

Tax Issues Related to PEBB Dependents who do not qualify as a Dependent for Tax Purposes

January 1, 2025

Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 152, as modified by IRC Section 105(b) – Tax Qualified Dependents

Employer contributions toward payment for health care are taxable to the employee if they are made for an individual who is a dependent who does not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes. Employees adding a dependent who does not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes (e.g., domestic partner, child of a domestic partner) to their employer-sponsored insurance must identify their family tax status for the upcoming calendar year.

The employee will need to verify whether their dependents are dependents for tax purposes under IRC Section 152, as modified by IRC Section 105(b). If the dependent qualifies under IRC Section 152, the employer contribution toward the payment for the dependent's premium should not be treated as additional taxable income to the employee. If the dependent does **not** qualify under IRC Section 152, the fair market value of the employer contribution toward the coverage should be treated as additional taxable income to the employee (see below and Tables 1 and 2).

It should be noted that employer and employee contributions toward the cost of coverage for same-sex spouses no longer need to be taxed to the employee, as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Windsor v. United States* and Internal Revenue Service Revenue Ruling 2013-17. For these purposes, an employee is considered to be in a same-sex marriage for federal tax purposes if the employee entered into a marriage in a state or country whose laws authorize the marriage of two individuals of the same sex, even if the employee lives in a state that does not recognize same-sex marriage. An employee is not considered to be married if the employee has entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship recognized under state law that is not denominated a marriage under state law.

Federal taxation of health care coverage for individuals who have not entered into a same-sex marriage will continue to be governed by this document. However, federal taxation of health care coverage for individuals who have entered into a same-sex marriage will be treated the same as individuals who are in an opposite-sex marriage and that coverage will not be taxed under federal law. This favorable tax treatment is effective as of the time the individuals enter into the marriage (this includes individuals in Washington whose registered domestic partnership was converted to marriage on June 30, 2014).

Required Retroactive Tax Treatment

The Health Care Authority (HCA) recommends that employees enrolling a dependent who does not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes review their tax status declaration annually during the PEBB annual open enrollment period. The declaration requires the employee to anticipate the dependency status of their dependent for the upcoming year.

It is also important for employees to report to their employer any changes in dependency status during the year because IRC Section 152 requires a “look-back” at the dependency status at the end of each calendar year. If dependency changes during the calendar year, a retroactive adjustment will be necessary.

Identified on the next page are examples of status changes and instructions to correct them.

Examples of mid-year dependency status changes and instruction:

Situation:	Result:	Employee notifies you of the change in dependent tax status:	Agency must:	Agency Action:
1. Dependent qualifies as a dependent for tax purposes for a portion of the tax year <i>(For example: January to July)</i> ¹	The Fair Market Value (FMV) of coverage for dependent that does not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes <u>is</u> taxable income for the employee for the entire year	During the tax year	Collect the appropriate number of months of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Income Tax • Social Security Tax • Medicare Tax from the employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the next 941 filed reflect the correction and file a 941c with an explanation • Verify W-2 provided in January reflects the FMV for the year
		After the end of the tax year	Collect appropriate months of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Tax • Medicare Tax from the employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify W-2 provided in January reflects the FMV for the year • If W-2 has already been filed, file a W-2c showing corrected amount
2. Employee does not indicate dependent would qualify as a dependent for tax purposes for the entire tax year <i>(January-December)</i>	The Fair Market Value (FMV) of the coverage for the dependent <u>is not</u> taxable income for the employee for the entire year	During the tax year	Refund or credit the employee the appropriate months of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Tax • Medicare Tax Optional, but not required, refund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Income Tax to the employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the next 941 reflect the correction and file a 941c with an explanation • Verify W-2 provided in January <u>does not</u> reflect the FMV for the year
		After the end of the tax year	Refund or credit the employee the appropriate months of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Tax • Medicare Tax to the employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify W-2 provided in January <u>does not</u> reflect the FMV for the year • If W-2 has already been filed, file a W-2c showing corrected amount

¹A dependent must qualify as a dependent for tax purposes for the entire year in order to receive favorable tax treatment.

