

# ACA COMPLIANCE BULLETIN

## Affordability Percentages Will Decrease for 2022

On Aug. 30, 2021, the IRS issued [Revenue Procedure 2021-36](#) to index the contribution percentages in 2022 for determining affordability of an employer's plan under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

For plan years beginning in 2022, employer-sponsored coverage will be considered affordable if the employee's required contribution for self-only coverage does not exceed:

- **9.61%** of the employee's household income for the year for purposes of both the pay or play rules and premium tax credit eligibility; and
- **8.09%** of the employee's household income for the year for purposes of an individual mandate exemption (adjusted under [separate guidance](#)). Although this penalty was reduced to zero in 2019, some individuals may need to claim an exemption for other purposes.

### Action Steps

The updated affordability percentages are effective for taxable years and plan years beginning Jan. 1, 2022. **This is a significant decrease from the affordability contribution percentages for 2021**, which were set at 9.83% and 8.27%. As a result, some employers may have to lower their employee contributions for 2022 to meet the adjusted percentage.

### Highlights

For plan years beginning in 2022, the ACA's affordability contribution percentages are decreased significantly to:

- **9.61%** under the pay or play rules
- **9.61%** under the premium tax credit eligibility rules
- **8.09%** under an exemption from the individual mandate

### Important Dates

#### August 30, 2021

Rev. Proc. 21-36 increased the ACA's affordability contribution percentages for 2022.

#### January 1, 2022

The updated percentages are effective for taxable plan years beginning Jan. 1, 2022.

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## Overview of the Affordability Requirement

Under the ACA, the affordability of an employer's plan may be assessed in the following three contexts:

- The **employer shared responsibility penalty** for applicable large employers (also known as the pay or play rules or employer mandate);
- An exemption from the **individual mandate** tax penalty for individuals who fail to obtain health coverage; and
- The **premium tax credit** for low-income individuals to purchase health coverage through an Exchange.

Although all of these provisions involve an affordability determination, the test for determining a plan's affordability varies for each provision.

The IRS previously adjusted the affordability contribution percentage for 2015 in [Rev. Proc. 14-37](#); for 2016 in [Rev. Proc. 14-62](#); for 2017 in [Rev. Proc. 16-24](#); for 2018 in [Rev. Proc. 17-36](#); for 2019 in [Rev. Proc. 18-34](#); for 2020 in [Rev. Proc. 19-29](#); and for 2021 in [Rev. Proc. 20-36](#). The adjusted affordability contribution percentage for purposes of the individual mandate exemption is announced separately in the Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters final rule for each year.

## Affordability Adjustments

This chart illustrates the adjusted affordability percentages for each purpose since 2014. Each provision is described in more detail following the chart.

| Purpose                              | Affordability Percentage |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                      | 2014                     | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
| Employer Shared Responsibility Rules | 9.5%                     | 9.56% | 9.66% | 9.69% | 9.56% | 9.86% | 9.78% | 9.83% | 9.61% |
| Individual Mandate Exemption         | 8%                       | 8.05% | 8.13% | 8.16% | 8.05% | 8.3%  | 8.24% | 8.27% | 8.09% |
| Premium Tax Credit Availability      | 9.5%                     | 9.56% | 9.66% | 9.69% | 9.56% | 9.86% | 9.78% | 9.83% | 9.61% |

## Affordable Employer-sponsored Coverage

Under the ACA, employees (and their family members) who are eligible for coverage under an affordable employer-sponsored plan are generally not eligible for the premium tax credit. This is significant because the ACA's employer shared responsibility penalty for applicable large employers (ALEs) is triggered when a full-time employee receives a premium tax credit for coverage under an Exchange.

To determine an employee's eligibility for a tax credit, the ACA provides that employer-sponsored coverage is considered affordable if the employee's required contribution for self-only coverage does not exceed **9.5%** of the employee's household income for the tax year. After 2014, this required contribution percentage is adjusted annually to reflect the excess of the rate of premium growth.

## Employer Shared Responsibility Rules

The ACA's employer shared responsibility or pay or play rules require ALEs to offer affordable, minimum value health coverage to their full-time employees (and dependents) or pay a penalty. The affordability of health coverage is a key point in determining whether an ALE will be subject to a penalty.

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These rules generally determine affordability of employer-sponsored coverage by reference to the rules for determining premium tax credit eligibility. Therefore, for 2014, employer-sponsored coverage was considered affordable under the employer shared responsibility rules if the employee's required contribution for self-only coverage did not exceed **9.5%** of the employee's household income for the tax year.

This affordability contribution percentage was adjusted to:

- **9.56%** for 2015 plan years;
- **9.66%** for 2016 plan years;
- **9.69%** for 2017 plan years;
- **9.56%** for 2018 plan years;
- **9.86%** for 2019 plan years;
- **9.78%** for 2020 plan years; and
- **9.83%** for 2021 plan years.

