# National IRA

## Enrollment Guide

*A WEA Member Benefits Program*
weabenefits.com/national

# WELCOME

The savings programs at WEA Member Benefits™ were created specifically for public school employees and their families. We operate as a trust which reinvests any profits back into programs that benefit participants.

As a trust, one of our responsibilities is to educate you about saving for your future. You will find that we offer a variety of opportunities for you to learn—regularly scheduled seminars on a variety of topics and online programs that let you develop customized retirement plans and help you make informed decisions about investments.

This guide provides step-by-step guidance to enroll in a Member Benefits IRA and information to help you make your own investment decisions. If you ever have questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

ENROLL *HERE*

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P.O. Box 7893 Madison, WI, 53707-7893

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# ENROLLMENT INSTRUCTIONS & CHECKLIST

**STEP 1: Review IRA benefits, saving tips, and options**

- ❑ Understand the IRA and why it's an important part of your retirement savings strategy.
- ❑ Review saving tips to help you make the most of your IRA contribution.
- ❑ Learn about the time value of money by reading the story of Jack and Jill.
- ❑ Find out the differences between before-tax and Roth (after-tax) contributions to help you determine which is best for you.

**STEP 2: Choose an investment strategy**

Decide how involved you want to be in managing your investments and choose from three investment options:

- ❑ If you choose to invest in target retirement funds, you may skip to Step 5.
- ❑ If you choose hands-on investing, continue with Step 3.

**STEP 3: Determine your risk profile**

- ❑ Answer 12 questions from the Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire to determine what kind of investor you are.

**STEP 4: Complete the National IRA Investment Worksheet**

- ❑ If you choose hands-on investing (option 3), use the results from your Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire and suggested asset allocation charts to fill out the National IRA Investment Worksheet. (The worksheet can be used to assist in selecting investments, but is not required for hands-on investment choice.) You may refer to the National IRA *Investment Spectrum* for details about the mutual fund investment options available.

**STEP 5: Choose beneficiaries**

- ❑ Learn about the importance of choosing beneficiaries for your retirement account and the definitions for the different types of beneficiaries.

**STEP 6: Read important account information**

- ❑ Learn about program costs, eligibility, transfer restrictions, and trading restrictions.

**STEP 7: How to enroll (pick one method)**

- ❑ Enroll online
- ❑ Enroll with a representative by calling 1-800-279-4030, Extension 8577.

**STEP 8: How to contribute to your IRA**

- ❑ yourMONEY™ portal.

## You're finished!

You will receive a contract summary following your enrollment. If you have any questions, please call us at 1-800-279-4030.
*Thank you for choosing the WEA Member Benefits National IRA program.*

# STEP 1: IRA BENEFITS, TIPS, & OPTIONS

## WHAT IS AN IRA?

An Individual Retirement Account (IRA) gives you the opportunity to save for retirement outside of employer-sponsored retirement plans. There are two different IRA options available in which to invest:

- ***A Traditional IRA*** allows you to save on a before-tax basis. With this type of IRA, you may be able to deduct the amount contributed from personal income taxes, which grows tax-deferred and is then taxed when you take a withdrawal.
- ***A Roth IRA*** is an investment on an after-tax basis, which means you may not take a tax deduction now; however, all qualified withdrawals* from your Roth IRA will be tax-free.

Please consult with a tax professional to help you determine which type of IRA is most appropriate for your situation.

*To have qualified withdrawals from a Roth IRA, you must be age 59½ or older and have held a Roth IRA for at least five tax years.

Participants may make contributions on a before-tax basis, a Roth (after-tax) basis, or some combination of the two up to the IRA limit. Please review current IRS contribution limits.

### ▶ WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF ROTH (AFTER-TAX )SAVINGS?

One of the greatest benefits of Roth savings is the ability to reduce your tax liability in retirement. For decades the assumption has been that most people would be in a lower tax bracket in retirement, and thus would benefit from before-tax savings. However, changes in tax policy, including lower tax rates, the taxation of Social Security, and other deductions available under the tax code increase the chances that you could be in the same or higher tax bracket when you retire. These changes mean that before-tax savings may not always be the optimal tax strategy.

### ▶ WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

At retirement, public school employees typically have a few sources of income: a monthly retirement benefit from their pension, Social Security benefits, and pre-tax retirement savings. Most of these may be taxable as ordinary income in retirement. Any tax savings realized today could be more than offset by a higher tax bill in retirement. The Roth IRA provides an opportunity to control your tax liability in retirement.

