The ACA Moving Target: How and When Will Health Reform Impact Employee Benefits

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About Tom Jacobs

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- Works with over 50 physician affiliated organizations
- Current administrator of endoscopy center
- MBA, University of Notre Dame

About John Merski Jr.

- Executive VP of HR Services
- Responsible for more than 1,000 employees at client facilities
- ▶ 30 years of experience in HR
- Master's of education with a specialization in administration, Bowling Green State University

How and When Will Health Reform Impact Benefits

- Transition confusion
- Is my surgery center subject to the employer mandate? (Hint: depends on # of employees; but that's not all)
- If not, how else might my ASC's benefits plan be impacted?
- If a company must offer coverage, then "to whom must it be offered"?

How and When Will Health Reform Impact Benefits (Cont'd)

- Insurance premium impacts
- Coverage design impacts
- Alternate strategies
- Marketplace uncertainty and other consequences
- What to look for in the days ahead

Delays and Confused

- Nov. 15, 2012: Exchange deadline delayed a decision it announced just one day before the original deadline.
- July 2, 2013: Employer mandate delayed.
- Nov. 21, 2013: Open enrollment delayed for 2015 enrollment season
- Nov. 27, 2013: SHOP exchanges delayed indefinitely.
- Dec. 12, 2013: Enrollment deadline extended for 1/1/2014 effective date.
- Dec. 24, 2013: Enrollment deadline for 1/1/2014 effective date extended.
- Jan. 14, 2014: High-risk pools extended for a second time.
- Feb. 10, 2014: Employer mandate delayed for medium-sized businesses.
- March 14, 2014: High-risk pools extended (third time).
- March 25, 2014: Final enrollment deadline extended.

What is an Employer To Do?

- Figure out whether you're an "applicable large employer" (ALE)
- Figure out when <u>you</u> must comply (or face penalties)
- Decide whether you will comply
- Keep your eyes on the tea leaves

- To determine your company's compliance circumstances, first determine if you're an "ALE"
 - Take the following steps:
 - Metric #1: Count total number of employees
 - Metric #2: Count total number for full-time employees and FT Equivalents

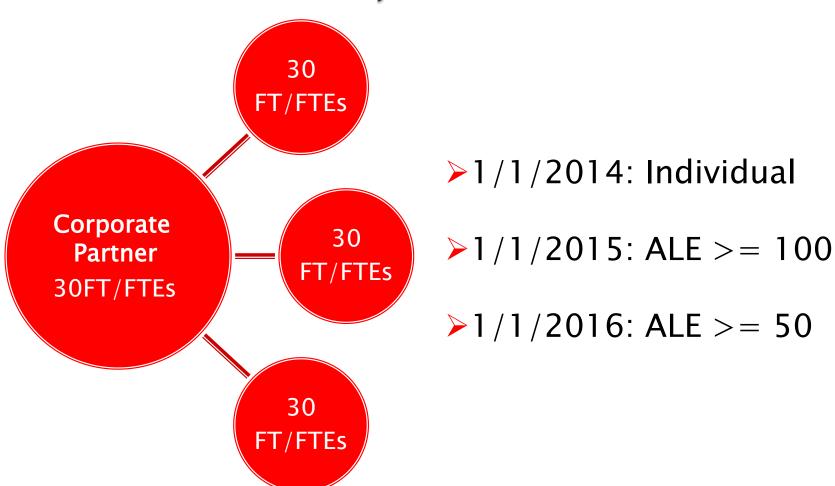
Metric #1

- Determine whether you, as an employer, have access to the "large" or "small" group health insurance market
 - Determine employer size based solely on # of common law employees, regardless of hours worked

Metric #2

- Determine when and/or if you, as employer, have obligations under the employer mandate and related tax reporting requirements
 - Determine employer size based on # of full-time employees and FT Equivalents
- Also will determine employer's ability to participate in federally-facilitated SHOP exchange

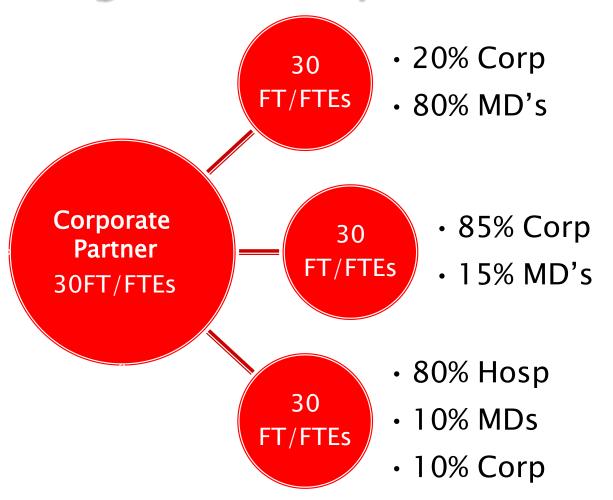
Are these four companies ALE's? If so, when?



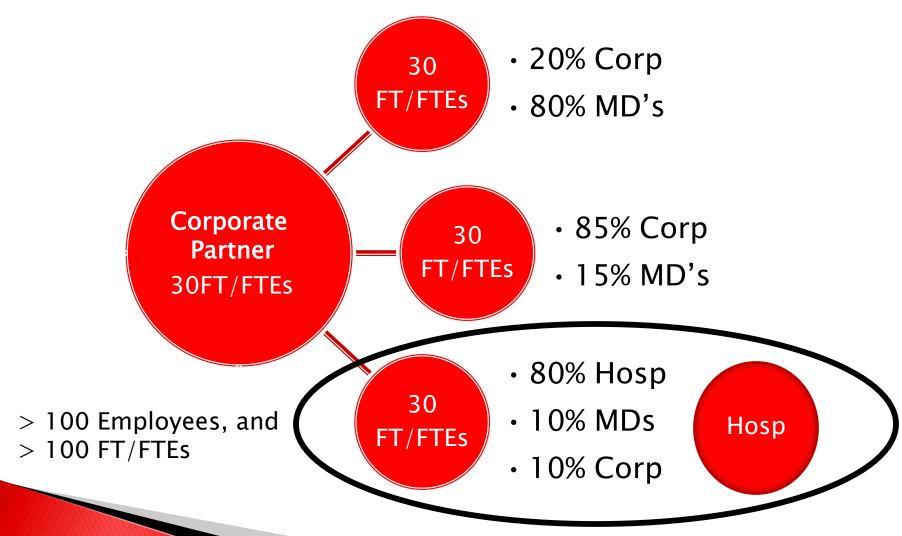
But Wait! There's More!

- However, we must take into account the "control group" issue:
 - If one entity has at least 80% ownership of another entity
 - Must apply "control group" rule
 - Similar to 401(k)/pension plans

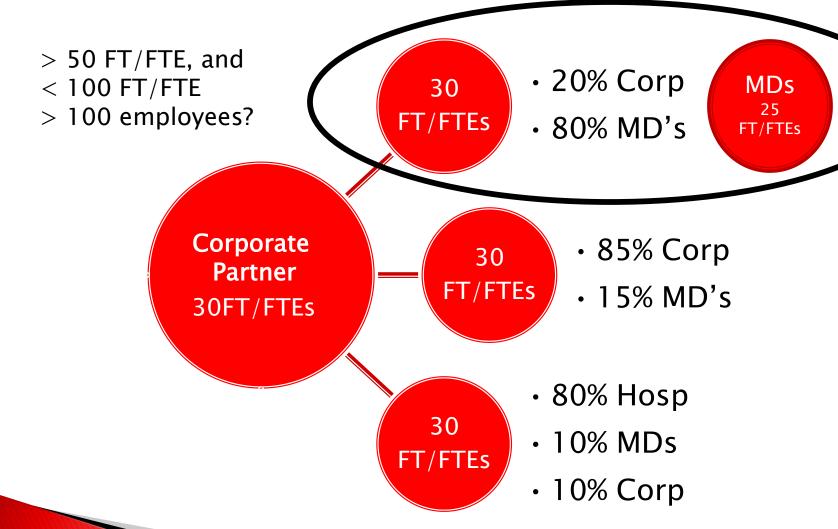
Now, who's an ALE? (Given the following ownership %'s)



