



YOUR RETIREMENT INCOME PLANNING

CHECKLIST ✓



EXPLORE

PRODUCTS THAT CAN PROVIDE GUARANTEED*

INCOME

*Guarantees are backed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurer, and may be subject to restrictions, limitations or early withdrawal fees. Annuities are not FDIC insured.

This brochure is designed to provide general information on the subjects covered. Pursuant to IRS Circular 230, it is not, however, intended to provide specific legal or tax advice and cannot be used to avoid tax penalties or to promote, market or recommend any tax plan arrangement. You are encouraged to consult your tax advisor or attorney.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Historically, the United States had three strong legs of the retirement stool: a well-funded Social Security system, substantial corporate pensions with retiree health benefits and, ideally, a strong personal savings rate. Now, the responsibility for providing retirement income is largely up to individuals. Because defined contribution plans are more common today, individuals have a greater responsibility for saving for their own retirement. The booming population now coming of retirement age faces additional challenges when it comes to creating a retirement income to support their desired lifestyle.

State and local government pension plans are typically underfunded, cutting back on benefits and raising employee contributions.¹ In the private sector, less than a third of today's Fortune 100 companies offer any type of defined benefit (DB) plan to newly hired salaried workers; only seven still offer a traditional DB plan to new hires.² Furthermore, due to the availability of new health insurance plans on the health care market exchanges for Medicare-eligible retirees, the percentage of employers that are somewhat or very likely to discontinue their employer-sponsored plan for retirees was projected to increase to 44 percent in 2015, up from 25 percent in 2014.³

Instead of defined benefit plans, it is more common to have an employer-sponsored, defined contribution plan such as a 401(k), 403(b) or 457 plan. These plans are an excellent way to save, but we are only now witnessing the first wave of "401(k) retirees" who will live off of this type of savings. It remains to be seen whether these defined contribution plans will meet the retirement savings needs for anticipated longer life spans.

There are many variables involved in creating a retirement income strategy for today's retirees. What follows are 10 things to consider when working with a financial professional to develop a retirement income strategy.

¹ John W. Schoen. CNBC.com. Nov. 19, 2013. "Pandemic of Pension Woes is Plaguing the Nation." www.cnbc.com/id/100929269. Accessed Nov. 10, 2014.

² Towers Watson. "Retirement Plans Offered by 2013 Fortune 100." Nov. 14, 2013. <http://www.towerswatson.com/en/Insights/Newsletters/Americas/Insider/2013/retirement-plans-offered-by-2013-Fortune-100>.

³ Towers Watson. "Health Care Reform Heightens Employers' Strategic Plans for Health Care Benefits." Aug. 21, 2013. <http://www.towerswatson.com/en/Press/2013/08/Health-Care-Reform-Heightens-Employers-Strategic-Plans-for-Health-Care-Benefits>.



#1 | PLAN FOR A LONG LIFE

In 1935, when the Social Security Act was passed, 65-year-old beneficiaries received payouts for an average of 12 to 15 years.⁴ Now, however, a couple age 65 has a 70 percent chance that at least one of them will live to age 85 — which can mean providing for 20 years or more of income once you qualify for Social Security benefits.⁵ Furthermore, Social Security is not intended to be a retiree's sole form of income.

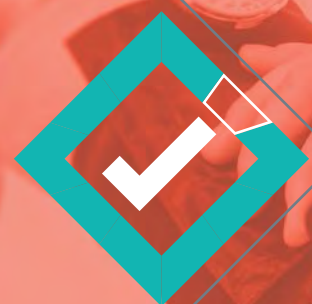
Average Life Expectancies Through the Ages

Those longevity statistics are quoted as averages for both men and women, but keep in mind that men weigh the average down because women in modern times outlive men by about five to six years. Researchers also have found that marriage has a positive impact on mortality. People who never married were more than twice as likely to die early than those who had been in a stable marriage throughout their adult life.⁶

⁴ SocialSecurity.gov. "Life Expectancy for Social Security." <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/history/lifeexpect.html>. Accessed June 2012.

⁵ Society of Actuaries. 2012. "2011 Risks and Process of Retirement Survey Report."

⁶ Science Daily. Jan. 10, 2013. "Marriage Linked to Better Survival in Middle Age; Study Highlights Importance of Social Ties During Midlife." <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/01/130110102342.htm.com/releases/2013/01/130110102342.htm>.



