

CASH FLOW ISSUES	YES	NO
<p>Are you still employed but will lose your job soon? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to increase your emergency fund reserves before you lose your job. If you have a Flexible Spending Account, spend the money while still employed (or while covered under COBRA) for items you may need when unemployed. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Are you entitled to any compensation (back pay, sick pay, vacation pay) or a severance package? If so, consider confirming the details with your HR department.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Were you laid off, downsized or was your position eliminated? Depending upon the terms of your termination and your state's laws, you may be eligible for unemployment benefits. Benefits are determined based on your state of residence and typically last for about 26 weeks. Note any current extensions or enhanced benefits that may be available.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you need to review your budget? If so, look for areas to reduce spending, especially your discretionary expenses.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Will your cash flow be tight? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The length of time your emergency fund will last. If you have debts, contact your creditors to see if you can reduce or defer payments while you are between jobs. Part-time jobs, freelancing, and consulting may provide some income while you are between jobs and might lead to a permanent career path. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Are you age 62 or older? If so, you may be eligible for Social Security benefits. However, you will need to review how timing affects your benefit amount and your overall retirement situation.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUES	YES	NO
<p>Will you lose your health insurance soon? If so, consider making sure you are up-to-date on medical and dental exams and any medical procedures before your health insurance ends.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Will you need health insurance? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you worked for a company with 20 or more employees, you may be eligible for COBRA, which will allow you to stay on your employer's health plan for 18 months, typically. You will have an election period of 60 days to decide. If you were terminated involuntarily, you may be eligible for premium subsidies. If you are married and your spouse has a plan through their employer, you may be able to join that plan. You may be eligible for insurance on the Health Insurance Marketplace. You have 60 days after you lose your job to enroll, according to the special enrollment period rules. If you are over age 65, you may be eligible to sign up for Medicare if you haven't already. The Special Enrollment Period for Part A and B is an eight-month window, beginning the month after the earlier of the end of your employment, or the end of your employer-provided health insurance. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ASSET & DEBT ISSUES	YES	NO
<p>Do you have any debts (student loans, credit card debt)? If so, consider contacting your lenders/creditors to explain the situation. They may offer a short-term hardship program.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you have a retirement account with your former employer? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan repayment can vary by the plan rules, although most loans must be paid back by the due date of your tax return for the year you leave your employer. Distributions may be subject to an early withdrawal penalty of 10% if you leave the employer before turning age 55. If you are at least age 55, you may be eligible to begin distributions without incurring a penalty. (continue on next page) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ASSET & DEBT ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
<p>Do you have a home equity loan or line of credit? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These may be a source to help you during a period of unemployment. They tend to have lower interest rates than credit cards. If you are currently unemployed, you most likely will not qualify for a new or increased line or loan. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you have a Roth IRA? If so, the contributions can be withdrawn tax and penalty-free if you need to supplement your cash flow.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you have any unvested stock options? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review equity plan documents as you will likely forfeit some or all of these stock options. Refer to your vesting schedule to understand what will vest next and how you can coordinate your departure with the schedule. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you have vested stock options? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review post-termination exercise periods, which are usually about three months from your last day of employment (but in some cases you must exercise the options before your departure). If you were terminated for cause, your vested stock options might be canceled. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you have any deferred compensation? If so, review plan documents to understand the distribution schedule and the distribution option selected, such as yearly or lump sum.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Did you own stock (or stock options) in a private company for which you were also employed? If so, consider the impact of the shares being illiquid and if there are any clawback or repurchase rights.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TAX PLANNING ISSUES	YES	NO
<p>Do you expect this year to be a low-income year? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have the cash available to pay the resulting income tax, doing a Roth conversion in a low-income tax year could be beneficial. If your income has dropped below the phaseouts, you can make contributions to Roth IRAs and/or deductible contributions to traditional IRAs. See "Can I Make A Deductible IRA Contribution?" and "Can I Contribute To My Roth IRA?" flowcharts. If you have taxable investments, you may be able to sell them and pay capital gains tax at a lower rate. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Are you an enrollee in the Health Insurance Marketplace? If so, you may be eligible for the Premium Assistance Tax Credit. Household income and coverage restrictions apply.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CAREER PLANNING ISSUES	YES	NO
<p>Are you subject to non-solicitation or non-compete agreements? If so, consider how this will impact your search for another job.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Does your former employer offer any outplacement services?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you need to update your contact information with your network, professional organizations, online subscriptions, etc.?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Traditional IRA account owners have considerations to make before performing a Roth IRA conversion. These primarily include income tax consequences on the converted amount in the year of conversion, withdrawal limitations from a Roth IRA, and income limitations for future contributions to a Roth IRA. In addition, if you are required to take a required minimum distribution (RMD) in the year you convert, you must do so before converting to a Roth IRA.

This information is not intended to be a substitute for specific individualized tax advice. We suggest that you discuss your specific tax issues with a qualified tax advisor. may apply.

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