**Tax Law**

**Overview**

A health savings account (HSA) is a tax-favored medical savings account available to taxpayers. HSAs enable taxpayers to pay for current medical expenses and save for future qualified medical expenses on a tax-free basis.

Contributions are reported on Form 5498-SA issued by HSA trustee.

* Employer contributions are also shown on the employees W-2 in box 12 with code W.

Distributions reported on Form 1099-SA issued by HSA trustee

An HSA is created by:

* Enrolling in a High-Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) and then
* Opening a tax-exempt trust or custodial account, with a qualified HSA trustee, to pay for qualified medical expenses

**References**

* IRS Publication 969 Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans
* IRS Instructions for Forms 1099-SA and 5498-SA
* IRS Instructions for Form 8889, Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)
* IRS Publication 4942 VITA/TCE Specialty Courses
* Screening Sheet for HSAs on page E-5 of 2018 NTTC modified Pub. 4012.
* HSA Helpful Hints on page E-6 to E-8 of 2018 NTTC modified Pub. 4012

**HSA Benefits**

There are several benefits from having an HSA including the following:

* Amounts contributed to an HSA, except for employer contributions, can be used as an adjustment to income.
* Contributions to an HSA by an employer may be excluded from gross income; this includes contributions made through a Section 125 cafeteria plan.
* The contributions remain in the account and are carried over, without limit, from year to year until the taxpayer uses them.
* The interest and other earnings on the assets in the account are tax-free.
* Distributions will be tax-free if used to pay unreimbursed qualified medical expenses.
* An HSA is portable, so it stays with taxpayers even if they change employers or leave the work force.
* There is no deadline by which qualifying expenses must be reimbursed by HSA

**Individuals Who Qualify for an HSA**

To be an eligible individual and qualify for an HSA, the taxpayer must meet the following requirements:

* Be covered by a high-deductible health plan (HDHP) on the first day of the month
* Not be covered by other health insurance (see Publication 969 for exceptions)
* Not be enrolled in Medicare (the individual can be HSA-eligible for the months before being covered by Medicare)
* Not be eligible to be claimed as a dependent on someone else’s tax return (applies even if the person can claim the individual but does not)

**Rules for Married Individuals**

* In the case of married individuals, each spouse who is an eligible individual who wants to have an HSA must open a separate HSA . Married couples cannot have a joint HSA, even if they are covered by the same HDHP; however, distributions can be used to cover the qualified expenses of the other spouse.
* In the event of the death of one of the married individuals, the HSA will be treated as the surviving spouse’s HSA if the spouse is the designated beneficiary of the HSA
* .If either spouse has family HDHP coverage, the family contribution limit applies; both spouses are treated as having family HDHP coverage.
* If **both** spouses are 55 or older and not enrolled in Medicare:
  + Each spouse is entitled to increase his or her contribution limit with an additional contribution.
  + Their maximum total contributions under family HDHP coverage would include a catch-up contribution for each spouse
  + The contribution limit is divided between the spouses by agreement. If there is no agreement, the contribution limit is split equally between the spouses
* Any additional contribution for age 55 or over must be made by each spouse to his or her own HSA.

**Contributions to HSA**

* Any eligible individual can contribute to an HSA. For an employee’s HSA, the employee, employer, or both may contribute to the employee’s HSA in the same year. For an HSA established by a self-employed (or unemployed) individual, the individual can contribute.
* Family members or any other person may also contribute on behalf of an eligible individual. Contributions to an HSA must be made in cash. Contributions of stock or property are not allowed.
* Amounts contributed to an HAS, except for employer contributions and qualified HAS funding distributions from IRAs, can be used as an adjustment to income for the account owner

**Employer Contributions**

* Employer contributions (including an employee’s contribution through a cafeteria plan) are allowed to be made to an employee’s HSA. Generally, employer contributions are excludable from an employee’s income.
* Employer contributions are reported on Form W-2, Box 12 using code W
* Taxpayers must reduce the amount they, or any other person, can contribute to their HSA by the amount of any contributions made by the taxpayer’s employer that are excludable from income. This includes amounts contributed to the taxpayer’s account by the employer through a cafeteria plan. For example, in 2018, if the employer contributed $1,000 to a taxpayer’s HSA who had a self-only HDHP, the remaining contribution limit would be $2,450.

