

- **Does the business have at least one full-time, W-2 employee that is not the business owner, the business owner's spouse, or the business owner's dependent child?**
 - If yes – they are eligible to enroll through the AHP, if the W-2 employee is enrolling.
 - If no – move to the next bullet.

- **Is the business structured as and filing taxing as an S-Corporation or C-Corporation?**
 - If yes – they are eligible to enroll through the AHP, regardless of whether they have a W-2 employee outside of the owner, owner's spouse, or owner's dependent child.
 - If no – move to the next bullet.

- **Is the business structured as and filing taxes as an LLC?**
 - If yes – move to the next bullet to confirm eligibility, some LLCs will be eligible, and some will not. (*If no – jump to the "Sole Proprietor" bullet below*)
 - **Is the LLC set-up as a partnership between two or more people?**
 - If yes – they are eligible to enroll through the AHP.
 - If no – and they do not have an additional W-2 employee outside of the owner, owner's spouse, or owner's dependent child, they are not eligible to enroll through the AHP.

- **Sole Proprietors (filing taxes under their SSN) will not be eligible.**
 - If a Sole Proprietor indicates they do have at least one W-2 employee on payroll, they may consider themselves a Sole Proprietor – but more likely than not, their taxes are being filed as an S-Corporation or C-Corporation. Sometimes this is a common misunderstanding between a business and their tax accountant.
 - Refer them back to their tax accountant to confirm.
 - If they are filing taxes as an S-corporation or C-Corporation, they are eligible to enroll through the AHP – if the W-2 employee will be enrolling.
 - If they are truly filing taxes as a Sole Proprietor, they would not be eligible through the AHP.