



Welcome to the
Early to Mid-Career
Seminar



Tier 2
401(k) Option
2026

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URS Website

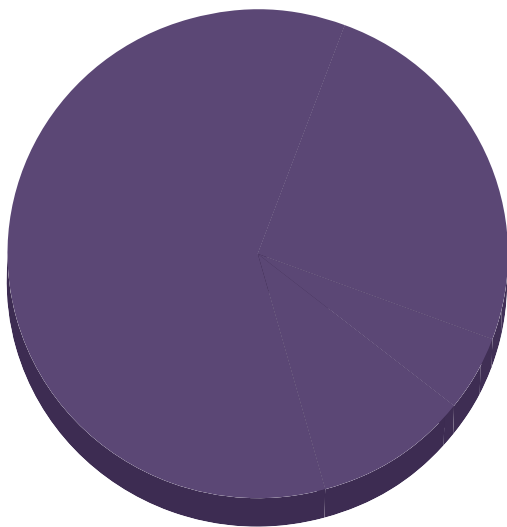
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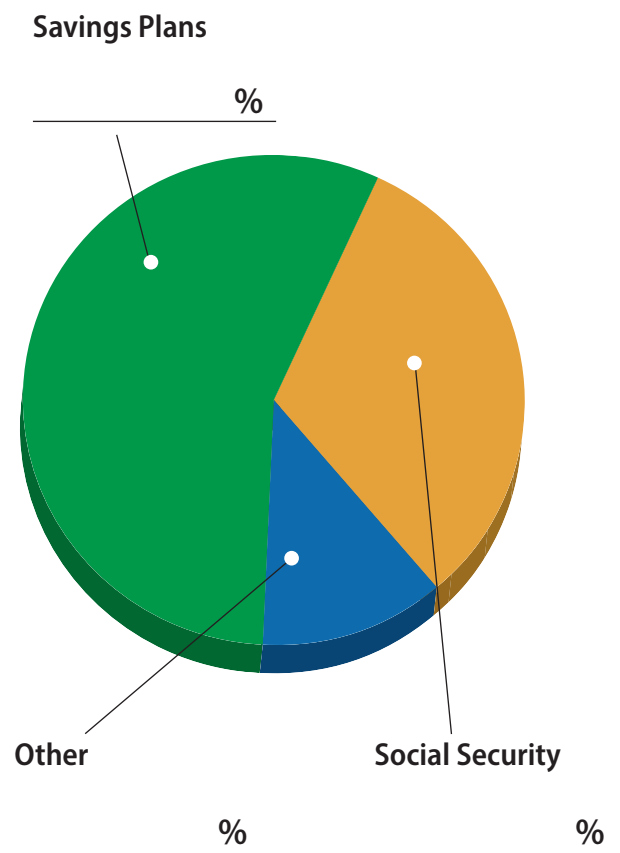
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Retirement Income

How is Your Pie Proportioned?



Current Income



Retirement Income

These charts are only examples.

Each individual must estimate what his or her retirement income will be.

Do You Need to Make Any Adjustments?

Retirement Income

Retirement Stability

Sources of retirement income can come in many forms. They may come through Social Security and individual savings plans.

As a member who has selected the Tier 2 401(k) Option, it is important to actively manage your retirement options to ensure you have stable sources of income in retirement.

Savings Plans – 401(k)s, 457(b)s, IRAs

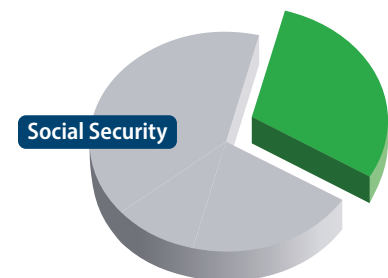
Investment accounts that work for you before and after retirement.

- » You choose how much to save each paycheck
- » You choose your savings plan(s)
- » You choose your investment options
- » You choose your payments in retirement



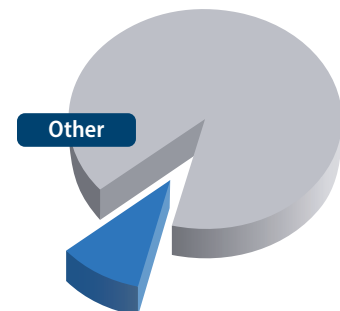
Social Security

Federal program providing fixed monthly income for the rest of your life.

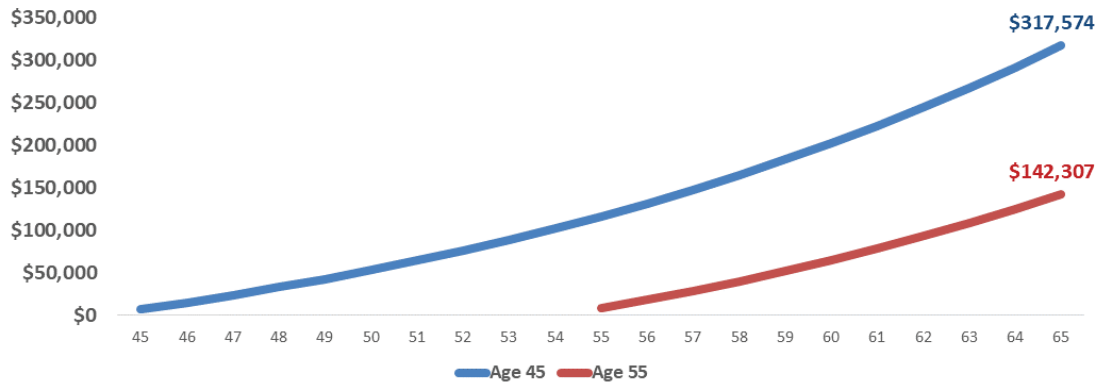


Other

- » Savings accounts?
- » Part-time job?
- » Rental property?
- » Other investments?
- » Additional employer benefits?



It's Never Too Late to Start



In this hypothetical illustration: Each saves 15%, earns a \$50,000 annual salary (with a 2% annual raise) and gets a 5% investment return.

How Much Should You Save?

Depending on your age, your retirement income replacement goal, and any existing retirement savings the amount you should save may vary. Conventional wisdom suggests an overall savings rate of 15-20% of your gross income. However, your rate may differ based on your needs. If you want a recommendation for your specific situation, you can sign up online for an individual retirement planning session through your myURS account.

You don't have to reach that goal all at once (though the more you can start with, the better!). Start with 1% this year, and then add another 1% every year for the next few years. You'll reach your goal in no time.

Are you on track to reach YOUR savings rate?

If not what steps can you take to enhance your personal retirement savings rate?

	Example		You
Goal:	20%	Goal:	
1. Record your current savings percentage.	5%		
2. What is your employer contributing?	10%		
3. Total	15%		
4. Do you need to change your savings percentage? If so how much do you plan to save?	Yes, 1% more each year for the next 5 years to reach a 20% total savings rate.		

How Much Could You Have?



Estimate how much retirement savings you may have by using the Savings Plans Future Values Calculator at www.urs.org/Calculators.
Fill in the blanks below to track your current savings:

Current total balances (401(k), 457, IRAs)	
Monthly gross wages: (annual gross income ÷ 12)	
Projected average annual increase in wages (as a percent)	
Your monthly contributions (% of gross wages)	
Employer contributions (% of gross wages)	10% (Public Employee) or 14% (Public Safety/Firefighter)
Estimated years of future contributions	
Rate of return you expect to receive while working	7% default
Number of years you would like to receive monthly withdrawals (How many years will you live after retirement?)	
Rate of return you expect during withdrawals (retirement)	4% default
Average rate of inflation you expect	3% default
Future balance	
Monthly withdrawal from future balance	
Monthly withdrawal from balance adjusted for inflation	

This information is designed to help you create an estimate of what you may receive in retirement benefits from your retirement savings account. Please note that the estimate will be based on the information you input and will only be as accurate as the information that you provide.

Stay the Course



Even through the ups and downs in the financial markets it is best to stay the course. Historically, many events have resulted in down turns in the economy. However, investors who have stayed the course through the ups and downs tend to do better in the long-term.



Rule of 72

As you stay the course and continue to invest your money, it is amazing how quickly your money can double. A general rule of thumb to tell you how long it will take for your money to double is the Rule of 72. The formula for the Rule of 72 is:

$$72 \div \text{Rate of Return} = \text{Years to Double}$$

For example, if you were to begin with \$1,000 and let compound interest do the work:

Rate of Return	3%	5%	7%
			10 years = \$2,000
		14 years = \$2,000	20 years = \$4,000
Years to Double	24 years = \$2,000	28 years = \$4,000	30 years = \$8,000
		42 years = \$8,000	40 years = \$16,000
	48 years = \$4,000	54 years = \$16,000	50 years = \$32,000

Diversification

In creating your investment portfolio you want to make sure you have a good mixture of different types of investments.

As illustrated below, you can see asset classes within the Core Investment Fund options that URS offers. The funds earned higher returns some years and experienced lower returns other years. For example, the International Fund, made up of global stocks, over the course of the past 10 years showed incredible growth in 2007, 2009 and 2012. However, it had lower growth in other years. Ultimately, the fund generated 0.1% over a 10-year period.

Now, if you look at the Balanced Fund, which includes 60% stocks and 40% bonds, it had mid-level performance every year. It never was the highest performer, nor was it the lowest. Ultimately, the fund generated 6.9% growth over a 10-year period.

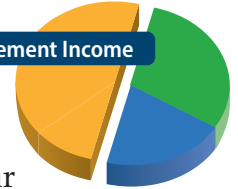
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average
Large Cap Growth Fund	13.0%	9.0%	23.3%	33.2%	2.1%	32.3%	51.8%	31.6%	1.9%	52.2%	13.7%
Large Cap Stock Index Fund	11.8%	1.6%	21.2%	27.6%	0.0%	31.2%	22.9%	10.4%	-7.3%	26.4%	11.6%
Large Cap Value Fund	10.3%	1.3%	11.8%	21.4%	-0.9%	24.8%	20.9%	26.2%	-10.8%	23.4%	10.4%
Balance Fund	9.0%	0.8%	9.3%	18.2%	-1.8%	21.6%	11.3%	9.2%	-17.7%	17.5%	8.9%
Small Cap Fund	5.9%	-0.3%	5.9%	17.1%	-5.0%	21.6%	11.0%	14.9%	-16.2%	17.3%	7.9%
International Fund	4.3%	-1.4%	4.4%	11.4%	-7.1%	20.2%	10.5%	8.3%	-19.0%	15.4%	4.0%
Bond Fund	1.6%	-4.6%	1.8%	4.6%	-11.1%	9.6%	7.1%	1.6%	-19.2%	7.7%	3.0%
Income Fund	-3.9%	-4.6%	1.2%	1.7%	-14.5%	2.6%	2.2%	-1.0%	-39.0%	2.9%	1.9%

It is recommended that you have an appropriate mix of investments to ensure you will have steady growth, while minimizing potential losses in the markets.

The URS Target Date Funds serve this same purpose by offering a diverse mix of stocks, real assets, and bonds to allow for growth while attempting to minimize losses.

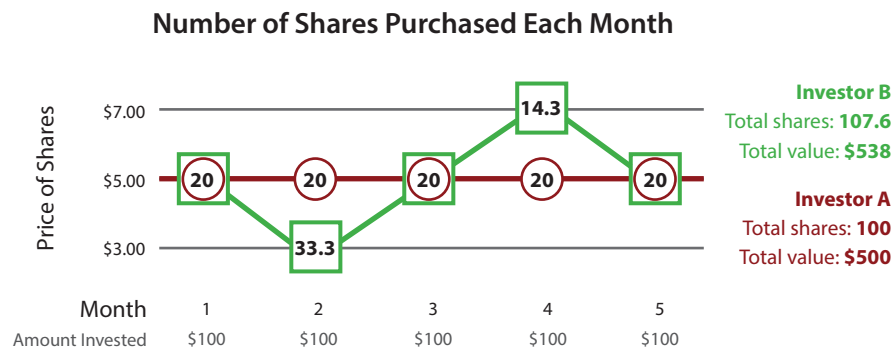
Dollar Cost Averaging

Retirement Income



Dollar cost averaging (DCA) simply means investing the same dollar amount in a retirement account, pay period after pay period, regardless of how the financial markets are performing. It looks like this:

Dollar Cost Averaging



Example

If you purchase \$100 worth of shares every month at \$5 per share (the investment never changes value), you would have 100 shares five months later. Your account value would be \$500.

If instead you purchase \$100 worth of shares and the investment fluctuates as shown above, you end up with almost 108 shares worth \$5 each after five months. This DCA account value is worth about \$540, which is \$40 more! The DCA account is worth an extra 8%, merely because it purchased more shares in Month 2—automatically through payroll deduction—when the investment was down in value (aka “on sale!”).

Investing is simply a race to collect shares. When an investment is on sale (the market is down), you buy more shares with a constant dollar amount invested (such as through payroll deduction). When the investment/market rebounds, your shares are worth more. More shares at a higher value means a larger retirement account. What ultimately matters is how many shares you have, and how much they have grown in value by the time you reach retirement!

How Should You Invest?



