HSA and FSA [1]

Click on a tile to learn more about each plan

What is an FSA?
FSAs (Flexible Spending Account) are tax-savings accounts set up by you to pay for certain qualifying expenses on a pre-tax basis, meaning before they are made subject to payroll taxes. [2] You can set aside money for certain expenses (medical, child care/elder care costs). 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 [3] each year. The IRS regulations state that if you don't spend and claim the money you elect to contribute to flexible spending accounts within the designated period of time, the monies will be forfeited.
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. Eligible Expense Purchases or services received that are allowed by the benefit provider and complies with IRS regulations, like a doctor's visit or prescription drugs. 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 and an HSA.

Learn more [9]

How do you want your benefits taxed? See your options [10]

Groups audience:
Employee Services

Right Sidebar:
ES: Benefits & Wellness - New Employee Sidebar
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Sub Title:
CU offers programs designed to give you tax advantages that offset health care and dependent care costs.

Source URL: https://www.cu.edu/employee-services/benefits-wellness/new-employee/hsa-and-fsa

Links
[3] https://www.cu.edu/es-benefits-glossary/use-it-or-lose-it
[9] https://www.cu.edu/docs/hsa-and-hcfsa-comparison-chart
[10] https://www.cu.edu/docs/before-or-after-tax