U.S. Income Tax Presentation
MIT International Students
U.S. Residents for Tax Purposes

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Agenda

• Filing requirements
• Wages, Fellowship, Scholarship & Other U.S. income
• Tax treaty benefits
• Q & A
This session is for international students resident in the U.S. and U.S. citizen students

Residency determination for U.S. tax purposes:

- A *resident alien* for U.S. tax purposes is a non U.S. citizen who meets either the “green card” test or “substantial presence” test

- Student exempt status for “substantial presence” test
  - Temporarily in U.S. on “F”, “J”, “M”, or “Q” visa
  - Includes immediate family members of students
    - Generally spouse and unmarried children under age 21 living in same household

- F & J student visa holders generally considered residents after their first 5 calendar years (including partial years) in the U.S. Example – You came to the US on December 31 of 2016, 2016 would count as the first year of the 5 year period. Prior visa history must be taken into account in determining the 5 year rule
**Substantial presence test**

- In the US on a F or J visa as a student, the 5 year rule applies, otherwise the Substantial Presence Test applies
- See IRS Publication 519 or MIT ISO’s Glacier Tax Prep for assistance in determining your residency status
  
  [http://web.mit.edu/iso/students/taxes.shtml](http://web.mit.edu/iso/students/taxes.shtml)
Resident alien U.S. taxation

Resident aliens for tax purposes pay tax on their *worldwide* income

- Salaries from all employers
- **Taxable** fellowships and grants
- Funds from the visitor’s country of residence or any other country outside US
- Bank and investment interest and dividends
- Prize money, royalties, book proceeds
- Foreign Properties – rental income / gain on sale

Pay tax at the “resident” rate

Social Security tax

Medicare tax
Taxable vs. non-taxable fellowships & scholarships (International & U.S.)

Taxable (non-qualified)

- Student non-degree candidate
- Grant is for expenses other than Qualified Education Expenses (room & board)
- Payment for Services
- Tax Reporting if required to file tax return

Non-taxable (qualified)

- Candidate for a Degree
- Grant is for Qualified Education Expenses (tuition, equipment, etc.)
  – Equipment – Example: Computers required for coursework
- Grant does not exceed student’s expenses
- No Tax Reporting
**Worksheet 1-1 – Taxable scholarship and fellowship grant income**

1. Enter the total amount of any scholarship or fellowship grant for 2016. See *Amount of scholarship or fellowship grant*, earlier.
   - If you are a degree candidate at an eligible educational institution, go to line 2.
   - If you aren’t a degree candidate at an eligible educational institution, stop here. The entire amount is taxable. For information on how to report this amount on your tax return, see *Reporting Scholarships and Fellowship Grants*, in this chapter.

2. Enter the amount from line 1 that was for teaching, research, or any other services required as a condition for receiving the scholarship. Don’t include amounts received for these items under the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program or the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program or a student work-learning program (as defined in section 448(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965).

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1.

4. Enter the amount from line 3 that your scholarship or fellowship grant required you to use for other than qualified education expenses.

5. Subtract line 4 from line 3.

6. Enter the amount of your qualified education expenses.

7. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6. This amount is the most you can exclude from your gross income (the tax-free part of the scholarship or fellowship grant).

8. Subtract line 7 from line 5.

9. **Taxable part.** Add lines 2, 4, and 8. See *Reporting Scholarships and Fellowship Grants*, earlier, for how to report this amount on your tax return.
Reporting scholarship & fellowship income

- Only taxable scholarships & fellowship income is required to be reported if the taxable amount itself, or when combined with other taxable income meets the threshold for filing a tax return
- Form 1042S – Foreign Person’s US Source Income Subject to tax withholding
  - Report as wages on line 7 of Form 1040 or line 12 of Form 1040NR
- No 1042S or other year end summary
  - Report as wages on line 7 of Form 1040/1040A; line 1 of Form 1040EZ; Enter “SCH” next to the applicable line
- Income Exclusion possible if:
  1. Candidate for a degree at an eligible educational institution and
  2. Scholarship or fellowship is used to pay qualified education expenses
Exceptions to worldwide income rule

