



Flexible Spending Account Claim Form – Dependent Care





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Fax completed form to: 803.264.4197

Mail completed form to:
FSA Administration
P.O. Box 63477
North Charleston, SC 29419

Questions about this form? 1-800-815-3314 M-F, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET

Section 1: Claimant Information	
EMPLOYEE'S NAME	
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
EMPLOYEE'S DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER	

NOTE: Please refer to the instructions on this form to ensure you attach all required documents.

Section 2: Claim Information

Dependent's Name	Sex	Birthdate	Provider Information
1.			Dependent Care Provider Name
2.			Dependent Care Provider Name
3.			Dependent Care Provider Name
4.			Dependent Care Provider Name

authorize my Flexible Spending Account (FSA) to be reduced by the all y myself or my eligible dependents are not reimbursable from any othe e claimed as credits or deductions on my income tax return. I further of utlined on this form. The information on this form is true and correct to	er source. I understand that these ertify that I have read and under	е ехре	nses cannot
	/		/
MPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE	DATE		

Section 4: Filing Information

How to File This FSA Claim Form

- 1. Attach a copy of your itemized bill from the provider with the following information:
 - a. Name and address of the provider
 - b. Social Security number or federal tax identification number of the provider
 - c. Detailed statement of services rendered, with dates of services
- 2. Mail the completed **FSA Claim Form**, along with a copy of the provider's itemized bill, to the address listed below.
- 3. Keep copies of all claims submitted. We will not return documentation mailed with this claim form.
- 4. You must submit all FSA claims by the last day of the specified run-off period of the following year for expenses incurred during the plan year. Check with your company's Human Resources department for the exact date your run-off period ends. Any money remaining in your account after the end of the plan year will be forfeited under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) guidelines.

Dependent Care Reimbursement

- Expenses to provide care for your eligible dependents may qualify for reimbursement. Eligible dependents include children
 under age 13, a disabled child, a disabled spouse, or a disabled parent for whom you are entitled to a personal tax
 exemption as a dependent.
- To be eligible, you must be working while your dependents receive care. Also, if you are married, your spouse must be:
 - A wager earner, or
 - · a full-time student for at least five months during the year, or
 - Disabled and unable to provide for his or her own care.
- Expenses eligible for reimbursement are those incurred to enable you to be gainfully employed, and include covered charges by:
 - · Licensed nursery schools and day care centers.
 - Individuals (other than your dependents under age 19) who provide care for your children in or outside your home, or for your disabled spouse or dependent parent in your home.
 - Housekeepers, maids or cooks in your home, to include their food and lodging in your home, as long as their services are performed for the benefit of your eligible dependent(s).
- Under IRS regulations, the reimbursement when aggregated with all other dependent care reimbursement during the same year may not exceed the lesser of the following limits:
 - \$5,000
 - \$2,500 if you are married and your spouse files a separate tax return
 - If you are single, your taxable compensation
 - If married, the lesser of your earned income or your spouse's earned income for the year
- IRS regulations limit the amount of reimbursement expenses for dependent care to the lower of the annual earned income of you or your spouse. If your spouse is disabled or a full-time student, this limitation assumes that your spouse earns \$200 per month (one dependent) or \$400 per month (two or more dependents). Under IRS regulations, qualified individuals can receive a tax credit for some dependent care costs. You may claim this credit on your personal tax return. You cannot claim the tax credit for any dependent care costs reimbursed from the FSA, since FSA funds are pre-tax withholdings.