

## What does it stand for?

Health Savings Account

## Who owns the account?

The employee.

## How is the account funded?

Money is deposited directly into the employee's account. Contributions can be made by the employee through lump sum contributions or pre-tax payroll deductions. An employer may also contribute to the account.

## Is it a personal account?

Yes.

## Is the account portable?

Yes, the employee owns the HSA, and they can take it with them into retirement and even pass it on to their heirs.

## Who is eligible?

First, you must be enrolled in a Qualified High Deductible Health Plan (QHDHP) and not be covered by any other insurance for health expenses. There are two groups not eligible to contribute to an HSA: someone who can be claimed as a tax dependent & someone entitled to Medicare. Factors that do not affect eligibility are annual income, employment status, or incurred medical expenses.

## What type of corresponding health plan is required?

Only a defined High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP).

## Can account funds be used for non-medical expenses?

Yes. However, funds used for non-medical expenses are taxed as income and incur a 20% penalty. After 65, there is no penalty.

## What is the tax treatment for the account?

Contributions to these accounts are made on a pre-tax basis, and funds may be used tax free for qualified healthcare expenses.

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