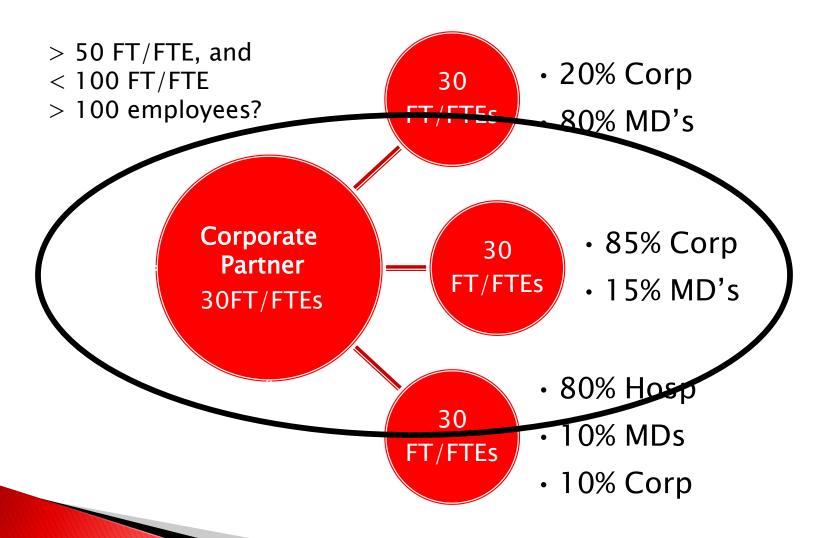
Who is an ALE?



Who is an ALE?



Who is an ALE?



And still, There's more...

Metric #2

- How to determine employer size under:
- Need to take the following steps:
 - 1. For each calendar month last year:
 - Determine the client employer's number of full-time employees across its controlled group
 - Determine the client employer's number of full-time equivalent employees
 - 2. Add up the number of FTs and FTEs for all 12 months of last year and divide by 12

Metric #2: FTs/FT Equivalents

•Example:

FT = 120 hours/month

	Preceding Calendar Year												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
# Full-Time Employees	34	42	53	51	37	39	41	44	50	51	48	46	N/A
# FT Equivalents	12.6	12.9	10.3	10.5	14.2	12.3	9.3	10.0	10.3	13.2	12.8	13.2	N/A
Total Number	46.6	54.9	63.3	61.5	51.2	51.3	50.3	54.0	60.3	64.2	60.8	59.2	677.6

of Full-Time Employees/Equivalents During the Preceding Calendar Year:

677.6 divided by 12 = 56.47

"Pay or Play" mandate originally @ 50+ EEs

SEE NOTE BELOW	Small (0-49)	Medium (50-99)	Large (100+)						
Employer mandate	No	Yes 1/1/2016	Yes 1/1/2015						
Individual mandate 1/1/2014	Options That Help Individual Comply with Mandate:								
	 Small Group Self Funding 	 Large Group Self Funding Skinny Plans 	 Large Group Self Funding Skinny Plans 						
M.E.C. (6055) tax reporting	Small Group: Insurer Self Funding: Employer	Large Group: Insurer Self Funding: Employer	Large Group: Insurer Self Funding: Employer						
ER Mandate (6056) tax reporting	No	No reporting , but must file "cert of eligibility" for delay	Yes, applies to employer in all circumstances						
Other	May offer HIPAA-Exempt Coverages; SHOP- eligible	Avoid small group rules; May offer HIPAA- Exempt Coverages; Might be SHOP-eligible	Limited transition relief for fiscal year plans						

Note: This is "introductory" material. Specific details need thorough evaluation.

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What if I'm a large employer, but do not offer qualifying coverage?

