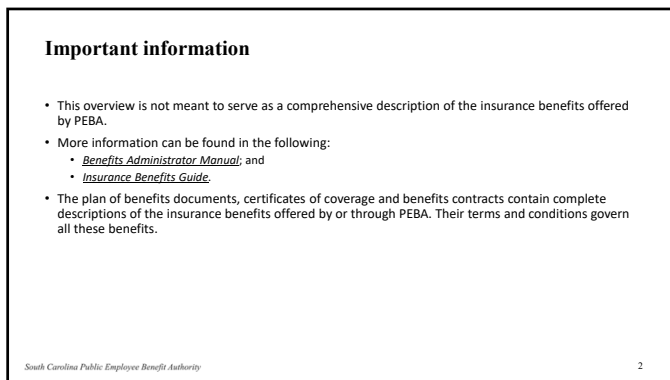




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Qualifying events

- Must occur within 18- or 29-month coverage period.
- Must be reported within 60 days of the second qualifying event.
- Qualified beneficiary must report event to COBRA administrator on the [Notice to Extend COBRA Continuation Coverage](#).
- Never extend coverage beyond 36 months from original COBRA eligibility date.

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Qualifying events to extend coverage to 29 months

- The qualified beneficiary must also report to PEBA within 60 days of the latest of:
 - The date of Social Security's Disability Determination Notification;
 - The date of the qualifying event;
 - The date on which the qualified beneficiary is informed of the responsibility to notify the Plan of the disability determination; or
 - The date the qualified beneficiary lost coverage or would lose coverage because of the qualifying event.
- 18-month coverage extends if qualified beneficiary is approved for Social Security disability benefits.
- The qualified beneficiary must:
 - Be approved for disability by Social Security Administration within initial 18-month COBRA period; or
 - Be disabled at time of qualifying event or during first 60 days of COBRA coverage.

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Qualifying event example

Employee leaves employment on April 30, 2025, and elects COBRA for themselves and their spouse.

Both are qualified beneficiaries.

Employee and spouse have child on June 9, 2025.

The newborn (qualified beneficiary) may be added to COBRA within 31 days of birth.

Social Security Administration deems the child disabled since birth.

COBRA coverage extended to 29 months from the original COBRA effective date for all qualified beneficiaries.

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Qualifying events to extend 18 months to 36 months

- A second qualifying event may occur during the 18- or 29-month period of coverage, and coverage may be extended to 36 months.
 - Death of former employee.
 - Divorce or legal separation from former employee.¹
 - Dependent child's loss of eligibility.

¹Only in jurisdictions that recognize legal separation; South Carolina does not.

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Qualifying event example

Employee leaves employment on July 31, 2025, and elects COBRA for themselves and their child.

Both former employee and child are qualified beneficiaries.

The child turns age 26.

The child is no longer eligible as dependent on former employee's COBRA. The child is eligible for extension of COBRA ending 36 months from initial COBRA effective date.

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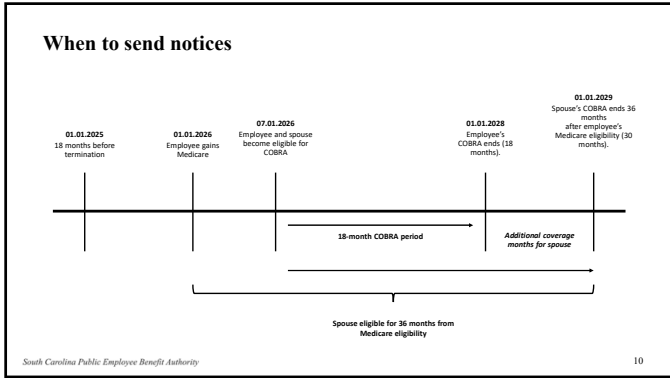
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Medicare entitlement rule

- If covered employee became eligible for Medicare within 18 months before their employment ended or their hours were reduced, the maximum period of COBRA coverage for their covered dependents is 36 months after the covered employee became eligible for Medicare.

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