



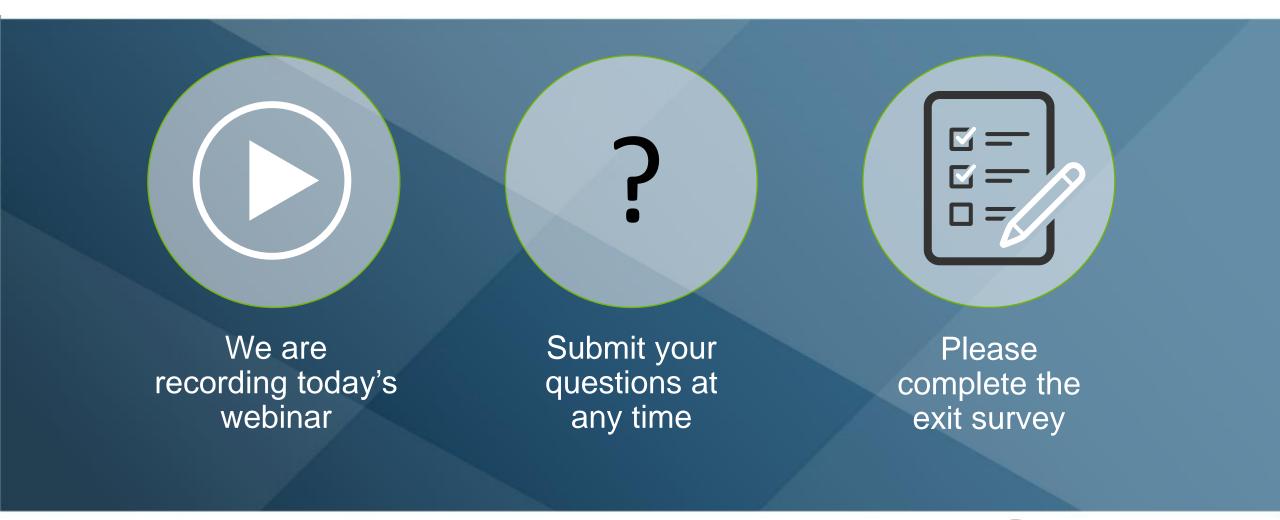
October 19, 2022

2022 ACA Filing is Around the Corner. Are You Required to File This Year or Need a Refresher?



Presentation By: **Joe Aitchison**

Before We Begin



Coast to Coast Administration



Technology Driven HR Solutions to Take Your Company Further

Suite of HR Benefits, Payroll and Leave Management, and Compliance solutions offered individually or bundled.



> Presenter



Joe Aitchison, SPHR, SHRM-SCP, CHRS

Joe provides Business & HR client advisory services and HR out-source services nationally. He is a Human Resource professional with over twenty-five years business management and HR consulting experience. He has worked with multi plant International Tier I Automotive Manufacturing, retail, food processing, health care, legal administration and professional services.

Mr. Aitchison is recognized as a leader in human resources and has obtained a lifetime certification as a senior professional in human resource management, SHRM – Senior Certified Professional and Healthcare Reform Specialist by the Healthcare Reform Center & Policy Institute. Mr. Aitchison serves on several for profit and not for profit boards.

What's New and What's Not

2022 Calendar Year Federal Deadline for ACA Form Delivery

- 1095–B / 1095–C Furnished to all ACA defined full time employees by March 2, 2023.
- 1094 & 1095 IRS Filings by paper (mail) February 28, 2023.
- March 31, 2023, for electronic filers E-file Form 1094-C and included 1095-Cs with the IRS

State Filings:		1095-B/C To EEs	State Filing Date
•	Washington DC	March 2, 2023	April 30, 2023
•	New Jersey	March 2, 2023	March 31, 2023
•	Massachusetts	January 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
•	California	January 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
•	Rhode Island March	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023

ACA State Filing Reference Information

1. California

- https://www.calpers.ca.gov/page/employers/policies-and-procedures/aca-guidance
- https://www.ftb.ca.gov/file/business/report-mec-info/index.asp
- 2. New Jersey
 - https://nj.gov/treasury/njhealthinsurancemandate/employers.shtml
- District Of Columbia
 - https://otr.cfo.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/otr/publication/attachments/FAQ%20reporting%20SRP%20Update.3.31.20.pdf
- 4. Washington, DC
 - https://otr.cfo.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/otr/publication/attachments/FAQ%20reporting%20SRP%20Update.3.31.20.pdf
- 5. Rhode Island
 - http://www.ohic.ri.gov/ohic-employers.php
- 6. Massachusetts
 - https://www.mass.gov/info-details/health-care-frequently-asked-questions-for-employers#general-questions-
 - https://www.mass.gov/service-details/health-care-reform-for-employers

Small <u>Self-Insured</u> Employers

Non-ALE Employers - Having fewer than 50 FTEs

Are not required to provide a 1095-B Form to Employees but must:

- 1. Post on its website that Forms 1095-B are available with contact information to obtain a form
- 2. Employer must provide a form within 30-days from the request
- 3. Employer must file form 1094-B with 1095-B forms with the IRS

ALE Employers (Self-Insured)

- 1. Must continue using 1095-C for all full-time employees
- 2. No penalty for not issuing 1095-B form to "part-time" employees who are covered under the self-insured health plan
 - Notice of 1095-B availability & contact information must be posted on the employer's website
 - 1095-B provided within 30 days of the request
- 3. IRS reporting requirements must be met

Transition Relief – Good Faith No Longer Available

6721 & 6722 "Good Faith Effort" Transition Relief for 2021 and thereafter – No longer available for missing TIN and mismatched Name / SSN on 1095-C Forms.

