HSA—Health Savings Account Goal Calculator

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What are the benefits of a Health Savings Accounts (HSA)?

Not only can your HSA cover medical expenses but also it can be used as a retirement account. Contributions are not subject to federal income tax at the time of deposit.

The HSA Goal Calculator demonstrates the value of funding your HSA to meet retirement goals.

Access the Health Savings Account Goal Calculator through your account at fbsflex.com

How to Use the Calculator

Select your coverage type (single or family).

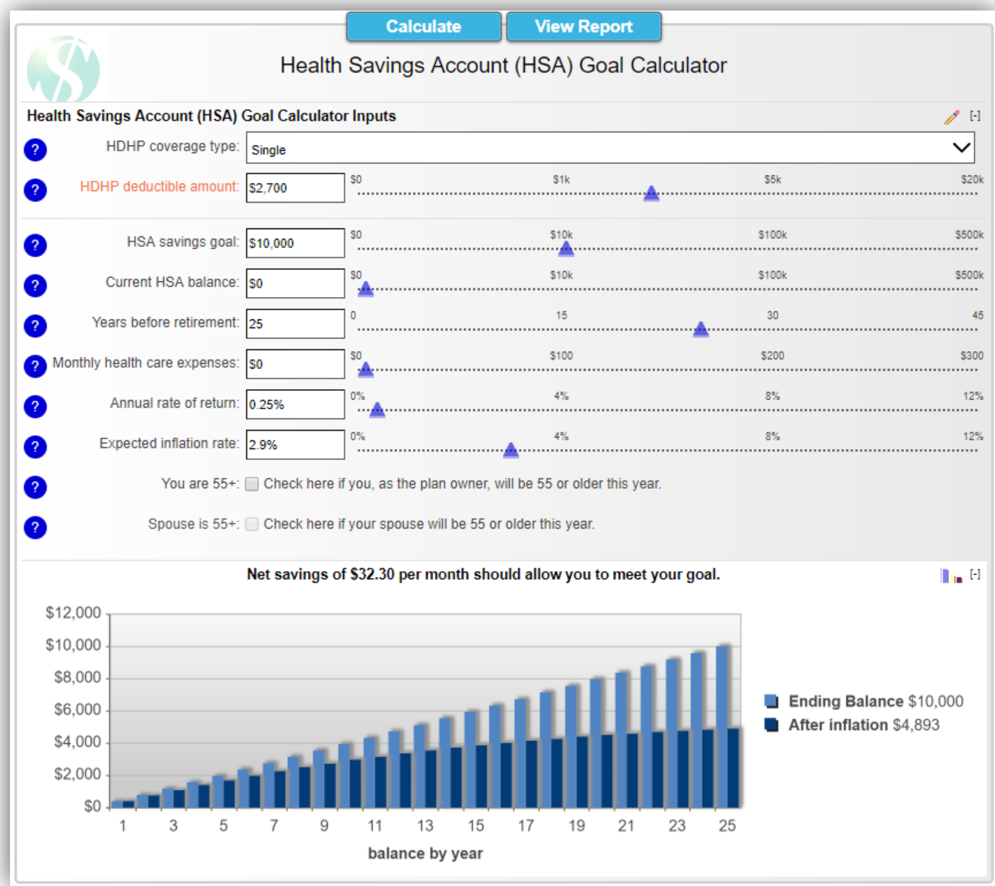
Input your HDHP deductible amount.

Then Enter:

- your savings goal
- your current HSA balance
- number of years before your retirement
- your estimated monthly health expenses

Then adjust the average rate of return and inflation rate as needed.

Click Calculate and then click View Report.



Displays the definition of each line item (full definitions included on the back)

NOTE: The HSA Annual Maximum Contribution is defined annually by the IRS.

Definitions

Health Savings Account (HSA):
An HSA is a tax-advantaged account established to pay for qualified medical expenses applied to the deductible of the owner's coverage under a High-Deductible Health Plan (HDHP). Any unused funds are the owners to retain in their HSA and accumulate toward future health care expenses or retirement.

An HDHP is simply health insurance that meets certain minimum deductible and maximum out-of-pocket expense requirements.

High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) Deductible Amount: The HDHP deductible amount is the amount you pay toward your own medical expenses, in a given year, before your insurance begins to cover any expenses. In 2018, the minimum deductible amount for an HDHP is $1,350 for employee only coverage and $2,700 for family coverage.

High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) Coverage Type: Your insurance coverage types for your HDHP are Employee Only, or single coverage, and Family (all levels covering more than the employee).

HSA Savings Goal: The amount you want to have in your HSA account when you retire.

Years Before Retirement: The number of years you may contribute (add) to your HSA before you retire.

Current Health Savings Account (HSA) Balance: The total amount currently saved in your HSA.

Monthly Health Care Expenses: The amount per month you expect to spend on qualifying medical expenses.

Annual Rate of Return is the annual rate of return you expect to receive on your HSA funds. The actual rate of return is largely dependent on the types of investments you select.

- The Standard & Poor's 500® (S&P 500®) for the 10 years ending Dec. 1, 2015, had an annual compounded rate of return of 7.76%, including reinvestment of dividends.
- From January 1970 through to Dec. 2015, the average annual compounded rate of return for the S&P 500®, including reinvestment of dividends, was approximately 10.5% (source: www.standardandpoors.com).
- Since 1970, the highest 12-month return was 61% (June 1982 through June 1983). The lowest 12-month return was -43% (March 2008 to March 2009).

Savings accounts at a financial institution may pay as little as 0.25% or less but carry significantly lower risk of loss of principal balances.

It is important to remember that these scenarios are hypothetical and that future rates of return cannot be predicted with certainty and investments that pay higher rates of return are generally subject to higher risk and volatility. The actual rate of return on investments may vary widely over time, especially for long-term investments. This includes the potential loss of principal on your investment. It is not possible to invest directly in an index and the compounded rate of return noted previously does not reflect sales charges and other fees that Separate Account investment funds and/or investment companies may charge.

Expected inflation rate is a projected rate for the average long-term inflation rate. A common measure of inflation in the U.S. is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). From 1925 through 2015 the CPI has a long-term average of 2.9% annually. Over the last 40 years highest CPI recorded was 13.5% in 1980. For 2015, the last full year available, the CPI was 0.0% annually as reported by the Minneapolis Federal Reserve.

You are 55+ Check, if you as the plan owner will be 55 or older this year. Your age is used to determine if you are eligible to contribute additional catch-up contributions to your HSA. If you are 55 or older with an HDHP in effect, you are eligible to deposit catch-up contributions. For 2018, the additional amount is $1,000, which has not changed from 2015. By checking the box, you are indicating you are 55 or older this year and are still covered by an HDHP.

Catch-up contributions are not prorated. You can deposit the entire amount into your HSA as long are 55 or older at some point during the year.

Spouse is 55+ Check, if your spouse will be 55 or older this year. Your spouse's age is used to determine what catch-up contribution amount they can deposit into their own HSA. By checking the box you are indicating your spouse is 55 or older this year and that they are eligible to contribute into an HSA. Please note, your spouse must have an HSA account established in their name and be eligible to make contributions into that account. For example, if your spouse is covered by your family HDHP and is over 55, but has enrolled in Medicare, they would be ineligible to make a catch-up contribution.