#2 HEALTH CARE EXPENSES MAY INCREASE

Just because we are living longer doesn't mean we're going to be healthy throughout our longer lives. In fact, the longer you live, the more likely you'll experience chronic health conditions such as diabetes, arthritis and/or heart disease.⁷

While some credit goes to more active, health-conscious, smoke-free lifestyles, it may be safe to say that today's retirees owe more to prescription drugs and medical advances for lengthening their lifespan. And as we all know, health care can be expensive. In fact, Fidelity Investments found in its "2014 Retiree Health Care Costs Estimate" study that a 65-year-old couple retiring in 2014 with Medicare coverage will need about \$220,000 to pay for medical expenses throughout retirement, excluding nursing-home care.⁸ While a retiring couple may need that sum for medical expenses, costs can be offset by health insurance plans, and medical expenses will likely be distributed across many decades.

In 2012, 71 percent of individuals reported that medical expenses were extremely or very important when it came to planning for retirement.⁹ This can be a key component of your overall retirement strategy, as health care costs can represent a significant portion of a retiree's expenses. When creating a retirement income strategy, it's important to consider that a couple's retirement assets may be diminished by the health care costs for the spouse who dies first. While you may end up spending less on things like travel and entertainment than when you first retire, be advised that medical and long-term care in your later years may require more income.

One of the things you should consider is that medical expenses can add additional costs over the length of your retirement.¹⁰

⁷ CDC. 2012. "Older Persons' Health." <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/older-american-health.htm>. Accessed April 7, 2014.

⁸ Fidelity Investments, Fidelity Viewpoints. June 11, 2014. "Retiree health costs hold steady." <https://www.fidelity.com/viewpoints/retirement/retirees-medical-expenses>. Accessed Nov. 10, 2014.

⁹ Employment Benefit Research Institute. 2012. "2012 Health Confidence Survey." <http://www.ebri.org/survey/hcs/>.

¹⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 2012. "Focus on Prices and Spending." Volume 2, Number 15.



#3 YOU MAY NEED A HOUSING PLAN (OR TWO)

Residential real estate is continuing to enjoy a rebound. However, if the record home equity losses from recent years tell us anything, it should be a cautionary tale about placing too much of your net worth in your home. The upward spike we experienced from 2005 to 2007 was quite the anomaly, and not one we're likely to see again in the baby boomer lifespan.¹¹

It's not likely we'll return to the overvalued housing bubble of 2006 anytime soon. Even though the precipitous decline from 2008 through 2009 makes it feel like we've experienced a tremendous drop in value, consider what your home was worth back around 2003-04. At the national level, we've not only returned to those levels but are, in fact, near what they would have been, had prices simply continued their slow, steady climb without the spike.¹²

Fluctuations in the housing market could impact your retirement income strategy. Your home may not provide the backup retirement income you anticipate. Or, perhaps you've considered relocation to a senior community, but have delayed that move to sell your home when prices recover.

In today's environment, taking on a modest mortgage and paying it off before retirement is the goal. At that time, and based on individual situations, you may have the option to downsize your residence or use the equity to help fund your retirement income via a reverse mortgage. You can also stay in your home until you pass away and let its equity serve as an inheritance for your beneficiaries.

¹¹ CNNmoney.com. Nov. 26, 2011. "Home prices rise 11%." <http://money.cnn.com/2013/11/26/news/economy/home-prices/index.html>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

¹² Standard and Poors. March 27, 2012. "2012 Home Prices Off to a Rocky Start According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices." <https://www.spratings.com/newsroom/news-and-views/media-releases>. Accessed 2012.

Housing away from home

Plenty of elderly individuals who live independently in their own home may do so indefinitely. But realistically, you should be prepared with a backup plan. If you've ever been laid up for a significant amount of time due to injury or illness, you probably know what it's like to need assistance. As we age, it can take even longer to recover, and even acute health conditions may require additional home health assistance for recovery.

In-home professional health services offer a variety of fee-based options provided by home health aides, in-home physical or occupational therapists, nutritionists and nurses, but these services can be quite expensive. The cost of home care combined with other living expenses, such as a mortgage or rent, utilities, groceries and transportation, can be expensive and is important to consider.

Senior living communities run the gamut of care from independent living to assisted living, rehabilitative care, memory care and complete 24-hour skilled nursing long-term care. The cost of facilities varies and should be considered when planning a retirement strategy. Consider the possibility that one spouse may have medical issues requiring full-time nursing care, while the other spouse continues to live in the family home. A split housing scenario may impact retirement savings.

It's good to have a contingency plan in place to help ensure that such a change in your housing situation doesn't drain your income resources.



#4 PLAN FOR LONG-TERM CARE ASSISTANCE

With a longer life comes the greater likelihood of needing assisted living or long-term care. According to the Genworth 2014 Cost of Care Survey, median costs can range from \$42,000 to \$86,000 per year depending on the type of care needed.¹³ For a couple, this kind of care can be costly and is important to consider when developing a long-term care strategy.

