

Transitional Medi-Cal For Families with Increased Earnings

<p>Non-Financial Eligibility Requirements</p>	<p>For up to 12 months, this program covers families (parents/caretaker relatives and children) who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lost CalWORKs or 1931(b) eligibility because of: (a) increased earnings; (b) loss of earned income disregards; or (c) increased hours of employment; and ◆ During at least three of the last six months before losing such benefits, received either CalWORKs or 1931(b).¹ <p>Families are still required to submit status reports in the 7th and 10th months. Children can obtain continuous eligibility and should not lose Medi-Cal even if the family does not submit a status report.</p>
<p>Beneficiary Costs</p>	<p>TMC has no Share of Cost.. This means it is free.</p>
<p>Income Limits</p>	<p>During the first six months of TMC, families qualify regardless of income. Thereafter, family income may not exceed 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). (See income chart at www.healthconsumer.org/cs012FPLchart.html.)</p>
<p>Income Deductions</p>	<p>Only child care costs are deducted in determining whether, after the first six months of TMC, a family has income at or below 185% FPL. The other deductions from other Medi-Cal programs are not available in TMC.</p>
<p>Property Limits</p>	<p>Property does not matter for eligibility. Only income matters. Recipients getting TMC do not have to provide any information about assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Examples of property: cars, clothes, home, real estate ◆ Examples of income: earnings, social security payments, interest

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1. A family losing AFDC-MN coverage because of increased earnings qualifies for TMC in the following circumstances: During at least 3 of the last 6 months preceding loss of AFDC-MN, the family qualified for 1931(b), even though it was classified as AFDC-MN.

<p>Special Factors</p>	<p>Changing eligibility requirements over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All 12 months: the family must reside in California and have a child under age 21. ◆ After the first six months: the family must be employed and file a status report in the 7th and 10th months. ◆ After the first year: children under age 19 lose TMC after one year, since they should receive Percentage of Poverty Medi-Cal or Healthy Families. <p>TMC vs. 1931(b) eligibility Families receiving TMC should be evaluated for possible 1931(b) eligibility and, where possible, switched to 1931(b). As long as they meet 1931(b)'s eligibility requirements, families can receive 1931(b) without any time limit and without using any TMC eligibility. Once TMC starts, it lasts for no more than 12 months.²</p>									
<p>When TCE Ends</p>	<p>At the end of the CMS period, all recipients should be reevaluated to see if they are eligible for any Medi-Cal categories, and they should not lose Medi-Cal until the county determines they are not eligible for any Medi-Cal category. A family can be placed back into 1931(b) after the TMC ends if they are eligible.</p>									
<p>Aid Codes</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="475 1083 1097 1381"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>First 6 Months</th> <th>Second 6 Months</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Full-Scope</td> <td>39</td> <td>59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Restricted</td> <td>3T</td> <td>5T</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Full-Scope	39	59	Restricted	3T	5T
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<p>More Information</p>	<p>Welfare and Institutions Code §§14005.75, 14005.76, 14005.8, 14005.81; DHS All County Letters 90-66, 92-59, 98-24, 98-56, 99-05, 03-45; DHS Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual, Article 5B, 5S – p.p 6, 7.</p>									

2. Unlike CalWORKs, TMC has no lifetime limits; a family can receive TMC for an unlimited number of periods of up to 12 months each.