# Affordable Care Act 2017 Reporting

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## Affordable Care Act – Today's Topics

- Data Prep
- Code Setup
- Import Coverage Dates
- Build ACA Data File
- Maintain ACA Data File
- Report ACA Data File
- Print 1095-C Forms
- Filing
  - Test File (not required each year)
  - Production File
    - Generate XML Files
    - Upload XML Files
- Questions

## Affordable Care Act – Filing Requirements

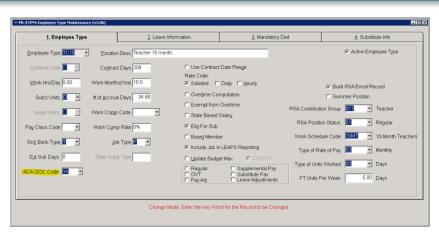
- The Electronic Files are due to the IRS by March 31, 2018. The deadline for filing paper forms is February 28, 2018.
- School System should be registered for IRS e-Services and have their Transmitter Control Code (TCC) to submit test file. You may be required to update your TCC for 2017 reporting.

https://www.irs.gov/for-Tax-Pros/Software-Developers/Information-Returns/Affordable-Care-Act-Information-Return-AIR-Program

Test files must be submitted and TCC status changed to Approved by IRS
prior to submitting the ACA Production files. (Currently, this step is only
required in the first year electronic files are submitted.)

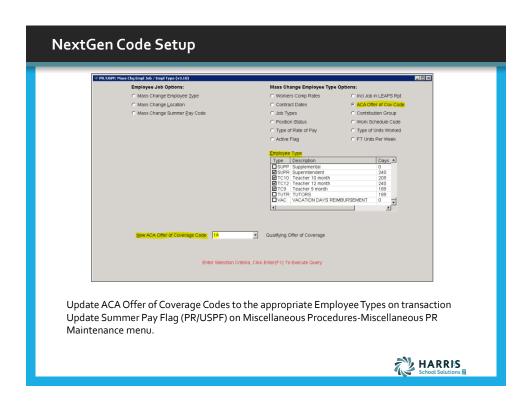
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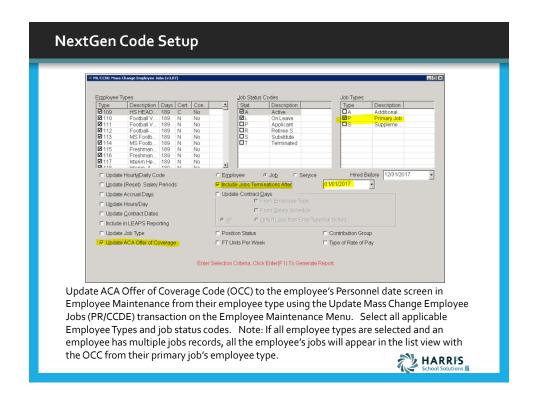
#### **NextGen Code Setup**

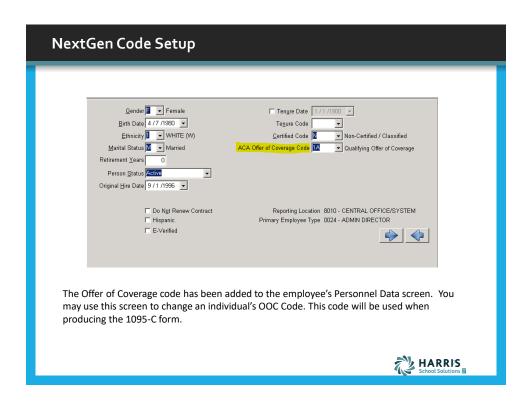


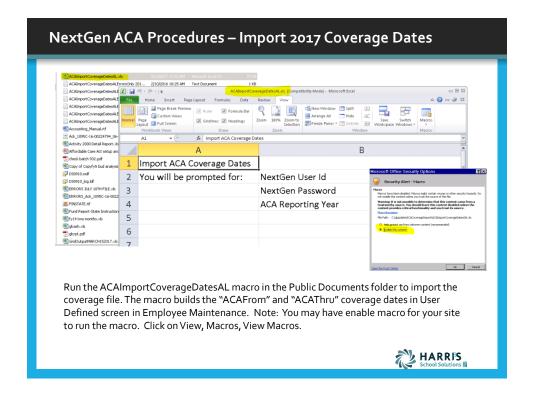
The default value for Offer of Coverage can be entered on each employee type record.

