

Four reasons to start investing your HSA assets

If you can afford to cover your family's health care costs out-of-pocket (without spending your Health Savings Account ("HSA"), consider investing those HSA assets instead! The tax-free growth in these assets can accumulate significantly over time to help fund health care costs in retirement, freeing your retirement assets up to help fund your retirement goals.

Not everyone has access to an HSA, but if you do, there are opportunities to potentially integrate these accounts into your overall financial plan. HSA accounts are only available for individuals and families covered by a high-deductible health plan ("HDHP"). Since HDHPs have higher out-of-pocket deductibles than traditional coverage, individuals and families must be comfortable with paying "first dollar" expenses out of pocket up to the maximum deductible.

Here are four reasons to stop spending and start investing your HSA assets:

Take advantage of federal triple tax benefits

- Annual contributions of \$8,300 per family (2024)¹ are made with pre-tax dollars
- Tax-deferred growth
- Tax-free withdrawals for health care expenses

Pay for medical expenses, past and present

HSA accounts allow you to withdraw these assets to reimburse yourself for health care expenses, both past and present.

- If you have retained detailed documentation of all medical expenses since your HSA was opened, and you paid for these expenses out of pocket, you can repay yourself from the HSA later, even if those expenses were from 10 or 20 years ago. It is crucial that you keep detailed documentation of medical expenses and payment sources to substantiate these eventual reimbursements.
- This retirement strategy will allow you to generate income tax-free in retirement, which has the added benefit of helping to avoid income-related Medicare surcharges.

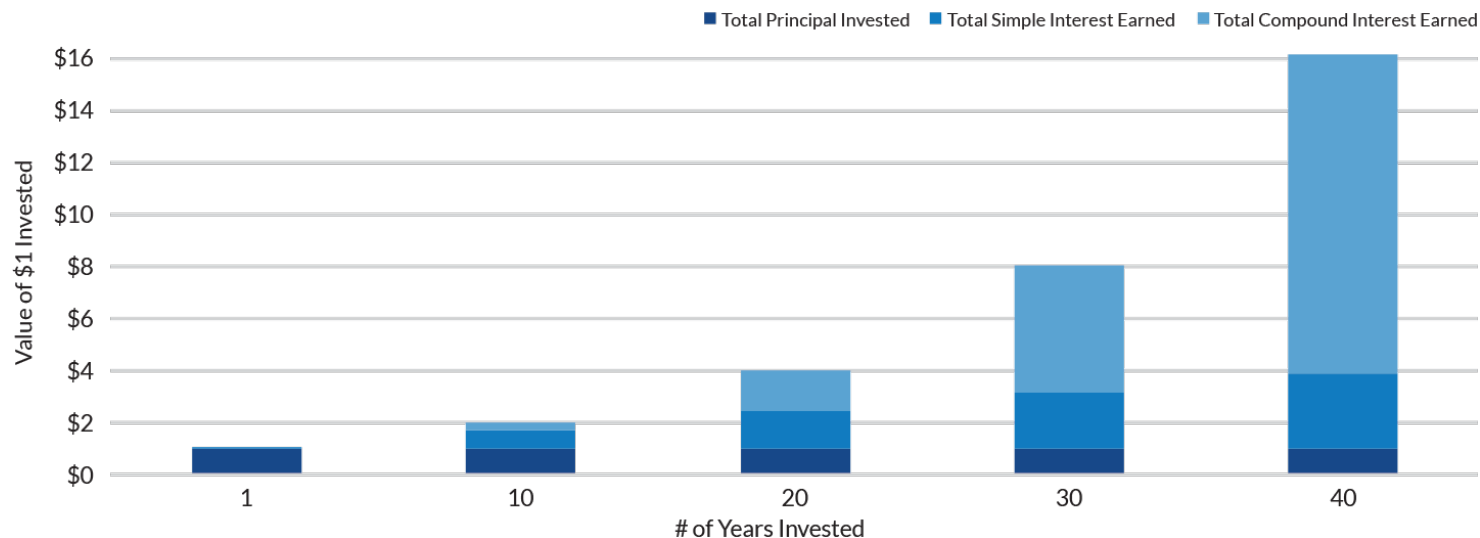
As an example, consider someone who incurred an average of \$7,000 a year in medical expenses over the 15 years she held an HSA account, but paid all of the medical expenses with other money (did not use the HSA funds at all and kept them invested). If she documented these expenses, she can withdraw \$105,000 from the HSA at a later date as a tax-free reimbursement. In addition, this \$105K of distributions will not count as income in calculations for Medicare premiums (nor for many other tax calculations).

Know that you will have "enough" for health care expenses, without having to spend your retirement assets

Health care costs will likely be one of the largest expenses individuals face in retirement, and they continue to rise unpredictably. On average individuals pay \$295,000 in health care expenses during their retirement, not including long term care. These expenses are a combination of prescription drug out-of-pocket costs, premium payments associated with Medicare Part B and D, and Medicare cost-saving provisions.

Invest your HSA assets as part of your overall portfolio

Your wealth advisor can help you invest these assets into a diversified portfolio of mutual funds or exchange traded funds (ETFs), which integrate into your overall financial plan to support your lifetime goals.



Source: Mesirow

Health care is commonly a financial concern among investors. HSA can be an effective long-term saving vehicle to help cover health care expenses in retirement, and it can provide important tax benefits and investment growth opportunities. Talk to your wealth advisor about how you can start taking better advantage of your HSA, or, if you do not have a Mesirow wealth advisor, [we will introduce you](#).

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1. <https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/hr-topics/benefits/pages/2023-irs-contribution-limits-for-hsas-and-high-deductible-health-plans.aspx>

2. Fidelity Benefits Consulting estimate; 2020. Estimate based on a hypothetical couple retiring in 2020, 65 years old, with life expectancies that align with Society of Actuaries' RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant rates with Mortality Improvements Scale MP-2016. Actual expenses may be more or less depending on actual health status, area of residence, and longevity. Estimate is net of taxes. The Fidelity Retiree Health Care Costs Estimate assumes individuals do not have employer-provided retiree health care coverage, but do qualify for the federal government's insurance program, Original Medicare. The calculation takes into account cost-sharing provisions (such as deductibles and coinsurance) associated with Medicare Part A and Part B (inpatient and outpatient medical insurance). It also considers Medicare Part D (prescription drug coverage) premiums and out-of-pocket costs, as well as certain services excluded by Original Medicare. The estimate does not include other health-related expenses, such as over-the-counter medications, most dental services and long-term care.

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