An Update on ACA Repeal and Replace Efforts

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a different opinion



Agenda

The latest news
How did we get here?
What was passed?
What could happen next?
What this means for employers

The Latest News



AHCA Passes House

Congressional Republicans passed the American Health Care Act in 217-213 vote

Now faces vote in Senate



First Attempt Pulled

Republicans proposed the American Health Care Act (AHCA)

After losing Republican Freedom Caucus members and some moderates, the bill was pulled before the House vote



Meadows-MacArthur Amendment

- Introduced April 25
- Allow states to apply for waivers to opt out of certain ACA requirements



ACA Remains Law

House passage was only the first step in the effort to repeal and replace

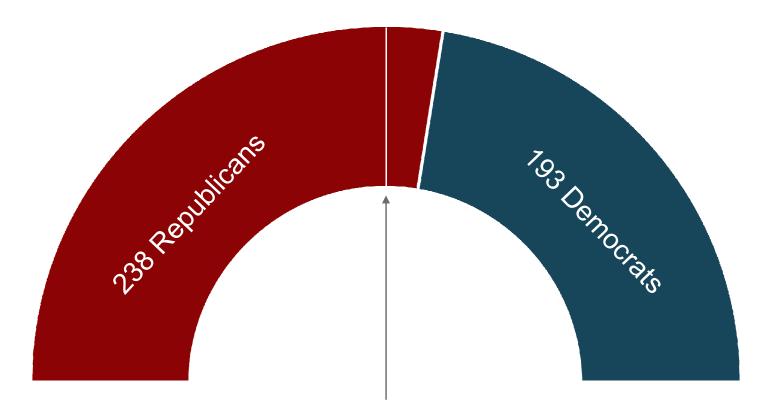
Employers must remain compliant with current law for the time being

How Did We Get Here?

The 115th Congress



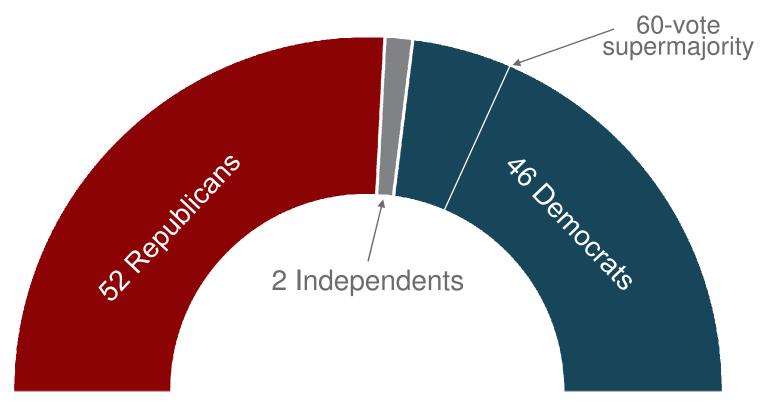
House



Simple majority (216*) to pass a bill

*There are currently 4 vacant seats in the House

Senate



Simple majority (51) to pass a budget Super majority (60) to prevent filibuster



Repeal Options

Bipartisan repeal

Budget reconciliation



A Limitation

Budget measures: items that address taxing or spending

What was passed?



American Health Care Act (AHCA)

- Budget resolution passed by both House and Senate
- Passed by applicable House committees
- On May 4th, the bill passed a vote in the House



Meadows-MacArthur Amendment

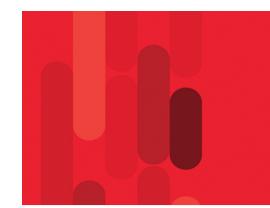
- Set higher ratios for premiums charged to older enrollees;
- States may specify their own list of essential health benefits applicable to the individual and small group markets;
- Allow increased premiums based on health status in states that create or participate in a federal high-risk pool; resulting in potentially higher premiums for sicker people



Upton Amendment

•\$8 billion over five years to help cover insurance costs for those with pre-existing conditions

 Helped develop support among moderate Republicans



ACA provisions that would be repealed





Mandates

Would immediately repeal individual and employer mandate penalties



OTC Reimbursement

Would repeal requirement to have a prescription to receive FSA/HSA reimbursement of over-the counter items



Health FSA Limits

Would repeal contribution limits so employers may return to setting their own



Other Tax Repeals

Health insurers
Prescription drugs
Medical devices
And more



Cost-Sharing Subsidies

Would repeal subsidies to assist with out-of-pocket expenses under Public Exchange (Marketplace) coverage



