

UNDERSTANDING ROTH CONVERSIONS



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What is a Roth Conversion

 Simplified Employee Pension (SEP)

Simple IRA

Defined-Contribution Plan
 (401(k)/403 (b))

Transfer...

Roth IRA

What are the Benefits of a Roth Conversion

- ✓ Tax Free Growth
- ✓ Tax Free Wealth Transfer (Exceptions could be Estate Tax, Federal and State Tax)
- ✓ Could Reduce the Required Minimum Distribution
- ✓ NO RMD's!!
- ✓ Could Reduce Taxable Income in Retirement
- ✓ Reduces Government Legislative Risk

What are the 6 Rules to a Roth Conversion



1. No limit to how much you can convert.



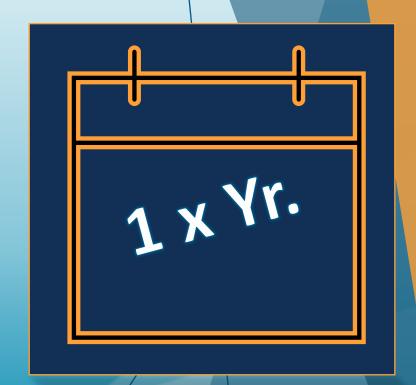
2. No age limit to doing a conversion.

... More Rules to a Roth Conversion

3. You can do a Roth Conversion once a year per individual.



4. If under 59.5, you must pay tax from another source (consider regardless of age).



... And More Rules...

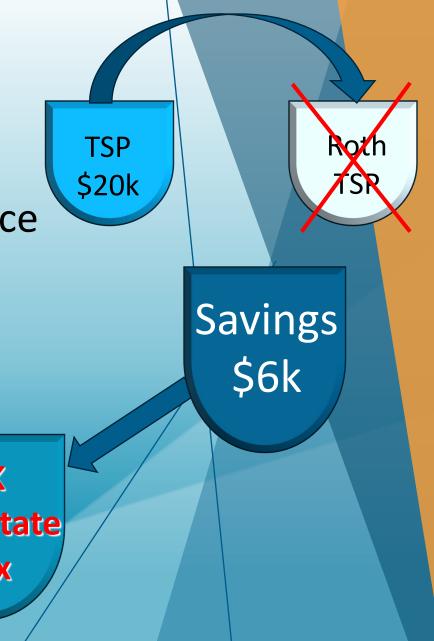


5. To receive tax-free growth on any Roth, you must own the Roth for 5 years.

*Each Conversion starts a new 5yr term.

Rule #4 Explained...

4. If Under 59 ½ Years Old – You Pay Taxes from Another Source



IRA 20K

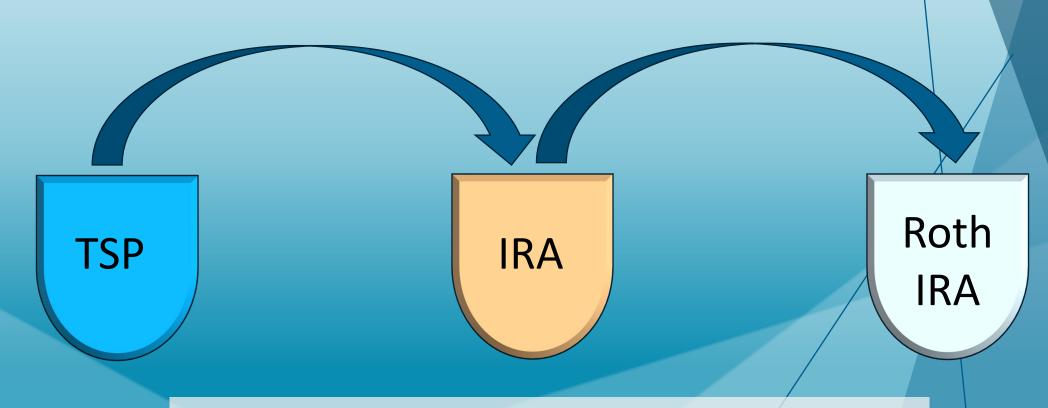
Roth IRA

30% Taxes Owed

6K Fed/State Tax

Rule #4 Explained...

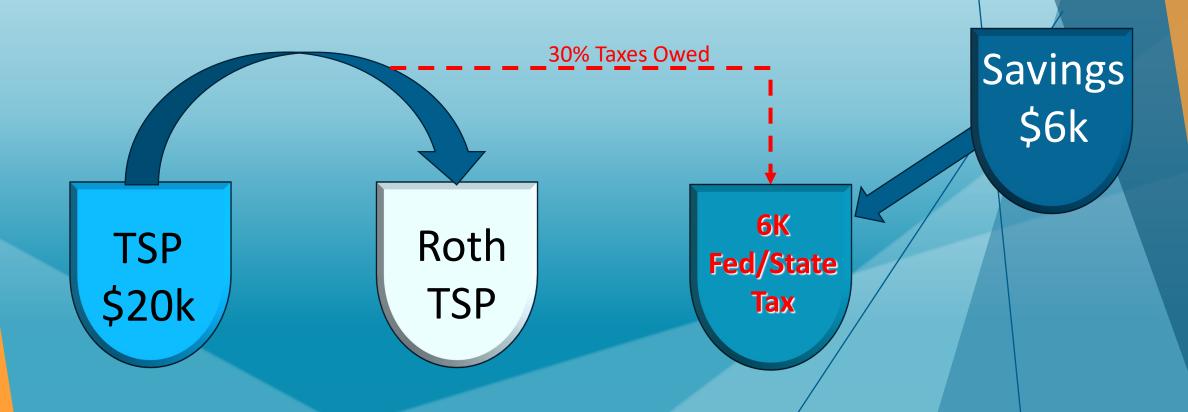
4. If Over 59 ½ Years Old...



Can't Move Until 59 1/2 Years Old - While Working

And More...

6. In 2026 a Traditional TSP can be converted to a ROTH TSP



Does a Roth Conversion Makes sense for you?



Convert in a lower tax bracket (if you believe taxes will go up in the future).

