

Oregon Health Dividend

Affordable Change

John D. Lees, MD Wellness Advocate

Nadine M. Wood, MS Wellness Consultant

House Bill 4072

Sponsored by Representative OLSON, Senator MONNES ANDERSON; Representatives BARKER, BENTZ, BOONE, CAMERON, CONGER, DAVIS, DOHERTY, ESQUIVEL, FREDERICK, GELSER, GOMBERG, HANNA, HICKS, HUFFMAN, JENSON, JOHNSON, KENNEMER, KOMP, KRIEGER, LIVELY, PARRISH, SPRENGER, THOMPSON, TOMEL, VEGA PEDERSON, WEIDNER, WHISNANT, WHITSETT, Senators CLOSE, GIROD, HANSELL, KNOPP, KRUSE, ROBLAN, STEINER HAYWARD, THOMSEN (Presession filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Creates subtraction from federal taxable income for up to \$500 in cash dividends paid by employer to employee for participation in workplace wellness program. Applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

- 2 Relating to employee wellness programs; and prescribing an effective date.
- 3 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- 4 SECTION 1, Section 2 of this 2014 Act is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 216.
- 5 SECTION 2. (1) As used in this section, "workplace wellness program" means a program 6 in which an employee, on the basis of a health assessment, participates in one or more of
- 7 the following:
 8 (a) A fitness program.
- (b) A weight control program.
- 10 (c) A nutritional education program.
- 11 (d) A tobacco use cessation or prevention program.
 - (2) There shall be subtracted from federal taxable income an amount, not to exceed \$500, equal to any cash dividends that are paid by an employer to an employee as a reward or incentive for participating in a workplace wellness program.
- SECTION 3. Section 2 of this 2014 Act applies to tax years beginning on or after January 16 1, 2015.
- 17 <u>SECTION 4.</u> This 2014 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the 2014 18 regular session of the Seventy-seventh Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.

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NOTE: Matter in boldfaced type in an amended section is new; matter (*italic and bracketed*) is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

LC 226 is now HB 4072

LC 226 12/4/18	BILL BACK	Bill 100000000000000000000000000000000000		
Title: Relating to employee wellness p	rograms, and prescribing an effective	date		
Type: Member Chief Sponsor(s)/Committee Chair/O	Committee ther Filer: For Member	Statewide Elected Official measures only, list other Chief Sponsors here then Cendles		
Signature (First Chief Spensor/Committee Statewide Elected Official) Kup Andy Olson Print Name	Chair' Signature 6	Second Chile' Sponson'Committee Chair) 2R14 Monnes Anderson		
Print Committee Name for Committee Mea	3. Signature (Taird Chief Sponsor)		
Requester(s):	Print Name (Att	ach list of other Chief Sponsors, if more than three is		
All agencies, organizations and persons that I	nave formally requested the measure are n	amed herein in accordance with ORS 171.127.		
Additional Sponsors (mittal)				
<u>SENATE</u>	•	HOUSE		
Baertschiger dr Bates	Beiley Ada Berker	Huffman Jenson		
Beyer	Barnhart	Johnson		
Boquist	Barton	Kennemer		
Burdick	C&S Bentz	AYC Keny-Guyer		
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Overview

"The history of health insurance has been about system changes. We have gone from fee for service to PPOs to HMOs to capitation and now to the Affordable Care Act. The Oregon Health Dividend is not about a system change, it is about financially incentivizing lifestyle changes and attacking the root cause of the cost of healthcare in United States."

- John D. Lees, M.D.

Vision:

To use financial incentives to motivate employees to practice healthy lifestyles.

Basis:

Employees who are physically fit, of normal weight, participate in health education, and are non-smokers incur significantly lower healthcare costs.

Financial Incentive – A tax-free dividend of \$40 per month paid to participants who:

- 1. Pass 1 mile walk test *or participate:* in a fitness program.
- 2. Normal weight(BMI) or participate: in a weight-loss program.
- 3. Non-smoker *or participate:* in a smoking cessation program.
- 4. Attend on-site health education programs.

