
Detailed Fiscal Analysis

Am. Sub. H.B. 46 would permit political subdivisions to offer health savings accounts (HSAs) to employees and would permit public moneys to be used to make contributions to HSAs or to pay for federally qualified high deductible health plans that are linked to HSAs.

Background

Health saving accounts as authorized by section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code are described in IRS Publication 969. They are tax-exempt trusts or custodial accounts that the taxpayer sets up with a qualified HSA trustee. No permission is required from the IRS to establish a HSA; however, to be eligible for the tax benefits a taxpayer must have a "high deductible health plan" and no other health coverage.⁷ A "high deductible health plan" means that the plan's minimum annual deductible is \$1,000 for individual coverage and \$2,000 for family coverage, and that the plan has a specified maximum limit on the sum of the annual deductible and out-of-pocket expenses for covered medical services. The maximums for tax year 2005 are \$5,100 for individual coverage and \$10,200 for family coverage.

Fiscal effect

By permitting political subdivisions an additional option for providing health benefits to employees, the bill may reduce the cost of providing such health benefits. LSC staff do not have data with which to estimate the potential magnitude of savings.

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⁷ There are a few limited exceptions to the latter eligibility requirement.