

June 20, 2023

Annual PCORI Fee is Due July 31st

Time to File and Submit Payment for the PCORI Fee

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) created the Patient Centered Outcome Research Initiative (PCORI) to evaluate and compare health outcomes. The annual PCORI fee partially funds this initiative. The fee applies to all health plans that provide coverage to employees, including church and government plans.

How much?

The indexed fee schedule is based on the month the plan year ends and is described below.

For Plan Years	Fee per Covered Life
Ending on or after October 1, 2021 and before October 1, 2022	\$2.79
Ending on or after October 1, 2022 and before October 1, 2023	\$3.00

Who and when?

- If a group health plan is fully insured, the insurance carrier is responsible for reporting and paying the PCORI fee. Insurance carriers typically pass the fee along to covered employers through higher premiums, but no further action is required by the covered employer.
- 2. The employer as plan sponsor is responsible for reporting and paying the PCORI fee for self-insured group health plans. A third party administrator or other vendor may assist with the calculation, but the plan sponsor must file the IRS Form 720 and pay the applicable fee. If multiple employers participate in the plan, each participating employer must file separately unless the plan document designates one employer as the plan sponsor.
- 3. IRS Form 720 and the PCORI fee are due by July 31, 2023 for plan years that ended in 2022.

Which plans are subject to the PCORI fee?

Most types of group health plans are subject to the PCORI fee, including group health plans that are "grandfathered" under the ACA, as well as retiree-only plans. It is easier to describe the excluded plans.

Plans Excluded from the PCORI Fee

Plans considered "excepted" benefits under HIPAA, including:

- Most health care flexible spending arrangements (HCFSAs) so long as:
 - i. the employer also offers traditional medical coverage to HCFSA participants; and
 - ii. the maximum annual HCFSA reimbursement is limited to the greater of the participant's contribution plus \$500 or twice the participant's contribution¹
- Dental or vision-only coverage (or HCFSAs and health reimbursement arrangements (HRAs) limited to reimbursements for dental and vision expenses)
- Employee assistance programs (EAPs), disease management, wellness plans, etc. if they do not provide significant medical benefits

Expatriate insurance plans if the plan primarily covers employees working and residing outside the United States

Stop-loss or indemnity reinsurance policies

Non-group health coverage (e.g., life, disability, AD&D)

How do you calculate the PCORI fee?

The fee depends upon the number of covered lives under a plan (i.e., employees, retirees, COBRA participants, and covered spouses and dependents). There are several options for calculating the fee, and employers may choose the option that best suits their circumstances.

The goal is to find the method resulting in the lowest fee owed. An employer must use the same method throughout a reporting year, but it may change methods from year to year.

- Actual Count Method. Count the covered lives on each day of the plan year and average the result.
 For example, a calendar year plan will add the covered lives on each day of the plan year and divide the result by 365.
- <u>Snapshot Count Method</u>. Determine the number of covered lives on the same day (plus or minus 3 days) of each quarter or month and average the result.
- <u>Snapshot Factor Method</u>. Using the same day (plus or minus 3 days) of each quarter or month, multiply the number of employees, retirees and COBRA participants who have elected a coverage tier other than self-only coverage by 2.35 (rather than actually counting dependents) and add that

¹ This effectively means an employer cannot contribute more than \$500 toward an HCFSA if the employee elects \$0 in order for the HCFSA to qualify as an excepted benefit. An HCFSA with a 1:1 employer matching contribution also qualifies as an excepted benefit HCFSA. Employer contributions do not count toward the employee HCFSA annual contribution limit.

to the number of employees, retirees and COBRA participants with self-only coverage. Average the result.

- <u>Form 5500 Method.</u> Determine the number of participants at the beginning and end of the plan year as reported on Form 5500.
 - a. If dependents are covered, add the participant counts for the beginning and end of the plan year together.
 - b. If dependents are not covered, add the participant counts for the beginning and end of the plan year together and divide by two.
 - c. The Form 5500 must actually be filed by July 31st for this option to be available.

If there are multiple self-insured plans with the same plan year, such as a self-insured medical plan with an integrated HRA, only one fee applies per covered life. In other words, there is no need to double-count the participants for overlapping coverage. Separate PCORI fees apply to self-insured benefits with different plan years.

For short plan years, the number of covered lives will be averaged over the duration of the short plan year and multiplied by the applicable fee based on the date that short plan year ends.

Example: ABC Co. had a self-insured plan with a June 1 plan year, but changed to a calendar year plan as of January 1, 2023. In 2023, ABC would owe PCORI fees for two plan years that ended in 2022 (June 1, 2021-May 31, 2022 and a short plan year, June 1, 2022-December 31, 2022).

The fee for the June 1, 2021-May 31, 2022 plan year will be based on the average number of covered lives during that plan year multiplied by \$2.79.

