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Health Savings Act of 2017

Congress: 115 (2017–2019, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Taxation

Introduced: Feb 15, 2017

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. (Feb 15, 2017)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/403>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Hatch, Orrin G. [R-UT]

Party: Republican • **State:** UT • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (2 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL]	R · FL		Feb 15, 2017
Sen. Murkowski, Lisa [R-AK]	R · AK		Nov 9, 2017

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Finance Committee	Senate	Referred To	Feb 15, 2017

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Taxation

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
115 HR 1476	Related bill	Jul 25, 2018: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.
115 HR 6306	Related bill	Jul 19, 2018: Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 656.
115 HR 1175	Identical bill	Mar 16, 2017: Referred to the Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial And Antitrust Law.
115 HR 1280	Related bill	Mar 1, 2017: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.
115 HR 365	Related bill	Jan 6, 2017: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.
115 S 43	Related bill	Jan 5, 2017: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Health Savings Act of 2017

This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to health savings accounts (HSAs), to:

- rename high deductible health plans as HSA-qualified health plans;
- allow spouses who have both attained age 55 to make catch-up contributions to the same HSA;
- make Medicare Part A (hospital insurance benefits) beneficiaries eligible to participate in an HSA;
- allow individuals eligible for hospital care or medical services under a program of the Indian Health Service or a tribal organization to participate in an HSA;
- allow members of a health care sharing ministry to participate in an HSA;
- allow individuals who receive primary care services in exchange for a fixed periodic fee or payment, or who receive health care benefits from an onsite medical clinic of an employer, to participate in an HSA;
- include amounts paid for prescription and over-the-counter medicines or drugs as "qualified medical expenses" for which distributions from an HSA or other tax-preferred savings accounts may be used;
- increase the limits on HSA contributions to match the sum of the annual deductible and out-of-pocket expenses permitted under a high deductible health plan; and
- allow HSA distributions to be used to purchase health insurance coverage.

The bill also: (1) amends the federal bankruptcy code to exempt HSAs from creditor claims in bankruptcy, and (2) amends the Social Security Act to reauthorize Medicaid health opportunity accounts.

The bill allows a medical care tax deduction for: (1) exercise equipment, physical fitness programs, and membership at a fitness facility; (2) nutritional and dietary supplements; and (3) periodic fees paid to a primary care physician and amounts paid for pre-paid primary care services.

Actions Timeline

- **Feb 15, 2017:** Introduced in Senate
- **Feb 15, 2017:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.