

HSA Eligibility

You need to have an HSA-eligible High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP). These types of health plans will be identified by your health insurance carrier or your employer. In 2018, health plans with a deductible of at least \$1,350 for individuals and \$2,700 for families typically qualify. The annual out-of-pocket expenses for an individual can't be more than \$6,650 or \$13,300 for family coverage. For 2019 plans, the annual out-of-pocket expenses for an individual can't be more than \$6,750 or \$13,500 for family coverage. Self-employed individuals who are covered under a qualified plan may also contribute.

You are not eligible for an HSA if you are covered by your spouse's health insurance plan that is not a qualified HDHP. You are also not eligible for an HSA if you are claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return or if you are enrolled in Medicare. However, if you already have an HSA and are enrolled in Medicare, you can continue to use your HSA funds for eligible medical expenses, but you cannot make new HSA contributions or open a new HSA.



Once you have an HSA and have contributed to it, you can spend it on qualified healthcare expense, regardless of the type of health care coverage you have.