• No Exceptions for students who are U.S. tax residents
• Foreign Tax Credit possible on income taxed both in US and foreign jurisdiction
  - Report on IRS Form 1116 – Information to report:
    ◦ Type of income (investment (interest; dividends) or earned income (wages, fellowship)
    ◦ Amount of foreign tax paid on each type of income
  - Refer to Form 1116 Instructions, IRS website and Thompson-Reuters
• Disclosure filings may also be required:
  - Form 8938 – Attachment to U.S. resident income tax return
  - Foreign Bank Accounts – FinCEN Form 114 (FBAR) * New Filing Date 4/18/17 – but Automatic Extension is granted to October 15 each year with no extension filing required.
Dependents/Filing options

- Claiming federal exemptions you couldn’t claim as a non-resident
- Filing options (jointly versus separately)
  - Filing status limited to “Married Filing Joint”, “Married Filing Separately”, Single – (NO Head of Household status allowed)
  - Married Taxpayers with Nonresident spouse limited to “Married Filing Separate” tax status unless election made to file “joint return” with spouse
  - (Caution – Both spouses income taxed on joint return)
- Child tax credit or exemption, if any, for U.S. born child/children
  - Rules applicable to U.S. citizens dependent exemptions apply
  - Dependent must be a U.S. citizen or resident of U.S., Canada, or Mexico for at least part of the tax year (South Korea and India by tax treaties)
  - Must have an SSN or ITIN
Estimated tax payments – Penalty avoidance

- Tax payments made quarterly by taxpayer to IRS or State
- Taxpayers with no tax withholdings or who have income in addition to wages subject to U.S. taxation, (e.g. student fellowship where entire amount paid to student with no tax withheld and paid to IRS; investment income, both U.S. and non-U.S. source income)

  - Expected tax liability at least $1,000 AND
  - Tax withholding is less than:
    - 90% of current year tax liability or
    - 100% of prior year tax liability for a full year (110% high income taxpayers)

- **States**
  - Most have similar rules as Federal with their own thresholds on tax liability & percentages of tax liability that must be met
Tax treaties

• Can treaty still apply when you become resident alien for tax purposes?
• Generally only nonresident alien professors & students may claim treaty exemption for income from outside the U.S. for U.S. study, scholarship, fellowship, research grants, wages or other personal compensation
• Exceptions for Resident Aliens:
  - Treaty Savings Clauses – Gives countries the right to tax their own residents as if no tax treaty was in effect. This right is lost once you become a Resident Alien of the U.S. Resulting in loss of treaty benefits to exclude income from U.S. taxation
  - Exceptions to Savings Clauses (closer connection to home country) allow continuation of treaty benefits:
    ◦ Professors & researchers – Generally 2-3 years
    ◦ Students – Generally 4-5 years

**Dual status alien – No e-filing allowed**

- Generally can occur in the year of U.S. arrival or departure or by choice –
  - See IRS Publication 519 or MIT ISO’s Glacier Tax Prep for assistance in determining resident / nonresident alien status
    [http://web.mit.edu/iso/students/taxes.shtml](http://web.mit.edu/iso/students/taxes.shtml)

- Income Subject to Tax
  - Resident Alien portion of year – Taxed on income from all sources even earned while in nonresident alien status
  - Nonresident Alien portion of year – Taxed only on income from U.S. sources & any income from US business

- Tax treaty provisions may exempt some US source income from taxation
Dual status alien – No e-filing allowed (continued)

Non-resident for part of the year, resident for the other, which federal form(s) to file?

Tax Form Required

- Resident at End of Year – IRS Form 1040 – “DUAL-STATUS RETURN” should be written across the top of the return
  - A statement reporting the income for the portion of year Non-resident in U.S. should be attached to the return. Your Form 1040NR can be attached as this statement

- Non-resident at End of Year – IRS Form 1040NR
  - Same “DUAL STATUS RETURN” and statement reporting the income the income for portion of the year Resident in U.S. Your Form 1040 can be attached as this statement
Time and Place for Filing Returns

• Resident on last day of the year
  - Filing Deadline is April 15 of the following tax year
  - File return at IRS address for dual-status aliens included in Form 1040 filing instructions

• Nonresident on last day of tax year
  - If income is from wages subject to withholding taxes – April 15
  - If income is other than from wages – June 15

File returns with IRS: No Tax Due: Austin, TX 73301-0215; If Tax Due: PO Box 1303, Charlotte, NC
Special Tax Filing Rules

- No standard deduction allowed (may itemize allowed deductions)
- Filing status limited to Married Filing Joint, Married Filing Separately, Single – (NO Head of Household status allowed)
- Married Taxpayers where one spouse is nonresident limited to married filing separate tax form unless election made to file joint return with spouse
  - Joint election results in both spouses taxed as US residents for entire tax year
Massachusetts tax filings

- For Massachusetts state income tax, you are deemed a full year resident if you maintain a permanent place of abode in MA & you spend more than 183 days of the taxable year in MA.