<u>HOWEVER</u>, the IRS will consider "Reasonable Cause" Penalty Relief for Errors beyond the employer's control. If the employer receives a penalty notice, the employer needs to provide information to the IRS that the mismatch is beyond their control – not due to the employer's mistake or neglect (employee provided false or incorrect information).

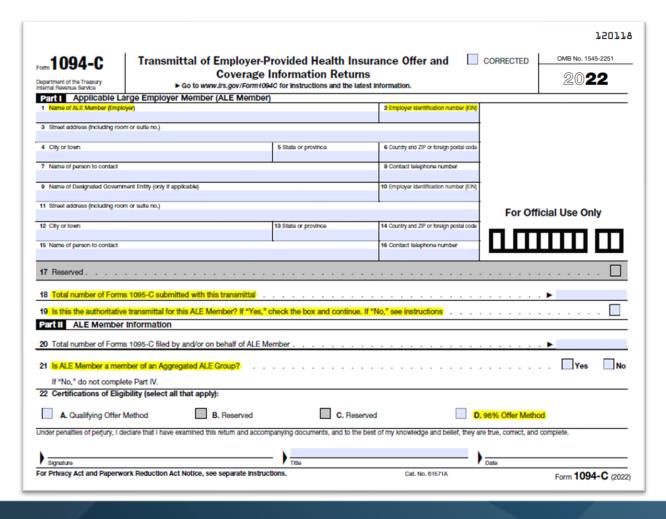
- 1. Review employment records to verify that the SSN is accurate as reported
- 2. Contact the employee for correction
- 3. Maintain records on verification requests to employee & provide information to the IRS
- 4. Other documentation to support errors / omissions were beyond the employer's control

Affordability Changes

- Employers need to confirm that the employee premium portion for self only coverage is affordable.
 - **2023** affordability percentage is 9.12%
 - 2022 affordability percentage is 9.61%
 - Box "1" of W-2 Wages (2F)
 - 130 hours x Hourly <u>Rate of Pay</u> (at start of the current plan year) (2H)
 "or" lowest pay rate during the month
 - Federal Poverty (1A)
 - 2022 = \$103.15
 - 2023 = 103.28 based on lookback on FPL for 2022 (for Calendar Year Plans)

Reference: IRS Revenue Procedure 2022-34 issued July 2022

- 1. <u>Providing affordable coverage</u> that meets minimum essential coverage / minimum value (MEC / MV) to all full-time eligible employees
 - Employers often don't understand how to determine affordable coverage
- 2. Manage employees by class of employees
 - Who is Full time
 - Who is Part time
 - •Who is a Seasonal Employee?
 - Difference between Seasonal "Employee" / Seasonal "Worker"
 - Variable Hour Employees
- 3. Actively manage employee eligibility for the entire calendar year
- 4. <u>Timely offer Affordable MEC/MV Health Benefits to full time employees</u> (working 30 or more hours weekly)



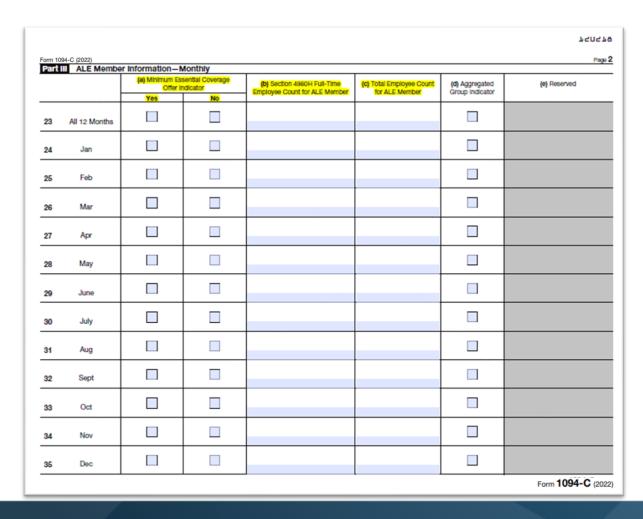
Common Employer Mistakes Part I

Employer Information

Don't use DBA

Part II

Common Mistakes



Common Employer Mistakes Part III

Employer Information

How to count employees –
Why PR records need to be
maintained w/ hire & term
dates – (Full time / Part time
status)

			12031
orm 1094-C (2022) Part IV Other ALE Members of Aggregated	ALE Group		Pag
		were members at any time during the calendar year).	
Name	EIN	Name	EIN
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50_		65	Form 1094-C (2

