

Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) Illustrations

Prepared for:

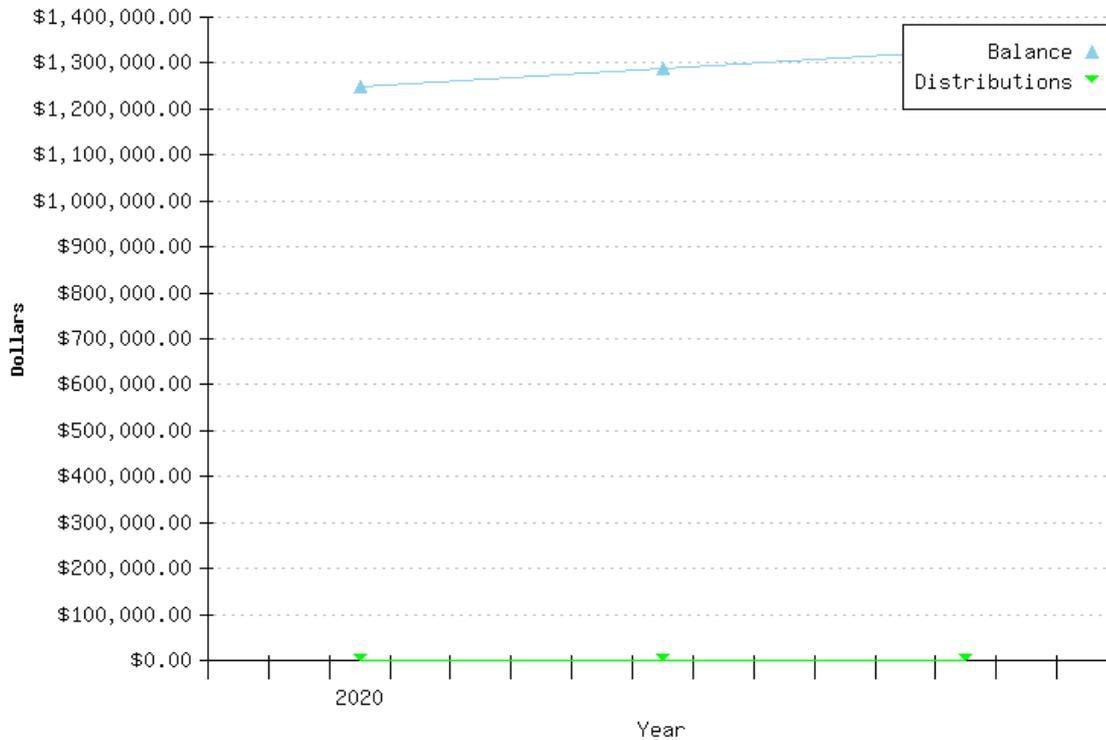
Prepared by:

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During Lifetime of Owner

Calculation year:	2020
Plan balance:	\$1,250,000.00
Expected plan growth:	3.00%
Plan type:	Traditional IRA
Deceased owner date of birth:	1/1/1950
Deceased owner year of death:	2022
Is there a designated beneficiary?	Yes
Is the beneficiary the spouse?	Yes
Surviving spouse date of birth:	1/1/1951
Required begin date:	April 1, 2023