Note: A dependent's death does not change his or her status for the portion of the year during which the dependent was alive. No adjustments would be required in the case of a death of a dependent.

IRC Section 152 Dependents who do not qualify as a Dependent for Tax Purposes

Employees adding a dependent who does not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes will have additional taxable income, which needs to be taxed and reported.

There will be two taxation issues to be addressed.

Issue:	Action:	Resource:
1. State-share premium paid to the insurance carrier for dependents who do not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes	The Fair Market Value (FMV) of the coverage, less any after-tax contributions, is taxable to the employee and subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Income Tax • Social Security Tax • Medicare Tax <i>(Not subject to retirement)</i>	Appendix A, Tables 1 – 2 reports the fair market value (FMV)
2. Employee contribution for dependents who do not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not take a pre-tax deduction for employee contributions for dependents that do not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes. <i>Payroll systems provide the ability to deduct pre- and post-tax based on dependents that do or do not qualify as a dependent for tax purposes under IRC Section 152, as modified by IRC Section 105(b)</i>	Appendix A, Tables 3 - 7

“Declaration of Tax Status” Form

Employees enrolling non-tax qualified dependents (e.g., domestic partner, child of domestic partner) are required to complete a *Declaration of Tax Status* form to indicate whether his/her dependent qualifies as a dependent for tax purposes under IRC Section 152, as modified by IRC Section 105(b).

The IRS provides information on how to determine a dependent’s tax status. The employee may use the *Worksheet for Determining Support* in IRS Publication 501 to assess whether a dependent enrolled on the employee’s PEBB coverage qualifies as a dependent for tax purposes under IRC Section 152, as modified by IRC Section 105(b). The publication is available at www.irs.gov.

Employees with dependents who do not meet the Section 152 definitions will be able to continue to make premium contributions for their own insurance coverage with pre-tax payroll deductions even though contributions for the dependents must be deducted on a post-tax basis.

Questions

Direct any questions you have to your legal or tax advisor. Employees with questions should be directed to the IRS web site: www.irs.gov or to their tax advisor.

Note: *There is federal law which requires reporting of medical and dental related contributions and costs on employee W-2 Forms, beginning with the 2012 W-2 Form furnished to employees in January 2013. Refer to separate guidance provided for reporting the cost of health care on the W-2 form.*

Appendix A – HCA Finance and Administration Final 2025 PEBB Rates

Additional Taxable Income for Dependents who do not qualify as a Dependent for Tax Purposes

Table 1: Employer Share Medical, Dental, and Vision (FMV)

2025 Monthly State Premium Contribution for Medical, Dental, and Vision for Employees
Additional Taxable Income for Dependent Coverage

The table below shows the monthly amount that will be added to the employee’s gross income and calculated into their withholding tax. This will be reflected in their payroll statement and on their W-2.

2025 state contribution for medical, dental and vision coverage for:			
Medical, Dental, and Vision Plans	State-registered domestic partner	State-registered domestic partner’s child(ren)	State-registered domestic partner and child(ren)
All Medical Plans	\$819	\$627	\$1,447

Table 2: Employer Share Dental and Vision Only (FMV)

Sample chart for dental and vision only enrollment-taxable amount for dependents

2025 state contribution for dental coverage (without medical coverage) for:			
Dental Plan	State-registered domestic partner	State-registered domestic partner’s child(ren)	State-registered domestic partner and child(ren)
All Dental Plans	\$52	\$52	\$104
2025 state contribution for vision coverage (without medical coverage) for:			
Vision Plan	State-registered domestic partner	State-registered domestic partner’s child(ren)	State-registered domestic partner and child(ren)
All Vision Plans	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$15.00

**Premiums displayed are rounded to the nearest dollar, consistent with IRS tax reporting. The maximum state contribution (or index rate) is changed annually with the new insurance contracts, currently effective January 1 of each year, for the entire calendar year. The state contribution for employee is not displayed.*

