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Leave It, Move It, Roll It, Take It:

Know Your Employer Retirement Plan Options









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Welcome!

Key steps toward achieving your financial goals



Current situation



- Changing employers
- Laid off but not ready to retire
- Offered an "early out" package
- Ready to retire

Your options



Leave assets in the plan



Move assets to new employer plan

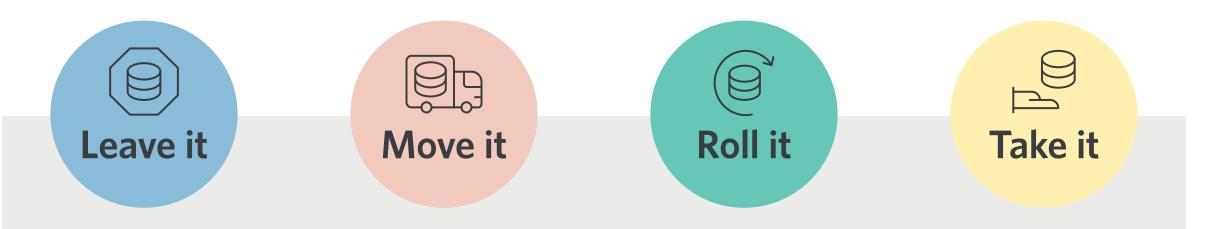


Roll your plan assets into an IRA



Cash out your account (lump-sum distribution)

Potential benefits and trade-offs



Investment options · Advice and guidance · Fees and expenses Taxes and penalties · Withdrawal options and RMDs · Other considerations

Potential benefits



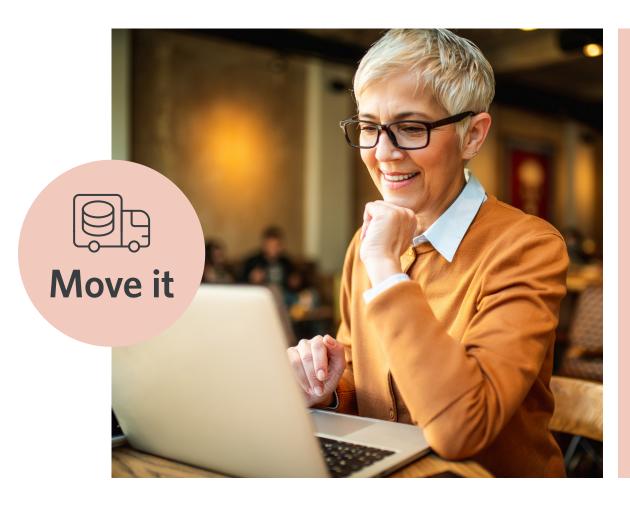
- Avoids potential taxes and penalties until distribution
- Lower fees and expenses
- Earlier access to penalty-free withdrawals (ages 55-59½)
- Greater creditor protection

Potential trade-offs



- Less individual control
- Limited investment options
- Limited access to a financial advisor
- Tracking multiple accounts

Potential benefits



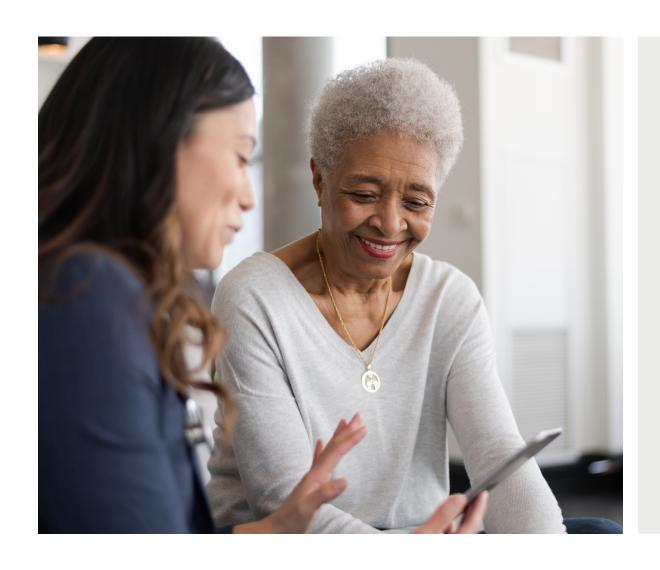
- Avoids potential taxes and penalties until distribution
- Lower fees and expenses
- Earlier access to penalty-free withdrawals (ages 55-59½)
- Greater creditor protection
- Account consolidation
- Ability to delay RMDs while still working