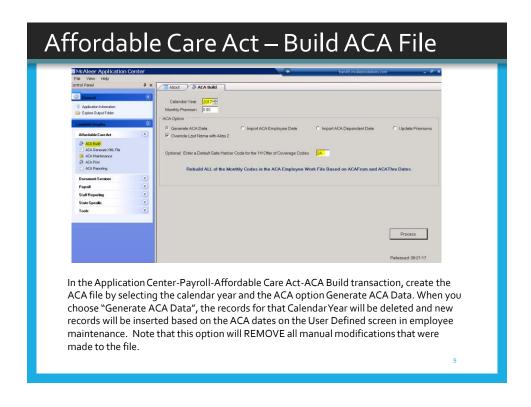


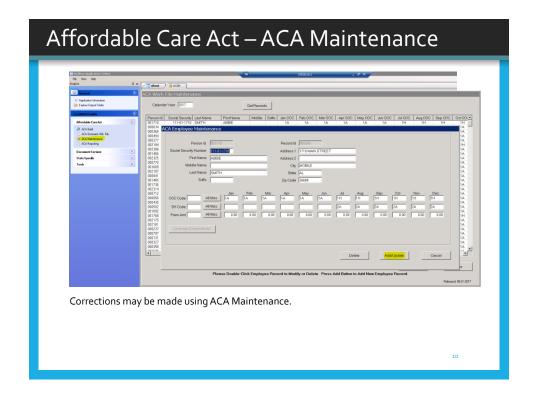


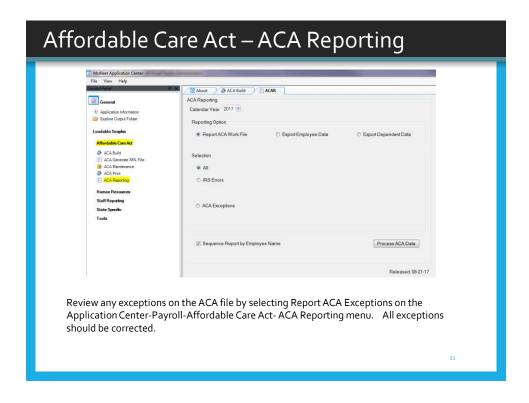


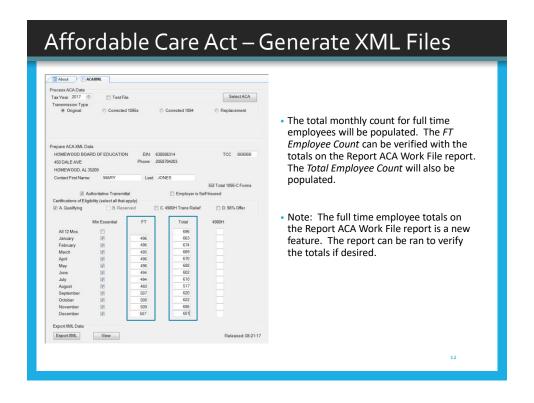


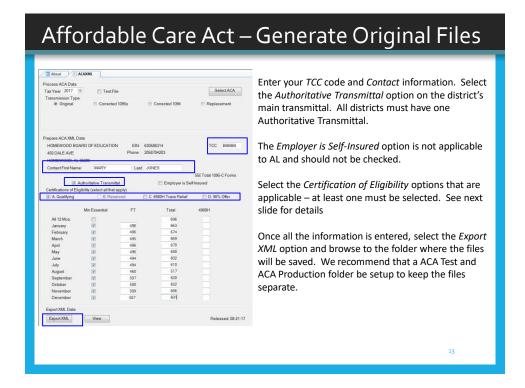








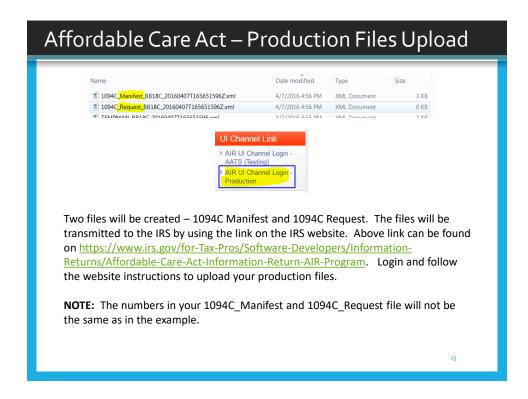


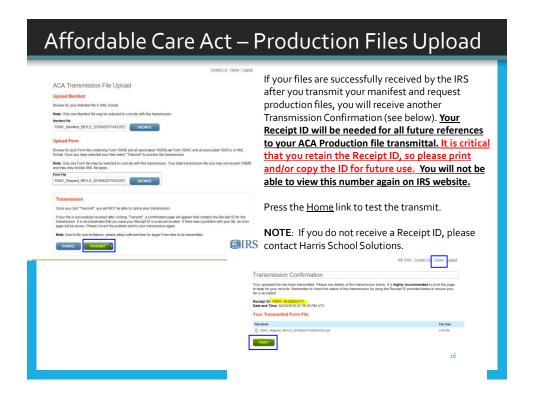


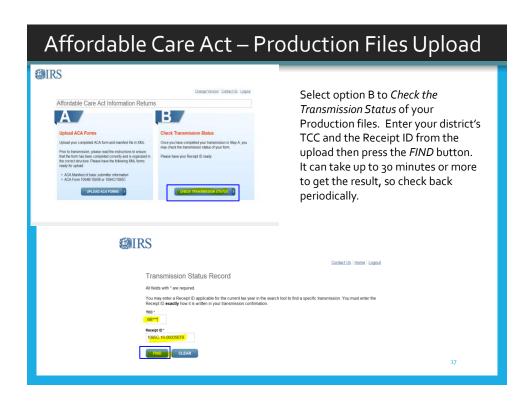
## Affordable Care Act – Generate Original Files

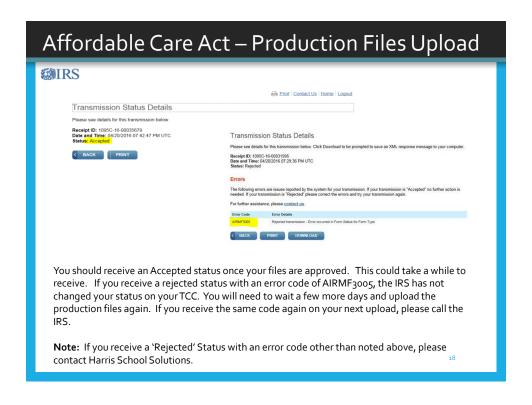
#### Certification of Eligibility

- A. Qualifying Offer Method Check this box
  - i. Code 1A on Form 1095-C indicated that a *Qualifying Offer* was made to employees.
  - Requires Line 15 on Form 1095-C to be blank, which is in accordance with the instructions provided for Form 1095-C.
- B. <u>Reserved</u> This was previously the Qualified Trans Relief that was only for 2015.
- C. 4980H Trans Relief Do not check this box.
  - i. Only provides one-year relief for entities not meeting the 95% requirement.
- D. <u>98% Offer</u> There is no need to select this.
  - The advantage to other entities is that you do not have to include the Full-Time Employee Count. For Alabama Nextgen users, the software program will automatically fill in the FT Employee Count.