Ideally, you will not need to use the converted monies for 10 yrs. or more.

(Break-even point!!!).

(10)

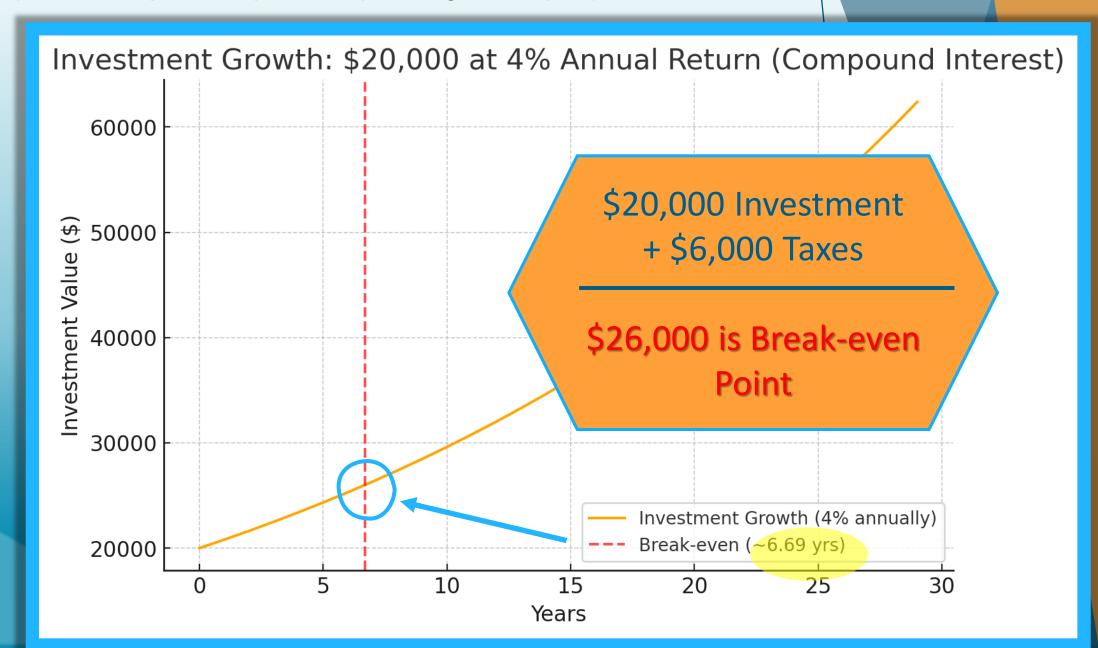


You have enough money from another source to pay the tax for the conversion.

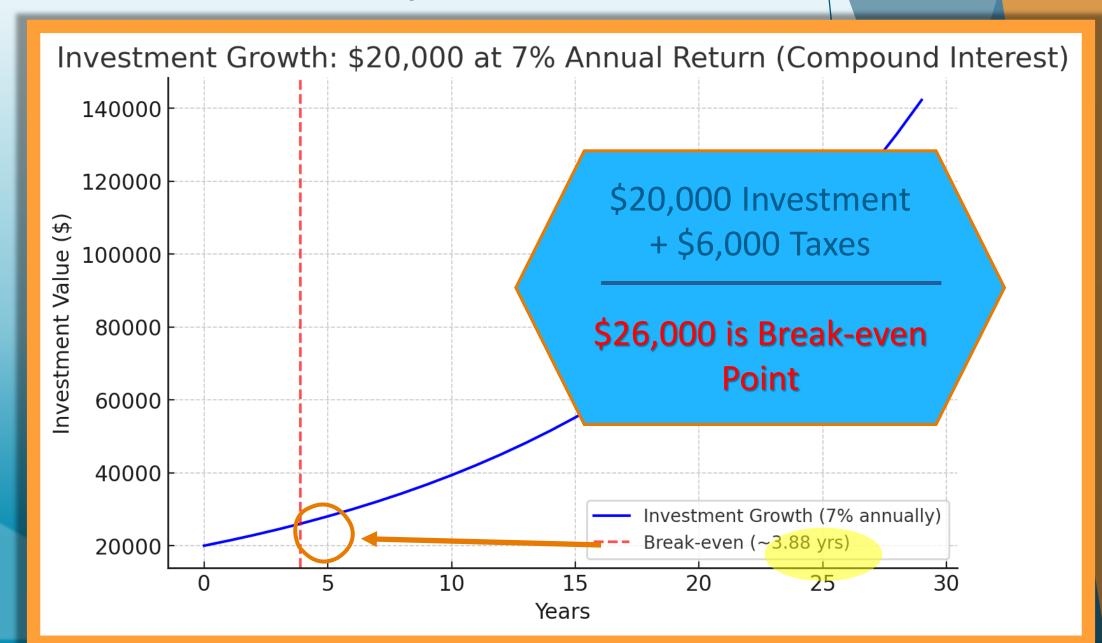
The conversion could impact Medicare Part B Premiums & tax credits w/ income phaseouts.



Break-Even Point at 4% Return



Break Even Point at 7% Return



How the One Big Beautiful Bill Act Changes Roth Conversions

(Effective 2025)

TWO Deductions That Can Disappear After a Roth Conversion

A Roth conversion adds to your taxable income which can quietly push you over deduction phaseout thresholds.

Senior Deduction

If you're 65 or older:

- Deduct \$6,000 if single
- Deduct \$12,000 if married

Phaseout range:

- Starts at \$150,000 MAGI
- Fully gone by \$250,000 MAGI



SALT Deduction

New cap:

Up to \$40,000 in state/local tax deductions

Phaseout range:

- Begins at \$500,000 MAGI
- Shrinks down to \$10,000 by \$600,000

Future conversions should be modeled carefully, especially:

- Before/after age 65
- Around \$150K, \$250K, \$500K, and \$600K income thresholds

To Clear Up Any Confusion:

<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u> to a Roth IRA or Roth TSP are *deposits* you make.



CONVERSIONS are *transfers* you make from a taxable account to a tax-free account.