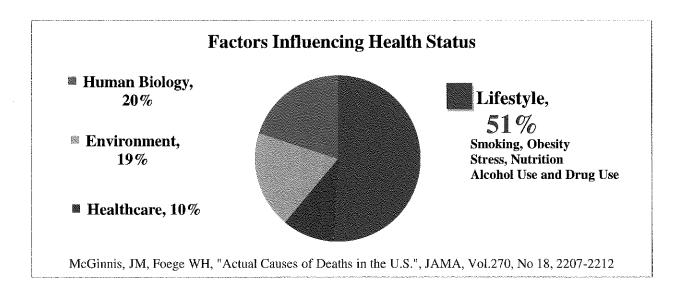
PARTNERSHIP GOALS OF THE OREGON

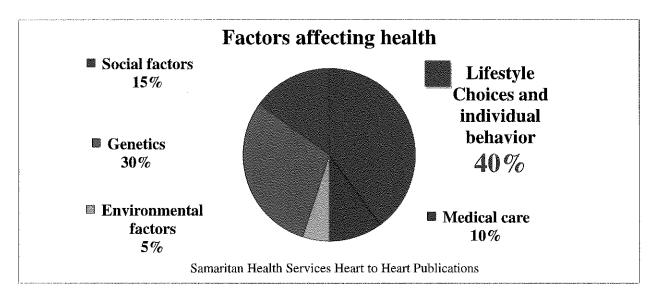
TAX FREE HEALTH DIVIDEND

A Win/Win/Win Legislative Bill!

- **EMPOWER EMPLOYEES** to partner with their employers and insurance companies to create voluntary tax free wellness programs.
- **EMPOWER EMPLOYERS** to partner with employees to create robust wellness programs that improve employees' health while decreasing health insurance costs. This in turn will increase corporate profits, resulting in more taxes paid and more jobs created.
- EMPOWER INSURANCE COMPANIES to enhance the health and financial well-being of their clients.
- EMPOWER LOCAL POLITICAL LEADERS to improve the health and financial well-being of their constituents while increasing jobs and state revenue.

Lifestyles Drive Healthcare Costs





Oregon spends approximately \$34.8 billion, and the United States spends approximately \$2.9 trillion on healthcare annually. 50% of these costs are significantly influenced by lifestyle choices.

Few of these healthcare dollars are spent on disease prevention.

Financial Incentives Save Money

- Overweight patients who are paid to lose weight are
 8 times more successful than those who do not receive financial incentives. ¹
- Smokers are 3 times more likely to succeed in quitting when given financial incentives. ²
- University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine has found that financial reward is one of the best motivators for losing weight.
- The Cleveland Clinic has found that paying each staff member \$2,000 to adopt a healthier lifestyle saves more than the program costs. 4

The State of Oregon Makes Money

An effective wellness program could easily reduce insurance costs by 15%. This reduces corporate costs, which increases corporate profits (and the amount of corporate taxes paid.)

"If health-care costs decrease more than the amount paid as an incentive to employees, then employer-paid (or insurer-paid) costs will decrease overall. Or, to put it another way, employers and/or insurers will save money. If employers and/or insurers save money, they will have fewer tax-deductible expenses. With fewer tax-deductible expenses, employers and/or insurers will have higher taxable income. With higher taxable income, State tax liability will generally increase. An increase in the State tax liability of employers and/or insurers means more revenue will be paid to the State."

- Thomas E. Glagau, CPA

Summary:

Physicians and health professionals agree that lifestyle choices have a major impact on healthcare costs. The Oregon Health Dividend financially incentivizes and rewards participants for making lifestyle changes. It is uniquely designed to create a partnership between employees, employers, insurance companies, and local political leadership, to create voluntary wellness programs. Oregon, with its health conscious population and enlightened political leadership, stands as the natural national leader for affordable change.

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Dr. John Lees, MD 1345 NW Broadway Albany, OR 97321