You can also move your 403(b), 401(k), or other IRA into a WEA Member Benefits Roth IRA. It could save you money because of our low annual administrative fees and annual fee caps. Learn more about rollovers.

### ▶ IS THE ROTH IRA RIGHT FOR EVERYONE?

Before-tax contributions and tax-deferred growth are key advantages of Traditional IRAs. However, there will be some who will benefit more from Roth (after-tax) contributions and tax-free growth.

A Roth IRA gives you tax-free access to some of your nest egg in retirement, allowing you to manage your tax situation and possibly prevent you from moving into a higher tax bracket.

Member Benefits does not provide personal legal or tax advice; you may want to consult with a tax professional to assess the right type of contribution for you.

***Did you know...***

That family members of public school employees may also be eligible to participate in our IRA program? Contact us for more information.

Restrictions may apply. Certain state residency may be required. Visit weabenefits.com/national/ira to view eligible states.

# THE STORY OF JACK & JILL *(COMPOUNDING INTEREST)*

| At Age | Jill Saves *$50 per pay period* | | Jack Saves |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 23 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 24 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 25 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 26 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 27 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 28 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 29 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 30 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| 31 | $1,200 | | $0 |
| ↓ | **If Jill stops** | **If Jill continues** | ↓ |
| 32 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 33 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 34 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 35 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 36 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 37 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 38 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 39 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 40 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 41 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 42 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 43 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
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| 45 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 46 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 47 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 48 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 49 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 50 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 51 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 52 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 53 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 54 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| 55 | $0 | $1,200 | $1,200 |
| **Total Value** | ↓ **$103,530** | ↓ **$183,902** | ↓ **$80,373** |

Take a lesson from Jack and Jill. They start out as equals: same school, same job, same salary. Jill contributes $50 per pay period (24 times a year) into her retirement account right away. Jack waits 10 years.

Look at what happens.* Jill's contributions in the first 10 years—totaling $12,000—grow to $103,530 by age 55 even if she stops contributing at age 32. Jack, who begins investing at age 32, contributes $28,800 over 24 years, but his account value at age 55 is still less than Jill's.

Jack contributed more money and still doesn't catch up with Jill...all because he procrastinated.

*Your actual situation may be different from the value shown here. This example uses a projected earning rate of 7.5% for illustrative purposes only. No guarantees are expressed or implied. Results will vary depending upon the actual rate used in the calculation. Over time, the results of any investment will fluctuate and are not guaranteed.

# SAVING TIPS

### PAY YOURSELF FIRST

One secret to building financial security is to regularly pay yourself first. Choose a level of contribution that you can handle and stick with it. In a short time, you will not even notice it's missing. Then plan to increase your contributions at least at the same rate as your pay increases.

### USE TIME TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

If you are an investor with long-term goals, time allows you to look at more volatile investments with the potential for higher rates of return. When you have time on your side, you are less likely to feel pressured to sell out of an investment after it has sunk in value, thereby "locking in" a loss. A longer time horizon also provides you with a great opportunity to put the concept of compounding returns to work for you.

### HAVE A GOAL IN MIND

Do you want to retire early? Or maintain your pre-retirement income during retirement? These are wonderful goals, but your pension may not be enough to meet your income needs. We can help you determine what your retirement "income gap" may be and can help you create a plan to bridge the gap.