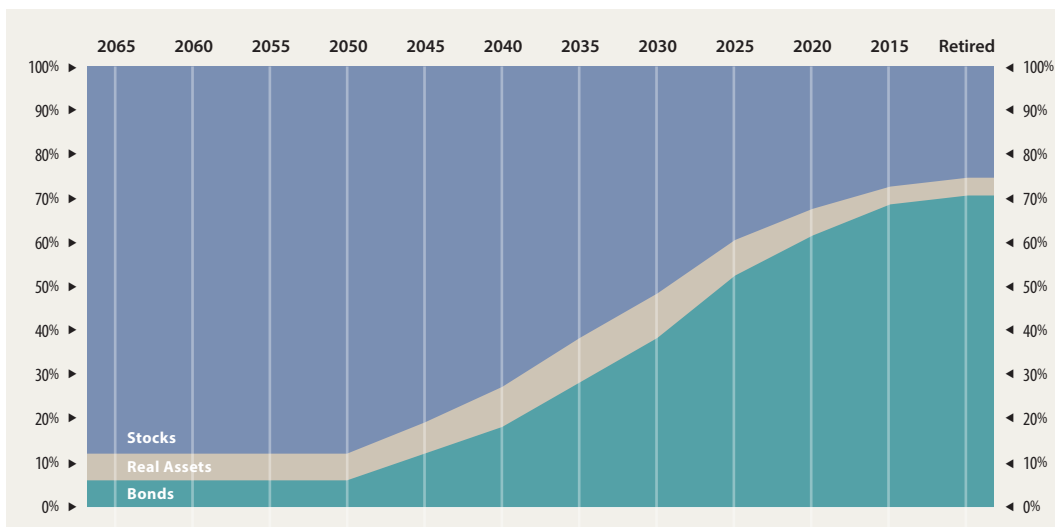
How you invest your money is crucial to the overall performance of your retirement accounts. It is important to make sure you have diversified your investment portfolio properly to maximize your earnings while minimizing your losses.

The longer you have until retirement, the more aggressively you can invest a larger portion of your portfolio in stocks. Stocks will give your portfolio more potential for long-term growth. However, there may be more short-term volatility.

If you have less time until retirement, consider investing in lower risk investments, such as bonds. This approach helps to preserve your retirement savings.

However, everyone's situation is going to be different. Your current age, life expectancy, income, retirement goals, and risk aversion will determine how you will invest your retirement savings.

Date of Retirement



Tax Smart Strategies

Distributions from nearly all retirement resources (pension, Social Security, 401k, IRA, etc.) are taxable, so be careful not to take so much in a single calendar year that you end up in a higher tax bracket. The one exception could be tax-free Roth IRA withdrawals (assuming you meet the requirements).

On the flip side, if you're in a lower tax bracket in a particular year, it may make sense to fill up that year's "tax bracket bucket." Take out just enough money from your non-Roth accounts to keep yourself in your current, lower tax bracket; doing so locks in your tax bracket for that money.

What if you don't really need the money but could still fill up a lower tax bucket? Consider doing a Roth conversion. You'll pay income tax on the amount converted, but you create the potential to avoid any future income taxation on the earnings you convert.



Death Benefits

Active Members Death Benefits

- » Your beneficiary will receive a payment equal to 75% of your highest annual salary.

Additionally,

- » Your beneficiary will receive the balance of your 401(k).

Manage Your Accounts (Your 'To-Do' List)

1. Access Your Statement

- a. Your current and past URS statements are available at myURS. Log in to myURS and find “Document Center” at the bottom of the screen. Choose which statement you wish to view.

2. Check the Progress of Your Investments Periodically (Quarterly or Annually)

- a. Make adjustments to your investment choices, as needed.

3. Increase Contributions Each Time You Get a Pay Increase

- a. Saving that additional fraction of your paycheck puts only a tiny dent in your current lifestyle, but it makes a big difference at retirement.

4. Roll Over Old Accounts

- a. Have a 401(k), 457, or IRA from a previous employer? Consider simplifying your life by consolidating old retirement accounts.

5. Name Beneficiaries

- a. Make sure your beneficiaries' names are correct and updated. Outdated information could delay your wishes or leave your loved ones without any money.
- b. Review your beneficiaries annually.

6. Meet with a URS Retirement Planning Advisor

- a. URS offers retirement planning and customized advice to help you plan for a better future. Individual Retirement Planning sessions are available at various locations throughout the state.

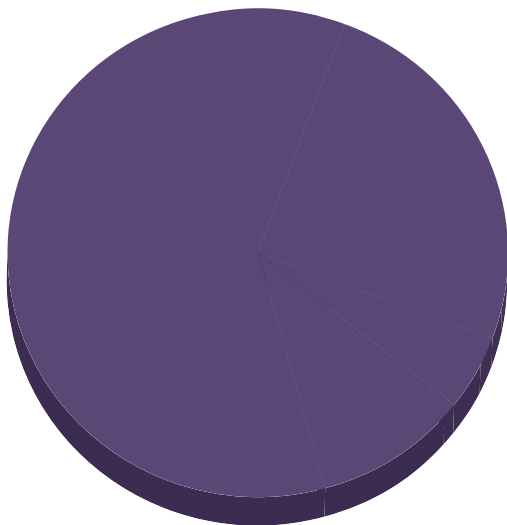
How is Your Pie Proportioned?



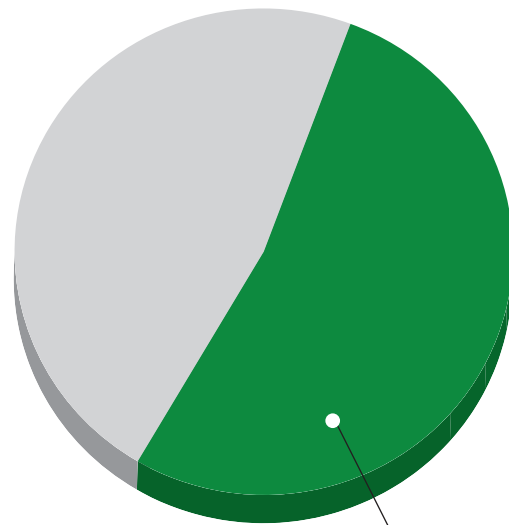
Example

Based on:

- » Member age 55
- » \$60,000 annual salary (2% future salary growth, 3% inflation)
- » 10% employee savings rate
- » 10% employer contribution into a 401(k)
- » Member retires at age 65
- » Member is a Moderate Investor
- » Member currently has \$250,000 in a 401(k)
- » Assumes a life expectancy of 85



Current Income



Retirement Income

These charts are only examples.

Each individual must estimate what his or her retirement income will be.

Do You Need to Make Any Adjustments?

FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION checklist



- I often regret or worry about financial decisions I've made.**
- I don't understand financial products and their fees.**
- Others are pressuring me to give them money or move my retirement assets.**
- I receive invitations to "Free Dinner" seminars which offer information about finances.**
- I feel overwhelmed in managing my investments.**
- I'm worried about running out of money in retirement.**



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Check Before You Invest



brokercheck.finra.org



investor.gov



smartcheck.gov

Additional Questions?



securities.utah.gov



801-530-6600



securities@utah.gov



BrokerCheck® is a free tool to research the background and experience of financial brokers, advisers and firms.

Why use BrokerCheck ?



BrokerCheck provides easy access to investment adviser information and helps you make informed choices about brokers and brokerage firms.



BrokerCheck tells you instantly whether a person or firm is registered to sell securities, offer investment advice or both.



BrokerCheck gives you a snapshot of a broker's employment history, regulatory actions, complaints and more.

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Five Questions to Ask Before You Invest

1. Is the seller licensed?

Smart investors check the background of anyone promoting an investment opportunity.

2. Is the investment registered?

Registration provides access to key information about the company and its finances.

3. Do I understand the investment?

Read, ask, and then verify. If you are still confused about the product, think twice about investing.

4. Do the risks compare with the rewards?

Greater rewards come with greater risk.

Promises of high returns with little or no risk may be fraud.

5. Where can I receive help?

When it comes to investing wisely, unbiased information can be a great advantage.



State of Utah, Department of Commerce, Division of Securities—(801) 530-6600

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Investor Assistance—(800) 732-0330

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Helpline for Seniors—(844) 574-3577



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Retirement Income

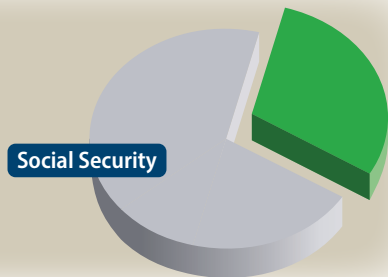
Retirement Stability

Sources of retirement income can come in many forms. They may come through Social Security and individual savings plans.

As a member who has selected the Tier 2 Defined Contribution (401(k) only) Plan, it is important to actively manage your retirement options to ensure you have stable sources of income in retirement.

Social Security

Federal program providing fixed monthly income for the rest of your life.



Savings Plans – 401(k)s, 457(b)s, IRAs

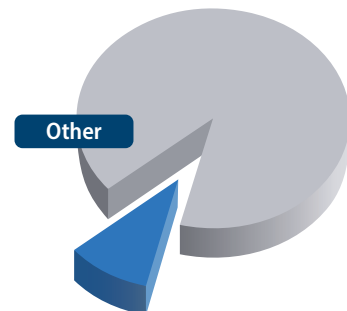
Investment accounts that work for you before and after retirement.

- » you choose how much to save
- » you choose your savings plan(s)
- » you choose your investment options
- » you choose your deposits



Other

- » Savings accounts?
- » Part-time job?
- » Rental property?
- » Other investments?
- » Additional employer benefits?



Social Security

Visit www.ssa.gov to get answers to some of the most common questions, such as:

- 1 When can you retire?
- 2 How much will you receive?
- 3 How do you apply for Social Security?

The screenshot shows the Social Security Administration's website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, Numbers & Cards, Benefits, Information for..., Business & Government, and Our Agency. Below this is a search bar and a 'Retirement Benefits' section. The main content area features a large image of a family and a text box explaining the online application process. A sidebar on the right contains 'Related Information' links such as 'Estimate your Social Security retirement benefits' and 'Find your full retirement age'. A 'my Social Security' sign-in box is also visible.

1 When Can You Retire?

» Click on "Find your full retirement age."

The screenshot shows the Social Security Administration's Retirement Age Calculator page. The page has a title 'Retirement Age Calculator' and a sidebar with navigation links for Benefits Planner, Calculators, Retirement, Disability, and Survivors. The main content area is titled 'The Full Retirement Age Is Increasing' and provides information about the gradual increase in the full retirement age from 65 to 67. It includes a 'Note' about the year used for calculation and a dropdown menu for selecting a birth year.

Determining Retirement Age



Year of Birth	Full Retirement Age
1937	65
1938	65 & 2 months
1939	65 & 4 months
1940	65 & 6 months
1941	65 & 8 months
1942	65 & 10 months
1943-1954	66
1955	66 & 2 months
1956	66 & 4 months
1957	66 & 6 months
1958	66 & 8 months
1959	66 & 10 months
1960 & later	67

Deciding When to Start Social Security

- » **As early as age 62**
Benefits will be permanently reduced
- » **At Full Retirement Age (FRA)**
No benefit reduction – 100%
- » **Delayed Retirement**
Benefit increased up to 8% per year between FRA and age 70

2 How Much Will You Receive?

- » Use the Retirement Estimator.



3 How Do You Apply for Social Security?

- » Apply online.



How to create a *my* Social Security account



Securing today
and tomorrow

To create an account, you must:



Be at least 18
years of age



Have a Social
Security number

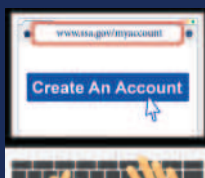


Have a valid U.S.
mailing address



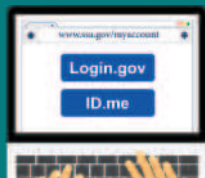
Have an email
address

1



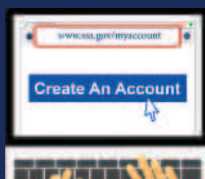
Visit www.ssa.gov/myaccount,
select the “Create an Account” button.

2



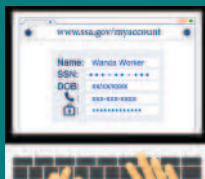
Create a credential with one of our two credential partners,
Login.gov or ID.me. If you have a Login.gov or ID.me account,
you can select the appropriate button to access your personal
my Social Security account.

3



If you don't have a Login.gov or ID.me account, select the
“Create an Account” link to create a Login.gov credential to
access your personal *my* Social Security account.

4



If you create a new Login.gov credential, you will still need to
provide us some personal information to verify your identity. You
will also receive an activation code to complete the process.

5



Read and agree to the *my* Social Security
Terms of Service prior to accessing your account.

6



Now that you have successfully created your personal
my Social Security account, choose email or text under Message
Center Preferences to receive courtesy notifications for notices
and messages from us.

Note: If you have previously verified your identity with our credential partners Login.gov or ID.me,
you do not need to verify your identity again with us.

For more information, read *How to Create an Online Account* at www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10540.pdf.

Create Your Account Today!

Your Retirement Guide



Securing today
and tomorrow

What's the best age to retire? It depends! Consider some of these important factors below to help you decide when to start your Social Security benefits.



