**What is a Health Savings Account (HSA)?**

An HSA is a tax favored account used in conjunction with an HSA-compatible health plan. The funds in the account are used to pay for IRS-qualified medical expenses such as services applied to the deductible, dental, vision, and more.

**Who can get an HSA?**

Any eligible individual that:

- Is covered by an HSA-compatible health plan
- Is not covered by other health insurance (except certain types of limited coverage)
- Is not enrolled in Medicare
- Is not claimed as a dependent on someone else’s tax return
  - Children cannot establish an HSA
  - Eligible spouses can establish their own HSA

**How much can I contribute annually to an HSA?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020 IRS Maximum Allowable Contribution Limits</th>
<th>2021 IRS Maximum Allowable Contribution Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual: $3,550</td>
<td>Individual: $3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family: $7,100</td>
<td>Family: $7,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Catch-Up Contributions**

Accountholders who meet the qualifications noted below are eligible to make an HSA catch-up contribution of $1,000.

- Health Savings accountholder
- Age 55 or older (regardless of when in the year an accountholder turns 55)
- Not enrolled in Medicare (if an accountholder enrolls in Medicare mid-year, catch-up contributions should be prorated)

Spouses who are 55 or older and covered under the accountholder’s medical insurance can also make a catch-up contribution into a separate HSA in their own name.

**Can any high-deductible health insurance policy qualify for an HSA?**

It can be a health maintenance organization (HMO), preferred provider option (PPO), or indemnity plan as long as it meets the IRS requirements. Your insurance company will determine if the policy is an HSA-compatible health plan.

**Who can make contributions?**

Contributions can come from employers, the accountholder, or third parties. The combined contribution amount is subject to the IRS contribution limits.
**Are there income restrictions?**

There are no income restrictions for opening or contributing to an HSA.

**What are the advantages of an HSA?**

HSA funds roll over year-to-year; there are tax benefits on contributions, earnings and distributions; and long-term investment opportunities are available.

**Is an HSA compatible with an HRA/FSA?**

Yes, this is permitted if the combination is:

- “Limited purpose” flexible spending accounts (FSAs) and health reimbursement arrangements (HRAs) that restrict reimbursements to certain permitted benefits such as vision, dental, or preventive care benefits.

- “Post-deductible” FSA or HRAs that only provide reimbursement after the minimum annual deductible has been satisfied under the HDHP.

**If I set up an HSA through my employer, what happens if I switch jobs?**

The funds are portable and go with you.

**Can I withdraw the money for non-medical expenses?**

Yes, though the withdrawal may be subject to income tax and penalties. After the age of 65, you can use the funds for non-qualified expenses without penalty, though the funds may be subject to income tax.