

Health Savings Accounts (HSA) and Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) can be confusing. This chart provides a quick and easy comparison of the different types of tax-advantaged healthcare accounts.

COMPARISON	HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT (HSA)	FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNT (FSA)
Is specific health insurance coverage required to contribute?	<b>Yes</b> , you must be enrolled in a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP).	<b>No, BUT</b> if you are contributing to a HSA, you can only enroll in a Limited Purpose Flexible Spending Account.
2025 MAXIMUM Annual Contributions	Single: \$4,300 Family: \$8,550 Catch-up: \$1,000 (age 55+)	Healthcare: \$3,300 Dependent Care: \$5,000
PRE-TAX Contributions?	Yes	Yes
Availability Of Funds	Funds must accumulate before using.	Healthcare and Limited Purpose: Available on day 1  Dependent Care: Funds must accumulate before using
Use it or lose it?	<b>No</b> , unused funds roll over from year to year.	<b>Yes</b> , however, a small amount may roll over into the next year. Or, a grace period may apply.
Can you take it with you if you leave the company?	Yes	No

## ELIGIBLE EXPENSES BEYOND YOUR PLAN COVERAGE

- Medical
- Dental
- Vision
- Prescription
- Special education
- Seeing eye dog
- And more

For HSAs, Healthcare and Limited Purpose FSAs download a full list from

download a full list from the IRS - <u>Publication 502.</u>



For information on **Child** and **Dependent Care** Expenses download the IRS Publication 503.



QUESTIONS? Contact TrueNorth's TRUEAdvocate Team: 888-655-9980 | trueadvocate@truenorthcompanies.com Monday - Friday | 7:30am - 5:00pm CST

BROUGHT TO YOU BY:

