

Example 15: Request for retroactive coverage in “Retro Month Three”

The beneficiary requests retroactive Medi-Cal for the third month prior to the application month. **“Retro Month Three” must begin with no SOC before there is a CEC period.** If “Retro Month Three” begins with no SOC and the application month has a SOC, the child’s retro CEC eligibility period covers months 1/09 through 06/09 and overlaps the application CEC period in 06/09.

If the income drops in May of the initial 12-month application period to no SOC and increases again in June 09, the child has one month of CEC eligibility in the retro period and four months of CEC eligibility based on the initial application month of April 09. The last month of CEC coverage from the retro application month overlaps the first month of CEC from the application period. The first six-month CEC period based upon application date ends September 09. At this time if the income falls within the HFP eligibility, the county shall bridge the child to HFP.

Jan 09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09
			App/Initial Eligibility Month SOC (1)	NO SOC (2)	SOC-F CEC (3)	SOC-F CEC (4)	SOC-F CEC (5)	SOC-F CEC ENDS MSR Mailed (6)	SOC-F MSR Due BRIDGE (7)	SOC-F (8)
RETRO 3 NO SOC (CEC) (1)	(CEC) (2)	(CEC) (3)	CEC (4)	NO SOC (5)	END RETRO-3 CEC PERIOD (6)					

CEC and Deemed Eligibility (DE) for Infants

Title 22 CCR § 50262.3(b) and (c) reads as follows:

(b) Infants born to women who are eligible for and receiving Medi-Cal at the time of birth are automatically “deemed” eligible for one year without a separate Medi-Cal application and social security identification number. In addition, these infants shall remain eligible, regardless of any increases in the family's income, as long as the following conditions continue to apply:

- (1) the infant continues to live with his/her mother; and
- (2) the mother remains eligible for Medi-Cal or would have remained eligible if she were still pregnant.

(c) [the infant must]... continue to meet all other eligibility criteria

As long as the infant meets these conditions, the infant is automatically eligible and a separate application form is not required until age one year, even if the mother is no longer receiving Medi-Cal at the end of the 60-day postpartum period and there are no other children in the household receiving Medi-Cal. The infant will remain Medi-Cal