



Health Savings Account

offered by



Are you prepared for health care costs in retirement?

If your retirement portfolio doesn't include a health savings account (HSA), it probably should.



A health savings account can play an important role in your long-term saving strategy

No one wants to run out of money in retirement. Making sure you don't requires careful planning and an awareness of what your major expenses may be. Most retired Americans will need more money to pay for their health care needs than their insurance coverage will provide, and yet, they do not plan for these expenses. So it can be shocking to learn how much you may really need. Research suggests that an average, healthy 65-year old couple retiring in 2021 will spend \$662,156 on their health care costs throughout retirement.¹

Retirement can last a long time

Statistics confirm that you can be fairly sure your retirement will last 10 years. But what if it lasts 20 or 30 years? Are you prepared?

Age at retirement	Chance of living 10 years in retirement	Chance of living 20 years in retirement	Chance of living 30 years in retirement
65	76%	38%	5%
70	65%	20%	1%
75	49%	7%	~0.1%

Source: forbes.com/sites/simonmoore/2018/04/24/how-long-will-your-retirement-last/#764996ba7472

To cover expenses in retirement you'll need a lump sum, and you'll probably achieve that sum through multiple accounts such as a 401(K) and an IRA. If your retirement portfolio does not include a health savings account, you may be missing out on a powerful tool to fund your later years.

Fast facts:

- A recent AARP® study found that almost two-thirds of respondents have never tried to figure out how much their health care will cost them in retirement.²
- Medicare may only cover about 51% of health care costs.³

What's an HSA?

An HSA is a special type of tax-advantaged individual bank account used to save and pay for qualified medical expenses. It's like an IRA for your health. But unlike an IRA, you can use the money now or in retirement and it comes out of the account income-tax-free when used to pay for qualified medical expenses.

An HSA helps you get ready for health care expenses — like prescription drugs, medical supplies, doctor visits, physical therapy and even long-term care insurance — that are likely to arise. At the same time, it allows you to capture significant tax benefits, and you may even choose to invest part of your HSA in mutual funds to further grow your retirement savings.

To open an HSA, you must be eligible

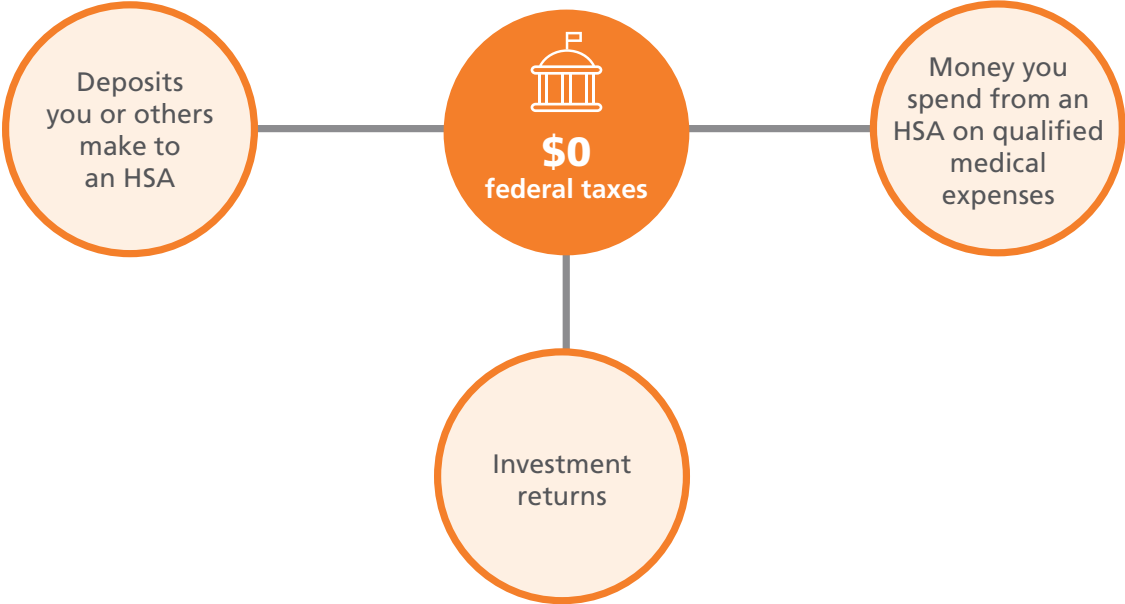
The first step in deciding if an HSA is right for you is determining if you're eligible. If you can answer "Yes," to each statement below, you may be eligible for an HSA.

