

Medi-Cal: Criteria for selecting Kaiser Permanente

Who can enroll?

To sign up for Medi-Cal with Kaiser Permanente, a prospective member must be one of the following:

❖ **Continuity of Care**

A prior, recent Kaiser member who has a medical condition (e.g., cancer, surgery, etc.) and may be adversely affected by a break in the continuity of care

❖ **Newborn**

Newborns are first covered under the mother for month of birth and following month. Once this newborn coverage through the mother ends, the parent can enroll their child, and Medi-Cal eligibility for the newborn as an individual is established. This should be done within 30 days from the date the newborn coverage under the mother ends.

❖ **Prior Kaiser Permanente member**

A Medi-Cal Managed Care (MMC) beneficiary who's had Kaiser Permanente coverage within the last 12 months. The 12-month period begins on the termination date of the prior Kaiser Permanente membership.

❖ **Qualified family member**

Qualified beneficiaries are immediate family members, as defined below, who reside in the home of a current Kaiser Permanente member:

- Spouse or domestic partner
- Unmarried dependent child under age 21
- Disabled dependent over the age of 21 (parent or guardian must be the conservator with court-ordered legal power of attorney)
- Married or unmarried parents or step parents of a child under age 21
- Foster child or stepchild
- Legal guardian
- Grandparent, parent, guardian, or other relative who applied for Medi-Cal on behalf of a child under 21, based on having the same Medi-Cal Case Number as the child

How are qualified family members verified?

Kaiser Permanente uses the following documents to verify qualified family members for Medi-Cal:

Benefit Verification Letter (Social Security Award Letter)

A letter used to prove that Seniors and Persons with Disabilities (SPD) with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security benefits live in the same household as a current Kaiser Permanente member.

Notice of Action (NOA)

A Medi-Cal beneficiary's approval letter to receive MMC benefits. This letter is sent from the county.

Power of Attorney (POA)

A document used when a beneficiary is disabled and over 21 years of age, and whose parent requests enrollment as a family addition. It's also used if a child requests enrollment of the parent as a family addition. The POA must be stamped and approved by the court.

Proof of Conservatorship (POC)

A birth certificate or other legal document that shows the conservator's relationship to the dependent.