Common Employer Mistakes

Part IV ALE Member Information

- Common Ownership Rules Apply
 - 80% Common Ownership
 - Includes family members (brother, sister, spouse, parent, etc.)
- List ALE with highest number of employees first
- List all ALE members

Minimum Value & Minimum Essential Coverage Plan

Minimum Value

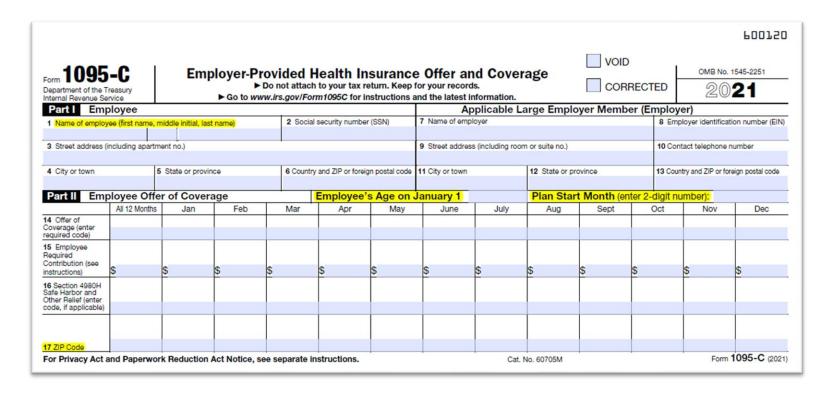
An employer-sponsored plan provides minimum value if it covers at least 60% of the total allowed cost of benefits that are expected to be incurred under the plan. (Reference IRS Notice: 2014-69)

Minimum Essential Coverage is the mandatory coverage that employers must offer employees regardless of their health status or plan type to meet ACA requirements. Sometimes referred to as Essential Health Benefits (EHBs).

ACA qualifying Health Plans must include the following 10 essential benefits:

- Laboratory services
- 2. Emergency services
- 3. Prescription drugs
- 4. Mental health/substance abuse
- 5. Maternity and newborn care
- 6. Pediatrics services, including oral and vision care
- 7. Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
- 8. Ambulatory patient services
- Preventive/wellness services and chronic disease management
- 10. Hospitalization

Note: Not sure if your plan meets MEC / MV to Employees & Dependents... Check your SBC (Summary of Benefits & Coverage)



Common Employer Mistakes

Employee Information

Not using Employee's Formal Name

Line 14 Common Miscoding

Line 15 Common Mistakes

Line 16 Common Miscoding

> ACA 1095-C Current Codes

Offer of Coverage Indicator Code (same as 2022) Line 14 – 1095-C

Code/Line 14	Explanation
1A	Qualifying Offer (QO): Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) providing MV offered to full-time ("FT") employee with employee contribution for self-only coverage equal to or less than 9.78% (9.83% for 2021) of the mainland single FPL and at least MEC offered to spouse and dependent(s).
1B	MEC providing MV offered to employee only.
1C	MEC providing MV offered to employee and at least MEC offered to dependent(s) (not spouse).
1D	MEC providing MV offered to employee and at least MEC offered to spouse (not dependent(s)). Do not use if the offer to the spouse is conditional.
1E	MEC providing MV offered to employee and at least MEC offered to dependent(s) and spouse. Do not use if the offer to the spouse is conditional.
1F	MEC NOT providing MV offered to employee; employee and spouse or dependent(s); or employee, spouse and dependents.
1G	Offer of coverage to employee who was not a FT employee for any month of the calendar year (which may include one or more months in which the individual was not an employee), and, who enrolled in self-funded coverage for one or more months of the calendar year. Can only be used for all 12 months.
1Н	No offer of coverage (employee not offered any health coverage or employee offered coverage that is not MEC, which may include one or more months in which the individual was not an employee).
11	Not effective for 2016 (and beyond) Form 1095-C filings.
1,1	Employer offers MEC providing MV offered to the employee and at least MEC offered conditionally to his/her spouse; MEC not offered to dependent(s).
1K	Employer offers MEC providing MV offered to the employee and at least MEC offered conditionally to his/her spouse; at least MEC offered to dependent(s).

- **1L.** Individual coverage health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) offered to you only with affordability determined by using employee's primary residence ZIP code.
- 1M. Individual coverage HRA offered to you and dependent(s) (not spouse) with affordability determined by using employee's primary residence ZIP code.
- 1N. Individual coverage HRA offered to you, spouse, and dependent(s) with affordability determined by using employee's primary residence ZIP code.
- 10. Individual coverage HRA offered to you only using the employee's primary employment site ZIP code affordability safe harbor.
- 1P. Individual coverage HRA offered to you and dependent(s) (not spouse) using the employee's primary employment site ZIP code affordability safe harbor.
- 1Q. Individual coverage HRA offered to you, spouse, and dependent(s) using the employee's primary employment site ZIP code affordability safe harbor.
- 1R. Individual coverage HRA that is NOT affordable offered to you; employee and spouse or dependent(s); or employee, spouse, and dependents.
- 1S. Individual coverage HRA offered to an individual who was not a full-time employee.
- 1T. Individual coverage HRA offered to employee and spouse (no dependents) with affordability determined using employee's primary residence ZIP code.
- 1U. Individual coverage HRA offered to employee and spouse (no dependents) using employee's primary employment site ZIP code affordability safe harbor.