- Above tests not met, generally a nonresident for MA income tax. Earn more than $8,000 & the income is not exempt from taxation under a treaty, file MAFORM 1-NR, if you are a nonresident alien. (Federal tax return may still be required)
  - Income less than $8,000 – May want to file MA Form 1-NR to claim refund of any tax withheld.

- Resident, file MA Form 1. Need to prove you have health insurance – Form MA 1099-HC, Individual Mandate Massachusetts Health Care Coverage
  - Informational Form Only – No Tax – Penalty assessed up to 50% of minimum monthly insurance premium qualified through MA Health Connector – (See MA TIR 16-2)
Massachusetts tax filings (continued)

• Permanent place of abode depends on the type of housing. Off campus & not affiliated with MIT, you may be deemed to have a permanent place of abode in MA. – If non-U.S. citizen

• U.S. citizen still financially supported by parents are generally deemed to be residents of the state of parents’ residency
  - Unless U.S. citizen student provides more than one-half of his or her own financial support, likely supported by parents
The Affordable Care Act requires employers to send their employees, fellows and visitors who participate in their health plans a new form: 1095B or 1095C

Forms are not required to file returns and very possible they will not be received before individuals file 2016 tax returns. (If received keep in your records)

- Health insurance coverage from foreign employer generally satisfies the minimum essential coverage required


- 1099-HC form – Not attached to MA return, need its information to complete the Massachusetts return
State taxation in multiple states

If you worked or were a student in more than one state, (CA and MA for example), in the same year because you moved from one state to another, you may be required to file tax forms in each state.

Which form to use?

- Non-resident/Part-year resident – Generally less than 183 days present in a state or no place of abode, (rental apartment, home, or similar dwelling)
  - Taxed on only income earned in the state and/or all income received or earned during part-year residency
- Resident – Living in a state, or more than 183 days presence, with place of abode
  - Taxed on income from all sources
- Tax credits may be available on income taxed by both states
Many tax preparation software products available for purchase online, at stores, etc.

Free tax preparation software are available through IRS.gov for basic federal returns (or MIT Federal Credit Union)

Professional tax assistance from accountants, tax attorneys

Take care, if dual status alien, to use the correct forms/product for your particular situation

VITA (free tax help for people who generally make $54,000 or less, persons with disabilities, the elderly and limited English speaking taxpayers)

If you use a tax preparer or get tax assistance from another person or organization, be SURE they understand the tax rules that apply to foreign nationals.

See IRS Publication 519
Reserve slides

- Tax Treaties
- South Korean & Indian students
- Identity Theft
Reserve

- Tax Treaty Slides
**Tax treaties – Savings clause example**

- Language to look for in a treaty (Ex: U.S.-India Income Tax Treaty Article 1(3)):
  - “Notwithstanding any provision of the Convention except paragraph 4, a Contracting State may tax its residents (as determined under Article 4 (Residence)), and by reason of citizenship may tax its citizens, as if the Convention had not come into effect. For this purpose, the term "citizen" shall include a former citizen whose loss of citizenship had as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of tax, but only for a period of 10 years following such loss.”

- Meaning:
  - Either U.S. or India may tax an individual regardless of treaty provisions if residency as defined under the treaty ties the individual closer to that country. (Good news is the 2Yr presence for teachers & researchers is exempted from this savings clause).
**Tax treaties – Savings clause example**

- Example fact pattern:
  - An Indian citizen, resident in the U.S. performs services in India that would otherwise be non-taxable by that country under the tax treaty with the U.S., but as that taxpayer is also an Indian citizen, this income will be taxable by India.
Tax treaties

- Tie-Breaker Rule – Resolves conflicting claims of residence
  - Closer connections
  - Center of vital interests
  - Consultation between the two contracting states
- Under either Savings Clause Exceptions or Tie-Breaker Rule no reporting of exempted income required on U.S. return
- However if income is reported on Form W-2 or 1099:
  - Report this income on the appropriate line of U.S. return (e.g., Wages)
  - Report the same income as a negative number on the “other income” line of the return
  - Write on that line:
    - “Exempt Income”
    - Name of the Treaty Country
    - The number of the Treaty Article
Reserve