- <u>Look-back Measurement Period</u>: A period of time to determine if an employee is full-time (paid for service that averages 30 hours or more per week <u>or 130 hours per month</u>.) i.e., calendar year. For an ongoing employee this is the Standard Measurement Period and for a new employee this is the Initial Measurement Period.
- Alabama school boards should use a calendar year as the Standard Measurement Period for ongoing employees and a 12 month period for new employees.
- Ongoing Employee: An employee who has been employed for at least one complete standard measurement period.
- **New Employees**: An employee who has been employed for less than one complete standard measurement period.

19

### Affordable Care Act – Next Year

#### Ongoing Employees

- Stability period: The period of time following the measurement period during which the employer must treat an employee as full-time if the employee was determined to be full-time during the measurement period. Even if the employee is working less than full-time during the stability period, the employee is treated as working full-time until the end of the stability period, if still employed.
- If an ongoing employee (start date before January 2, 2016 for this standard measurement period) averages 30 hours or more per week from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 and is still employed in 2017, then the employee is treated as a full-time employee for the entire 2017 calendar year. But, if the employee averages less than 30 hours per week in 2016, the employee is treated as not full time for the entire 2017 calendar year, if still employed.
  - If the employee averages less than 30 hours per week in 2017, the employee is treated as not full time for the entire 2018 calendar year, if still employed.

#### **Variable Hour Employees**

- If a <u>new</u> employee with a start date after January 1, 2016 for this first standard measurement period, averages 30 hours or more per week from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 <u>and</u> is still employed in 2017, then the employee is <u>not</u> treated as a full-time employee for the 2017 calendar year. At least not until the new employee's 12 month employment anniversary ends, because:
- If the <u>new</u> employee averages 30 hours or more per week during the 12 month initial measurement period after the employee's start date (or the first day of the first month after the start date), then the employee is treated as a full-time employee for the following 12 months. (Even if the new employee does not average 30 hours or more per week during that stability period.) After the end of the 12 months following the initial measurement period for the <u>new</u> employee, then the employee is treated as an ongoing employee and the average weekly hours are measured on the calendar year standard measurement period.

21

## Affordable Care Act – Next Year

- Employee begins August 12, 2016:
  - Initial Measurement Period September 1, 2016 to August 31, 2017.
  - Standard Measurement Period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

#### Employee begins August 12, 2017:

- Initial Measurement Period September 1, 2017 to August 31, 2018.
  - If full time during this measurement period then treated as full time until August 31, 2018. If not full time during this Initial Measurement Period then look at the hours worked during the
- Standard Measurement Period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.
- The new employee's hours are measured on both measurement periods.

23

## Affordable Care Act – Next Year

- Since an employment break period for educational employees is a period of at least four consecutive weeks (summer break for substitutes), we can include the weeks of the other break periods in calculating the average weekly hours. We only have to exclude the weeks of summer break in calculating the average working hours for substitutes during the measurement period.
- If an employee is not paid (such as termination, resignation or unpaid leave) for at least 26 consecutive weeks (excluding summer break) when the employee returns to work the employee is treated as a new employee.

## Affordable Care Act – Penalties

#### **Employer Shared Responsibility Penalties:**

#### 4980H(a) Penalty (referred to as "Play or Pay" or "A Penalty")

- Applies to large employers who fail to offer minimum essential coverage (MEC) to its full time employees\* and their dependents.
- Penalty calculated using the total number of full time employees employed during the year (minus 30) multiplied by \$2,000.
  - To avoid this penalty, an employer must offer MEC to at least 95% of its full time employees\* (and their dependents).
  - MEC is met if a plan contributes minimum value (MV) of at least 60% of the total allowed costs of benefits.
    - PEEHIP offers MEC which meets the MV rule.
- \*ACA full time employee averages 30 or more service hours a week, but some may not be eliqible for PEEHIP.