Individual HRA ACA Affordability Determination

ICHRA affordability is important – affects the employee ability to obtain a tax credit on the exchange - unaffordable subjects the employer to a 4980H tax penalty.

- If an ICHRA is "affordable", employees are not eligible for tax credits (PTC)
- If an ICHRA is "unaffordable", employees can choose either the ICHRA or tax credits (PTC)
- Safe harbors to determine household income?

> 1095-C Line 16 Codes

Line 16 Indicator Code (same as 2022)

Code/Line 16	Defintition			
2A	Employee not employed during the month. Enter code 2A if the employee was not employed on any day of the calendar month. Do not use code 2A for a month wherein the individual was an employee of the employer on any day of the calendar month. Do not use code 2A for the month during which an employee terminates employment with the employer.			
	Employee not a full-time ("FT") employee. Enter code 2B if the employee is not a FT employee for the month and did not enroll in MEC, if offered for the month.			
2B	Enter code 28 also if the employee is a FT employee for the month and the offer of coverage (or coverage if the employee was enrolled) ended before the last day of the month solely because the employee terminated employment during the month (so that the offer of coverage or coverage would have continued if the employee had not terminated employment during the month).			
2C	Employee enrolled in coverage offered. Enter code 2C for any month in which the employee enrolled in health coverage offered by the employer for each day of the month, regardless of whether any other Code in Code Series 2 (other than code 2E) might also apply (for example, the code for the affordability safe harbor, had the employee declined enrollment in the coverage). Do not enter 2C in line 16 if code 1G is entered in the All 12 Months Box in line 14 because the employee was not a FT employee for any months of the calendar year. Do not enter code 2C in line 16 for any month in which a terminated employee is enrolled in COBRA continuation coverage (enter code 2A instead).			
2D	Employee in a Limited Non-Assessment Period (*LNP")*. Enter code 2D for any month during which an employee is in a LNP.			
2E	Multiemployer interim rule relief. Enter code 2E for any month for which the multiemployer arrangemen interim guidance applies for that employee, regardless of whether any other code in Code Series 2 (including code 2C) might also apply. See Form 1095-C instructions for more details.			
2F	Affordability Form W-2 safe harbor. Enter code 2F if the employer used the Form W-2 safe harbor to determine affordability for this employee for the year. If an employer uses this safe harbor for an employee, it must be used for all months of the calendar year for which the employee is offered health coverage			
2G	Affordability FPL safe harbor. Enter code 2G if the employer used the FPL safe harbor to determine affordability for this employee for any month(s).			
2H	Affordability rate of pay safe harbor. Enter code 2H if the employer used the rate of pay safe harbor to determine affordability for this employee for any month(s).			

> ALE Determination / FTE Count

ALE - FTE Calculation

- An employee with <u>130 or more hours per month</u> is considered FT for the month for purposes of <u>determining whether an offer of coverage is required</u>.
- An employee with <u>120 hours or more per month is considered FT</u> for the month for purposes of <u>determining ALE status</u>.
- The hours of all employees with less than 120 hours per month are added and then divided by 120 to determine the total FTEs for purposes of determining ALE status.

ALE Calculation

- Add each month's total FT and FTE counts for all 12 months in the <u>preceding tax year</u> and divide by 12. Round down to get your ALE status.
- If the result is 50FT/FTE or greater, then you are an ALE.

> The Payroll Challenges

- 1. Maintain current employee addresses on file
- 2. Understand that the SSN verification system for ACA reporting is "not the same" as it is for Payroll (more restrictive less forgiving)
 - Employee Name
 - As it appears on the SS Card should be used for payroll purposes (potential rejection, especially for foreign nationals)
- 3. Maintain "accurate" Hire & Termination Dates as part of EE payroll record
 - Inactive employee status does not transition over to ACA filing
- 4. Maintain Employee Status Information Uniformly
 - Full time / Part time / Seasonal Worker / Seasonal Employee / Variable Hour Employee
 - Change employee status as applicable on payroll records by date of event
- 5. Uniformly cross reference job titles with Employee Status or Classes:
 - Examples: Manager FT / Manager PT; Hourly. Maintenance FT or PT
 - Define part time as less than 30 hours weekly

From the Employer Side

So, an employee goes to the Exchange – What happens next?

- 1. IRS is reviewing / auditing past employer filings
 - Started in 2016 and now reviewing 2020 filings
 - Issuing penalties for late filing & failing to provide 1095-C forms to employees for 2019 & 2020
 - Will continue in 2022 reviewing 2020
 - 2023 will continue reviewing 2020 filings and start (most likely in the fall) 2021 filings
 - If captured during an IRS internal review inaccuracies in employer 1094-C may trigger a review of the State Exchange Data files (for employees who opted for health benefits from the exchange and received a subsidy)
- 2. Employees who went to the exchange and received a subsidy indicated the employer did not make them an affordable offer of coverage
 - Was the employee full time or part time?
- 3. Did the employer file a 1094-C w/ 1095-C forms?
 - If FT, then there is a possibility the employer will receive an IRS penalty notice
 - So how does the IRS know if I was supposed to file a 1094-C or not?
 - Employer federal business tax records and state payroll records are clear indicators on the "estimated" number
 of employees working for an employer. IRS will review the W-3 report filed by the employer to determine W-2
 count for penalty purposes if no 1094-C was filed with the IRS.
 - Information reported by Fed//State Exchanges who obtained coverage from the exchange and received a subsidy

> Employer Shared Responsibility Payment

(ESRP)

ESRP Notices | ACA What happens if...



