



## In-Depth Questions and Answers About Your Health Savings Account (HSA)

### **Am I eligible to enroll in an HSA?**

You are eligible to enroll in an HSA if:

- ▶ You are covered under Consumer Directed HealthSelect, a high-deductible health plan (HDHP).
- ▶ You are not covered by any other non-HDHP, such as a spouse's plan. Exceptions include coverage like vision or dental.
- ▶ You are not enrolled in Medicare (Part A, B, C or D).
- ▶ You are not claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return.
- ▶ You do not receive benefits under TRICARE or TRICARE for Life.
- ▶ You don't have a health care flexible spending account (health care FSA), such as a TexFlex health care FSA, in the same plan year. This includes coverage through a spouse's health care FSA.

Some other restrictions apply. Please review the current U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, or consult a tax or financial advisor.

### **Can I use my HSA to reimburse myself for medical expenses incurred before my account was opened?**

No. You are allowed to reimburse yourself only for qualified medical expenses that are incurred after you open your HSA. It's important to open your HSA as soon as possible after enrolling in Consumer Directed HealthSelect. Only you can open your account. ERS, your benefits coordinator, UnitedHealthcare or Optum Bank® cannot open your account for you.

### **What is a qualified medical expense?**

The IRS decides which expenses can be paid and reimbursed from an HSA. You can find a list of common HSA-qualified expenses at <https://www.optumbank.com/individuals-families/qualified-medical-expenses.html>.

### **What are examples of expenses that aren't qualified and shouldn't be reimbursed from an HSA?**

Examples of expenses that are not qualified include cosmetic surgery, health club memberships, teeth whitening and over-the-counter medicines purchased without a prescription. If you use an HSA to pay for an expense that is not qualified, you will have to pay taxes on the expense and may also have to pay a 20% penalty. For example, if the expense was \$100, you would pay an extra \$20 penalty, plus any applicable taxes.

### **Can I request checks for my HSA to pay for qualified medical expenses, instead of using the debit card?**

Yes. You may request HSA checks at no additional cost. You can order them by logging in to your online account. Optum Bank will send you a debit card after you open your account, but you don't have to use it.

## **How often can I contribute? Is there a limit on how much I can deposit?**

You can contribute as often as you like and in any amount, as long as the total annual contribution does not go over the limit set by the IRS. The IRS limits for Tax Year 2019 are \$3,500 for individual coverage and \$7,000 for family coverage. Those 55 and older are eligible for a catch-up contribution of up to \$1,000 each year. Please consult with a licensed tax advisor for any questions about your contribution maximum.

## **Do I have to pay federal taxes on the money I deposit into an HSA?**

When you deposit money into an HSA, you won't have to pay federal income tax on:

- ▶ Deposits you or others make into your HSA (up to the annual limit set by the IRS),
- ▶ Money you spend from your HSA on qualified expenses and
- ▶ Interest or investment earnings on the HSA.

## **Can other people contribute to my HSA?**

Yes. Anyone can contribute to your HSA. For example, a family member may choose to give you money that you can deposit into your account. However, all contributions will go toward the annual contribution limit set by the IRS. Contributions above the annual limit are subject to income taxes and a penalty. You, as the account holder, are responsible for making sure the entire amount of money deposited into your account in a given tax year does not exceed the contribution limit set by the IRS.

## **What happens to my HSA if I leave my current employer, change health plans or retire?**

Any money in your HSA is yours to keep. If you leave your agency or institution, change health plans or retire, you can keep your HSA and continue to use the funds for qualified expenses. However, if you're no longer participating in a qualified high-deductible health plan, you cannot make or receive contributions to your HSA.

## **How is my annual contribution limit affected if I change from Consumer Directed HealthSelect to another health plan during the plan year?**

If your coverage in Consumer Directed HealthSelect ends during the plan year, you will need to calculate a pro-rated HSA contribution amount based on the months you were enrolled in a high-deductible health plan. If your contributions go over that amount, you can ask Optum Bank to have excess contributions returned to you. **Optumbank.com** has a withdrawal/distribution request form for you to use. The same would apply if you are 55 or older and are making catch-up contributions. Those contributions would also need to be pro-rated and any excess contributions returned to you.