<p>I am enrolled in a qualifying high-deductible health plan (HDHP).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>My annual deductible is at least \$1,400 for an individual or \$2,800 for a family.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>My out-of-pocket maximum is \$6,900 for an individual or \$13,800 for a family.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>I am not enrolled in Medicare.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

For the full list of requirements, visit Optum Bank through myaarphsa.com.

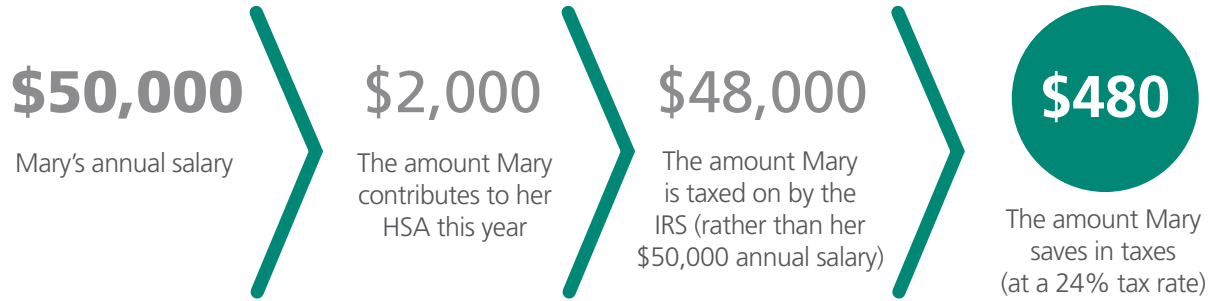
You may pay less in taxes

One of the great benefits of an HSA is that you don't have to pay federal and — in most cases — state income taxes on HSA contributions. With the HSA you don't have to pay taxes on:



HSA guide to retirement

For example, here is how Mary saves on taxes while saving for health care expenses:



Let's do the math:



If Mary saves \$2,000 in her HSA each year for five years, she will have \$10,000 in her account and will have saved **\$2,400** in taxes.

Contributions: $\$2,000 \times 5 = \$10,000$

Tax savings: $\$480 \times 5 = \mathbf{\$2,400}$

You decide how much you want to contribute

The IRS has yearly predefined contribution limits for HSAs. These are the limits for 2021:

