

Questions about your HSA

Contributions

How do I contribute to my HSA?

Most employers allow employees to make pre-tax payroll contributions. If your employer doesn't (or you wish to make additional contributions outside your employer), you can contribute personal funds and deduct those contributions when you file your personal income taxes.

How much can I contribute to my HSA?

The IRS sets the annual contribution limit per calendar year (regardless of the month in which your coverage starts or renews) from all sources (including employer and employee). The figures are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate to reflect inflation. The current statutory maximum annual contribution figures are:

- **Self-only coverage:** \$3,500 in 2019
- **Family coverage:** \$7,000 in 2019

Can I contribute more to my HSA as I age, as I can with my qualified retirement plan?

Yes, as long as you remain HSA-eligible, you can contribute an additional \$1,000 annually beginning with the year that you turn age 55.

Can I continue to make HSA contributions after I lose eligibility?

You can continue to make contributions for a tax year until the tax filing deadline for that year (usually April 15 of the following year) provided you don't exceed the maximum contribution amount you are permitted for the number of months you were eligible in the tax year. For example, if you were eligible January 1 – November 30 (11 months out of 12), you would have until April 15 of the following year to contribute up to 11/12th of the maximum contribution permitted for your coverage tier and age.

Can my spouse open an HSA and make contributions?

Yes, if your spouse meets eligibility criteria. In that case, you and your spouse can split the \$6,900 statutory maximum annual contribution between your HSAs as you wish. Both you and your spouse, if you're HSA eligible and age 55 or older, can make \$1,000 catch-up contributions into your respective HSAs.

How are my HSA contributions reported?

Any applicable employer contribution and your pre-tax payroll contributions are included on your Form W-2 that your employer provides by January 31. IRS Form 5498-SA will be posted in your online account by January 31. This form shows your total contributions (including personal contributions) during the prior tax year and is used to complete Form 8889. You're responsible for completing Form 8889 and submitting it with your personal income tax return.

I made a mistake and made contributions in excess of my annual limit. Can I correct the error?

HSA contributions are tracked on the calendar year, regardless of when your medical plan renews or you first become HSA-eligible. If you exceed your contribution limit for the calendar year and don't correct the issue, you must include your excess contribution in your taxable income for that year. Your excess contribution generally is subject to an excise tax as well.

You can correct excess contributions by removing the excess amount (and any earnings attributable to the excess contributions) before you file your personal income tax return for that tax year. By doing so, you do not include the amount of the excess contribution in your taxable income and you face no additional tax.

Distributions

Whose expenses can I reimburse besides my own?

You can reimburse your own, your spouse's and your tax dependent's eligible expenses tax-free – regardless of whether they're covered on your medical plan or are HSA-eligible themselves.

Can I reimburse my spouse's medical-related expenses if they are not HSA-eligible?

Yes. You can reimburse a spouse's (or tax dependents') eligible expenses tax-free, whether or not that individual is HSA-eligible or covered on your health plan. What matters is the family member's tax relationship to you at the time of the expense.

How far back can I go to reimburse an eligible expense tax-free & what are the deadlines for requesting reimbursement?

You can't make a tax-free distribution for an expense that you incurred prior to establishing your HSA. Under the trust laws of most states, you establish an HSA with the initial deposit into the account. You can reimburse any eligible expense tax-free at any point in the future that you (or your spouse or tax dependents) incurred on or after your HSA establishment date.

You can reimburse the following eligible expenses tax-free from your HSA:

- Any cost-sharing (deductibles, coinsurance, copays) associated with your medical plan.
- Certain other services that are medically necessary but often not covered by insurance, including acupuncture, hearing aids and foot orthotics.
- Non-cosmetic dental services, including orthodontia.
- Prescription sunglasses and glasses, contact lenses and solution and vision correction surgery.
- Over-the-counter equipment and supplies.
- Over-the-counter drugs and medicine with a prescription (which you retain in your records but don't show at the time of purchase).

For more information, consult [IRS Publication 502](#), published annually.

Do I have to substantiate expenses to prove that reimbursements are for eligible expenses?

No. You don't submit receipts to substantiate that an expense is eligible for tax-free reimbursement, since you can withdraw funds from your HSA for any purpose (subject to taxes and possible penalties if the expense isn't eligible).

You do need to retain receipts, though, in case the IRS audits your personal income tax return. You report each year on Form 8889 (submitted with your personal income tax return) how much you withdrew from your HSA and how much of the withdrawal was for eligible expenses. (IRS Form 1099-SA will be posted to your online account by January 31 each year. This Form reports all distributions made from your HSA during the prior tax year and is used to complete IRS Form 8889.) If you're audited, you may have to provide documentation, such as receipts, showing the date of purchase, item purchased and amount of the purchase.

I made a withdrawal for a non-eligible expense by accident. Can I correct this error?

Yes, we can help you. You need to correct the error before you file your personal income tax return for the year in which you made the mistaken distribution. Please contact our customer service for assistance.

What happens if I have an HSA balance at the end of the year?

You retain balances in your account to use in the future. You don't forfeit unused funds at the end of the year.

HSA's & Rollovers

Can I rollover an unused balance from my FSA to my HSA?

No. Rollovers from a Health FSA to an HSA aren't permitted under federal tax law.

Can I rollover funds from one HSA to another?

Yes. In fact, it's common for an individual who opened an HSA with one employer to move balances to an HSA set up through another employer. While you can own multiple HSAs, most individuals find it easier and less expensive to manage a single account.