Step 1: Review Your Earnings History

Your monthly benefit amount is based on your highest 35 years of earnings. Find your earnings history by reading your *Social Security Statement* at www.ssa.gov/myaccount



Top
35
years
of
Income

Step 2: Find Your Full Retirement Age



age
67

Full Retirement Age (FRA) is the age you need to be to have no reduction in your monthly benefit amount. FRA is based on the year you were born.

Find your FRA at:

www.ssa.gov/planners/retire/ageincrease.html

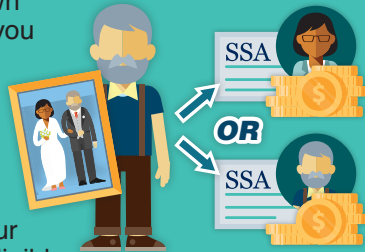
Step 3: Know Your Options

If eligible, you can start your benefit anywhere from age 62 – 70. The longer you wait, the more you will get.



If you're eligible for both your own benefits and spouses benefits, you must apply for both. You'll get a combination of benefits equaling the higher benefit.

If you're eligible for widow(er) benefits, you can select to start your own benefit, or file from your deceased spouses' account if eligible.



age
64

Once you start your benefit, you are locked in to that benefit amount.

Get your retirement estimates at:
www.ssa.gov/oneservices

Step 4: Consider Other Things That Could Affect Your Monthly Benefit Amount



Benefits may be temporarily reduced if you are working and receiving benefits before FRA.



In some cases, you may have to pay taxes on your Social Security benefit amount.

If you worked for a job not covered by Social Security, your monthly benefit amount may be reduced.



You should sign up for Medicare three months before age 65, even if you don't plan to retire. For more information, visit:

<https://www.ssa.gov/benefits/medicare/>

Take into account your longevity and health. Today, 1-in-3 65-year-olds live to age 90.

Find the average life expectancy for someone your age at:
www.ssa.gov/planners/lifeexpectancy.html



Step 5: File for Your Benefits



You can apply up to four months before the date you want your benefits to start.

Visit www.ssa.gov/retire to apply.



For more information on how you qualify for benefits and material mentioned in this infographic, visit Your Retirement Checklist at <https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10377.pdf>

SSA.gov

Social Security Administration | Publication No. 05-10099 | June 2020 | Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense



Social Security Retirement Benefits



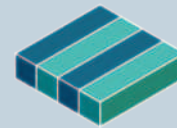
Securing today and tomorrow



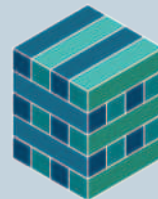
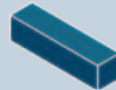
If you work and pay taxes, you may be entitled to Social Security retirement benefits.

To receive retirement benefits, you'll need to work for at least 10 years or earn 40 credits of coverage

You can earn a maximum of **4** credits a year



In 2019
\$1,360 = 1 credit

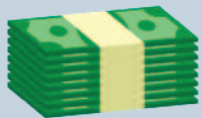


40 credits are necessary for retirement and Medicare benefits

You can apply for benefits beginning at age 62. The longer you wait, the bigger your monthly benefit will be. There will be no increases to your benefit after you reach age 70.

When's the best time for you to retire?

Early Retirement



close to **75%** of your full benefit amount

Full Retirement



100% of your full benefit amount

Delayed Retirement



close to **130%** of your full benefit amount

The amount of your retirement benefit is based on how much you earned during your working career. There may be other factors that affect the amount you receive.

Estimate your retirement benefits based on your reported earnings at

SocialSecurity.gov

Social Security Administration | Publication No. 05-10394 | April 2019 | Produced at U.S. taxpayer expense

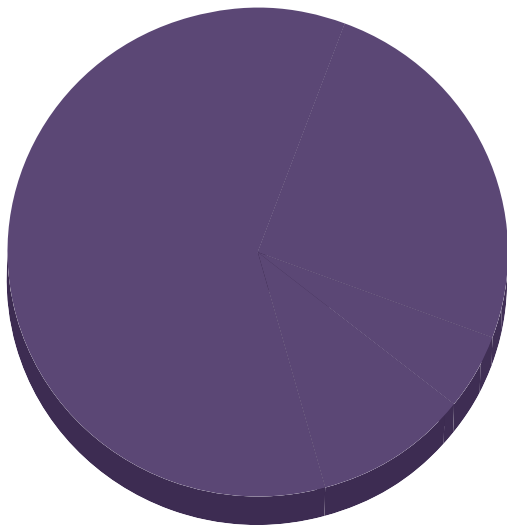


How is Your Pie Proportioned?

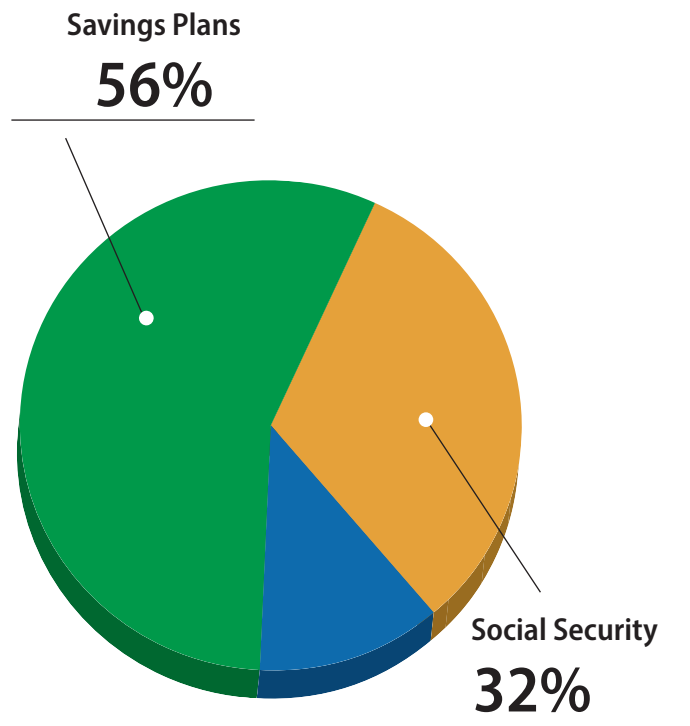
Example

Based on:

- » Member age 55
- » \$60,000 annual salary (2% future salary growth, 3% inflation)
- » 10% employee savings rate
- » 10% employer contribution into a 401(k)
- » Member retires at age 65
- » Member is a Moderate Investor
- » Member currently has \$250,000 in a 401(k)



Current Income



Retirement Income

These charts are only examples.

Each individual must estimate what his or her retirement income will be.

Do You Need to Make Any Adjustments?

Healthcare During Retirement



Medical care can be one of the largest expenses in retirement and could put a major dent in your nest egg. Look carefully at your options and plan how you will pay for healthcare. Below is some general information to help you get started.

Early Retiree (before age 65)

One major challenge of retiring early is getting adequate medical coverage between the time you stop working and become eligible for Medicare (generally at age 65). Here are some options to consider.

Employer Benefits

Some employers offer early retiree health coverage. Some may convert unused sick time to a dollar amount and fund a Health Reimbursement Account (HRA) that you can use to pay for medical expenses. Check with your employer to see what options, if any, are available to you.

COBRA

COBRA allows you to maintain your current active health coverage for a limited period of time, but expect to pay a higher premium than you did while working. Employers usually pay the majority of the monthly premium for active employees, but if you're on COBRA you must pay the entire premium, plus 2% more for administrative costs.

The Marketplace

The Marketplace is an option for those that have retired early from active group coverage and are not yet eligible for Medicare. Insurance plans in the Marketplace are offered by private companies. You can choose individual or family plans. You may also qualify for federal subsidies depending on your income. Visit www.healthcare.gov for information about the Marketplace and plan options.

Health Savings Accounts (HSA)

You can use money from an HSA to pay for qualified healthcare expenditures, tax free. Qualified expenses include hospital and doctor visits, COBRA premiums, Medicare Part A, B, C, and D premiums and copays, and much more (details: www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p969.pdf). If you choose an HSA-qualified plan while you're still working (such as The PEHP STAR Plan) you and your employer can put money into the account tax free, up to the IRS annual limits. You can use your HSA to build a healthcare nest egg for retirement. An HSA is like a flexible spending account (FSA), but better. You never have to worry about forfeiting what you don't spend. Money in your HSA carries over from year-to-year and even from employer-to-employer and can be passed on to your heirs.

You can use the money tax-free for qualified medical expenses. If you enrolled in an HSA plan prior to retirement, consider how you will use these assets in your healthcare planning.

Medicare

Medicare is a national health insurance program for people age 65 and over or otherwise eligible, whether you're retired or still working.

Medicare Part A (Hospital Coverage)

Part A provides coverage for inpatient hospital stays and other inpatient facilities. There's a \$1,736 deductible per benefit period in 2026. Coverage is based on type of facility and length of stay. For example, Medicare pays all charges of your first 60 days in the hospital, and a portion of charges between 61-150 days. No charges are covered for in-hospital stays over 150 days.

Medicare Part B (Medical Coverage)

Part B provides coverage for most medical services, including outpatient physician and facility, paying 80% after a \$283 deductible per calendar year in 2026. A monthly premium is taken from your Social Security check – generally \$202.90 in 2026 for most. Others may pay more based on their modified adjusted gross income as reported on your income tax return from two years ago.

Be careful when making large withdrawals from a 401(k) or an IRA, for example, because those withdrawals will increase your modified adjusted gross income, which may result in your paying a higher premium for Part B. The same is true for Roth conversions.

Medicare Part C (Advantage Plans)

These are Medicare-approved plans offered by private companies. You are required to enroll in Medicare Parts A and B and may pay an additional premium depending on your Part C plan's benefits. These plans must provide certain coverage to qualify, but benefits may vary.

Medicare Part D (Prescription Drug Plans)

These are Medicare-approved drug plans offered by private companies. Costs vary based on benefits.

Medicare Supplement

Medicare offers basic coverage. You are still responsible for coinsurance and deductibles. Consider a Medicare Supplement plan to help you with these additional costs. URS members and their spouses are eligible for PEHP Medicare Supplement at age 65 or otherwise eligible. See the next page for more information.

For additional information, go to www.pehp.org/medsup.

For More Information, Contact:

- » Your County Department of Aging Services
- » Medicare: 1-800-MEDICARE or www.medicare.gov
- » State Health Insurance Assistance Programs provide free personalized Medicare counseling.

Medicare Supplement

————— An Exclusive Benefit for URS Members —————

- » The PEHP plan covers deductibles and co-insurance costs Medicare doesn't cover.
- » Great options: **3 medical plans**
3 pharmacy plans
2 dental plans
2 vision plans
- » The PEHP plan provides coverage for out-of-state and out-of-country needs.
- » Payment is easy – premiums can be deducted from URS retirement check.

PEHP
Health & Benefits

Who's Eligible

Anyone who's ever been part of the URS system or married to someone who was, or anyone who had PEHP medical coverage.

Enrollment

- » When you first become eligible for Medicare
- » When your current coverage ends
- » At our annual open enrollment in the fall



Join us for a
FREE PRESENTATION
about Medicare and
PEHP Medicare Supplement

Dates, locations & to register:
www.pehp.org/medsup

Life Insurance and Your Money

An Important Part of Your Financial Plan » Even the most well-thought-out plan could fall through if something were to happen to you, leaving your family without the income they need.

How Much Life Insurance Should I Consider?

First, consider having enough for your family to cover such things as outstanding expenses, e.g., mortgage, debt, credit cards, and funeral expenses. Second, figure how much income replacement they would need. One common rule of thumb says your life insurance coverage should equal seven to 10 times your annual salary, but every situation is different. Many online calculators can help you figure out how much you need.

Life Events

It's particularly important to review your life insurance coverage when you get married, have a child, or experience some other significant life event, like buying a new home.

What Does My Employer Offer?

Employers generally offer term life insurance. In many cases, your employer provides a certain amount of coverage for you with the option to buy more for yourself, your spouse, and dependent children, either with or without medical underwriting, depending on when and how much coverage you request. Unlike other types of insurance, you can typically request more coverage at anytime and not just during open enrollment. This coverage lasts only as long as your employment, during which time your health status can change along with your ability to qualify for a new policy.

URS Death Benefit

As a URS member, you may be entitled to a death benefit. The amount this benefit pays your beneficiaries varies among retirement systems. For more information, go to www.urs.org.



If your employer offers PEHP Life,

you can apply to increase your coverages at any time, not just during open enrollment. Go to www.pehp.org or call 801-366-7495.

Retirement Income

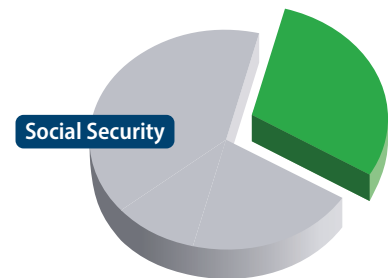
Retirement Stability

Sources of retirement income can come in many forms. They may come through Social Security and individual savings plans.

As a member who has selected the Tier 2 Defined Contribution (401(k) only) Plan, it is important to actively manage your retirement options to ensure you have stable sources of income in retirement.

Social Security

Federal program providing fixed monthly income for the rest of your life.



Savings Plans – 401(k)s, 457(b), IRAs

Investment accounts that work for you before and after retirement.

