00	\$ <del>487</del> <u>528</u> .00	\$ <del>507</del> <u>549</u> .00	\$ <del>526</del> <u>570</u> .00	\$ <del>545</del> <u>591</u> .00	\$ <del>565</del> <u>613</u> .00	\$ <del>584</del> <u>634</u> .00
9	\$ <del>430</del> <u>466</u> .00	\$ <del>451</del> <u>489</u> .00	\$ <del>472</del> <u>512</u> .00	\$ <del>494</del> <u>536</u> .00	\$ <del>515</del> <u>559</u> .00	\$ <del>537</del> <u>582</u> .00	\$ <del>558</del> <u>605</u> .00	\$ <del>579</del> <u>628</u> .00	\$ <del>601</del> <u>652</u> .00	\$ <del>622</del> <u>675</u> .00	\$ <del>644</del> <u>698</u> .00
10	\$ <del>469</del> <u>509</u> .00	\$ <del>492</del> <u>534</u> .00	\$ <del>516</del> <u>560</u> .00	\$ <del>539</del> <u>585</u> .00	\$ <del>563</del> <u>610</u> .00	\$ <del>586</del> <u>636</u> .00	\$ <del>609</del> <u>661</u> .00	\$ <del>633</del> <u>686</u> .00	\$ <del>656</del> <u>712</u> .00	\$ <del>679</del> <u>737</u> .00	\$ <del>703</del> <u>763</u> .00
11	\$ <del>509</del> <u>552</u> .00	\$ <del>534</del> <u>580</u> .00	\$ <del>559</del> <u>607</u> .00	\$ <del>585</del> <u>635</u> .00	\$ <del>610</del> <u>662</u> .00	\$ <del>632</del> <u>690</u> .00	\$ <del>661</del> <u>717</u> .00	\$ <del>686</del> <u>745</u> .00	\$ <del>711</del> <u>772</u> .00	\$ <del>737</del> <u>800</u> .00	\$ <del>762</del> <u>827</u> .00
12	\$ <del>548</del> <u>595</u> .00	\$ <del>575</del> <u>625</u> .00	\$ <del>603</del> <u>654</u> .00	\$ <del>630</del> <u>684</u> .00	\$ <del>657</del> <u>714</u> .00	\$ <del>685</del> <u>743</u> .00	\$ <del>712</del> <u>773</u> .00	\$ <del>739</del> <u>803</u> .00	\$ <del>767</del> <u>832</u> .00	\$ <del>794</del> <u>862</u> .00	\$ <del>821</del> <u>891</u> .00
13	\$ <del>588</del> <u>638</u> .00	\$ <del>617</del> <u>670</u> .00	\$ <del>646</del> <u>702</u> .00	\$ <del>675</del> <u>734</u> .00	\$ <del>705</del> <u>765</u> .00	\$ <del>734</del> <u>797</u> .00	\$ <del>763</del> <u>829</u> .00	\$ <del>793</del> <u>861</u> .00	\$ <del>822</del> <u>892</u> .00	\$ <del>851</del> <u>924</u> .00	\$ <del>880</del> <u>956</u> .00
14	\$ <del>627</del> <u>681</u> .00	\$ <del>658</del> <u>715</u> .00	\$ <del>690</del> <u>749</u> .00	\$ <del>721</del> <u>783</u> .00	\$ <del>752</del> <u>817</u> .00	\$ <del>783</del> <u>851</u> .00	\$ <del>815</del> <u>885</u> .00	\$ <del>846</del> <u>919</u> .00	\$ <del>877</del> <u>953</u> .00	\$ <del>908</del> <u>986</u> .00	\$ <del>939</del> <u>1,020</u> .00

# 50.1 Federal Poverty Level Table

Group-Size	Annual FPL	100% FPL	133% FPL	150% FPL	156% FPL	191% FPL	201% FPL	300% FPL	306% FPL
