

How Eligibility for Different Forms of Coverage Affects PTC Eligibility

In general, an individual must not be eligible for minimum essential coverage (MEC) to be eligible for premium tax credits (PTC) in the marketplace, although there are a few exceptions. Being eligible for MEC means the insurance is available to the individual, even if they don't enroll in it. Therefore, people who are eligible for MEC will generally not qualify for PTC. This chart is a reference tool that lists whether various types of coverage are considered MEC and whether eligibility for that coverage makes an individual ineligible for PTC.

Other important notes to keep in mind:

- ▶ **Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) vs Minimum Value (MV):** MEC should not be confused with minimum value (MV), a measure of a plan's comprehensiveness. A person is not barred from PTC due to an employer offer of coverage unless the employer offers at least one plan that meets *both* the affordability and MV standards. An employer-sponsored plan must have a MV of at least 60 percent, meaning that it covers inpatient and physician services and pays at least 60 percent of total medical costs for a standard population to meet the MV standard. If no plan meets the MV and affordability standards, a person may qualify for PTC in the marketplace. If an employer plan does not meet MV, but an individual enrolls in it anyway, that plan will be considered MEC and the individual will not be eligible for PTC. The Summary of Benefits and Coverage for a plan must disclose if the coverage is MV.
- ▶ **Transitioning Between Marketplace Coverage and Government-Sponsored MEC:** In general, people who receive PTC can continue to claim it until the first day of the first full month in which an individual is eligible to receive other government-sponsored MEC. If the person is eligible for retroactive benefits, then he or she is eligible for PTC until the first day of the month after being determined eligible for government-sponsored MEC. For example, John is enrolled in marketplace coverage with PTC. At the beginning of April, he reported a decrease in income that made him eligible for Medicaid, and he was found eligible for Medicaid on April 17 with coverage retroactive to April 1. John can still claim PTC for the entire month of April even though he was found eligible for Medicaid for that month.
- ▶ **Failure to Enroll in Government-Sponsored MEC:** For purposes of PTC eligibility, individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for government-sponsored MEC, but fail to enroll by the last day of the third full calendar month following the event establishing eligibility, are treated as eligible for government-sponsored MEC as of the first day of the fourth calendar month following the event. For example, Sandra turns 65 and becomes eligible for Medicare on March 11, but fails to enroll in coverage during the initial enrollment period. She is treated as eligible for government-sponsored MEC and will not qualify for PTC as of July 1, the first day of the fourth month following the event that establishes her Medicare eligibility (turning 65).
- ▶ **Coverage that is MEC But Does Not Bar Eligibility for PTC:** Some types of coverage count as MEC if the individual enrolls, but eligibility for the coverage does not bar PTC eligibility. In these cases, a person is eligible for PTC as long as he or she is not currently enrolled in the other coverage. If the person enrolls in the coverage, that coverage will be considered MEC and the person will not be eligible for PTC. However, during an open or special enrollment period, the person can drop the coverage and enroll in marketplace coverage with PTC. (For more on special enrollment periods, the [SEP Reference Chart](#) outlines different circumstances that will qualify an individual for a special enrollment period.)
- ▶ The ACA requires people to have MEC, but as of January 1, 2019, there is not a federal tax penalty for people who do not have MEC. Several states require people to have MEC, and some of these states impose a state tax penalty for failure to comply.