Potential trade-offs



- Less individual control
- Limited investment options
- Limited access to a financial advisor

The IRA



- Allows you to save tax deferred
- Can have an IRA in addition to your plan at work
- Two types:
 - Traditional
 - Roth

IRA types

Traditional IRA

- Opportunity for tax-deferred growth
- Potentially tax deductible contributions
- Taxed upon distribution
- Additional 10% penalty generally applies if under age 59½
- Required minimum distribution (RMD) at age 72

IRA types

Roth IRA

- Opportunity for tax-free growth
- Contributions are not tax deductible
- Potentially no tax on distributions
- Access to contributions at any time
- No RMD

Potential benefits



- Greater individual control
- More investment options
- Access to a financial advisor
- Account consolidation

Potential trade-offs



- Higher fees and expenses
- Potentially later access to penalty-free withdrawals
- Less creditor protection

Direct vs. indirect rollovers

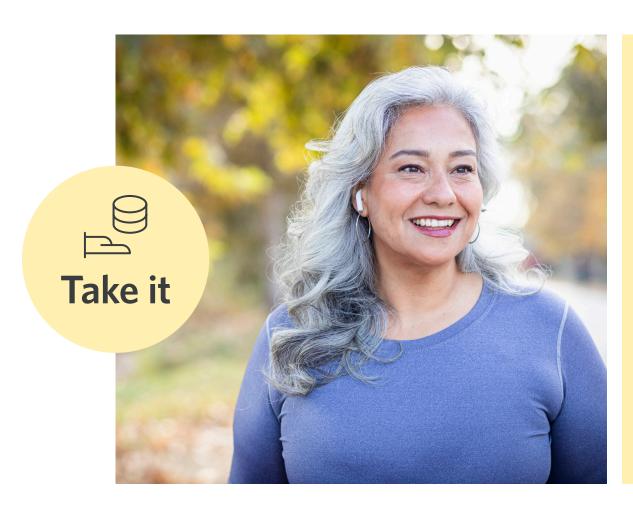
	Direct rollover	Indirect rollover
Check made payable to	IRA trustee	You
20% withholding	No	Yes
Taxes due	No	Maybe
Penalties	No	Maybe

Potential trade-offs



- Longevity risk
- Generally taxed the year distributed
- Potential 10% penalty if under age 59½

59½ or older

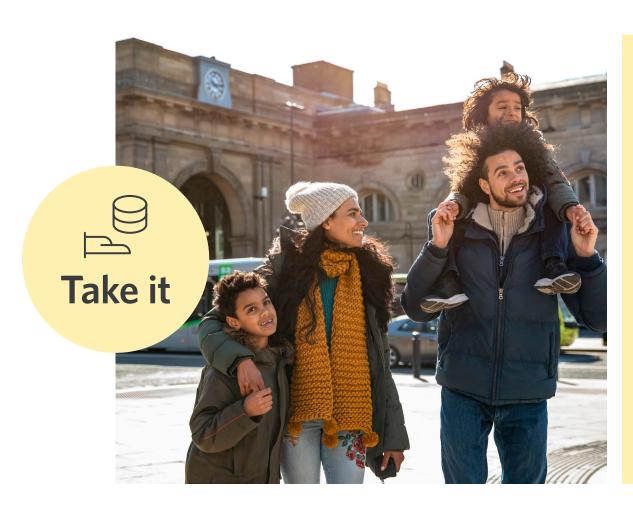


\$100,000

- \$24,000 (24% tax bracket)

