Health Savings Accounts

Maximize your savings

A Health Savings Account, or HSA, is a tax-advantaged savings account you can use for healthcare expenses. Along with saving you money on taxes, HSAs can help you grow your nest egg for retirement.

How an HSA works:

- Contribute to your HSA by payroll deduction, online banking transfer or personal check.
- Pay for qualified medical expenses for yourself, your spouse and your dependents. Both current and past expenses are covered if they're from after you opened your HSA.
- Use your HSA Bank Health Benefits Debit Card to pay directly, or pay out of pocket for reimbursement or to grow your HSA funds.
- Roll over any unused funds year to year. It's your money — for life.
- Invest your HSA funds and potentially grow your savings.[1]

What's covered?

You can use your HSA funds to pay for any IRS-qualified medical expenses, like doctor visits, hospital fees, prescriptions, dental exams, vision appointments, over-the-counter medications and more.

Visit **hsabank.com/QME** for a full list.

Am I eligible for an HSA?

You're most likely eligible to open an HSA if:

- You have a qualified high-deductible health plan (HDHP).
- You're not covered by any other non-HSA-compatible health plan, like Medicare Parts A and B.
- You're not covered by TriCare.
- No one (other than your spouse) claims you as a dependent on their tax return.

How much can I contribute?

The IRS limits how much you can contribute to your HSA every year. This includes contributions from your employer, spouse, parents and anyone else.[2]

2021	SINGLE PLAN	FAMILY PLAN
Maximum contribution limit	$3,600	$7,200

2022	SINGLE PLAN	FAMILY PLAN
Maximum contribution limit	$3,650	$7,300

Catch-up contributions

You may be eligible to make a $1,000 HSA catch-up contribution if you're:

- Over 55.
- An HSA accountholder.
- Not enrolled in Medicare (if you enroll mid-year, annual contributions are prorated).

Triple tax savings

A huge way that HSAs can benefit you is they let you save on taxes in three ways.

1. You don't pay federal taxes on contributions to your HSA.[3]
2. Earnings from interest and investments are tax-free.
3. Withdrawals are tax free when used for qualified medical expenses.

[1] Investment accounts are not FDIC insured, may lose value and are not a deposit or other obligation of, or guarantee by the bank. Investment losses which are replaced are subject to the annual contribution limits of the HSA.

[2] HSA funds contributed in excess of these limits are subject to penalty and tax unless the excess and earnings are withdrawn prior to the due date, including any extensions for filing Federal Tax returns. Accountholders should consult with a qualified tax advisor in connection with excess contribution removal. The Internal Revenue Service requires HSA Bank to report withdrawals that are considered refunds of excess contributions. In order for the withdrawal to be accurately reported, accountholders may not withdraw the excess directly. Instead, an excess contribution refund must be requested from HSA Bank and an Excess Contribution Removal Form completed.

[3] Federal tax savings are available regardless of your state. State tax laws may vary.

Please call the number on the back of your HSA Bank debit card or visit us at www.hsabank.com

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