In a 2018 report the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) commented that the IRS uses the Affordable Care Act Compliance Validation (ACV) system to automatically identify non-compliant ALEs.



Employer Shared Responsibility Provisions

ALEs must:

Offer **Affordable** Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) health coverage providing value to their full-time (FT) employees and at least Minimum Essential Coverage to their dependents

OR

Potentially be subject to an employer shared responsibility payment

	Employer Shared Responsibility Annual Assessments		
	4980H(a) – Failure to offer coverage	4980H(b) – Failure to offer affordable, minimum-value coverage	Affordability threshold under 4980H(b)
2022	\$2,750 / \$229.17	\$4,120 / \$343.33	9.61%
2021	\$2,700 / \$225.00	\$4,060 / \$338.33	9.83%
2020	\$2,570 / \$214.17	\$3,860 / \$321.67	9.78%
2019	\$2,500	\$3,750	9.86%
2018	\$2,320	\$3,480	9.56%

Liability exists if employer (ALE):

(a) Penalty: Employer does not offer coverage to at least 95% of FT employees (and their dependents) and at least one FT employee receives a premium tax credit (PTC) \$229.17 (M) / 2,2750 (A) Xs all FTE ~ 2022 Rate

or

(b) Penalty: Employer does offer to 95% of FT employees (and their dependents), but at least one FT employee receives a PTC from the Marketplace (Exchange) – 2022 (b) amount ~ \$343.33 (M) /\$ 4,120 (A) per EE that receives a subsidy form the Exchange

Reason for an individual PTC:

- not offered
- unaffordable, or
- did not provide minimum value

IRS Enforcement of Pay or Play PenaltyLetter 226J

• In most cases, the employers who are receiving the notices* appear to have inaccurately completed their IRS Form 1094-C regarding whether or not the employer offered coverage to an individual employee or at least 95% of its full-time employees

^{*} Initial tax penalty notices sent to employers are <u>"inquiries"</u> and not an actual penalty

IRS Enforcement of Pay or Play PenaltyLetter 226J

- The IRS notice will list one or more employees who went to the exchange and received a premium tax credit, triggering the penalty (Form 14765 received with 226J Letter)
- If the "a" penalty does not apply, the employer can still be subject to the "b" penalty for each full-time employee who was not offered affordable, minimum value coverage and who received a premium tax credit

> ESRP Assessment and Payment

- IRS will send the Employer an inquiry notice
- IRS will check to see if the Employer filed a 1094-C Form for that year (most likely 2020)
- A 226J Letter Notice w/ "Proposed" penalty amount will be sent to the employer
 Employer has 30 days to respond (can be extended an additional 30 days)
- Form 14764 Opportunity to agree, reduce penalty or state no penalty due & to identify an authorized representative to contact IRS
 - Optional Form 2848 POA (can be used but not necessary to respond to the 226J Notice)
- Form 14765 Lists Employees who went to the exchange & received a subsidy

Note: If Employer fails to respond to the 226J Letter / Notice the IRS will

- Send a reminder notice allowing 15 days to respond
- Assess the (a) or (b) penalty based on the information provided on the filed 1094-C form

> ESRP Assessment and Payment

Dear Employer,

We have made a preliminary calculation of the Employer Shared Responsibility Payment (ESRP) that you owe.

Proposed ESRP

\$2,678,000.00

Our records show that you filed one or more Forms 1095-C, Employer-Provided Heat more Forms 1094-C, Transmittal of Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and C Our records also show that for one or more months of the year at least one of the full-C was allowed the premium tax credit (PTC) on his or her individual income tax return information, we are proposing that you owe an ESRP for one or more months of the y

You generally owe an ESRP for a month if either:

You did not offer minimum essential coverage (MEC) to at least 70% of y
and at least one of your full-time employees was certified as being allower.

	Inform	nation Reported to	IRS				
Month	a. Form 1094-C, Part III. Col (a) Minimum essential coverage offer indicator offered to at least 70%	b. Form 1094-C. Part III. Col (b) Full-time employee count for ALE member	e. Allocated reduction of full- time employee count for IRC Section 4980H(a)	d. Count of assessable full time employees with a PTC for IRC Section 4980H(a)	e, Count of assessable full- time employees with a PTC for IRC Section 498011(b)	f. Applicable IRC Section 4980H provision	g. Monthly ESRP amount
Jan	No	1,575	30	5		4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
Feb	No	1,575	30	17	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
March	No	1,575	30	18	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
Apr	No	1,575	30	13	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
May	No	1,575	30	7	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
June	No	1,575	30	5	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
hily	No	1.575	30	2	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
Aug	No	1,575	30	1	•	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
Sep	No	1,575	30	1	-	49801 l(a)	\$ 267,800.00
Oct	No	1,575	30	i	-	4980H(a)	\$ 267,800.00
Nov	No	1,575	30		-		s -
Dec	No	1,575	30		- 1		5 -

