

# Office of Medicaid BOARD OF HEARINGS

**Appellant Name and Address:**



<b>Appeal Decision:</b>	DENIED	<b>Appeal Number:</b>	2509954
<b>Decision Date:</b>	8/19/2025	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	08/08/2025
<b>Hearing Officer:</b>	Sharon Dehmand		

**Appearance for Appellant:**  
Pro se

**Appearance for MassHealth:**  
Yadira Ramos, Springfield MEC



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Executive Office of Health and Human Services  
Office of Medicaid  
Board of Hearings  
100 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02171*

## APPEAL DECISION

<b>Appeal Decision:</b>	DENIED	<b>Issue:</b>	Community Eligibility – under 65; Income
<b>Decision Date:</b>	8/19/2025	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	08/08/2025
<b>MassHealth's Rep.:</b>	Yadira Ramos	<b>Appellant's Rep.:</b>	Pro se
<b>Hearing Location:</b>	Remote	<b>Aid Pending:</b>	No

### Authority

This hearing was conducted pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 118E, Chapter 30A, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

### Jurisdiction

Through a notice dated June 17, 2025, MassHealth denied the appellant's application for MassHealth benefits because MassHealth determined that the appellant's income exceeded the allowed threshold for MassHealth. However, the appellant was approved for Health Safety Net for a limited time as well as a ConnectorCare plan through the Massachusetts Health Connector. See 130 CMR 505.002; 130 CMR 506.002; 130 CMR 506.003; 130 CMR 506.007; and Exhibit 1. The appellant filed this appeal in a timely manner on June 22, 2025. See 130 CMR 610.015(B) and Exhibit 2. Any MassHealth decision to suspend, reduce, terminate, or restrict a member's assistance is valid grounds for appeal before the Board of Hearings. See 130 CMR 610.032(A)(3).

### Action Taken by MassHealth

MassHealth denied the appellant's application for MassHealth benefits because her income exceeded the allowed threshold.

### Issue

Whether MassHealth correctly determined that the appellant is not eligible for MassHealth benefits in pursuant to 130 CMR 505.002; 130 CMR 506.002; 130 CMR 506.003; and 130 CMR

## Summary of Evidence

All parties appeared telephonically. MassHealth was represented by a worker from the Springfield MassHealth Enrollment Center. The appellant appeared pro se and verified her identity. The following is a summary of the testimony and evidence provided at the hearing:

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant is an adult under the age of 65 who resides in a household of three, including her two children. On April 28, 2024, the appellant was approved for MassHealth Standard coverage through the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program<sup>1</sup> for 12 months. On May 2, 2025, a redetermination was made by MassHealth because the extended eligibility period ended. The appellant, who is the head of household was deemed not to be eligible for MassHealth benefits based on her income. Her MassHealth Standard ended on June 30, 2025, allowing her extra time to obtain other coverage. Based on the reported income, MassHealth calculated the appellant's income to equal \$3,419.53 per month from employment. This figure equates to 171.07% of the federal poverty level (FPL) for a household of three which exceeds the limit for MassHealth benefits. The income limit to receive MassHealth benefits is 133% of the FPL, or \$2,954.00 per month for a household of three.

The appellant confirmed her household size and verified her monthly income of \$3,419.53. She stated that she is a single parent and has many household expenses. She asked that her MassHealth benefits be temporarily extended until she is eligible for health insurance through her employer because she cannot afford to pay for a ConnectorCare plan. The MassHealth representative responded that the TMA program was a temporary extension of her benefits.

## Findings of Fact

Based on a preponderance of the evidence, I find the following:

1. The appellant is an adult under the age of 65. She is the head of household and resides in a household of three, including her two children. (Testimony).
2. On April 28, 2024, the appellant was approved for MassHealth Standard coverage through the Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) program for 12 months. (Testimony and Exhibit 4).
3. On May 2, 2025, a redetermination was made by MassHealth because the extended eligibility period ended.

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<sup>1</sup> This regulation is now known as "Extended Eligibility." See 130 CMR 505.002(L).

4. The appellant was deemed not eligible for MassHealth benefits based on her income. Her MassHealth Standard ended on June 30, 2025. (Testimony and Exhibit 4).
5. MassHealth calculated the appellant's income to equal \$3,419.53 per month from employment which equates to 171.07% of the FPL for a household of three. (Testimony and Exhibit 1).
6. On June 17, 2025, MassHealth denied the appellant's application for MassHealth benefits because MassHealth determined that the appellant's income exceeded the allowed threshold for MassHealth. (Testimony and Exhibit 1).
7. The appellant's appeal was timely filed on June 22, 2025. (Exhibit 2).
8. At the hearing, the appellant verified her household size and her monthly income of \$3,419.53 from employment. (Testimony).
9. The income limit to be eligible for MassHealth benefits is 133% of the FPL, or \$2,954.00 for a household of three. (Testimony and Federal Poverty Guidelines).
10. The appellant was approved for Health Safety Net coverage for a limited time and was also eligible to obtain health insurance through the Massachusetts Health Connector. (Testimony and Exhibit 1).

