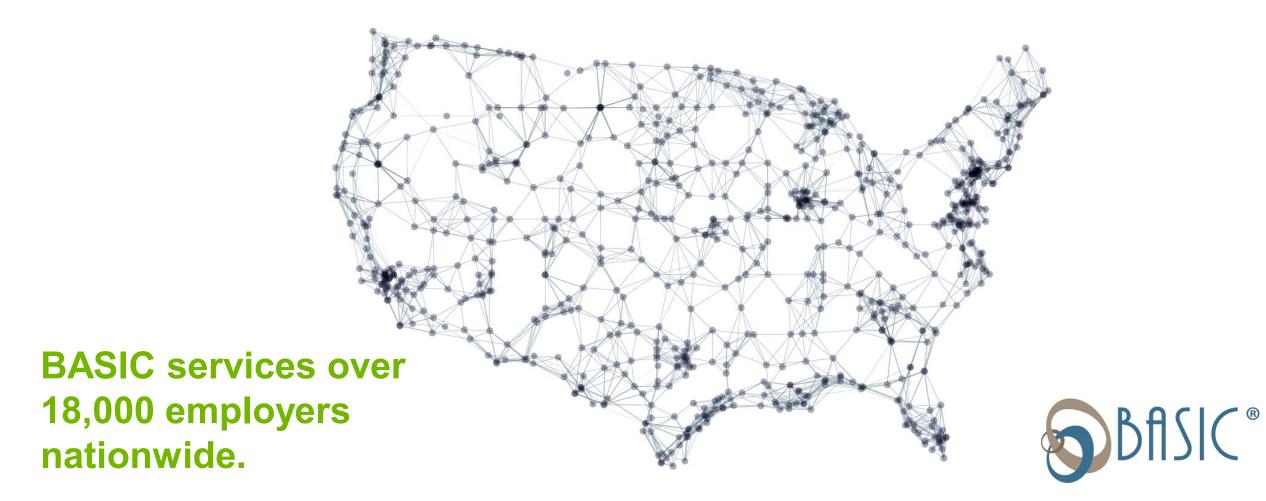


ACA Compliance Filing 2020

### 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 25 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

#### 2020 Deadline for ACA Form Delivery (IRS Notice 2020-76)

- 1095–B & 1095–C Furnished to all ACA defined full time employees by March 2,
   2021 (was February 1 because January 31, 2021 is a Sunday)
- 1094 & 1095 IRS Filings by paper (mail) due March 1 (because February 28, 2021 is a Sunday)
- March 31, 2021 for electronic filers E-file Form 1094-C and included 1095-Cs with the IRS

Note: Automatic 30-day filing extension if filer submits "Form 8809" prior to the due date.

### Relief for Small Self-Insured Employers

Non-ALE Employers - Having less 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 availability & contact information must be posed on the employer's website
  - 1095-B provided within 30 days of the request
- 3. IRS report requirements must be met

#### ▶ Transition Relief – Good Faith

#### 6721 & 6722 "Good Faith Effort" Transition Relief for 2020

- The IRS extended "good faith transition relief" reference IRS Notice 2020-76
  - IRS is not penalizing employers for incorrect or incomplete 1095-C and 1094-C forms, as long as the employer made a conscientious "good faith" effort to comply with the ACA requirements.
  - Last year for Transition Relief announced by the IRS.
  - Comments / reasons to extend beyond the 2020 reporting year are being taken must be received by to 2/1/2021 to be considered.

#### Mandates – Reminder & What's New

#### Individual Fed Mandates (Penalties) 2019 / 20 and **Going Forward**

- In 2019, the Federal Individual Mandate was repealed
  - there is no tax penalty at the federal level.
    - Original purpose of the Employee 1095-C / B forms was to validate health benefit coverage.