### KNOW YOUR TOLERANCE FOR RISK

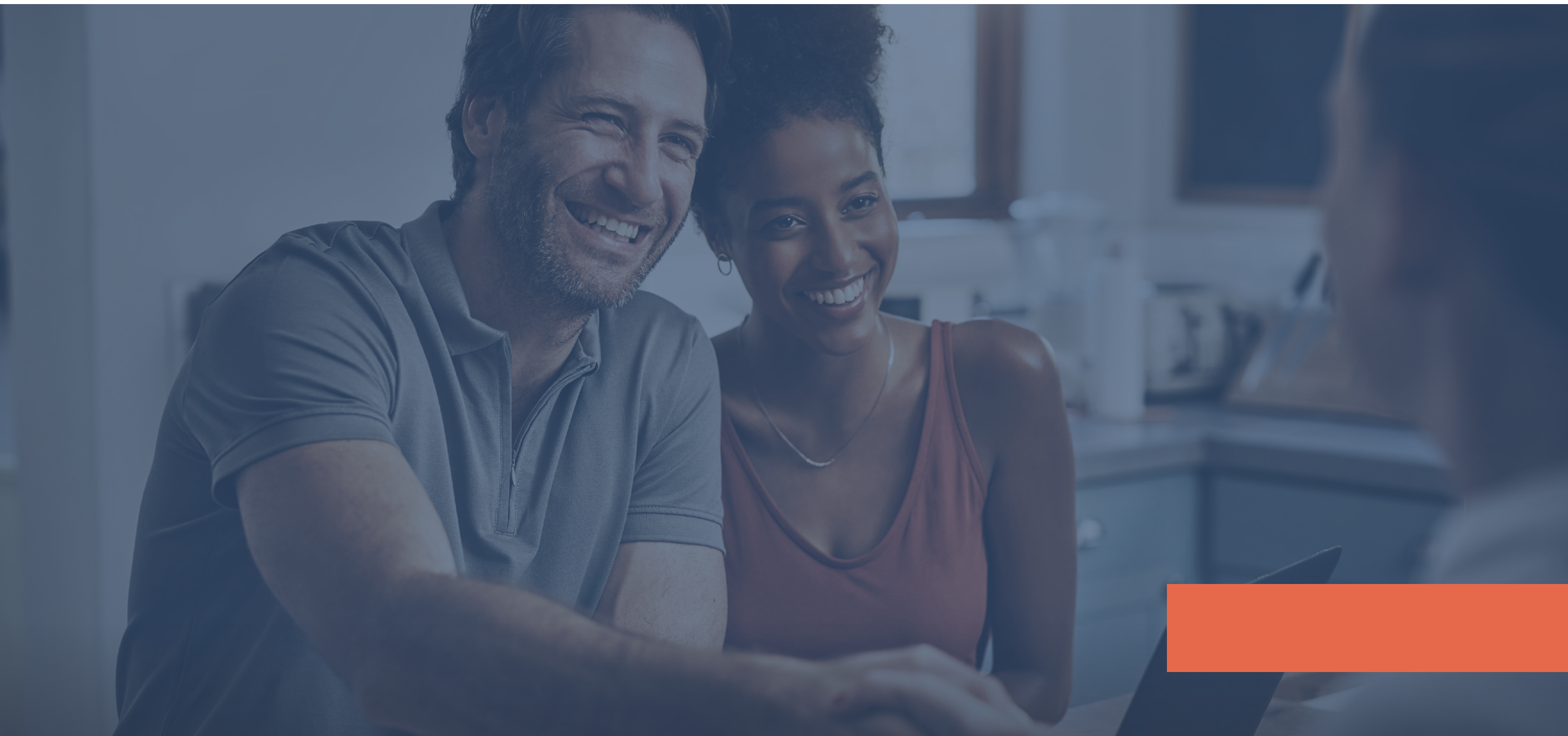
It is important to set up an investment strategy with which you are comfortable. If you constantly worry about your investments or become distressed by sudden reductions in their value, your investments may not be aligned with your risk tolerance. To assess your risk tolerance, take the Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire.

### DIVERSIFY

When certain types of investments are declining in value, other types may be gaining value. Diversification, putting your money in different types of investments, may help you achieve more consistent long-term performance than you may likely achieve if you put all of your money in a single type of investment. Owning several different funds that are all in the same category is NOT diversification.

### STICK WITH A GOOD, SOLID PLAN

Once you determine how your retirement assets should be allocated, stick with your plan. Many people fail to achieve expected results because they always try to maximize returns by moving money to "hot" investments. Often what's hot today turns cool very quickly.



# STEP 2: CHOOSE AN INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Managing your own investments can be an overwhelming and time-consuming business, requiring regular monitoring and rebalancing to make sure your investments are meeting your investment objectives.

But not everyone has the time or desire to be actively involved in managing their investments. That's why WEA Member Benefits' retirement accounts offer you three different investment options.

## OPTION 1:

### TARGET RETIREMENT FUNDS *(ONE-DECISION INVESTING)*

***Simplify your investments.***

- Choose the fund nearest your retirement or withdrawal date.
- Consider the risk associated with your selection.

Although target retirement funds can simplify investment selection, all mutual fund investing is subject to risk. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. Target retirement funds are not guaranteed and may gain or lose value now and after the target date is attained.

If you choose this option, stop here and go to Step 5 to learn about choosing your beneficiaries.

| Birth Year | Suggested Fund | Approximate Investment Mix |
|---|---|---|
| 2003+ | Target Retirement 2070 Fund | 10.0% 90.0% |
| 1993-2002 | Target Retirement 2060 Fund | 12.0% 88.0% |
| 1978-1992 | Target Retirement 2045 Fund | 15.0% 85.0% |
| 1968-1977 | Target Retirement 2035 Fund | 30.0% 70.0% |
| 1958-1967 | Target Retirement 2025 Fund | 44.0% 56.0% |
| 1957 and before | Target Retirement Income Fund | 70.0% 30.0% |

■ Bonds ■ Stocks

Approximate allocation targets for each fund. Allocations for date-specific funds will shift over time, based on an assumed retirement age of 65. Approximate allocation mix as of 4/22/22. Please call for updated information.