To Clear Up the Confusion

ROTH TSP vs. ROTH IRA

ı		Roth TSP	Roth IRA	
I	Required Minimum Distributions	No	No	Phase Out!!!!
	Income Limitation for Contributions	No	Yes	Single/Head of Household: \$146,000-\$161,000 Married Filing Joint: \$230,000 - \$240,000
I	Annual Maximum Contributions	\$23,500	\$7,000	
	Catch Up Provision 50+	\$7,500	\$1,000	
	Total Potential Annual Contribution* *Ages 60-63 add'l higher catch up limit \$11,250	\$31,000	\$8,000	

To Clear Up the Confusion

ROTH TSP vs. ROTH IRA

ı		Roth TSP	Roth IRA	
ı	Required Minimum Distributions	No	No	Phase Out!!!!
	Income Limitation for Contributions	No	Yes	Single/Head of Household: \$150,000-\$165,000 Married Filing Joint: \$236,000 - \$246,000
	Annual Maximum Contributions	\$23,500	\$7,000	
	Catch Up Provision 50+	\$7,500	\$1,000	
	Total Potential Annual Contribution	\$31,000	\$8,000	

Secure Act 2.0: Catch Up Changes:

Catch Up

Increased Catch-up Limits at Age 60, 61, 62, and 63

- Higher Catch-up is \$11,250 instead of \$7,500. That's a difference of \$4,250 for 4 years.
- Effective date: Calendar years beginning after December 31, 2024
- Applicable plans: 401(k), 403(b), and governmental 457(b) but cannot be used in addition to 457(b) special catchup

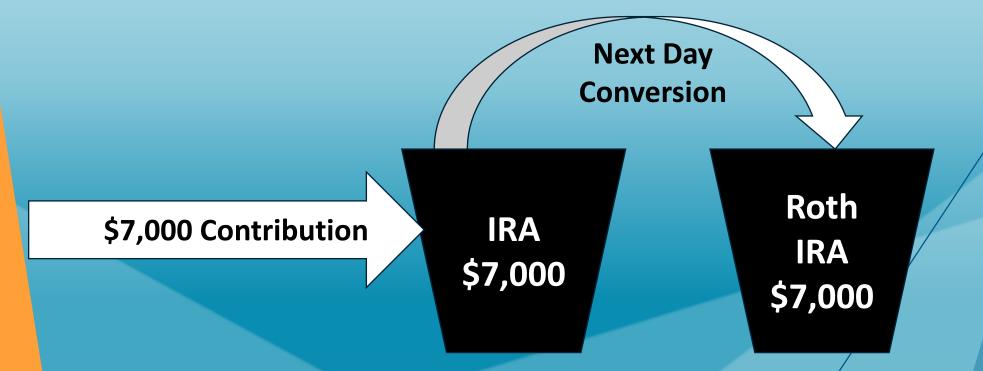
Age 50+ Catch-up for Certain Highly-paid Employees

- If a participant's wages were more than \$145,000, the participant may only contribute the Age 50+ Catch-up as a Roth contribution.
- Effective date: Tax years after December 31, 2023



Back Door Roth = Conversion

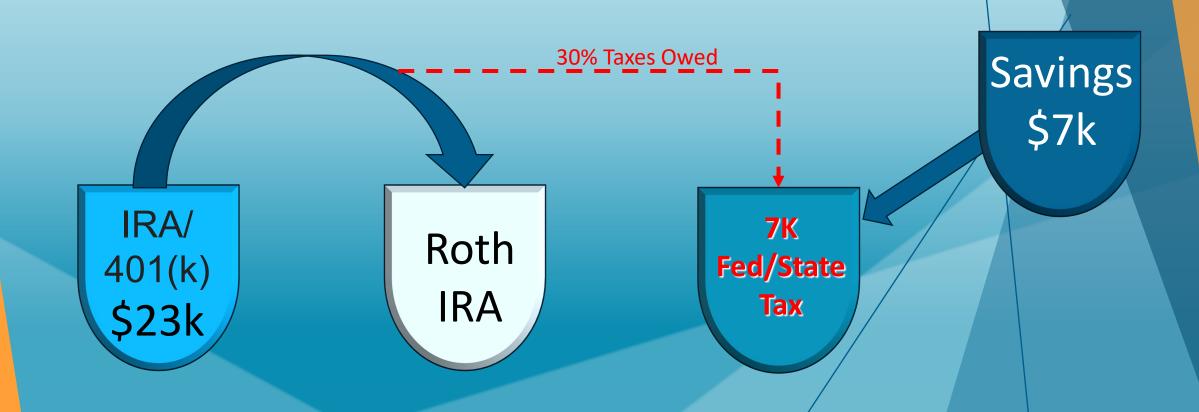
Phase Out – Income Limits Too High



Back Door Roth = Conversion

Phase O ncome Limits Too \$7,000 Contribution

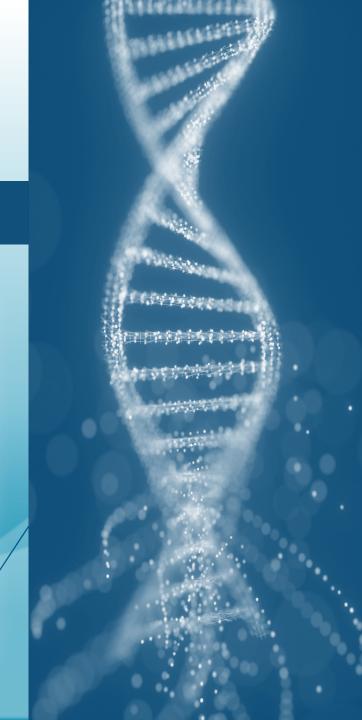
What Makes More Sense...



Does a Roth Conversion Make Sense for You?