#### Other states considering Mandates:

- Connecticut - Hawaii
- Minnesota - Maryland
- Washington

#### **State Mandates Currently in Place**

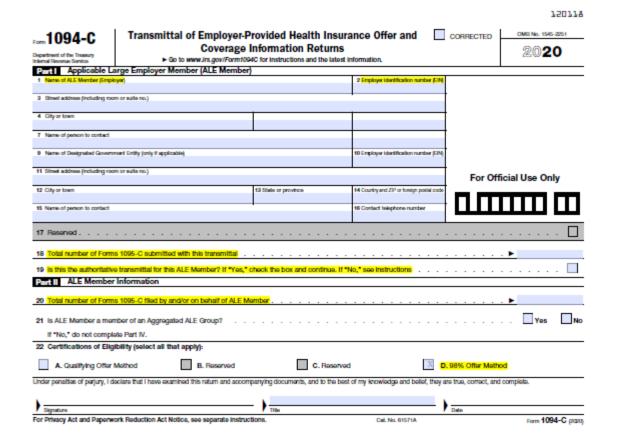
State	Effective Year
California	2020
District of Columbia	2019
Massachusetts	2007
New Jersey	2019
Rhode Island	2020
Vermont	2020

# Affordability Changes

- Employers need to confirm that the employee premium portion for self only coverage is affordable.
  - 2020 affordability percentage is 9.78%
  - 2021 affordability percentage is 9.83%
  - 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)

Calendar	Calendar * Prior Year FPL Affordability		January 1 Plan Start Maximum Monthly	Feb 1 - Dec 1 Plan : Maximum Month
Year	Jan / Feb∼Dec	Percentage	Contribution	Contribution
2021	\$12,760 / \$	9.83%	104.52	TBD
2020	\$12,490 /\$12,760	9.78%	101.79	\$103.99
2019	\$12,140 / \$12,490	9.86%	99.75	\$102.62
2018	\$12,060 / \$12,140	9.56%	\$96.08	\$96.71
2017	\$11,880 / \$12,060	9.69%	\$95.93	\$97.38
2016	\$11,770 / \$11,880	9.66%	\$94.75	\$95.63
2015	\$11,670 /\$11,770	9.56%	\$92.97	\$93.77

- 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** 

Form 10	From 1994-C (2023) Part III ALE Member Information – Monthly							
	Page Intellige	(a) Minimum Essential Coverage Offer Indicator		(b) Section 4990H Pull-Time Employee Count for ALE Member	(c) Total Employee Count for ALE Member	(d) Aggregated Group Indicator	(e) Reserved	
		Yos	No	Employee Court of Park Heriber	THE PER HIMITERS	Group Hacaid		
23	All 12 Months	X						
24	Jan							
25	Feb							
26	Mar							
27	Apr							
28	May							
29	Juna							
30	July							
31	Aug							
32	Sept							
33	Oct							
34	Nov							
36	Dec						100.10	

# 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)



Enem 1004-C (2000)

### Common Employer Mistakes

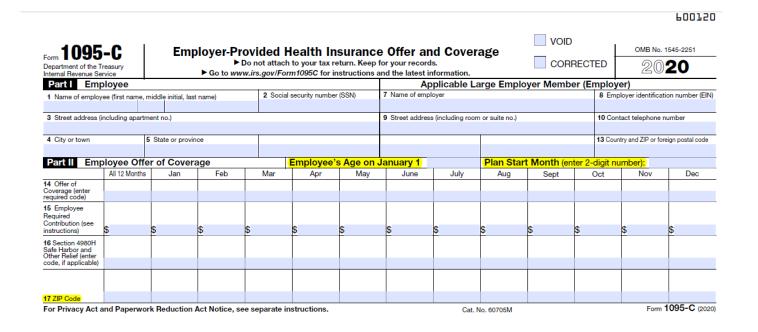
750376

he names and EINs of Other ALE Members of	the Aggregated ALE Group (who	were members at any time during the calendar year).	
Name	EIN	Name	EIN
		51	
		52	
		53	
		54	
		55	
		56	
		57	
		58	
		50	
		60	
		61	
		62	
		63	
		64	
		65	

#### **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



# 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 /Series 1 Indicator Codes: 2020 - Form 1095-C Employee Statement Line 14