## OPTION 2: HANDS-ON INVESTING

***Manage and monitor your investments.*** If you are a do-it-yourself investor, follow these steps:

- Review the following pages.
- Complete the Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire.
- Choose the appropriate investment allocation for your risk tolerance.
- Select your funds. Use the National IRA Investment Worksheet as a guide.
- Monitor your investment mix.
- Rebalance as needed for fund growth or life changes.
- We can talk to you about asset allocation and risk tolerance. Please call an RIS Specialist at 1-800-279-4030, Extension 8568.

# HOW DO I INVEST MY RETIREMENT SAVINGS?

## ASSET ALLOCATION

Before investing your money, you will want to know what kind of investor you are so that you can select a mix of investment types consistent with your financial situation and your risk tolerance. You can determine which approach fits your style by taking the Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire. After answering 12 questions, your score will suggest an asset allocation appropriate for you. The idea is to find an allocation mix and stick with it. Many experts say that maintaining an asset allocation strategy is more important in the long run than making frequent investment changes. The next step is to choose specific investments that fit your asset allocation.

## CHOOSING INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENTS

The National IRA Investment Worksheet groups your investment choices into the five asset categories used in the suggested portfolios. To start, you may want to write percentages for each category. Then, within each category, you may use one or more investments to fill that percentage allocation.

Fact sheets for the investments are available to help you. Our National Investment Spectrum identifies the investment objective, company size, the role it plays in your portfolio, Morningstar® category, and risk/return trade-off associated with this type of investment.

## SIZE: SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE

Many mutual funds are set to invest only in companies of a certain size, based on the market value of all of its stock. Morningstar Inc.® categorizes mutual funds as small-, mid-, or large-cap, based on the companies the fund owns. **Small-cap** companies have a market capitalization, or cap, of generally less than $1 billion. Companies worth from $1 billion to about $10 billion are found in **mid-cap** funds, while those larger than $10 billion are termed **large-cap**.

The large-cap companies are usually mature and represent the mainstream of the U.S. economy. In number, they represent fewer than one-quarter of all companies issuing stocks, but in capitalization, they represent nearly three-fourths of the stock market's value. Small- and mid-cap companies are usually younger, often representing new products, technologies, or sectors of the economy.

## STYLE: GROWTH, VALUE, AND BLEND

Growth investing and value investing are terms given to two distinct styles employed by stock fund managers. Instead of selecting companies based just on their size, a fund manager may also look at certain financial characteristics.

An individual company's earnings, dividends, cash flows, and other ratios determine if it is a value or growth investment. A mutual fund owning financially-similar companies can be termed a value or growth fund. Historically, both growth and value styles have produced similar long-term returns, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.