Understanding Your Financial Anatomy

- 1. Target Retirement Income
- 2. Retirement Projections
- 3. Discover: Higher, Same, Lower Tax Bracket
- 4. Understanding Your Tax Bracket & Medicare B Part B
- 5. Establish Your Opinion of the Future of Taxes
- 6. Must see yourself on a Financial Model to VERIFY and dispel sales hype and hearsay



Step #1: Understanding Your Target Retirement Income



TOTAL Gross Income	\$107,000
Less:	
TSP/401k	\$24,500
IRA	\$6,500
Social Security	\$6,634
Savings	
Mortgage	
College	
Credit Cards	
Debts	\$6,500
Tax Equivalent	
Non/Qualified IRA	
Roth	
Total Payments	\$44,134
TARGET RETIREMENT INCOME:	\$ 62,866

Step #2: Quantify Your Retirement Income Projections

Retirement Income Stool

Social Security
Pension

Savings/Investments

Retirement Income Projections

	Pension	\$25,000
	Social Security	\$25,000
0% W/D	Tax Deferred Annuities	\$0
0% W/D	Tax Free	\$0
2.5% W/D	TSP/401(k) \$500,000	\$12,500
	TOTAL	\$0
	Pension	\$0
	Social Security	\$0
3% W/D	Tax Deferred	\$0
3% W/D	Tax Free	\$0
0% W/D	TSP/401(k)	\$0
	TOTAL	\$0
	W/D Rate from Cash Assets	\$0
	Total Income at year #2	\$62 500

Step #3: Compare and Analyze

TOTAL Gross Income	\$107,000
Less:	
TSP/401k	\$24,500
IRA	\$6,500
Social Security	\$6,634
Savings	
Mortgage	
College	
Credit Cards	
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(Less money in retirement than what you're living on today)

SAME

SURPLUS

(More income in retirement than you're living on today)

Reti	irement Income Proje	ctions
	Pension	\$25,000
	Social Security	\$25,000
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0% W/D	Tax Free	\$0
2.5%		
W/D	TSP/401(k) \$500,000	\$12,500
	TOTAL	\$0
	Pension	\$0
	Social Security	\$0
3% W/D	Tax Deferred	\$0
3% W/D	Tax Free	\$0
0% W/D	TSP/401(k)	\$0
	TOTAL	\$0
	W/D Rate from Cash Assets	\$0
	Total Income at year #2	\$62,500

STEP #4: Understanding Your Tax Picture

Will you be in a



TAX BRACKET when you retire?

IRS Form 1040

Taxable Income

£1040		ertment of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Servi S. Individual Income Tax		urn	202	24	OMB No. 1545	-0074	IRS Use Only-	-Do not writ	te or staple in this space.
For the year Jan	For the year Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2024, or other tax year beginning , 2024, ending , 20 See separate instructions.							arate instructions.			
Your first name and middle initial Last name						Your soc	ial security number				
If joint return, sp	If joint return, spouse's first name and middle initial Last name						Spouse's	social security number			
Home address	(numbe	er and street). If you have a P.O. box, see	instructi	ions.				- /			tial Election Campaign
City town or n	oet offi	on If you have a foreign address, also co	molete r	naces bei	low	Co.	to	71P.0			re if you, or your filing jointly, want \$3
City, town, or p	to go to this fund. Checking a							his fund. Checking a			
Foreign country	Foreign country name Foreign province/state/country Foreign postal code your tax or refund.										
,							,			,	You Spouse
Filing Status		Single					Head	of hou	usehold (HOH)	
Check only		Married filing jointly (even if only o	ne had	income)							
one box.		Married filing separately (MFS)					Qualify	ying s	urviving spou	se (QSS)	
		you checked the MFS box, enter the			pouse. If y	ou ch	ecked the HOH	H or Q	ISS box, enter	r the child	d's name if the
	qu	alifying person is a child but not you									
		If treating a nonresident alien or du					resident for th	ne enti	ire tax year, cl	heck the	box and enter
		their name (see instructions and at	ttach st	atement	ir required						
Digital		ny time during 2024, did you: (a) rec				-		_			
Assets	_	ange, or otherwise dispose of a dig						et)? (Se	ee instruction	s.)	Yes No
Standard	_	eone can claim: You as a de		_			a dependent				
Deduction	<u> </u>	Spouse itemizes on a separate retur	n or you	u were a	dual-statu	s alien	1				
Age/Blindness	You:	Were born before January 2, 1	960	Are bl	ind S	oouse	: Was bor	m befo	ore January 2,	, 1960	Is blind
Dependents	s (see	instructions):		(2) 5	Social securi	ty	(3) Relationsh	nip (4	-		es for (see instructions):
If more	(1) F	rst name Last name		number to you Child tax or			Child tax cre	edit C	redit for other dependents		
than four dependents.											
see instructions	s —							-	 		
and check here	_			\vdash				_		\rightarrow	
	1a	Total amount from Form(s) W-2, b	ov 1 (ee	e inetru	tione)					1a	
Income	ь	Household employee wages not re								1b	
Attach Form(s) W-2 here, Also	c	Tip income not reported on line 1s	-							10	
attach Forms	d	Medicaid waiver payments not rep			-	instru	uctions)			1d	
W-2G and 1099-R if tax	e	Taxable dependent care benefits f	rom Fo	rm 2441,	line 26					1e	
was withheld.	f	Employer-provided adoption bene	fits from	n Form 8	839, line 2	9.				1f	
If you did not get a Form	g	Wages from Form 8919, line 6 .								1g	
W-2, see	h	Other earned income (see instruct						1 .		1h	
instructions.	i	Nontaxable combat pay election (s	see inst	ructions)			<u>li</u>			- 4-	
Attach Sch. B	2a	Add lines 1a through 1h	2a		· · · i	b T	axable interest			1z 2b	
if required.	3a		2a 3a				ordinary divider			3b	
	4a		4a				axable amoun			4b	
Standard Deduction for—	5a		5a				axable amount			5b	
• Single or	6a	Social security benefits	6a			bT	axable amount	t		6b	
Married filing separately.	c	If you elect to use the lump-sum e	lection	method,	check her	e (see	instructions)				
\$14,600 7 Capital gain or (loss). Attach Schedule D if required. If not required, check here					7						
jointly or Sudditional income from Schedule 1, line 10					8						
					9						
\$29,200 10 Adjustments to income from Schedule 1, line 26 10 *Head of household, \$21,900 11 Subtract line 10 from line 9. This is your adjusted gross income 11 \$21,900 12 Standard deduction or itemized deductions (from Schedule A) 12											
If you checked any box under	12						5-A			12	
Standard											
see instructions.	15	Subtract line 14 from line 11. If zer	o or les	s. enter	-0 This is	your t	taxable incom	ne		15	
		The state of the s				,					

What is Your Tax Bracket?