- Penalty #1- If an applicable large employer does not offer ACA-compliant coverage to its full-time employees "(and their dependents)", the employer must pay:
 - \$2,000 times the total number of full-time employees (FTE), minus 30.
 - If at least one FTE is receiving a premium assistance tax credit

What if I'm a large employer, but do not offer qualifying coverage?

- Penalty #2 If a large employer offers coverage to their full-time employees and their dependents but is "unaffordable" or does not provide minimum value, employers face a penalty of:
 - The lesser of \$3,000 x the number of FTs receiving a premium assistance tax credit or \$2,000 x the total number of FTEs
- Offer of coverage is enough; enrollment is not required

Whom Must Be Offered Coverage?

- If you are an applicable large employer (ALE), you must offer coverage to full-time (FT) employees
 - <u>Different Definition!</u>
- Need to provide coverage to any <u>full-time</u> <u>employee</u> that works at least <u>30 hours per</u> <u>week</u> on average for <u>the month</u>.

Will PPACA Survive?

- Dramatic insurance premium increases
- Alternate strategies
- Marketplace uncertainty and other consequences
- What to look for in the days ahead

Insurance Premiums Increase

- Individual market premiums see big increase in 2014:
 - 39% for individual coverage
 - 56% for family coverage
- For small groups, CMS Actuaries estimate 65% of them will be hit with higher premiums
 - Due solely to ACA rules requiring Guaranteed issue;
 Guaranteed renewability; and Rules that allow premium variances only for the following reasons:
 - · Individual or family enrollment.
 - · Geographic area
 - Age (variations cannot exceed 3:1 for adults)
 - Tobacco use (variations cannot exceed 1.5:1)

Alternate Employer-Sponsored Health Plan Strategies

- Self-funding strategy
 - 71% of employers are either considering, or have adopted, a self-funding strategy
 - May avoid some minimum coverage requirements (EHBs)
 - Obama administration and some in Congress are trying to change ERISA to keep smallest employers out of selffunded arrangements.
- Private exchange strategy
 - 50% of employers are either considering or have adopted a private exchange strategy
 - A.K.A. defined contribution plans
- "skinny plans"
 - Provide Essential Health Benefits (EHB's)
 - Considered "unaffordable"; and/or do not provide "minimum value"
 - Avoid penalty#1 (above), but not penalty#2

PPACA Transition Confusion

- Relief for employers with more than 50 but fewer than 100 workers
- Definition of FT Employee changes for each purpose, and is complex
- Employers near 50 FTEs on 12/31/2014 have 3 months before determining if they fit in large employer category
- Scrutiny from Fed Gov for reducing size to <100 workers

PPACA Transition Confusion

- Length of break in service required before a returning employee can be treated as new has doubled
- No clarity on when separation occurs in temp staffing industry
- Companies without dependent coverage have been given extra time to add dependents to plans

Marketplace Uncertainty

- Consumer reaction to PPACA remains negative
 - Enrollment is difficult to nail down
 - Government is not reporting on premium payment status
 - Economists have no consensus on how PPACA will work in long-term.
 - Consensus building that major changes are needed
 - Congress still rigorously debating alternatives at this point; election-year stalemate
- Consumers don't understand HSAs
- SHOP exchanges not functioning in many states

Marketplace Uncertainty and Unintended Consequences

Property and casualty insurance markets affected

What else?

Developments to watch

Direct Impacts:

- Individual and small group insurance rate increases are looming
- How many "young invincibles" will sign up?
- Will HHS give insurers flexibility with respect to bronze, silver, gold, platinum plan designs?
- Will Obama admin continue to water down the mandate?

Developments to watch

Indirect Impacts

- How big (or small) of a dent will be made in the population of uninsured Americans?
- Share price of big insurers; how much support from transition reinsurance fund?
- Will a plan emerge from Congress that attracts public support?
- Will employers stop offering companysponsored health insurance?

Developments to watch

Emergent/Entrepreneurial Developments

- Emerging wellness product offerings and other (private) health plan market responses
- Will physicians and other providers (ASCs?) drop out of managed care networks? Concierge Medicine?

Thank You



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