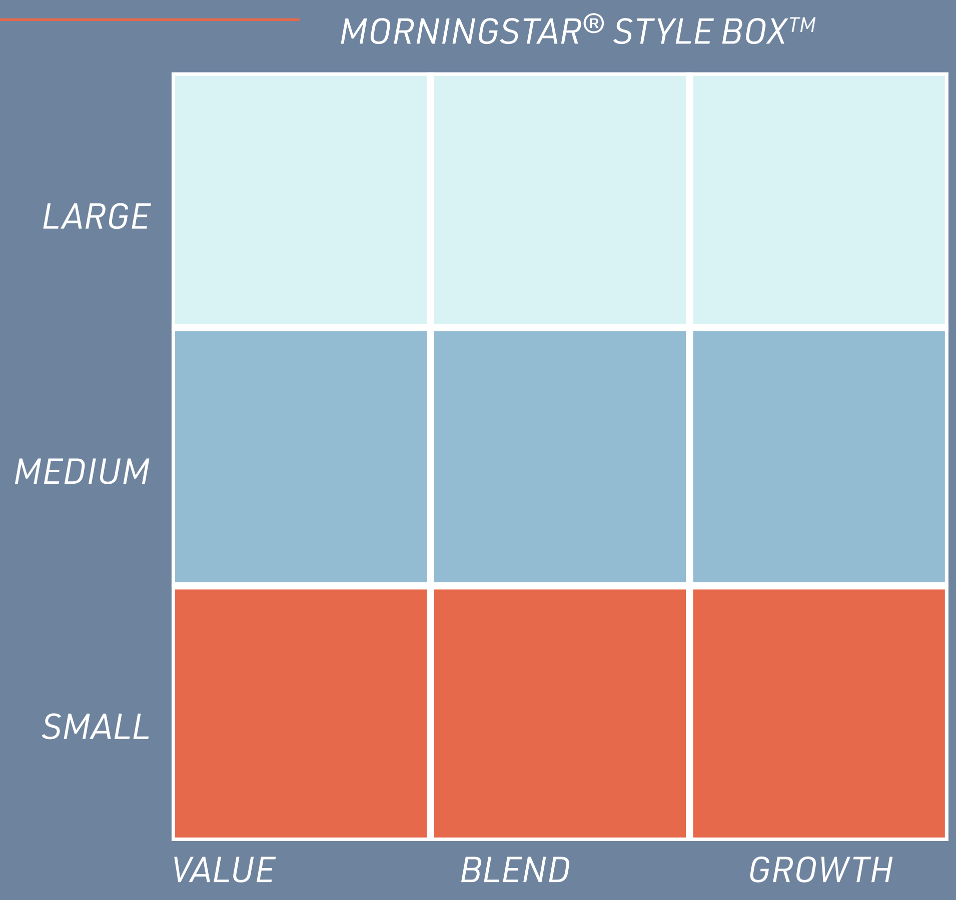
Growth funds are a diversified portfolio of stocks that has capital appreciation as its primary goal, with little or no dividend payouts. The portfolio mainly consists of companies with above-average growth that reinvest their earnings into expansion, acquisitions, and/or research and development.

Value funds generally emphasize the stocks of companies from which the market does not expect strong growth and are relatively lower in price. These companies are usually mature, in traditional businesses, and pay dividends.

In general, growth funds appeal to investors who will accept more volatility in hopes of a greater increase in share price, while value funds are appropriate for investors who want some dividend income, but are less tolerant of share price fluctuations.

Some mutual funds are a blend of both styles. A blend mutual fund generally owns stocks of companies in both the growth and value style rather than concentrating on one or the other.

The data that Morningstar Inc.® gathers on individual companies and then translates to the mutual funds that own them provides a convenient framework. Based on the size of the companies a mutual fund owns, it may be called a large-, mid-, or small-cap fund and then a value, blend, or growth style based on financial data. This creates a nine-square table representing the various categories of U.S. stocks.




## OTHER INVESTMENTS

There are mutual funds that may concentrate on a single sector of the economy, regardless of company size or management. The sector may be that of a certain business or geographic region. These funds may use screening criteria to select certain types of companies and exclude others.

International mutual funds include foreign and global funds. Foreign funds invest most of the assets in companies of countries other than the United States, while global mutual funds include U.S. companies as well. Along with the general risks of investing in stocks, foreign stocks also carry added risk, including currency exchanges and political activity. Global and foreign mutual funds are often used to add further diversity to portfolios that also invest in U.S.-based mutual funds.

# STEP 3: DETERMINE YOUR RISK PROFILE

## COMPLETE THE INVESTOR SUITABILITY PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

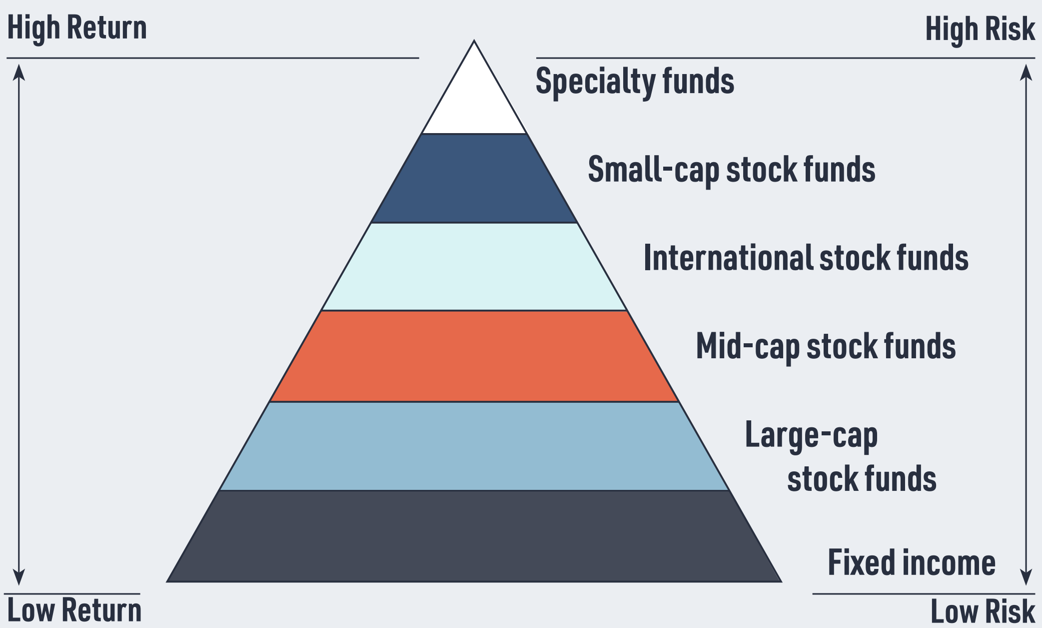
- If you choose hands-on investing, you can use the results from the Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire to aid you in completing the National IRA Investment Worksheet.

