

What's in Healthcare Reform for Small Businesses?

After a year of debate, Congress has passed legislation that will fix the serious problems that small businesses, including the self-employed, face in the current healthcare system: skyrocketing costs and unpredictable premiums, lack of access to affordable coverage and choice among health plans, and administrative inconvenience and hassle. So what does this actually mean for small business owners?

The new law will be implemented over a five-year period (2010-2014) to avoid disruption to the existing system and make transitions as smooth as possible. The general approach is to build upon the existing employer-based health system that employers and employees are used to: insurance will still be purchased from private insurance companies—although not-for-profit plans will be available—and the private sector health system of doctors, hospitals and other providers will be maintained. Medicare will still cover retirees and Medicaid will continue as it does currently to cover uninsured children and low-income adults.

Lower costs

The law will help reduce costs for small businesses by creating an insurance pool in each state, providing small business tax credits and reducing long-term healthcare inflation.

Insurance pool

A health insurance exchange will create a pool of small businesses with up to 100 employees and the self-employed. An exchange will enable insurers to offer lower premiums as a result of lower administrative costs. The larger pool will also dampen the annual volatility of premiums and create more insurer competition, thereby increasing affordable insurance options.

- **The law will create 50 state exchanges.** It will mandate creation of the exchanges by 2014, and allow businesses of up to 100 employees to participate (although states will have the option to limit to 50 employees). Beginning in 2017, states may allow employers with more than 100 employees to use the exchange, but are not required to do so.
- **Co-ops and national health plans:** The law will enable, and fund with loans, the establishment of state-based nonprofit co-ops, consumer-owned insurance alternatives that would compete with privately held insurance companies. In addition, each state exchange will also offer at least two multi-state health plans (one of which must be a nonprofit) negotiated by the federal Office of Personnel Management (OPM). OPM negotiates a variety of health plans for 8 million federal employees and families in all 50 states.

Small business tax credits

The tax credit is estimated at \$40 billion from 2010 to 2019, an average of \$4 billion per year over that ten-year time span; approximately 3.6 million small businesses will qualify in 2010 for the tax credit to offset employer health plan costs.

- Beginning in 2010 and through 2013, businesses with fewer than 25 full-time employees that contribute at least 50% of the total premium will be eligible for tax credits of up to 35% of the employer contribution. The full credit will be available for businesses with fewer than 10

employees averaging less than \$25,000 annual wages, and phase out at \$50,000. Nonprofit organizations will qualify for tax credits of up to 25% of the employer contribution during this time period.

- Beginning in 2014, eligible small businesses purchasing coverage via an exchange will receive tax credits of up to 50% of the employer contribution if the employer provides at least 50% of the premium cost. Nonprofit organizations will qualify for tax credits of up to 35% of the employer contribution during this time period. Seasonal employees will not be counted when determining eligibility. A business can claim the credit for any two years in the future. The law explicitly excludes sole proprietorships and family members from the small business tax credits (but they can apply for individual tax credits).

Cost containment

Cost containment provisions to bring down the overall inflation rate of healthcare costs include:

- Implementing an electronic medical records system to create efficiency
- Creating a small business insurance pool that will reduce costs through healthy competition and lower administrative overhead for businesses
- Providing new alternatives to plans from existing private insurers—such as a system of not-for-profit co-ops and new multi-state health plans—that will bring competition, as well as additional choice in areas of the country where one or two insurance companies now have monopolies
- Providing funding for enforcement to reduce waste, fraud and abuse in Medicare and Medicaid programs
- Changing the way doctors and hospitals are paid by moving away from a system that rewards quantity of service to one that rewards the best outcomes for patients
- Simplifying the paperwork burden that adds tremendous costs and hassles for patients, providers and businesses today
- Enabling states to lead medical malpractice reform with federal funding to back them up

The CBO estimates that this law will reduce the government deficit by \$138 billion over the next ten years, and \$1.2 trillion over the following ten—which should, in turn, reduce taxes and interest rates.

More choices

The law will increase the choice of health plans—including health co-ops and new multi-state health plans—through an insurance pool (exchange) offered to employees of small businesses, the self-employed and other individuals.

