IRA ROLLOVER WORKSHEET

Vann Equity Management

Client ____ SSN ______________________ Date ____________

We are required to document your rollover/transfer decision, to ensure your best interests are being met.

Read, affirm and check the following true statements:

☒ I made a voluntary decision to rollover my account to a Vann Equity custodian with no investments recommended.

☐ I received an Investment Education presentation where discovery and discussion of my Retirement/Investment Assets was performed, quantified the percentage of my current accounts are in Equity's (stock market), undiversified investments, and/or Bond funds, the risks associated with my investments, discussion of how volatility affects retirement assets, my plan's advantages & disadvantages, discussion of my plan's costs and fees, if the current advisor (provided there is one) is aligned to my interests and an investment strategy review.

☐ I decided to move the below described qualified plan(s) to ______________________________ (custodian). No investments or advice was offered. No advisory fees will be charged. I am able to move or self-manage the account(s). I understand any cost involved in moving my account(s). After a review of my financials, risk tolerance, time horizon, social security income, retirement income needed, charitable planning and my retirement objectives, Vann Equity Management representatives will present various investments based on analysis of my situation. At that time, I will have the choice to sign the Vann Equity advisory contract or to move the funds to other investments or

☐ Vann has made specific investment recommendations, advised a rollover and I have signed an advisory contract.

I understand that I can leave my money in the plan (if permitted), I may rollover to my new employer plan, take a taxable distribution, or rollover to a new plan (see below).

Existing Retirement Plan

____

Your current 401k, 403(b) or IRA plan. Plan Provider (Custodian)

Account # __________________ Account Value $______________ Rollover Amount $_____________

Type and number of investments offered ___________________________ Costs ____________________

Common Rollover Reasons from your current plan(s), check the issues that apply to you;

☒ Greater control -your current plan may restrict trading or rebalancing. Broker restrictions may limit investments.
☒ Wider Investment Options -limited investment options or no control of the investments offered.
☐ Service Issues -having problems with a former HR department, long telephone hold times or unresponsive brokers.
☐ No tax control -401k, 403b, and other ESPs may require 20% tax withholding for withdraws, IRA's do not.
☐ Account Consolidation – to reduce account fees, simplify RMD, beneficiary issues and/or broker incentives.
☐ Roth Conversion Planning -current plan may not facilitate ROTH conversions
☒ Fiduciary Based Management -to control the selection of a fiduciary advisor for investment management.
☐ Risk Control -to increase or reduce risk. You lack confidence that this can be done to your satisfaction currently.
☐ Estate Planning -some plans will only pay as a lumpsum to the beneficiary or limit the number of beneficiaries.
☐ Costs and Fees -reducing total costs of the plan from fees, expenses, commissions, advisory and investment costs.
☒ Change or employ a Financial Advisor -you require the assistance of a financial advisor that you select.
☒ To receive Retirement Planning, Social Security Analysis, and Investment portfolio analysis services from the advisor.
☐ Employment terminated - May not be able to leave funds (investments) in the qualified employer-sponsored plan.
☐ Employment terminated - Contributions to a qualified employer-sponsored plan not permissible by the employer
☐ Federal bankrupt protection for rollover IRA balances and up to an inflation-adjusted $1 million for other IRA assets; non-bankruptcy protection varies by state laws (check with a tax professional regarding your specific situation)

Rollover Recommendation & Rationale

____

____

____

______________________________________ ______________________________________

Client Signature Investment Advisor Representative

The IRA Rollover Decision

A recommendation to roll over plan assets to an IRA, rather than keeping assets in a previous employer's plan, or rolling over to a new employer's plan, should reflect consideration of various factors, the importance of which will depend on an investor's individual needs and circumstances. Some of the factors include:

Investment Options—An IRA often enables an investor to select from a broader range of investment options than a employer retirement plan("plan").The importance of this factor will depend in part on how satisfied the investor is with the options available under the plan under consideration. For example, an investor who is satisfied by the low-cost institutional funds available in some plans may not regard an IRA's broader array of investments as an important factor.

Fees and Expenses—Both employer retirement plans and IRAs typically involve (i) investment-related expenses and (ii) plan or account fees. Investment-related expenses may include account fees, commissions, the expenses of any mutual funds in which assets are invested and investment advisory fees. Plan fees typically include plan administrative fees (e.g., recordkeeping, compliance, trustee fees) and fees for services such as access to a customer service representative. In some cases, employers pay for some or all of the plan's administrative expenses. An IRA's account fees may include, for example, administrative, account set-up and custodial fees.

Services—An investor may wish to consider the different levels of service available under each option. Some plans, for example, provide access to investment advice, planning tools, telephone help lines, educational materials and workshops. Similarly, IRA providers offer different levels of service, which may include full brokerage service, investment advice, retirement planning, distribution planning and access to securities execution online.

Penalty-Free Withdrawals—If an employee leaves his job between age 55 and 59½, he may be able to take penalty-free withdrawals from a plan. In contrast, penaltyfree withdrawals generally may not be made from an IRA until age 59½. It also may be easier to borrow from a plan. If an existing Employer Sponsored plan does not permit tax and penalty free loans then if you are qualified, a Single member 401k maybe an option.

Protection from Creditors and Legal Judgments—Generally speaking, plan assets have unlimited protection from creditors under federal law, while IRA assets are protected in bankruptcy proceedings only. Traditional and Roth IRAs are currently protected to a total value of $1,362,800 as of April 2019. SEP and are SIMPLE IRAs, similar to employer-sponsored 401(k)s, profit-sharing plans, and pensions, are fully protected in a bankruptcy. A properly executed rollover IRA that originates from a qualified retirement plan is also fully protected from creditors.*
State laws vary in the protection of IRA assets in lawsuits. Texas legislates unlimited protection from creditors and bankruptcy to retirement accounts including IRA's and Roth IRA's. *Retirement assets are not protected from an IRS levy*. Inherited IRA's (Stretch IRA's) may not enjoy the same protections as other IRAs.

Required Minimum Distributions—Once an individual reaches age 72, the rules for both plans and IRAs require the periodic withdrawal of certain minimum amounts, known as the required minimum distribution. If a person is still working at age 72, however, he generally is not required to make required minimum distributions from his current employer's plan. This may be advantageous for those who plan to work into their 70s.

Employer Stock—An investor who holds significantly appreciated employer stock in a plan should consider the negative tax consequences of rolling the stock to an IRA. If employer stock is transferred in-kind to an IRA, stock appreciation will be taxed as ordinary income upon distribution.The tax advantages of retaining employer stock in a non-qualified account should be balanced with the possibility that the investor may be excessively concentrated in employer stock. It can be risky to have too much employer stock in one's retirement account; for some investors, it may be advisable to liquidate the holdings and roll over the value to an IRA, even if it means losing long-term capital gains treatment on the stock's appreciation.

*The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 provides federal bankruptcy protection for IRAs. See https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/081915/my-ira-protected-bankruptcy.asp
These are examples of the factors that may be relevant when analyzing available options, and the list is not exhaustive. Please consult your own legal counsel for specific questions.