How many of you think you will be in a lower tax bracket when you retire?

Tax Rate	For Single Filers	For Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns	For Heads of Households
10%	\$0 to \$11,925	\$0 to \$23,850	\$0 to \$17,000
12%	\$11,925 to \$48,475	\$23,850 to \$96,950	\$17,000 to \$64,850
22%	\$48,475 to \$103,350	\$96,950 to \$206,700	\$64,850 to \$103,350
24%	\$103,350 to \$197,300	\$206,700 to \$394,600	\$103,350 to \$197,300
32%	\$197,300 to \$250,525	\$394,600 to \$501,050	\$197,300 to \$250,500
35%	\$250,525 to \$626,350	\$501,050 to \$751,600	\$250,500 to \$626,350
37%	\$626,350 or more	\$751,600 or more	\$626,350 or more

Step #3: Compare and Analyze

TOTAL Gross Income	\$107,000
Less:	
TSP/401k	\$24,500
IRA	\$6,500
Social Security	\$6,634
Savings	
Mortgage	
College	
Credit Cards	
Debts	\$6,500
Tax Equivalent	
Non/Qualified IRA	
Roth	
Total Payments	\$44,134
TARGET RETIREMENT INCOME:	\$ 62,866



GAP

(Less money in retirement than what you're living on today)

SAME

SURPLUS

(More income in retirement than you're living on today)

Reti	irement Income Proje	ctions
	Pension	\$25,000
	Social Security	\$25,000
0% W/D	0% W/D Tax Deferred Annuities	
0% W/D	Tax Free	\$0
2.5%		
W/D	TSP/401(k) \$500,000	\$12,500
	TOTAL	\$0
	Pension	\$0
	Social Security	\$0
3% W/D	Tax Deferred	\$0
3% W/D	Tax Free	\$0
0% W/D	TSP/401(k)	\$0
	TOTAL	\$0
	W/D Rate from Cash Assets	\$0
	Total Income at year #2	\$62,500

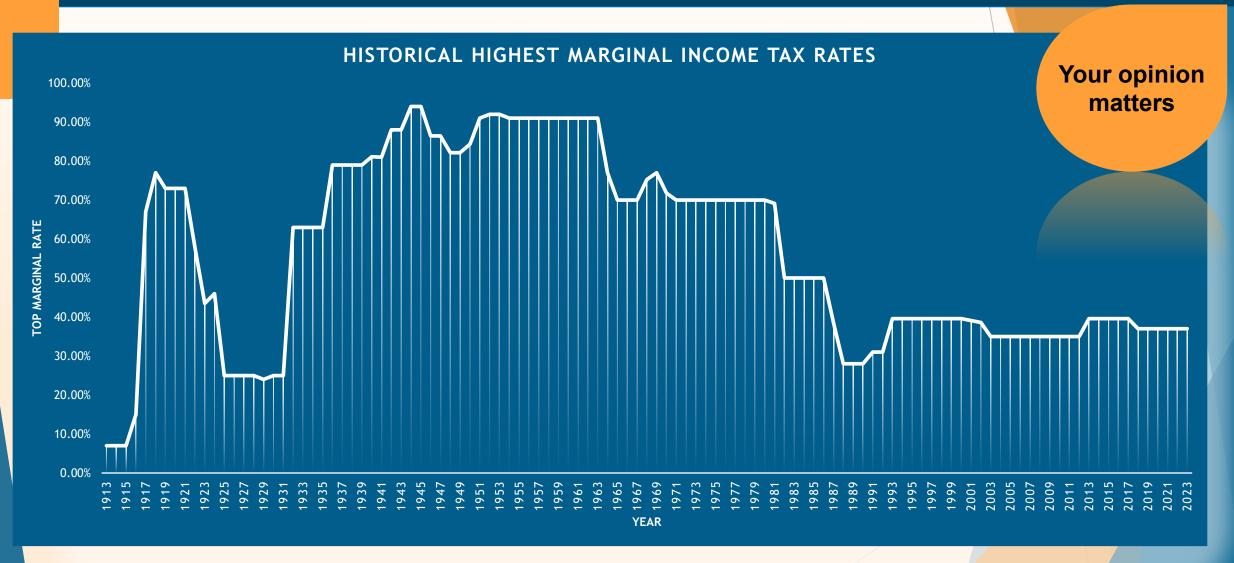
Medicare B Coverage for 2024

Medicare 2024 Part B Premiums By Income

If Your Filing Status and Yearly Income in 2022 was:

Individual Tax Return	Joint Tax Return	Married & Separate Tax Return	PART B Premium + IRMAA
\$103,000 or Less	\$206,000 or Less	\$103,000 or Less	\$174.70
\$103,001 to \$129,000	\$206,001 to \$258,000	N/A	\$244.60 (\$174.70 + \$69.90)
\$129,001 to \$161,000	\$258,001 to \$322,000	N/A	\$349.40 (\$174.70 + \$174.70)
\$161,001 to \$193,000	\$322,001 to \$386,000	N/A	\$454.20 (\$174.70 + \$279.50)
\$193,001 to \$499,999	\$386,001 to \$749,999	\$103,001 to \$396,999	\$559.00 (\$174.70 + \$384.30)
\$500,000+	\$750,000+	\$397,000+	\$594.00 (\$174.70 + \$419.30)

Where do you think taxes will be in your future?



- The data referenced in this chart we created is from the Tax Policy Center: https://taxpolicycenter.org/statistics/historical-highest-marginal-income-tax-rates
- This table contains a number of simplifications and ignores a number of factors, such as the amount of income or types of income subject to the top rates, or the value of standard and itemized deductions. Sources: IRS Revenue Procedures, various years. Also, Eugene Steuerle, The Urban Institute; Joseph Pechman, Federal Tax Policy; Joint Committee on Taxation, Summary of Conference Agreement on the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, JCX-54-03, May 22, 2003.