\$3,550

if you have
single coverage

\$7,100

if you have
family coverage

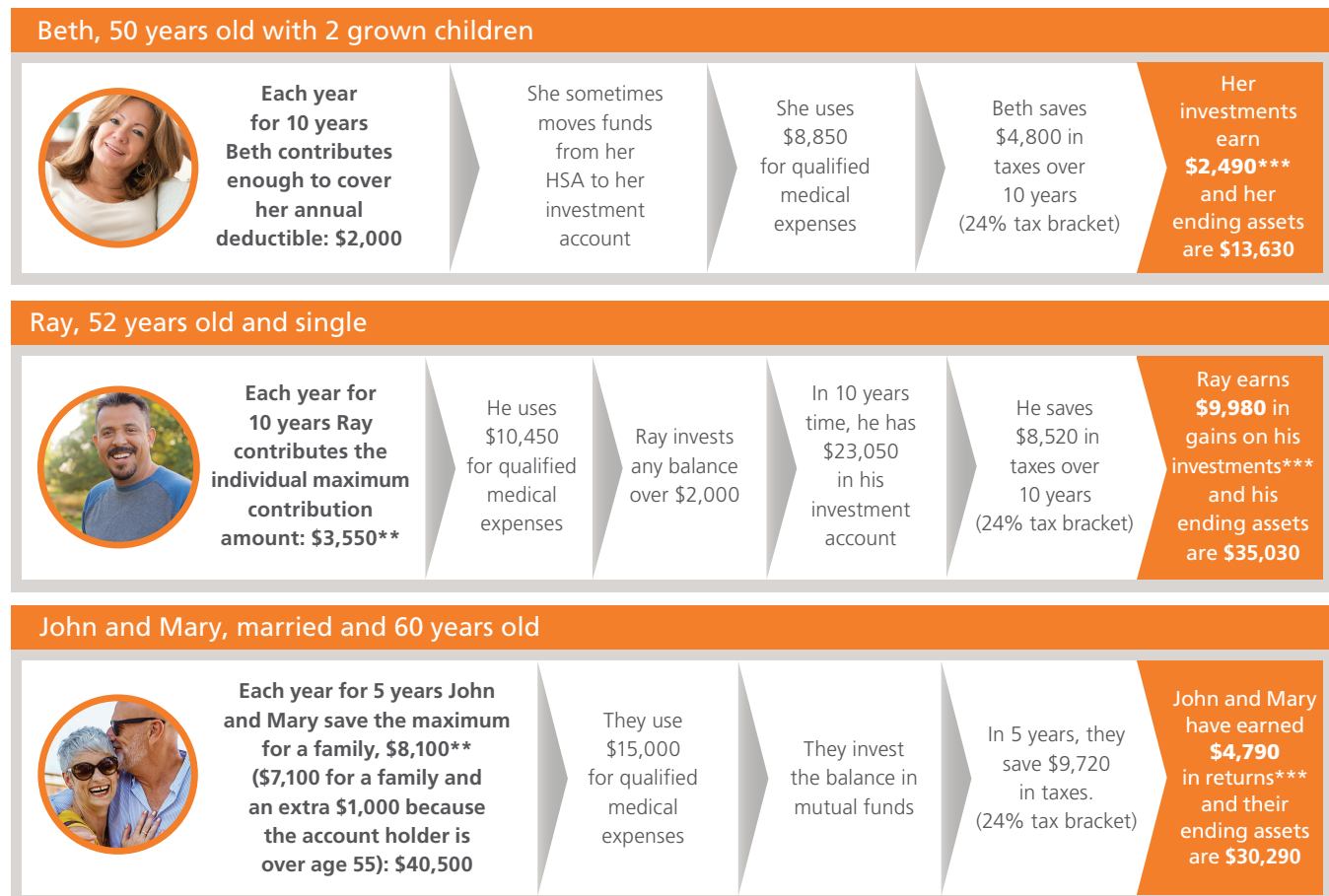
An extra \$1,000

if you are
55 or older

So how much should you contribute?

A common workplace retirement savings rule-of-thumb is: Save up to the maximum matching contribution in your 401(k), max out your HSA, then go back to your 401(k)*. Ideally, you'd contribute the maximum allowable amount to your HSA. That may or may not be realistic for you.

Here are three common approaches for individuals and families:



* Applicable if your employer matches a percent of contributions.

** Examples are based on 2021 contribution limits, which may change based on IRS regulations.

*** Assumes 7% interest, compounded annually.

Hypothetical examples are for illustrative purposes only. All events, persons and results described herein are entirely fictitious and amounts will vary depending on your unique circumstances.

Are you currently saving for health care? Wherever you are in life, your HSA can save you a lot of money and — when paired with investment accounts — could help you make even more.

Three things that may surprise you about HSAs:



The funds in the account belong to you. Whether you contribute money or your employer makes a contribution, you own the account — even if you change jobs, lose your job or choose a different health plan.

2021



2022



There is no “use it or lose it” rule. Unused funds remain in your account from year to year. Your balance continues to grow through new contributions, interest earnings or investment income.

You decide when to use the funds. You can use the account to pay or be reimbursed for qualified medical expenses now or in retirement.

Investments are not FDIC insured, are not guaranteed by Optum Bank®, and may lose value.

You can choose to invest your HSA funds

Once your HSA balance hits a predetermined threshold (typically \$2,000), you can choose to transfer designated amounts over that threshold into mutual funds.

The goal for investing your HSA dollars is to achieve growth in your overall HSA balance. Any positive investment returns you realize are not taxed as income. This is how your HSA becomes a serious long-term investment tool that can play an even greater role in your overall wealth and retirement strategy. If you invest your HSA regularly and that investment compounds at an average of seven percent annual growth rate, that adds up quickly.

The Optum Bank HSA Asset Allocation Calculator can help you decide how to spread out your investment dollars and which funds to select. Choose from a wide variety of over 30 mutual funds, that average a four-star Morningstar rating and represent some of the lowest expense ratios in the industry, including life stage funds.

Starting at age 65, use your HSA to pay for anything

If you use your HSA to pay for non-qualified medical expenses before age 65, you could pay a 20% penalty tax charged by the IRS, plus income tax on the amount you spent. But after age 65, the tax penalty no longer applies and you pay only the income tax on HSA dollars used to pay for non-qualified medical expenses.

Exclusive offers

With an AARP® Health Savings Account offered by Optum Bank®, you have access to the following:



myaarphsa.com

You can find HSA calculators, a qualified medical expense tool, videos, webinars and online chat help to simplify the management of your HSA.



