



MLN Matters[®]



Information for Medicare Fee-For-Service Health Care Professionals

Related Change Request (CR) #: 3120

MLN Matters Number: MM3120

Related CR Release Date: August 27, 2004

Related CR Transmittal #: R18MSP

Effective Date: November 29, 2004

Implementation Date: November 29, 2004

Application of the Medicare Secondary Payer for the Working Aged Provision to Former Spouses and the Medicare Secondary Payer for the Disabled Provision to Former Spouses and Certain Family Members with Coverage Under the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program

Note: This article was updated on April 23, 2013, to reflect current Web addresses. All other information remains unchanged..

Provider Types Affected

All Medicare providers

Provider Action Needed

This is an informational article to alert providers that former spouses of certain federal employees, former employees, or annuitants, may qualify to enroll in a health benefits plan under the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan (FEHB) and the correct order of payment.

A determination has been made that Medicare will be the primary payer for such former spouses, once they are entitled to Medicare based on age or disability.

Background

Certain former spouses of people who have Federal Employees Health Benefits are entitled to coverage under the Spouse Equity Act because their divorce decree gives them the right to a portion of a future retirement annuity and/or to a survivor annuity, and because their former spouse is either an active worker, someone who is entitled to a future annuity, or is an annuitant.

The Medicare law in Section 1862 (b)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, states that Medicare is secondary payer for individuals age 65 or over who have group health coverage by virtue of their own or a spouse's current employment status. The question was raised as to whether FEHB coverage provided to former

Disclaimer

This article was prepared as a service to the public and is not intended to grant rights or impose obligations. This article may contain references or links to statutes, regulations, or other policy materials. The information provided is only intended to be a general summary. It is not intended to take the place of either the written law or regulations. We encourage readers to review the specific statutes, regulations and other interpretive materials for a full and accurate statement of their contents.

spouses under the Spouse Equity Act is secondary to Medicare under this provision. Also, the question has been raised as to whether FEHB coverage provided to the spouse and family members under the Spouse Equity Act is secondary to Medicare under the disability provision.

Under the Spouse Equity Act, the individual is no longer on the former spouse's policy. The coverage is considered to be a separate, self-only policy, i.e., not dependent coverage but a policy separate from the former spouse. The employer makes no contributions to the coverage.

Since the language in the Spouse Equity Act gives the former spouse the right to enroll in FEHB whether or not the spouse himself or herself is enrolled, the FEHB former spouse coverage is not considered employment based. Consequently, Medicare is the primary payer for the former spouse, once they are entitled to Medicare under the working aged provision. Under the Medicare secondary for the disabled provision, Medicare would be primary for the former spouse as well as any covered family members since the coverage is not considered employment based.

Additional Information

The official instruction issued to your carrier regarding this change may be found by going to <http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/downloads/R18MSP.pdf> on the CMS website.

Disclaimer

This article was prepared as a service to the public and is not intended to grant rights or impose obligations. This article may contain references or links to statutes, regulations, or other policy materials. The information provided is only intended to be a general summary. It is not intended to take the place of either the written law or regulations. We encourage readers to review the specific statutes, regulations and other interpretive materials for a full and accurate statement of their contents.