

UBA
ACA Advisor

What you need to know about the Affordable Care Act



IRS Releases Final Forms and Instructions for 2019 ACA Reporting

Background

Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), applicable large employers (ALEs) are required to offer health benefits to their full-time employees and individuals are required to have health insurance, although the penalty is \$0 for individuals who fail to have minimum essential coverage starting in 2019.

Reporting is required by employers with 50 or more full-time (or full-time equivalent) employees, insurers, or sponsors of self-funded health plans, on health coverage that is offered so the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) may verify that:

1. Individuals have minimum essential coverage,
2. Individuals who request premium tax credits are entitled to them, and
3. ALEs are meeting their shared responsibility (play or pay) obligations.

2019 Final Forms and Instructions

The IRS recently released final instructions for both the [1094-B and 1095-B](#) forms and the [1094-C and 1095-C](#) forms and the final forms for [1094-B](#), [1095-B](#), [1094-C](#), and [1095-C](#). There are no substantive changes in the forms or instructions between 2018 and 2019. The IRS notes in the instructions on Form 1095-B that the individual shared responsibility penalty for an individual that does not have minimum essential coverage has been reduced to \$0.

In past years, the IRS provided relief to employers who made a good faith effort to comply with the information reporting requirements and determined that they would not be subject to penalties for failure to correctly or completely file. This did not apply to employers that failed to timely file or furnish a statement.

In December 2019, the IRS released [Notice 2019-63](#) to extend similar relief for 2019. As in prior years, the relief is applied only to incorrect or incomplete information reported on the statement or return in good faith. The relief does not apply to a failure to timely furnish or file a statement or return. There is also relief for *de minimis* errors on Line 15 of the 1095-C.



Because the individual shared responsibility payment has been reduced to \$0 as of January 1, 2019, Notice 2019-63 provides that the IRS will not assess a penalty for failing to furnish Form 1095-B to individuals if two conditions are met:

- The reporting entity posts a notice prominently on its website stating that individuals may receive a copy of their 2019 Form 1095-B upon request, accompanied by an email address and a physical address to which a request may be sent, and a telephone number that individuals can use to contact the reporting entity with any questions.
- The reporting entity furnishes a 2019 Form 1095-B within 30 days of the date the request is received.

This relief also applies to reporting entities that are required to furnish Form 1095-C to any employee enrolled in the reporting entity's self-funded health plan who is not a full-time employee for any month of 2019.

The IRS has kept the "plan start month" box as an optional item for 2019 reporting.

Employers must remember to provide all printed forms in landscape format, not portrait.

When? Which Employers?

Reporting will be due early in 2020, based on coverage in 2019.

For calendar year 2019, Forms 1094-C, 1095-C, 1094-B, and 1095-B must be filed by February 28, 2020, or March 31, 2020, if filing electronically. Employers may file [Form 8809](#) to receive an automatic 30-day extension of this due date for forms due to the IRS.

Under Notice 2019-63, the IRS extended the due date for furnishing statements to individuals from January 31, 2020, to March 2, 2020. The permissive 30-day extension that the IRS may grant to an employer for good cause will not apply to this extended due date for furnishing statements to individuals.

All reporting will be for the 2019 calendar year, even for non-calendar year plans. The reporting requirements are in Sections 6055 and 6056 of the ACA.

The major reporting requirements are:

	Fully Insured < 50 FTEs	Fully Insured 50+ FTEs	Self-Funded < 50 FTEs	Self-Funded 50+ FTEs
Forms to employee	1095-B	1095-B / 1095-C (Parts I and II only)	1095-B	1095-C (all Parts)
Filed by	Insurer	Insurer / Employer	Plan Sponsor (generally the employer)	Plan Sponsor (generally the employer)
Forms to IRS	1094-B	1094-B (with copies of all 1095-Bs) / 1094-C (with copies of all 1095-Cs)	1094-B (with copies of all 1095-Bs)	1094-C (with copies of all 1095-Cs)
Filed by	Insurer	Insurer / Employer	Plan Sponsor	Plan Sponsor



Penalties for Failure to File

- The penalty for failure to file a correct information return is \$270 for each return for which the failure occurs, with the total penalty for a calendar year not to exceed \$3,339,000.
- The penalty for failure to provide a correct payee statement is \$270 for each statement for which the failure occurs, with the total penalty for a calendar year not to exceed \$3,339,000.

Special rules apply that increase the per-statement and total penalties if there is intentional disregard of the requirement to file the returns and furnish the required statements.

6055 Requirements: Forms 1094-B and 1095-B

IRS Form 1095-B is used to meet the Section 6055 reporting requirement. Section 6055 reporting relates to having coverage to meet the individual shared responsibility requirement. Form 1095-B is used by insurers, plan sponsors of self-funded multiemployer plans, and plan sponsors of self-funded plans that have fewer than 50 employees to report on coverage that was actually *in effect* for the employee, union member, retiree or COBRA participant, and their covered dependents, on a month-by-month basis. Filers use Form 1094-B as the transmittal to submit the 1095-B return.

6056 Requirements: Forms 1094-C and 1095-C

IRS Form 1095-C is primarily used to meet the Section 6056 reporting requirement. The Section 6056 reporting requirement relates to the employer shared responsibility / play or pay requirement. Information from Form 1095-C is also used to determine whether an individual is eligible for a premium tax credit.

Employers with 50 or more full-time or full-time equivalent employees complete much of Form 1095-C to report on coverage that was *offered* to the employee and eligible dependents. In addition, to save large employers that sponsor self-funded plans from having to complete two forms, a Part III has been included in Form 1095-C. Large employers with self-funded plans use that part of the form to report information about *actual* coverage that otherwise would be reported on Form 1095-B. Employers with 50 or more full-time or full-time equivalent employees with fully insured plans will skip Section III, and their carrier will complete a separate B series form to report that information for them.

Form 1094-C is used in combination with Form 1095-C to determine employer shared responsibility penalties.

Employers with 50 or more full-time or full-time equivalent employees must provide Form 1095-C to virtually all employees who were full time (averaged 30 hours per week) during any month during the year, even if coverage was not offered to the employee or the employee declined coverage. (If the full-time employee never became eligible during the year, most likely because the employee is a variable-hours employee in an initial measurement period, the form does not need to be provided).

2019 Plan Start Month Box

The 1095-C form retains the “plan start month” box, which was optional for 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018; the box remains optional for 2019. This box is intended to provide the IRS with information used to calculate an individual’s eligibility for premium tax credits, which is based on the employer plan’s affordability, calculated by plan year.



2019 *De Minimis* Errors on 1095-C, Line 15

Form 1095-C, Line 15 is where employers report on the monthly cost of the lowest employee-only premium offered to employees. So long as the dollar amount reported on Line 15 is not incorrect or off by more than \$100, [no penalty will be imposed](#) for filing incorrect information. However, payees (employees) can elect out of the safe harbor and request a corrected form. If an employee (payee) does that, penalties for the error would apply to the employer. The safe harbor applies to reporting only, not the actual offer of coverage and affordability.

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