Types of Coverage	If Eligible For Coverage, Eligible For PTC?
EMPLOYER-SPONSORED COVERAGE^{1,2,3}	
Group health insurance coverage for employees <i>Includes Federal Employees Health Benefit program, coverage in the small or large group market within a state, & grandfathered health plans in a group market</i>	NO, unless coverage is unaffordable ⁴ or not MV ⁵
Self-insured group plan for employees	NO, unless coverage is unaffordable ⁴ or not MV ⁵
COBRA	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Retiree coverage	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Expatriate health plan for employees	NO, unless coverage is unaffordable ⁴ or not MV ⁵
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An employee or related individual is not considered eligible for MEC during a required waiting period before the eligible employer-sponsored coverage becomes effective. 2. An employee who doesn't enroll during the employer open enrollment period, or enrolls but fails to pay the premiums for employer-sponsored coverage & cannot re-enroll until the open enrollment period for the next benefit year, is considered eligible for MEC. 3. An individual who can enroll in an employee's employer plan but who is not claimed as a tax dependent by the employee (e.g., an adult non-dependent child under age 26) is considered eligible for MEC [& therefore, ineligible for PTC] only for the months they are actually enrolled in the employer plan.) 4. For an employee, an employer plan is affordable if the employee's share of the premium for the lowest priced plan available that would cover the employee only—not the employee's family—is 8.39% (for 2024) or less of the employee's household income. For an employee's spouse & dependents (assuming the employee & the spouse are filing jointly), an offer of employer coverage is affordable if the employee's share of the premiums for the lowest priced plan available that would cover the employee, the spouse, & the dependents is 8.39% (for 2024) or less of the employee's household income. 5. A plan meets minimum value (MV) if it covers inpatient hospital & physician services, & pays at least 60% of the total cost of medical services for a standard population. 	
INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE	
Individual market health insurance	
Any metal level plan purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace	YES
Catastrophic plan purchased inside or outside the Health Insurance Marketplace	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
ACA-compliant plan purchased outside the Health Insurance Marketplace	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
"Grandfathered" non-ACA compliant plan that has been in force since March 23, 2010 or earlier	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Student health plan	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage

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Expatriate health plan for non-employees (e.g., students & missionaries)	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED COVERAGE	
Medicare ⁶	
Part A (without a premium) & Part B	NO
Part A (without a premium) only	NO
Part B only	YES
Voluntary Medicare (pays a premium for Part A & may or may not be enrolled in Part B)	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Medicare Advantage	NO
Medicaid	
Full benefit Medicaid coverage	NO ⁷
Coverage only for family planning services	YES
Coverage only for Tuberculosis-related services	YES
Coverage only for emergency treatment	YES
Pregnancy-related Medicaid	Varies by state ^{8,9}
Medically needy <i>May be referred to as Medicaid with a "spend down" or "share of cost" Medicaid</i>	Varies by state—if MEC, ineligible for PTC ^{8,10}
1115 demonstration waiver	Varies by state—if MEC, ineligible for PTC ⁸
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	NO ^{7,11,12}
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) coverage	
Veterans Health Care Program	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Civilian Health and Medical Program of the VA (CHAMPVA)	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Spina Bifida Health Care Benefits Program	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage

