

## **Affordable Care Act (ACA) Tax Provisions**

<http://www.irs.gov/uac/Affordable-Care-Act-Tax-Provisions>, and  
<http://www.irs.gov/uac/Affordable-Care-Act-Tax-Provisions-Home>

These web pages address many tax and other Affordable Care Act provisions and explain how they impact individuals, families, businesses, employers and other organizations

## **ACA Individual Shared Responsibility Provision**

<http://www.irs.gov/uac/Individual-Shared-Responsibility-Provision>

The individual shared responsibility provision of the Health Care Law requires you and each member of your family to have qualifying health insurance (called minimum essential coverage), have an exemption, or make a shared responsibility payment when filing a federal income tax return.

### **ACA Individual Shared Responsibility Provision – Publication 5156**

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5156.pdf>

### **ACA Individual Shared Responsibility Provision – Publication 5172**

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5172.pdf>

Facts about Health Coverage Exemptions to the Individual Shared Responsibility Provision

## **ACA Premium Tax Credit**

<http://www.irs.gov/uac/The-Premium-Tax-Credit>

The premium tax credit is a refundable tax credit that helps eligible people with moderate incomes afford health insurance purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace. You may choose to have all or part of the credit paid in advance to your insurance company to lower what you pay for your monthly premiums, or you may receive the full benefit of the premium assistance when you file your tax return. If you choose to have the credit paid in advance, you will reconcile the advance payments with the actual credit you compute when you file your tax return.

### **ACA Premium Tax Credit – Publication 5120**

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5120.pdf>

Premium Tax Credit eligibility; electing to “get it now” or “get it later”; reporting changes in circumstances; claiming the credit

### **ACA Premium Tax Credit – Publication 5121**

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5121.pdf>

General facts about the Premium Tax Credit

### **ACA Advance Premium Tax Credit – Publication 5152**

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5152.pdf>

Important reminder for recipients of the Advanced Premium Tax Credit to report changes to the Marketplace as they happen

## **ACA Health Care Law: What’s New for Individuals and Families – Publication 5187**

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5187.pdf>

The individual shared responsibility provision of the Health Care Law requires you and each member of your family to have qualifying health insurance (called minimum essential coverage), have an exemption, or make a shared responsibility payment when filing a federal income tax return.

# Facts about the Premium Tax Credit



*Your Credit, Your Choice –*

**GET IT NOW** or **GET IT LATER**

## Need help paying for health insurance premiums?

If you get your health insurance coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace, you may be eligible for the Premium Tax Credit. This tax credit can help make purchasing health insurance coverage more affordable for people with moderate incomes. The open enrollment period to purchase health insurance coverage through the Marketplace for 2014 ran from October 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014.

The Department of Health and Human Services administers the requirements for the Marketplace and the health plans they offer. For more information about your coverage options, financial assistance and the Marketplace, visit [HealthCare.gov](http://HealthCare.gov).

## The Premium Tax Credit

### Eligibility

You may be eligible for the credit if you meet all of the following:

- buy health insurance through the Marketplace;
- are ineligible for coverage through an employer or government plan;
- are within certain income limits;
- do not file a Married Filing Separately return<sup>1</sup>; and
- cannot be claimed as a dependent by another person.

<sup>1</sup>MFS permitted for domestic abuse victims. Learn more at [IRS.gov/aca](http://IRS.gov/aca).

### It's your choice

If you are eligible for the credit, you can choose to:

- **Get It Now:** have some or all of the estimated credit paid in advance directly to your insurance company to lower what you pay out-of-pocket for your monthly premiums during 2014; or
- **Get It Later:** wait to get the credit when you file your 2014 tax return in 2015.

### Report changes in circumstances

If you receive advance payment of the premium tax credit to help pay for your insurance premiums, you should report changes such as income or family size to your marketplace when they happen in 2014. Reporting changes will make sure you get the correct amount of the advance payment of the credit. Receiving too much or too little in advance can affect your refund or balance due when you file your 2014 tax return in 2015.

### Claim the credit

Whether you choose to get the credit now or later, you must claim it by filing a federal income tax return.

When you file your 2014 tax return in 2015, you will subtract the total of any advance payments you received during the year from the amount of the premium tax credit calculated on your tax return. This may affect your tax refund or balance due. If you are entitled to more credit than you have already received, this will either increase your refund or lower your balance due.

Find out more about more about the Premium Tax Credit at [IRS.gov/aca](http://IRS.gov/aca)



# Facts about the **Individual Shared Responsibility Provision**

# Health Insurance Policy



... what you need to know.