xplanation
rualifying Offer (QO): Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) providing MV offered to full-time ("FT") imployee with employee contribution for self-only coverage equal to or less than 9.78% (9.83% for 021) of the mainland single FPL and at least MEC offered to spouse and dependent(s).
IEC providing MV offered to employee only.
IEC providing MV offered to employee and at least MEC offered to dependent(s) (not spouse).
IEC providing MV offered to employee and at least MEC offered to spouse (not dependent(s)). to not use if the offer to the spouse is conditional.
IEC providing MV offered to employee and at least MEC offered to dependent(s) and spouse. To not use if the offer to the spouse is conditional.
IEC NOT providing MV offered to employee; employee and spouse or dependent(s); or employee, pouse and dependents.
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 notled in self-funded coverage for one or more months of the calendar year. Can only be used or all 12 months.
to offer of coverage (employee not offered any health coverage or employee offered coverage nat is not MEC, which may include one or more months in which the individual was not an mployee).
lot effective for 2016 (and beyond) Form 1095-C filings.
mployer offers MEC providing MV offered to the employee and at least MEC offered conditionally bis/her spouse; MEC not offered to dependent(s).
mployer offers MEC providing MV offered to the employee and at least MEC offered conditionally o his/her spouse; at least MEC offered to dependent(s).
and the the the property of the terms of the

- 1L. Individual coverage health reimbursement arrangement (HRA) offered to you only with affordability determined by using employee's primary residence location ZIP Code.
- 1M. Individual coverage HRA offered to you and dependent(s) (not spouse) with affordability determined by using employee's primary residence location ZIP Code.
- 1N. Individual coverage HRA offered to you, spouse and dependent(s) with affordability determined by using employee's primary residence location 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.

#### **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 4980 H 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

#### Series 2 Indicator Codes: 2020 - Employee Form 1095-C Line 16

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 arrangement 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).

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#### > 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 determining ALE status.
- 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
- 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; Hrly. 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 with 2015 and now reviewing 2018 filings
  - Issuing penalties for late filing & failing to provide 1095-C forms to employees for 2017 & 2018
  - Will continue in 2021 reviewing 2019 and start 2020
  - 2021 will continue reviewing 2019 filings and start (most likely in the fall) 2020 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?
    - They don't know for sure but gather data from employees who seek coverage from Fed/State Exchanges

Also, <u>Employer federal business tax records and state payroll records</u> 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.

> Employer Shared Responsibility Payment

(ESRP)

ESRP Notices | ACA What happens if...



# 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)		
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) \$214.17 (M) / 2,570 (A) Xs all FTE - 30) ~ 2020 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) – 2020 (b) amount ~ \$321.67 (M) / 3,860 (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

<sup>\*</sup> Initial tax penalty notices sent to employers are "inquiries" 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 2018)
- 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

# > 5699 Letters Reporting Penalties

- IRS can assess \$270 penalty per return for late, incomplete or incorrect forms
- IRS can assess another \$270 penalty 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 is the final year (unless otherwise determined) the IRS will extend good faith relief
- "Good Faith" relief does not include "failure to file" by an employer

# > 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 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 allowed

ESRP	Summary	lable

	Information 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	c. 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	E. Monthly ESRP amount
3an	No	1.575	30	5	- A	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
July	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 i(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		s -
	-				Total P	roposed ESRP	\$ 2,678,000.00

Letter 226J (10-2017) Catalog Number 67905G

# Penalty Rates

#### Penalty Rates

The penalty rates and maximums for not filing correct information returns and/or not furnishing correct payee statements, including inflationary adjustments if applicable, are reflected in the following table ("-as adjusted for inflation):

Large Businesses with Gross Receipts of More Than §5 Million
(\*Average annual gross receipts for the most recent 3 taxable years) and Government Entities (Other than Federal entities) IRC 6721 & IRC 6722

Time returns filed/furnished	Not more than 30 days late	31 days late - August 1	After August 1 or Not at All	Intentional Disregard
Due 01-01-2020 thru 12-31-2020	\$50 per return or statement - \$556,500" maximum	\$110" per return or statement - \$1,669,500" maximum	\$270" per return or statement - \$3,339,000" maximum	\$550 per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2019 thru 12-31-2019	\$50 per return or statement - \$545,500° maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$1,637,500° maximum	\$270" per return or statement - \$3,275,500" maximum	\$540" per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2018 thru 12-31-2018	\$50 per return or statement - \$536,000" maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$1,609,000° maximum	\$260" per return or statement - \$3,218,500" maximum	\$530" per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2017 thru 12-31-2017	\$50 per return or statement - \$532,000° maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$1,596,500° maximum	\$260" per return or statement - \$3,193,000" maximum	\$530" per return or statement No limitation
Due 01-01-2016 thru 12-31-2016	\$50 per return or statement - \$529,500" maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$1,589,000° maximum	\$260° per return or statement - \$3,178,500° maximum	\$520" per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2011 thru 12-31-2015	\$30 per return or statement - \$250,000 maximum	\$60 per return or statement - \$500,000 maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$1,500,000 maximum	\$250 per return or statement - No limitation

Note: Increased penalty amounts may apply for certain failures in the case of intentional disregard. See IRC 6721(e)(2) and IRC 6722(e)(2).

