

Health Care Reform

Health Plans Overview

Topics

- Status of health care reform
- Grandfathered plans
- Timeline for compliance

Health Care Reform – What is It?

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) – signed on March 23, 2010
- Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (Reconciliation Act) – signed on March 30, 2010
- The health care reform law makes sweeping changes to our nation's health care system

Health Care Reform – What's Next

Action in Congress

- Republicans control House
- Democrats have majority in Senate
- Attempts to repeal or revise the law
 - Form 1099 reporting requirement repealed
 - Free choice voucher provision repealed

Court Cases

- Courts split on constitutionality
- Supreme Court will take up the issue in 2012

Health Care Reform – Which Plans Must Comply?

 New plan rules generally apply to group health plan coverage

Exceptions

- Excepted benefits (some health FSAs, dental, vision, etc.)
- Retiree-only plans
- Group health plans covering fewer than 2 employees

GRANDFATHERED PLANS

Grandfathered Plans

- Grandfathered Plans
 - A group health plan or health insurance coverage in which an individual was enrolled on the date of enactment of the health care reform legislation
- Certain health care reform provisions don't apply to grandfathered plans, even if coverage is later renewed
 - New employees can still enroll
 - Family members of current enrollees can still join
- Regulations provide guidance on changes that could take a plan out of "grandfathered" status
 - Plans will have to analyze changes at each renewal

Grandfathered Plans - Which Rules Don't Apply?

- Patient Protections
- Nondiscrimination rules for fully-insured plans
- New appeals process
- Quality of care reporting
- Insurance premium restrictions
- Guaranteed issue and renewal of coverage
- Nondiscrimination based on health status/in health care
- Comprehensive health insurance coverage
- Limits on cost-sharing
- Coverage for clinical trials

Grandfathered Plans - Which Rules Apply?

- Health Insurance Changes Prohibitions on:
 - Lifetime and annual limits
 - Pre-existing condition exclusions
 - Rescissions
 - Excessive waiting periods
- Required coverage of adult children up to age 26
- Summary of benefits and coverage
- Reporting medical loss ratio

Grandfathered Plan Regulations

Permitted Changes

- Cost adjustments consistent with medical inflation
- Adding new benefits
- Modest adjustments to existing benefits
- Voluntarily adopting new consumer protections under the health care reform law
- Changes to comply with state or federal laws

Grandfathered Plan Regulations

Prohibited Changes

- Significantly reducing benefits or contributions
- Significantly raising co-payment charges or deductibles
- Raising co-insurance charges
- Adding or tightening annual limits
- Changing insurance companies (not TPA) Changing insurers is now permitted!

Special Rule for Insured Collectively Bargained Plans

Additional Requirements

- Disclose grandfathered status
- Status can be revoked if try to avoid compliance

TIMELINE OF CHANGES

Health Care Reform - Effective Upon Enactment

Small Employer Tax Credit

- For small employers that provide health coverage to employees through qualifying arrangement
- Fewer than 25 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees
- Average annual wages of less than \$50,000
- Amount of credit is based on premiums paid and depends on employees and wages
 - Maximum credit is 35 percent of premiums paid
 - Phased out if more than 10 FTEs and more than \$25,000 in average annual wages
- IRS Notices 2010-44 and 2010-82

Health Care Reform - Effective Upon Enactment

- Automatic Enrollment for Large Employers
 - Effective on date of enactment?
 - Yes, but need regulations so compliance delayed
 - Regulations to be issued by 2014
- Large employer = more than 200 full-time employees
- Adequate notice and opt-out required
- Other questions to be addressed in regulations

High-Risk Pool Program

- Available for individuals with pre-existing conditions and no creditable coverage for 6 months
- Cannot have employees drop coverage to join high-risk pool
- 27 states are running the high-risk pool on their own, while HHS is running the pool in the remaining 23 states and the District of Columbia

Early Retiree Reinsurance Program

- Temporary program to reimburse costs of providing coverage for retirees
 55 and older who are not eligible for Medicare
- Pays 80 percent of eligible claims
- Application and certification requirements apply
 - Application deadline was May 5, 2011
 - HHS will not accept reimbursement requests for claims incurred after Dec. 31, 2011

