What's The Difference Between an FSA and HSA?

| | Flexible Spending Account (FSA) | Health Savings Account (HSA) |
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| Can you fund the account through pre-tax payroll deduction? | Yes | Yes |
| Do you need a specific health insurance plan to be eligible? | No | Yes. You must be enrolled in a qualified high dollar deductible health plan. |
| Does Uniform Coverage Rule apply? | Yes. 100% of your election is available on the first day of the plan year. | No. You may only use what you have contributed into the account. |
| What medical expenses are eligible for reimbursement. | Unreimbursed Code 213(d) medical expenses incurred during the coverage period for self and qualified tax dependents. Cannot reimburse insurance premiums or for long-term care insurance or services. | Unreimbursed Code 213(d) medical expenses of account-holder and eligible tax dependents incurred after HSA established, including premiums for COBRA, long-term care insurance, health insurance while receiving unemployment compensation; or, if 65 or older, any health insurance except a Medicare supplement. |
| Can you cash out balances for non- medical expenses? | No | Yes , but such amounts are taxable and subject to a 20% excise tax (certain exceptions apply). |
| Are elections irrevocable if account is funded through pre-tax payroll deductions in a Section 125 plan? | Yes | No. Section 125 irrevocability rules do not apply to HSAs funded through a Section 125 Plan. |
| Can a terminated employee spend down unused amounts for expenses incurred after termination? | No. Cannot use unused amounts to pay for claims incurred after the date of termination unless COBRA is elected. | Yes. HSAs are non-forfeitable and portable. Any qualified medical expense incurred after the HSA is set up is eligible to withdraw funds on a tax-free basis. |
| Do claims need to be incurred during the current period of coverage to be eligible for reimbursement? | Yes | No. Distributions for qualifying medical expenses incurred after the HSA is established will be tax free. |
| Must a third party process/approve the claim and is substantiation required for reimbursement? | Yes | No. HSA owner must retain records. Substantiation is not required at the time of reimbursement, but must be available in the event of an IRS audit. |



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| Does COBRA apply? | Yes. Special rule for qualifying health FSAs. Generally by plan design, COBRA only offered to participants with positive FSA balance at time of termination. | No , however COBRA may apply to employer sponsored HSA that is an ERISA plan and to HSAs sponsored by state and local govn't employers. COBRA applies to HDHP. |
| Are there ordering rules that apply? | Yes. Health FSAs must be payers of last resort and cannot reimburse expenses that have been reimbursed elsewhere. | No. HSA-eligible individuals can't have non-HDHP coverage. Certain permitted coverage is disregarded. If enroll/are enrolled in an HSA, you are only eligible for Limited Purpose FSA. |
| Do the funds roll over each year? | Possibly. Some plans offer a rollover of unused funds up to \$500. Check your plan details. | Yes. |