

IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

The department identified the following implementation concerns in its analysis of the bill as introduced on February 17, 2011 and are restated here for convenience. Department staff is available to work with the author's office to resolve these and other concerns that may be identified.

- California does not conform to federal HSA rules. The bill does not provide a definition for an HSA. As a result, any account labeled as an HSA, whether or not it meets the federal requirements of an HSA, could be considered an HSA described in this bill. The absence of definitions to clarify what an HSA is could lead to disputes with taxpayers and would complicate the administration of this exclusion from gross income. If the author's intent is to follow the federal definition, the bill should be amended with cross-referencing to the applicable federal provisions.
- The language of the bill would allow a payment or distribution to "a health saving account." The distribution or payment could go to someone else's HSA, other than the taxpayer's. If this is not the author's intent, it is recommended that the bill be amended.
- The bill would allow the exclusion from gross income, but only if the full amount that was distributed does not exceed \$100,000 and is contributed to an HSA. For a non-qualified lump sum distribution from a 401K, there may be withholding of federal income tax and possibly state income taxes, depending on how the 401K account distributions are set up. Any taxpayer receiving a distribution will not get the full amount in hand and will need to add an amount to offset the federal tax withheld.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Revenue Estimate

Estimated Revenue Impact of AB 726 For Taxable Years Beginning On or After January 1, 2011 Enactment Assumed After June 30, 2011 (\$ in Millions)		
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
-\$2.2	-\$1.5	-\$1.5

POLICY CONCERNS

Although a number of bills have been introduced to conform to federal HSA rules, the legislature has not adopted legislation conforming to those rules. As a result, California does not recognize HSAs as tax-favored vehicles for providing for healthcare costs. This bill would create an additional difference between the federal and state tax treatment of HSAs and distributions from 401K plans.

This bill would limit the exclusion to only distributions from a 401K account. There are other types of accounts that are within the definition of “eligible retirement account.” Owners of the other types of accounts (e.g. IRA accounts) could view this as unfair treatment. A distribution from an IRA account to an HSA would result in the taxpayer being assessed a 2½ percent additional tax, on top of the distribution being included in gross income, whereas, if the distribution is made from a 401K, there would be no tax assessed. The result is two different treatments for the same type of transaction. Additionally, federal law does not provide a waiver of the ten percent penalty for a withdrawal from a 401K plan to fund an HSA. Allowing the penalty waiver for state purposes is in conflict with federal tax policy.

Federal law allows a one-time distribution from an individual retirement plan (other than simplified employee pension plan or a simple retirement account) to an HSA. In addition, federal law does not allow a distribution from a 401K to HSAs, unless the taxpayer has reached age 59 1/2. Consequently, the provisions of this bill appear at odds with federal HSA and 401K policy.

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