



COBRA

MAINE

**Comparison of Federal and Maine Continuation Laws**

	FEDERAL (COBRA)	MAINE
<b>Covered Employers and Plan Coverage</b>	Group health plans maintained by private-sector employers with 20 or more employees, employee organizations, or state or local governments; coverage must be identical to that available to similarly situated beneficiaries who are not receiving COBRA coverage under the plan (generally, the same coverage that the qualified beneficiary had immediately before qualifying for continuation coverage)	All group health plans not subject to COBRA requirements
<b>Qualified Beneficiaries (Employee / Dependents)</b>	Individual covered by a group health plan on the day before a qualifying event - either an employee, the employee's spouse, or an employee's dependent child. In certain cases, a retired employee, the retired employee's spouse, and the retired employee's dependent children may be qualified beneficiaries. In addition, any child born to or placed for adoption with a covered employee during the period of COBRA coverage is considered a qualified beneficiary. Agents, independent contractors, and directors who participate in the group health plan may also be qualified beneficiaries.	Employees covered by group health plan for 6 months prior to the qualifying event  Dependents covered by group health plan for 3 months prior to the qualifying event
<b>Continuation Period</b>	18 months - COBRA beneficiaries generally are eligible for group coverage during a maximum of 18 months for qualifying events due to employment termination or reduction of hours of work.  29 months - Disability can extend the 18 month period of continuation coverage for a qualifying event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours. If certain requirements are met, the entire family qualifies for an additional 11 months of COBRA continuation coverage. Plans can charge 150% of the premium cost for the extended period of coverage.  36 months - Certain qualifying events, or a second qualifying event during the initial period of coverage, may permit a beneficiary to receive a maximum of 36 months of coverage.  36 months - Under COBRA, participants, covered spouses and dependent children may continue their plan coverage when they would otherwise lose coverage due to divorce (or legal separation) for a maximum of 36 months.	Up to 12 months – Plans must provide up to one year of continuation coverage for qualifying events.

<p><b>Qualifying Events</b></p>	<p><b>Qualifying Events for Employees:</b> Voluntary or involuntary termination of employment for reasons other than gross misconduct – 18 months</p> <p>Reduction in the number of hours of employment – 18 months</p> <p><b>Qualifying Events for Spouses:</b> Voluntary or involuntary termination of the covered employee's employment for any reason other than gross misconduct – 18 months</p> <p>Reduction in the hours worked by the covered employee – 18 months</p> <p>Covered employee's becoming entitled to Medicare – 36 months</p> <p>Divorce or legal separation of the covered employee – 36 months</p> <p>Death of the covered employee – 36 months</p> <p><b>Qualifying Events for Dependent Children:</b> Loss of dependent child status under the plan rules – 36 months</p> <p>Voluntary or involuntary termination of the covered employee's employment for any reason other than gross misconduct – 18 months</p> <p>Reduction in the hours worked by the covered employee – 18 months</p> <p>Covered employee's becoming entitled to Medicare – 36 months</p> <p>Divorce or legal separation of the covered employee – 36 months</p> <p>Death of the covered employee – 36 months</p>	<p><b>Qualifying Events for Employees:</b> Temporary layoff – 12 months</p> <p>Termination of employment due to work-related injury or disease – 12 months</p> <p><b>Qualifying Events for Spouses:</b> Temporary layoff of employee – 12 months</p> <p>Termination of employee's employment due to work-related injury or disease – 12 months</p> <p><b>Qualifying Events for Dependent Children:</b> Temporary layoff of employee – 12 months</p> <p>Termination of employee's employment due to work-related injury or disease – 12 months</p>
<p><b>Eligibility</b></p>	<p>To be eligible for COBRA coverage, must have been enrolled in employer's health plan when employed and health plan must continue to be in effect for active employees. COBRA continuation coverage is available upon the occurrence of a qualifying event that would, except for the COBRA continuation coverage, cause an individual to lose his or her health care coverage.</p>	<p>To be eligible for state continuation coverage, employee must have been enrolled for prior 6 months; dependents must have been enrolled for prior 3 months.</p>
<p><b>Notice Requirements</b></p>	<p>Employers or health plan administrators must provide an initial general notice when employee is hired if entitled to COBRA benefits.</p> <p>When no longer eligible for health coverage, employer has to provide a specific notice</p>	<p>In the case of a temporary layoff, the election for continuation coverage and the initial premium payment must be made within 31 days.</p>