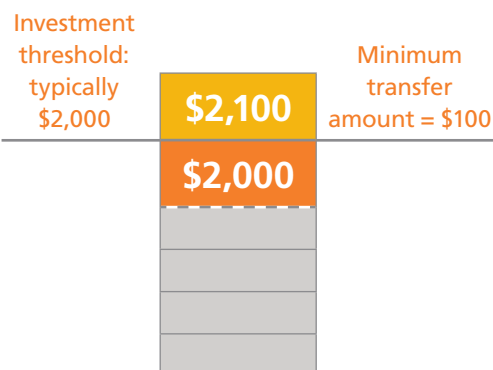
3% discount at Walgreens

Receive a 3% discount for non-prescription purchases at Walgreens. While there, make personal and medical purchases using just one card. Store payment information, then let Optum Wallet™ determine the right method of payment for your purchase.



Low or no fees

AARP members receive 20% off monthly maintenance fees and those fees are waived for account holders 65+.



Compound interest is the concept of earning interest on your investment, then earning interest on your investment plus the interest. Over time this may result in the exponential growth of your money.

Calculate your health care costs

Health care expenses are one of the biggest financial worries for retirement. It's one thing to estimate costs using public averages and quite another to predict your potential health care costs.

The [Health Savings Checkup tool](#) from Optum Bank lets you see how specific health conditions could affect your health care costs in retirement. By answering just a few questions about your health, your HSA contributions and retirement goals, you will get an estimate of future health care costs that are then broken down by how much Medicare will cover, how much your HSA will cover and what you'll be responsible for.

Give it a try. You can access the tool at healthsavingscheckup.com.

Pay for Medicare with an HSA

As long as you are 65 or older, you can use your HSA to pay for Medicare premiums and out-of-pocket expenses including deductibles, copays and coinsurance for Medicare Parts A, B and D.



Checklist: Getting started with an HSA

- Find out [if you are eligible for an HSA](#).
- If you're eligible, start the enrollment process at Optum Bank by visiting myaarphsa.com.
You'll need:
 - Your Social Security number
 - A valid email address
 - Your Medical ID card that contains your Group/Employer number
- Register for online access so you can deposit funds, check your balance, capture receipts and pay bills online.
- Start making contributions.
- Sign up for pre-tax payroll deduction into your HSA, if it's available through your employer.
- When your account meets the investment threshold, start investing your HSA funds.

Thank you for choosing the AARP® Health Savings Account offered by Optum Bank®.

Investments are not FDIC insured, are not guaranteed by Optum Bank®, and may lose value.

Sources

1. HealthView Services. 2021 retirement health care costs data report.
2. aarp.org/work/retirement-planning/info-11-2013/plan-retirement-health-costs.html.
3. Frontstin, Paul. Savings needed to fund health insurance and health care expenses in retirement: Findings from a simulation model. Employee Benefits Research Institute (EBRI), May, 2008.

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Mutual fund investment options are made available through the services of an independent investment advisor. The Schwab Health Savings Brokerage Account is offered through Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Member SIPC), the registered broker-dealer, which also provides other brokerage and custody services to its customers. Orders are accepted to effect transactions in securities only as an accommodation to HSA owner. For account details, visit schwab.com. Optum Bank® Member FDIC, a subsidiary of Optum Financial, Inc. is not a broker-dealer or registered investment advisor and does not provide investment advice or research concerning securities, make recommendations concerning securities, or otherwise solicit securities transactions.

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Cardholders must use their valid Optum Bank debit Mastercard® at a participating Walgreens store in order to qualify for the 3% discount on eligible items or services. The 3% discount does not apply to purchases made on Walgreens.com. The 3% discount will be calculated after the Optum Bank debit Mastercard® has been identified as the method of payment at the register and will not be applied to the following: alcohol; dairy; tobacco; stamps; phone/prepaid/gift cards; money orders/transfers; transportation passes; lottery tickets; charitable donations; pseudoephedrine or ephedrine products; clinic services; items or services provided by a pharmacist; prescriptions; sales tax; shipping; membership fees for any prescription savings programs; discount club memberships; and any other items specified as exclusions by Walgreen Co. from time to time or where prohibited by law. The 3% discount cannot be combined with Walgreens coupons that apply a dollar amount off the Cardholder's total purchase, and other promotions, offers or coupons as specified by Walgreens from time to time or where prohibited by law.