Today’s Webinar

• Dial in to listen to the audio portion of the webinar using the audio instructions on your WebEx control panel.
• All participants will remain muted for the duration of the program.
• Questions can be submitted using the Q&A function on your WebEx control panel; we will pause periodically to take questions.
• A recording of the webinar and any related materials will be available online and emailed to all registrants.
## Presenters

### Welcome

**Gabrielle Armenia**  
*Bureau Director of Child Health Plus Policy & Exchange Consumer Assistance*

## Today’s Presenters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yudelka Santana</td>
<td><em>Training Specialist, Maximus, Inc.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristin White</td>
<td><em>Training Specialist, Maximus, Inc.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>K. Pamela Lavillotti</td>
<td><em>Project Manager, Bureau of Child Health Plus Policy and Exchange Consumer Assistance</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Rothstein</td>
<td><em>Director of Policy and Planning, NY State of Health</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin Bacheldor</td>
<td><em>Medical Assistance Specialist, Division of Eligibility and Marketplace Integration</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Noonan</td>
<td><em>Medical Assistance Specialist 2, Bureau of Medicaid Enrollment &amp; Exchange Integration</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here’s what you said:

• More than 96% said it “increased my knowledge of the topic(s).”

• More than 93% said “the information will allow me to better assist consumers who are over age 65 with or without access to Medicare and American Indians/Alaskan Native populations.”

“I really like the examples that are given for each scenario and I believe it helps to better understand these ever changing policies.”

“Just keep them coming they are very informative”

“I don’t know enough on the basics of Medicare. Could you please provide some more information, like what is the difference between Medicare Part A, B & D?”
Agenda

Learning Objectives

Section 1
- Household Composition Under MAGI
  - Tax Filer Rules
  - Non-Tax Filer Rules

Section 2
- Exceptions to Tax Filing Rules

Section 3
- Pregnant Women
By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Explain who should be included in a consumer’s household under MAGI household composition rules.

- Identify and explain the three tax filing exceptions and how they affect household composition and eligibility.

- Explain how household composition affects consumers’ eligibility determinations through the NY State of Health.
Section 1:
Household Composition Under MAGI
Reminder

• The Marketplace calculates household composition and eligibility automatically.

• Your role is to enter the information correctly in the Marketplace application and explain eligibility determinations to consumers.

• As we go through this module, keep in mind you won’t have to conduct eligibility determinations yourself. We’re reviewing this information so that you understand how determinations are made so that you can explain these determinations to clients.
Household Composition Under MAGI

Tax Filer Rules:

A household is the taxpayer plus everyone he or she expects to claim as a tax dependent. Therefore, the applicant must include information on anyone who is listed on their tax return.

Additionally,

- Married couples, if living together, are always considered to be in the same household regardless of tax status.
- If a non-tax filer applies, but is expected to be claimed as a tax dependent by someone else, they need to apply within that taxpayer’s household, if living together.
Non-Tax Filer Rules:

Non-tax filers follow different household composition rules than tax filers.

**Adults:**
The household size is the individual and, if living together, spouse and children who are under 19, or 19 & 20, if a full time student (natural, adopted, step).

**Under age 19, or 19 & 20, if full time student:**
The household is the individual and, if living together, their parents (natural, adoptive, step) and siblings (natural, adoptive, step under 19 or 19 & 20 if full time student).

Consumers who do not file taxes should let the Marketplace know the names of the parents, step-parents, spouse, children and siblings of the person who wants health insurance (if living together), even if those individuals are not applying.
Section 2:
Exceptions to MAGI Household Composition
Exceptions to MAGI Household Composition Rules

In general, household composition is based on tax filing status and who is applying for coverage.

However, there are some exceptions which apply to Medicaid and Child Health Plus:

- **Exception #1**: Individuals other than a spouse or child(ren) who expect to be claimed as a tax dependent by another tax payer.

- **Exception #2**: Children under the age of 19, who expect to be claimed by one parent as a tax dependent and are living with both parents, whose parents do not expect to file a joint tax return.

- **Exception #3**: Children under the age of 19, claimed as tax dependent by a non-custodial parent.