ROTH Conversion Solutions On a Financial Model





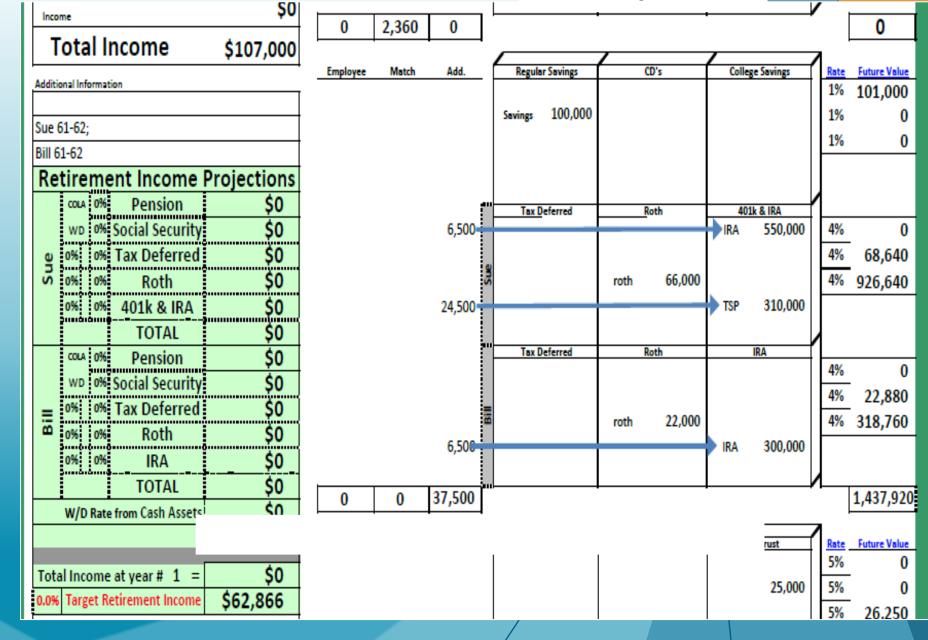
Target Retirement Income



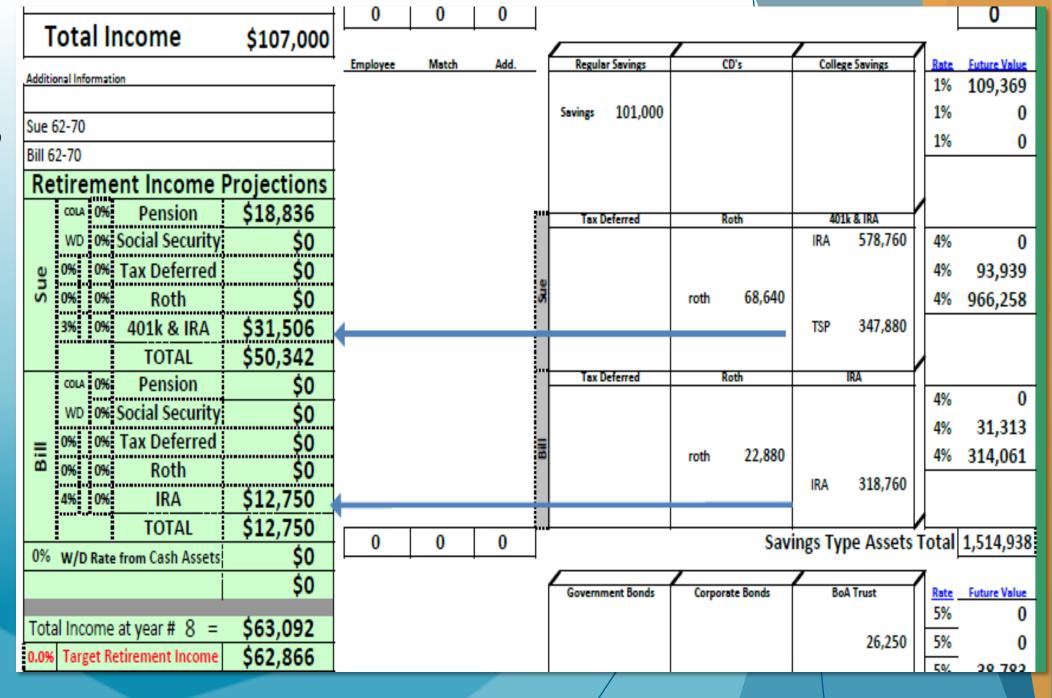
Gross Income - Sue	\$107,000
Gross Income - Bill	\$0
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Less	
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Credit Cards	\$0
Debts	\$0
Tax Equivalent	\$0
Non/Qualified IRA	\$0
Roth	\$0
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Target Retirement Income	\$62,866