The sample risk/allocation portfolio strategies that follow show you suggested allocation mixes.

## RISK TOLERANCE SPECTRUM

The risk tolerance spectrum demonstrates the wide spectrum of risk levels among asset classes. Before you consider any investment, you need to understand risk and determine your personal risk tolerance.

*This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Future performance may be lower or higher than past performance.*




# SAMPLE RISK/ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO STRATEGIES

## CONSERVATIVE

Very low tolerance for risk. Stresses safety of principal and interest with limited investment in riskier areas.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed income | 60% |
| Large-cap stock funds | 15% |
| Mid-cap stock funds | 8% |
| International equity funds | 10% |
| Small-cap stock funds | 7% |

## MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE

Willing to take some risk, but still needs a sizeable “anchor” of safety.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed income | 50% |
| Large-cap stock funds | 20% |
| Mid-cap stock funds | 9% |
| International equity funds | 12% |
| Small-cap stock funds | 9% |

## MODERATE

Some safety is good, but will accept moderate levels of risk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed income | 40% |
| Large-cap stock funds | 25% |
| Mid-cap stock funds | 10% |
| International equity funds | 15% |
| Small-cap stock funds | 10% |

# SAMPLE RISK/ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO STRATEGIES

## MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE

High levels of risk are acceptable in seeking out potentially higher returns.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed income | 25% |
| Large-cap stock funds | 30% |
| Mid-cap stock funds | 14% |
| International equity funds | 17% |
| Small-cap stock funds | 14% |

## AGGRESSIVE INVESTOR

Won't lose sleep at high levels of risk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed income | 10% |
| Large-cap stock funds | 40% |
| Mid-cap stock funds | 15% |
| International equity funds | 20% |
| Small-cap stock funds | 15% |

Please note that while you may choose any of the sample risk/allocation portfolios, you are not limited to them.

Keep in mind that mutual fund investments are not guaranteed and may gain or lose value. Past performance is no guarantee for future results. Future performance may be lower or higher than past performance.

Before investing in any mutual fund, visit weabenefits.com/investments to view a prospectus or call WEA Member Benefits at 1-800-279-4030 to request one. We advise you to read it carefully and consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the investment company.

# STEP 4: NATIONAL IRA INVESTMENT WORKSHEET & INVESTMENT SPECTRUM

If you choose hands-on investing, you may use the results of your Investor Suitability Profile Questionnaire and corresponding portfolio suggestion or select your own investments by filling out the National IRA Investment Worksheet. Your allocations must total 100%. See our National IRA Investment Spectrum for investment details.

# STEP 5: CHOOSE YOUR BENEFICIARIES

### ▶ CHOOSING BENEFICIARIES FOR YOUR RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Though saving as much as possible in your retirement account is important, do not lose sight of one of the most important financial decisions you will make: determining the beneficiaries of your account. Without careful consideration, your decision may have unexpected tax and estate planning implications.

The beneficiary designated on any retirement account typically supersedes the instructions found in a will or a trust. Understand that not all beneficiaries are treated alike. When choosing your beneficiaries, you should know the options that are available to them when they inherit your retirement account. This is a brief introduction to some typical beneficiary designations. Naming beneficiaries for your retirement accounts is an important first step in your estate planning. This booklet is a general guide and is not meant to replace legal counsel. Please consult with an attorney if you have questions regarding beneficiary designations on your account.

### ▶ NAMING PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES AND CONTINGENT BENEFICIARIES

Your primary beneficiaries will be entitled to receive any undistributed assets in your account following your death. They will share equally in your account unless you specify different percentages. If a beneficiary predeceases you, his or her share of your account shall be divided proportionately among the surviving beneficiaries.

