



What Should You Do With Old Retirement Accounts?

You likely have at least one old retirement account if you've ever changed employers. These accounts stay exactly as you left them unless you take action. Just like that unruly junk drawer in your kitchen, having multiple retirement accounts can get a little messy and unnecessarily complicated. In this document, we'll explain what you should do with your old retirement accounts, including all your options and the tax implications of each choice.

You can cash it out—and pay the penalty.

When you first see your old 401(k) balance, you may feel tempted to take the cash. It might feel like a safety net you can use to pay off debt, take a vacation, or cover a few months of expenses if you're currently unemployed.

A 401(k) account is tax-deferred, meaning that you don't pay income tax until you withdraw funds. Therefore, you will owe taxes on any amount that you withdraw, and that amount may push you into a higher tax bracket. Additionally, if you're under age 59½, you'll face a 10% penalty for the early withdrawal.

Regardless of the taxes and penalties, the main downside is the effect on your retirement. You'll lose the benefit of tax-deferred growth and having a nest egg for later years.

Still, no one is immune to being caught in an emergency situation. If you're facing a true financial hardship such as significant medical expenses and unemployment, a withdrawal from your retirement account can be the life raft you need. Also, some situations are eligible for penalty exceptions by the IRS. If you truly need to choose this option, only take what you need and replace the funds ASAP.



You can roll old retirement accounts into new ones.

If your new employer offers a retirement plan that accepts rollovers, this may be your best choice. Request a rollover from your old account to your new account. Usually, the plan administrator sends a check or bank transfer directly to the new plan. You won't pay any taxes or penalties if you choose this option. Best of all, you'll only have one account to manage rather than two.

You can roll it into an IRA.

When you're unemployed, self-employed, or your new employer doesn't offer a retirement plan that accepts rollovers, you have another option: roll the money into an IRA.

An IRA is an Individual Retirement Account, and you can open one yourself at nearly any large financial institution. Your personal bank probably has an IRA account option.

IRAs are a little different from 401(k) plans, and there are two types.

Traditional IRA

Traditional IRAs are tax-deferred, so you won't pay taxes if you roll your old 401(k) into one of these accounts. You will pay taxes on money you withdraw from the account and there are no early withdraw penalty if you're either over age 59 ½ or face specific allowed situations.

With a traditional IRA, you have more control over your investment. You can invest your money in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, ETFs, precious metals, real estate, CDs, and several other options. Most people appreciate IRAs because they own the account. It's not sponsored through an employer, so you have easy access and much better control.



Roth IRA

If you choose to roll the funds into a Roth IRA, you'll have to pay taxes on the rollover amount. However, you won't pay taxes when you withdraw the funds during retirement.

If you expect to be in a higher tax bracket after retiring, the Roth IRA option may make more sense than a traditional IRA because you'll pay less in taxes overall. The investment options and other benefits of a Roth IRA are the same as a traditional IRA.

You can leave it where it is.

Even with the available options, you aren't required to do anything with your old retirement accounts. It all comes down to your personal retirement goals and what you want to work on right now. If you're ready to organize your retirement accounts and take better control over your money, choose one of the options above. If you are satisfied with your current investment options or need more time to decide, leave the money where it is. Don't forget to keep an eye on your investments in case you need to make adjustments down the road.



Final Thoughts

It can be overwhelming to make sense of your retirement accounts and other investments. Please let us know if you need help with your retirement accounts and estate planning. We can discuss your options and provide expert advice based on your lifestyle, tax bracket, and other considerations. We're always here to help.



About Larson Gross

Ted Larson and Dennis Gross founded our firm in 1949. They built the business based on excellence, passion, integrity, trust and pro-action — values still important to us more than seven decades later.

Even well into their retirement years, Ted Larson and Dennis Gross continued to have the best interest of the firm at heart. Mr. Larson would come into the office on a regular basis to meet every new face and make a personal connection with each of our team members. He remembered the name of every employee, as well as the names of their spouses and children, and would greet clients by name as he passed by the reception desk. Sometimes, you'd even find a newspaper clipping on your desk that Mr. Larson dropped off, highlighting that your son made the honor roll. This is the example of a genuine relationship we strive to embody with our people and clients.

Today, we're led by ten partners who are growing our firm with respect for where we've come from and a new vision for future success. Our 120-plus team members and three offices located in Bellingham, Lynden and Burlington make us the 10th largest public accounting firm in the Puget Sound region. While we're determined to expand our impact and help strengthen as many businesses and individuals as we can, we're also committed to remaining a locally-owned organization. We're incredibly proud of where we've come from and look forward to a future of possibility



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