Strategies to Avoid the ACA's Penalties and Excise Tax

OREGON SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

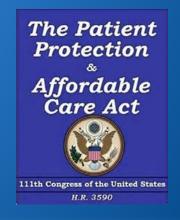
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Department



Agenda

- Avoiding Penalties
 - Employer Shared Responsibility (Free Rider Penalty)
 - Excise Tax (Cadillac Tax)
- Reporting Requirements
 - §6056 of the IRS Code
 - §6055 of the IRS Code
- Strategies





Avoiding Penalties

- Employer Shared Responsibility (Free Rider Penalty)
 - 2015 Employers with 100+ Employees
 - 2016 Employers with 50 to 100 Employees
- Excise Tax (Cadillac Tax)
 - 2018 Tax on high-cost insurance benefits (may need to begin Oct 2017



- Employer must offer minimum essential coverage
 - Of minimum value (MV) of at least 60%
 - That is affordable (employee does not pay more than 9.5% of gross income
- To at least 95% of its ACA fulltime employees



Plans outside OEBB

- Offered plan must have actuarial value of at least 60% (Bronze Level) and
- Must cover the 10 core essential health benefits

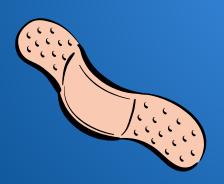
Insurance through OEBB

 All plans are qualified health plans (QHP), and



Meet or exceed the minimum value

- Affordability (§4980H)
 - Calculated based on the offered QHP with lowest monthly premium for employee only
 - Does not matter what plan the employee actually selects







- Affordability (§4980H)
 - Safe harbors for determining employee's household income
 - Form W-2 wages (Box 1)
 - Rate of pay calculated for each month (9.5% x 130 hrs x EE's hrly wage)
 - Federal poverty line (FPL) (FPL ÷ 12)





Cadillac Tax

What is it?

 40% tax on any benefit amounts exceeding \$10,200 for employee only and \$27,500 for employee and family

Includes:

- Employer and employee premium contributions,
- Employer and employee HSA contributions
- Employer HRA contributions
- Dental and vision plans, if not stand alone plans



Cadillac Tax



- Who is taxed?
 - If self-insured, the employer
 - If only offer insurance, the insurance company
- Why should employers and employees care about this tax?
 - It gets passed down from carrier to employer to eventually the consumer
- Higher costs for services (probably as fees)



Reporting Requirements

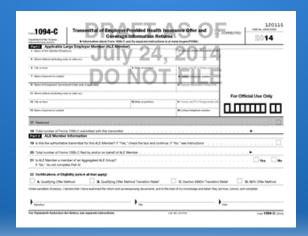
- IRS Tax Code §6056
 - What?
 - Form 1095-C
 - Who has to send this form?
 - Large employers Sections I and II
 - Large self-insured employers Sections I, II & III
 - Send to whom?
 - IRS
 - Each employee





Reporting Requirements

- IRS Tax Code §6055
 - What?
 - Form 1094-C
 - All large employers must send this form
 - Send to the IRS only





Reporting Requirements

- IRS Tax Code §6055 and §6056
 - When?
 - Employees by February 1, 2016
 - February 29, 2016, if filing on paper
 - March 31, 2016, if filing electronically

2016



- Offer QHP to all employees
- Offer QHP to only employees working 30 or more hours a week
- Always offer HDHP plan
- Offer tapering incentive(s) to employees who choose HDHP
- Negotiate out (sunset) insurance benefits for early retirees

- Allow flexibility to re-open the insurance article
- Consider length of CBA (2018?)
- Begin limiting plan offerings
- Only contribute 90.5% of monthly premium cost of employee only HDHP



- Continue communicating ACA requirements to employees
 - Why employer is limiting plan offerings
 - Why employer must limit increases to its monthly insurance contribution (or provide none at all)
 - How the Cadillac Tax taking effect in 2018 will impact everyone



- Tiered v. composite rates
 - Check with OEBB as to notification dates
- Limit substitute teacher work hours to less than 30 hrs/wk
- Determine how to treat coaches
- Insurance committees
 - Maintain final decision-making authority



Other Resources

- IRS Website:
 - www.IRS.gov/draftforms
- OSBA Website:
 - www.osba.org/Resources/Article/Employee
 _Management/ACA/ACAHome.aspx
- OEBB Website:
 - www.oregon.gov/OHA/oebb/pages/index.a spx





7 Questions





We're here to help

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