**Note**: Children (if living in the household) are counted if under the age of 19. 19 and 20 year olds are counted in the household, if they are full time students, if they meet a tax exception or if the household is a non-filing household. If the tax filer’s child is a dependent, they are part of the tax filer’s household at any age.
Exception 1

Individuals (other than a spouse or child(ren) who expect to be claimed as a tax dependent by another tax payer.

- This means an uncle, parent, niece or nephew, etc. living in the same residence may be included in the same household on the application.

- Members who meet this exception will have a different household size than the tax filer.
Scenario 1: Individuals other than a spouse or child(ren) who expect to be claimed as a tax dependent by another tax payer.

Carol is a 30 year old who is working and earning $35,000/year.

She lives with and cares for her adult parents, Crystal and Carl. Carl works part-time, earning $3,000/year.

Carol files taxes and claims both her parents as dependents.

Crystal and Carl do not file taxes.
Scenario 1: Household

Taxpayer
Carol (30)
$35,000/year

Tax dependent
Crystal (62)
$0/year

Tax dependent
Carl (64)
$3,000/year
Scenario 1: Household

Carol's tax household

Taxpayer
Carol (30)
$35,000/year

Tax dependent
Crystal (62)
$0/year

Tax dependent
Carl (64)
$3,000/year
Scenario 1: Carol’s Tax Status

Tax Status

Tell us about the federal income tax filing status of everyone on your application for the upcoming year. If someone is married and will file jointly, tell us who they will file with. If there are changes to your marital status (separation, divorce, or death), tell us how you plan to file taxes for the upcoming year. Also, tell us about dependents who you plan to claim.

If you will not be filing taxes, choose will not be filing taxes. You must include everyone in the household, even if they do not file taxes.

Carol Taylor

Select Carol’s Tax Status *

- Head of Household (with qualifying individual)

Who will Carol claim as a dependent on next year’s tax return? Check everyone who will be claimed as a dependent.

- Carl Thomas
- Crystal Thomas

If there is a dependent not listed here, please click here to go back and add this person.

Back  Next
Scenario 1: Carl’s Tax Status

Tax Status

Tell us about the federal income tax filing status of everyone on your application for the upcoming year. If someone is married and will file jointly, tell us who they will file with. If there are changes to your marital status (separation, divorce, or death), tell us how you plan to file taxes for the upcoming year. Also, tell us about dependents who you plan to claim.

If you will not be filing taxes, choose will not be filing taxes. You must include everyone in the household, even if they do not file taxes.

Carl Taylor

Select Carl’s Tax Status *

Carl will not be filing taxes

Back

Next
**Scenario 1: Tax Filer Breakdown**

**Carol’s Household**  
**Household Size: 3**  
Includes Carol, Crystal and Carl

Starting in 2016, the Essential Plan, a new Insurance Affordability Program, will offer qualified individuals and families a choice of plans from high-quality, private health insurers through NY State of Heath.

- Carol would be eligible for coverage under the Essential Plan in 2016.
- More details about the Essential Plan program and eligibility will be provided in an upcoming webinar.
Scenario 1: Household

Crystal & Carl’s household

Taxpayer
Carol (30)
$35,000/year

Tax dependent
Crystal (62)
$0/year

Tax dependent
Carl (64)
$3,000/year
Scenario 1: Non-Tax Filers Breakdown

Carl and Crystal’s Household
Household Size: 2
Includes Crystal and Carl

Because of the exception to the tax filing rules, even though Carl and Crystal are included in Carol’s tax household, they are counted according to the non-tax filer rules.
Exception 1: Review

Individuals (other than a spouse or child(ren) who expect to be claimed as a tax dependent by another tax payer will follow the non-tax filer household composition rules.

Carl and Crystal:
Non-Tax Filer Rules
HH size: 2
Medicaid

Carol: Tax Filer Rules
HH size: 3
QHP w/APTC & CSR
Poll #1
True or False?
Tax filers and non-tax filers follow the same household composition rules in the Marketplace.
You’ve Got It !!
Exception 2

Child(ren) who expect to be claimed by one parent as a tax dependent and are living with both parents, whose parents do not expect to file a joint tax return.