For 2022, Rev. Proc. 21-36 significantly **decreases the affordability contribution percentage to 9.61%**. This means that employer-sponsored coverage for the 2022 plan year will be considered affordable under the employer shared responsibility rules if the employee's required contribution for self-only coverage does not exceed **9.61%** of the employee's household income for the tax year.

**This is a significant decrease from the affordability contribution percentages for 2021. As a result, some employers may have to lower their employee contributions for 2022 to meet the adjusted percentage.**

Employers may use an affordability safe harbor to measure affordability of their coverage. The three safe harbors measure affordability based on **Form W-2 wages** from that employer, the employee's **rate of pay** or the **federal poverty line (FPL)** for a single individual. [IRS Notice 2015-87](#) confirmed that ALEs using an affordability safe harbor may rely on the adjusted affordability contribution percentages for 2015 and future years.

The affordability test applies only to the portion of the annual premiums for self-only coverage and does not include any additional cost for family coverage. Also, if an employer offers multiple health coverage options, the affordability test applies to the lowest-cost option that also satisfies the minimum value requirement.

## Individual Mandate Exemption

The ACA's individual mandate requires most individuals to obtain acceptable health coverage for themselves and their family members or pay a penalty. However, individuals who **lack access to affordable minimum essential coverage are exempt** from the individual mandate. For purposes of this exemption:

- Coverage is affordable for an employee if the required contribution for the lowest-cost, self-only coverage does not exceed **8%** of household income (as adjusted).
- Coverage is affordable for family members if the required contribution for the lowest-cost family coverage does not exceed **8%** of household income (as adjusted).

This affordability contribution percentage was adjusted to **8.05%** for plan years beginning in 2015; **8.13%** for plan years beginning in 2016; **8.16%** for plan years beginning in 2017; **8.05%** for plan years beginning in 2018; **8.3%** for plan years beginning in 2019; **8.24%** for plan years beginning in 2020; and **8.27%** for plan years beginning in 2021.

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The tax reform bill, called the [Tax Cuts and Jobs Act](#), reduced the ACA's individual mandate penalty to zero, effective beginning in 2019. As a result, individuals are no longer penalized for failing to obtain acceptable health insurance coverage. However, the [2019 Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters](#) final rule notes that individuals may still need to seek this exemption for 2019 and future years (for example, in order to be eligible for catastrophic coverage).

As a result, the [2022 Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters](#) final rule significantly **decreases the required contribution percentage in 2022**. For 2022, an individual qualifies for this affordability exemption if he or she must pay more than **8.09%** of his or her household income for minimum essential coverage.

## Premium Tax Credit

The ACA provides premium tax credits to help low-income individuals and families afford health insurance purchased through an Exchange. The amount of a taxpayer's premium tax credit is determined based on the amount the individual should be able to pay for premiums (expected contribution).

The expected contribution is calculated as a percentage of the taxpayer's household income, based on the FPL. This percentage increases as the taxpayer's household income increases and is indexed each year after 2014, as follows:

| Income Level   | Contribution Percentage |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                | 2014                    | 2015       | 2016       | 2017       | 2018       | 2019       | 2020       | 2021       |
| Up to 133% FPL | 2%                      | 2.01%      | 2.03%      | 2.04%      | 2.01%      | 2.08%      | 2.06%      | 2.07%      |
| 133-150% FPL   | 3-4%                    | 3.02-4.02% | 3.05-4.07% | 3.06-4.08% | 3.02-4.03% | 3.11-4.15% | 3.09-4.12% | 3.10-4.14% |
| 150-200% FPL   | 4-6.3%                  | 4.02-6.34% | 4.07-6.41% | 4.08-6.43% | 4.03-6.34% | 4.15-6.54% | 4.12-6.49% | 4.14-6.52% |
| 200-250% FPL   | 6.3-8.05%               | 6.34-8.10% | 6.41-8.18% | 6.43-8.21% | 6.34-8.10% | 6.54-8.36% | 6.49-8.29% | 6.52-8.33% |
| 250-300% FPL   | 8.05-9.5%               | 8.10-9.56% | 8.18-9.66% | 8.21-9.69% | 8.10-9.56% | 8.36-9.86% | 8.29-9.78% | 8.33-9.83% |
| 300-400% FPL   | 9.5%                    | 9.56%      | 9.66%      | 9.69%      | 9.56%      | 9.86%      | 9.78%      | 9.83%      |

[Rev. Proc. 2020-36](#) indexed the table for 2021, as reflected in the table above. However, the [American Rescue Plan Act](#) (ARPA) temporarily lowers the applicable percentages in this table for 2021 and 2022 only, as follows:

| INCOME LEVEL    | Expected Contribution<br>(Percentage of Income) |
|-----------------|---|
|                 | 2021 and 2022                                   |
| Up to 150% FPL  | 0%  |
| 150-200% FPL    | 0-2%  |
| 200-250% FPL    | 2-4%  |
| 250-300% FPL    | 4-6%  |
| 300-400% FPL    | 6-8.5%  |
| 400% and higher | 8.5%  |