1	\$13,590.14 580	\$1,132.50215 .00	\$1,506.23615 .95	\$1,698.75822 .50	\$1,766.70895 .40	\$2,163.08320 .65	\$2,276.33442 .15	\$3,397.50645 .00	\$3,465.45717 .90
2	\$18,310.19 720	\$1,525.83643 .33	\$2,029.35185 .63	\$2,288.75465 .00	\$2,380.29563 .59	\$2,914.343.1 38.76	\$3,066.92303 .09	\$4,577.49929 .99	\$4,669.045.0 28.59
3	\$23,030.24 860	\$1,919.172.0 71.67	\$2,552.50755 .32	\$2,878.763.1 07.51	\$2,993.913.2 31.81	\$3,665.61956 .89	\$3,857.534.1 64.06	\$5,757.516.2 15.01	\$5,872.666.3 39.31
4	\$27,750.30 000	\$2,312.50500 .00	\$3,075.63325 .00	\$3,468.75750 .00	\$3,607.50900 .00	\$4,416.88775 .00	\$4,648.135.0 25.00	\$6,937.507.5 00.00	\$7,076.25650 .00
5	\$32,470.35 140	\$2,705.83928 .33	\$3,598.75894 .68	\$4,058.75392 .50	\$4,221.09568 .19	\$5,168.14593 .11	\$5,438.72885 .94	\$8,117.49784 .99	\$8,279.84960 .69
6	\$37,190.40 280	\$3,099.17356 .67	\$4,121.90464 .37	\$4,648.765.0 35.01	\$4,834.715.2 36.41	\$5,919.416.4 11.24	\$6,229.33746 .91	\$9,297.5110. 070.01	\$9,483.4610. 271.41
7	\$41,910.45 420	\$3,492.50785 .00	\$4,645.035.0 34.05	\$5,238.75677 .50	\$5,448.30904 .60	\$6,670.687.2 29.35	\$7,019.93607 .85	\$10,477.5011 .355.00	\$11,582.10.6 87.05
8	\$46,630.50 560	\$3,885.834.2 13.33	\$5,168.15603 .73	\$5,828.756.3 20.00	\$6,061.89572 .79	\$7,421.948.0 47.46	\$7,810.528.4 68.79	\$11,657.4912 .639.99	\$11,890.6412 .892.79
9	\$51,350.55 700	\$4,279.17641 .67	\$5,691.306.1 73.42	\$6,418.76962 .51	\$6,675.517.2 41.01	\$8,173.21865 .59	\$8,601.139.3 29.76	\$12,837.5113 .925.01	\$13,094.2614 .203.51
10	\$56,070.60 840	\$4,672.505.0 70.00	\$6,214.43743 .10	\$7,008.75605 .00	\$7,289.10909 .20	\$8,924.489.6 83.70	\$9,391.7310. 190.70	\$14,017.5015 .210.00	\$14,297.8515 .514.20
11	\$60,790.65 980	\$5,065.835. 498.33	\$6,737.557.3 12.78	\$7,598.758.2 47.50	\$7,902.698.5 77.39	\$9,675.7410. 501.81	\$10,182.3211 .051.64	\$15,197.4916 .494.99	\$15,501.4416 .824.89
12	\$65,510.71 120	\$5,459.17926 .67	\$7,260.70882 .47	\$8,188.76890 .01	\$8,516.319.2 45.61	\$10,427.0111 .319.94	\$10,972.9311 .912.61	\$16,377.5117 .780.01	\$16,705.0618 .135.61
13	\$70,230.76 260	\$5,852.506.3 55.00	\$7,783.838.4 52.15	\$8,778.759.5 32.50	\$9,129.90913 .80	\$11,178.2812 .138.05	\$11,763.5312 .773.55	\$17,557.5019 .065.00	\$17,908.6519 .446.30
14	\$74,950.81 400	\$6,245.836.7 83.33	\$8,306.959.0 21.83	\$9,368.7510. 175.00	\$9,743.4910. 581.99	\$11,929.5412 .956.16	\$12,554.1213 .634.49	\$18,737.4920 .349.99	\$19,112.2420 .756.99

