



HHS Extends the Public Health Emergency Again

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On January 7, 2021, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) announced the administration will renew the COVID-19 pandemic Public Health Emergency, scheduled to expire on January 21, 2021. This will once again extend the period for an additional 90 days and as a result, numerous temporary benefit plan changes will remain in effect.

It should be noted that there is a difference between the emergency period and the outbreak period as follows:

Emergency Period: HHS Secretary issued a Public Health Emergency beginning January 27, 2020. This Emergency Period is now set to expire April 21, 2021 (unless further extended or shortened by HHS).

Outbreak Period: The Outbreak Period runs from March 1, 2020 until 60 days after the announced end of the National Emergency (note that the end of the National Emergency may not be the same date as the end of the Public Health Emergency period). The Departments are expected to announce the end date; at this time, no end date has been announced. According to the regulations, a period of “up to one year” may be disregarded. Therefore, it appears the latest the Outbreak Period may end is February 28, 2021. However, further guidance would be helpful.

While there are other temporary benefit plan provisions and changes that are allowed due to the public health emergency, below you will find a summary of only those provisions directly impacted by the Emergency Period extension.

■ Benefit Plan Changes in Effect through the End of the EMERGENCY PERIOD

COVID-19 Testing. All group health plans must cover COVID-19 tests and other services resulting in the order for a test without cost-sharing, prior authorization, or medical management and includes both traditional and non-traditional care settings in which a COVID-19 test is ordered or administered.

COVID-19 Vaccines. All non-grandfathered group health plans must cover COVID-19 vaccines (including cost of administering) and related office visit costs without cost-sharing; this applies, to both in-network and out-of-network providers, but a plan can implement cost-sharing after the Emergency Period expires for services provided out-of-network.

Excepted Benefits and COVID-19 Testing. An Employee Assistance Program (“EAP”) will not be considered to provide significant medical benefits solely because it offers benefits for diagnosis and testing for COVID-19 during the Emergency Period and therefore, will be able to maintain status as an excepted benefit.



Expanded Telehealth and Remote Care Services. Large employers (51 or more employees) with plan years that begin before the end of the Emergency Period may offer telehealth or other remote care services to employees (and their dependents) who are not eligible for other group health plan coverage offered by the employer.

Summary of Benefits and Coverage (“SBC”) Changes. Group health plans may notify plan members of changes as soon as practicable and are not held to the 60-day advance notice requirement for changes affecting the SBC during the plan year or for the reversal of COVID-19 changes once the Emergency Period expires, provided the plan members are timely made aware of any increase and/or decrease in plan benefits summarized on the SBC.

Grandfathered plans. If a grandfathered plan enhanced benefits related to COVID-19 for the duration of the Emergency Period (e.g. added telehealth or reduced or eliminated cost-sharing), the plan will not lose grandfathered status if the changes are later reversed when the Emergency Period expires.

■ Benefit Plan Changes in Effect through the End of the OUTBREAK PERIOD

Group health plans, disability, and other employee welfare benefit plans will disregard the period from March 1, 2020 until the end of the Outbreak Period when determining the following:

COBRA. Timeframe for the employer to provide a COBRA election notice; the 60-day election period for a qualified beneficiary to elect COBRA; the COBRA premium payment deadlines (45 days for initial payment, 30-day grace period for ongoing payments); the deadline to notify the plan of qualifying events or disability determinations.

HIPAA Special Enrollment. 30 days (60 days for Medicaid/CHIP events) to request a special enrollment right due to loss of health coverage, marriage, birth adoption, or placement for adoption.

ERISA Claims Deadlines. Timeframe to submit a claim and appeal of an adverse benefit determination. For non-grandfathered medical plans, timeframe to request external review and perfect an incomplete request. This includes claim deadlines for a health FSA or HRA that occur during the Outbreak Period.

Fiduciary Relief of Certain Notification and Disclosure Deadlines for ERISA Plans. A plan will not be in violation of ERISA for a failure to timely furnish a notice, disclosure, or document throughout the duration of the Outbreak Period if the plan and fiduciary operate in good faith and furnish the notice, disclosure, or document as soon as administratively practicable (which may include the use of electronic means such as email and text messages).

■ Employer Action

Employers should continue to adhere to the national pandemic-related benefit changes and expanded timeframe for providing COVID-19 coverage and other required plan notifications. State and local emergency measures may expire at different times and could impact employee benefit plans (such as insured group health plans) and other state and/or local programs (such as paid leave) differently than the timeframes required under federally regulated program requirements.