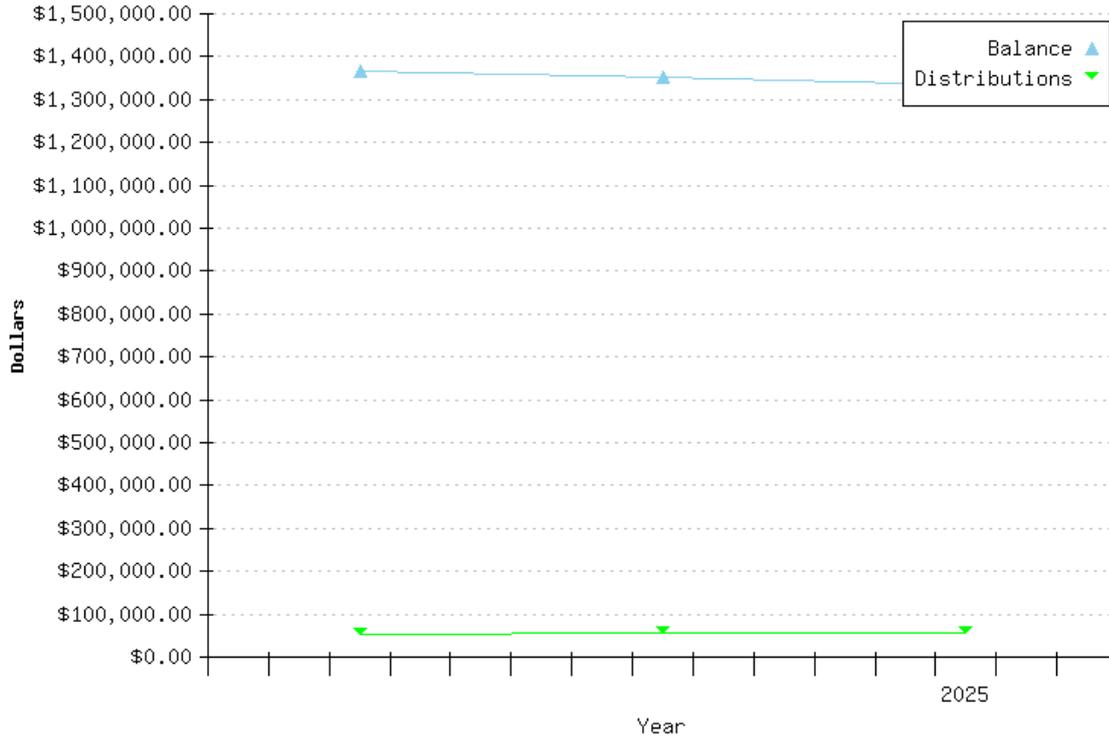
The chart(s) shown illustrates the effect of required minimum distributions on the account balance. The depletion is gradual when the life expectancy is more than a decade and accelerates rapidly each year after the life expectancy becomes less than a decade. If the five year rule applies to an inherited IRA, no distributions are required until the end of the year that includes the fifth anniversary of the owner's death but the entire IRA must be distributed by the end of the fifth year.



Year	Age	LE	Balance	Distribution	Total Distributions
2020	70		\$1,250,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2021	71		\$1,287,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
2022	72		\$1,326,125.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

During Lifetime of Spouse

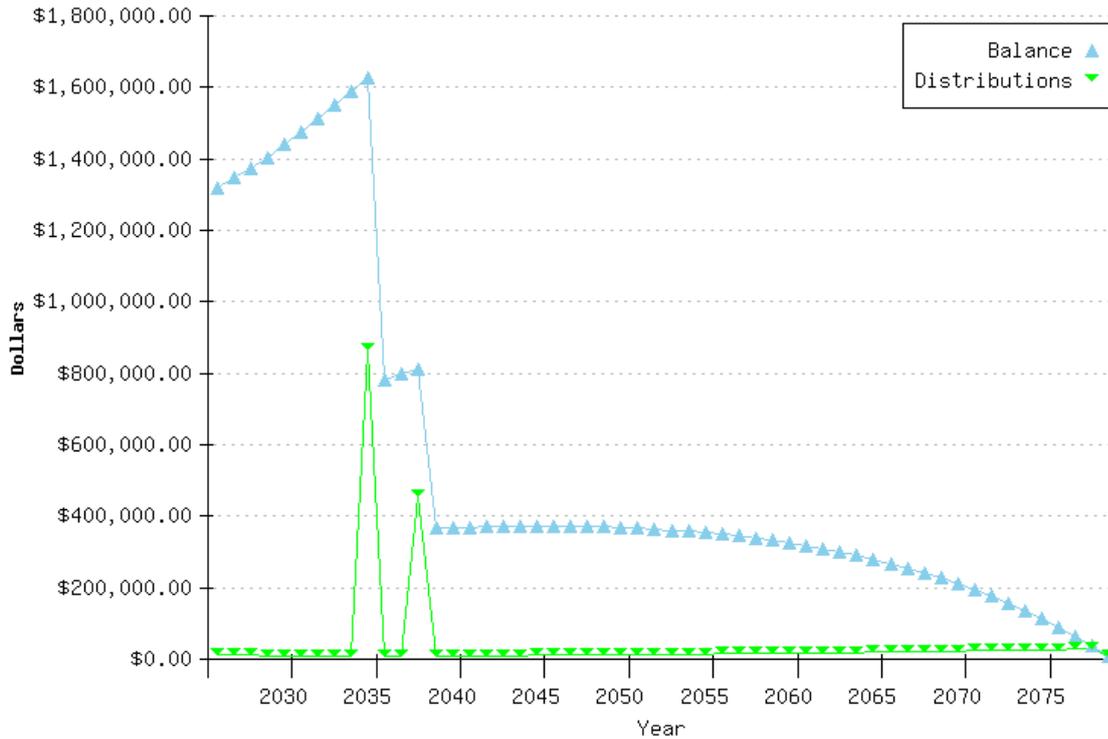
Plan balance:	\$1,365,908.75
Expected plan growth:	3.00%
Plan type:	Traditional IRA
Surviving spouse date of birth:	1/1/1951
Surviving spouse date of death:	2025
Surviving spouse rollover year:	2022
Required commencement date:	12/31/2023
Spouse names a beneficiary:	Yes
Required begin date:	April 1, 2024