Small Businesses with Gross Receipts §5 Million or Less (\*Average annual gross receipts for the most recent 3 taxable years) IRC 6721 & IRC 6722

Time returns filed/furnished	Not more than 30 days late	31 days late - August 1	After August 1 or Not at All	Intentional Disregard
Due 01-01-2020 thru 12-31-2020	\$50 per return or statement - \$194,500" maximum	\$110 "per return or statement - \$556,500" maximum	\$270" per return or statement - \$1,113,000" maximum	\$550° per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2019 thru 12-31-2019	\$50 per return or statement - \$191,000" maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$545,500° maximum	\$270" per return or statement - \$1,091,500" maximum	\$540° per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2018 thru 12-31-2018	\$50 per return or statement - \$187,500" maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$536,000" maximum	\$260" per return or statement - \$1,072,500" maximum	\$530° per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2017 thru 12-31-2017	\$50 per return or statement - \$186,000" maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$532,000° maximum	\$260" per return or statement - \$1,064,000" maximum	\$530" per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2016 thru 12-31-2016	\$50 per return or statement - \$185,000" maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$529,500° maximum	\$260" per return or statement - \$1,059,500" maximum	\$520° per return or statement - No limitation
Due 01-01-2011 thru 12-31-2015	\$30 per return or statement - \$75,000 maximum	\$60 per return or statement - \$200,000 maximum	\$100 per return or statement - \$500,000 maximum	\$250 per return or statement - No limitation

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# > ESRP Assessment and Payment

Indicate Your Agreement or Disagreement		
Agreement with proposed assessment		
I consent to the assessment and collect	tion of the proposed assessment of the ESRP	in the amount of \$2,678,000.00.
Signature		Date
Print name and title of the person who signed abo	ve	
Partial/Total disagreement with proposed asse	essment	The state of the s
I disagree with part or all of the propo	sed assessment of the ESRP	
Indicate Your Payment Option (Check all that	apply)	
Full payment using EFTPS on Partial payment using EFTPS on Enclosed full payment of \$2.678,000.0 Enclosed partial payment of \$ No payment	00	
<ul> <li>Write your employer ID number 20-53</li> <li>Make your check or money order paya</li> </ul>	219209, the tax year 2015 and ESRP on your able to the United States Treasury.	payment and any correspondence.
Catalog Number 68861Z	www.irs.gov	Form 14764 (4-2017)

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# > IRS 5699 Letter / 5698 Follow-up Letter

What happens if I did not file a 1094-C in past years (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and now 2019)

> Am I in IRS Trouble? Answer: Maybe yes / maybe no (right now)

IRS is doing random review of employers – based on number of W-2 issued to determine if there should be a 1094-C on file for that employer for the year (currently reviewing 2018 – will start reviewing 2019 in 2021-2022).

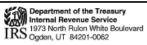
#### OR

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. (In this case, the IRS is checking 2016 & 2017 and will start reviewing 2018 in 2020)

What happens next: IRS 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, the next step is a CP220J "penalty notice", which is sent requiring payment of the penalty.

### > IRS 5699 Letter





August 22, 2018
Tacopayer ID number:
27-3340521
Tax year:
2016
Parson to contact:
4300H Response Unit
Contact ID number:
L5698
677-671-4712
Contact telephone numbe
677-671-4712
Contact eau number:

#### 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)

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) 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 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 (If more than 90 days from the date of this letter, explain below under "Other") (Explain reasons for late filing below under 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 actions you plan to take.) Senior managment was not aware that the 1094-C was not completed - We have contracted with a 3rd party to completed they filing within the next 90 days. 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. Shan Montaya Operation Manager Letter 5699 (Rev. 6-2018) Catalog Number 68386P

### > 5698 IRS Follow-up Letter



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# > CP220J IRS Penalty Notice



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# QUESTIONS





#### Request a Proposal

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>

BASIC Sales 888-602-2742

# THANK YOU

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



#### Disclaimer

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