

Don't skip the basics: HSA edition

Thank you for joining us.



Today's Agenda



The basics of Health Savings Accounts, or HSAs, some HSA eligibility requirements and government regulations.



The benefits of offering HSAs for both employers and employees.



What you and your employees need to know about





Health Savings Accounts are 20 years old as of January 2024!



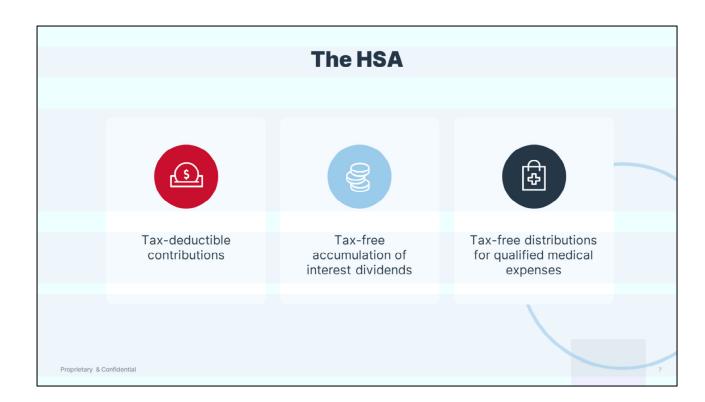




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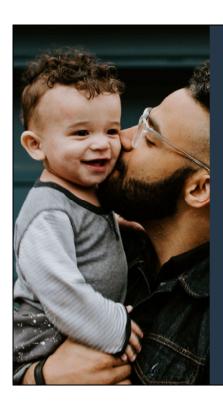


Why offer an HSA?

The benefits of offering an HSA:

- Attract great talent and increase employee retention
- Reduce insured premiums
- Reduce taxes





Meet Oliver

HSA Savings

Example: Oliver is married with 2 kids.

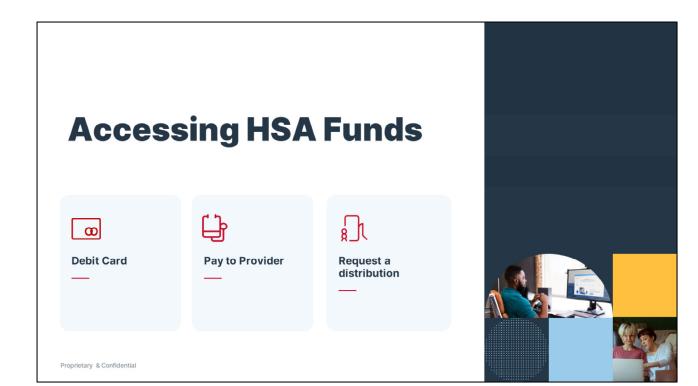
Without an HSA

Annual income	\$60,000
Tax rate: 18%	\$10,800
Adjusted income	\$49,200
Healthcare costs	\$8,550
Income left	\$40.650

With an HSA

Annual income	.\$60,000
HSA Contribution	\$8,550
Adjusted income	\$51,450
Tax rate 18%	\$9,261
Income left	.\$42,189

Oliver saves \$1,539 with an HSA



Consumer Types



Spenders



Savers



Investors

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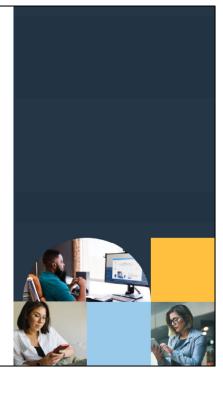
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Look for an HSA that meets the needs of all 3 account holder types!





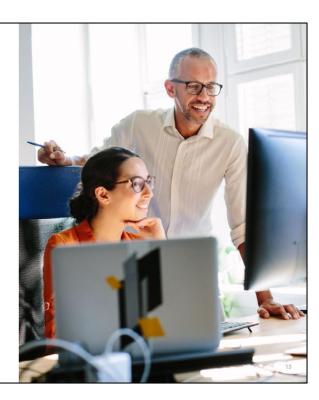














Who are our spenders?

How to meet the needs of spenders:



Eligible expense list scanner on our mobile app

Easily contribute, withdraw, and view available balance via mobile app

HSA Advance to make funds available before a balance is built

Educational articles, videos, and blogs

Direct deposit option for self-reimbursement





Who are our savers?

How to meet the needs of savers:



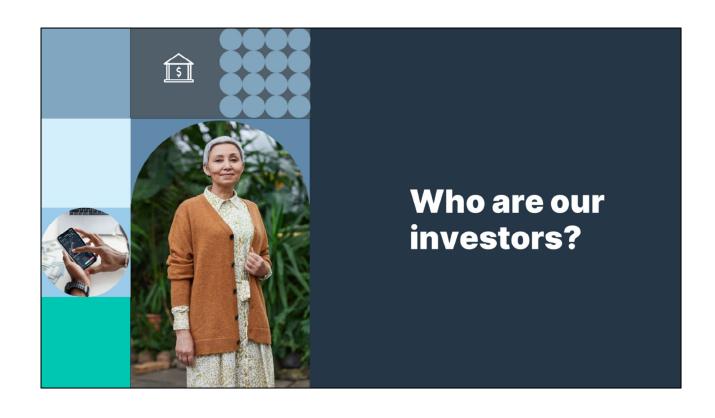
Dashboard/ expense tracker to manage expenses paid by HSA and paid out of pocket

View available balance and activity via mobile app

Investment FAQ to get comfortable with HSA investment options

Text alert options to notify of account activity





How to meet the needs of investors:













HSA Eligibility

You are eligible if you are...

