



Dear Beneficiary:

A new law says *most* Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are U.S. citizens or nationals must show proof of citizenship *and* proof of identity. To see if this law applies to you, read the enclosed notice.

A birth certificate is acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship. We searched the state records for a California birth record, but did not find one for any of the Medi-Cal beneficiaries in your home.

If any of the Medi-Cal beneficiaries in your home *was* born in California, please contact your local social services office. We may be able to find the California birth record if you give us more information. We cannot search for birth records for people born outside of California.

Children under 16 whose date and place of birth are listed on the Medi-Cal application or Healthy Families/Medi-Cal joint application do **not** have to show proof of *identity*. But they must show proof of citizenship (if this law applies to them).

If you have questions or need help, please contact your local social services office.

Changes in Medi-Cal Proof of Citizenship and Identity Requirements For U.S. Citizens and Nationals

If you are not a U.S. citizen, these changes do not apply to you.

A new law says *most* Medi-Cal beneficiaries who are U.S. citizens or nationals must show proof of citizenship and proof of identity. The proof must be original or copies that have been certified by the issuing agency.

The new law does *not* apply to U.S. citizens or nationals in any of these categories:

- Anyone with:
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
 - Medicare
 - Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
 - Social Security Retirement and Survivors Insurance (RSI – Title II) based on their own disability
- Anyone under 21 asking for Minor Consent Services
- Babies born to women on Medi-Cal
- Children in Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, or Kin-GAP
- Babies in the Abandoned Baby Program
- CalWORKs Beneficiaries

If you are a U.S. citizen or national, but not in one of the above groups, you must provide proof of citizenship and identity at the next annual redetermination of your Medi-Cal eligibility, unless the county already has the proof. See below.

Many kinds of proof of citizenship and identity are acceptable.

The easiest way to provide *both* proof of citizenship and identity is with **one** of these documents:

- U.S. Passport issued without limitation (*expired ones are acceptable*), or
- Certificate of Naturalization (*N-550 or N-570*), or
- Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (*N-560 or N-561*)

If you do *not* have one of these documents, you will have to provide both proof of citizenship and identity. See back for a list of acceptable kinds of proof of citizenship and identity.

Do U.S. nationals need to provide proof of citizenship and identity?

Yes. U.S. nationals include people born in American Samoa (including Swains Island) and certain people from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

What if I am NOT a U.S. citizen?

If you are not a U.S. citizen or national, you only need to provide the same documents that were required before. Nothing has changed.

When do I have to provide proof of citizenship and identity?

You must provide this proof at the next annual redetermination of your Medi-Cal eligibility.

We may be able to get proof of citizenship for you.

If you were born in California, the county may be able to get your birth record. (A birth record is proof of citizenship.) If the county finds your birth record, you must still provide proof of identity.

Ask your county about getting proof of citizenship if you were not born in California.

Will my Medi-Cal benefits continue?

Your Medi-Cal benefits will continue if you meet all other eligibility requirements and make a reasonable effort to provide proof of citizenship and identity.

Important! You must tell your eligibility worker you are trying to get the proof.

Do I have to provide proof every year?

No. You only need to provide the proof once.

Questions?

If you have questions about proof of citizenship or identity, call your local social services office or eligibility worker.

Acceptable Citizenship and Identity Documents

The easiest way for U.S. citizens or nationals to provide *both* proof of citizenship and identity is with **one** of these documents:

- U.S. Passport issued without limitation (expired ones are acceptable)
- Certificate of Naturalization (N-550 or N-570)
- Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (N-560 or N-561)

– OR –

If you do not have one of the documents above, provide...

One citizenship document from this column

- ❖ U.S. Birth Certificate
- ❖ Certification of Report of Birth (*DS-1350*)
- ❖ Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen (*FS-240*)
- ❖ State Department Certification of Birth (*FS-545* or *DS-1350*)
- ❖ U.S. Citizen Identification Card (*I-197* or *I-179*)
- ❖ American Indian Card (*I-872*)
- ❖ Northern Marianas Card (*I-873*)
- ❖ Final adoption decree showing a U.S. place of birth
- ❖ Proof of adoption of a child born outside U.S. and in the legal/physical custody of the U.S. citizen parent (*IR-3* or *IR-4*)
- ❖ Proof of U.S. civil service employment before June 1, 1976
- ❖ U.S. military service record showing a U.S. place of birth
- ❖ U.S. hospital record established at the time of the person's birth *
- ❖ Life, health, or other insurance record *
- ❖ Religious record recorded in the U.S. within 3 months of birth showing U.S. place of birth and birth date or age
- ❖ Early school record showing a U.S. place of birth, date of admission, birth date, names and places of birth of parents
- ❖ Federal or State census record that shows the applicant's age and U.S. citizenship or place of birth
- ❖ Seneca Indian tribal census record *
- ❖ Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Indians tribal census record *
- ❖ U.S. State Vital Statistics birth registration notification*
- ❖ An amended U.S. public birth record (amended more than 5 years after the person's birth) *
- ❖ Statement signed by doctor or midwife present at the birth *
- ❖ Roll of Alaska Natives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- ❖ Admission papers from a nursing or skilled care facility, or other institution that shows a U.S. place of birth
- ❖ Medical record (not an immunization record) *

* *Must be dated at least 5 years before your 1st Medi-Cal application and show a U.S. place of birth.
You must provide a document as high on the list as you can.*

*If you **cannot** provide any of these citizenship documents...
Ask two adults to fill out and sign an *Affidavit of Citizenship*.
Both adults must have proof of their own identity and U.S. citizenship, and only one of them may be related to you.*

– AND –

One identity document from this column

- ❖ Driver's license issued by a U.S. State or Territory with a photograph or other identifying information
- ❖ School Identification card with a photograph
- ❖ U.S. Military I.D. card or draft record
- ❖ Federal, state or local government I.D. card with same identifying information as a driver's license
- ❖ U.S. Military dependent identification card
- ❖ A U.S. passport (issued with limitation)
- ❖ Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood or other U.S. American Indian/Alaska Native Tribal document
- ❖ U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card

- ❖ Three or more confirming documents, such as employee ID cards, high school or college diplomas, marriage licenses, divorce decrees, and property deeds/titles
- ❖ Clinic, doctor, or hospital records for a child under 16
- ❖ School, nursery school, or daycare records, including report cards, for a child under 16. The county will verify with the school.
- ❖ For people with disabilities who live in a residential care facility, an Affidavit signed by the facility's director or administrator

For a **child under 16** who did not provide an *Affidavit of Citizenship*, you may submit:

- ❖ An Affidavit of the child's identity signed by the child's parent, guardian, or caretaker relative with date and place of birth
- ❖ A Medi-Cal application or the Healthy Families/Medi-Cal joint application that shows the child's date and place of birth, and is signed by the child's parent, guardian, or caretaker relative.

For a **child under 18**, an Affidavit of the child's identity signed by the child's parent, guardian, or caretaker relative may be used if school ID cards or driver licenses are not available.

Note: Expired identity documents are acceptable proof of identity.