TEAM U.S. Long-Term Global Worker <u>Living Allowance/Salary</u> Reduction Agreement - Enrollment / Change for HSA Pre-Tax Payroll Deposits*

i. Participant information				
Е	mpl	oyee's name:		
S	ocia	Il Security or TEAM Account #:		
II. En	roll	ment / Change Information (PI	ease check one)	
[]	New HSA - New Employee		
[]	New HSA - Current Employee pe	ermitted monthly change effective _	
[]	Existing HSA - Revised Election	permitted monthly change effective	9
[]	Existing HSA - Annual Renewal	effective 1 st of next calendar year	
[]	Existing HSA - Loss of Contributi	on Eligibility* effective	
		Monthly Changes take effect in the contribution form is received no later t		fective month indicated above, provided
III. EI	ect	ion Information (Please check	one)	
[]	I wish to contribute \$	per month* (whole dollars) fr	om my personal living allowance
[]	I wish to discontinue my monthly	personal living allowance contril	bution
[]	I am no longer eligible to controntribution	ibute to an HSA*; discontinue my	monthly personal living allowance
I have emplo ability month	yer to co	orization and Agreement d and understand the important inf to adjust my salary as required by my hange the contribution amount monthl icated above, provided my new form is nd it's my responsibility to review my p	above election. I understand that the y; with changes taking effect in the for received no later than the 25 th of the	e benefit option I have includes the ollowing month's pay, or in the effective e preceding month.
impler	nent	red my salary reduction election. Furth	nermore, I have the responsibility to i	
		Signature of Employee (may not b	e typed name)	Date
Return completed form to the Benefits Coordinator at benefits@team.org				
Keep a copy for your records				
Rec	'vd _	Effective:	MFile/APS:	Cp to MF:

An HSA is an individual account, not an employer account, and it's the individual's responsibility to maintain their HSA in accordance with IRS regulations. Per IRS regulations you may not use your HSA funds for expenses incurred before the HSA was opened.

It's the HSA account owner's responsibility to notify their employer to stop making HSA contributions on their behalf if they become ineligible to make new contributions. IRS regulations state if an employer contributes to the HSA of an employee who ceases to be an eligible individual during a year, the employer may not recoup any amounts that the employer contributed after the employee ceased to be an eligible individual. Contributions made after you cease to be an eligible individual may be subject to taxes and penalties.



HSA Contribution Limits: If you are an eligible individual for the entire year, and do not change your type of coverage, you can contribute the maximum contribution amount based on your type of coverage and your age. If you were not an eligible individual for the entire year, or changed your coverage during the year, refer to IRS Publication 969 to determine your maximum contribution limit. Contributions made in excess of your contribution limit may be subject to taxes and penalties.

HSA Eligibility: IRS Publication 969, Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans, states the following on qualifying for an HSA:

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

- You must be covered under a high deductible health plan (HDHP), described later, on the first day
 of the month.
- You have no other health coverage except what is permitted under Other health coverage, later.
- You are not enrolled in Medicare.
- You cannot be claimed as a dependent on someone else's tax return

Refer to IRS Publication 969 for additional information.

Important: You cannot contribute to an HSA once your Medicare or Social Security benefits begin. If you contribute to your HSA after your Medicare coverage starts you may have to pay a tax penalty.

- If you are enrolling in Medicare Part A after the age of 65 you should stop your HSA contributions for up to 6 months before you enroll. This is because your Medicare Part A coverage will begin 6 months back from the date you apply for Medicare (or Social Security/RRB benefits), but no earlier than the first month you were eligible for Medicare (i.e. the month you turned 65). To avoid a tax penalty, you should stop your HSA at least 6 months before you apply for Medicare Part A or Social Security.
- If you are covered by an employer group healthcare plan based on current employment, and the employer has 20 or more employees, you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period (SEP) and can delay enrolling in Medicare past the age of 65. (COBRA and retiree health plans aren't considered coverage based on current employment). As long as you enroll for Medicare during your Special Enrollment Period you can enroll without penalty.

For additional information on HSAs refer to IRS Publication 969. For additional information on Medicare enrollment, and Medicare & HSAs, refer to the Medicare and You handbook available on Medicare's website (www.medicare.gov).