- » you choose how much to save
- » you choose your savings plan(s)
- » you choose your investment options



Other

- » Savings accounts?
- » Part-time job?
- » Rental property?
- » Other investments?
- » Additional employer benefits?



Savings Plans at a Glance

457(b)

Tax deferred
Pay income tax when withdrawn

Roth 457(b)

After-tax deposits
Tax-free withdrawals

Deposits		
Payroll deduction (if allowed by employer)		✓
Rollovers*		✓
Transfers		✓
Personal deposits		
Withdrawals	» Retirement » Termination	» Age 59½ if still employed » Unforeseeable emergency
Early Withdrawal Penalty Tax		No penalty tax
Roth Contribution Withdrawals	Roth 457(b): Qualified withdrawals of contributions are tax- and penalty-free any time. All withdrawals are split between contributions and earnings at the same proportion as your account balance*.	
Loan Provision		Yes
Annual Contribution Limits	2026	\$24,500 (See Special 457(b) Catch-Up) <i>Traditional (pre-tax) and Roth contributions count toward the same limits.</i>
With Age 50+ Catch-Up Provision****	2026	\$32,500
With Ages 60, 61, 62, 63 Catch-Up	2026	\$35,750

* Unlike a Roth IRA, Roth 401(k) plans do not allow you to withdraw only your contributions. Every withdrawal is split between contributions and earnings at the same proportion as the total account. As a result, there is no way to make a completely tax-free withdrawal until you are fully qualified (over age 59½ and have had the account for at least five years).

Special 457(b) Catch-Up

The three years prior to the year you qualify to retire, your limit on 457(b) contributions is double the standard limit (depending on past contributions). Note: You cannot use a 457(b) age catch-up the same year as the special catch-up

Savings Plans at a Glance

401(k)

Tax deferred
Pay income tax when withdrawn

Roth 401(k)

After-tax deposits
Tax-free withdrawals

Deposits		
Payroll deduction (if allowed by employer)		✓
Rollovers*		✓
Transfers		✓
Personal deposits		
Withdrawals (Vested balances only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Retirement » Termination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Age 59½ if still employed » Hardship (Personal contribution only)
Early Withdrawal Penalty Tax	<p>Yes – 10% early withdrawal penalty tax if withdrawn before age 59½. Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » you work into the calendar year you turn age 55 » payout based on life expectancy » disability 	
Roth Contribution Withdrawals	<p>Roth 401(k): Qualified withdrawals of contributions are tax- and penalty-free any time. All withdrawals are split between contributions and earnings at the same proportion as your account balance**.</p>	
Loan Provision		Yes**
Annual Contribution Limits	2026	\$24,500
		<i>Traditional (pre-tax) and Roth contributions count toward the same limits.</i>
With Age 50+ Catch-Up Provision****	2026	\$32,500
With Ages 60, 61, 62, 63 Catch-Up	2026	\$35,750

**Limitations apply to Tier 2 employer contributions.

** Unlike a Roth IRA, Roth 401(k) plans do not allow you to withdraw only your contributions. Every withdrawal is split between contributions and earnings at the same proportion as the total account. As a result, there is no way to make a completely tax-free withdrawal until you are fully qualified (over age 59½ and have had the account for at least five years).



Traditional IRA

May be tax-deductible[†]
Pay income tax when withdrawn

Roth IRA

After-tax deposits
Tax-free withdrawals

✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
✓	✓
» Anytime	» Anytime
<p>Yes – if withdrawn before age 59½.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » first home » higher education » payout based on life expectancy » disability 	<p>Contributions: No</p> <p>Earnings: Yes – if withdrawn before age 59½.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » first home » higher education » payout based on life expectancy » disability <p>(For additional exceptions see IRS Publication 590.)</p>
No	No
\$7,500	\$7,500
\$8,600	\$8,600
<p>[†]Note: Your contributions are generally tax deductible; see the table at right. If you are an active participant in an employer sponsored plan (e.g., 401(k), 457, pension, etc.) the tax deductibility of your contributions are subject to income limits. See IRS publication 590 for more details.</p>	<p>^{††}Note: Eligibility to contribute is subject to income limits. See IRS publication 590 for more details. See the table at right.</p>

Traditional IRA[†]

Tax deductibility of contributions (based on modified AGI):

Fully deductible up to

Single	Married
<\$81,000	<\$129,000

Partially deductible up to:

Single	Married
\$91,000	\$149,000

Roth IRA^{††}

Contribution eligibility (based on modified AGI):

To qualify for full contribution:

Single	Married
\$1-\$153,000	\$1-\$242,000

To qualify for partial contribution:

Single	Married
\$153,000-\$168,000	\$242,000-\$252,000

Does not qualify for contributions:

Single	Married
\$168,000+	\$252,000+

How Will Inflation Affect Your Retirement?

Inflation Over the Next 25 Years

Calculated at 3% a year

	Present	Future
Loaf of Bread	\$3.25	\$6.80



	Present	Future
Gallon of Milk	\$4.29	\$8.98

	Present	Future
Movie Tickets	\$11.00	\$23.03



	Present	Future
New Car	\$47,500	\$99,454



How Many Years Will Your Money Need to Last?



According to data compiled by the Social Security Administration:

- » **A man** turning age 65 today can expect to live, on average, until age 84.
- » **A woman** turning age 65 today can expect to live, on average, until age 87.

And those are just averages. About one out of every three 65-year-olds today will live past age 90, and one out of seven will live past age 95.

Want to know your life expectancy? You can use Social Security's Life Expectancy Calculator* to get an estimate of how long you may live.



*<http://socialsecurity.gov/planners/lifeexpectancy.html>

URS Individual Investment Options

If you prefer to design your own portfolio, you can use the eight individual URS investment options.

Income Fund

A stable value option and the most conservative investment choice. About 95% of its assets are invested in investment grade bonds that are “wrapped” with book value contracts. The contracts are financial agreements from creditworthy banks and insurance companies, protecting against changes in interest rates and smoothing returns over the duration of the portfolio.

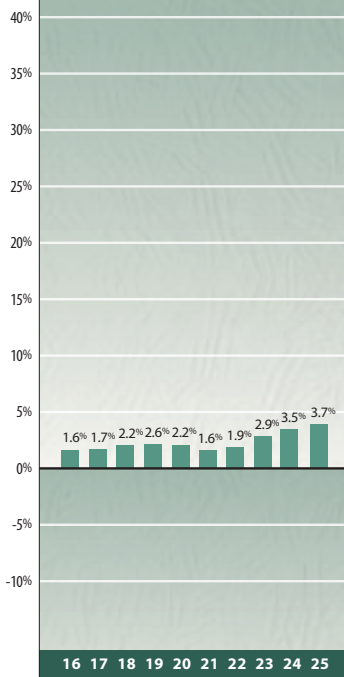
Investment Manager:
T. Rowe Price

Sample of Portfolio
Book Value Contracts
Government Bonds
Short-Term Investments

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
3.66%	3.33%	2.68%	2.37%	2.16%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Bond Fund

Generally contains investment grade and government bonds issued in the United States and denominated in U.S. dollars.

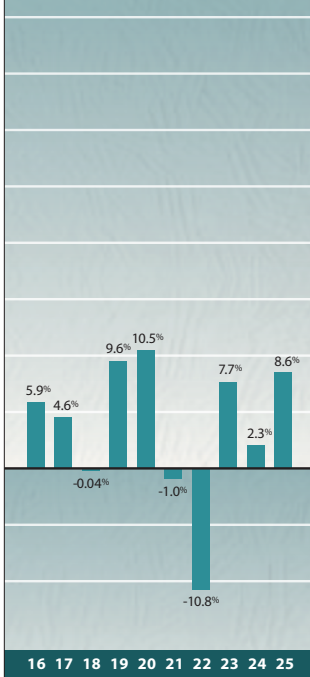
Investment Manager:
Dodge & Cox

Sample of Portfolio
Asset-Backed Securities
Corporate Bonds
U.S. Treasury and Gov't. Related

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
8.55%	6.15%	1.10%	3.54%	3.61%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Balanced Fund

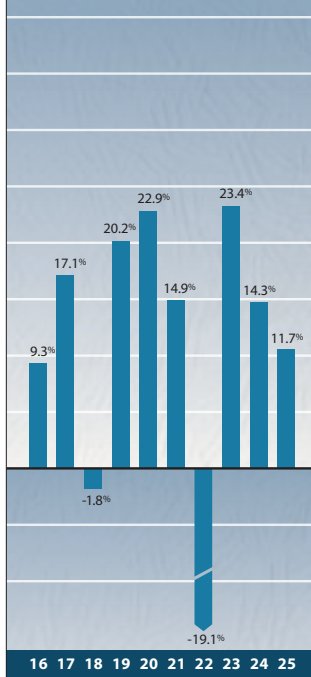
Invests in a portfolio of about 60% stocks and 40% bonds. This fund is considered less risky than most stock investments, but has higher risk than most fixed income investments.

Portfolio Structure
40% Bond Fund
30% Large Cap Growth Fund
30% Large Cap Value Fund

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
11.68%	16.36%	7.93%	10.53%	10.20%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Large Cap Stock Value Fund

Invests in a diversified portfolio of common stocks that appear undervalued by the stock market, but have a favorable outlook for long-term growth.

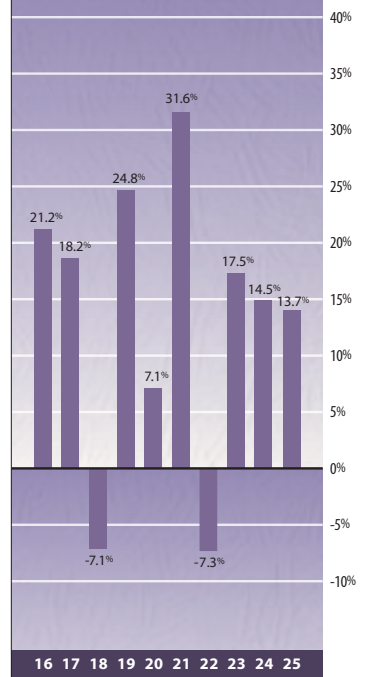
Investment Manager:
Dodge & Cox

Sample of Portfolio Securities
The Charles Schwab Corp.
RTX Corp.
Alphabet, Inc.
Johnson Controls International PLC
CVS Health Corp.

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
13.71%	15.22%	13.30%	12.75%	12.34%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



* For up-to-date rates of return, see Rates of Return and Annual Fees at www.urs.org.



Large Cap Stock Index Fund

Invests in stocks included in the Russell 1000 Index**. The Russell 1000 Index is constructed as a broad and impartial measure of the large cap stock sector.

Investment Manager:
Utah Retirement Systems

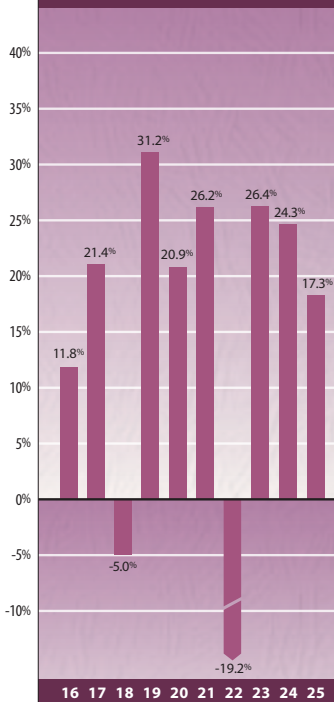
Sample of Portfolio Securities

NVIDIA Corp.
Apple, Inc.
Microsoft Corp.
Amazon.com, Inc.
Alphabet, Inc.

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
17.27%	22.59%	13.44%	14.41%	13.64%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Risk / Reward

Large Cap Stock Growth Fund

Emphasizes capital appreciation and seeks to identify companies with future relative earnings strength at a reasonable valuation. The portfolio is actively managed to react quickly to changing company fundamentals and prevailing market forces.

Investment Manager:
Jennison Associates, LLC

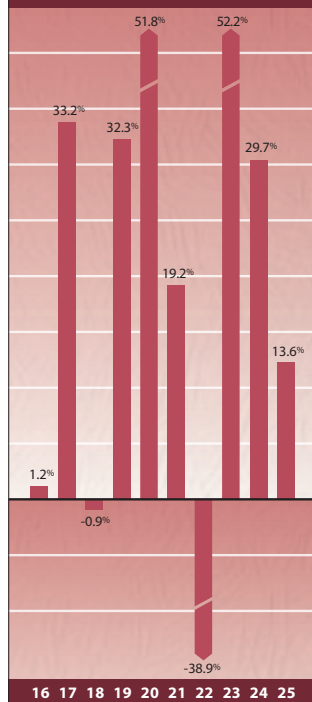
Sample of Portfolio Securities

NVIDIA Corp.
Apple, Inc.
Microsoft Corp.
Amazon.com, Inc.
Broadcom, Inc.

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
13.57%	30.87%	10.29%	15.90%	15.37%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Risk / Reward

International Fund

Invests in a diversified portfolio of international companies. Performance is benchmarked against the MSCI All Country World Index – ex. U.S. – Investable Market Index (MSCI ACWI ex. U.S. IMI).