• This means the child(ren)’s household may include parents, step-parents, spouse, child(ren) and siblings under 21 who live in the household, even though they may not be in the same tax filing household.

Note: Children (if living in the household) are counted if under the age of 19. 19 and 20 year olds are counted in the household, if they are full time students, if they meet a tax exception or if the household is a non-filing household. If the tax filer’s child is a dependent, they are part of the tax filer’s household at any age.
Scenario 2: Child(ren) who expect to be claimed by one parent as a tax dependent and are living with both parents, whose parents do not expect to file a joint tax return.

Susan and Raymond are domestic partners and have three children and file taxes separately.
- Alice and Julissa are common children of both Susan and Raymond.
- Tashana is the child of Raymond only.
- Susan claims Alice only on her taxes.
- Raymond claims Julissa and Tashana on his taxes.
Scenario 2: Household

Taxpayer
Susan
$35,000/year

Taxpayer
Raymond
$40,000/year

Domestic Partners

Tax Dependent of Susan
Alice (4)

Tax Dependent of Raymond
Julissa (5)

Tax Dependent of Raymond
Tashana (9)

Children in common

Child from previous relationship

Additional information on domestic partners:

• The rules for determining household size for domestic partners depends on how they file their taxes.
• If they each file separately, the Marketplace will determine their eligibility separately.
• If one partner claims the other as a dependent then their tax credits will be shared.
• If domestic partners are QHP eligible, they may enroll together.
Raymond’s tax filing Household

**Taxpayer**
- Susan $35,000/year

**Tax Dependent of Susan**
- Alice (4)

**Taxpayer**
- Raymond $40,000/year

**Tax Dependent of Raymond**
- Julissa (5)
- Tashana (9)

**Domestic Partners**

**Child from previous relationship**

**Children in common**
Scenario 2: Tax Filer Eligibility

Raymond’s Household
Household Size: 3
He claims Julissa and Tashana as dependents.

Congratulations! You are eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan through the Marketplace and receive tax credits to help pay for your insurance.

The amount of your tax credit is calculated based on the number of people in your household and the income information you provided to us. Everyone who qualifies for a tax credit will share the total tax credit amount to purchase a plan that is right for your family. You told us your household income is $40,000.00.

You are also eligible to get help paying for your out of pocket costs. This means you will pay less when you go to the doctor or get a prescription, and your yearly deductible is smaller. But you must pick a silver-level health insurance plan if you want to get this benefit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
<th>Maximum Tax Credit</th>
<th>Maximum Out of Pocket Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
<td>202.12%</td>
<td>$118.00 per month</td>
<td>$4,000.00/year for Single $8,000.00 for Couple or Family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138% Medicaid 400% Premium Assistance Greater than 400% Full Pay
Susan’s tax filing Household

**Taxpayer**
- **Susan**
  - $35,000/year

**Tax Dependent of Susan**
- Alice (4)

**Taxpayer**
- **Raymond**
  - $40,000/year

**Tax Dependent of Raymond**
- Julissa (5)
- Tashana (9)

Child from previous relationship

Children in common

Domestic Partners
Scenario 2: Tax Filer Eligibility

Susan’s Household
Household size: 2
She claims Alice as a dependent and follows the tax filer household composition rules.

Congratulations! You are eligible to enroll in a qualified health plan through the Marketplace and receive tax credits to help pay for your insurance.

The amount of your tax credit is calculated based on the number of people in your household and the income information you provided to us. Everyone who qualifies for a tax credit will share the total tax credit amount to purchase a plan that is right for your family. You told us your household income is $35,000.00.

You are also eligible to get help paying for your out of pocket costs. This means you will pay less when you go to the doctor or get a prescription, and your yearly deductible is smaller. But you must pick a silver-level health insurance plan if you want to get this benefit.