\$76,000

Younger than 59½



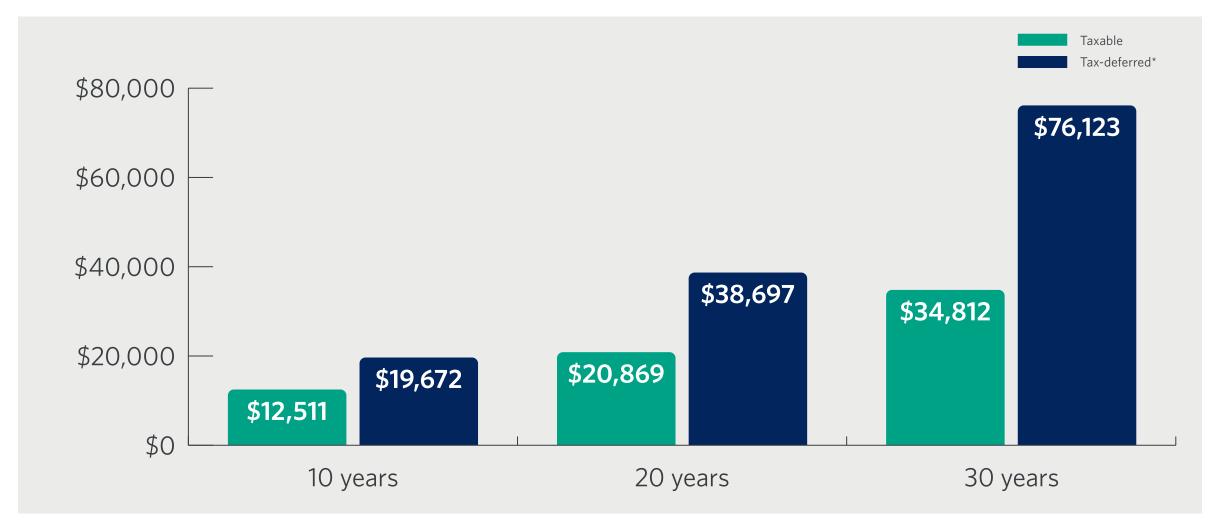
\$100,000

- \$24,000 (24% tax bracket)

- \$10,000 (10% penalty)

\$66,000

The power of tax deferral



Source: Edward Jones. Assumes a 7% annual rate of return compounded annually on an initial \$10,000 lump-sum distribution for an investor in the 25% federal tax bracket. For illustration only; not intended to reflect the performance of any particular investment. The illustration has not been adjusted for commissions, fees or expenses, which would reduce the results.

^{*}Represents amount before tax on IRA distribution.

Employer stock



- Considerations for employer stock/securities
- May be eligible for special tax treatment called net unrealized appreciation (NUA)
- Must take lump-sum distribution in one calendar year to qualify
- Ability to use NUA is lost if you move or roll your employer securities
- Can move or roll non-employer securities and use NUA for employer securities

Annuity payments from a pension



- Provide a lifetime of income for you and possibly your spouse
- Payments are predictable
- Generally do not take inflation into consideration
- Many do not provide benefits to heirs

Summary



Option 1



Option 2



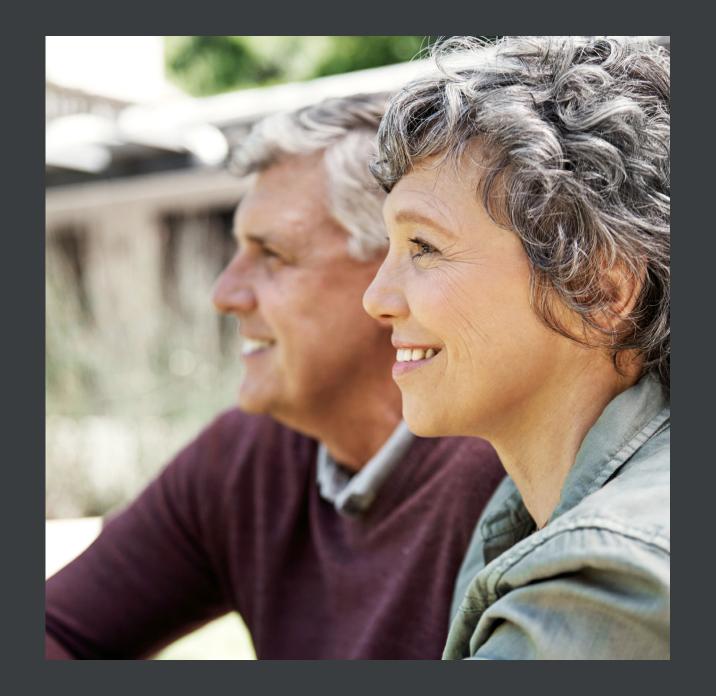
Option 3



Option 4

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Any questions?



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Thank you for attending!