- South Korean & Indian students
**Personal exemptions – Spouse & children**

*South Korean resident*

- May claim exemptions for spouse and/or children if all of the following apply:
  - Spouse has no gross income
  - Spouse is not a dependent of another person
  - Children would qualify as dependents under normal US tax rules
  - Spouse & children claimed have all lived with the taxpayer at some time during the year
  - Exemptions are prorated by ratio of taxpayer’s US wages/trade or business income to worldwide income from all sources
  - Exemptions are limited to taxpayer’s US taxable income
**Personal exemptions – Spouse & children**

*Indian students*

- May claim exemptions for spouse and/or children if all of the following apply:
  - Spouse has no gross income
  - Spouse is not a dependent of another person
  - Children would qualify as dependents under normal US tax rules, including status as a US citizen or US resident alien
Reserve

- Identity Theft
IRS identity theft

- IRS Website Guidance
    - Follow Federal Trade Commission guidance
    - IRS Form 14039 – Identity Theft Affidavit
      ◦ If SSN or ITIN used to file fraudulent federal tax return
Minimum essential coverage applicants receiving approval

February 1, 2017

The following list enumerates the applicant(s) whose coverage has been recognized as Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) through the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) application process. The applicant(s) on the list met substantially all of the requirements of Title I of the Affordable Care Act that pertain to non-grandfathered, individual health insurance coverage, as well as all procedural requirements for application set out by CMS in regulations and guidance. When CMS recognizes coverage as MEC through the application process, that recognition is valid until the plan sponsor makes a substantial change to the benefits provided (e.g., a reduction in benefits, increase in cost sharing, or the plan no longer complies with a requirement of Title I of the Affordable Care Act that applies to non-grandfathered, individual health insurance coverage). CMS will update this list periodically as more applicants are recognized as MEC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Applicant Name</th>
<th>Plan/Policy Name</th>
<th>Applicant City</th>
<th>Applicant State1</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Effective Date of Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Access Health, Inc.</td>
<td>C3 Health Plan</td>
<td>Muskegon</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>01/01/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Washington State Health Insurance Pool</td>
<td>Preferred Provider Plan $500 Deductible; Preferred Provider Plan $1,000 Deductible; Preferred Provider Plan $2,500 Deductible; Preferred Provider Plan $5,000 Deductible; Standard Plan $500 Deductible; Standard Plan $1,000 Deductible; Standard Plan $1,500 Deductible; Standard Plan $3,000 Deductible; Limited PPO A; Limited PPO B</td>
<td>Great Bend</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>01/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forest County Potawatomi Insurance Department</td>
<td>Forest County Potawatomi Non-Tribal Dependent Plan</td>
<td>Crandon</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>01/01/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swiss Federal Office for Social Insurance</td>
<td>Swiss National Health Insurance System</td>
<td>Berne</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>01/01/2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Applicant City and State do not necessarily refer to the state in which the coverage is offered.
# Minimum essential coverage applicants receiving approval (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Applicant Name</th>
<th>Plan/Policy Name</th>
<th>Applicant City</th>
<th>Applicant State</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Effective Date of Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WellAway Limited (dba WellAway World)</td>
<td>Elite Plan, Premier Plan, and Prestige Plan</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>02/02/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Bureau of Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Children's Health Insurance Full Pay Program (9 total plans): Keystone Health Plan East, Inc.; UPMC Health Plan, Inc.; HMO of Northeastern PA, Inc.; Highmark Health Services; Geisinger Health Plan; Health Partners of Philadelphia, Inc.; Capital Blue Cross/ Keystone Health Plan Central; Aetna Health Inc; and United Healthcare of PA, Inc.</td>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>07/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trinity School of Medicine</td>
<td>School of Medicine Student Health Plan</td>
<td>Alpharetta</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>09/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Washington University in St. Louis, MO School of Medicine</td>
<td>School of Medicine Student Health Services Benefit Plan</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>07/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Board of Trustees for the University of Illinois</td>
<td>CampusCare</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/16/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Florida Healthy Kids Corporation</td>
<td>Florida Healthy Kids Corporation Full Pay Program (8 total plans): Amerigroup; BlueCare; Florida Health Care Plans (FHCP); HealthEase Kids; Staywell Kids; Sunshine Health; United HealthCare Community Plan; Vista</td>
<td>Tallahassee</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>01/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>United States Olympic Committee</td>
<td>Elite Athlete Health Insurance Program (EAHI); Blue Cross Blue Shield PPO Plan</td>
<td>Colorado Springs</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>01/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>Cornell University Student Health Insurance Plan (SHIP) &amp; Cornell University Student Health Insurance Plan-Medicaid (SHIP-M)</td>
<td>Ithaca</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/17/2015</td>
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</table>
## Minimum essential coverage applicants receiving approval (continued)