Year	Age	LE	Balance	Distribution	Total Distributions
2023	72	25.6	\$1,365,908.75	\$53,355.81	\$53,355.81
2024	73	24.7	\$1,351,929.53	\$54,733.99	\$108,089.80
2025	74	23.8	\$1,336,111.41	\$56,139.13	\$164,228.93

During Lifetime of Non-Spouse Beneficiary

Plan balance:	\$1,318,371.45
Expected plan growth:	3.00%
Plan type:	Traditional IRA
Beneficiary 1, legal minor child, majority age: 18 (25.00%) birth year:	2010
Beneficiary 2 (50.00%) birth year:	1995
Beneficiary 3, disabled (25.00%) birth year:	1996
Apply separate accounts rule:	Yes
Illustrate 10 year rule using:	Lump sum in year 10



		Bene 1		Bene 2		Bene 3	
Year	Balance	LE	Distribution	LE	Distribution	LE	Distribution
2026	\$1,318,371.45	66.9	\$4,926.65		\$0.00	53.3	\$6,183.73
2027	\$1,346,478.90	65.9	\$5,074.45		\$0.00	52.3	\$6,369.24
2028	\$1,375,086.26	64.9	\$5,226.68		\$0.00	51.3	\$6,560.32
2029	\$1,404,198.23		\$0.00		\$0.00	50.3	\$6,757.13
2030	\$1,439,364.33		\$0.00		\$0.00	49.3	\$6,959.84
2031	\$1,475,376.62		\$0.00		\$0.00	48.3	\$7,168.64
2032	\$1,512,254.22		\$0.00		\$0.00	47.3	\$7,383.70
2033	\$1,550,016.64		\$0.00		\$0.00	46.3	\$7,605.21
2034	\$1,588,683.78		\$0.00		\$0.00	45.3	\$7,833.37
2035	\$1,628,275.92		\$0.00		\$860,087.86	44.3	\$8,068.37
2036	\$782,923.28		\$0.00		\$0.00	43.3	\$8,310.42
2037	\$797,851.25		\$0.00		\$0.00	42.3	\$8,559.73
2038	\$812,970.26		\$448,847.94		\$0.00	41.3	\$8,816.52

