



Health Savings Account Eligibility Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to verify your eligibility for an HSA. You are responsible for properly determining your eligibility. This worksheet is simply a tool to aid you in that effort.

1. Are you enrolled in Medicare Part A or Part B?

- Yes. Then you are not eligible to contribute to an HSA.
- No. Go on to the next question.

2. Can you be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return?

- Yes. Then you are not eligible to contribute to an HSA.
- No. Go on to the next question.

3. Do you have any other health coverage – including coverage through your spouse – besides your qualified* high deductible health plan?

- Yes. Is the other plan a qualified* high-deductible health plan?
 - Yes. Go on to the next question.
 - No. You are not eligible to contribute to an HSA.
- No. Go on to the next question.

4. Not including the HSA, are you or your spouse participating in any other health expense reimbursement plans – such as a Section 125 health expense reimbursement arrangement (also known as a flexible spending arrangement) or a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA)?

- Yes. Is the other reimbursement plan restricted to dental and vision (as defined by the IRS) expenses?
 - Yes. You are eligible to have an HSA, assuming you were not disqualified on an earlier question.
 - No. You are not eligible to contribute to an HSA.
- No. You are eligible to contribute to an HSA if you also answered “no” to the first three questions.

Per the IRS, for a HDHP to be qualified*, the health plan must fall within these limits for 2024:

- A deductible of at least \$1,600 for single coverage
- A deductible of at least \$3,200 for family coverage
- A maximum annual out-of-pocket expense limit for allowing costs, not exceeding \$8,050 for single coverage
- A maximum annual out-of-pocket expense limit for allowing costs, not exceeding \$16,100 for family coverage

This Eligibility Worksheet is written to support the education of health savings accounts. It is not intended to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding US federal tax-related penalties. Each taxpayer is responsible for determining eligibility and should seek advice, based on the taxpayer's circumstances, from an independent tax advisor