

# COMPLIANCE OVERVIEW

Provided by The Stratford Group

## Key HSA Features – 2019 Compliance

Health savings accounts (HSAs) are a popular type of tax-advantaged medical savings account available to individuals who are enrolled in high deductible health plans (HDHPs). Individuals can use their HSAs to pay for expenses that are covered under the HDHP until their deductible has been met, or they can use their HSAs to pay for qualified medical expenses that are not covered under the HDHP, such as dental or vision expenses.

HSAs provide a triple tax advantage—contributions, interest and earnings, and amounts distributed for qualified medical expenses are all exempt from federal income tax, Social Security/Medicare tax and most state income taxes. Due to an HSA's potential tax savings, federal tax law includes strict rules for HSAs, including limits on annual contributions and HDHP cost sharing.

This Compliance Overview summarizes key features for HSAs, including the contribution limits for 2019.

### LINKS AND RESOURCES

- [IRS Publication 969](#), Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-favored Health Plans
- [IRS Rev. Proc. 2018-30](#), which includes the inflation-adjusted HSA limits for 2019

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### 2019 CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

- For 2019, \$3,500 for individuals with self-only HDHP coverage and \$7,000 for individuals with family HDHP coverage.
- Individuals who are age 55 or older may make an additional \$1,000 “catch-up” contribution.

#### 2019 HDHP COST-SHARING LIMITS

- For 2019 plan years, the required **minimum deductible** is \$1,350 for self-only HDHP coverage and \$2,700 for family HDHP coverage.
- For 2019 plan years, the required **out-of-pocket maximum** is \$6,750 for self-only HDHP coverage and \$13,500 for family HDHP coverage.

This Compliance Overview is not intended to be exhaustive nor should any discussion or opinions be construed as legal advice. Readers should contact legal counsel for legal advice.

## HSA KEY FEATURES

### OVERVIEW

<b>Account Description</b>	Tax-exempt trust or custodial account established by an eligible individual to pay for qualified medical expenses.
<b>Important Reminders for 2019</b>	New annual limits on contributions apply. Also, the maximum out-of-pocket expense limit for HDHPs increases for plan years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2019. The minimum deductible for HDHPs remains the same for 2019 plan years.
<b>Potential Tax Benefits for Employees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employee contributions are either tax-deductible or pre-tax (if made by salary reduction).</li> <li>• Employer contributions are excluded from gross income and are generally not subject to employment taxes.</li> <li>• Interest or earnings on amounts in an HSA are not includable in gross income while held in the HSA.</li> <li>• Tax-free distributions to pay for qualified medical expenses.</li> </ul>

### EMPLOYEE ELIGIBILITY

<b>Who May Participate</b>	An individual is eligible to establish and contribute to an HSA if he or she: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is covered under an HDHP;</li> <li>• Is not covered by any other health plan that is not an HDHP (including coverage in a general purpose health FSA solely as a result of unused carry-over amounts from the prior year), except for certain limited types of coverage;</li> <li>• Is not enrolled in Medicare; and</li> <li>• May not be claimed as a dependent on another person's income tax return.</li> </ul>
<b>HDHP Coverage Required</b>	HDHP coverage is required. For 2019, the minimum annual deductible is <b>\$1,350</b> for self-only coverage or <b>\$2,700</b> for family coverage. The maximum deductible and other out-of-pocket expenses (excluding premiums) is <b>\$6,750</b> for self-only coverage or <b>\$13,500</b> for family coverage.  Non-grandfathered HDHPs must also apply the self-only cost-sharing limit for coverage of essential health benefits provided in network ( <b>\$7,900 in 2019</b> ) to each individual covered under the plan, even if this amount is below the family deductible limit.

**Note:** A health plan that provides certain preventive health services without a deductible, as required by the Affordable Care Act, may still qualify as an HDHP.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

**Who May Contribute** The employee, the employer, or both may contribute (family members or any other person may also contribute).

**Pre-tax Employee Contribution Allowed** Yes, contributions can be made through employee salary reductions under a cafeteria plan.

**Limit on Contributions** Yes, there are limits on how much can be contributed to an HSA each year. For 2019, the maximum contribution is **\$3,500** for self-only coverage or **\$7,000** for family coverage. The limit is increased by \$1,000 for eligible individuals age 55 or older at the end of the tax year.

**Employer Participation** Employer contributions made through a cafeteria plan are subject to the [Section 125](#) nondiscrimination requirements. All other employer contributions are subject to the "comparability rules," meaning that the employer must make comparable contributions to all comparable participating employees' HSAs.

## DISTRIBUTIONS

**Distributions Allowed** Distributions used exclusively to pay for qualified medical expenses of the employee and his or her spouse and dependents are tax-free. Any distribution amount not used exclusively to pay for qualified medical expenses is included in the employee's gross income and may be subject to an additional 20 percent tax.

**Note:** Employees who cover dependents to age 26 under an HDHP may **not use HSA funds** for reimbursement on a tax-free basis for an adult child's medical expenses, **unless the adult child** qualifies as a tax dependent of the employee.

**Timing of Distributions** An employee may receive distributions from an HSA at any time for qualified medical expenses not reimbursed by the HDHP; however, expenses incurred before an HSA is established are not considered qualified medical expenses. Employees do not need to meet the HSA eligibility criteria in order to receive a tax-free distribution from their HSAs. Also, an employee's spouse and dependents do not have

	to be HSA-eligible in order to have their qualifying medical expenses reimbursed on a tax-free basis.
<b>Qualified Medical Expenses</b>	<p>Generally, qualified medical expenses are those expenses paid for "medical care" as defined in Internal Revenue Code <a href="#">Section 213(d)</a>. Health insurance premiums are generally not considered qualified medical expenses for HSA purposes, unless the premiums are for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified long-term care insurance (premiums are subject to limits based on age and are adjusted annually);</li> <li>• Health care continuation coverage required by federal law (for example, COBRA);</li> <li>• Health care coverage while an individual is receiving unemployment; or</li> <li>• Medicare and other health care coverage if the employee is 65 or older (other than premiums for a Medicare supplemental policy, such as Medigap).</li> </ul>
<b>OTHER ISSUES</b>	
<b>Balance and Carryover</b>	Amounts remaining in an HSA at the end of the year are generally carried over to the next year.
<b>Account Subject to COBRA</b>	No.
<b>Portability</b>	Yes, the employee is the owner of the account.

Provided by:



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