- The law adds a “free choice” voucher option. Employers that offer insurance not purchased through the exchange will be required to give certain employees a choice between the employer plan and a voucher of equal value, which can be used for any plan offered through the exchange. Employees qualify if their required premium contribution to the employer-sponsored plan equals between 8% and 9.8% of their income (above 9.8%, they qualify for a federal subsidy).
- The bill provides small businesses, including the self-employed, a new option for a simplified cafeteria plan to provide tax-free benefits to employees.
- Small business owners and employees will be able to access the state exchanges via the web to learn about and purchase insurance plans.
- Before the exchanges are established, a temporary high-risk pool will be established in 2010, funded with \$5 billion, to guarantee that people who have been uninsured for six months and

have a preexisting condition can buy full insurance coverage. This will benefit many self-employed and small business employees who are currently excluded from coverage.

Insurance reforms for small business and consumer protection

The law includes insurance reforms that will prevent discrimination and improve access to affordable coverage for small businesses and their employees, as well as self-employed people:

- Prohibiting medical screening for health conditions and exclusion of coverage for preexisting conditions will ensure that no one is denied coverage for serious health conditions.
- Rating regulations that prohibit the use of health status in determining premiums will enable those with serious health conditions to obtain affordable coverage.
- The law requires that insurers expend not less than 85% on medical coverage, provides for consumer rebates, and includes “sunshine” reporting requirements for insurers to justify rate increases.
- Annual and lifetime limits will be prohibited once the exchanges are set up.
- Under the reform plan families will be able to keep their dependent children covered under their family health plan until age 27.
- The law establishes new federal oversight powers over unreasonable insurance rate increases, including the ability to roll back premium increases or provide rebates.

Expanded coverage

Insurance reforms, premium assistance for lower-wage employees and Medicaid expansion will increase coverage for nearly all Americans. Currently 83% of Americans have health insurance. The law will dramatically increase this number to 95%. Illegal immigrants are excluded from all health insurance programs under the law.

Employee tax credits

Every individual will be required to obtain health insurance. To help make this affordable, tax credits will be provided, on a sliding scale, to lower-wage employees.

- The annual fee for adults who don't obtain coverage will be the greater of \$325 in 2015 and \$695 in 2016, and a sliding scale working up to 2% to 2.5% of income by 2016.
- The law provides exemptions for married couples below \$18,700 annual income, with financial hardship, religious objections and individuals deemed unable to pay for other specific reasons detailed in the legislation.

Financing

The law relies on several sources of revenue—in addition to reductions in Medicare expenses and other cost-saving measures—to offset the costs of expanded coverage, tax credits and premium assistance. In fact, it will not only be self-sustaining, but also, per CBO estimates, reduce the federal deficit by \$138 billion between 2010 and 2019 and \$1.2 trillion over the second decade.

- The health industry—drug companies, insurers and medical device manufacturers, all of which will be covering, and gaining new revenues from, more than 32 million new individuals—will pay new fees.
- Two sources of funding include (1) a tax on high-cost plans and (2) a fee on certain employers who don't provide coverage and whose employees receive tax credits to purchase insurance through the exchange.
 - In 2018 a 40% excise tax will be imposed on that portion of the premium costing more than \$10,200 per year for individuals or \$27,500 for families. These are indexed for inflation. Costs will initially be paid by the insurer, but will likely be passed on to plan holders eventually. The tax is meant to discourage the use and purchase of high-cost/high-benefit plans. Economists, including the government scorekeeper, the CBO, project that employers would over time generally cease to fund health plans that exceed the 40% tax threshold and increase employee wages instead. To ensure that the tax hits everyone fairly there are adjustments for retirees and companies with older employees or high-risk occupations. Dental and vision are not counted as part of the benefit cost.

Employers will not be required to offer health insurance. Those employers with more than 50 employees who don't provide coverage will have to pay a fee when an employee purchases insurance through the insurance exchange and qualifies for a tax credit.

- Employers with more than 50 employees that don't offer coverage and have at least one full-time employee who receives a premium tax credit will have to pay a fee of \$2,000 per full-time employee. There is no fee for workers during the waiting period.
- There is a transition provision that subtracts the first 30 employees (e.g., a firm with 51 workers that does not offer coverage would pay an amount equal to 51-30, or 21, times the applicable per-employee payment amount).