ESRP Summary Table

Letter 226J Catalog Number 67905G

> ESRP Assessment and Payment

rement with proposed assessment I consent to the assessment and collection of the proposed assessment of the ESRP in the mature It name and title of the person who signed above retial/Total disagreement with proposed assessment I disagree with part or all of the proposed assessment of the ESRP icate Your Payment Option (Check all that apply) Full payment using EFTPS on Partial payment using EFTPS on Enclosed full payment of \$2.678,000.00 Enclosed partial payment of \$	Date
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 Write your employer ID number 20-5219209, the tax year 2015 and ESRP on your pay 	mont and any correspondence
	men and any correspondence.
 Make your check or money order payable to the United States Treasury. 	
alog Number 68861Z www.irs.gov	

> 5699 Letter - Reporting Penalties

- IRS can assess \$280 penalty per return (TY-2022) for late, incomplete or incorrect forms
- IRS can assess another \$280 penalty (TY-2022) for failure to provide a 1095 form to employees
- IRS granted relief for incomplete or incorrect returns for prior years if good faith effort
- 2020 filing was the final year for Good Faith Relief
- HOWEVER, Relief is available for good Cause (reasons) for errors or failed filings.

Charges for Each Information Return or Payee Statement

Tax Year	Up to 30 Days Late	31 Days Late Through August 1	After August 1 or Not Filed	
2023	\$50	\$110	\$290	\$580
2022	\$50	\$110	\$280	\$570

Information Return Penalties | Internal Revenue Service (irs.gov)

> IRS 5699 Letter / 5698 Follow-up Letter

What happens if I did not file a 1094-C in past years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and now 2021)

> Am I in IRS Trouble? Answer: Maybe yes / maybe no ...

IRS is reviewing employer W-3s – based on number of W-2 issued to determine if there should be a 1094-C on file for that employer for the year.

OR

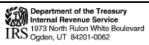
An employee went to the exchange and obtained coverage and possibly a subsidy, telling the exchange that you (the employer) did not offer them affordable health benefits.

➤ The IRS is checking individuals who went to an exchange and received a subsidy – back checking their employer filings to determine if a 1094-C was filed for that year.

What happens next: IRS 4980H Unit issues a 5699 "Inquiry" letter to the Employer – if the employer does not respond to the 5699 letter, a follow up IRS letter (5698) will be sent. If the employer fails to respond to this letter a 5005A Letter will be sent to the employer (failure to file/ failure to provide EE with 1095-C form.

If the employer files late (Mandated Deadlines) the IRS can issue a 972CG Penalty Notice

> IRS 5699 Letter





August 22, University 10 number: 27-5340921 Tax years: 2016 Person to contact: 4500H Response Unit Centact ID number: 1,5969 Centact telephone numbe 877-071-4712 Contact - 4712 Contact - 4712 Number: 1,5969 Contact -

Dear Employer:

Our records show you may have been an Applicable Large Employer (ALE) in 2016 and therefore required to file certain information returns for 2016. We haven't received those returns for the taxpayer ID number shown at the top of this letter.

Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6056 requires employers that are ALEs to file information returns with the IRS and provide statements to their full-time employees relating to the health insurance coverage, if any, the employer offered its full-time employees. ALEs meet these reporting requirements using Form 1094-C, Transmittal of Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage Information Return, and Form 1095-C, Employer-Provided Health Insurance Offer and Coverage.

How to know if you're required to file

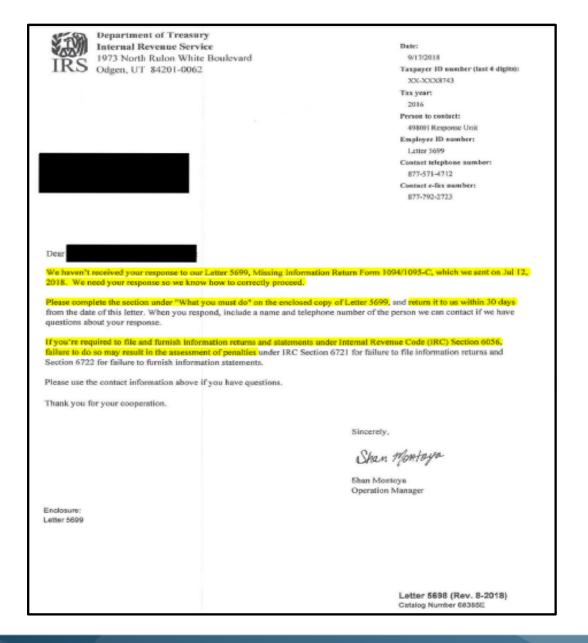
In general, an employer is an ALE for a year (and thus subject to the reporting requirements) if it had an average of 50 or more full-time employees (including full-time equivalent employees) during the preceding calendar year. For this purpose, there are specific definitions of full-time employee and full-time equivalent employee, exceptions for certain seasonal workers and employees with TRICARE or Veterans Administration health coverage, and specific rules for employers that are members of an aggregated group under IRC §§ 414(b), (c), (m) or (o). For more information on these rules and other information about how to determine if you were an ALE in 2016, visit the ACA Information Center for Applicable Large Employers (ALEs) at www.irs.gov, keyword *ALEs.*