Investment Managers:
Northern Trust Global Investments
Dimensional Fund Advisors
Brandes Investment Partners
WCM Investment Management

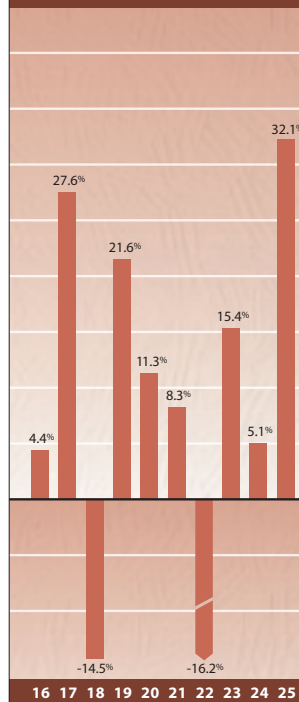
Sample of Portfolio Securities

Taiwan Semiconductor (Taiwan)
Tencent Holdings Ltd. (China)
ASML Holding N.V. (Netherlands)
Samsung Electronics Co. (Korea)

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
32.12%	17.01%	7.77%	8.40%	5.98%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Risk / Reward

Small Cap Stock Fund

Invests in a broad cross-section of U.S. small companies whose size (market capitalization) falls within the smallest 10% of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ National Market System.

Investment Manager:
Dimensional Fund Advisors

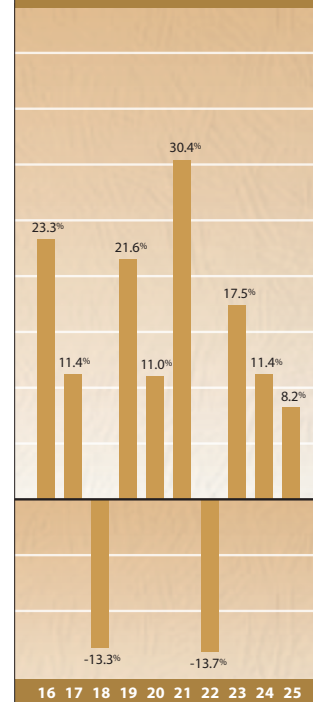
Sample of Portfolio Securities

IES Holdings Inc.
Lumentum Holdings Inc.
Mueller Industries Inc.
InterDigital Inc.
Hecla Mining Co.

Annualized Returns for Periods Ended Dec. 31, 2025*

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
8.02%	12.23%	9.74%	9.85%	9.99%

Annual Returns for Periods Ended December 31



Risk / Reward

**Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.

URS Target Date Funds

Diversified Portfolio

URS Target Date Funds provide a diversified retirement portfolio through a single investment option. These funds gradually adjust throughout your career and into retirement. The investment mix — which includes stocks, bonds, and real assets — gradually and automatically shifts toward more conservative investments as you age and enter retirement.

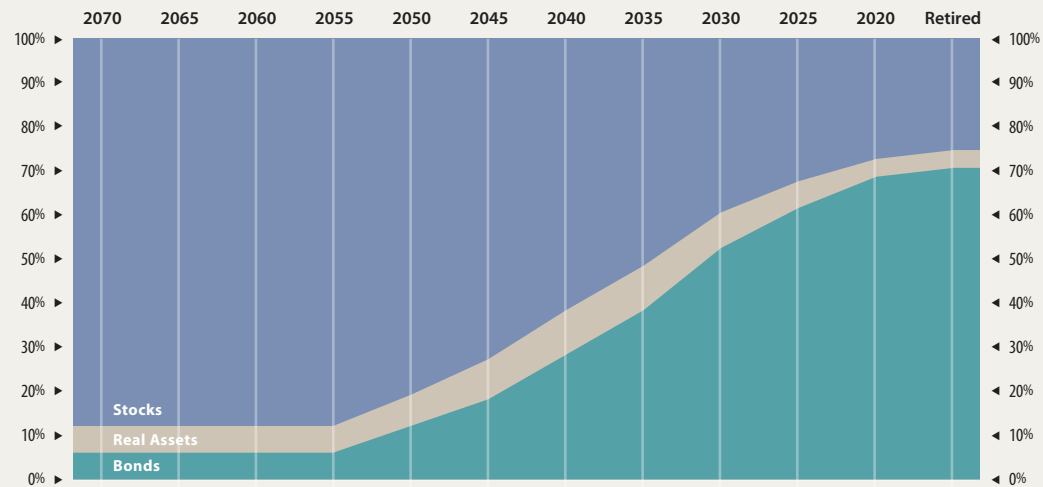
Consider the Target Date Fund with the date closest to when you will start withdrawing funds for retirement. For example: If you're a younger employee and plan to leave the workforce and begin withdrawals around the year 2055, consider the Target Date 2055 Fund. If you're further along in your career and will begin utilizing your account close to the year 2030, consider the Target Date 2030 Fund.

Target Date Funds Asset Allocation

The asset allocation chart below shows the current breakdown of each Target Date Fund. Some of the asset classes are made up of the URS individual investment options (URS Income Fund, URS Bond Fund, URS Large Cap Stock Index Fund, URS International Fund, URS Small Cap Stock Fund) while others are exclusive to Target Date Funds (International Bonds, Global Inflation-Linked Bonds, Private Real Estate).

Target Date Funds Asset Allocation

Asset Classes		Target Date 2070	Target Date 2065	Target Date 2060	Target Date 2055	Target Date 2050	Target Date 2045	Target Date 2040	Target Date 2035	Target Date 2030	Target Date 2025	Target Date 2020	Target Date Retired
Stocks	URS Large Cap Stock Index	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	38.0%	35.0%	34.0%	30.0%	26.0%	24.0%	20.0%
	URS International	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	33.0%	28.0%	21.0%	15.0%	10.0%	7.0%	6.0%
	URS Small Cap Stock	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	10.0%	9.0%	8.0%	6.0%	4.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Real Assets	Private Real Estate	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%	4.0%
	URS Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%	11.0%
Bonds	URS Bond	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	7.0%	12.0%	17.0%	19.0%	25.0%	29.0%	31.0%
	International Bonds	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	5.0%	7.0%	10.0%	11.0%	13.0%	14.0%	16.0%
	Global Inflation-Linked Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0%	5.0%	8.0%	10.0%	11.0%



Target Date:	2070	2065	2060	2055	2050	2045	2040	2035	2030	2025	2020	Retired
1-Year Annualized	N/A*	19.57%	19.57%	19.57%	19.43%	18.59%	17.10%	15.60%	13.54%	11.48%	10.53%	9.88%
3-Year Annualized	N/A*	17.25%	17.25%	17.25%	17.20%	16.34%	15.15%	13.90%	12.63%	11.04%	10.30%	9.43%
5-Year Annualized	N/A*	10.04%	10.04%	10.04%	10.01%	9.50%	8.83%	8.08%	7.39%	6.47%	5.69%	4.91%
10-Year Annualized	N/A*	N/A**	10.92%	10.92%	10.91%	10.65%	10.19%	9.45%	8.84%	7.73%	6.85%	5.50%

* Target Date 2070 is a new fund available beginning January 2026.

** Fund inception: Jan. 1, 2021. Additional returns will be added as they become available.



Stocks:

- **URS Large Cap Stock Index Fund**
- **URS International Fund**
- **URS Small Cap Stock**

Real Assets:

■ **Private Real Estate** is a fund of funds that allows investors to gain exposure to portfolios of direct real estate investments. The fund will invest primarily in existing private real estate funds, publicly traded real estate securities, and other real estate related investments. These portfolios are comprised of institutional quality commercial real estate across a broad range of real estate asset types.

Investment Manager: Prudential Real Estate Investors

Bonds:

- **URS Income Fund**
- **URS Bond Fund**

■ **International Bonds** are used to diversify the bond investments within the Target Date Funds. An international bond is a bond issued outside of the United States by a government or non-U.S. corporation.

Investment Manager: Insight North America LLC

Sample of Portfolio: International Asset-Backed Securities
International Corporate Bonds
International Government Bonds

■ **Global Inflation-Linked Bonds** are debt instruments, primarily issued by governments of developed market countries, created to protect investors from the effects of inflation. An example of inflation-linked bonds are TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities), which are issued by the U.S. Government and are designed to reduce the risk of inflation by indexing the principal of the bond to an inflation rate.

Investment Manager: BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.

Sample of Portfolio: TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities)
Index-Linked Government Bonds — UK
Index-Linked Government Bonds — Germany

Low Annual Fees

These fees are deducted from earnings prior to posting and do not appear as separate items on your statement. Thoroughly investigate all fees before you invest in any program.

Fund	Annual Investment Fees*	Annual Administrative Fees*	Total Annual Fees*
Income Fund	0.20%	0.03%	0.23%
Bond Fund	0.10%	0.03%	0.13%
Balanced Fund	0.24%	0.03%	0.27%
Large Cap Value Fund	0.41%	0.03%	0.44%
Large Cap Index Fund	0.02%	0.03%	0.05%
Large Cap Growth Fund	0.25%	0.03%	0.28%
International Fund	0.19%	0.03%	0.22%
Small Cap Stock Fund	0.27%	0.03%	0.30%
Target Date 2070	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Target Date 2065	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Target Date 2060	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Target Date 2055	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Target Date 2050	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Target Date 2045	0.16%	0.03%	0.19%
Target Date 2040	0.17%	0.03%	0.20%
Target Date 2035	0.16%	0.03%	0.19%
Target Date 2030	0.16%	0.03%	0.19%
Target Date 2025	0.15%	0.03%	0.18%
Target Date 2020	0.13%	0.03%	0.16%
Target Date Retired	0.13%	0.03%	0.16%
Tier 2 Nonvested	0.16%	0.03%	0.19%

*For up-to-date investment and administrative fees, see Rates of Return and Fees at www.urs.org.

Note: Information regarding these and other special service fees can be found in the Summary Plan Descriptions.





charlesSCHWAB

PCRA

Self-Directed Brokerage Account

The Schwab Personal Choice Retirement Account® (PCRA) is a self-directed brokerage account available through URS.

If you're an experienced investor looking for specific investments, this brokerage account with Charles Schwab & Co. offers access to thousands of different types of investments. This option is generally not advised for new accounts as it has minimum account balance requirements and additional risks.

Invest in:

- » More than 8,700 no-load mutual funds, including over 3,800 with no-transaction fees.
- » Stocks listed on the major U.S. exchanges, including over-the-counter stocks, and foreign securities
- » Bonds and other fixed income investments
- » Money market and brokered CDs
- » Exchange traded funds (ETFs)

For more information about PCRA enrollment, requirements, and costs, see the *Charles Schwab PCRA Self Directed Brokerage Account* brochure at www.urs.org in the *Publications* section. Or contact the Savings Plans Department for a copy.

Maintain Your Account

Periodically review your account to make sure it is still in line with your goals. Here are a few questions to ask yourself when reviewing your account:

- » Has my timeline to retirement changed?
- » Are my investments still appropriate for my age and risk tolerance?
- » Have I had a major life event (marriage, divorce, career change, change in income)?
- » Can I afford to contribute more to my retirement?

Make changes to your investments or personal contributions at myURS at www.urs.org or by submitting a Contribution and Investment Change Agreement.

Trading Policy

You may submit one transfer request (whether electronically, by fax, mail, or hand delivered) for your vested core fund balances every seven days. This applies separately — the 401(k), 457(b), Roth IRA, and Traditional IRA each constitutes a separate plan. If you transfer any or all of your current accounts more often than once every 30 days, you will be charged a 2% fee on amounts transferred. Each transfer, after being processed, will start a new 30-day period. The fees generated by this policy are used to reduce the administrative expenses for all plan participants. Changes to the investment allocation of future deposits and future contribution amounts are allowed as often as daily.

Transfer Policy

Investment changes received at URS before the close of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), generally 2 p.m. Mountain Time, are transferred using that evening's closing market values. Requests received after the close of the NYSE are transferred using the next business day's closing market values. On days of unusually heavy transfer activity, computer system failure or other unforeseen circumstances, URS reserves the right to process transfers using the next available business day's closing market values. Changing your future investment allocation or your contribution amounts are allowed as often as daily. Transfers to or from a PCRA are allowed once every seven calendar days. PCRA transfers must be requested at www.urs.org.

Points to Remember

This publication is intended to provide general information and does not constitute legal, tax, financial or investment advice and should not be construed as such or relied upon for those purposes. Nothing herein should be construed to establish, amend, enlarge, reduce, or otherwise affect any benefits, rights, responsibilities, or privileges. If there is a conflict between any applicable law, rule, regulation, plan provision, or contract and the contents of this publication, the law, rule, regulation, plan provision, or contract shall prevail. URS investment funds are not FDIC insured, not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed by, any financial institution; and are not guaranteed by URS or any government agency. Past performance of the funds does not guarantee future results. URS regularly evaluates the funds and may change investment managers and Target Date Fund allocations as needed. The funds may utilize transactions involving securities lending in order to generate additional income. Although risk of loss from securities lending is low, securities lending is not without risk.