Year	Balance	LE	Distribution	LE	Distribution	LE	Distribution
2039	\$365,964.97		\$0.00		\$0.00	40.3	\$9,081.02
2040	\$367,590.47		\$0.00		\$0.00	39.3	\$9,353.45
2041	\$368,984.13		\$0.00		\$0.00	38.3	\$9,634.05
2042	\$370,130.58		\$0.00		\$0.00	37.3	\$9,923.07
2043	\$371,013.74		\$0.00		\$0.00	36.3	\$10,220.76
2044	\$371,616.77		\$0.00		\$0.00	35.3	\$10,527.39
2045	\$371,922.06		\$0.00		\$0.00	34.3	\$10,843.21
2046	\$371,911.22		\$0.00		\$0.00	33.3	\$11,168.51
2047	\$371,564.99		\$0.00		\$0.00	32.3	\$11,503.56
2048	\$370,863.27		\$0.00		\$0.00	31.3	\$11,848.67
2049	\$369,785.04		\$0.00		\$0.00	30.3	\$12,204.13
2050	\$368,308.34		\$0.00		\$0.00	29.3	\$12,570.25
2051	\$366,410.23		\$0.00		\$0.00	28.3	\$12,947.36
2052	\$364,066.76		\$0.00		\$0.00	27.3	\$13,335.78
2053	\$361,252.91		\$0.00		\$0.00	26.3	\$13,735.85
2054	\$357,942.57		\$0.00		\$0.00	25.3	\$14,147.93
2055	\$354,108.48		\$0.00		\$0.00	24.3	\$14,572.37
2056	\$349,722.19		\$0.00		\$0.00	23.3	\$15,009.54
2057	\$344,754.03		\$0.00		\$0.00	22.3	\$15,459.82
2058	\$339,173.04		\$0.00		\$0.00	21.3	\$15,923.62
2059	\$332,946.90		\$0.00		\$0.00	20.3	\$16,401.33
2060	\$326,041.94		\$0.00		\$0.00	19.3	\$16,893.36
2061	\$318,423.04		\$0.00		\$0.00	18.3	\$17,400.17
2062	\$310,053.56		\$0.00		\$0.00	17.3	\$17,922.17
2063	\$300,895.33		\$0.00		\$0.00	16.3	\$18,459.84
2064	\$290,908.55		\$0.00		\$0.00	15.3	\$19,013.63
2065	\$280,051.77		\$0.00		\$0.00	14.3	\$19,584.04
2066	\$268,281.76		\$0.00		\$0.00	13.3	\$20,171.56
2067	\$255,553.51		\$0.00		\$0.00	12.3	\$20,776.71
2068	\$241,820.10		\$0.00		\$0.00	11.3	\$21,400.01
2069	\$227,032.69		\$0.00		\$0.00	10.3	\$22,042.01
2070	\$211,140.40		\$0.00		\$0.00	9.3	\$22,703.27
2071	\$194,090.24		\$0.00		\$0.00	8.3	\$23,384.37
2072	\$175,827.05		\$0.00		\$0.00	7.3	\$24,085.90
2073	\$156,293.38		\$0.00		\$0.00	6.3	\$24,808.47
2074	\$135,429.46		\$0.00		\$0.00	5.3	\$25,552.73

Year	Balance	LE	Distribution	LE	Distribution	LE	Distribution
2075	\$113,173.03		\$0.00		\$0.00	4.3	\$26,319.31
2076	\$89,459.33		\$0.00		\$0.00	3.3	\$27,108.89
2077	\$64,220.95		\$0.00		\$0.00	2.3	\$27,922.15
2078	\$37,387.76		\$0.00		\$0.00	1.3	\$28,759.82
2079	\$8,886.78		\$0.00		\$0.00	1	\$8,886.78

This is a hypothetical illustration based on the assumptions you made, and is to be used as a guide only, in order to help you understand what your planning needs may be. This illustration should be considered together with all other information you deem important in making your investment decisions. This is not an illustration or guarantee of the performance of any specific investment. Actual performance from your investments may vary. This illustration is not legal or tax advice. You should consult with your own attorney and/or accountant to review this information and determine its appropriateness with respect to your particular situation. The provider of this illustration provides no guarantee and assumes no responsibility or liability for the accuracy of the information provided (including whether the interest rate you have selected is in fact "reasonable"), or for your reliance or decisions based on this information.

RMD Disclosure

SECURE Act of 2019

The SECURE Act of 2019 changed the age when Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) start. For birthdates on or before 6/30/1949, the age at which RMDs start continue under the pre-SECURE Act, which is 70.5. For birthdates on or after 7/1/1949, the age at which RMDs starts is 72.

