

HSA: Beyond the Basics



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You know:

It's a savings account
dedicated for healthcare
expenses.

You own the account.
It's your money — for life.

It has three tax perks.



A healthy 65-year-old couple retiring today can expect to spend hundreds of thousands on healthcare.



How to maximize your HSA



HSA



401(k)



Bank Account

Set up a recurring
payroll contribution



Annual IRS limits: hsabank.com/irs-guidelines

HSA Savings Calculator: hsabank.com/calculators

Are you prepared?

Spending \$5,000/year, starting at 65, from a \$50,000 balance:



401(k)



Age
74



HSA



Age
80

Funds last 67% longer

Be savvy with your HSA spending

1

Keep up with your preventive healthcare appointments covered 100% by your plan.

2

“Shop around” for the best costs.

3

Get estimates before committing to a medical visit or procedure.

4

Use in-network providers.

5

Get help from healthcare decision support tools. Check out hsabank.com/Learning-Center/Calculators for a list!

6

Try to pay some healthcare expenses out of pocket now.



**Your HSA can
supplement
your retirement.**

Consider investing your HSA funds

hsabank.com/investments

- Stocks
- Mutual funds
- ETFs



Designate a beneficiary

1

Your account transitions to your spouse if they're your beneficiary.

2

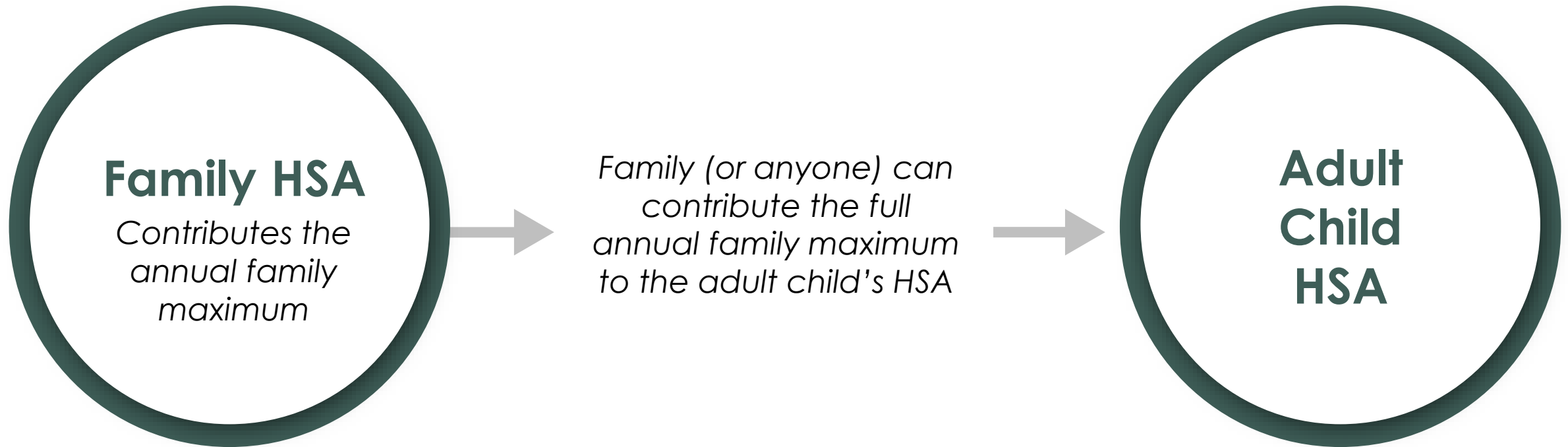
Your HSA will end on the date of your death if someone other than your spouse is your beneficiary.

3

If you're married and you designate a non-spouse primary beneficiary, you may need to submit a beneficiary form with the notarized consent of your spouse.



Adult children can benefit from an HSA



Medicare and your HSA

1

If you enroll in any part of Medicare (including receiving Social Security benefits) at 65 or older, you can still use your HSA for healthcare expenses but can't make any more contributions.

2

If you delay Medicare enrollment, you can make contributions after 65 if you're still covered by an HSA-qualified HDHP. (You must stop contributing to your HSA six months before enrolling in Medicare.)



Keep in mind:

You can make a catch-up contribution after you turn 55.

And a one-time transfer from an IRA to an HSA.

Plus pay for hundreds of IRS-qualified expenses.



Thank You!

