HEALTH & WELFARE PLAN LUNCH GROUP

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1. February 2019 H&W Update Call



February 2019 H&W Update Call

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The ACA and its Constitutionality

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How did we get here?

- NFIB v. Sebellius
 - Individual mandate unconstitutional under Commerce Clause BUT a valid exercise of Congress' taxing authority
- TCJA
 - Through reconciliation, Congress eliminated the individual mandate penalty but not the mandate itself

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How did we get here?

- 20 states and 2 individuals filed suit in Northern District of Texas claiming that:
 - Individual mandate, as amended by TCJA, is unconstitutional; not severable from ACA
- Stay issued on December 30 pending appeal
 - THIS MEANS THAT THE ENTIRE ACA REMAINS IN FULL EFFECT IN ALL 50 STATES!

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Where are we going?

- Appeal to 5th Circuit
 - Ruling likely sometime in late 2019
- Will it go to the Supremes?
 - If 5th Circuit affirms, then Supremes likely to grant cert; decision sometime in 2020
 - If 5th Circuit reverses, then?

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What if decision is upheld?

- No changes in health plans likely before 2021, at the earliest.
- And even then, will plans make extensive changes once the ACA is gone? All we can do is speculate!

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What if decision is upheld?

- Changes in plan design we may see if ACA ends:
 - Imposition of annual and lifetime limits on benefits
 - Increased OOP maximums
 - Emergency care allowed amount calculations
 - Higher out of network coinsurance
 - Allowed amount flexibility
 - Increased premiums
 - Affordability, as defined by the Government, no longer an issue
 - Longer waiting periods
 - E.g. first of month following 90 days as opposed to 90 days
 - Greater restrictions/limitations on services provided by chiropractors
 - No SBCs

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What if decision is upheld?

- (Popular) plan designs driven by ACA that are less likely to be impacted if ACA is gone:
 - 100% Preventive care
 - It may not continue to be as expansive as required by ACA but plans will likely continue to provide 100% coverage
 - Limitations on Pre-ex exclusions
 - Dependent child coverage to age 26
 - We may see marriage and/or "other coverage" exclusions but coverage will likely otherwise continue for children until age 26
 - Minimum value coverage (or something close to it)

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What if decision is upheld?

- Areas of uncertainty
 - Terms of eligibility driven by employer "mandate"?
 - Will we see pre-ACA definitions of full-time employee?
 - Hard to take away what has already been given.
 - Likely to see some traditional exclusions reinstated:
 - Seasonal
 - Temporary employees
 - Fully insured markets—especially individual and small group market rules?
 - Resurgence of HRAs?
 - Integration rules go away, which could lead to more "stand alone" HRAs for groups offered coverage solely because of the employer "mandate"
 - Smaller employers may use HRAs to pay premiums for individual coverage without the limitations otherwise imposed on permissible premium reimbursement HRAs by the recent proposed rules

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What do we do in the meantime?

- Well, nothing for the time being
 - It is status quo until the appeal process plays out
- But, we should be contemplating NOW the impact should the decision be upheld

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Not All Fun and Games at Dave & Busters

 12/7/18 Court preliminarily approved estimated \$7.4 M settlement proposal for employees whose jobs were interfered with on account of health care (ERISA 510 claim)

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EEOC Wellness Regulations

- AARP EEOC has authority to limit incentives under wellness programs but limits in regs are too high
- In August, 2017, district court held that EEOC had failed to provide a reasoned explanation for the limits in the regs. *AARP v. EEOC*, 267 F. Supp. 3d 14 (D.D.C. 2017).
 - At that time, did not vacate regs
 - Remanded regs to EEOC for further consideration
 - EEOC has withdrawn the incentive portions of the regulations

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EEOC Wellness Regulations

- Unlikely to get new final EEOC wellness regulations for at least several years
- Employers' claim that insurance safe harbor applies may have to overcome Chevron deference
 - Some pre-regulation authority in *Broward County v Seff*
- Otherwise, statute will still require wellness programs subject to ADA to be "voluntary" – but not clear what this means
 - In particular, not clear if large incentive renders the program involuntary
 - EEOC v. Orion Energy Sys., Inc., 208 F. Supp. 3d 989 (E.D. Wis. 2016) said amount of incentive does not affect whether voluntary
 - Decided under standard that will be in effect in 2019
 - But, just one district court case

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DOL Enforcement: Acosta v Macy's

- DOL filed complaint where employer plan required completion of smoking cessation course and cessation of smoking
- Must reimburse surcharges: elimination of surcharge prospectively insufficient
- ERISA plan asset issue (careful drafting required)
- Separately, DOL extracts \$160k settlement and assesses 30k 502(I) penalties for a different employer's wellness program violation.
 - https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/ebsa/ebsa20181130

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Cross Plan Offsetting Issues

- Peterson v United (8th Cir 2019)
 - Not allowed when not specifically authorized in plan
 - But even if authorized . . .
 - Concerns where provider may balance bill
 - Concerns if plan assets used to benefit insurer or another plan
 - Best argument can be made where offset within a plan or offset within an insurer with respect to
 physician that has agreed not to balance bill