Employers required to file at least 250 Forms 1095-C generally must file electronically. Other employers may file either electronically or on paper. You can find the 2016 Forms 1094-C and 1095-C and Instructions for Forms 1094-C and 1095-C, which includes information on how to file returns with the IRS, at www.irs.gov (at the top of the screen select "Forms & Pubs," under the "Browse" heading choose "List of Prior Year Forms & Pubs" and in the "Find" box enter "1094-C" or "1095-C," as applicable).

Letter 5699 (Rev. 6-2018) Catalog Number 68386P

What you must do Check the box below that applies and mail your response to us to the address shown at the top of this letter within 30 days from the date of this letter.
I was an ALE for calendar year 2016 and already filed Form 1094-C and Forms 1095-C with the IRS using the following name and employer identification number (EIN) on date
J was an ALE for calendar year 2016 and have included my Form 1094-C and Forms 1095-C with this letter. (Do not use this box if you are required to file electronically.) (Explain reasons for late filing below under "Other")
I was an ALE for calendar year 2016 and will file my Form 1094-C and Forms 1095-C with the IRS using the following name and EIN by date (If more than 90 days from the
date of this letter, explain below under "Other") (Explain reasons for late filing below under "Other") I was not an ALE for calendar year 2016. Explain reasons below under "Other".
Other (Indicate below or attach a statement explaining why you haven't filed the required returns and any
If you're required to file and furnish information returns under IRC Section 6056, failure to do so may result in the assessment of penalties under IRC Section 6721 for failure to file and IRC Section 6722 for failure to
furnish information returns.
When responding to this letter, please include your contact information, including a daytime telephone number and the best hours to reach you.
If you have questions, please use the contact information at the top of the first page of this letter.
Sincerely,
Span Montaya
Operation Manager
Letter 5699 (Rev. 6-2018)

> 5698 IRS Follow-up Letter



CP220J IRS Penalty Notice



Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Group 2219 2300 Turtway Boad Suite 410 Floresce, KT 41042

030176,753051,451005,15555 2 AB 0,408 1171 լիլինժիկի-իլիլիրգիրժիկիկուդի-իլինդիկիկիդի-իլի

Notice	CP2200
Tax period	December 31, 2015
Notice date	October 15, 2018
Employer ID number	
To contact us	Phone 1-800-829-0115
Page 1 of 4	

We charged you an employer shared responsibility payment (ESRP)

Amount due: \$174,720.00

We charged you an (ESRP) for the tax period ended December 31, 2015, because in one or more months one of the following occurred:

- You didn't offer Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) to art least 70% (after 2015-95%) of your full time employees (and their dependents) and at least one full-time employee received the Premium Tax Credit (PEC).
- You offered MEC to at least 70% (after 2015-95%) of your full-time employees (and their dependents), but at least one full-time employee received the PTC.

To avoid interest charges, pay the amount due by October 29, 2018.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OGDEN, UT 84201-0039

1.00	_		_	_
2188	100.00	CARR	nmai	120

ESRP amount	
Amount due by October 29, 2018	

Continued on Back...

\$174,720.00

\$174,720.00

IRS



Notice CF210/ Notice date October 15, 2018 Employer ID number

Payment

Make your check or money order payable to the United States Treasury.

 Write your Employer ID number (36-4231505), the tax period (December 31, 2015), and "ESRP" on your payment and any correspondence.

Amount due by October 29, 2018

\$174,720.00

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364231505 PJ ROHR 43 2 201512 670 000000000000

> Penalty Rates

Exhibit 20.1.7-1

IRC 6721 & IRC 6722 Penalty Rates for Large Businesses and Government Entities (Other Than Federal Entities) with Gross Receipts Over \$5 Million (Average annual gross receipts for the most recent 3 taxable years)

Returns Due	Penalty Rate	Not more than 30 days late	31 days late - August 1	After August 1	Intentional disregard**
From 01-01-2022 thru 12- 31-2022* Rev. Proc. 2020- 45	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$571,000	\$110 / \$1,713,000	\$280 / \$3,426,000	\$570 / No max
From 01-01-2021 thru 12- 31-2021* (Rev. Proc. 2019-44)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$565,000	\$110 / \$1,696,000	\$280 / \$3,392,000	\$560 / No max
From 01-01-2020 thru 12- 31-2020* (Rev. Proc. 2018-57)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$556,500	\$110 / \$1,669,500	\$270 / \$3,339,000	\$550 / No max
From 01-01-2019 thru 12- 31-2019* (Rev. Proc. 2018-18)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$545,500	\$100 / \$1,637,500	\$270 / \$3,275,500	\$540 / No max
From 01-01-2018 thru 12- 31-2018* (Rev. Proc. 2016-55)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$536,000	\$100 / \$1,609,000	\$260 / \$3,218,500	\$530 / No max
From 01-01-2017 thru 12- 31-2017* (Rev. Proc. 2015-53)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$532,000	\$100 / \$1,596,500	\$260 / \$3,193,000	\$530 / No max
From 01-01-2016 thru 12- 31-2016* (Rev. Proc. 2016-11)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$529,500	\$100 / \$1,589,000	\$260 / \$3,178,500	\$520 / No max
From 01-01-2011 thru 12- 31-2015	Per return / Max	\$30 / \$250,000	\$60 / \$500,000	\$100 / \$1,500,000	\$250 / No max