State and Higher Education Employee Monthly Contributions (Deductions) for Dependents who do not qualify as a Dependent for Tax Purposes

Table 3: Total monthly employee contribution owed for all coverage (Pre-tax and Post-tax combined)

Plan Name	Subscriber	Subscriber & Spouse ¹	Subscriber & Child(ren)	Subscriber, Spouse ¹ , & Child(ren)
Kaiser Permanente NW Classic	\$189	\$378	\$331	\$520
Kaiser Permanente NW CDHP	\$37	\$74	\$65	\$102
Kaiser Permanente WA Classic	\$128	\$256	\$224	\$352
Kaiser Permanente WA Value	\$119	\$238	\$208	\$327
Kaiser Permanente WA SoundChoice	\$73	\$146	\$128	\$201
Kaiser Permanente WA CDHP	\$25	\$50	\$44	\$69
Uniform Medical Plan Classic	\$133	\$266	\$233	\$366
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - PSHVN	\$158	\$316	\$277	\$435
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - UW	\$158	\$316	\$277	\$435
Uniform Medical Plan CDHP	\$46	\$92	\$81	\$127
Uniform Medical Plan Select	\$83	\$166	\$145	\$228

Table 4: Post Tax Partner Share for “Subscriber and Spouse” tier

Plan Name	Subscriber & Partner ¹	Subscriber	Partner ¹
Kaiser Permanente NW Classic	\$378	\$189	\$189
Kaiser Permanente NW CDHP	\$74	\$37	\$37
Kaiser Permanente WA Classic	\$256	\$128	\$128
Kaiser Permanente WA Value	\$238	\$119	\$119
Kaiser Permanente WA SoundChoice	\$146	\$73	\$73
Kaiser Permanente WA CDHP	\$50	\$25	\$25
Uniform Medical Plan Classic	\$266	\$133	\$133
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - PSHVN	\$316	\$158	\$158
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - UW	\$316	\$158	\$158
Uniform Medical Plan CDHP	\$92	\$46	\$46
Uniform Medical Plan Select	\$166	\$83	\$83

¹A dependent must qualify as a dependent for tax purposes for the entire year in order to receive favorable tax treatment.

Table 5: Post Tax Partner Share for "Full Family" Tier

Plan Name	Subscriber, Partner ¹ , & Child(ren)	Subscriber & Child(ren)	Partner ¹
Kaiser Permanente NW Classic	\$520	\$331	\$189
Kaiser Permanente NW CDHP	\$102	\$65	\$37
Kaiser Permanente WA Classic	\$352	\$224	\$128
Kaiser Permanente WA Value	\$327	\$208	\$119
Kaiser Permanente WA SoundChoice	\$201	\$128	\$73
Kaiser Permanente WA CDHP	\$69	\$44	\$25
Uniform Medical Plan Classic	\$366	\$233	\$133
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - PSHVN	\$435	\$277	\$158
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - UW	\$435	\$277	\$158
Uniform Medical Plan CDHP	\$127	\$81	\$46
Uniform Medical Plan Select	\$228	\$145	\$83

Table 6: Post Tax Partner's Child(ren) Share for "Full Family " Tier

Plan Name	Subscriber, Partner ¹ , & Child(ren)	Subscriber	Partner ¹ & Children
Kaiser Permanente NW Classic	\$520	\$189	\$331
Kaiser Permanente NW CDHP	\$102	\$37	\$65
Kaiser Permanente WA Classic	\$352	\$128	\$224
Kaiser Permanente WA Value	\$327	\$119	\$208
Kaiser Permanente WA SoundChoice	\$201	\$73	\$128
Kaiser Permanente WA CDHP	\$69	\$25	\$44
Uniform Medical Plan Classic	\$366	\$133	\$233
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - PSHVN	\$435	\$158	\$277
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - UW	\$435	\$158	\$277
Uniform Medical Plan CDHP	\$127	\$46	\$81
Uniform Medical Plan Select	\$228	\$83	\$145

¹A dependent must qualify as a dependent for tax purposes for the entire year in order to receive favorable tax treatment.