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NEW PROPOSED HRA REGULATIONS

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How We Got Here

- ACA Requirements
 - PHSA 2711 prohibition on annual or lifetime caps
 - PHSA 2713 required preventive care
- Agency Guidance (2013-54 and its progeny) affects HRAs for active employees
 - Prohibits reimbursement of individual major medical policies
 - Prohibits stand-alone general purpose HRAs

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Current HRA Structures

- Retiree only HRAs
- Limited purpose (vision/dental) HRAs
- "Integrated" HRAs for individuals actually covered under another GHP
 - Limited reimbursement
 - Copayments, coinsurance, deductibles, and premiums under the non-HRA GHP and excepted benefits
 - Minimum value
 - Can reimburse any 213(d) expense other than individual medical insurance
- QSEHRAs

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New Proposed HRA Regulation in a Nutshell

- Effective 1/1/2020 (taxpayers cannot rely on proposed regulation)
- Allows for two additional types of HRAs
 - Individual Coverage HRA (ICHRA)
 - Available when no other GHP offered
 - Excepted Benefit HRA (EBHRA)
 - up to \$1800
 - Available to those for whom other GHP offered

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ICHRA – Integrated with Individual Market Insurance HRA

Enrollment:

- Must be enrolled in individual health insurance coverage
- Must verify enrollment
- Employer cannot offer ICHRA to same employees if offer another GHP providing nonexcepted benefit coverage to same class of employees
- Class
 - Employer can divide employees only into specific classes
 - Must offer ICHRA on same terms to all employees within same class
 - Exceptions for age, family size, former employees
 - Permissible classes: Full-time, part-time, seasonal, collectively bargained, under age 25, within 90-day waiting period, foreign & work abroad, and working in same rating area
 - Unclear if permissible: hourly versus salaried, CBA by CBA, geographic location

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ICHRA - Integrated with Individual Market Insurance HRA

- Can reimburse:
 - Premiums/contributions for individual health insurance (IM) and
 - Unreimbursed medical expenses
 - Not applicable to GHP coverage or Medicare
 - Presumably the small employer rules in final regs and Notice 2015-17 continue to apply
- Substantiation
 - Must have reasonable procedure to verify enrollment in individual health insurance
 - Must verify all expenses being reimbursed
- Notice
 - Must provide QSEHRA-like written notice to participants at least 90 days before start of plan year and no later than date on which participant first eligible
- Opt Out
 - Employers must allow participants to opt out at least annually and at termination
 - Because ICHRA coverage can cause individual to be ineligible for premium tax credit

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ICHRA – Integrated with Individual Market Insurance HRA

- ICHRA will constitute MEC and may also be affordable coverage (Notice 2018-88)
 - The ICHRA qualifies as minimum essential coverage (MEC).
 - Consequently, it counts toward 95% coverage eligibility requirement under Code Section 4980H(a) (aka the "sledgehammer") for that month.
 - It is also possible for the ICHRA to be considered affordable and minimum value for purpose
 of the tax under Section 4980H(b) (aka the "tackhammer" tax).
 - The ICHRA coverage is considered affordable for a month if the required contribution (the excess of the self only premium for the lowest cost silver plan in the applicable rating area over 1/12 of the annual reimbursement from the ICHRA for self only coverage) is less than the product of the required contribution percentage (9.86% in 2019) and 1/12 of the employee's household income.
 - Employers may continue to use the affordability safe harbors to determine affordability since they will not know the employee's household income.

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EBHRA - Excepted Benefit HRA

- New excepted benefit category
 - Employer cannot offer both an ICHRA and EBHRA to same class of employees
 - Requirements:
 - Must offer other major medical coverage
 - FSA-like "footprint" rule
 - \$1,800 annual limited (subject to indexing) not including any carryover
 - Must be made available to all similarly situated employees
 - Can reimburse:
 - Medical expenses or
 - Premiums/contributions for COBRA, excepted benefit coverage, or STLDI

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Looking Ahead: Comments Under Proposed HRA Rule

- Comments relating to ICHRA
 - Additional classes should be allowed
 - STLDI premiums should/should not be allowed?
 - Confirm compatibility with HSAs of ICHRA limited to HDHP and excepted benefits
- Comments relating to EBHRA
 - STLDI premiums should/should not be allowed?
 - What is scope of excepted benefit coverage that should be allowed
- Comments related to ERISA applicability
 - Expand scope of exception carve out "private exchanges"
 - Expand salary reduction exception to apply to coverage beyond IM
 - Comments related to Notice 2018-88 and 4980H and Nondiscrimination

 Consider offer of HRA to be made regardless of whether IM is purchased
 - Allow safeharbor silver plan amount for affordability determination
 - Allow flexibility under IRC 105(h) to increase benefit based on age

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Looking Ahead: Where is the Best "Fit" for New HRAs?

- ICHRA may be a good fit for small/medium sized employer
 - IM coverage availability and cost issues
- ICHRA may be a good fit for individuals to whom coverage is not otherwise extended
- EBHRA may be an excellent addition where an HSA is not otherwise offered

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