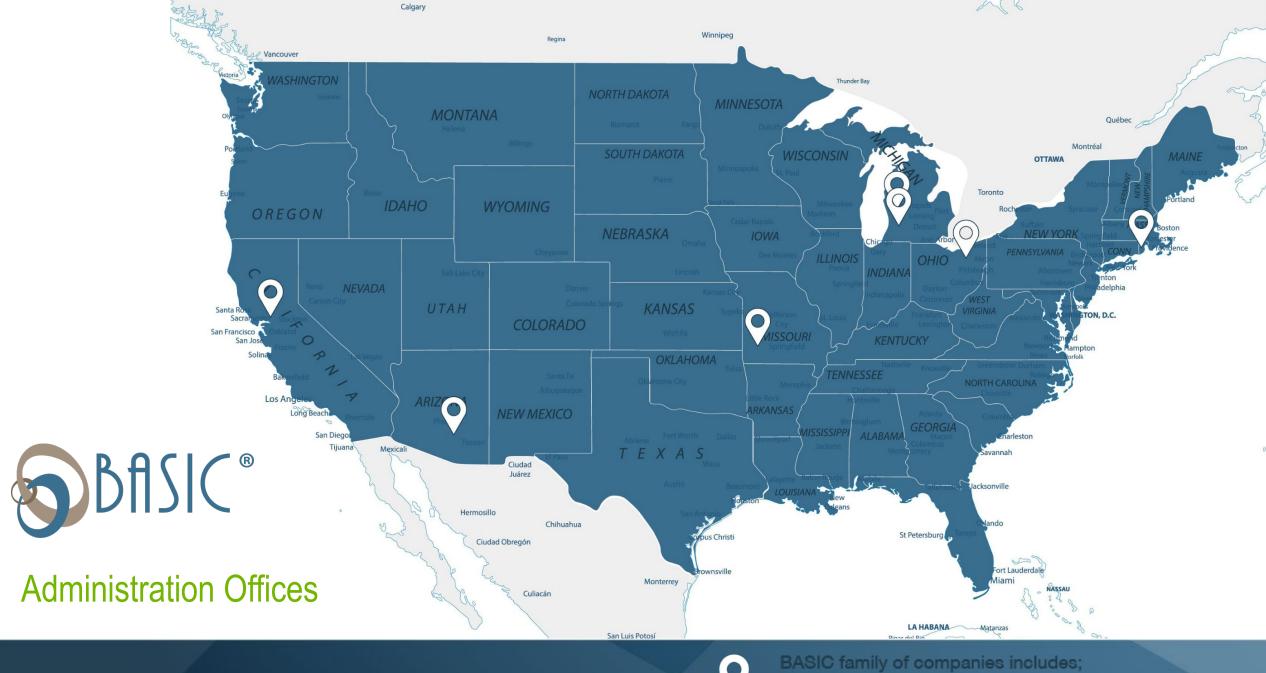


# Understanding COBRA Regulations



- BASIC pacific
- BASIC NEO
- BASIC New England

#### 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



#### **Tammy Parr**

Tammy Parr is a Regional Director at BASIC serving the New England region. With nearly 20 years of experience working with COBRA, Tammy leverages her expertise to ensure clients and insurance brokers are fully compliant every step of the way. Clients appreciate Tammy's extensive regulatory knowledge, which allows her to recognize and satisfy personalized needs for companies of all sizes and industries. Insurance brokers love working with Tammy because they know she wants the best for their clients.

