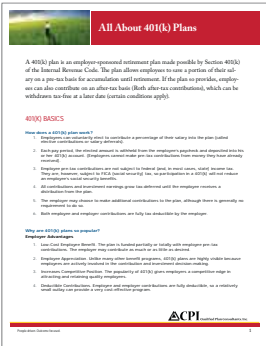




RETIREMENT PLANS — PLAN TYPES



401(k) Plans

A 401(k) plan is an employer-sponsored retirement plan made possible by Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan allows employees to save a portion of their salary on a pre-tax basis for accumulation until retirement. If the plan so provides, employees can also contribute on an after-tax basis (Roth after-tax contributions), which can be withdrawn tax-free at a later date (certain conditions apply).

The information provided will guide you through all aspects of a 401(k) plan.



403(b) Plans

A 403(b) plan is a retirement program adopted in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code to allow employees of 501(c)(3) organizations and public schools to voluntarily save for retirement with pre-tax dollars.

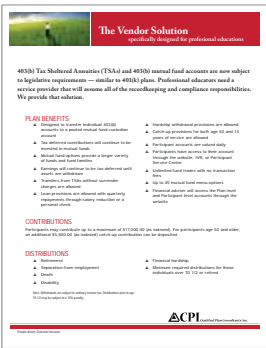
Eligible employers includes public schools, nonprofit organizations (those classified under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code), nonprofit hospitals, religious organizations, humane societies, social welfare agencies, charitable institutions, museums, and universities.



Roth 401(k) or 403(b) Plans

Roth retirement plan contributions can be considered a cousin to the Roth IRA. A traditional contribution is made on a before-tax basis available to 401(k) and 403(b) plans.

Roth contributions, however, are made on an after-tax basis, the same as a Roth IRA. The earnings on traditional contributions are taxed upon distribution whereas earnings on Roth contributions are distributed tax-free (as long as the Roth account has been in place for at least five years).



The Vendor Solution

Our Vendor Solution program (TSA) and 403(b) mutual fund accounts are now subject to legislative requirements — similar to 401(k) plans. Professional educators need a service provider that will assume all of the recordkeeping and compliance responsibilities. We provide that solution.

403(b) Tax Sheltered Annuities (TSAs) and 403(b) mutual fund accounts are now subject to legislative requirements — similar to 401(k) plans. Professional educators need a service provider that will assume all of the recordkeeping and compliance responsibilities. We provide that solution.

To order a supply of any of our materials, contact us today at 800.279.9916 ext. 765.





RETIREMENT PLANS — PLAN TYPES

**Profit Sharing and Money Purchase Programs
Your 401(a) Solution**

A profit-sharing agreement is the agreement that establishes a pension plan maintained by the employer to share its profits with its employees, generally based on a "discretionary" contribution. That is, at the employer's sole discretion, the employer determines the amount that must be made each year. Money purchase plans, however, are also covered in this article and have required contributions vs. "discretionary" contributions.

PROFIT SHARING PLAN KEY FACTS

Profit sharing plans are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and are subject to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Profit sharing plans are subject to the same rules as other qualified retirement plans.

- Each plan is an annual contribution can be determined by the Board of Directors, the employer, or the plan administrator.
- Each plan is subject to the same rules as other qualified retirement plans.
- Each plan is subject to the same rules as other qualified retirement plans.
- Each plan is subject to the same rules as other qualified retirement plans.

AGE-BASED AND CROSS-TESTED PROFIT SHARING PLAN KEY FACTS

Age-based and cross-tested profit sharing plans are subject to the same rules as other qualified retirement plans.

- Each plan is subject to the same rules as other qualified retirement plans.
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Profit Sharing and Money Purchase Plans The 401(a) Solution

With a profit sharing plan, an employer offers to share profits with employees by contributing a portion to a qualified retirement plan.

A profit-sharing agreement is established generally based on a "discretionary" contribution; the employer does not have a set minimum dollar requirement that must be made each year. Money purchase plans, however, are also covered in this article and have required contributions vs. "discretionary" contributions.

A Compliance-Only Service

Plan Sponsors periodically engage certain financial institutions to provide the day-to-day recordkeeping of their qualified retirement plans while the compliance work is provided by a third-party administrator like CPI.

PROGRAM FEATURES:

- The program administrator provides the day-to-day recordkeeping of the plan.
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ACPI

Compliance Only Services

Plan Sponsors periodically engage certain financial institutions to provide the day-to-day recordkeeping of their qualified retirement plan while the compliance work is provided by a third-party administrator like CPI. This type of retirement plan solution allows the employer access to mutual fund options or certain services that would not typically be available to the small plan market without incurring exorbitant fees.

**457(b) Retirement Plans
for tax-exempt and governmental organizations**

A 457(b) plan is a retirement program adopted in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code to allow employees of certain eligible governmental or tax-exempt entities to voluntarily save for retirement with pre-tax dollars. A 457(b) plan is generally funded solely with employee salary reduction contributions.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- The employee must be an employee of a tax-exempt or governmental organization.
- The employee must be an employee of a tax-exempt or governmental organization.
- The employee must be an employee of a tax-exempt or governmental organization.

PLAN BENEFITS

- Contributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.
- Withdrawals are tax-deferred until withdrawal.
- Withdrawals are tax-deferred until withdrawal.

CONTRIBUTIONS

- Contributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.
- Contributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.
- Contributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.

DISTRIBUTIONS

- Distributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.
- Distributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.
- Distributions are tax-deferred until withdrawal.

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457(b) Plans

A 457(b) plan is a retirement program adopted in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code to allow employees of certain eligible governmental or tax-exempt entities to voluntarily save for retirement with pre-tax dollars. A 457(b) plan is generally funded solely with employee salary reduction contributions.

Eligible employers include tax-exempt employers and state and local governments.

**Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans
A Retirement Plan for Executives**

Executives nonqualified deferred compensation plans bridge the gap and help to achieve retirement prosperity.

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Executive Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans

A nonqualified deferred compensation plan allows owners and executives to set aside unlimited amounts on a tax-deferred basis in a separate retirement plan designed only for them. This retirement plan alternative helps bridge the gap between what a qualified retirement plan will provide at retirement — and what they actually need to maintain their current lifestyle. A 409A-compliant program.

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