

# Wellness Programs and Proposed Regulations

Alliance for Health Reform

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# Background

- Wellness requirements were issued as part of HIPAA non-discrimination rules in Dec. 2006
- HIPAA prohibits group health plans from discriminating against individuals based on their health status, except:
  - 1. Discrimination that is <u>in favor</u> of an individual with adverse health status ("benign discrimination"), or
  - 2. As part of wellness program that meets regulatory requirements
- ACA provisions generally follow the 2006 wellness rules, and increased limits on allowed incentives from 20% to 30%, with agency discretion to permit up to 50%

# **Two Types of Wellness Programs**

### > Participatory Programs:

- Reward is <u>not</u> based on a health factor and must be available to all similarly situated individuals
- For example, a reward for joining a fitness center, completing a health risk assessment or taking a diagnostic test (not based on outcome) or participating in a tobacco cessation program (not based on quitting)

### "Health-Contingent" Programs

- Reward <u>is</u> related to a health factor
- Subdivided into two groups under final rule
- Only permitted if they comply with regulations

# Two Types of "Health-Contingent" Programs

### Activity-only Programs

- To obtain a reward, individual must perform or complete an activity related to a health factor, but is not required to attain or maintain a specific health outcome
- For example, walking, exercise or diet programs (where no health outcome is required)

### Outcome-based Programs

- To obtain a reward, individual must attain or maintain a specific health outcome
- For example, stop smoking, or lower BMI, blood pressure, cholesterol or glucose

## **Health-Contingent Standards**

#### 1. Annual Qualification

Opportunity to qualify for reward at least once a year

#### 2. Limit on the Amount of the Reward

 New: 30% per the ACA, up to a total of 50% for tobacco use programs per final rule

#### 3. Reasonable Design

- Reasonable chance to improve health, not overly burdensome, not a subterfuge for discrimination based on health, and method chosen to promote health is not highly suspect
- New: Outcome-based programs must provide "reasonable alternative" to qualify for reward for all individuals who do not meet the initial standard, regardless of medical condition

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# **Health-Contingent Standards**

#### 4. Uniform Availability and Reasonable Alternatives

- Full reward must be available to individuals who satisfy a "reasonable alternative" standard (or may waive standard)
- Pay for cost of alternative, make program available or assist in finding, New: time commitment must be reasonable and Revised: must accommodate recommendations of an individual's personal physician if plan standard is not medically appropriate
- Activity-only: Due to a medical condition, plan standard would be medically inadvisable or unreasonable difficult. May require physician verification, New: "if reasonable under the circumstances"
- Outcome-based: New: Reasonable alternative must be furnished on request to any individual who does not meet initial measured standard. Also new "special rules" may apply.

#### 5. Notice to Participants

New: Sample language provided in final rule

# Wellness Incentives and Premium Tax Credits in Health Exchanges

- General "firewall" rule: Individuals with access to affordable, minimum value coverage from an employer do not qualify for premium tax credit
- IRS May 2013 proposed rules: Disregard any reduced premium or cost-sharing related to a wellness program, except for programs related to tobacco use
- Limited transition rule: Proposed for wellness programs in place as of the date of the NPRM

### For more information:

### www.americanbenefitscouncil.org



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