- Enrolled in a HSA-eligible plan (or HDHP)
 - ✓ The HSA-eligible plan deductibles meet the 2025 minimum threshold (\$1,650 single/\$3,300 family)

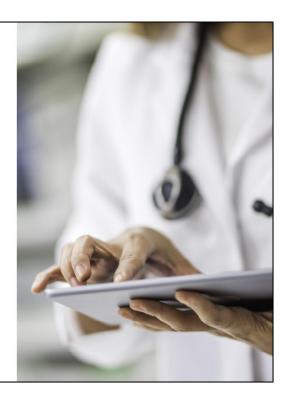
You are ineligible if you are...

- X Enrolled in, or covered by, a spouse's PPO or HMO plan
- Enrolled in, or covered by, a spouse's Medical/ Healthcare FSA
- Enrolled in, or covered by a spouse's 213d HRA

HSA Eligibility

In order to contribute to an HSA, the account holder cannot be enrolled in/covered by:

- Medicare United States national health insurance program
- Medicaid Joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources
- Tricare Provides civilian health benefits for U.S. Armed Forces military personnel, military retirees, and their dependents.



Meet Abby

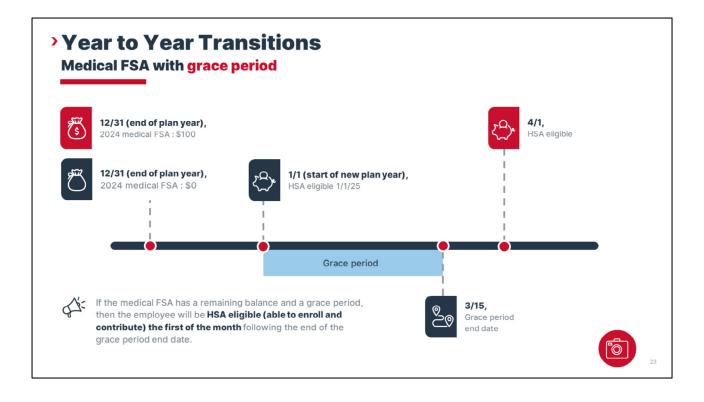
HSA Contributions

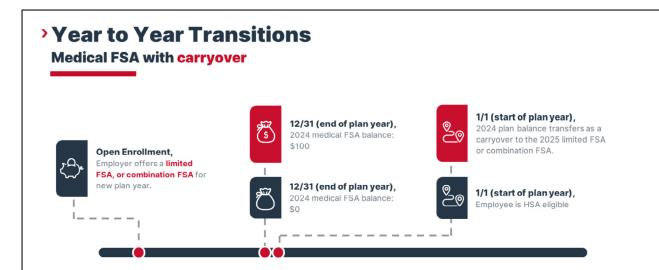
Example:

- · Abby is married.
- Her retirement age is 60 years old.
- · Her husband, Mark, is covered by Medicaid.
- Abby is not covered by Medicaid.

Poll question: Is Abby still eligible to contribute to her HSA as normal?









NOTE: If no alternative plan is offered, then the carryover balance auto-transfers to a medical ESA for the new plan was a result. to a medical FSA for the new plan year, even if the employee did not enroll in the plan. This makes the employee ineligible to use an HSA in the new plan year.



An HSA is eligible on the first of the month

Per IRS regulation - an HSA Is eligible for enrollment the first of the month following or equal to the HSA eligible plan (or HDHP) coverage beginning.





2025 HSA Annual Contribution Limits



Single Maximum Contribution Limits:

\$4,300



Family Maximum Contribution Limits:

\$8,550



Catch-up for over age 55:

\$1,000

Can make pre-tax or post-tax contributions

- Pre-tax: employer contribution, employee payroll contribution
- Post-tax: employee contributes outside of payroll deductions post-



Mid Year Coverage Level Changes

HSA level from single to family coverage - They can contribute the new HSA maximum

HSA level from family to single coverage

Ceases to be HSA eligible mid-year

- The HSA contribution limit is prorated

Becomes eligible mid-year

- The "Greater Than" rule and the "Full Contribution" rule





Meet Yuki

HSA level from single to family coverage: She can contribute up to the family maximum.

Example:

- Yuki starts the year under single HDHP coverage.
- She has her first child (qualifying life event) and changes to family HDHP coverage.
- She can now contribute up to \$8,550.

Meet Julio

HSA level from family to single coverage: Contribution limit is prorated.

Example:

- Julio started the year under family HDHP coverage.
- He experienced a divorce and changed to single HDHP coverage effective 7/1/2024.

In 2024 Julio can contribute:
 \$4,275 for the first half of the year,

(\$8,550/ 12 = \$712.50 x 6 months)

 AND \$2,148 for the second half of the year. (\$4,300/12 = \$358 x 6 months)

\$6,423 total maximum contribution for 2024.



Mid Year Coverage Level Changes

Ceases to be HSA eligible mid-year:

Contribution limit is prorated

Example:

Employee starts the year under single HDHP coverage and elects \$4,300. Employee gets married (qualifying life event) and changes coverage to family PPO coverage. Employee would cease to contribute to their HSA, and maximum contribution would be prorated.

Becomes eligible mid-year: The "Greater Than" rule and the "Full Contribution" rule

Example:

Employee starts the year under single PPO coverage. Employee gets married (qualifying life event) and changes to family HDHP coverage effective 7/1/2025. Employee can now contribute \$8,550 for the plan year.

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Let's Recap



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