KIVI'S
DEDUCTIBLES:
WHAT TO
KNOW ABOUT
THEM!

Definition: The amount you have to pay before your plan pays for specified services. Deductibles are usually an annual set amount.

Calendar Year Medical Deductible: Begins on January 1 and ends on December 31. Kivi's calendar-year deductibles reset every January 1.

Plan Year: A plan year (not to be confused with tax year or fiscal year) can be different. A company can offer employee health plans anytime in a given year. For instance, Kivi's plan starts (and renews) on July 1 will continue for the 12-month-period through June 30 of the following year. Does that mean your deductible also resets to zero on June 1? In Kivi's case, no. Deductibles will reset on January 1.

Definition: An HSA is a benefit that allows you to choose how much of your paycheck you'd like to set aside, before taxes are taken out, for healthcare expenses or use as a retirement savings tool.

It's yours: Think of an HSA as a personal savings account. Any unspent money in your HSA remains yours, allowing you to grow your balance over time.

Contribution Limits: The IRS sets the maximum dollar amount you can elect and contribute to an HSA. The 2025 annual contribution limit is:

- Single coverage \$4,300
- Family coverage \$8,550

Definition: A health care flexible spending account (FSA) is a benefits plan designed to allow employees to set aside pre-tax dollars to pay for eligible medical expenses such as co-pays, deductibles and other out of pocket medical expenses. Unused FSA funds are forfeited to the employer at the end of each plan year.

KIVI'S FSA

Plan Year: Kivi's FSA plan year is July 1 – June 30

Contribution Limits: The IRS sets the limits. The 2025 annual limit is:

- Annual Limit \$3,300
- Dependent Care Expense Annual Limit: \$5,000
- Carryover Limit: \$660

Can I have both, an HSA and an FSA? If you are eligible to contribute and are contributing to an HSA, you can only enroll in Kivi's Limited Purpose FSA and Dependent Care FSA.



