

THE HEALTH CARE LAW AND YOUR TAXES

WHAT THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) MEANS FOR YOUR 2014 FEDERAL TAX RETURN

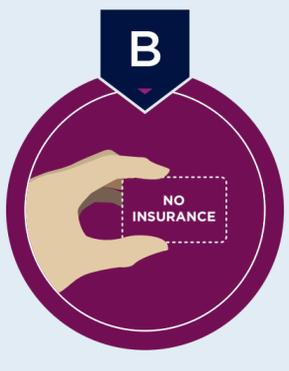
Almost everyone will need to do something new when filing a tax return this year. For each month in 2014, everyone must:



A

Report Health Care Coverage

OR



B

Claim An Exemption From Coverage

OR



C

Make A Shared Responsibility Payment With Your Tax Return

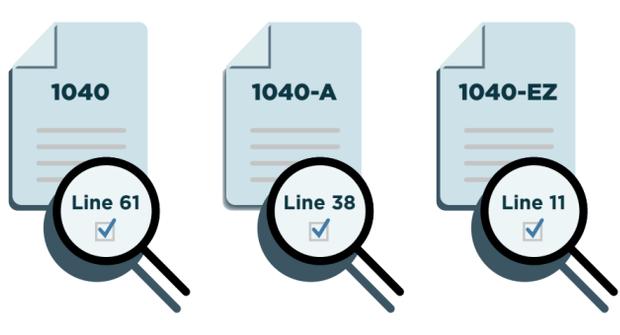
TIP Get help with free tax prep software through IRS Free File¹ or from volunteer tax preparers at [12,000 locations nationwide²](#). 



Reporting Health Care Coverage

If you had qualifying health care coverage³ for all of 2014, just check the “full year coverage” box on your tax return and leave the entry space blank. That’s it!

Here’s where you can find the checkbox:



OR



Claiming a Coverage Exemption

If you did not have qualifying health care coverage³ for all or part of 2014, you may qualify for a coverage exemption⁴.

Complete Form 8965 and file it with your tax return.

TIP For more information on a specific topic visit IRS.gov/ACA. 

OR



Making a Shared Responsibility Payment

For each month in 2014 that anyone on your return did not have qualifying coverage and did not qualify for an exemption, you may need to make a payment⁵ with your tax return.

Calculate your payment using a worksheet from the Form 8965 Instructions and report your payment on your tax return.



About the Premium Tax Credit

If you purchased coverage from a federal or state marketplace, you may be allowed to take the Premium Tax Credit⁶.

If you opted for advanced payments of the premium tax credit to help with your monthly insurance premium payments, you must file a tax return to claim the premium tax credit even if you were not otherwise required to file.



You will need Form 1095-A from your marketplace



Complete Form 8962 to claim the credit and to reconcile your advance credit payments



Include Form 8962 with your 1040, 1040A, or 1040NR

TIP If you opted for advance payments of the premium tax credit to help with your monthly insurance payments, your advance credit payments may be more than the premium tax credit you are allowed. If this is the case, you have excess payments that must be repaid through a reduced refund or by making an additional payment when you file your return.



For more information about the tax provisions of the Health Care Law, visit IRS.gov/ACA.



For more information about the Marketplace, visit HealthCare.gov.

- 1) Free File: Do Your Federal Taxes for Free
<http://www.irs.gov/uac/Free-File:-Do-Your-Federal-Taxes-for-Free>
- 2) Free Tax Return Preparation for Qualifying Taxpayers
<http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Free-Tax-Return-Preparation-for-You-by-Volunteers>
- 3) Qualifying Health Care Coverage
<http://www.irs.gov/Affordable-Care-Act/Individuals-and-Families/ACA-Individual-Shared-Responsibility-Provision-Minimum-Essential-Coverage>
- 4) Individual Shared Responsibility Provision - Exemptions
<http://www.irs.gov/uac/ACA-Individual-Shared-Responsibility-Provision-Exemptions>
- 5) The Individual Shared Responsibility Provision
<http://www.irs.gov/Affordable-Care-Act/Individuals-and-Families/Individual-Shared-Responsibility-Provision>
- 6) The Premium Tax Credit
<http://www.irs.gov/Affordable-Care-Act/Individuals-and-Families/The-Premium-Tax-Credit>