

Number	Question	Policy	Answer
1	Are CW 2.1s required for MAGI MC, or are there changes due to the new mandates requiring people to have health insurance?	WIC 14008.6 and MEM 50185 mandate medical support for Medi-Cal applicants and beneficiaries.	Per statute the medical referral process is necessary for Med-Cal, therefore CW 2.1s are required for MAGI applicants/recipients.
2	Are MAGI MC applicants required to apply for unconditionally available income?	MEM 50186 mandates application and acceptance of unconditionally available income for Medi-Cal applicants and beneficiaries.	Per statute applying for and accepting unconditionally available income is necessary for Med-Cal, therefore this process is required for MAGI applicants/recipients. However, do not delay processing the application for verification that an applicant has applied for unconditionally available income. DHCS will accept the single, streamlined application attestation that the applicant has applied for unconditionally available income. The Rights & Responsibilities section on the Single Streamlined Application notices the applicant of their responsibility to apply for unconditionally income.
3	The requirements to verify ID for a case are different than those to verify ID for DRA. If ID for DRA is electronically verified, is a photo copy of the ID still required?	MEM 50167 and MEPM 4M mandate verification of identity of the parent or primary applicant for the case. ACWDLs 07-12 and 08-29 mandate ID verification for each applicant for DRA purposes. These are 2 separate requirements and mandates with no current law overriding the case ID requirement in 50167 or 4M.	Verification of ID for the case is required unless DHCS revises regulations (in the future) to indicate electronic DRA ID verification is sufficient for case ID purposes.
4	Are MC 13's required for U.S. citizen adults who are applicants but did not sign the application?	MEM 50304 and MEPM 7G require a signed statement of citizenship by each applicant. Parents can make this declaration on behalf of children, but each adult must sign his or her own declaration.	Based on current regulations, a signed statement of citizenship is required by each adult. If an adult signs the application, this will suffice as a statement of citizenship for that adult. Any adults not signing the application must complete an MC 13.
5	Are MC 13's required for LPRs and undocumented applicants?	MEM 50304 and MEPM 7G require a signed statement of immigration status for all applicants.	Based on regulations an MC 13 is required for LPRs and undocumented applicants.
6	What is the protocol if the applicant fails to give consent to run through the federal data hub? Are paper verifications acceptable and can a manual process be used, or does this hinder the applicant from the ability to file an application?		Medi-Cal does not need/require consent to verify an application using the hub. If an individual wants to apply for Medi-Cal, DHCS is required to use the hub and counties shall do so even if consent is not provided. Federal rules concerning Covered California, Exchanges, may differ.
7	If applicants are eligible to MC or MAGI MC, are they able to decline the MC coverage to purchase insurance through the exchange? The applicant won't qualify for a subsidy, but can he or she still purchase an exchange product?	Unable to locate statute specifically excluding individuals under the 138% FPL from purchasing exchange coverage under the condition that a tax credit is not issued.	The applicant can purchase full price insurance through the exchange the same way he or she would purchase OHC.
8	Can applicants receive MAGI if they have OHC?	MEM 50185 indicates OHC must be reported but does not prohibit an applicant or beneficiary from receiving MC benefits.	The same rules for both MAGI and non-MAGI Medi-Cal regarding OHC apply. OHC is not used as a means for not allowing one to apply for Medi-Cal therefore both types of coverage (MAGI mc and OHC) are available simultaneously.

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9	If EDD is used to electronically verify residency via MEDS is there a limitation on how old the record is?	MEM 50320.1 and MEPM 4M indicate that the various forms of acceptable residency verification must show current status (i.e. current CA ID, current enrollment of children in school, etc.).	DHCS is in the process of exploring the use of EDD data for the purposes of electronic residency verification therefore it should not be used at this time.
10	Is verification of household status required or is attestation acceptable if the information reported is not questionable? For example, a 20 year old living at home indicates he or she is not a tax dependent.	MEM 50167 on mandatory verifications and MEM 50371 on MFBU do not require "verification" of the MFBU status. In addition, verification by signature, MEM 50172 is acceptable if the information on the statement of facts is sufficient to determine eligibility.	Unless there is information known to the county that the household information reported is discrepant, self attestation is acceptable and verification is not required. This is the same concept as not verifying MFBU status.
11	The single streamlined application allows the authorized representative to sign on behalf of the applicant. Is this also allowed for MAGI, or APTC only? Currently, Medi-Cal apps can only be signed by a conservator (not AR) if the applicant is incompetent.	MEM 50163 dictates only the applicant or his/her spouse can sign the application and only allows exceptions for situations where incompetence exists. WIC 14014.5 added by SBX1 1 allows an AR to represent and act on behalf of a beneficiary, but does not specify parameters of these actions and is silent on the signature piece.	Per 42 CFR, Section 435.907(a), yes the AR can sign the application.