The [individual shared responsibility provision](#) of the Health Care Law requires you and each member of your family to have qualifying health insurance (called minimum essential coverage), have an exemption, or make a shared responsibility payment when filing a federal income tax return. Many people already have minimum essential coverage and don't need to do anything more than maintain that coverage.

## **Do I have minimum essential coverage?**

You have minimum essential coverage if you have employer-sponsored coverage, coverage obtained through a Health Insurance Marketplace, coverage through most government-sponsored programs, as well as certain other plans. You must maintain this coverage for each month of the calendar year. For information about additional types of coverage that qualify, check our [minimum essential coverage chart](#) on [IRS.gov/aca](#).

## **Am I eligible for an exemption?**

You may be exempt from the requirement to maintain minimum essential coverage if you're a member of certain religious sects, a federally recognized Indian tribe, or a health care sharing ministry. You may also be eligible if you are suffering a hardship, meet certain income criteria, or are uninsured for less than three consecutive months of the year. For more information, check our [exemptions chart](#) on [IRS.gov/aca](#).

## **Will I have to make a payment?**

If you or any of your dependents don't have minimum essential coverage or an exemption, you will need to make an individual shared responsibility payment on your tax return.

For 2014, the annual shared responsibility payment amount is the greater of:

- 1 percent of your household income that is above your tax return filing threshold, or
- Your family's flat dollar amount, which is \$95 per adult and \$47.50 per child, limited to a family maximum of \$285 for 2014.

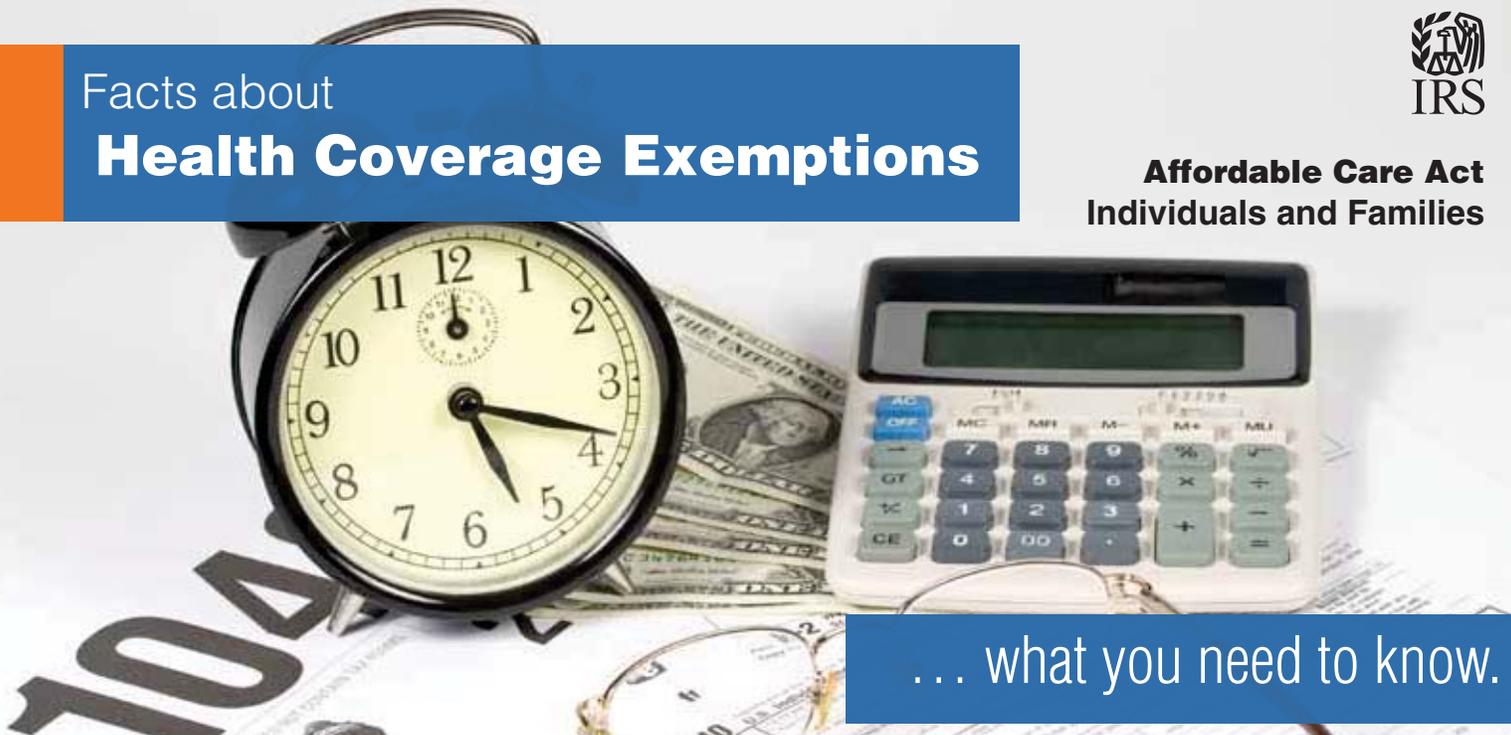
The maximum amount you pay cannot be more than the cost of the national average premium for a bronze level health plan available through the Marketplace in 2014.

