IRA (Individual Retirement Account) Rollover Disclosure Form

FIRST ASSET FINANCIAL INC
Member SIPC

Dear First Asset Advisor,

I have considered (1) keeping my retirement plan with my current/future employer and (2) moving to a "Rollover IRA."

In considering such, I have discussed with my First Asset Advisor (1) Keeping the Plan Where It Is or Moving It to A New Employer's Plan (KEEP) and (2) Roll the Plan Assets to My Own IRA (ROLL)

KEEPING THE PLAN WHERE IT IS:

--- **Investment Options**—Often, employer sponsored plans have limited options for the choice of investments. While these may be lower-cost institutional funds it is highly likely the choices will be very limited compared to an IRA Rollover.

--- Fees and Expenses—Employer plans typically involve (i) investment-related expenses and (ii) plan or account fees. Investment-related expenses may include sales loads, 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, in others they do not.

--- **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, distribution planning and access to securities execution online.

--- **Penalty-Free Withdrawals**—If an employee leaves their job between age 55 and 59½, they may be able to take penalty-free withdrawals from a plan. In contrast, penalty free withdrawals generally may be more limited from an IRA until age 59½. It also may be easier to borrow from a plan.

--- **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. State laws vary in the protection of IRA assets in lawsuits.

--- **Required Minimum Distributions**—Once an individual reaches age 70½, 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 70½, 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.

Rolling Over the Plan to My Own Individual Retirement Account (IRA):

--- **Investment Options**—An IRA often enables an investor to select from a broader range of investment options than a plan. If it is important to you to have more options for investments than offered by your current plan, then a Rollover IRA may be preferred.

--- **Fees and Expenses**—IRAs typically involve (i) investment-related expenses and (ii) plan or account fees. Investment-related expenses may include sales loads, commissions, the expenses of any mutual funds in which assets are invested and investment advisory fees. An IRA's account fees may include, for example, administrative, account set-up and custodial fees.

--- **Services**—Each investor normally deals with a live person, their Advisor, that can aid in education and guidance regarding their IRA investments. This is not often the case in an employer sponsored plan. This personalized service may prove to be the most important feature of an IRA Rollover for the Investor. As your First Asset Advisor serves as your personal representative for your IRA Rollover, whereas your current employer plan may have an internal administrator that represents all members of the plan, not just you.

--- **Restricted Withdrawal**—Withdrawals, as with your Employer sponsored plan, are subject to income tax. However, an IRA withdrawal, generally, is subject to an "Excise Tax" of 10% if withdrawn prior to age 59 1/2.

---**Clean Break**—Some investors wish to be completely severed from their previous employer and not have to deal with the company in any manner.

---**Required Distribution**—Some employers do not allow employees to continue to be a part of the plan once they sever employment. This can be due to several circumstances, such as the Investor plan assets not being large enough, etc.

---Company Stock—Some plans include a significant amount of company stock, which the investor may not care to own or may wish to diversify into several stocks or mutual funds.

For more information please see the FINRA Investor Alert entitled "10 Tips to Making a Sound Decision" located at:
http://www.finra.org/Investors/ProtectYourself/InvestorAlerts/RetirementAccounts

After consideration of both options I have chosen to:

☐ ROLL ☐ KEEP

X____
Date

____
Printed Last Name

First Asset Financial Advisor Signature: **X**________________________________