Effective for Plan Years Beginning on or after Sept. 23, 2010

Age 26 Coverage Rule

- Coverage must be offered to adult children to age 26
 - Applies to plans that cover dependent children
 - Includes grandfathered plans, unless child is eligible for employer coverage (before 2014)
- Children to be covered
 - Married and unmarried children
 - Not spouses or children of covered adult children
 - Interim final rules give more information
- Federal tax exclusion applies to coverage
- State mandates above this level continue to apply

Age 26 Coverage – Interim Final Coverage

Definition of dependent restricted

- Can only be defined by relationship
- Other factors (financial dependence, residency, student status, employment, eligibility for other coverage) generally can't be used as basis for denial

Qualified dependents must be:

- Offered same coverage as similarly-situated individuals
- Given the same rates for coverage
- Provided with a 30-day special enrollment opportunity and notice

Lifetime and Annual Limits

- No lifetime limits on essential benefits
- Restricted annual limits on essential benefits
 - Allowed for plan years beginning before Jan. 1, 2014
- Essential benefits generally include:
 - Ambulatory patient services, emergency services, hospitalization, maternity and newborn care, mental health and substance abuse services, prescription drugs, rehab services, lab services, wellness and disease management, pediatric care
- Some regulations issued, waiting on others
- Rules apply to non-grandfathered and grandfathered plans

Lifetime and Annual Limits

Lifetime Limits

 Notice and special enrollment required for individuals who reached lifetime limit

Restricted Annual Limits

- After Sept. 23, 2010: \$750,000
- After Sept. 23, 2011: \$1.25 million
- After Sept. 23, 2012 (before Jan.1, 2014): \$2 million

Waivers available for annual limit requirements

- Designed to help mini-med plans
- Sept. 22, 2011 Deadline for waiver application

Annual Limit Waivers

- Plans could apply for waiver of annual limit minimum if access to or cost of benefits would be significantly affected by limit
- Plan or policy must have existed before Sept. 23, 2010
 - Exceptions for certain mandated or group policies
- Waiver applies until plan years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2014 – when all annual limits on essential health benefits are prohibited
- If plan obtained a waiver, must notify participants annually and provide annual updates to HHS

Access to Coverage

- No rescission of coverage
 - Applies to group and individual coverage
 - Exception for fraud or intentional material misrepresentation
 - Individual must be given prior notice of cancellation
- No pre-existing condition exclusions or limitations for children under age 19
 - This prohibition will apply to everyone in 2014
- Apply to non-grandfathered and grandfathered plans

Patient Protections

- Apply to non-grandfathered plans only
- Limits on preauthorization and cost-sharing
 - No cost-sharing for some preventive care (including well-child care) and immunizations
 - No preauthorization or increased out-of-network cost-sharing for emergency services
 - No preauthorization or referral for ob/gyn care
 - New preventive care requirements for women (including no cost sharing for contraceptives) are effective for plan years beginning on or after Aug. 1, 2012.
- Patients can chose any available participating primary care provider (or pediatrician)

Nondiscrimination Rules for Fully-Insured Plans

Nondiscrimination Requirements

- Apply to non-grandfathered fully-insured plans
- Plan cannot discriminate in favor of highly-compensated employees
 - Eligibility test
 - Benefits Test

HCE:

- Five highest paid officers, more than 10 percent shareholder, or highest paid 25 percent of all employees
- Effective date delayed for regulations

Appeals Process Changes

- New rules for non-grandfathered plans
- Plans must have an effective internal appeals process:
 - Include rescissions as denials
 - Provide a full and fair review and avoid conflicts of interest
 - Follow new notice standards
 - Continue coverage until appeal is resolved
- Grace period until Jan. 1, 2012, for some rules
- Plans must meet minimum requirements for external review (state or federal)

Employer Reporting

- Employers will be required to report the aggregate value of employersponsored health coverage on employees' Form W-2
- Optional for 2011 tax year; mandatory for later years
- For small employers optional for 2012 tax year and beyond

Simple Cafeteria Plans for Small Businesses

- Small employers with 100 or fewer employees during one of the last 2 years
- Will be treated as meeting nondiscrimination rules
- Contribution, eligibility and participation requirements apply
- Effective in 2011

Increased Tax on HSAs

- HSA distributions not used for medical expenses previously subject to tax of 10 percent
- Tax amount increased to 20 percent if funds not used for medical expenses

No Reimbursement for OTC Medicine or Drugs without a Prescription

- Reimbursement only allowed for medicine or drugs with a prescription (or insulin)
- Health FSAs, HRAs, HSAs and Archer MSAs
- Applies to expenses incurred after Dec. 31, 2010