	<p>regarding rights to COBRA continuation benefits.</p> <p>Employers must notify their plan administrators within 30 days after an employee's termination or after a reduction in hours that causes an employee to lose health benefits.</p> <p>The plan administrator must provide notice to individual employees of their right to elect COBRA coverage within 14 days after the administrator has received notice from the employer.</p> <p>Employee must respond to this notice and elect COBRA coverage by the 60th day after the written notice is sent or the day health care coverage ceased, whichever is later. Otherwise, employee will lose all rights to COBRA benefits.</p> <p>Spouses and dependent children covered under such health plan have independent right to elect COBRA coverage upon employee's termination or reduction in hours.</p>	<p>In cases of work-related injuries and illnesses, the election for continuation coverage and the initial payment must be made within 60 days.</p>
<b>Termination of Coverage</b>	<p>Coverage begins on the date that coverage would otherwise have been lost by reason of a qualifying event and will end at the end of the maximum period. It may end earlier if:</p> <p>Premiums are not paid on a timely basis.</p> <p>The employer ceases to maintain any group health plan.</p> <p>After the COBRA election, coverage is obtained with another employer group health plan that does not contain any exclusion or limitation with respect to any pre-existing condition of such beneficiary. However, if other group health coverage is obtained prior to the COBRA election, COBRA coverage may not be discontinued, even if the other coverage continues after the COBRA election.</p> <p>After the COBRA election, a beneficiary becomes entitled to Medicare benefits. However, if Medicare is obtained prior to COBRA election, COBRA coverage may not be discontinued, even if the other coverage continues after the COBRA election.</p>	<p>Coverage begins on the date that coverage would otherwise have been lost by reason of a qualifying event and will end at the end of the maximum period. It may end earlier if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The individual becomes eligible for other coverage, including Medicare.</li> <li>- The individual fails to pay premium in a timely fashion.</li> <li>- The Workers' Compensation Board determines the injury or disease is not compensable under Title 39-A.</li> </ul>
<b>Conversion Rights</b>	<p>Some plans allow participants and beneficiaries to convert group health coverage to an individual policy. If this option is generally available from the plan, a qualified beneficiary who pays for COBRA coverage must be given the option of converting to an individual policy at the end of the COBRA continuation coverage period. The</p>	<p>Plans that do not offer individual coverage are not required to include a conversion option in group contracts. For those plans that do offer individual coverage, the plan must allow group members to convert to</p>

	<p>option must be given to enroll in a conversion health plan within 180 days before COBRA coverage ends. The premium for a conversion policy may be more expensive than the premium of a group plan, and the conversion policy may provide a lower level of coverage. The conversion option, however, is not available if the beneficiary ends COBRA coverage before reaching the end of the maximum period of COBRA coverage.</p>	<p>individual policies in cases of employment termination, coverage termination, death of a covered employee, loss of dependent status, or divorce.</p> <p>To be eligible, the member must have been covered for at least 3 months.</p> <p>Members are ineligible for conversion if they: failed to pay premiums; become eligible for Medicare; become covered under substantially similar group coverage within 31 days.</p>
<b>Other</b>	--	--
<b>Applicable Statutes</b>	IRC § 4980B, ERISA §601 <i>et seq.</i>	Me R.S.A. Title 24-A, § 2809-A
<b>Government Agency Contact</b>	Depts. of Labor and Treasury (private sector plans); Dept. of Health and Human Services (public sector plans)	Bureau of Insurance (207) 624-8494

*This Chart is provided to you for general informational purposes only. It broadly summarizes state and federal statutes, but does not include references to other legal resources (e.g., supporting regulations, or formal or informal opinions of state offices of commissioners of insurance) unless specifically noted. Please seek qualified and appropriate counsel for further information and/or advice regarding the application of the topics discussed herein to your employee benefits plans.*

(DBS 8/06)



# COBRA

# Federal Update

## Update of Federal COBRA

	FEDERAL (COBRA)
<p><b>COBRA Premium Subsidy</b></p>	<p>The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) created new temporary rights to COBRA premium assistance for employees and their dependents who are involuntarily terminated from employment between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009.</p> <p><b>Eligibility/Premium Assistance:</b> An individual who is involuntarily terminated from employment between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009 is eligible for a 65% government COBRA premium subsidy for up to 9 months of the maximum COBRA coverage period, or until eligibility for other group health plan coverage or Medicare, if earlier.</p> <p><b>Extended Election Period:</b> If an employee who is involuntarily terminated from employment on September 1, 2008 or later does not have a COBRA election in effect on February 17, 2009, the date of enactment of ARRA, the individual may elect COBRA coverage during a special extended election period which begins on February 17, 2009 and ends 60 days after the date on which notification is provided to the individual. COBRA coverage would begin with the first period of coverage after February 17, 2009 (generally, March 1) and would continue for the maximum period of coverage that would have been required if COBRA had been earlier elected.</p> <p><b>Plan Enrollment Option:</b> A plan may permit such individual to enroll in different coverage if offered to active employees, is major medical coverage, and the premium does not exceed the premium of the individual's prior coverage.</p> <p><b>Notice Provisions:</b> ARRA requires a number of new notices. The DOL is charged with developing model form notices. The required new notices include an additional notification to all individuals who become entitled to elect COBRA between September 1, 2008 and December 31, 2009 and a notice to eligible individuals of the extended election period. Additionally, if receiving premium assistance, the individual is required to notify the plan in writing when no longer eligible for premium assistance.</p> <p><b>APPLICATION TO STATES:</b> Continuation coverage under a state program providing comparable coverage (i.e., state "mini-COBRA" laws applicable to employers with fewer than 20 employees) is subject to the COBRA premium subsidy provisions of ARRA.</p>

*This Chart is provided to you for general informational purposes only. It broadly summarizes federal statutes, but does not include references to other legal resources (e.g., supporting regulations, or formal or informal opinions) unless specifically noted. Please seek qualified and appropriate counsel for further information and/or advice regarding the application of the topics discussed herein to your employee benefits plans.*

(JMS 2/09)