Reference: (IRP) Notice: 20.1.7 Information Return Penalties | Internal Revenue Service (irs.gov)

Exhibit 20.1.7-2

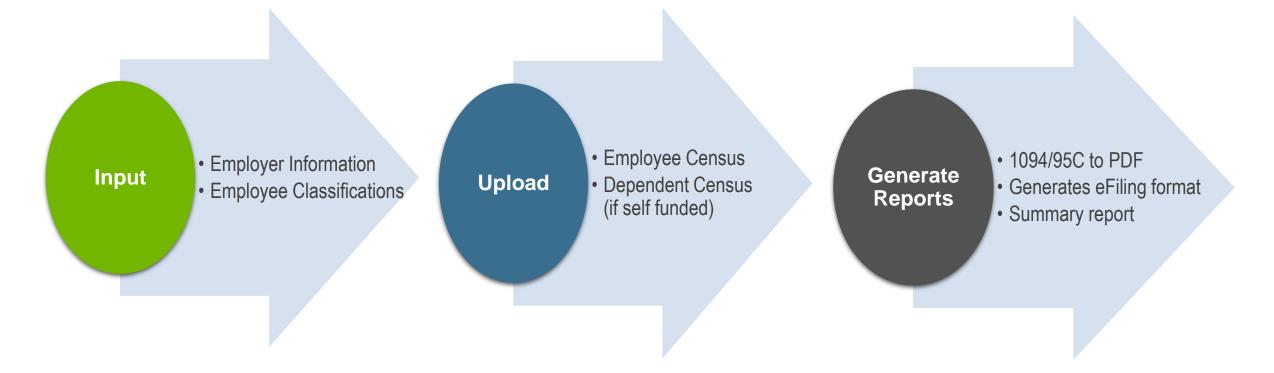
IRC 6721 & IRC 6722 Penalty Rates for Small Businesses with Gross Receipts Less Than or Equal to \$5 Million (Average annual gross receipts for the most recent 3 taxable years)

Returns Due	Penalty Rate	Not more than 30 days late	31 days late - August 1	After August 1	Intentional disregard**
From 01-01-2022 thru 12- 31-2022* (Rev. Proc. 2020- 45)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$199,500	\$110 / \$571,000	\$280 / \$1,142,000	\$570 / No max
From 01-01-2021 thru 12- 31-2021* (Rev. Proc. 2019- 44)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$197,500	\$110 / \$565,000	\$280 / \$1,130,500	\$560 / No max
From 01-01-2020 thru 12- 31-2020* (Rev. Proc. 2018- 57)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$194,500	\$110 / \$556,500	\$270 / \$1,113,000	\$550 / No max
From 01-01-2019 thru 12- 31-2019* (Rev. Proc. 2018- 18)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$191,000	\$100 / \$545,500	\$270 / \$1,091,500	\$540 / No max
From 01-01-2018 thru 12- 31-2018* (Rev. Proc. 2016- 55)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$187,500	\$100 / \$536,000	\$260 / \$1,072,500	\$530 / No max
From 01-01-2017 thru 12- 31-2017* (Rev. Proc. 2015- 53)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$186,000	\$100 / \$532,000	\$260 / \$1,064,000	\$530 / No max
From 01-01-2016 thru 12- 31-2016* (Rev. Proc. 2016- 11)	Per return / Max	\$50 / \$185,000	\$100 / \$529,500	\$260 / \$1,059,500	\$520 / No max
From 01-01-2011 thru 12- 31-2015	Per return / Max	\$30 / \$75,000	\$60 / \$200,000	\$100 / \$500,000	\$250 / No max

BASIC's ACA Solution



> ACA Elevate: The Process



Built-In Logic and Security

- Determines correct indicator codes
- Assigns correct plan effective rates
- Calculates 70% and 95% offer
- Interprets safe harbor and transition relief designation thresholds



Why ACA Elevate?

- Accurate forms & timely transmissions
- Correct coding
- Excellent customer & compliance support guiding you through the process
- BASIC assumes liability for accuracy of the transmittal to the IRS, timing of the employee forms, and accuracy of the information
 - Of course, we can't be held responsible for the data that you or your carrier provide but if we make the error, then we will make it right



Before Q&A



HRCI/SHRM certificate is in the handout section



Receive an email tomorrow with the certificate & recording



Please complete the exit survey



QUESTIONS





Request a Proposal

For you or your client at this link: https://www.basiconline.com/request-a-proposal/

BASIC Sales 888-602-2742

THANK YOU

View our current webinar schedule at www.basiconline.com/webinar.



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