Savings Plans Department

PO Box 1590, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-1590

Salt Lake City Office

560 East 200 South, Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84102-2021
801-366-7720 • 800-688-401k

Southern Utah Branch Office

20 North Main Street, Suite 206
St. George, UT 84770
435-673-6300 • 800-950-4877

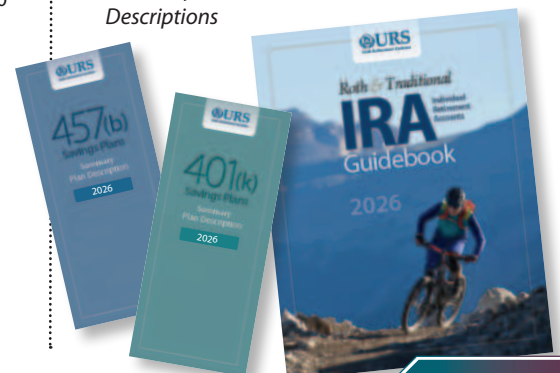
www.urs.org

To Learn More

Find these publications at www.urs.org.

401(k) and 457(b)
Summary Plan
Descriptions

Roth & Traditional
IRA Guidebook



Make Sure You Understand Fees. They Greatly Impact Your Money.

Considering moving money out of a URS Savings Plan? Make an informed decision. Ask specifically about the other plan's fees.

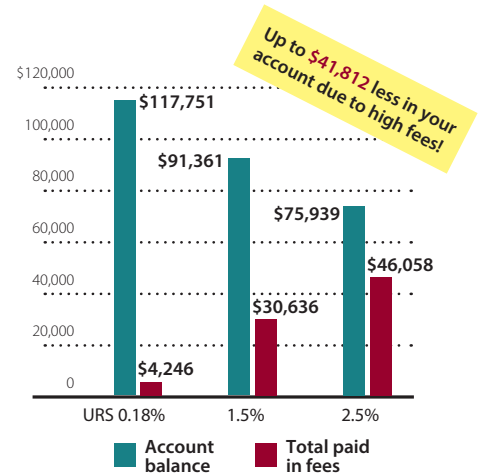
FEE TYPE	OTHER PLAN	URS Utah Retirement Systems
Recordkeeping	_____ %	<u>0.03</u> %
Investment Mgmt.	_____ %	<u>0.15</u> %
12b-1 Fee	_____ %	<u>None</u>
M&E Expense	_____ %	<u>None</u>
Rider Fees	_____ %	<u>None</u>
Annual/Quarterly	_____ %	<u>None</u>
Other Fees	_____ %	<u>None</u>
Total Fees	_____ %	<u>0.18</u> %

The fees listed above are a general sampling of types of fees charged by other providers. Some providers may not charge all or any of these fees. Others may have additional fees. The fees shown for URS are the average annual fees charged to a URS member's account and are subject to change at any time. A complete schedule of fees is available on the URS website (www.urs.org). URS does charge specific fees in certain situations, including small, inactive accounts (\$15) and for plan loan setup (\$60).

Considering an annuity? See this Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) warning from the Utah Department of Insurance website.

<https://insurance.utah.gov/consumer/life-annuity/variable-annuities>

Fees matter. Compare the growth of \$100 per month over 30 years.



Hypothetical growth of account at gross annual return of 7% vs. different fee reductions. Graph is for comparative purposes only and does not represent any actual returns.

What will you pay to access your funds?

URS never charges a fee or penalty to withdraw your money at any time. We never impose surrender charges to move money to other plans.

See other side for help making the right decision for you.

Why Not Talk to Us?

Is someone outside of URS advising you on your URS accounts? You can talk to us at any time about your benefits. **Here's how:**

1) Call or Visit URS

8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday

801-366-7720 | 800-688-4015

560 East 200 South, Salt Lake City

or...

2) Schedule a Session

Free Retirement Planning Counseling

Professional URS Retirement Planning Advisors offer **free**, one-on-one, retirement planning sessions.

Log in to the new myURS portal

Click "LOGIN" in the top-right corner of www.urs.org.

Click "Education"

Then find "Individual Retirement Planning Sessions."

Remember...

- » URS has low fees.
- » URS advisors do not receive commissions.
- » You can keep your funds in URS Savings Plans during your retirement. You're never required to move your funds to another plan*.
- » You can move money back to URS at any time**.

* subject to the URS Small Balance, inactive account policy regarding inactive accounts, with combined savings plan balances less than \$1,000.

** as long as you retain a vested account balance or vested pension service credit.

801-366-7720
800-688-4015



Be cautious of any financial planner who claims to be an expert on URS benefits or to be affiliated with URS. If you're not sure, call us.



4 Things to Consider



1 Account Management

- Manage your account online
- Update beneficiaries
- Reallocate investments
- Change deferrals



2 If Deferring Leave Payments

- Complete the URS Investment Contract form.
Annual limits apply.

3 Withdrawal Options

- Leave funds with URS
- Roll over funds to another account
- Withdraw funds
 - Full amounts in cash
 - Partial amounts
 - Periodic payments
 - Monthly
 - Quarterly
 - Semi-annually
 - Annually

4 Minimum Distribution Requirement by Your Year of Birth

June 30, 1949 or earlier » 70 ½

July 1, 1949 - December 31, 1950 » 72

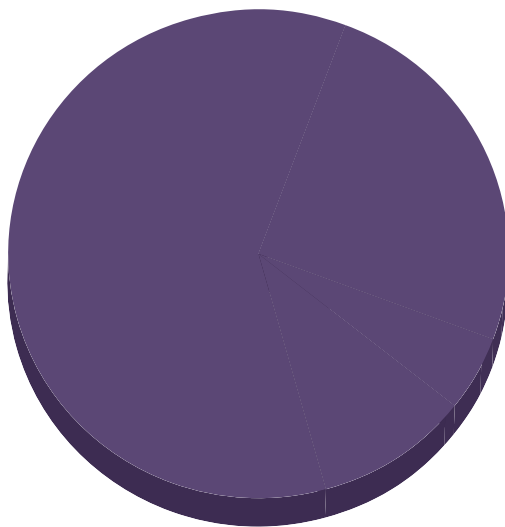
January 1, 1951 - December 31, 1959 » 73

After January 1, 1960 » 75

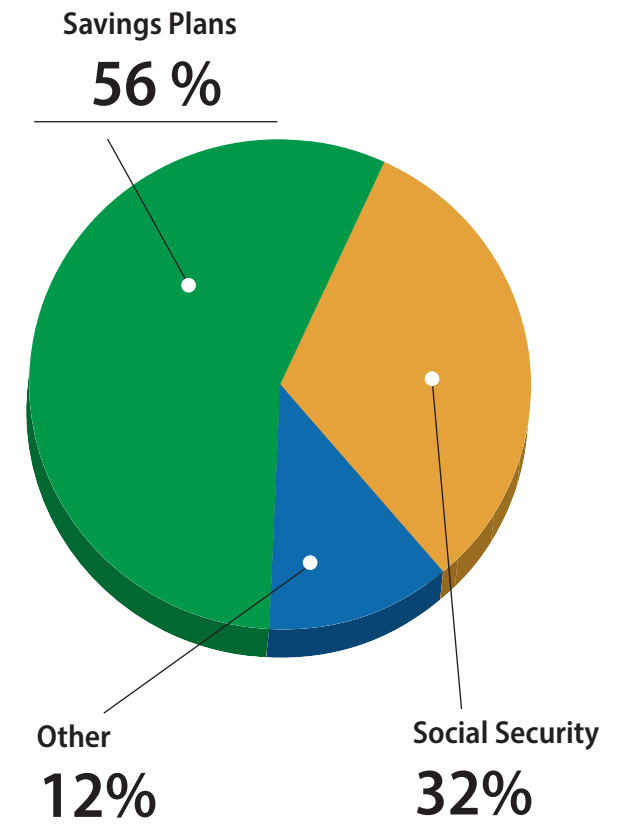
How is Your Pie Proportioned?

Example

- » Member age 55
- » \$60,000 annual salary (2% future salary growth, 3% inflation)
- » 10% employee savings rate
- » 10% employer contribution into a 401(k)
- » Member retires at age 65
- » Member is a Moderate Investor
- » Member currently has \$250,000 in a 401(k)



Current Income



Retirement Income

These charts are only examples.

Each individual must estimate what his or her retirement income will be.

Do You Need to Make Any Adjustments?



Rollover Chart

When completing a rollover, your account will take on the characteristics of the new retirement account.

		Roll Over To					
		Roth IRA	IRA (traditional)	457(b) (governmental)	401(k) or Qualified Plan ³ (pre-tax)	403(b) (pre-tax)	Designated Roth Account (401(k) or 403(b))
R o l l o v e r F r o m	Roth IRA	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	IRA (traditional)	YES ¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
	SIMPLE IRA	YES ¹ , after 2 years	YES, after 2 years	YES ² , after 2 years	YES, after 2 years	YES, after 2 years	NO
	SEP-IRA	YES ¹	YES	YES ²	YES	YES	NO
	457(b) (governmental)	YES ¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	In-plan conversions with URS allowed
	401(k) or Qualified Plan ³ (pre-tax)	YES ¹	YES	YES ²	YES	YES	In-plan conversions with URS allowed
	403(b) (pre-tax)	YES ¹	YES	YES ²	YES	YES	NO
	Designated Roth Account (401(k) or 403(b))	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	Yes, if a direct trustee to trustee transfer

¹Must include in income for tax purposes

²Must have separate accounts

³Qualified plans include, for example: profit-sharing, 401(k), money purchase, defined benefits plans.

Estate Planning



- » Wills Versus Trusts
- » Personal Property Letter

Wills Versus Trusts

Wills	Trusts
» Public	» Private
» All wills MUST be probated	» Does not need to be probated
» No Minor's Trust	» Built-in Minor's Trust
» Used to distribute assets	» Used to distribute assets
» Receive a "Step-up" in Basis	» Receive a "Step-up" in Basis
» May be used to nominate minor's guardian	» Nominate minor's guardian
	» Can reduce estate taxes
	» Very easy to amend

Your Complete Estate Plan

» Power of Attorney

- Allows you to name someone to handle your financial affairs in the event you become unable to do so.

» Utah Advanced Healthcare Directive

- Allows you to name another person to make healthcare decisions for you when you cannot.
- Allows you to address decisions regarding artificial life support when there is no chance of recovery.
- Relieves your family of the burden of this decision.

» Pour-Over Will

- Safety net for property that is not in your trust.



Personal Property Letter

The following items of personal property are to be transferred upon my death as indicated below. It is my desire any distribution from or by this Personal Property Letter is not to be considered a portion of the beneficiaries' distributive shares of my estate or trust.

Item	Beneficiary
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
8. _____	_____
9. _____	_____
10. _____	_____
11. _____	_____
12. _____	_____
13. _____	_____
14. _____	_____
15. _____	_____
16. _____	_____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20__.

Signed _____

*One common but **dangerous** practice is to add other individuals' names to deeds, titles, and accounts. Doing so exposes your property to the creditors of every person on the title, risking loss of that asset and may result in significantly higher **capital gains taxes**.*

URS Website



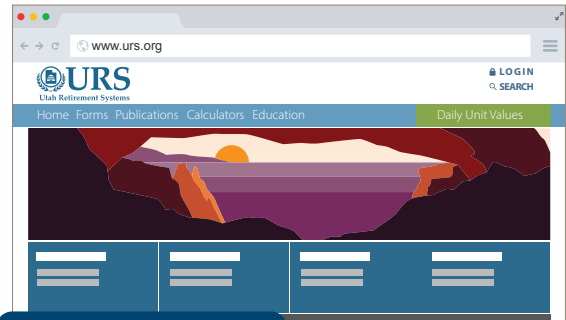
- » Calculators
- » Publications
- » Educational Resources
- » Manage Your Account

What Can You Find at www.urs.org?

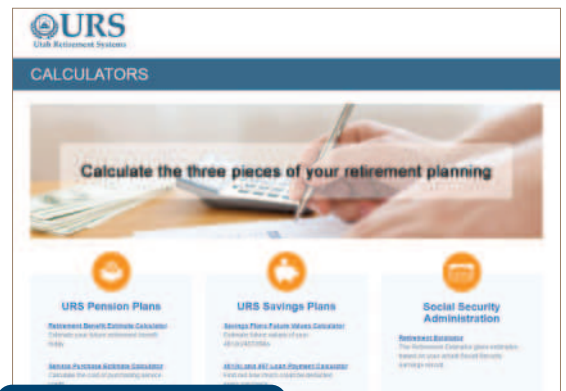
www.urs.org

Our website is user-friendly and full of helpful information.