For example:

- ▶ The Consumer Directed HealthSelect plan year is September 1 to August 31 (12 months).
- ▶ You and your family are enrolled in Consumer Directed HealthSelect for six months (March through August).
- ▶ The IRS maximum contribution limit for family coverage for 2019 is \$7,000.
- ▶ Your maximum contribution would be \$3,500, because you had only six months of coverage under an eligible high-deductible health plan:  $\$7,000 \div 12 = \$583.33$  (maximum monthly contribution for family coverage);  $583.33 \times 6 = 3,499.98$ .

## **If I enroll in Consumer Directed HealthSelect mid-year, am I able to make an entire year's contribution?**

Yes. If you enroll in Consumer Directed HealthSelect during the middle of the plan year, you are eligible to make the full annual contribution to your HSA. To do so, you must also continue to participate in a high-deductible health plan for the rest of the year and the entire following year. During this time, you must continue to meet the IRS' requirements to contribute to an HSA. (See Question 1 for eligibility requirements.)

## **Can I use the HSA for my spouse or dependents if they are not covered under my plan?**

Yes. You can use the money in the HSA to pay for qualified expenses of your spouse and your dependents even if they are not covered by your plan; however, they must be considered legal dependents for tax purposes.

### **If I am still carrying health coverage for my 24-year-old, can I use my HSA to help pay for his qualified medical expenses?**

An adult child must still be a tax dependent for his or her medical expenses to qualify for payment or reimbursement from a parent's HSA. If the adult child is not a tax dependent but is covered by a parent's HSA-eligible health plan, he or she may be able to open his or her own HSA. In these circumstances, it is best to consult with a licensed tax advisor.

### **If I decide to retire, what happens to my HSA?**

Once you retire, you can continue to make and receive contributions to your HSA, as long as you stay enrolled in Consumer Directed HealthSelect or another qualified HDHP. (Please keep in mind that you cannot participate in Consumer Directed HealthSelect when you become eligible for Medicare.)

If you decide to enroll in another type of health plan, you can continue to receive tax benefits when you use the HSA to pay for qualified expenses.

### **What happens to my HSA when I turn 65?**

Most people become eligible for Medicare when they turn 65. People who are eligible for Medicare cannot participate in Consumer Directed HealthSelect. Therefore, when you turn 65, you will be disenrolled from Consumer Directed Health Select and can no longer make or receive contributions to your HSA. But you can keep your HSA and continue to use the funds. There is no penalty for withdrawing your money, even if you enroll in Medicare. When your Medicare coverage starts, you can use your HSA to pay your Medicare premiums, deductibles and copayments. After you turn 65 or become entitled to Medicare benefits, you may withdraw money from your HSA for non-medical purposes without penalty. The withdrawal is treated as retirement income and is subject to normal income tax.

### **Can I make a distribution from my individual retirement account (IRA), 401(k) or 457 into my HSA?**

You can make a one-time distribution from your traditional IRA or Roth IRA to your HSA. You cannot make a distribution from your 401(k) or 457.

If you make a distribution from your IRA, you must direct your IRA trustee to make the distribution directly into your HSA. The amount cannot exceed how much you are eligible to contribute to an HSA for the tax year. It's important to note that the distribution from your IRA is not included in your income, cannot be counted as a deduction on your tax return and reduces the amount that can be contributed to your HSA from other sources.

### **Can I roll over amounts from my Archer medical savings account (MSA) and another HSA into my new Consumer Directed HealthSelect HSA?**

You can roll over amounts from Archer MSAs and other HSAs into your HSA. You must roll over the amount within 60 days after the date of receipt. You can make only one rollover contribution to an HSA during a one-year period. A rollover from an MSA or another HSA is not subject to the annual contribution limit. You can find a rollover/transfer request form at [optumbank.com](http://optumbank.com).

### **Can I transfer funds from another HSA custodian/administrator into my HSA with Optum Bank?**

You can direct another HSA custodian/administrator to transfer funds directly into your HSA with Optum Bank. Such a transfer is not considered a rollover, and there is no limit on the number of such transfers. You do not include the amount transferred in your income for tax purposes, deduct it as a contribution or include it as a distribution from the account. You can find a rollover/transfer request form at [optumbank.com](http://optumbank.com).

### **What if I already have an HSA with Optum Bank? Do I have to open another one, or will I be able to accept the state's contribution to my existing HSA?**

If you already have an existing account with Optum Bank, a new account will not be opened. Optum Bank will take your existing account and tie it to the HSA offered through Consumer Directed HealthSelect. Your existing HSA must be tied to the HSA offered through Consumer Directed HealthSelect for you to receive the state's contribution.