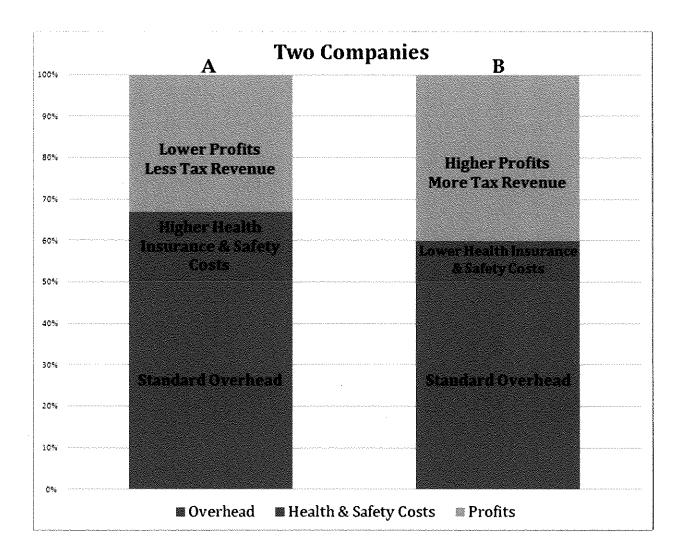
Dear Dr. Lees,

Here is the calculated tax effect of your proposed Oregon Health Dividend Plan. The calculation is based on the assumption that an employee receives \$300 tax-free from the employer, and that the plan results in an overall health care cost savings of 15% to the employer.

	per	
	employee	
Tax free dividend received by employee (reduces taxable income		
for employees)	\$	300
Maximum Oregon individual tax rate		9%
Maximum estimated revenue LOST due to tax-free dividend	\$	27
Estimated health care cost savings (increases taxable income of employer)	\$	900
Oregon corporate tax rate		6.67%
Estimated revenue GAINED due to health care cost savings	\$	60
Estimate net gain	\$	33

As a point of interest, based on your assumptions the plan would only need to result in a 6.75% reduction in health care costs in order to be revenue neutral.

Thomas E. Glogau, ÇP



A concept graph representing the comparison of two companies. A represents a company whose employees are: inactive, overweight, eat an American diet (omega 6) and are smokers. B represents a company whose employees are participating in a wellness program and are: active, of normal weight, eat a Mediterranean diet (omega 3) and are nonsmokers. Graphs include claims, costs and revenue differentials.

Former State Senator Supports HB 4072

From:

Frank Morse

Date:

Monday, January 06, 2014 10:53AM

To:

Jack Lees

Cc:

Andy Olson

Subject:

Bill 12-23-2013

Jack,

I think you have sound policy, a good rational message and a strategy to get it implemented. It is quite a paradox that so much money is spent to treat health symptoms and so little money is spent to address the root causes of the problem. If this paradox played out in how problems are solved in day-to-day business practices, business would surely go broke! There is no substitute for going after the root causes of problems if they are to be solved. For Health costs, it should be no different.

Good luck!

Frank Morse

Former State Senator

Insurance Commissioner Correspondence

From: Cali Laura N [mailto:laura.n.cali@state.or.us]

Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2013 9:16 PM

To: Sen Close

Cc: WOODS Gayle; HOLMAN Jeannette Subject: Oregon Health Dividend Plan Concept

Sen. Close,

Thank you again for asking me to meet with you, Dr. Lees, and Ms. Brooks earlier this month to discuss the Oregon Health Dividend Plan concept. I also appreciate your patience while we reviewed the materials and researched possible issues or areas of conflict that may arise. Based on the information provided by Dr. Lees and Ms. Brooks, it appears that Affordable Care Act regulations regarding incentives for nondiscriminatory wellness programs in group health plans would not impact the concept of an Oregon Health Dividend. The Insurance Code also appears to present no barriers to this concept, as we understand it. However, there may be other federal laws unrelated to insurance that impact this concept that you may wish to explore with Legislative Counsel.

Please let me know if you have any further questions we can address or would like to discuss further.

Regards,

Laura

Laura N. Cali, FCAS, MAAA

Insurance Commissioner

Chief Actuary

Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services, Insurance Division

350 Winter Street NE

Salem, OR 97301-3883

Phone: 503.947.7200 | Fax: 503.378.4351 | E-mail: <u>laura.n.cali@state.or.us</u>

- 1 The Associated Press. (2009, Feb 12). Paying smokers to quit boosts success rate: study. Retrieved from http://www.nydailynews.com/life-style/health/paying-smokers-quit-boosts-success-rate-study-article-1.393023
- 2 Mauldin, J. (2012, Dec 15). *Sorting out the decade*. Retrieved from http://www.financialsense.com/contributors/john-mauldin/sorting-out-the-decade
- 3 Phend, C. (2008, Dec 09). Financial 'carrot' keeps weight loss going short term. Retrieved from http://www.medpagetoday.com/PrimaryCare/Obesity/12072
- 4 Parade Publications. (2009, April 29). *Best weight-loss motivator*. Retrieved from http://www.parade.com/47531/paradeeditors/cheat-sheet/