- » Use myURS to manage your accounts
- » Retirement benefit estimate calculator
- » Investment fund fact sheets
- » Forms and brochures
- » Retirement planning and seminar schedules
- » Daily unit values
- » Webinars
- » "How Do I?" Videos



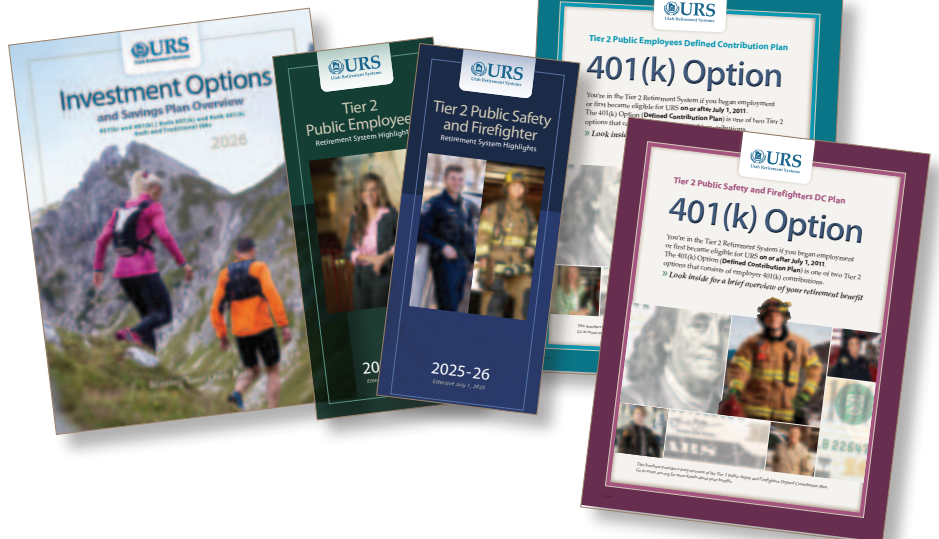
URS Home Page



Calculators

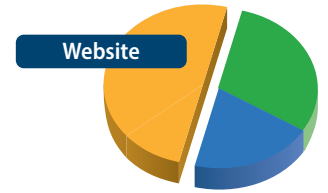


Retirement Planning Schedules



Brochures

Manage Your Retirement Account Online



Here's How:

- 1. Set up your myURS Account**
(if you don't already have one, it only takes about three minutes to set up)
- 2. Go to www.urs.org and click "LOGIN" in the upper-right corner**
- 3. Click "Create New Account"**
- 4. Information you'll need to enter here:**
 - a. Social Security number
 - b. Your date of birth
 - c. New URS Member ID number
 - d. A new User ID and password
- 5. After clicking "Submit," use your User ID, password, and dual verification code received via email to log in**
- 6. Complete your member profile and name beneficiaries**
- 7. When retiring or separating from service, please update your phone number and personal email address.**



FREE URS INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT PLANNING

Let us help you plan for a better future with a one-on-one session.

After reviewing your potential retirement income sources, we develop a snapshot of your overall retirement situation and recommend what adjustments you can make to reach your retirement goals.



Please Bring...

- » Your estimated annual income
- » Retirement account statements (including non-URS)
- » Social Security Statement (get yours at www.ssa.gov)



Get started

Log in to myURS

Click "LOGIN" in the top-right corner of www.urs.org.

Click "Education"

Next, choose "Individual Retirement Planning Sessions."

Find a Session

Visit the URS office in Salt Lake City or make an appointment in your area or sign-up for a virtual appointment over the phone or via teleconferencing software. New sessions added weekly.

Financial Wellness Counseling

Let URS Help Improve Your Financial Wellness

These free sessions cover a variety of financial topics.

A URS advisor will assess your overall financial situation, address your areas of concern, and help you set and reach your financial goals.



Many Ways We Can Help

Visit www.urs.org/us/finwell to see URS resources to help you improve your finances, including individual counseling, publications, videos, and calculators.

Topics Include:

- » Financial wellness basics
- » Personal spending
- » How to get financially organized
- » Should I pay off my mortgage or save for retirement?
- » Should I save for an emergency?
- » Should I close my credit card?
- » Lifestyle creep
- » Managing debt
- » And many more

Learn more at www.urs.org/us/finwell or call 801-366-7470.

General Information



- » Retirement Health and Happiness
- » Envision Your Retirement Lifestyle
- » Things to Consider
- » Glossary of Financial Terms
- » URS Telephone Numbers

Thinking of Retiring?

People to speak to and questions to ask.



Your Spouse

Why do you want (or not want) me to retire?
Listen, discuss, compromise.



Your Adult Children

Where will you be living when I retire?



Your Doctor

What have you noticed about patients who adjust well to retirement versus those who don't?

Is there something you know – or that I am refusing to acknowledge – that would impact my future health?



Your Closest Siblings

What do you think will be the most challenging for me in retirement?



Your URS Advisor

What is the most important trait among clients who adjust well in retirement?

Is my retirement financially feasible?



A Trusted Colleague

If you were me, would you retire at this stage?



Yourself

What am I retiring to?

Retirement Health and Happiness

Three Major Transitions

1 Financial

- » Home
 - › Stay where you are
 - › Move to a smaller place
 - › Require long-term care
- » Cost of Living Expenses
- » Medical Costs
 - › Medicare insurance
 - › Increased medical needs
- » Manage Debt

2 Physical

- » Daily Routine
 - › Create a schedule
- » Physical Activities
 - › Exercise
 - › Hobbies
- » Eating Habits
 - › Maintain a healthy diet

3 Mental & Emotional

- » Your Title/Role
 - › Does your job define who you are?
- » Social Life
 - › Do you have friends outside of work?
- » Home Life
 - › Can you find purpose at home?

Top Weekly Activities

(Average minutes per day)

Full-time workers		Retirees
461	Sleeping	521
487	Work, main job (including travel)	–
97	TV and movies	223
67	Eating and drinking	89
45	Washing, dressing & grooming oneself	39
24	Communicating & socializing with others	34
17	Food & drink prep	34
13	Reading for personal interest	48
10	Interior cleaning	24
–	Shopping, except groceries, food & gas	23

Sources: Wall Street Journal, via Bureau of Labor Statistics data via "How Retirees Spend Their Time: Helping Clients Set Realistic Income Goals," Charlene M. Kalenkoski and Eakamon Oumtrakool



VIDEO: Spending Time in Retirement

This video examines the transition to retirement and the personal challenges some retirees face.
» www.urs.org/us/lifestyle

Three Greatest Fears of Retirees:

- » Boredom
- » Loneliness
- » Loss of Identity

Are You Ready to Retire?

1 At what age will I/we retire?

Self: _____

Spouse: _____

2 What activities am I looking forward to?

(Rank the following from high to low, with 1 being the most enjoyable, 2 being the next, etc.)

- Spending time with family
- Spending time with friends
- Volunteering
- Traveling
- Sports and recreation
- Hobbies

3 In order to feel prepared to retire, I'd like to replace _____ of my current income.

- 100%
- 90%
- 80%
- 70%
- Other

4 Will you be debt free?

- Yes
- No. If no, do you have a debt management plan?

5 Where do I/we want to live in retirement (Pick only one place)

- Where we are now
- Closer to our kids/grandkids
- In a warmer climate
- Our current locale but a smaller place

6 How much time will we spend together on a typical day in retirement?

- See you at breakfast, and then at dinner
- Maybe 2-4 hours a day, with some solo time
- We're hanging out together nearly all day

7 How will my responsibilities change at home?

More Less Same

- Household chores
- Managing our money
- Fixing meals
- Shopping

8 If one of your children asks for money, I will ...

(Choose one)

- Help out as long as it won't hurt our finances
- Help out even if it means we need to cut our budget
- Just say no

9 Will I work part-time or full-time in retirement?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Envision Your Lifestyle: Creating Your Retirement

Plan what you will do with your time in retirement and who you will share it with. Think about and answer the following questions to help identify what a satisfying retirement for you would look like. Go to www.urs.org/us/lifestyle for ideas.

Engage

How will you find purpose, satisfaction, and enjoyment in your retirement?

1. Will you work/volunteer? If so, what will you do? _____

2. List 10 activities you can do in retirement.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

3. What will your typical weekly calendar look like?

SAT/SUN	MONDAY	TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY

Take Care of Yourself

As you seek to live a healthy life — physically and mentally, you will find that you will gain more satisfaction in retirement.

4. How will you live a healthy lifestyle?

a. Exercise _____

b. Nutrition _____

c. Medical Care _____

d. Social Activities _____

5. How will you keep your brain active and engaged?

6. How will you maintain a positive outlook in your life?

Foster Relationships

Maintaining and building meaningful relationships is an important factor in maintaining health and joy in retirement.

7. Are you near family? Who will you spend your time in retirement with?

8. How will you coordinate the timing of your retirement and your activities with your spouse/partner?

9. How can you build deeper, more meaningful relationships with others?

Take Stock in Yourself

Understand who you are and your purpose in retirement. Understanding your core values and what brings you joy will help you create a satisfying retirement.

10. What do you need to feel joy and satisfaction in life? _____

11. What do you want to accomplish? _____

12. What do you value most? List your top 3 core values.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Things to Consider

Regarding Your Saving Plans

- Open a New Account
- Increase Your Contribution Amounts
- Update Your Investment Options
- Evaluate Portfolio Performance and Fees for All Retirement Accounts

Consult a Tax Advisor

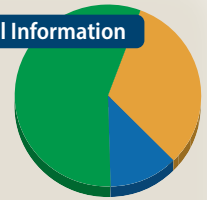
- Estimate Tax Withholding
- Consider a Roth Conversion
- Determine Tax Impact of Withdrawals

Contact Your Employer Regarding

- Health insurance
- Leave payouts
- Early retirement incentives

Things to Consider

General Information



General

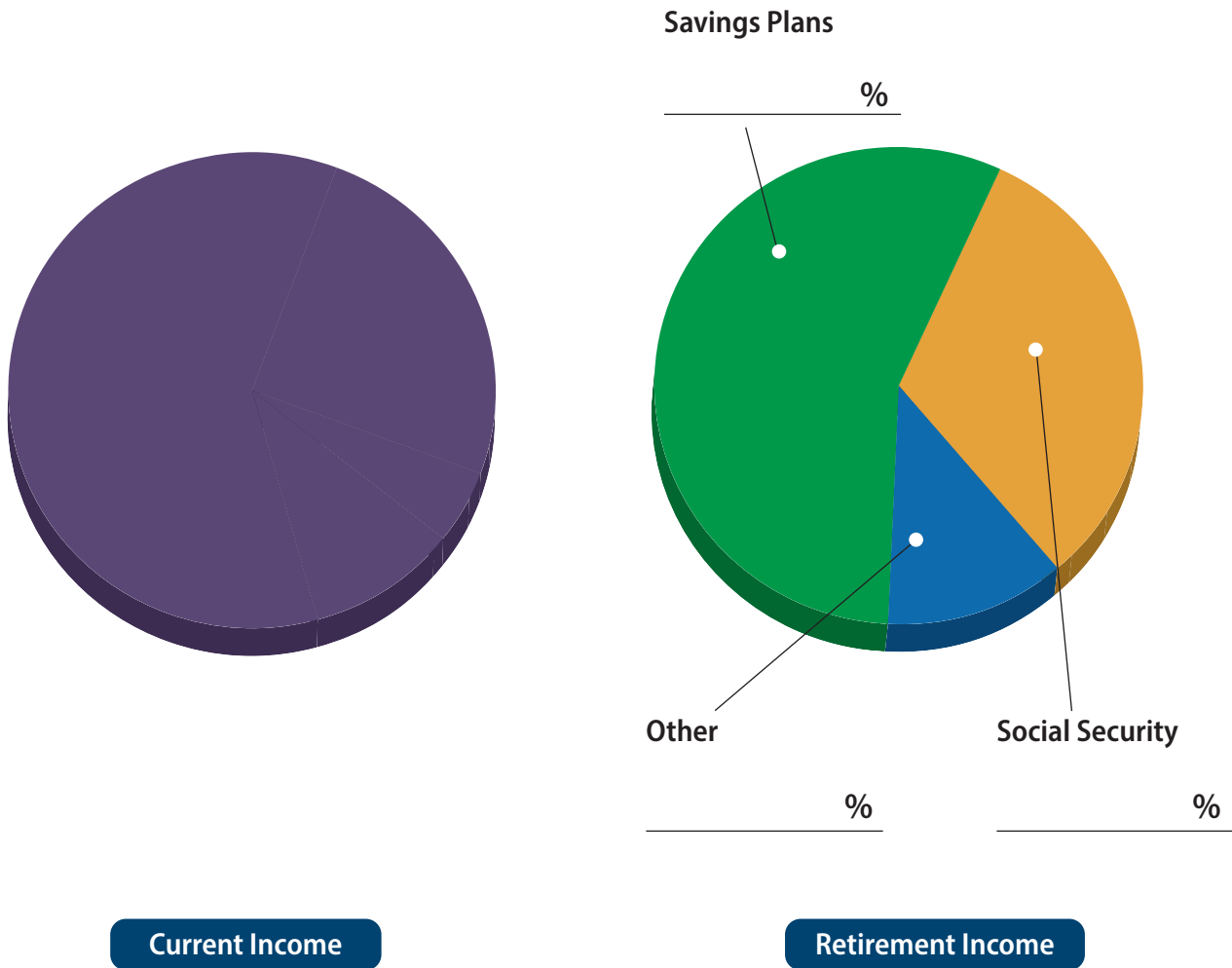
- Update Your Name, Address, Phone Number or Marital Status on Your Member Profile at myURS at www.urs.org
- Change Your Business Email to Your Personal Email
- Update Your Beneficiaries
- Contact the Social Security Administration (www.ssa.gov)
- Review Your Estate Plan
- Consider Scheduling an Individual Retirement Planning Session at myURS at www.urs.org

Other _____

Retirement Tax Considerations

- » Most retirement account distributions (such as pension payments, withdrawals from a 401(k) or an IRA) *are* subject to state and federal **income** tax (except for qualified distributions from Roth retirement accounts). However, retirement account distributions are **not** subject to Social Security taxation (i.e. FICA tax).
- » Qualified Distributions (typically money withdrawn after the account has been open for at least 5 years and the account owner is past age 59½) from a Roth account are **not** subject to state or federal income tax.
- » Social Security retirement payments may be subject to state and federal income tax, depending on your filing status and "combined" income level. For more information, visit the Social Security Administration website at www.ssa.gov and type "income tax" in the Search box.