Present Position Financial Model

PRESENT



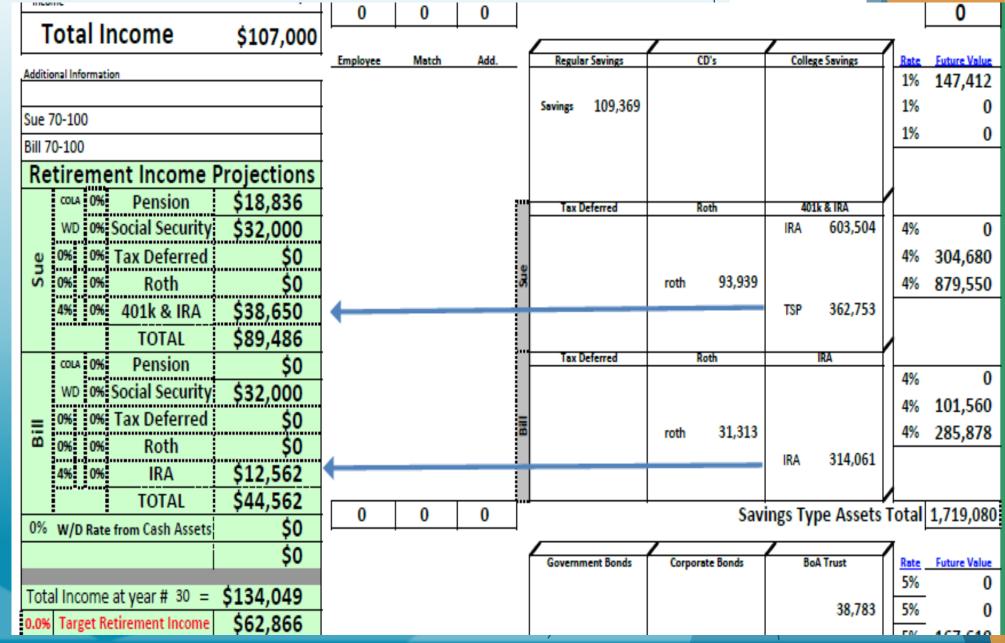
Sue Retires



RMD and Social Security Tab on

RMD & SS

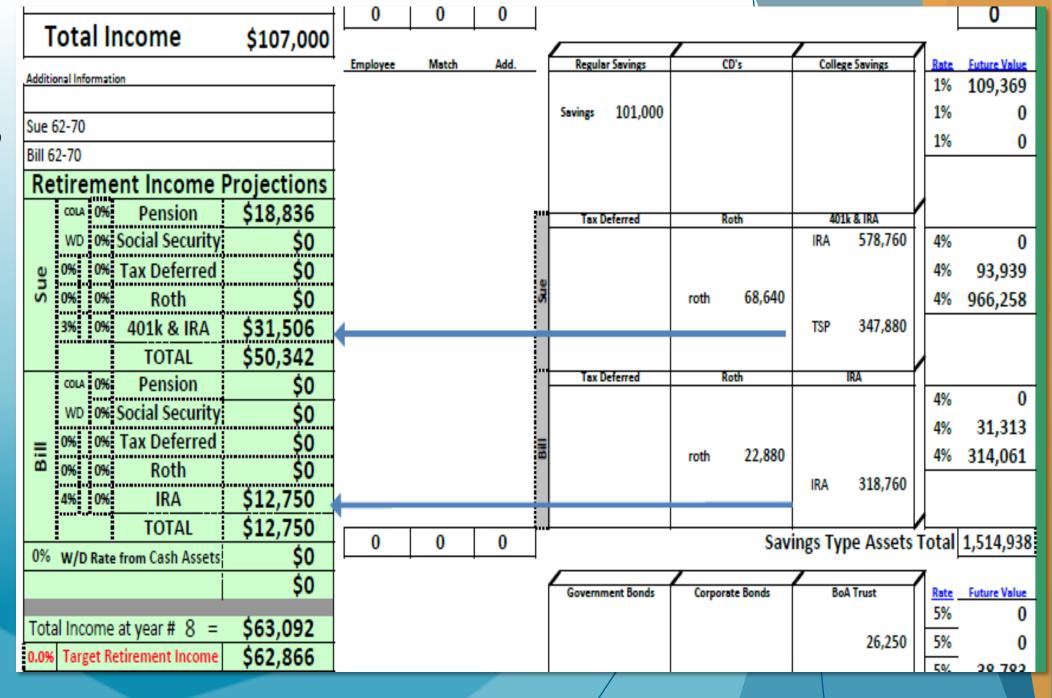
Financial Model



Tax Bracket 2025

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Sue Retires



Medicare B Coverage for 2024

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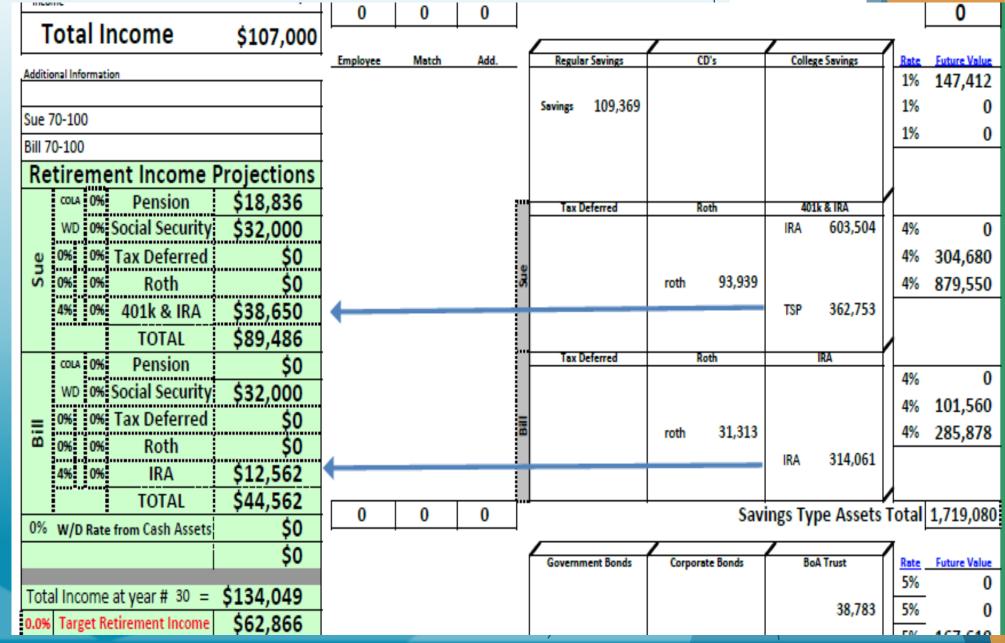
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\$500,000+	\$750,000+	\$397,000+	\$594.00 (\$174.70 + \$419.30)