Medicaid Expansion

Would phase out federal funding for ACA Medicaid expansion

ACA provisions that would stay





Cadillac Tax

Delays (but does not repeal) the High Cost Plan Excise Tax (the "Cadillac" tax) from 2020 to 2026



Employee Exclusion

Would leave untouched the provision that means employees are not taxed on employer-provided health coverage



IRS Reporting

Would continue 1094/1095 reporting until 2020, then migrate to W-2 reporting and verification of plan eligibility



Market Reforms

Would maintain ACA plan design mandates

 Last minute amendment would have repealed requirement to cover essential health benefits

Changes to ACA provisions





HSA Expansion

Increased contributions

Catch-up by spouse

Establishing the HSA

Reduced excise tax



Individual Tax Credits

Refundable, advanceable individual tax credit to purchase insurance

Available to income-qualified individuals without access to government or employer coverage



Continuous Coverage

30% premium surcharge for 12 months following 63 day lapse in coverage



Age-Based Premiums

Permits states to set their own ratios for the amounts insurers can charge older compared to younger individuals



Stability Funds

Provided funding for states to pursue various market stabilization activities

What could happen next?



Congressional Budget Office Score

Medicaid: \$834 billion decrease

Tax Credits: \$276 billion decrease

Stability Funds: \$117 billion increase

Penalty Payments: \$210 billion increase

Noncoverage Provisions: \$664 billion increase

Net deficit reduction \$119 billion

Impact on Premiums

- States which waive neither EHB nor community rating
 - Average nongroup premiums 4% lower in 2026
- States which make moderate changes
 - Average nongroup premiums 20% lower in 2026
 - Considerable regional variation
- States which waive both EHB and community rating:
 - CBO provided no estimate of reduction
 - Would vary significantly by health status



Impact on Coverage

- •2018: 14 million more uninsured than under current law
- 2020: 19 million more uninsured than under current law
- 2026: 23 million more uninsured than under current law
 - Under 65: 51 million people uninsured, compared with an estimated 28 million under current law



Senate Challenges

- Byrd Rule
- Republican senators have expressed concerns with bill
- Smaller margin for defections



Senate Approach

- Formed working group to write a health care bill
- Small group represents diverse views across GOP
- Includes Senate leadership



Return to House

- Any differences between successful versions of the bill must be reconciled
- Some House Republicans have refused to vote for a changed bill



Public Exchanges

Will the last insurers withdraw for next year?

Will the administration enact provisions to entice them to stay?



Cost Subsidies

Will Republicans continue to contest payments to insurers in the public exchanges?

Will Congress pay the subsidies due to insurers under the ACA?



Apply Trump's Executive Order?

Will the agencies repeal burdensome regulations?

Or will they seek to help Obamacare fail?



New Legislation?

Health care reform legislation or part of tax reform?

Bipartisan legislation or another pass at budget reconciliation?

Can Republicans create something appealing for their whole party?



If Not Now, When?

Best chance for a President to promote their agenda: 1st 100 days

Second best chance: 1st 15 months

Becomes much more difficult after that as Congress starts running for reelection



Implement Open ACA Provisions?

Will the administration finally implement ACA provisions currently without regulations?

- Nondiscrimination by insured plans
- Quality reporting
- Transparency disclosures

What This Means for Employers



Public Exchanges and Medicaid

Most of the tension with the AHCA is related to the public exchanges and Medicaid

Such parts of the ACA have little impact on employers



Connection to Employer Mandate

Employer mandate penalties are not triggered unless a full-time employee enrolls in public exchange coverage and qualifies for a tax credit



Continue ACA Compliance Efforts

The ACA remains the law so compliance needs to continue

Key provisions:

- Employer mandate
- 1094/1095 reporting



Support for Employer Coverage

As a general rule, Republicans are very supportive of employers providing coverage to employees

Unclear how that will play out in enforcement efforts



Cost Management

- Consumer driven plans with HSAs or HRAs
- Value based benefit design for members with specific conditions or disease states (e.g. diabetes)

- Wellness programs
- Health promotion
- Telemedicine



Cost Management

- Increased cost-sharing through higher deductibles
- Narrow network of providers
- Specialty drug management
 - Prior authorization
 - Step therapy
 - Limited networks
 - Preferred treatment within disease categories

- Provider reimbursement changes (ACOs, bundled payments, etc.)
- Price and quality transparency tools

Final Thoughts



More Questions than Answers

A lot of this is speculative
Unclear exactly what will happen
next

 Often hard to predict because Trump presidency has not been following the normal rules



What We Do Know

ACA remains the law

Repealing it is not as easy as it first appeared



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