in a QHP through the Exchange should be consistent with existing State laws regarding grace periods.

(6) In the case of a termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(v) of this section, the last day of coverage in an enrollee's prior QHP is the day before the effective date of coverage in his or her new QHP, including any retroactive enrollments effectuated under § 155.420(b)(2)(iii).

(7) In the case of a termination due to death, the last day of enrollment in a QHP through the Exchange is the date of death.

(8) In cases of retroactive termination dates, the Exchange will ensure that appropriate actions are taken to make necessary adjustments to advance payments of the premium tax credit, cost-sharing reductions, premiums, claims, and user fees.

(9) In case of a retroactive termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iv)(A) of this section, the termination date will be no sooner than the date that would have applied under paragraph (d)(2) of this section, based on the date that the enrollee can demonstrate he or she contacted the Exchange to terminate his or her coverage or enrollment through the Exchange, had the technical error not occurred.

(10) In case of a retroactive cancellation or termination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iv)(B) or (C) of this section, the cancellation date or termination date will be the original coverage effective date or a later date, as determined appropriate by the Exchange, based on the circumstances of the cancellation or termination.

(11) In the case of cancellation in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(vi) of this section, the Exchange may cancel the enrollee's enrollment upon its determination that the enrollment was performed without the enrollee's knowledge or consent and following reasonable notice to the enrollee (where possible). The termination date will be the original coverage effective date.

(12) In the case of retroactive cancellations or terminations in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1)(iv)(A), (B) and (C) of this section, such terminations or cancellations for the preceding coverage year must be initiated within a timeframe established by the Exchange based on a balance of operational needs and consumer protection. This timeframe will not apply to cases adjudicated through the appeals process.

(e) *Termination, cancellation, and reinstatement.* The Exchange may establish operational instructions as to the form, manner, and method for addressing each of the following:

(1) *Termination.* A termination is an action taken after a coverage effective date that ends an enrollee's enrollment through the Exchange for a date after the original coverage effective date, resulting in a period during which the individual was enrolled in coverage through the Exchange.

(2) *Cancellation.* A cancellation is specific type of termination action that ends a qualified individual's enrollment through the Exchange on the date such enrollment became effective resulting in enrollment through the Exchange never having been effective.

(3) *Reinstatement.* A reinstatement is a correction of an erroneous termination or cancellation action and results in restoration of an enrollment with no break in coverage.

[77 FR 18444, Mar. 27, 2012, as amended at 77 FR 31515, May 29, 2012; 78 FR 42322, July 15, 2013; 79 FR 30348, May 27, 2014; 80 FR 10867, Feb. 27, 2015; 81 FR 12343, Mar. 8, 2016; 81 FR 94179, Dec. 22, 2016; 83 FR 17063, Apr. 17, 2018; 85 FR 29260, May 14, 2020; 88 FR 25920, Apr. 27, 2023]

Subpart F—Appeals of Eligibility Determinations for Exchange Participation and Insurance Affordability Programs

SOURCE: 78 FR 54136, Aug. 30, 2013, unless otherwise noted.

§ 155.500 Definitions.

In addition to those definitions in §§ 155.20 and 155.300, for purposes of this subpart and § 155.740 of subpart H, the following terms have the following meanings:

Appeal record means the appeal decision, all papers and requests filed in the proceeding, and, if a hearing was held, the transcript or recording of hearing testimony or an official report

containing the substance of what happened at the hearing, and any exhibits introduced at the hearing.

Appeal request means a clear expression, either orally or in writing, by an applicant, enrollee, employer, or small business employer or employee to have any eligibility determination or redetermination contained in a notice issued in accordance with §155.310(g), §155.330(e)(1)(ii), §155.335(h)(1)(ii), §155.610(i), §155.715(e) or (f), or §155.716(e) reviewed by an appeals entity.

Appeals entity means a body designated to hear appeals of eligibility determinations or redeterminations contained in notices issued in accordance with §155.310(g), §155.330(e)(1)(ii), §155.335(h)(1)(ii), §155.610(i), §155.715(e) and (f), or §155.716(e).

Appellant means the applicant or enrollee, the employer, or the small business employer or employee who is requesting an appeal.

De novo review means a review of an appeal without deference to prior decisions in the case.

Evidentiary hearing means a hearing conducted where evidence may be presented.

Vacate means to set aside a previous action.

[78 FR 54136, Aug. 30, 2013, as amended at 83 FR 17063, Apr. 17, 2018]

§155.505 General eligibility appeals requirements.

(a) *General requirements.* Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this subpart apply to Exchange eligibility appeals processes, regardless of whether the appeals process is provided by a State Exchange appeals entity or by the HHS appeals entity.

(b) *Right to appeal.* An applicant or enrollee must have the right to appeal—

(1) An eligibility determination made in accordance with subpart D, including—

(i) An initial determination of eligibility, including the amount of advance payments of the premium tax credit and level of cost-sharing reductions, made in accordance with the standards specified in §155.305(a) through (h); and

(ii) A redetermination of eligibility, including the amount of advance payments of the premium tax credit and level of cost-sharing reductions, made in accordance with §§155.330 and 155.335;

(iii) A determination of eligibility for an enrollment period, made in accordance with §155.305(b);

(2) An eligibility determination for an exemption made in accordance §155.605;

(3) A failure by the Exchange to provide timely notice of an eligibility determination in accordance with §155.310(g), §155.330(e)(1)(ii), §155.335(h)(1)(ii), or §155.610(i); and

(4) A denial of a request to vacate dismissal made by a State Exchange appeals entity in accordance with §155.530(d)(2), made under paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section; and

(5) An appeal decision issued by a State Exchange appeals entity in accordance with §155.545(b), consistent with §155.520(c).

(c) *Options for Exchange appeals.* Exchange eligibility appeals may be conducted by—

(1) A State Exchange appeals entity, or an eligible entity described in paragraph (d) of this section that is designated by the Exchange, if the Exchange establishes an appeals process in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; or

(2) The HHS appeals entity—

(i) Upon exhaustion of the State Exchange appeals process;

(ii) If the Exchange has not established an appeals process in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; or

(iii) If the Exchange has delegated appeals of exemption determinations made by HHS pursuant to §155.625(b) to the HHS appeals entity, and the appeal is limited to a determination of eligibility for an exemption.

(d) *Eligible entities.* An appeals process established under this subpart must comply with §155.110(a).

(e) *Representatives.* An appellant may represent himself or herself, or be represented by an authorized representative under §155.227, or by legal counsel, a relative, a friend, or another spokesperson, during the appeal.

(f) *Accessibility requirements.* Appeals processes established under this subpart must comply with the accessibility requirements in §155.205(c).