25

## Affordable Care Act – Penalties

#### **Employer Shared Responsibility Penalties:**

#### Example:

- · A school system has 1800 PEEHIP-covered full time employees and
- 100 full time substitutes that <u>average</u> of 30 or more hours of service a week

In this example, the "A Penalty" WOULD apply because coverage is not offered to at least 95% of the FTEs: 100% - 5.26% = 94.74%.

The penalty would be: \$3,740,000.00

 $(1900 - 30 = 1870 \times $2,000)$ 

## Affordable Care Act – Penalties

#### **Employer Shared Responsibility Penalties:**

1. 4980H(a) Penalty (referred to as "Play or Pay" or "A Penalty")

This penalty has the potential of having the most significant financial impact on employers if less than 95% of its total full time employees are not offered PEEHIP coverage.

- Examples of employees not eligible for PEEHIP can be:
  - substitutes,
  - · after school workers,
  - · temporary contract employees.

27

## Affordable Care Act – Penalties

#### **Employer Shared Responsibility Penalties:**

- 2. 4980H(b) Penalty (referred to as "Play and Pay" or "B Penalty")
  - Penalty calculated as the number of full time employees\* who enroll in Exchange coverage and receive a premium tax credit multiplied by \$3,000 (indexed annually).
  - This penalty may be unavoidable in certain situations:
- SO EVEN IF YOU HAVE LESS THAN 5% OF FULL TIME EMPLOYEES\* NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PEEHIP YOU COULD STILL HAVE A PENALTY.
  - \*ACA full time employee averages 30 or more service hours a week, but some may not be eligible for PEEHIP.

## Affordable Care Act – Penalties

#### **Employer Shared Responsibility Penalties:**

#### How can employers avoid the "A Penalty"?

• Make sure your full time employees\* not eligible for PEEHIP coverage represent less than 5% of your total full time employees\*.

#### How can you determine the %?

• Use the equation:

# full time employees\* not eligible for PEEHIP
#full time employees \* (eligible and not eligible for PEEHIP)

This penalty is avoidable but employers MUST take appropriate steps NOW to ensure that at least 95% of full time employees\* are offered PEEHIP coverage.

 Some employees eligible for PEEHIP coverage (such as bus drivers) may not meet the ACA definition of full time employee.

29

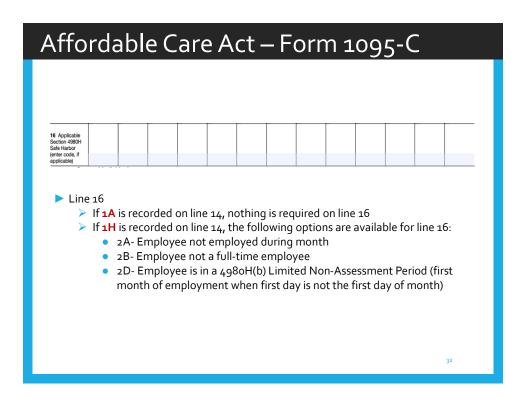
## Affordable Care Act – Form 1095-C

							_						
	All 12 Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
14 Offer of Coverage (enter required code)													

► Line 14 Options

For 2015, only 2 codes will be utilized

- 1A Qualifying Offer
- > 1H No offer of coverage (employee not offered any health coverage or employee offered coverage that is not minimum essential coverage)



## Affordable Care Act – Form 1095-C

- Using 1H in line 14 with nothing in line 16
  - Use of 1H in line 14 indicates the employee was deemed FT by ACA Rule
  - If line 16 is blank when line 14 carries 1H, that indicates:
    - That health coverage should have been extended to the employee, but was not AND
    - The employer has no remedy or transitional relief

Make sure to check carefully in situations such as this!

33

## Affordable Care Act – Notice

#### Employer Notice of State Insurance Exchanges and Premium Tax Credits

- New hires must receive the notice at the time of hire regardless of full time, part time, benefited or non-benefited status.
- A uniform sample Notice and the accompanying Cover Sheet was provided by the State Department of Education to the school systems in 2013 (Memo FY13-3068).
- A new form is posted to the Department of Labor website.

#### **Questions?**

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