Table 7: Post Tax Partner’s Child(ren) Share for “Subscriber and Child(ren)” Tier

Plan Name	Subscriber and Child(ren)	Subscriber	Partner's ¹ Children
Kaiser Permanente NW Classic	\$331	\$189	\$142
Kaiser Permanente NW CDHP	\$65	\$37	\$28
Kaiser Permanente WA Classic	\$224	\$128	\$96
Kaiser Permanente WA Value	\$208	\$119	\$89
Kaiser Permanente WA SoundChoice	\$128	\$73	\$55
Kaiser Permanente WA CDHP	\$44	\$25	\$19
Uniform Medical Plan Classic	\$233	\$133	\$100
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - PSHVN	\$277	\$158	\$119
Uniform Medical Plan Plus - UW	\$277	\$158	\$119
Uniform Medical Plan CDHP	\$81	\$46	\$35
Uniform Medical Plan Select	\$145	\$83	\$62

¹A dependent must qualify as a dependent for tax purposes for the entire year in order to receive favorable tax treatment.

Appendix B – Scenarios as possible combinations of pre-tax and post-tax combinations

Subscriber has:	Health Insurance Deduction should be:
Domestic partner who <u>qualifies</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Pre-Tax for employee’s entire health insurance deduction ¹ <i>(employee + partner)</i>
Domestic partner and dependent children who <u>qualify</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Pre-Tax for employee’s entire health insurance deduction ¹ <i>(employee + partner + children)</i>
Dependent child(ren) who <u>qualify</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Pre-Tax for employee’s entire health insurance deduction ¹ <i>(employee + child(ren))</i>
Subscriber has:	Health Insurance Deduction should be:
Domestic partner who <u>does not qualify</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Employee’s portion – Pre-Tax Domestic Partner’s portion – Post-Tax <i>Note: Tax employee for dollar value of state’s share coverage for domestic partner who does not qualify as a tax dependent also</i>
Domestic partner and dependent child(ren) who <u>do not qualify</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Employee’s portion – Pre-Tax Domestic Partner’s portion – Post-Tax Child(ren)’s portion – Post-Tax <i>Note: Tax employee for dollar value of state’s share coverage for domestic partner and child(ren) who does not qualify as a tax dependent also</i>
Dependent child(ren) who <u>do not qualify</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Employee’s portion – Pre-Tax Child(ren)’s portion – Post-Tax <i>Note: Tax employee for dollar value of state’s share coverage for child(ren) who do not qualify as a tax dependent also</i>
Subscriber has a combination of dependents:	Health Insurance Deduction should be:
Domestic partner who <u>does not qualify</u> and dependent child(ren) who <u>do qualify</u> as a dependent for tax purposes	Employee’s portion – Pre-Tax Domestic Partner’s portion – Post-Tax ¹ Child(ren)’s portion – Pre-Tax ¹ <i>Note: Tax employee for dollar value of state’s share coverage for domestic partner who does not qualify as a tax dependent also</i>
Domestic Partner and Combination of Dependent Children who <u>do</u> and <u>do not qualify</u>	Employee’s portion – Pre-Tax Domestic Partner’s portion – Post-Tax Child(ren)’s portion – Post-Tax ² <i>Note: Tax employee for dollar value of state’s share coverage for domestic partner who does not qualify as a tax dependent also</i>

¹ Any tax status change from/to not qualifying as a dependent for tax purposes during a calendar year will require adjustment to a non-qualifying taxable situation for the entire calendar year, including making retroactive tax changes. **Tax status should be re-verified annually to ensure employers accurately report taxable income and pay appropriate employment taxes.**

² Since Health Care Authority does not split the premium on a child-by-child basis, there is no way to determine separately the portion of the employee’s total deduction to pre-tax for the children who do qualify as a dependent for tax purposes.