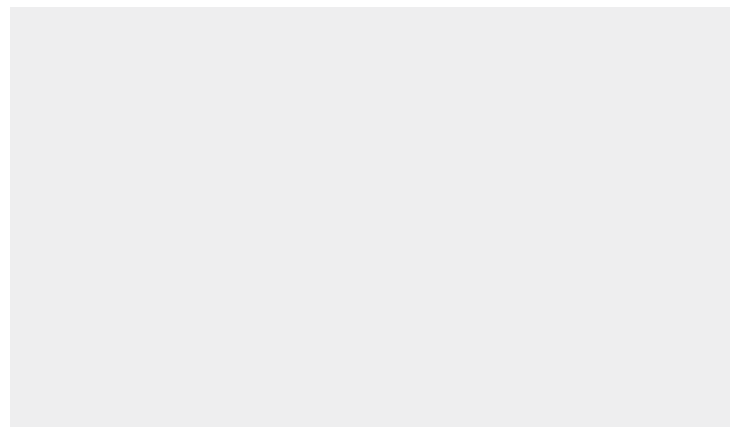


Maximize your take-home income with a Flexible Spending Account

Your flexible spending account (FSA) is a special account that allows you to set aside money from your paycheck before taxes to pay for qualified medical expenses. This means you can reduce your taxable income by the amount you contribute to your FSA, which can result in a significant increase in your take-home pay. For example, if you contribute \$100 to your FSA, you will only pay taxes on \$90 of your income. This is a great way to save money on your taxes and get more money in your pocket!

There are two types of FSAs: a Health Flexible Spending Account (H-FSA) and a Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account (DC-FSA). The H-FSA is used to pay for qualified medical expenses, such as deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance. The DC-FSA is used to pay for qualified dependent care expenses, such as day care and after-school care. Both types of FSAs have a maximum annual contribution limit, which is currently \$2,750 for H-FSAs and \$5,000 for DC-FSAs.

It's important to note that FSAs are subject to the "use-it-or-lose-it" rule, which means that any money in your FSA that is not used by the end of the plan year will be forfeited. However, many employers now offer a grace period or a carryover option, which allows you to use the money in your FSA for a limited period of time or carry over a certain amount of money to the next year. Be sure to check with your employer to see what options are available to you.



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