

# Your State-Sponsored Health Savings Account (HSA) State & UW Retirees Only

When you retire, many things about your HSA will stay the same. You can still:

- Use your HSA funds to pay for eligible health care expenses.
- Earn interest on HSA funds.
- Invest funds over \$1,000.
- Carry over unused funds from year to year.

You will also see some changes with your HSA. The differences you see depend on your age and the plan design you choose. Review the scenarios below. Visit the [Optum Financial](#) website for more information on HSAs.

## I will be 65 years or older and enrolled in Medicare

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If you are enrolled in Medicare at age 65, you are no longer eligible for the High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP), which affects your HSA.

You can no longer:

- Contribute to your HSA.
- Receive contributions from your employer.

You can now:

- Pay for qualified health insurance premiums (including Medicare) with HSA funds.
- Take out money for anything you want. There are no penalty fees. You'll just have to pay taxes the way you would on a withdrawal from any other retirement account.

## I will move to a non-High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP)

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When you are no longer enrolled in a HDHP, it affects your HSA. You can no longer:

- Contribute to your HSA.
- Receive contributions from your employer.

## I am eligible and plan to stay enrolled in the HDHP

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You will still need to:

- Enroll in the HSA each year during open enrollment.



You will no longer:

- Have contributions deducted from your paycheck.
  - Contribute to your HSA through the [online portal](#).
- Receive contributions from your employer.