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<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
<th>Maximum Tax Credit</th>
<th>Maximum Out of Pocket Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$35,000.00</td>
<td>222.5%</td>
<td>$123.00 per month</td>
<td>$4,000.00/year for Single $8,000.00 for Couple or Family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138% Medicaid
400% Premium Assistance
Greater than 400% Full Pay
Scenario 2: Domestic Partners

If domestic partners file their taxes separately, the Marketplace will calculate their APTC and MOOP separately, but they will be able to enroll in a couple plan and combine their tax credits for the QHP.

Cost Sharing Reduction (COUPLE)

Raymond Morgan
Susan Scully
You may apply your Advanced Premium Tax Credit of $241.00 per month ($2892.00 per year) to a qualified health plan.

Advanced Premium Tax Credit The total advance premium tax credit you can apply to your monthly premium cost is listed below. You can choose to take any amount of your advance premium tax credit up to the maximum amount. Use the slider to change your advance premium tax credit amount. When you change the amount of your advance premium tax credit, the amount in the monthly premium column will change to show how much your monthly cost will be after your take the advance premium tax credit. This is the amount you will pay each month.
Up to $241.00/Month or $2892.00/Year may be applied to qualifying plan purchases

$241.00

$0 $241.00
Alice & Julissa go by non-tax filer rules.

Taxpayer
Susan
$35,000/year

Tax Dependent of Susan
Alice (4)

Domestic Partners

Taxpayer
Raymond
$40,000/year

Tax Dependent of Raymond
Julissa (5)

Child from previous relationship

Tax Dependent of Raymond
Tashana (9)

Children in common
Scenario 2: Non-Tax Filer Eligibility

Alice and Julissa’s Household
Household size: 5
Includes Susan, Raymond, Julissa, Alice and Tashana. Alice and Julissa are common children of Raymond and Susan, and they meet an exception to the tax filing household composition rules.

---

Congratuations! You are qualified for health insurance through Child Health Plus with $30.00. You told us your household income is $75,000.00.

Certain groups of people, like people 65 or older, parents, children, people with disabilities or who are blind, may have their eligibility for Medicaid determined under a different basis, like through the Spenddown or Excess Income Program. This program allows individuals to subtract their medical expenses from their household income to become eligible for Medicaid. If your household income is above the Medicaid level or if your eligibility could not be determined through the Marketplace, you may be able to get help paying for your medical bills through this program. More detail is available in the plan selection section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
<th>Premium Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$75,000.00</td>
<td>268.72%</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

138% Medicaid  
400% Premium Assistance  
Greater than 400% Full Pay
Tashana’s tax filing household

**Taxpayer**
Susan
$35,000/year

**Tax Dependent of Susan**
Alice (4)

**Domestic Partners**

**Taxpayer**
Raymond
$40,000/year

**Child from previous relationship**

**Tax Dependent of Raymond**
Julissa (5)

**Children in common**

**Tax Dependent of Raymond**
Tashana (9)
Scenario 2: Non-Tax Filer Eligibility

**Tashana’s Household**

**Household Size: 3**

Tashana is the child of Raymond only, so she does not meet an exception to the tax filing household composition rules. Her household includes herself, Raymond and Julissa.

---

**Tashana Morgan**  
**Child Health Plus**

Congratulations! You are qualified for health insurance through Child Health Plus with $9.00. You told us your household income is $40,000.00.

Certain groups of people, like people 65 or older, parents, children, people with disabilities or who are blind, may have their eligibility for Medicaid determined under a different basis, like through the Spenddown or Excess Income Program. This program allows individuals to subtract their medical expenses from their household income to become eligible for Medicaid. If your household income is above the Medicaid level or if your eligibility could not be determined through the Marketplace, you may be able to get help paying for your medical bills through this program. More detail is available in the plan selection section.

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<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
<th>Premium Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
<td>202.12%</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138% Medicaid  
400% Premium Assistance  
Greater than 400% Full Pay
Exception 2: Review

Child(ren) who expect to be claimed by one parent as a tax dependent and are living with both parents, whose parents do not expect to file a joint tax return.

If domestic partners file their taxes separately, the Marketplace will calculate their APTC and MOOP separately, but they will be able to enroll in a couple plan and combine their tax credits for the QHP.

