

# Top 20 Reasons to Open An HSA in 2010

1	<b>Save Money #1 – Deduct up to \$8,150 on Your 2010 Tax Return.</b>	You can deduct your HSA contribution and save money even if you do not itemize your taxes. With deduction amounts of up to \$8,150 (family plus two \$1,000 catch up contributions) the tax savings can be substantial. For 2010, you can deduct up to the government maximums (\$6,150 family and \$3,050 single) even if your deductible amount on your insurance is less (you must still have a High Deductible Health Plan). Check out the <a href="#">Tax Savings Worksheet</a> to see how much you can save. See the <a href="#">Eligibility and Contribution Worksheet</a> for details on how much you can contribute.
2	<b>Save Money #2 – Cut Your Health Insurance Costs</b>	High Deductible Health plans can be significantly cheaper than low deductible plans. The savings, put into an HSA, can be used to cover your entire medical expenditures for the year or, better yet, rolled over and saved for future years.
3	<b>Save Money #3 – Pay for Eligible Medical Expenses Tax Free</b>	Use your HSA to pay for <i>eligible</i> medical expenses tax free. See the <a href="#">Eligible Medical Expenses</a> list for a list of eligible and not eligible expenses. If you have an HDHP, you must open your HSA before you incur any medical expenses if you want to pay for the expenses with your HSA.
4	<b>No Use it or Lose it Provisions</b>	There's no need to stock up on glasses, contacts and other things you don't need just so you can spend everything left in your health care account. With an HSA the funds belong to you. There are no "use it or lose it" provisions. Any unused funds stay in your HSA for your benefit in the future. Even better, earnings on the HSA are not taxable.
5	<b>Take a Full Deduction Even If You Start Mid-Year</b>	You can take a full deduction (\$6,150 family, \$3,050 single plus catch-up) even if you start mid-year (must be prior to December 1 and you must remain eligible on December 1). Caution: A penalty applies if you fail to maintain high deductible coverage for a testing period. See the <a href="#">HSA Testing Period Worksheet</a> for details.
6	<b>Transfer Money from Your IRA into your HSA</b>	You can transfer money from your Individual Retirement Account into an HSA to fund the HSA. You are limited to the amount you are eligible to contribute to your HSA for the year and you cannot make a double contribution. This is a once in a lifetime option. See the <a href="#">IRA to HSA Worksheet</a> for details.
7	<b>Take Control Over Your Medical Spending</b>	Take charge in 2010. HDHPs and HSAs give you more control over your health care expenses and let you use your money in your best interests. See the <a href="#">HSA Guide</a> for more information.
8	<b>Keep Your Medical Expenses Private in 2010</b>	Your custodian does not share your medical receipts with your employer. Your medical expenses are private. However, you do need to save your receipts for tax purposes.
9	<b>Start Earning Interest for Medical Savings in 2010</b>	Tired of deferring money each year into a medical reimbursement account that pays no interest? And then takes your extra money at the end of the year? You enjoy the ability to earn interest in most HSAs.
10	<b>Contribute More than Your HDHP Deductible</b>	You can potentially contribute more to your HSA than the amount of your health insurance deductible. This presents an opportunity for you to get a better tax break and save more money. A High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) is a plan with a deductible of at least \$1,200 (\$2,400 for families) and a maximum out-of-pocket cost of no more than \$5,950 (\$11,900 for families). You can contribute up to \$3,050 (\$6,150 for families) in 2010 (plus a \$1,000 catch-up if you are 55-65). For example, you buy a family HDHP with a deductible of \$2,500. You can contribute \$6,150 to your HSA, giving you much more than you need to meet the deductible. Money you can use in the future or for non-deductible items like prescription glasses.

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11	<b>No Money? –Start a Small HSA.</b>	HSA's are very flexible and one key point is to get the account opened! You cannot use your HSA to pay for medical expenses incurred prior to opening it . You never know when you will incur a large medical expense so it makes sense to open it right away. It's too late after the expense is incurred. If you open an HSA, even with a small balance, you can always add more to cover larger than expected medical expenses.
12	<b>Start your HSA Clock in 2010– So You Can Use Future Years' HSA Contributions To Pay 2010 Expenses</b>	You can use your HSA to pay for medical expenses incurred after you establish the HSA. If you do not have enough money in your HSA, you can use future year's HSA contributions to reimburse yourself for medical expenses you had to cover personally. For example, in 2010 you incur a dental bill of \$5,000. You are only allowed to contribute \$3,050 into your HSA for 2010 so you do not have enough money in the HSA to cover the bill. You can pay the bill and then reimburse yourself from the HSA next year or later.
13	<b>Use the HSA as a Savings Account – And an Emergency Fund</b>	Some HSA owners pay all their eligible medical expenses from personal funds and let the HSA grow tax-deferred. Basically, using the HSA as a tax-free savings account. Even better, the person can change his or her mind later. For example, Bill opens an HSA in 2010 and incurs \$2,000 in eligible medical expenses that he pays with personal funds – not the HSA. Assume in 2012, Bill needs an extra \$2,000 for a non-medical reason. He can reimburse himself the \$2,000 in medical expenses from 2010 to get the money (he needs to save the 2010 receipts in case he is audited).
14	<b>Simplify Your Life - Stop Submitting Receipts - Use a Debit Card or Checks to Pay Expenses</b>	Unlike Flexible Spending Accounts or Health Care Reimbursement Accounts, you do not need to copy and forward receipts – you save them in case of a tax audit. Neither your HSA custodian nor your employer checks your receipts.
15	<b>Get Dental, Vision and Even Some Non-Prescription Drugs Tax Free in 2010</b>	Use your HSA to pay for dental, vision, prescription and non-prescription drugs tax free. The rules on this are confusing, but include items such as insulin, over-the-counter cold medicine, antacid, allergy medicine and pain relievers if these are used to alleviate or treat personal injuries or sickness. See the <a href="#">Distribution Worksheet</a> for details. Caution: health care reform legislation may eliminate the ability to buy over-the-counter drugs with your HSA.
16	<b>Open an HSA for Your Family in 2010</b>	You can use your HSA to pay for eligible medical expenses of yourself, your spouse, and your dependants. That's true, even if your dependent is covered under a different medical plan that is not a High Deductible Health Plan.
17	<b>Pay for Medical Expenses Separately and Reimburse Yourself</b>	With an HSA you can pay for medical expenses out of your own funds and reimburse yourself later out of the HSA by writing yourself a check or electronically transferring money into your personal checking account. Or, if you prefer, pay medical expenses directly from the HSA. You decide.
18	<b>Transfer Flexible Spending Account or HRA Money into an HSA</b>	The law allows you to move money from your Flexible Spending Account (FSA) or Health Care Reimbursement Account (HRA) into your HSA. Even better, the amount of the transfer does not count against your yearly HSA contribution. The problem with this is that it does not work for most people, the rules are complex and it requires employer involvement to amend the plan. Seek help before you do this!!
19	<b>Are You An Employer? Save Even More</b>	With double digit annual increases in health care costs common for group plans, High Deductible Health Plans combined with an HSA provide an alternative. See the <a href="#">Employer Resource Center</a> for more information on HSA's for group plans.
20	<b>Start Accumulating Savings for Retirement</b>	Use your HSA funds for retirement at age 65 and get basically the same tax treatment as IRAs and 401(k)s. A better choice may be to use the money to pay for health insurance premiums after you are age 65, long-term care insurance or Medicare premiums after age 65 – all approved tax free reasons for your HSA.