For more information about the [individual shared responsibility provision](#), visit [IRS.gov/aca](#).



# Facts about Health Coverage Exemptions

**Affordable Care Act  
Individuals and Families**



The [individual shared responsibility provision](#) of the Health Care Law requires you and each member of your family to:

- have qualified health insurance, also called minimum essential coverage,
- have an exemption, or
- make a shared responsibility payment when filing your federal income tax return.

Many people already have qualifying health insurance coverage and don't need to do anything more than maintain that coverage.

## Exemptions

If you meet certain criteria, you will be exempt from the individual shared responsibility provision and will not have to obtain coverage or make a shared responsibility payment when you file your federal income tax return.

You obtain [exemptions](#) from either the Marketplace or IRS depending on the type. All exemptions are reported on the tax return, although you are automatically exempt if you don't have to file a return because your income is below your filing threshold. Here are the types of exemptions available along with information about how to obtain them:

| Exemption:   | Available Through:  |
|--|---|
| Members of Certain Religious Sects                 | Marketplace   |
| Short Coverage Gap                                 | IRS   |
| Certain Noncitizens                                | IRS   |
| Coverage is Considered Unaffordable                | IRS   |
| Household Income Below the Return Filing Threshold | IRS   |
| Members of Federally-recognized Indian Tribes      | Marketplace or IRS  |
| Members of Health Care Sharing Ministries          | Marketplace or IRS  |
| Incarceration                                      | Marketplace or IRS  |
| Hardships  | Marketplace or IRS - depending which hardship exemption you claim |

For information about exemptions and the [individual shared responsibility provision](#), go to [IRS.gov/aca](http://IRS.gov/aca).

### 2014 Federal Tax Filing Requirement Thresholds

| Filing Status                                | Age                        | Must File a Return If Gross Income Exceeds |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Single                                       | Under 65                   | \$10,150                                   |
|  | 65 or older                | \$11,700                                   |
| Head of Household                            | Under 65                   | \$13,050                                   |
|  | 65 or older                | \$14,600                                   |
| Married Filing Jointly                       | Under 65 (both spouses)    | \$20,300                                   |
|  | 65 or older (one spouse)   | \$21,500                                   |
|  | 65 or older (both spouses) | \$22,700                                   |
| Married Filing Separately                    | Any age                    | \$3,950                                    |
| Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Children | Under 65                   | \$16,350                                   |
|  | 65 or older                | \$17,550                                   |

## Federal Poverty Level (FPL) Guidelines

| The 2013 Poverty Guidelines for the<br>48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia * |          |          |          |          |           |           |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Persons in<br>family   | 100%     | 133%     | 150%     | 200%     | 300%      | 400%      |
| 1  | \$11,490 | \$15,282 | \$17,235 | \$22,980 | \$34,470  | \$45,960  |
| 2  | \$15,510 | \$20,628 | \$23,265 | \$31,020 | \$46,530  | \$62,040  |
| 3  | \$19,530 | \$25,975 | \$29,295 | \$39,060 | \$58,590  | \$78,120  |
| 4  | \$23,550 | \$31,322 | \$35,325 | \$47,100 | \$70,650  | \$94,200  |
| 5  | \$27,570 | \$36,668 | \$41,355 | \$55,140 | \$82,710  | \$110,280 |
| 6  | \$31,590 | \$42,015 | \$47,385 | \$63,180 | \$94,770  | \$126,360 |
| 7  | \$35,610 | \$47,361 | \$53,415 | \$71,220 | \$106,830 | \$142,440 |
| 8  | \$39,630 | \$52,708 | \$59,445 | \$79,260 | \$118,890 | \$158,520 |
| For each<br>additional<br>person, add  | \$4,020  | \$5,347  | \$6,030  | \$8,040  | \$12,060  | \$16,080  |

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services

\* Different tables apply for Alaska and Hawaii