**Health Savings Account (HSA) Contribution Limits for TY2018**

The annual limit on deductions for HSAs is:

* $3,450 for self-only coverage younger than 55 at the end of the year
* $4,450 for self-only coverage older than 55 at the end of the year
* $6,900 for family coverage younger than 55 at the end of the year
* $7,900 for family coverage older than 55 at the end of the year
* If the taxpayer was not an eligible individual for the entire year or changed his or her coverage during the year, the contribution limit is:
  + Last-month rule allows eligible individuals to make a full contribution for the year even if they were not an eligible individual for the entire year. They can make the full contribution for the year if:
    - – They are eligible individuals on the first day of last month of their taxable year. For most people, this would-be December 1, and
    - – They remain eligible individuals during the testing period. The testing period runs from December 1 of the current year through December 31 of the following year (for calendar taxpayers) .

– If the taxpayer does not qualify to contribute the full amount for the year, the contribution is determined by using the sum of the monthly contribution limits rule .

* + OR • Sum of the monthly contribution limits rule (use Limitation Chart and Worksheet in Form 8889 Instructions) . This is the amount determined separately for each month based on eligibility and HDHP coverage on the first day of each month plus catch-up contributions. For this purpose, the monthly limit is 1/12 of the annual contribution limit, as calculated on the Limitation Chart and worksheet. A taxpayer who cannot use the last-month rule must use the sum of the monthly contribution limits rule to determine the maximum HSA contribution.

**Distributions**

Qualified medical expenses are expenses that generally would qualify for the medical and dental expenses deduction. Examples include unreimbursed expenses for doctors, dentists, and hospitals. A medicine or drug will be a qualified medical expense only if the medicine or drug:

* Requires a prescription
* Is available without a prescription (an over-the-counter medicine or drug) and the taxpayer gets a prescrip­tion for it, or
* Is insulin

A taxpayer cannot treat insurance premiums as qualified medical expenses unless the premiums are for:

* Long-term care insurance based on premium limits as shown in IRS Pub 510.
* Health care continuation coverage, such as coverage under COBRA
* Health care coverage while receiving unemployment compensation
* Medicare and other health care coverage if the taxpayer was 65 or older (other than premiums for a Medicare supplemental policy, such as Medigap)

Qualified medical expenses are those incurred by the following persons:

* The taxpayer and spouse
* All dependents claimed on the tax return
* Any other person who could have been claimed as a dependent on the taxpayer’s return except that:
  + The person filed a joint return
  + The person had gross income of the exemption amount ($4,150 in 2018) or more, or
  + The taxpayer or spouse (if filing jointly) could be claimed as a dependent on someone else’s tax return

Taxpayers who have taken distributions will receive Form 1099-SA from trustee and **must provide it before a return can be completed.**

**OUT OF SCOPE**

Refer taxpayers with these issues to a professional tax preparer:

* Excess contributions to an HSA that are not withdrawn in a timely fashion
* Qualified HSA funding distributions from an IRA
* Death of an HSA holder (when spouse is not the designated beneficiary)
* Additional Tax for Failure to Maintain HDHP Coverage
* Deemed distributions from an HSA due to prohibited transactions, such as using an HSA as a security for a loan
* Archer Medical Saving Accounts (MSA)
* Medicare Advantage MSA
* Health Reimbursement Arrangement
* Form 8889, Part III

**Reporting**

**Before completing Form 8889, interview the client using the Screening Sheet for HSAs on page E-5 of the 4012.**

**Form 5498-SA**

* Form 5498-SA shows the amount contributed during the year for any HSA.
* It includes both employer and employee contributions.
* In addition to being included on Form 5498-SA, employer contributions will also be shown on Form W-2, box 12, with code W.

**Excess contributions are out of scope.**

**Form 1099-SA**

* Form 1099-SA reports distributions to a taxpayer.
* Box 5 will indicate whether the distribution is from an HSA, Archer MSA, or a Medicare Advantage MSA.
* The code in Form 1099-SA, box 3, identifies the distribution the taxpayer received. Code 1 is a normal distribution. Refer to Form 1099-SA for an explanation of the other codes.