Your contingent beneficiaries will be entitled to receive any undistributed assets in your account only if you have no surviving primary beneficiaries at the time of your death. If there are no surviving primary beneficiaries, your contingent beneficiaries will share equally in your account unless you specify different percentages (see example).

***EXAMPLE***

**Beneficiary(ies):** Spouse - 100% | **Contingent Beneficiary:** Son - 100%

**Scenario:** In this case, if your spouse predeceases you, your son would receive any undistributed assets in the account.

### ▶ YOUR SPOUSE AS PRIMARY BENEFICIARY

Most people voluntarily name their spouse as their primary beneficiary. Spousal beneficiaries have the greatest flexibility regarding distribution options. They can keep the account with WEA Member Benefits, liquidate all or part of the account, or they can roll the account over to their own retirement plan or IRA account. Rolling it over may be advantageous if your spouse is younger than you, as your spouse may defer receiving distributions until his or her own required distribution date. In some states, you are not required to name your spouse as a beneficiary of your IRA account. However, since certain states are marital property states, your spouse could claim their right to 50% of your account, even if he/she is not named as a beneficiary.

*continued on next page*

### ▶ NAMING SOMEONE OTHER THAN YOUR SPOUSE

You may name anyone as a beneficiary of your account. Although spousal beneficiaries have the most flexibility with an inherited retirement account, for many reasons you might find it more appropriate to name someone other than your spouse as your primary beneficiary or as your contingent beneficiary.

*In effect as of January 1, 2020:* For account owners that die after January 1, 2020, a person other than your spouse is required to liquidate the account within 10 years following your death unless they are a considered an eligible designated beneficiary (EDB). EDBs include a spouse, a person less than 10 years younger than you, a minor child, or disabled and chronically ill individuals (as defined by the IRS).

### ▶ NAMING A TRUST

Although a trust may not have the flexibility available to the spouse and other persons, naming a trust can give you more control over your assets after you have passed away. The trust must be set up before naming the trust as beneficiary. The administrator of the trust then distributes the assets according to the trust directions. If a trust is set up under very specific rules, the beneficiaries of the trust may be eligible for the same treatment as a spouse and other individuals. These requirements can be very complicated. You should consult with a qualified advisor before naming a trust as beneficiary.

### ▶ NAMING A CHARITY

If you have already provided for your heirs and you have charitable inclinations, naming a charity is an option for you. Generally, deductible Traditional IRAs are subject to tax on all distributions. However, an exception may apply to direct distributions to qualified charities.

### ▶ NAMING YOUR ESTATE

WEA Member Benefits generally discourages participants from naming their estate as a beneficiary on IRA accounts as this produces unfavorable distribution options and makes your retirement funds subject to probate. Probate assets are all assets included in your estate that do not have named beneficiaries. The probate process can be expensive and time-consuming. If you fail to name a beneficiary on your account, your account will be paid to your estate.

### ▶ REVIEW YOUR BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS ANNUALLY

As you experience changes in your life, do not forget to review your beneficiary designations. Remember, your beneficiary designations take precedence over your will. Many people fail to change their beneficiaries after a marriage or divorce. Be sure to review your designations annually to ensure they are current and in line with your intentions. You may want to consult your attorney to ensure that you understand all aspects of your decision.

# STEP 6: READ IMPORTANT ACCOUNT INFO

## PROGRAM COST

**Administrative fees**
You will pay a quarterly administrative fee of 0.01125% of your averaging quarterly account balance, the equivalent of 0.45% (45/100 of 1%) of your average annual account balance(s).

The maximum administrative fee you can pay per calendar year $750 for nonmembers.

An annual minimum fee of $25 applies to inactive accounts (accounts with no annual contributions).

The WEA Member Benefits IRA program has no other program fees. There are no sales loads, no mortality charges, no contribution fees, and no surrender charges or withdrawal fees of any type.*

## FUND EXPENSES

Mutual fund management fees may apply for each mutual fund in which you invest.

The mutual funds that are offered by the WEA Member Benefits IRA may charge a redemption fee. These fees are applied to shares that are acquired through purchases, including, but not limited to, contributions, trades, exchanges, transfers, and rollovers, and the subsequent sale occurring within the specified time frame. For more information about redemption fees, please refer to the mutual fund prospectus.