Susan: Tax Filer Rules
HH size: 2
QHP w/ATPC

Raymond: Tax Filer Rules
HH size: 3
QHP w/ATPC

Tashana: Tax Filer Rules
HH size: 3
Subsidized CHP

Alice and Julissa Non-Tax Filer Rules
HH size: 5
Subsidized CHP
Poll #2
True or False?

Unmarried domestic partners can enroll in a QHP together and combine their tax credits.
Awesome !!
Questions?
Child(ren) claimed as tax dependents by a non-custodial parent.

- These children’s households may include parents, step-parents, child(ren) and siblings under the age of 21 that live together.

  - Children (if living in the household) are counted in the household if they are under the age of 19.

  - 19 & 20 year olds are counted in the household, if they are full time students, if they meet a tax exception or if the household is a non-filing household.
Exception 3: Child(ren) claimed as tax dependents by a non-custodial parent.

Sophia and Erika are married and have two children.

- Emily is the common child of Sophia and Erika.
- Hannah is Erika’s child from a previous relationship and is claimed as a tax dependent by her non-custodial parent.

Sophia and Erika file their taxes separately.
- Erika files taxes and claims Emily as a tax dependent.
- Sophia files taxes and has no dependents.
Scenario 3: Household

Additional Information on Married Couples:

Married couples, if living together, are always considered to be in the same household regardless of tax status.

This is true whether the couple is:
- Filing taxes separately or jointly
- Claiming the spouse as a dependent
- Not filing taxes

Remember, if married couples do not file their taxes jointly, in most cases they are ineligible for APTC and CSR.
Erika’s Household

Taxpayer Erika
$25,000/year

Taxpayer Sophia
$30,000/year

Common child of Erika and Sophia

Tax Dependent of Erika
Emily (11)

Married Couple

Erika’s child from previous relationship

Tax Dependent of Christina
Hannah (14)
$6,500/year

Taxpayer Christina
$49,000/year
Non-Custodial Parent
Scenario 3: Tax Filer Eligibility

Erika’s Household
Household size: 3
Includes Erika, Sophia and Emily

You are not eligible to receive help paying for your health insurance coverage. However you can purchase a qualified health plan through the Marketplace at full cost. If your circumstances change, you may contact the Marketplace to have your eligibility re-determined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$55,000.00</td>
<td>277.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138% Medicaid
400% Premium Assistance
Greater than 400% Full Pay
Sophia’s Household

**Married Couple**

- **Taxpayer Erika**
  - $25,000/year

- **Taxpayer Sophia**
  - $30,000/year

**Tax Dependent of Erika**

- **Emily (11)**

**Tax Dependent of Christina**

- **Hannah (14)**
  - $6,500/year

**Non-Custodial Parent**

- **Christina**
  - $49,000/year
Scenario 3: Tax Filer Eligibility

Sophia’s Household
Household size: 2
Includes Sophia and Erika

You are not eligible to receive help paying for your health insurance coverage. However, you can purchase a qualified health plan through the Marketplace at full cost. If your circumstances change, you may contact the Marketplace to have your eligibility re-determined.

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<tr>
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<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$55,000.00</td>
<td>349.65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

136% Medicaid 400% Premium Assistance Greater than 400% Full Pay
Emily & Hannah’s Household

**Taxpayer**
- Erika
  - $25,000/year
- Sophia
  - $30,000/year

**Married Couple**

**Tax Dependent of Erika**
- Emily (11)

**Tax Dependent of Christina**
- Hannah (14)
  - $6,500/year

**Non-Custodial Parent**
- Christina
  - $49,000/year

Common child of Erika and Sophia

Erika’s child from previous relationship
Scenario 3: Tax Dependent Eligibility

Emily’s Household
Household size: 4
Includes Erika, Sophia, Hannah and Emily.

Congratulations! You are qualified for health insurance through Child Health Plus with $30.00. You told us your household income is $61,500.00.