## What information or documentation do I need to keep when I use my HSA?

Each account holder is responsible for keeping all records of deposits and withdrawals for expenses from his or her HSA for tax purposes. Save all receipts and records related to your HSA that provide proof that you have used the funds to pay for qualified medical expenses — including explanations of benefits and receipts from providers, pharmacies, drug stores, etc.

## Why do I have to keep all my receipts?

If you are audited by the IRS, you must be able to prove that you used your HSA money only to pay or reimburse yourself for qualified expenses. Otherwise, you might have to pay taxes and penalties on any distributions that you can't prove were used for qualified expenses.

## What statements are available for my HSA?

You have access to online monthly statements at [optumbank.com](http://optumbank.com) to track your account balance and activity. If you prefer to have statements mailed to your home, you can update your delivery preferences online. Log into your HSA and click on "Profile" in the upper-right-hand corner of the page. Below "Communication Preferences" you can update your HSA Paperless Settings to request mailed statements.

## What HSA tax forms does Optum Bank issue?

There are two tax forms that Optum Bank will issue for an HSA when appropriate:

- ▶ 1099-SA — The 1099-SA reports any distributions from the HSA. Optum Bank mails the 1099-SA to every account holder by January 31, and it's typically available online by the end of January. Please note that distributions are reported in the year they are taken. For example, a distribution taken in 2018 was reported on the 2018 1099-SA form, which was issued in January 2019.
- ▶ 5498-SA — The 5498-SA reports contributions and rollovers made to the HSA. It is for information purposes only. In February, Optum Bank will provide a 5498-SA that will report contributions during the previous calendar year. If an account holder makes an additional prior-year contribution between January 1 and April 15, an updated 5498-SA will be available in May.

## What if my total HSA contribution for the year exceeds the IRS limits?

Your excess contributions are subject to standard income tax rates plus a 6% penalty for every year that excess contributions remain in the account. You can complete and mail or fax a withdrawal/distribution form, available at [optumbank.com](http://optumbank.com), to request a refund of any excess contributions. If you request a refund, there is no penalty as long as the distribution is made before the tax-filing deadline, generally April 15. Earnings on the excess amount are taxable, but the 6% excise tax will not apply as long as the excess contributions and earnings are paid out before the tax-filing deadline.

## What if I contributed the maximum annual amount but I was not covered by Consumer Directed HealthSelect for an entire year?

You are eligible to contribute to your HSA only for the months that you were covered by a high-deductible health plan. You can figure out the monthly amount by prorating your maximum annual contribution (based on individual or family coverage) for the months you were covered by a high-deductible plan. You can complete and mail or fax a withdrawal/distribution form, available at [optumbank.com](http://optumbank.com), to request a refund of any excess contributions.

## What if I have more than one HSA?

You may contribute to all of them, but the annual contributions to all accounts cannot exceed the annual maximum contribution limit set by the IRS. Your own contributions and contributions from the state, family members or any other source must be included in the total.

## What if my spouse and I are covered by different health plans?

Your contribution limits are generally determined by the type of high-deductible health plan you have — single or family. Consult a tax advisor regarding your personal situation. You can find out more by visiting [IRS.gov](http://IRS.gov) and accessing IRS publication 969. Remember, as long as you are not covered by your spouse's non-HDHP plan, you can contribute to your HSA and you can use your HSA funds to pay for their out-of-pocket expenses.

## Can I return funds to my HSA if I withdraw them by mistake?

If you've used funds for non-qualified expenses, you can return the funds to your HSA. To avoid taxation and penalty, complete and mail or fax a Withdrawal Correction Form on or before April 15 following the year in which you mistakenly withdrew funds.

## What happens to my HSA if I die?

If you select a beneficiary for your HSA, the account will be inherited by that beneficiary. If you name your spouse as your beneficiary, your HSA will transfer to your spouse and can continue to be used on a tax-free basis to pay for qualified health care expenses. If you do not specify a beneficiary, your HSA will be distributed to your estate and the funds may be subject to taxation. If you name someone other than your spouse as your beneficiary, the funds will be considered taxable income to the recipient.

## How do I designate a beneficiary for my HSA?

Log in to your HSA through **optumbank.com**, and then select "Manage Beneficiaries" from the "I want to..." navigation on the homepage.



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