To calculate the fee due for the short plan year, ABC will take the total covered lives from June through December of 2022 and divide that number by the seven months in plan year.² That average number of covered lives would then be multiplied by \$3.00, since the plan year ended after October 1, 2022 and before October 1, 2023.

If the plan sponsor owes the fee for a HCFSA or HRA because it is offered on a standalone basis or because it is integrated with fully insured coverage (such as a fully insured medical plan), the fee may be calculated by counting only covered employees. In other words, spouses and dependents do not count.

How do you report and pay?

Plan sponsors report the PCORI fee annually on IRS Form 720 by July 31st. Form 720 itself is a quarterly return, but employers who only need Form 720 for PCORI reporting purposes only file it once per year at the end of the second quarter. The IRS instructions are here.

Note: Government, church and nonprofit employers are subject to the PCORI fee and required to file Form 720 if they sponsor a self-insured group health plan.

An employer only needs to complete certain portions of Form 720 for PCORI purposes:

² The quarterly snapshot/snapshot factor methods would not be available in this case since the short plan year begins in the middle of a calendar quarter. If the short plan year were from July 1-December 31, ABC could use quarterly enrollment numbers for its covered lives calculation.

• Identifying information at the beginning of the form:

Form 720 (Rev. June 2023) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	See the In	eral Excise Tax Return estructions for Form 720. for instructions and the latest information	1.	OMB No	. 1545-0023
Check here if: Final return Address change	Number, street, and room or suite no. (If you have a P.O. box, see the instructions.)	Quarter ending Employer identification number	-	FOR IRS U	SE ONLY
	City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code			FP I T	

Part II, line 133. Self-insured plans complete the appropriate "Applicable self-insured plans" line--;
 (c) or (d). The "Specified health insurance policies" line is completed by insurance carriers for fully insured policies:

Part	i i		·				
IRS No.	Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Fee (see instructions)	(a) Avg. number of lives covered (see inst.)	(b) Rate for avg. covered life	(c) Fee (see instructions)		Тах	IRS No.
	Specified health insurance policies						
	(a) With a policy year ending before October 1, 2022		\$2.79		1		1
	(b) With a policy year ending on or after October 1, 2022,				1]
	and before October 1, 2023		\$3.00		1		
133	Applicable self-insured health plans				}		133
	(c) With a plan year ending before October 1, 2022		\$2.79		1		1
	(d) With a plan year ending on or after October 1, 2022,				1		1
	and before October 1, 2023		\$3.00		J		

Part III, lines 3 and 10 and the signature section:

Part									
3	Total	tax. Add Part I, line 1, and Part II, line	2				3		
4	Clain	ns (see instructions; complete Schedu							
5	Depo	sits made for the quarter	. 5						
		heck here if you used the safe harbor	rule to make your depo	sits.					
6	Over	payment from previous quarters	. 6						
7	Enter	the amount from Form 720-X include	ed						
	on lir	ne 6, if any	. 7						
8	Add	lines 5 and 6		8					
9	Add lines 4 and 8								
10	Balan	ce Due. If line 3 is greater than line 9, enter the	ne difference. Pay the full an	nount with the ret	urn (see instr	uctions)	10		
11	Over	payment. If line 9 is greater than line	3, enter the difference. (Check if you wa	ant the				
	over	payment: Applied to your next re	eturn, or 🔲 Refu	nded to you.			11		
Third P	arty	Do you want to allow another person to discus-	s this return with the IRS (see i	instructions)?		Yes.	Complete th	e following.	No
Design	ee						n number (PIN	1)	
		Inder penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examin						owledge and bel	ief, it is
Sign	tr	ue, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (c	ther than taxpayer) is based on a	all information of whi	ch preparer na	s any knowle	eage.		
Here	- 1								
ricic	Si	gnature	Date	Title					
	Ty	pe or print name below signature.				hone numb	er		
Paid		Print/Type preparer's name Preparer's signature		Date		Che	eck if	PTIN	
Prep	arer				self	f-employed			
Use (Firm's name				Firm's EIN	l		
	Jilly	Firm's address				Phone no.			
							Fo	rm 720 (Rev. 6	8-2023)

 Payment can be made electronically using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System or by check or money order. Employers paying by check or money order should be sure to include their EIN and enclose the 720-V payment voucher found near the end of the Form 720. The Form and payment should be mailed to:

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Ogden, UT 84201-0009

	Form 720-V (2023) Detach here and mail with your payment and Form 720.										
E 720-V Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service				D	Payment Voucher On't staple or attach this voucher to your payment.			OMB No. 1545-0023			
Enter your employer identification number (EIN). See instructions.					2 M	Enter the amount of your payment. ake your check or money order payable to "United States Treasury."	Dollars		Cents		
3 Tax Period					4	Enter your business name (individual name if sole proprietor).					
	0	1st Quarter	0	3rd Quarter		Enter your address.					
	0	2nd Quarter	0	4th Quarter		City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal	code				

The fee is tax-deductible.

About the author



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