## Analysis and Conclusions of Law

Generally, MassHealth regulations at 130 CMR 505.000 explain the categorical requirements **and** financial standards that must be met to qualify for a particular MassHealth coverage type. To establish eligibility for MassHealth benefits, applicants must meet both the categorical requirements **and** financial standards.

These coverage types set forth at 130 CMR 505.001(A) are as follows:

- (1) MassHealth Standard - for people who are pregnant, children, parents and caretaker relatives, young adults<sup>2</sup>, disabled individuals, certain persons who are HIV positive, individuals with breast or cervical cancer, independent foster care adolescents, Department of Mental Health members, and medically frail as such term is defined in 130 CMR 505.008(F);
- (2) MassHealth CommonHealth - for disabled adults, disabled young adults, and disabled children who are not eligible for MassHealth Standard;
- (3) MassHealth CarePlus - for adults 21 through 64 years of age who are not eligible for

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<sup>2</sup> “[Y]oung adults” are defined as those aged 19 and 20. See 130 CMR 501.001.

MassHealth Standard;

(4) MassHealth Family Assistance - for children, young adults, certain noncitizens, and persons who are HIV positive who are not eligible for MassHealth Standard, CommonHealth, or CarePlus;

(5) MassHealth Limited - for certain lawfully present immigrants as described in 130 CMR 504.003(A), nonqualified PRUCOLs, and other noncitizens as described in 130 CMR 504.003: *Immigrants*; and

(6) MassHealth Medicare Savings Programs (MSP, also called Senior Buy-In and Buy-In) for certain Medicare beneficiaries.

The regulation at 130 CMR 505.002 contains the categorical requirements and financial standards for MassHealth Standard serving children, young adults, parents, caretaker relatives, people who are pregnant, disabled individuals, certain individuals with breast or cervical cancer, certain individuals who are HIV positive, independent foster-care adolescents, Department of Mental Health members, and medically frail as such term is defined in 130 CMR 505.008(F).

The eligibility requirements for parents are set forth in 130 CMR 505.002(C) and are as follows:

(1) A parent or caretaker relative of a child younger than 19 years old is eligible for MassHealth Standard coverage if

(a) the modified adjusted gross income of the MassHealth MAGI household is less than or equal to 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL);

(b) the individual is a citizen as described at 130 CMR 504.002: U.S. Citizens or a qualified noncitizen as described in 130 CMR 504.003(A)(1): Qualified Noncitizens; and

(c) 1. the parent lives with their children, and assumes primary responsibility for the child's care, in the case of a parent who is separated or divorced, has custody of their children, or has children who are absent from home to attend school; or

2. the caretaker relative lives with children to whom they are related by blood, adoption, or marriage (including stepsiblings), or is a spouse or former spouse of one of those relatives, and assumes primary responsibility for the child's care if neither parent lives in the home.

(2) The parent or caretaker relative complies with 130 CMR 505.002(M).

In this case, the appellant is a parent of children younger than 19 years of age, so she is categorically qualified for MassHealth Standard. See 130 CMR 505.001(A); 130 CMR 505.002(C)(1). However, categorical qualification in and of itself is not enough. The appellant must also meet the financial standards as set forth in 130 CMR 505.002(C)(1)(a).

A parent who is categorically eligible for MassHealth Standard can only be financially eligible if "the modified adjusted gross income of the MassHealth MAGI household is less than or equal to 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL)." See 130 CMR 505.002(C)(1)(a).

However, members of a MassHealth MAGI household who receive MassHealth Standard (whether or not they receive TAFDC) and have earnings that raise the MassHealth MAGI household's modified adjusted gross income above 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL) continue to receive MassHealth Standard for a full 12-calendar-month period that begins with the date on which the members MAGI exceeds 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL) if (a) the MassHealth household continues to include a child younger than 19 years old living with the parent or caretaker; (b) a parent or caretaker relative continues to be employed; (c) the parent or caretaker relative complies with 130 CMR 505.002(M); and (d) the member is a citizen or a qualified noncitizen. See 130 CMR 505.002(L)(3). MassHealth independently reviews the continued eligibility of the TAFDC, EAEDC, and MassHealth MAGI households at the end of the extended period described in 130 CMR 505.002(L)(1) through (3). See 130 CMR 505.002(L)(4).

Here, the appellant's MassHealth Standard coverage based on extended eligibility began on April 28, 2024. On May 2, 2025, a redetermination was made by MassHealth because the extended eligibility period ended. The appellant was deemed not eligible for MassHealth benefits based on her income. Thus, her MassHealth Standard ended on June 30, 2025, well over the 12-calendar-month period. See id. As such, the appellant must meet the financial standards as set forth in 130 CMR 505.002(C)(1)(a) in order to be financially eligible for MassHealth Standard.