## ELIGIBILITY

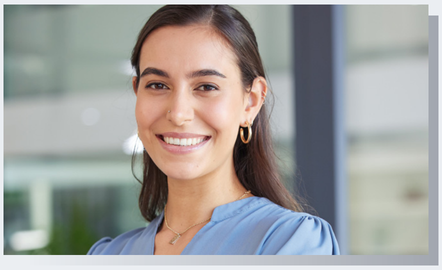
The WEA Member Benefits IRA program requires each new enrollee to meet program eligibility criteria and be a resident of certain states (see weabenefits.com/ira for requirements).

***Family member eligibility***
The following family members of an eligible participant, as described above, may participate in the WEA Member Benefits IRA program: spouse or domestic partner, children and their spouses, parents, parents-in-law—and in some cases, grandchildren. Restrictions may apply. Certain state residency required.

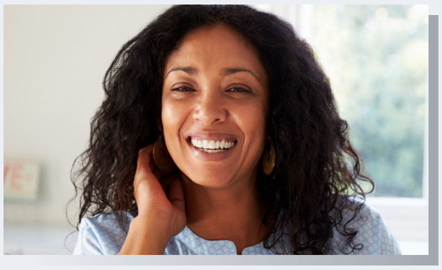
## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WEA Member Benefits reserves the right to restrict excessive trading. Costs current as of March 2023, and are subject to change. If program costs change, you will be given a 30-day notice.

*Mutual fund management fees apply. See the Investment Spectrum for current management fees for mutual funds offered through WEA Member Benefits. Keep in mind that mutual fund investments are not guaranteed and may gain or lose value. Past performance is no guarantee for future results. Future performance may be lower or higher than past performance. Before investing in any mutual fund, visit weabenefits.com/investments to view a prospectus or call WEA Member Benefits at 1-800-279-4030 to request one. We advise you to read it carefully and consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the investment company. All earnings on investments are credited gross of 403(b) and IRA program fees. The Trustee Custodian for the WEA Member Benefits IRA accounts is Newport Trust Company. Securities offered through WEA Investment Services, Inc. Member FINRA.



A 24-year-old with a $3,000 average account balance would pay an IRA administrative fee of $13.50 ($3,000 average account balance x 0.45% = $13.50) for this account for the year.



A 46-year-old with a $48,700 average account balance would pay an IRA administrative fee of $219.15 ($48,700 average account balance x 0.45% = $219.15) for this account for the year.

A 59-year-old with a $180,000 average account balance would pay an IRA administrative fee of $750 ($180,000 average account balance x 0.45% = $810, but the fee is capped annually) for this account for the year.

# STEP 7: ENROLL

ENROLL *HERE*

You can also enroll with a representative by calling 1-800-279-4030, Extension 8577.

After you enroll online, you will receive an email confirmation of your submision. You will also receive an email explaining how to access your account online through the yourMONEY portal.

# STEP 8: CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR IRA

Here are a few easy steps to make an online contribution to your WEA Member Benefits IRA account.

Sign into the yourMONEY portal, click on PLANS and navigate to the contributions section.

*yourMONEY*

Once there, you can choose to either make a one-time contribution or a recurring monthly scheduled contribution. Please remember, you cannot contribute more than the annual maximum contribution limit. The online contribution tool does not capture any other contributions for the year up to this point.

From there, choose the account type at your financial institution, put in your financial institution name, add the routing number, and your account number. Please take time to verify your account information after entering your account information.

Finally, check the box to authorize WEA Member Benefits to initiate a withdrawal from the financial institution you indicated above. Once done, click on SUBMIT.

If you have any questions, please call us at 1-800-279-4030 or check out this quick video:


Congratulations! You have taken a step toward a secure financial future! Thank you for choosing the WEA Member Benefits IRA program.

# LET'S STAY *CONNECTED*

**IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES**

This booklet is for informational purposes only and is not intended to constitute legal, financial, or tax advice. Certain recommendations or guidelines may not be appropriate for everyone. Consult your personal advisor or attorney for advice specific to your unique circumstances before taking action.

Keep in mind that mutual fund investments are not guaranteed and may gain or lose value. Past performance is no guarantee for future results. Future performance may be lower or higher than past performance.

Before investing in any mutual fund, visit weabenefits.com/investments to view a prospectus or call WEA Member Benefits at 1-800-279-4030 to request one. We advise you to read it carefully and consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the investment company.

All earnings on investments are credited gross of 403(b) and IRA program fees.

The Trustee Custodian for the WEA Member Benefits IRA accounts is Newport Trust Company. Certain state residency may be required.

IRA program registered representatives are licensed through WEA Investment Services, Inc., member FINRA.

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