Certain groups of people, like people 65 or older, parents, children, people with disabilities or who are blind, may have their eligibility for Medicaid determined under a different basis, like through the Speddown or Excess Income Program. This program allows individuals to subtract their medical expenses from their household income to become eligible for Medicaid. If your household income is above the Medicaid level or if your eligibility could not be determined through the Marketplace, you may be able to get help paying for your medical bills through this program. More detail is available in the plan selection section.

<table>
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<th>Annual Household Income</th>
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<th>Premium Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$61,500.00</td>
<td>253.61%</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

138% Medicaid
400% Premium Assistance
Greater than 400% Full Pay
Scenario 3: Tax Dependent Eligibility

Hannah’s Household
Household size: 4
Includes Hannah, Erika, Sophia and Emily
Hannah is claimed by her non-custodial parent, Christina, but lives with her mother Erika and stepmother Sophia.

<table>
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<th>Premium Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$61,500.00</td>
<td>253.61%</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congratulations! You are qualified for health insurance through Child Health Plus with $30.00. You told us your household income is $61,500.00.

Certain groups of people, like people 65 or older, parents, children, people with disabilities or who are blind, may have their eligibility for Medicaid determined under a different basis, like through the Spenndown or Excess Income Program. This program allows individuals to subtract their medical expenses from their household income to become eligible for Medicaid. If your household income is above the Medicaid level or if your eligibility could not be determined through the Marketplace, you may be able to get help paying for your medical bills through this program. More detail is available in the plan selection section.
Poll #3
Married couples who are living together can:

a. Only be in the same Marketplace household if filing jointly.

b. Only be in the same Marketplace household if filing separately.

c. Be in the same Marketplace household regardless of tax status.
Awesome !!
Section 3:
Pregnant Women
All women of child bearing age (10 to 65) are asked if they are pregnant. This affects household eligibility.

- For Medicaid and Child Health Plus, a pregnant woman is counted as herself plus the number of children she is expecting.

- This rule does not apply to QHP’s.
Samantha (18) is pregnant with twins. She has no income.

Samantha is claimed by her mother, Charlotte, as a dependent on her taxes.

Charlotte is currently working and makes $30,000/year.
Scenario 4: Pregnant Women (under the age of 21)

Charlotte’s Household: 2

- Taxpayer
  - Charlotte
  - $30,000/year

Samantha is claimed by her mother Charlotte and they live together.

Samantha’s Household: 4

- Tax Dependent
  - Samantha (18)

- Unborn
- Unborn
Scenario 4: Non-Tax Filer Breakdown

Rules for Pregnant Minors Under 21

- Because Samantha is a pregnant woman under the age of 21, all income is disregarded even if she earned $30,000/year herself, her own income would be disregarded and she would still be MA eligible.

**Note:** If the NY State of Health counts any income for a pregnant woman under the age of 21, making her ineligible for Medicaid, the Assistor should report this case to the cacmail@health.state.ny.us to have the income disregarded.
Scenario 4: Non-Tax Filer

**Samantha’s Household**

**Household size:** 4
Includes Charlotte, Samantha and 2 unborn children.

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Congratulations! You are eligible to enroll in Medicaid. Your eligibility is based on the number of people in your household and the income information you provided to us. You told us your income is $0.00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income</th>
<th>Federal Poverty Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 138% Medicaid | 400% Premium Assistance | Greater than 400% Full Pay |
Poll #4
True or False?

The program a pregnant woman could be eligible for depends on her income and the number of people counted in her household composition.
Awesome !!
Questions?
Reminder: Recertification Process

- Assistors must attend or view each NY State of Health Recertification Webinar in order to be recertified on NY State of Health.

- Please use the following link to report that you have viewed this Webinar: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Assistor_Reporting_Household_Composition

- If you are unable to access Survey Monkey, please have your supervisor contact Assistor.Admin@health.ny.gov and NYSDOH will send your supervisor the manual process for recertification reporting.
Thank you for joining us!

- Watch for surveys
  - Recertification Evaluation of Webinar: Household Composition
  - NY State of Health Assistor Recertification Reporting – Household Composition
- Watch for the video to be posted to http://info.nystateofhealth.ny.gov/SpringTraining

**Next Recertification Training:**
**Title:** Immigration  
**Date:** August 26, 2015