

Before You Dip Into Your Retirement Account...

These are unprecedented times. Remember, your retirement account is for tomorrow.
But if you're in a tough spot today, consider this:

IF I NEED TO TAKE MY MONEY, WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS?



WITHDRAWAL

- Money permanently out of account
- Need to pay a penalty and taxes
- CARES Act may help you avoid penalties, but you'll still owe tax



LOAN

- Must be repaid in a specific period of time and if you cannot repay it, you'll be taxed on the remaining balance
- Interest on the loan is not tax deductible
- May be other plan-specific requirements/restrictions

WHAT IS THE IMPACT IF I TAKE MY MONEY NOW?

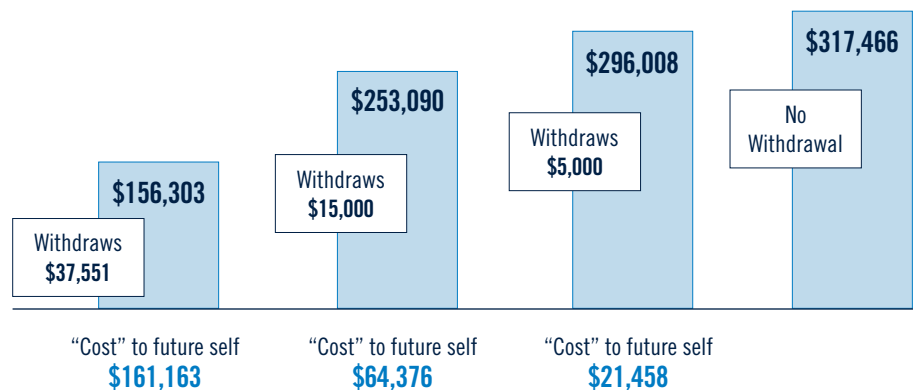
The money you withdraw or borrow from your retirement account loses its potential to grow for you.
Here's what Mike's projected retirement savings might look like if he takes a loan after 10 years of saving, or if he doesn't:

Mike



Starts saving at Age 30
Salary: \$46,000
Saves 6% (\$230/month)
*Rate of return: 6%
Balance at Year 10: \$37,551

MIKE'S PROJECTED RETIREMENT SAVINGS AT AGE 65



During difficult times, it's tempting to dip into your retirement savings. But we encourage you to keep your long-term savings goals a priority. Explore all of your options before making a decision.
And if you still need to take some money, try to take only as much as you need.



* The compounding concept is hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to represent performance of any specific investment, which may fluctuate. **It is possible to lose money by investing in securities.**

This hypothetical example assumes a 6% annual rate of return for this investment or savings account. 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 December 31 2019, had an annual compounded rate of return of 13.2%, including reinvestment of dividends. From January 1, 1970 to December 31 2019, the average annual compounded rate of return for the S&P 500®, including reinvestment of dividends, was approximately 10.7% (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 can't be predicted with certainty and that investments that pay higher rates of return are generally subject to higher risk and volatility. The actual rate of return on investments can 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 above does not reflect sales charges and other fees that investment funds and/or investment companies may charge.

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