Required Beginning Date

Upon reaching the age of when RMDs start, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires that you begin withdrawing a minimum amount from certain tax-qualified retirement accounts each calendar year. However, if you are a participant in a qualified retirement plan (e.g. 401(k), profit sharing plan, etc.), you may in some cases delay your first distribution until you retire, provided the plan allows for this exception and you are less than a 5% owner of the business. Also, 403(b) plan participants may delay distributions until they retire from that employer. Failure to remove the minimum amount each year may result in a substantial tax penalty. Required minimum distribution rules do not apply to Roth IRAs while the original Roth IRA owner is living. Required distributions from a Roth IRA generally begin after the death of the owner.

Withdrawal Deadline

Your first required distribution (for the year you attain the age that RMDs start, or retire, if applicable) does not have to be made until April 1 of the year following the year you attain the age that RMDs start (or the year you retire, if applicable). If you do wait until the period between January 1 and April 1 of that second year to take your first required distribution, you will be required to take two distributions during that year. Thereafter, your required amount must be distributed by December 31 of each calendar year.

Multiple Retirement Arrangements

The required minimum distribution rules apply separately to each retirement arrangement. However, the IRS provides an alternative method of taking required distributions when the taxpayer has more than one IRA (or more than one 403(b)).

- Under the alternate method, the required minimum distribution must be determined separately for each IRA, but the total of the RMDs may be taken from any one or more of your IRAs.
- This alternative method also applies separately to 403(b)s. You cannot distribute from your 403(b) to satisfy the required minimum distribution for your IRA, or vice versa.
- The alternative method does not apply to a qualified retirement plan (e.g. 401(k), profit sharing plan, etc.). Here again, you cannot distribute from your qualified retirement plan to satisfy the required minimum distribution for your IRA, or vice versa.
- Inherited IRAs and inherited 403(b)s are treated separately from other IRA and 403(b) accounts.

IRS Penalties

If your distributions are less than the required minimum distribution for the year, you may have to pay a 50% IRS excise tax on the difference between the required minimum distribution and the actual amount withdrawn.

Tax-Qualified Annuities

If you have a tax-qualified annuity, a one time request to annuitize may satisfy the RMD requirement. If you would like more information about annuitizing your contract, please contact your financial advisor.

Rules Applicable to Inherited Accounts

Rules applicable to required minimum distributions after the original IRA owner or original participant dies are complex. A beneficiary may have options as to how to meet the requirements. The options and requirements differ depending on several variables, including but not limited to: whether the original IRA owner or plan participant died before or after the required beginning date, how many beneficiaries are involved, and whether a particular beneficiary is a spouse, non-spouse, or entity such as a charity or estate. Please see the IRS Publications referenced in this section, and consult your tax advisor.

IRS Publications

Refer to IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), 575, Pension and Annuity Income, 571, Tax Sheltered Annuity Programs for Employees of Public Schools and Certain Tax Exempt Organizations, and Publication

560, Retirement Plans for Small Business (SEP, SIMPLE and Qualified Plans), for additional important information pertaining to required minimum distributions.

NOTE:

The SECURE Act did not change the beneficiary options for a nondesignated beneficiary. Neither did it change the September 30 deadline for determining if a retirement account has a designated beneficiary. As a result, if a nondesignated beneficiary is one of multiple beneficiaries that remain as beneficiary as of September 30, of the year that follows the year in which the retirement account owner dies, all of those beneficiaries could be subject to the options available to the nondesignated beneficiary.

Acknowledgement

I understand that the required minimum distribution for each of my tax-qualified arrangements must be calculated annually and acknowledge that I am responsible for ensuring that I withdraw my annual required minimum distribution by the required deadline, generally December 31 of each year.

I acknowledge receipt of the attached illustration of projected fund balances and forecast of future distribution requirements. I understand and acknowledge that the totals shown are approximate and are based on the assumptions I provided to my financial advisor. In addition, I understand and acknowledge that the illustration provided is not intended to imply any guaranteed earnings or a fixed principal sum; my actual results will depend on the type of investments I select, the amount and time of year I take withdrawals, and my actual rate of return.

Signature

X_____

Date Signed

X_____