**Form 8889, Health Savings Accounts (SAHSA)**

* A taxpayer must file Form 8889 with Form 1040 if the taxpayer (or spouse if filing a joint return) had any activ­ity in an HSA.. This is true even if only the taxpayer’s employer or the spouse’s employer made contributions to the HSA.
* Taxpayers who are filing jointly and who each have separate HSAs will each complete a separate Form 8889. Married taxpayers cannot have a joint HSA.
* Ask taxpayers during the interview process if their HDHP coverage is “self-only” or “family,” and check the corresponding box on Form 8889

**Part 1**

* Form 8889, Part 1, is used to report all HSA contributions and to compute the allowable HSA deduction.
* The entry of code W and the amount in box 12 of Form W-2 will automatically go to Form 8889.
* The contribution limit is automatically adjusted for age by TaxSlayer.
* After all entries have been completed on Form 8889, the HSA deduction will be carried from Form 8889 to the Adjustments section of Form 1040, Schedule 1, Line 25.

**Part 2**

* Form 8889, Part II, is used by taxpayers to report distributions from an HSA.
* Form 1099-SA reports distributions to a taxpayer. Box 5 will indicate whether the distribution is from an HSA, Archer MSA, or a Medicare Advantage MSA. The code in Form 1099-SA, box 3, identifies the distribution the taxpayer received. Code 1 is a normal distribution. Refer to Form 1099-SA for an explanation of the other codes.
* If distributions are received for reasons other than qualified medical expenses, the amount withdrawn will be included in income and reported on Form 1040,Schedule 1, line 21. The additional tax on distributions not used for qualified medical expenses is 20%. See IRS Pub. 969 for exceptions to the additional tax. This tax is computed on Form 8889 and reported on Form 1040, Schedule 4, Line 62.
* Taxpayers do not have to take distributions from their HSA each year.
* Amounts entered on Form 8889 are automatically carried over to the applicable lines of Form 1040. The amount of HSA distributions not used for qualified medical expenses will carry over to 1040, Schedule 1, line 21.

**NOTE: HSA distributions should NOT be included on Schedule A.**

**Part 3**

Out of Scope

**Completing Form 8889**

Top of Form – Check Taxpayer or Spouse

**Part 1 Contributions**

**Step 1** – Ask the taxpayer is their HSA is Self only or Family and select from the drop down menu.

**Step 2** – Check box if you and your spouse have separate HSAs

**Step 3** – Enter all the employee’s contributions including those made from 1/1/19 to 4/15/19. that were for 2018. If the taxpayer has not yet received Form 5498-SA, they need to tell you the amount of their contribution. Do not include employer contributions, contributions through a cafeteria plan, or rollovers.

Contributions to an employee's account through a cafeteria plan are treated as employer contributions and are not included here. These contributions are already pretax and should not be included as a adjustment to income on line 25 of the 1040. Generally, contributions included on this line are those made directly to the HSA custodian and are not shown on the W-2 as pre tax contributions

**Step 4** – Number of months TP or SP were eligible individuals. Use “Last Month Rule” or “Sum of monthly contribution limits rule” for partial year. See above.

**Step 5** – Out of scope – If the taxpayer has an Archer MSA the entire return is out of scope

**Step 6** – Employer contributions for 2018. Employer contributions (including contributions through a cafeteria plan) include any amount an employer contributes to any HSA for the employee for 2018. These contributions should be shown in box 12 of Form W-2 with the code W. **Do not include amounts entered in the W-2, Box 12, Code W.** TaxSlayer will automatically pull the amounts from your W-2.

**Step 7** – Out of Scope – If TP has qualified Funding Distributions from IRA or Roth IRA, the return is Out of Scope

**Part 2 Distributions**

**Step 8** – Total distributions received in 2018. From form 1099-SA Box 1 with the HSA box checked. If the HSA box is not checked, the return is OUT OF SCOPE.

**Step 9** – Distributions received in 2018 that were used for qualified medical expenses. Use scratch pad to document.

**Step 10** - Distributions received in 2018 that were rolled over into another HSA. Also, any excess contributions and earning that were withdrawn by the due date of the return.

