HSA and FSA [1]

CU offers programs designed to give you tax advantages that offset health care and dependent care costs.

Click on a tile to learn more about each plan

What is an FSA?

FSAs are a tax-savings account set up by you to pay for certain qualifying expenses on a pre-tax basis, meaning before they are made subject to payroll taxes. You don't pay taxes on this money, meaning you'll save an amount equal to the taxes you would have paid. Accounts are subject to a "use-it-or-lose-it" rule each year.
What is an HSA?

An HSA (Health Savings Account) is a tax-savings account that must be paired with a High-Deductible Health Plan, which can be used to pay for qualified health care expenses now or in the future. An HSA is a savings account that you own. The funds in an HSA carry forward year after year, even if you change employers or retire. Qualifying Health Care Expenses are the expenses incurred for medical, dental or vision care for yourself and your tax dependents, as defined in Code Section 213(d) under Code Section 105. The money you put into an HSA rolls over from year to year.
Compare plans

Use this chart for a quick overview of the differences between an FSA (Flexible Spending Account) and an HSA.

**FSA (Flexible Spending Account)**
A tax-savings account set up by you to pay for certain qualifying expenses on a pre-tax basis, meaning before they are made subject to payroll taxes.

**HSA (Health Savings Account)**
A tax-savings account that must be paired with a High-Deductible Health Plan, which can be used to pay for qualified health care expenses now or in the future. An HSA is a savings account that you own. The funds in an HSA carry forward year after year, even if you change employers or retire.

Learn more
[9] https://www.cu.edu/docs/hsa-and-hcfsa-comparison-chart