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<tr>
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<th>Applicant State1</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Effective Date of Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Madison (University of Wisconsin System)</td>
<td>University of Wisconsin-Madison Student Health Insurance Plan - Domestic &amp; International Plans</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/15/2015</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>President and Fellows of Harvard College</td>
<td>Harvard University Student Health Program</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>St. George's University</td>
<td>St. George's University Student Health Plan</td>
<td>Great River</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
<td>MIT Student Health Plan (MIT Student Medical Plan + Student Extended Insurance Plan) &amp; Affiliate Health Plan (MIT Affiliate Medical Plan + Affiliate Extended Insurance Plan)</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>09/01/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Case Western Reserve University</td>
<td>Case Western Reserve University Medical Care Plan the Student Medical Plan (for Students and their Dependents)</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma Student Health Benefits Plan (Enhanced Plan and Basic Plan options)</td>
<td>Norman</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>07/01/2015</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>University of New Hampshire</td>
<td>Student Health Benefits Plan (SHBP)</td>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>09/01/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Regents of the University of Minnesota</td>
<td>University of Minnesota Student Health Benefit Plans and the Graduate Assistance Health Plans (6 total plans): University of Wisconsin-Madison Student Health Insurance Plan - Domestic &amp; International Plans The Student Health Benefit Plans (SHBP): Student Only and Student and Family Plans for the following campuses: • Twin Cities Campus • System Campuses And the Graduate Assistant Health Plans (GAHP): Graduate Assistant and Dependent Plan 1 and Dependent Plan 2</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/22/2015 SHBP, and 09/01/2015 for GAHP</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Applicant Name</td>
<td>Plan/Policy Name</td>
<td>Applicant City</td>
<td>Applicant State</td>
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<td>Effective Date of Approval</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Trustees of Dartmouth College</td>
<td>Dartmouth Student Group Health Plan (DSGHP)</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>09/01/2015</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Princeton Theological Seminary</td>
<td>Student Health Benefits Plan (SHBP)</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>NJ</td>
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<td>Princeton University</td>
<td>Princeton University Student Health Plan</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
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<td>09/01/2015</td>
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<td>Mercer University</td>
<td>Mercer University Student Health Insurance Plan</td>
<td>Macon</td>
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<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<td>Northeastern University</td>
<td>Northeastern University Student Health Plan (NUSHP)</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>09/01/2015</td>
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<td>Yale University</td>
<td>Yale Health Basic + Hospitalization/Specialty Coverage</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>University of California Student Health Insurance Plans (SHIPS) (9 plans in total): UC-Davis; UC-Hastings College of Law; UC-Irving; UC-Merced; UC-San Diego; UC-Santa Cruz; UC-Los Angeles; UC-San Francisco; and the UC-Voluntary Dependent Plan</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Aetna Life Insurance Company (Canadian Branch)</td>
<td>Group Health Insurance Plans; Eagle, Liberty, Star, and Victory</td>
<td>Newmarket</td>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>05/01/2015</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Cigna Global Insurance Company Limited</td>
<td>Cigna Global Health Options Plan 1</td>
<td>St. Peter Port</td>
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<td>Cigna Europe Insurance Company S.A. - N.V.</td>
<td>Cigna Global Health Options Plan 1</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>05/19/2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Branches in Zurich and Singapore)</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Life Insurance Company of Europe S.A. - N.V.</td>
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<td>Lexington</td>
<td>KY</td>
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<td>01/01/2016</td>
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<td>Baltimore</td>
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<td>06/10/2016</td>
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## Minimum essential coverage applicants receiving approval (continued)

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<th>Applicant City</th>
<th>Applicant State 1</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Effective Date of Approval</th>
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<td>Individual Expatriate Package Medical Expenses Insurance U.S. Excellent Plan</td>
<td>Gouda</td>
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