To determine financial eligibility pursuant to 130 CMR 506.007(A), MassHealth must construct a household as described in 130 CMR 506.002(B) for each individual who is applying for or renewing coverage. MAGI household composition rules used to determine member eligibility are the following:

- (1) Taxpayers Not Claimed as a Tax Dependent on His or Her Federal Income Taxes. For an individual who expects to file a tax return for the taxable year in which the initial determination or renewal of eligibility is being made and who is not claimed as a tax dependent by another taxpayer, the household consists of
  - (a) the taxpayer; including his or her spouse, if the taxpayers are married and filing jointly regardless of whether they are living together;
  - (b) the taxpayer's spouse, if living with him or her regardless of filing status;
  - (c) all persons the taxpayer expects to claim as tax dependents; and
  - (d) if any individual described in 130 CMR 506.002(B)(1)(a) through (c) is pregnant, the number of expected children.

Here, the appellant testified and MassHealth verified that she lives in a household of three including her two children. She is the head of household. Thus, for the purposes of this appeal, the appellant meets the MAGI rules for a household of three.

Once the individual's household size is established, her MassHealth MAGI household income is determined in the following manner:

(2) ....using the total of all countable monthly income for each person in that individual's MassHealth MAGI or Disabled Adult household. Income of all the household members forms the basis for establishing an individual's eligibility.

(a) A household's countable income is the sum of the MAGI-based income of every individual included in the individual's household with the exception of children and tax dependents who are not expected to be required to file a return as described in 42 CFR 435.603 and 130 CMR 506.004(K).

(b) Countable income includes earned income described in 130 CMR 506.003(A) and unearned income described in 130 CMR 506.003(B) less deductions described in 130 CMR 506.003(D).

(c) In determining monthly income, the MassHealth agency multiplies average weekly income by 4.333.

(3) Five percentage points of the current federal poverty level (FPL) is subtracted from the applicable household total countable income to determine eligibility of the individual under the coverage type with the highest income standard.

See 130 CMR 506.007(A).

Based on the appellant's testimony, the appellant's household income equals \$3,419.53 per month. Per MAGI rules as explained supra, to determine eligibility of the individual under the coverage type with the highest income standard, five percentage points of the current FPL is subtracted from the applicable household's countable income. See 130 CMR 506.007(A). For a household of three, 5 percentage points of the current FPL equals \$111.05 a month. After deducting five percentage points of the FPL from the appellant's total income (\$3,419.53-\$111.05), the appellant's countable income equals \$3,308.48. The income limit for MassHealth Standard is 133% of the FPL, or \$2,954.00 per month for a household of three. See chart at <https://www.mass.gov/doc/2025-masshealth-income-standards-and-federal-poverty-guidelines>. Thus, the appellant's MAGI household income is over the threshold limit for MassHealth benefits.

Additionally, under federal law, the following deductions are allowed when calculating MAGI countable income. Changes to federal law may impact the availability of these deductions:

- (1) educator expenses;
- (2) reservist/performance artist/fee-based government official expenses;
- (3) health savings account;
- (4) moving expenses, for the amount and populations allowed under federal law;
- (5) one-half self-employment tax;
- (6) self-employment retirement account;
- (7) penalty on early withdrawal of savings;
- (8) alimony paid to a former spouse for individuals with alimony agreements finalized on or before December 31, 2018. Alimony payments under separation or

divorce agreements finalized after December 31, 2018, or pre-existing agreements modified after December 31, 2018, are not deductible;

- (9) individual retirement account (IRA);
- (10) student loan interest;
- (11) scholarships, awards, or fellowships used solely for educational purposes; and
- (12) other deductions described in the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017, Public Law 115-97 for as long as those deductions are in effect under federal law.

See 130 CMR 506.003(D).

The appellant testified that she is a single parent with many household expenses. Since customary life expenses do not fall within the allowable deductions enumerated in 130 CMR 506.003 (D), they cannot be considered as deductions.

Consequently, MassHealth correctly determined that the appellant's income exceeds the allowable threshold limit for MassHealth benefits, and the appellant did not present any evidence to prove that MassHealth's decision was incorrect. See Craven v. State Ethics Comm'n, 390 Mass. 191, 200 (1983)("[p]roof by a preponderance of the evidence is the standard generally applicable to administrative proceedings").

For the foregoing reasons this appeal is DENIED.

## **Order for MassHealth**

None.

## **Notification of Your Right to Appeal to Court**

If you disagree with this decision, you have the right to appeal to Court in accordance with Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. To appeal, you must file a complaint with the Superior Court for the county where you reside, or Suffolk County Superior Court, within 30 days of your receipt of this decision.

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Sharon Dehmand, Esq.  
Hearing Officer  
Board of Hearings



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