

Taking Advantage of Special Enrollment Opportunities

What is Special Enrollment?

Special enrollment allows individuals who previously declined health coverage to enroll for coverage. Special enrollment rights arise regardless of a plan's open enrollment period.

There are two types of special enrollment – upon loss of eligibility for other coverage and upon certain life events. Under the first, employees and dependents who decline coverage due to other health coverage and then lose eligibility or lose employer contributions have special enrollment rights. For instance, an employee turns down health benefits for herself and her family because the family already has coverage through her spouse's plan. Coverage under the spouse's plan ceases. That employee then can request enrollment in her own company's plan for herself and her dependents.

Under the second, employees, spouses, and new dependents are permitted to special enroll because of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.

For both types, the employee must request enrollment within 30 days of the loss of coverage or life event triggering the special enrollment.

A special enrollment right also arises for employees and their dependents who lose coverage under a State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or Medicaid or who are eligible to receive premium assistance under those programs. The employee or dependent must request enrollment within 60 days of the loss of coverage or the determination of eligibility for premium assistance.

What are some examples of events that can trigger a loss of eligibility for coverage?

Loss of eligibility for coverage may occur when:

- Divorce or legal separation results in you losing coverage under your spouse's health insurance;
- A young dependent, because of age, work, or school status, is no longer a covered "dependent" under a parent's plan;
- Your spouse's death leaves you without coverage under his or her plan;
- Your spouse's employment ends, as does coverage under his employer's health plan;
- Your employer reduces your work hours to the point where you are no longer covered by the health plan;
- Your plan decides it will no longer offer coverage to a certain group of individuals (for example, those who work part time);
- You no longer live or work in the HMO's service area;
- You have a health claim that would meet or exceed the plan's lifetime limit on all benefits.

These should give you some idea of the types of situations that may entitle you to a special enrollment right.

How long do I have to request special enrollment?

It depends on what triggers your right to special enrollment. The employee or dependent must request enrollment within 30 days after losing eligibility for coverage or after a marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.

The employee or dependent must request enrollment within 60 days of the loss of coverage under a State CHIP or Medicaid program or the determination of eligibility for premium assistance under those programs.

For More Information Here is the link to the US Department of Labor:

http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/faqs/faq_consumer_hipaa.html