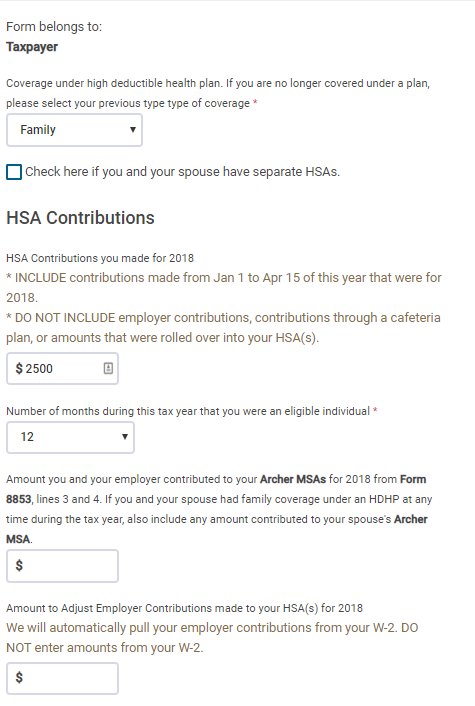
**Step 11** - Check if you meet exceptions to the 20% tax. Form 8889 Instructions page 6. Exceptions are:

* + Account beneficiary dies
  + Account beneficiary become disabled
  + Account beneficiary turns 65

**Adjustments**

**Step 12**

Use the HAS Adjustment section for MFJ returns with family coverage when both spouses have separate HSAs. It is needed for a self only plan only when the plan coverage has changed during the year (e.g. family for part of the year and self only for part of the year. See the NTTC modified 4012-page E-7 for guidance.



Step 3 – 8889 Line 2

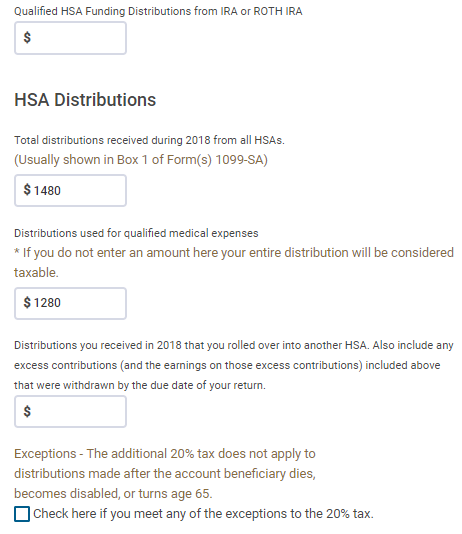
Step 1 – 8889 Line 1

Step 6

Step 5 Out of Scope

Step 4

Step 2



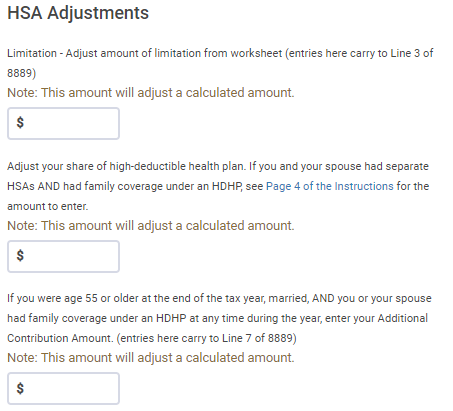
Step 11 – 8889 Line 17a

Step 10 – 8889 Line 14b

Step 9 – 8889 Line 15

Step 8 – 8889 Line 14a

Step 7 Out of Scope



Step 12

**HSA for New Jersey**

Most of the tax benefits of an HSA do not apply to New Jersey.

Distributions for unreimbursed qualified medical expenses (the amount in line 15 of the 8889) should be added to NJ 1040 Line 31.

**Contributions (Form 5498-SA)**

* Contributions (Employer and Employee) are included in W-2 NJ box 16 and are taxed accordingly.

**Distributions (Form 1099-SA)**

* Because HSA distributions used for medical expenses are not reported on federal Sch A, they must be manually accounted for on NJ-1040 line 31. (Enter in NJ Return – Subtractions from income – Medical insurance premiums that you did not include on your federal return because they were deducted on a pre-tax basis.)
* Distributions from an HSA account that are not qualified distributions are entered as income on 1040, Schedule 1, line 21. The amount will be passed to NJ Other Income line 26. Remove this income from the NJ return (NJ Return – Income subject to tax – Taxable Amount of Scholarships included on Federal Return – enter as a negative number)