## > What is COBRA?

- "COBRA" = Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, as amended
- Provides for continuation of existing group health plan coverage for qualifying employees, covered spouses and covered dependents
- Legally protected right under the Internal Revenue Code, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Public Health Service Act

# > Who must comply with COBRA?

- All employers with over 20 employees on 50% of their typical business days in the preceding calendar year
- Common Ownership
- Exceptions
  - Small employer plans, government plans, church plans
- Downsizing employer rule
  - Shrinking: subject to COBRA until calendar year after the average is less than 20 and can't drop COBRA for grandfathered recipients

# Who Qualifies?

- Qualified beneficiary rights Qualified beneficiaries have the same rights, under the same terms and conditions, as a similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiary (active employee)
  - Qualified beneficiaries additionally have independent election rights



## **>** Events

- Voluntary termination
- Involuntary termination
  - Gross misconduct exception
- Reduction of employee's hours
  - Change in premium arrangement
- Death of employee

- Divorce or Legal Separation
  - Removals in anticipation of the event
- Medicare Entitlement (in extremely rare circumstances)
- Dependent Child ceasing to be a dependent

### > FMLA Leave of Absence

- Beginning of FMLA leave <u>is not</u> a qualifying event
- End of FMLA leave <u>is</u> a qualifying event <u>if</u> employee does not return to work
  - Even if employee did not maintain coverage during FMLA leave
  - Even if employee doesn't repay premiums in arrears during leave

# Eligible Coverages

#### **Eligible**

- Medical
- Dental
- Vision
- Prescription
- Health FSA
- HRA
- Certain EAPs

#### Not Eligible

- Dependent Care FSA
- HSA
- LTD
- STD
- Life Insurance

# Notices

- Qualifying Event Notice Informs all qualified beneficiaries of their right to continue health insurance under COBRA. Provide First class mail with certificate of mailing
  - Needs to be postmarked within 44 days of a qualifying event
  - Typically includes COBRA election form
- General Notice Informs employees of their COBRA rights and responsibilities
  - Needs to be postmarked within 90 days of enrollment in the new plan

# Notices (cont.)

#### Notice from QB to the plan administrator

Divorce, Dependent ceasing to be a Dependent, Secondary Event, Disability Determination, or no longer deemed disabled

- Has to be reported within 60 days of the later of:
  - Qualifying event date, loss of coverage date, or date the QB is informed they have to report (i.e., general notice)



# Notices (cont.)

- Notice of unavailability 44 days from being informed of a request
- Conversion notice Within the last 180 days of COBRA
- Early termination As soon as administratively possible
- Expiration During the last 60 days of COBRA

# Notices (cont.)

- Notification of plan changes 60 days from the plan change being adopted
- Notice of insignificant premium underpayment as soon as possible
- Disclosure to a health care provider
- Invoices or coupon books
- Bonus Open enrollment notifications



## > COBRA Premiums

- Monthly payments must be allowed
- Grace period must be allowed of at least:
  - 45 days after election of coverage must be all premiums through payment date!
  - 30 days after first day of each month
  - Must be consistently applied
- Plan may pend claims until election and payment received

# **>** Audits

- The IRS is the auditing arm for COBRA
  - Mail audit
  - Combo audit
  - Complaint driven audit
- The IRS uses the TAMRA 1988 criteria to measure COBRA compliance
  - Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988



# > TAMRA Criteria

- **Training** for the individuals responsible for COBRA compliance
- Written instructions for administering COBRA
- The plan is <u>designed and updated</u> based on competent professional advice
- The plan is monitored by independent auditors

## > TAMRA Outcomes

#### Penalties can be ruled in one of two ways:

- Reasonable Cause The infractions have been corrected within 30 days and the TAMRA criteria has been implemented
- Willful Neglect The infractions have not been corrected within 30 days, and the TAMRA criteria has not been incorporated

## Penalties - Non Compliance can be costly



Other cases involving the same infraction

# COBRA Compliance

- ✓ At the end of the day... An employer is liable...
- Easy for an employer to unintentionally fall out of compliance
- Time consuming if administered correctly
  - Administrators function under best practices offering consistency and reliability
- Administrators take the majority of liability off of employers
  - Indemnify their clients and assume financial liability for their errors
- Administrators can serve as a buffer between the employer and former workers

One of the most commonly outsources HR functions.

# Questions





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For you or your client at this link: <a href="https://www.basiconline.com/request-a-proposal/">https://www.basiconline.com/request-a-proposal/</a>

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