



CONNECT FOR HEALTH COLORADO

Board Advisory Group

September 2016

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIODS



Special Enrollment Periods (SEP) Defined

- The time outside of the annual Open Enrollment Period during which an individual or family, when eligible, may shop for and enroll in health insurance.
- An SEP is triggered by a Life Change Event, allowing 60 days from the event to obtain new coverage.



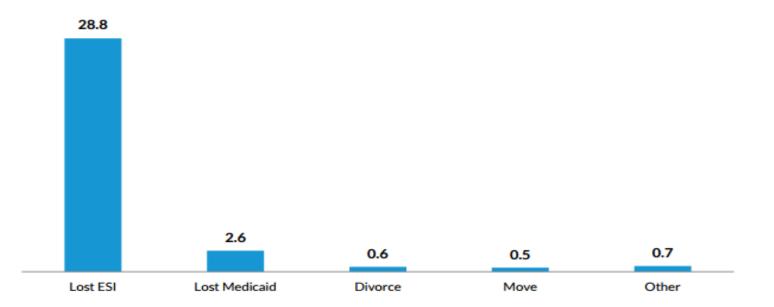
Life Change Events

- The following is a list of Life Change Events that may trigger an SEP:
 - o Birth of a baby, adoption of a child or placement of a child for foster care
 - o Change in marital status
 - o Move to a new permanent address in your state
 - Changes in your income that affect the financial assistance you qualify for
 - Change of tribal status
 - o Become a U.S. citizen
 - Leaving incarceration
 - o Change of dependency status of someone on your plan
 - o Death of a covered member of your household
 - Turning 26 and aging off your parent's plan
 - o Starting/ending AmeriCorps service
 - Incorrectly or inappropriately enrolled in a health plan for some reason that is not due to an error or omission on the part of Connect for Health Colorado
 - o Violation of the contract you had with your health insurance carrier
 - o Loss of an exemption to purchase health insurance coverage
 - Change in affordability of employer-sponsored insurance
 - o Loss of minimum essential coverage



SEP Reasons

SEP-Qualifying Reasons for Coverage Gaps between OEPs (millions of people per year)



Source: Buettgens, Dorn, and Recht (2015).

Note: ESI = employer-sponsored insurance; OEP = open enrollment period; SEP = special enrollment period. Sources of SEP eligibility in the "other" category include marriage, adding a child to the family, gaining citizenship, turning 26 and losing access to parental insurance, and qualifying for tax credits by moving from below to above the federal poverty level in a state that has not expanded Medicaid.

Source: Urban Institute, 2016



SEP Utilization

- An average of 4,172 customers enroll through Connect for Health Colorado each month using an SEP.
- Carriers have cited evidence that customers who sign-up for coverage during an SEP have higher claims than those who enroll during the Open Enrollment Period.
 - Carriers have indicated that this could be due consumers falsifying an SEP when developing a health problem.
- SEP high risk levels described by carriers reflects a high participation by those with high health problems, but also a low participation by healthy consumers.



SEP VERIFICATION



SEP Verification: Current Status

- There is a national discussion around whether the FFM and SBMs should verify SEPs

 This could include obtaining documentation from customers seeking an SEP, and verifying the information
- Carriers are pushing this issue as they report substantial losses from unverified customers



Current Status, Cont.

- In 2017, the FFM is implementing a pilot to evaluate a pre-enrollment process.
 - In designing the pilot, the FFM is considering the following questions:
 - 1. Should the pilot be geographically targeted, or should it involve a sample of consumers throughout the Federally-Facilitated Marketplaces? If it is geographically targeted, what states or sub-state regions should be included?
 - 2. Should the pilot focus on a subset of special enrollment periods that may be most prone to abuse? If so, which would those be?
 - 3. How should we conduct the pilot in a manner that minimizes burdens on consumers and disruptions in coverage?
 - 4. How should we measure the impact of the pilot on compliance, enrollment, continuity of coverage, and the health of the risk pool, and do so in a timely way as to inform potential policy changes for 2018?
- Connect for Health Colorado is seeking feedback from carriers and stakeholders around SEP Verification



DISCUSSION



Questions to Consider

- Is SEP verification a good idea?
- Who should manage the verification process (e.g. carriers, Connect for Health Colorado)?
- What are the trade-offs and limitations to this type of policy?
- Are there alternative approaches to addressing this issue?

