PRE-TAX BENEFITS PAST TO PRESENT

Pre-tax benefits provide employees a great way to save money on a wide range of basic necessities, like commuting, paying for medical expenses or building a retirement fund. While these increasingly popular programs might seem commonplace nowadays, some are fairly recent developments.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT THE BRIEF HISTORY OF PRE-TAX BENEFITS:



CAFETERIA PLANS (INCLUDING FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNTS):





In 1978, FSAs were added to IRC Section 125 due to the rising cost of employer-sponsored health benefits, and allowed employees to set aside pre-tax dollars for medical and dependent care expenses.



1984

THE FIRST TRANSIT FRINGE BENEFIT:

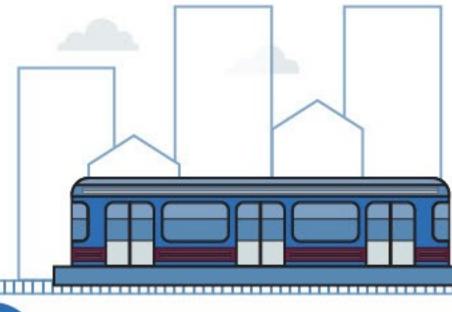
In 1984, the Deficit Reduction Act introduced a federal tax incentive that provided employees a transit fringe benefit of \$15 a month.





THE CODIFICATION OF COMMUTER TRANSIT BENEFITS:

1993



employer-provided commuter tax benefits in a single statutory provision that also included mass transit and vanpooling.

In 1993, the IRS codified



LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (HSAs):

MSA pilot as part of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). These were limited to self-employed taxpayers.

In 1996, Congress created the Archer









eligible individuals covered by a high deductible health plan to establish tax-deferred HSAs.

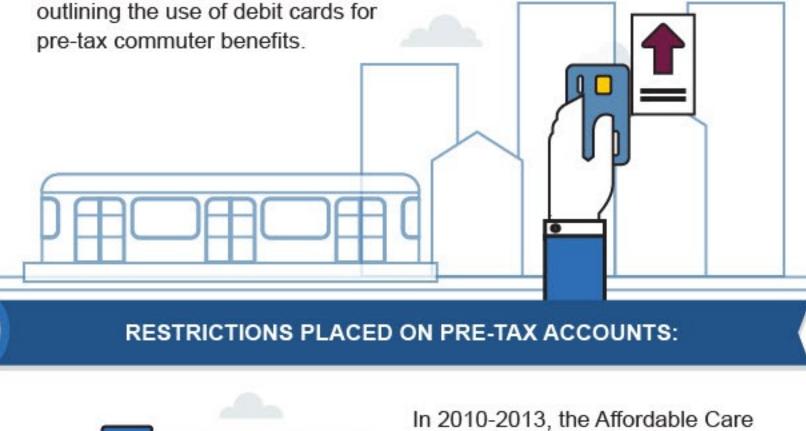
Modernization Act permitted

In 2003, the Medicare



In 2006, the IRS established guidelines

2006







on the use of FSAs and HSAs, limiting funds for over-the-counter medications and FSA contributions while increasing HSA taxation for non-medical expenses.

Act placed a number of restrictions

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