How is Your Pie Proportioned?

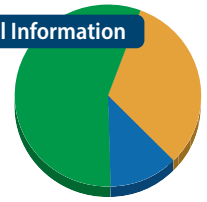


These charts are only examples.
Each individual must estimate what his or her retirement income will be.

Do You Need to Make Any Adjustments?

Glossary of Investment and Financial Terms

General Information



5-Year Holding Rule

A requirement in which the Roth account must have no withdrawals for five years after the initial tax year in which a Roth account was opened. If this rule is not satisfied, there may be a tax penalty on withdrawals of untaxed earnings.

401(k) Plan

A retirement savings plan in which employees may elect to contribute pre-tax dollars and in which earnings grow tax deferred.

Roth 401(k) / Roth 457(b) Plans

A tax-deferred retirement account much like a Roth IRA but with no earnings limits on contributions and higher contribution limits.

403(b) Plan

A retirement savings plan in which employees may elect to contribute pre-tax dollars and in which earnings grow tax deferred.

457(b) Plan

A savings plan whereby governmental employees may elect to contribute pre-tax dollars to a tax-advantaged deferred compensation plan. (The URS 457 Plan is a governmental 457(b) deferred compensation plan regulated by Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, and authorized under Title 49 of the Utah Code.)

1099-R Tax Form

An IRS tax form that reports the amount of any distribution to the owner of an IRA or eligible savings plan.

5498 Tax Form

An IRS tax form that reports any IRA contributions, rollovers, conversions, and recharacterizations made by an IRA owner. The fair market value of the IRA is also reported on this form.

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

Adjusted gross income is determined by adding all sources of income, such as wages and interest income and subtracting certain deductions and adjustments to the income.

Asset

Anything having commercial or exchange value owned by an institution or individual. Investment assets can include stocks, bonds, cash, commodities, currencies, fixed income contracts, mutual funds, precious metals, real estate, and many others.

Asset Allocation

Investment funds among different asset types such as: cash or cash equivalents, bonds, stocks, real estate, etc.

Beneficiary

A person or entity who/that receives the proceeds of an eligible savings plan or IRA when the owner of the plan dies.

Bond

An interest-bearing security where the issuer agrees to pay the bondholder a specified sum of money, usually at specific intervals, and to repay the principal amount at maturity. This is a form of an IOU.

“Cap”

Large cap, mid cap, and small cap refer to the market value (capitalization) of the companies included in the investment.

Capital Appreciation

The increase in an asset's value. Gains before sale of an asset are often called “paper profits.” An increase (or loss) is realized only when the asset is sold.

Cash Equivalent

Investments of such high liquidity and safety they are similar to cash.

COLA

Utah Retirement Systems determines the annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) based on the Federal government's consumer price index (CPI) for all urban consumers, U.S. city average.

Compounding

When interest earned on an investment remains in the account, further interest can be earned on both the initial investment and upon the added interest. This also applies to dividends from stocks or mutual funds that are reinvested.

Conversion

Funds withdrawn from a traditional IRA and deposited into a Roth IRA. A conversion is a taxable event.

Deductible Contribution

Contributions to a traditional IRA may be fully or partially deductible from your income when filing your federal income taxes. Contributions to a Roth IRA are NOT tax-deductible.

Deemed IRA

A traditional or Roth IRA maintained under an eligible employer plan that accepts voluntary employee contributions.

Defined Benefit Plan (e.g., URS Pension Plan)

A retirement plan organized to receive contributions, and pay a lifetime monthly benefit when the participant retires. The amount of this benefit is defined by a formula of service and salary and will not end or be reduced as long as the participant lives.

Defined Contribution Plan (e.g., URS 401(k)/457 Plans)

A retirement plan organized to receive contributions in amounts defined by the participant who also decides how they are invested. Upon withdrawal, the participant decides the amount and frequency of payout. It's possible for funds to run out while the participant is still living.

Direct Rollover

A direct rollover occurs when moving a distribution from an eligible plan into another eligible plan, avoiding federal tax withholding and early withdrawal penalties because the distribution is made directly to the other institution.

Direct Transfer

A direct transfer is a transfer of funds between similar plans (e.g., 401(k) to 401(k), or Roth IRA to Roth IRA).

Disability

A taxpayer is considered disabled when he or she is no longer able to engage in any substantial, gainful activity and the disability's duration is expected to be indefinite and/or result in death.

Disclosure Statement

A disclosure statement explains the rules that govern an IRA.

Distributions

Any withdrawal from an eligible savings plan or IRA.

Diversification

A spreading of risk by putting assets in several categories of investments — stocks, bonds, cash, precious metals, etc.

Dividend

Payout, usually quarterly, of some of a corporation's earnings to owners of its stock. Some stocks are more desirable for their high dividends than for capital appreciation. Mutual funds may pay out dividends or reinvest them into the portfolio.

Dollar Cost Averaging

A strategy for building assets by investing a predetermined sum at regular intervals. A dollar thus buys more shares/units when the price is low and fewer when the price is high.

Equity

The term used to express ownership interest in a company. (See *Stock*.)

Equity-Indexed Annuities

An investment contract with an insurance company that combines a minimum guaranteed return rate with another return rate to a market index. Reduced access to investor money without penalties, higher fees, and complexity of contracts are concerns. All guarantees are subject to the insurance company's ability to pay.

Excess Accumulation

An insufficient withdrawal from a 401(k), 403(b), 457 or traditional IRA for an individual who is subject to the required minimum distribution (RMD) rules. A 50% excise tax may be imposed by the IRS.

Excess Contribution

The amount of an IRA contribution that exceeds the allowable limits. If an excess contribution is not corrected, a 6% IRS penalty applies until the excess contribution is corrected.

Fair Market Value

The value of an IRA as of a certain date. The December 31 fair market value must be provided on IRS Form 5498 each year.

First-Time Homebuyer Tax Penalty Exception

Someone who has not had an ownership interest in a home for the past two years. There is a \$10,000 lifetime maximum for first-time home purchase.

Fixed Income

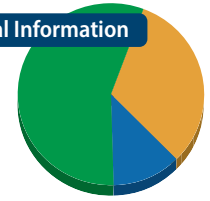
A security that pays a fixed rate of return over a set term. Usually refers to bonds, guaranteed investment contracts, and certificates of deposit.

Guaranteed Investment Contract (GIC)

A contract between an insurance company and an investor that includes a specific rate of return on the investment over the life of the contract. GICs are a conservative investment with stable returns.

Health Insurance Premiums for the Unemployed

A taxpayer who has been receiving unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks is eligible to take a distribution to pay for health insurance premiums for the IRA owner, owner's spouse, and any dependents. This exception will result in no 10% early withdrawal penalty tax.



Glossary of Investment and Financial Terms

(continued)

Index

A benchmark to measure how well an investment is performing. The Dow Jones Industrial Average and Standard & Poor's 500 Index are two widely used stock indexes.

Indirect (60-Day) Rollover

A withdrawal from a retirement account that is rolled over to an eligible plan or traditional IRA within 60 days. An indirect rollover differs from a direct rollover or direct transfer in that the money is sent to the participant and not directly to the new plan.

Inflation

Prices rise when too much money in the economy tries to buy too few goods. Higher prices mean that a dollar buys less each year.

Interest

Money paid by a borrower as compensation for the use of borrowed money. This amount is generally expressed as an annual percentage of the principal or invested amount.

Investment Grade

Bonds rated AAA to Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or BBB and higher by Standard & Poor's Corp. are deemed to be "investment grade."

Investment Objective

The stated purpose of an investment. Capital growth, current income, tax-deferment, risk reduction, etc. are typical. Personal objectives may be college savings, retirement, or other goals.

Investment Strategy

A plan to fulfill an objective by selecting investments that produce appropriate returns at acceptable risk, and identifying alternative investments in anticipation of market changes.

Maturity Date

The date on which the principal amount of a security (such as a bond) becomes due and payable to the holder.

Life Expectancy

The number of years an individual is expected to live based on his or her current age.

Liquidity

Ease with which an asset can be converted to cash. Real estate is less liquid than a bank account.

Mandatory Tax Withholding

An IRS mandated tax withheld from the gross proceeds of a withdrawal from an eligible savings plan. The withholding rate varies according to the participant and the type of distribution.

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)

For most taxpayers, MAGI is the same as their AGI. MAGI is a person's AGI, with adjustments for the following: required minimum distributions (RMD), income from U.S. Savings Bonds used for higher education expenses, foreign earned income exclusions, foreign housing exclusions, IRA deductions, and employer-reimbursed adoption expenses.

Mutual Fund

Allows investors to pool money to invest in stocks, bonds, and other securities. Rather than buying individual stocks or bonds, investors buy "units" of the fund itself. Diversification and professional investment management are among a mutual fund's strengths. Each fund will vary according to its holdings, objectives, and performance.

Nondeductible Contribution

A contribution made to a traditional IRA that cannot be deducted from an individual's federal income taxes. If a nondeductible contribution is made, the taxpayer must file IRS Form 8606.

Ordering Rules

The order in which Roth IRA assets are deemed to be withdrawn. The first assets withdrawn will be considered to be a return of contributions made. After contributions are withdrawn, further withdrawals will be amounts that have been converted from a traditional IRA. Finally, the earnings will be considered withdrawn.

Penalty-Free Withdrawal

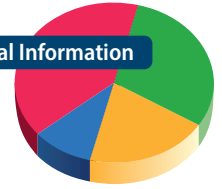
A withdrawal exempt from the 10% early withdrawal penalty tax. Exceptions include: purchase of a first home, qualified education expenses, qualifying medical expenses, health insurance premiums when unemployed, payments paid over the owner's life expectancy, disability, or payments to a beneficiary.

Pension Plan

A retirement plan organized to receive contributions and pay a lifetime monthly benefit when the participant retires.

Portfolio

The total investment holdings of an individual or the total investment holdings of a mutual fund.



Premature Distribution

Distributions taken from a traditional or Roth IRA before the account owner is age 59½. Premature distributions are usually subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty tax, unless an exception applies.

Principal

The amount originally invested.

Prior-Year Contribution

A contribution made to a Roth or traditional IRA between January 1 and April 15 for the prior tax year.

Qualified Roth Distribution

A distribution from a Roth IRA that meets the 5-year holding period requirement and the taxpayer is over age 59½.

Qualified Higher Education Expenses

Expenses such as tuition, fees, books, and supplies at an eligible higher education institution. These expenses include those of the IRA owner, spouse, children, or grandchildren. These expenses are exempt from the 10% early withdrawal penalty tax.

Qualified Retirement Plan

A qualified retirement plan is one that has been approved by the IRS and generally gets preferential tax treatment.

Qualifying Medical Expenses

Unreimbursed medical expenses, in excess of 7.5% of adjusted gross income distributed from an IRA, are exempt from the 10% early withdrawal penalty tax.

Rebalancing

The process of restoring a portfolio to its target mix by periodically buying or selling some of each investment option. The Balanced Fund and the Target Date Funds are automatically rebalanced quarterly, when target ranges are exceeded.

Recharacterization

A choice to treat a contribution made to one type of IRA as having been made to a different type of IRA (e.g., from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA or vice versa).

Required Minimum Distribution

After a Traditional IRA holder reaches 73 or a 401(k), 403(b), 457 plan participant reaches age 73 and terminates employment, a minimum amount must be withdrawn every year.

Rollover IRA

A traditional IRA that receives assets from an eligible plan withdrawal.

Roth IRA

A tax-deferred retirement account that allows annual nondeductible contributions. Qualified distributions from a Roth IRA may be tax-free.

Security

An asset (usually intangible) such as a share of stock or mutual fund.

Short-Term

Investments usually held for under five years, although long-term and short-term have no firm boundaries. May include treasury notes, CDs, money market accounts, etc.

Stock

A security that represents an ownership share in a corporation. Stockholders participate in the company's financial direction for better or worse; also known as equities.

Tax Deferral

Postponing payment of income taxes on retirement contributions and any subsequent earnings until the money is withdrawn.

Traditional IRA

A tax-deferred retirement account that allows voluntary contributions that may be deductible on an individual's income taxes. Withdrawals from a traditional IRA will be partially or fully taxable when withdrawn.

Variable Annuities

An investment contract with an insurance company where the rate of return varies based on the performance of selected securities. Reduced access to investor money without penalties, higher fees, and complexity of contracts are concerns to consider.

Volatility

The height and depth between which an investment's value may fluctuate and how frequently. Volatility is a chief element of risk. Investments with greater potential returns are usually more volatile and therefore more risky.

Yield

The annualized rate at which an investment earns income. Usually refers to fixed income. Not the same as total return. A bond may continue to yield 8% even as its value drops.

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Savings Plans 401(k), 457, IRAs Loan Applications	801-366-7720	800-688-4015	801-366-7445
Retirement Planning Department	801-366-7470	800-753-7808	801-328-7414
Finance Division General Finance Information Duplicate Tax Forms Lost or Missing Checks	801-366-7361	800-753-7361	801-366-7729
PEHP	801-366-7500	800-365-8772	801-245-7504
Southern Utah Office	435-673-6300	800-950-4877	435-634-0654
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