RMD and Social Security Tab on

RMD & SS

Financial Model



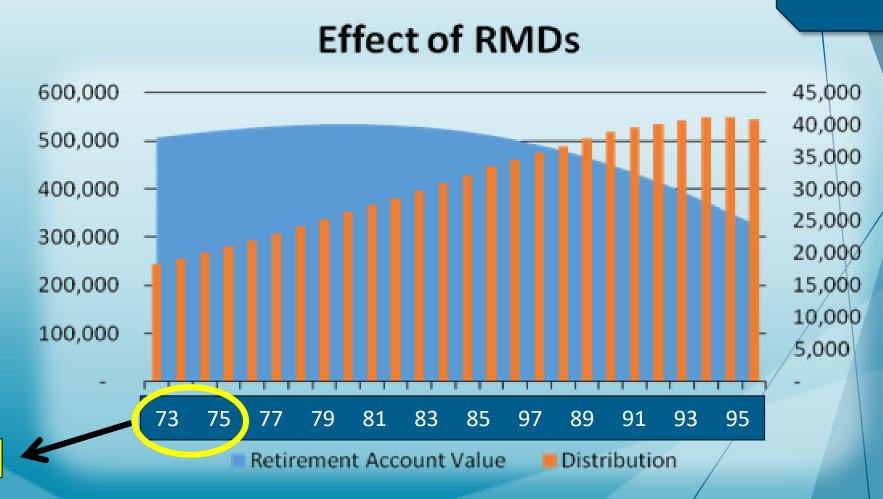
What Tax Bracket Does it Fall into?

2025
ب
Bracket
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<u> </u>
മ
Tax

Tax Rate	For Single Filers	For Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns	For Heads of Households
10%	\$0 to \$11,925	\$0 to \$23,850	\$0 to \$17,000
12%	\$11,925 to \$48,475	\$23,850 to \$96,950	\$17,000 to \$64,850
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37%	\$626,350 or more	\$751,600 or more	\$626,350 or more

RMDs Increase...

Assumes 5% annual return and starting value of \$500,000



NOTE:

AGE 73...75

The age for withdrawing from retirement accounts was increased in 2020 to 72 from 70.5. (Note that the SECURE 2.0 Act will raise the age for RMDs to 73 for those who turn 72 in 2023.) Therefore, your first RMD must be taken by April 1 of the year after which you turn 72 (73 in 2023). After that your RMDs must be taken by December 31 of each year.

Sue and Bill Model Inflation

Retirement Income Projections						
		Sı	ue 73 to 9	0		
	WD	3.0%	Pension	\$31,133		
	COLA	3.0%	Social Security	\$52,891	1	
	0.0%	0.0%	Tax Deferred	\$0	1	
	0.0%	0.0%	Tax Free	\$0	l	
	4.0%	3.1%	Tax Deductible	\$73,055		
			TOTAL	\$157,079		
		В	ill 73 to 9	0		
	COLA	0.0%	Pension	\$0		
	WD	3.0%	Social Security	\$52,891		
	0.0%	0.0%	Tax Deferred		1	
	0.0%	0.0%	Tax Free	\$0		
	4.0%	0.0%	Tax Deductible	\$14,131		
			TOTAL	\$67,022		
	W/D R	ate fr	om Cash Assets	\$0		
			i i	\$0		
*						
Tot	al Inco	me a	at year # 17 =	\$224,101		
0.0%	Targe	t Reti	rement Income	\$62,866		

	S	ue			Ш	
Tax Deferred	Tax Free		Tax Deductible		И	
	Roth	105,668	RIRA	678,860	4% 4% 4%	205,831 316,718
			TSP	408,048		
	E	Bill			И	
Tax Deferred	Tax	r Free	Tax D	eductible		
	Roth	43,228		,	4% 4% 4%	5750 A 7750 CAS
			IRA	353,275		
	<u> </u>				и	

Wealth Transfer: Pre-Tax Retirement Accounts

Ret.	To	Pre-Tax Accounts	Level B.o.Y.	Rate of Return	Total of	Federal+State
Age	Age	Initial Balance	Withdrawals	(Avg. Annual)	All Fees	Income Tax %
72	100	\$1,000,000	\$0	5.00%	0.00%	24%
			Gross	Balance	All-Inclusive	Net of
Age		Balance	Withdrawal	Net of Fees	Tax Liability	Fed+State
PT.	Year	B.o.Y.	B.o.Y. ✓ RMD	E.o.Y.	E.o.Y.	Income Taxes
72	1	\$1,000,000	\$39,063	\$1,008,984	\$0	\$766,828
73	2	1,008,984	40,850	1,016,542	243,970	772,572
74	3	1,016,542	42,712	1,022,521	245,405	777,116
75	4	1,022,521	44,652	1,026,763	246,423	780,340
76	5	1,026,763	46,671	1,029,097	246,983	782,113
77	6	1,029,097	48,542	1,029,582	247,100	782,482
78	7	1,029,582	50,718	1,027,807	246,674	781,133
79	8	1,027,807	52,708	1,023,854	245,725	778,129
80	9	1,023,854	54,752	1,017,557	244,214	773,344
81	10	1,017,557	56,847	1,008,746	242,099	766,647
82	11	1,008,746	58,991	997,243	239,338	757,905
83	12	997,243	61,181	982,865	235,888	746,978
84	13	982,865	63,411	965,428	231,703	733,725
85	14	965,428	65,232	945,206	226,849	718,356
86	15	945,206	67,036	922,078	221,299	700,780
87	16	922,078	68,812	895,930	215,023	680,907
88	17	895,930	70,546	866,653	207,997	658,657
89	18	866,653	72,221	834,154	200,197	633,957
90	19	834,154	73,171	799,032	191,768	607,264
91	20	799,032	73,984	761,300	182,712	578,588
92	21	761,300	74,637	720,996	173,039	547,957
93	22	720,996	75,104	678,186	162,765	515,422
94	23	678,186	74,526	633,843	152,122	481,721
95	24	633,843	73,703	588,148	141,155	446,992
96	25	588,148	72,611	541,314	129,915	411,398
97	26	541,314	71,225	493,593	118,462	375,130
98	27	493,593	69,520	445,276	106,866	338,410
99	28	445,276	66,459	397,758	95,462	302,296



Roth Conversions in Your TSP

What We Know So Far

January 2026

Assess Taxable Income Use External Funds

Planned Roll Out

You will need to assess your taxable income for the conversion year to determine potential tax liabilities

You must use external funds
to pay the taxes incurred by
the conversion (TSP assets
cannot be used to cover taxes)



Thank you for your time today. Kindly fill out our feedback survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DCSOFASURVEY



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