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TRICARE	
TRICARE <i>Includes TRICARE Prime, TRICARE Overseas Program (TOP) Prime, TRICARE Prime Remote, TRICARE Prime Remote for Active Duty Family Members, TRICARE Standard & TRICARE Extra, TOP Standard, TRICARE for Life (TFL), TFL Overseas, US Family Health Plan, & TRICARE Plus with TFL</i>	NO
Transitional Assistance Management Program	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
Continued Health Care Benefit Program	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
TRICARE Young Adult	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
TRICARE Reserve Select	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
TRICARE Retired Reserve	YES, unless actually enrolled in coverage
TRICARE programs offering limited benefits <i>Includes TRICARE Plus, direct care, line-of-duty care, & transitional care for service-related conditions</i>	YES
Peace Corps coverage	NO
Dept of Defense Continuation Coverage (Nonappropriated Fund Health Benefits Program)	NO
Refugee Medical Assistance	NO
Basic Health Program standard health plan <i>Currently only exists in NY (The Essential Plan) & MN (MinnesotaCare)</i>	NO
AmeriCorps	YES
<p>6. Special rules apply to people who qualify for Medicare based on having End-Stage Renal Disease. For more, see CMS's FAQs Regarding Medicare & the Marketplace.</p> <p>7. An individual eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but not enrolled because of failure to pay any required premiums is treated as eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. Similarly, an individual who loses coverage for failure to pay premiums & is subject to a lockout period is treated as eligible for Medicaid or CHIP & is not eligible for PTC during the lockout period.</p> <p>8. Medicaid coverage for pregnant people, the medically needy, & under 1115 demonstration waivers is MEC if it consists of or is equivalent to full Medicaid benefits. HHS maintains a list of state-by-state MEC designations for such coverage.</p> <p>9. New applicants who are determined eligible for pregnancy-related Medicaid that is MEC are not eligible for PTC. However, a person enrolled in a marketplace QHP who becomes pregnant & is subsequently determined eligible for pregnancy-related Medicaid that is MEC can choose to stay in the qualified health plan (QHP) with PTC or enroll in Medicaid.</p> <p>10. Medically needy coverage that receives MEC designation from HHS is considered MEC only for individuals who qualify for it without a spend down requirement. It is not considered MEC for individuals who qualify for comprehensive coverage only after incurring medical expenses to meet a spend down amount.</p> <p>11. An individual subject to a waiting period in CHIP is treated as not eligible for CHIP & is eligible for PTC during the waiting period.</p> <p>12. CHIP coverage for pregnant people who are ineligible for Medicaid because of their immigration status is not considered MEC.</p>	

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OTHER COVERAGE	
Certain foreign coverage <i>Coverage under a group health plan provided through insurance that is regulated by a foreign government</i>	NO
Certain coverage for business owners <i>Includes any plan, fund, or program that would be MEC with respect to an individual but for the fact that the coverage is provided to business owners, or their spouses or dependents</i>	NO
Coverage recognized by HHS as MEC <i>HHS maintains a list of other coverage it recognizes as MEC</i>	NO
Coverage consisting solely of excepted benefits, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stand-alone vision care or dental care • Worker's compensation • Accident or disability policies • Medical discount plans • Fixed-dollar indemnity plans • Critical-illness or specific disease policies 	YES
Short-term, limited duration coverage <i>May be referred to as "term" health insurance or transitional coverage</i>	YES
The Indian Health Service	YES
Health care sharing ministries <i>May be referred to as Christian health ministries or Christian health sharing</i>	YES
Farm Bureau health plans <i>Sold in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee, Texas, and South Dakota to Farm Bureau members</i>	YES
Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 CFR 1.36B-2: Defines eligibility for the premium tax credit (PTC), including when an individual is considered eligible for government-sponsored MEC. • 26 CFR 1.5000A-2: Defines what types of plans are or are not considered MEC. • 45 CFR 155.305: Describes eligibility for the PTC, including requirement that people must not be eligible for other MEC. • IRS Notice 2013-41, Eligibility for MEC for Purposes of the PTC: Provides guidance on whether or when an individual is eligible for MEC for purposes of the premium tax credit (www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-13-41.pdf). • November 7, 2014 Letter to State Health Officials & Medicaid Directors Regarding MEC (SHO #14-002): Provides guidance on when Medicaid coverage for pregnant women, for medically needy individuals, & under section 1115 demonstration waivers are considered MEC (www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/sho-14-002.pdf). • August 1, 2014 FAQs Regarding Medicare & the Marketplace: Describes interactions between Medicare & Marketplace eligibility (www.cms.gov/Medicare/Eligibility-and-Enrollment/Medicare-and-the-Marketplace/Downloads/Medicare-Marketplace_Master_FAQ_8-28-14_v2.pdf). • IRS Notice 2014-71, Eligibility for MEC Under Pregnancy-Based Medicaid & CHIP Programs: Provides guidance on eligibility for MEC for purposes of the PTC for pregnancy-related Medicaid & CHIP (www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-14-71.pdf). • 83 FR 16930: Affirms that CHIP coverage for unborn children is not considered MEC for the pregnant person. 	