15	<del>\$79,670</del> <u>86,540</u>	<del>\$6,639.17</del> <u>7,211.67</u>	<del>\$8,830.10</del> <u>9,591.52</u>	<del>\$9,958.76</del> <u>10,817.51</u>	<del>\$10,357.11</del> <u>11,250.21</u>	<del>\$12,680.81</del> <u>13,774.29</u>	<del>\$13,344.73</del> <u>14,495.46</u>	<del>\$19,917.51</del> <u>21,635.01</u>	<del>\$20,315.86</del> <u>22,067.71</u>
16	<del>\$84,390</del> <u>91,680</u>	<del>\$7,032.50</del> <u>7,640.00</u>	<del>\$9,353.23</del> <u>10,161.20</u>	<del>\$10,548.75</del> <u>11,460.00</u>	<del>\$10,970.70</del> <u>11,918.40</u>	<del>\$13,432.08</del> <u>14,592.40</u>	<del>\$14,135.33</del> <u>15,356.40</u>	<del>\$21,097.50</del> <u>22,920.00</u>	<del>\$21,519.45</del> <u>23,378.40</u>
17	<del>\$89,110</del> <u>96,820</u>	<del>\$7,425.83</del> <u>8,068.33</u>	<del>\$9,876.35</del> <u>10,730.88</u>	<del>\$11,138.75</del> <u>12,102.50</u>	<del>\$11,584.29</del> <u>12,586.59</u>	<del>\$14,183.34</del> <u>15,410.51</u>	<del>\$14,925.92</del> <u>16,217.34</u>	<del>\$22,277.49</del> <u>24,204.99</u>	<del>\$22,723.04</del> <u>24,689.09</u>
18	<del>\$93,830</del> <u>101,960</u>	<del>\$7,819.17</del> <u>8,496.67</u>	<del>\$10,399.50</del> <u>11,300.57</u>	<del>\$11,728.76</del> <u>12,745.01</u>	<del>\$12,197.91</del> <u>13,254.81</u>	<del>\$14,934.61</del> <u>16,228.64</u>	<del>\$15,716.53</del> <u>17,078.31</u>	<del>\$23,457.51</del> <u>25,490.01</u>	<del>\$23,926.66</del> <u>25,999.81</u>
19	<del>\$98,550</del> <u>107,100</u>	<del>\$8,212.50</del> <u>8,925.00</u>	<del>\$10,992.63</del> <u>11,870.25</u>	<del>\$12,318.75</del> <u>13,387.50</u>	<del>\$12,811.50</del> <u>13,923.00</u>	<del>\$15,685.88</del> <u>17,046.75</u>	<del>\$16,507.13</del> <u>17,939.25</u>	<del>\$24,637.50</del> <u>26,775.00</u>	<del>\$25,130.25</del> <u>27,310.50</u>
20	<del>\$103,270</del> <u>112,240</u>	<del>\$8,605.83</del> <u>9,353.33</u>	<del>\$11,445.75</del> <u>12,439.93</u>	<del>\$12,908.75</del> <u>14,030.00</u>	<del>\$13,425.09</del> <u>14,591.19</u>	<del>\$16,437.14</del> <u>17,864.86</u>	<del>\$17,297.72</del> <u>18,800.19</u>	<del>\$25,817.49</del> <u>28,059.99</u>	<del>\$26,333.84</del> <u>28,621.19</u>
21	<del>\$107,990</del> <u>117,380</u>	<del>\$8,999.17</del> <u>9,781.67</u>	<del>\$11,968.90</del> <u>13,009.62</u>	<del>\$13,498.76</del> <u>14,672.51</u>	<del>\$14,038.71</del> <u>15,259.41</u>	<del>\$17,188.41</del> <u>18,682.99</u>	<del>\$18,088.33</del> <u>19,661.16</u>	<del>\$26,997.51</del> <u>29,345.01</u>	<del>\$27,537.46</del> <u>29,931.91</u>