Summary of Benefits and Coverage

- Applies to non-grandfathered and grandfathered plans
- Additional disclosure requirement
 - Simple and concise explanation of benefits
- Template and guidance available
 - Instructions
 - Sample language
 - Uniform glossary of terms

- Compliance Deadline:

- Open enrollment periods beginning on or after Sept. 23, 2012
- Plan years beginning on or after Sept. 23, 2012 for other enrollees
- Issuers must provide to plans effective Sept. 23, 2012

Summary of Benefits and Coverage

- Disclosure requirements
 - Must be provided by issuer to GHP when a policy is renewed or reissued, upon request and at other specific times
 - GHP must provide to participants and beneficiaries at certain times, such as annually at renewal and upon request
- Material modifications not in connection with renewal must be provided at least 60 days BEFORE effective date

Health FSA Limits: \$2,500 per year

- Currently no limit on salary reductions, although many employers impose limit
- Limit is \$2,500 for 2013; indexed for CPI after that
- Does not apply to dependent care FSAs

Medicare Part D Subsidy Deduction Eliminated

- Employers that provide retiree prescription drug coverage could deduct subsidy amount
- That part of deduction is eliminated in 2013

New Notification Requirements for Employers

- Must notify new employees regarding health care coverage
- At time of hiring

Notice must include information about 2014 changes:

- Existence of health benefit exchange
- Potential eligibility for subsidy under exchange if employer's share of benefit cost is less than 60 percent
- Risk of losing employer contribution if employee buys coverage through an exchange

2014 Changes

Individual Responsibility

- Jan. 1, 2014: Individuals must enroll in coverage or pay a penalty
- Penalty amount: Greater of \$ amount or a % of income
 - 2014 = \$95 or 1%
 - 2015 = \$325 or 2%
 - 2016 = \$695 or 2.5%
 - Family penalty capped at 300% of the adult flat dollar penalty or "bronze" level premium
- Subject of court cases unconstitutional?

Health Insurance Exchanges

- States will receive funding to establish health insurance exchanges
- Individuals and small employers can purchase coverage through an exchange (Qualified Health Plans)
 - In 2017, states can allow employers of any size to purchase coverage through exchange
- Individuals can be eligible for tax credits
 - Limits on income and government program eligibility
 - Employer plan is unaffordable or not of minimum value

Employer Responsibility

- Large employers subject to "Pay or Play" rule
- Applies to employers with 50 or more full-time equivalent employees in prior calendar year
- Penalties apply if:
 - Employer <u>does not</u> provide coverage and any FT employee gets subsidized coverage through exchange OR
 - Employer <u>does</u> provide coverage and any FT employee still gets subsidized coverage through exchange

Employer Penalty Amounts

Employers that do not offer coverage:

- \$2,000 per full-time employee
- Excludes first 30 employees

Employers that offer coverage:

- \$3,000 for each employee that receives subsidized coverage through an exchange
- Capped at \$2,000 per full-time employee (excluding first 30 employees)

Health Insurance Vouchers

- Voucher program repealed
- Vouchers were to be available to "Qualified Employees"
 - Household income not more than 400 percent of federal poverty level
 - Required plan contribution between 8 and 9.8 percent of income
- Qualified employees were to use vouchers to buy coverage through exchange
- Employers that offer coverage (and make a contribution) were to provide vouchers
 - Voucher would have been for amount employer would have contributed to plan

Employer Reporting

- Employers will have to report certain information to the government
 - Whether employer offers health coverage to full-time employees and dependents
 - Whether the plan imposes a waiting period
 - Lowest-cost option in each enrollment category
 - Employer's share of cost of benefits
 - Names and number of employees receiving health coverage

2014 - A Big Year for Health Care Reform

- No pre-existing condition exclusions or limitations
 - Applies to everyone and all plans
- Wellness program changes
- Limits on out-of-pocket expenses and cost-sharing
- No waiting periods over 90 days
- Coverage of clinical trial participation
- Guaranteed issue and renewal

2018 – Cadillac Plan Tax

- 40 percent excise tax on high-cost health plans
- Based on value of employer-provided health coverage over certain limits
 - \$10,200 for single coverage
 - \$27,500 for family coverage
- To be paid by coverage providers
 - Fully insured plans = health insurer
 - HSA/Archer MSA = employer
 - Self-insured plans/FSAs = plan administrator
- More guidance expected

THANK YOU