22	<del>\$112,710</del> <u>122,520</u>	<del>\$9,392.50</del> <u>10,210.00</u>	<del>\$12,492.03</del> <u>13,579.30</u>	<del>\$14,088.75</del> <u>15,315.00</u>	<del>\$14,652.30</del> <u>15,927.60</u>	<del>\$17,939.68</del> <u>19,501.10</u>	<del>\$18,878.93</del> <u>20,522.10</u>	<del>\$28,177.50</del> <u>30,630.00</u>	<del>\$28,741.05</del> <u>31,242.60</u>
23	<del>\$117,430</del> <u>127,660</u>	<del>\$9,785.83</del> <u>10,638.33</u>	<del>\$13,015.15</del> <u>14,148.98</u>	<del>\$14,678.75</del> <u>15,957.50</u>	<del>\$15,265.89</del> <u>16,595.79</u>	<del>\$18,690.94</del> <u>20,319.21</u>	<del>\$19,669.52</del> <u>21,383.04</u>	<del>\$29,357.49</del> <u>31,914.99</u>	<del>\$32,553.29</del> <u>34,444.64</u>
24	<del>\$122,150</del> <u>132,800</u>	<del>\$10,179.17</del> <u>11,066.67</u>	<del>\$13,538.30</del> <u>14,718.67</u>	<del>\$15,268.76</del> <u>16,600.01</u>	<del>\$15,879.51</del> <u>17,264.01</u>	<del>\$19,442.21</del> <u>21,37.34</u>	<del>\$20,460.13</del> <u>22,244.01</u>	<del>\$30,537.51</del> <u>33,200.01</u>	<del>\$31,148.26</del> <u>33,864.01</u>
<b>Each Additional Person</b>	<del>\$4,720.00</del> <u>5,140</u>	<del>\$393</del> <u>428.33</u>	<del>\$523.13</del> <u>569.68</u>	<del>\$590.00</del> <u>642.50</u>	<del>\$613.59</del> <u>668.19</u>	<del>\$751.26</del> <u>818.11</u>	<del>\$790.59</del> <u>860.94</u>	<del>\$1,179</del> <u>1,284.99</u>	<del>\$1,203.59</del> <u>1,310.69</u>
-	-	BadgerCare Plus Extensions trigger limit, BadgerCare Plus adults limit	-	BadgerCare Plus child deductible limit	BadgerCare Plus limit for children 6-18 years old subject to access, backdating, and presumptive eligibility	BadgerCare Plus limit for children 1-5 years old subject to access, backdating, and presumptive eligibility	BadgerCare Plus children premium limit	BadgerCare Plus pregnant women deductible limit	BadgerCare Plus pregnant women, children, and Family Planning Only Services limit

## 53.1 Five Percent Copay Limit Tiers

<b>20222023 Per-Member Copay Limits</b>											
<b>Status</b>	<b>Assistance Group Income Tier as Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level</b>										
	<b>0-50%</b>	<b>&gt;50-100%</b>	<b>&gt;100-150%</b>	<b>&gt;150-200%</b>	<b>&gt;200-250%</b>	<b>&gt;250-300%</b>	<b>&gt;300-350%</b>	<b>&gt;350-400%</b>	<b>&gt;400-450%</b>	<b>&gt;450-500%</b>	<b>&gt;500%</b>
Individual	\$0	\$26	\$53	\$79	\$106	\$132	\$159	\$186	\$212	\$239	\$265
Prorated (split between counted spouses)	\$0	\$13	\$26.50	\$39.50	\$53	\$66	\$79.50	\$93	\$106	\$119.50	\$132.50