Medicare pays for acute care, not long-term residency. Medicaid pays for long-term care but requires that you “spend down” your assets before coverage kicks in.¹⁴ Individuals who delay buying long-term care coverage may be considered high risk and may be denied coverage or charged higher premiums. Coverage costs an average of \$4,349 to \$7,347 for a 50 year old, depending on benefits. The same level of coverage would cost a 60 year old from \$5,331 to \$8,927.¹⁵

One of the things you should consider when developing your retirement income strategy is that the sooner you start thinking, researching, preparing and structuring your long-term care strategy, the more time and choices you'll likely have to meet your personal needs and desires.

¹³ Genworth. March 25, 2014. “2014 Cost of Care Survey.” https://www.genworth.com/dam/Americas/US/PDFs/Consumer/corporate/130568_032514_CostofCare_FINAL_nonsecure.pdf. Accessed May 29, 2015.

¹⁴ Homecare.com. “Differences between Medicaid and Medicare.” <http://homecare.com/differences-between-medicaid-and-medicare>. Accessed Nov. 11, 2014.

¹⁵ Robert Powell. USA Today. March 6, 2014. “How to handle long-term care premium hikes.” www.usatoday.com/story/money/columnist/powell/2014/03/16/powell-long-term-care-insurance-retirement/6428373. Accessed Nov. 11, 2014.



#5
CONSIDER THE
POTENTIAL IMPACT OF
INFLATION

Inflation can be experienced a little differently when you retire. Typically, retirees tend to spend more money on things that experience a higher rate of inflation. While the medical inflation rate has decreased in recent years, the government predicts that health care spending will comprise nearly one-fifth of the U.S. economy by 2021 — up from 18 percent today.¹⁶

As you can see in the accompanying graph, older Americans devote a substantially larger share of their total budgets to medical care and housing, which is why these categories receive a higher weighting in the Consumer Price Index-Elderly (CPI-E). The CPI-E represents households whose reference person or spouse is 62 years of age or older and, like the other indexes, weights measured categories according to their importance in the spending patterns of the respective population. According to the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics, older Americans devote a substantially larger share of their total budgets to medical care and shelter than the general population.¹⁷

Even without the higher inflation rate on certain expenses, you still have to account for the fact that many things cost more over time when planning for retirement income in the future. You'll want to consider the amount of retirement income you'll need and the potential impact of inflation.

¹⁶ The Wall Street Journal. Sept. 17, 2013. "Medical-price Inflation is at Slowest Pace in 50 Years."
¹⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. March 2, 2012. "Consumer Price Index for the elderly." http://www.bls.gov.opub/tec_201220301.htm. Accessed Jan. 29, 2013.

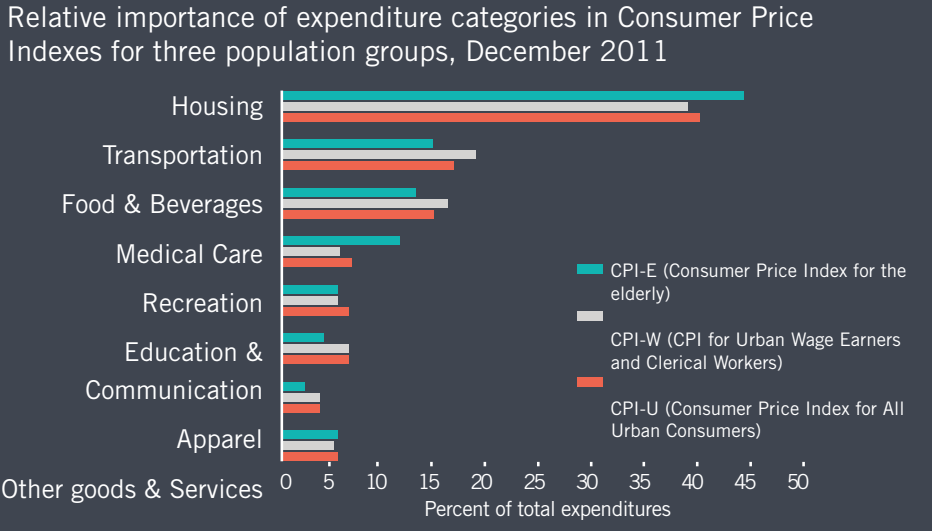
The Rule of 72

The Rule of 72 is a common method used to determine the length of time required for your money to double at a given interest rate, or the time for your buying power to be cut in half. It illustrates why you may need more income every year you're retired.

If you divide the number 72 by the inflation rate, you can estimate how quickly the prices you're paying now might double. For example, if you need \$50,000 to live on today and assume a 3 percent average annual inflation rate going forward, in 24 years (72 divided by 3 = 24) your income could need to double to \$100,000 a year to maintain your current lifestyle. The Rule of 72 is intended to demonstrate mathematical principles only and should not be regarded as an absolute. Still, when you stop working, you may need to live on less income and should consider the impact of inflation in your retirement strategy.

This explanation does not reflect any actual investment, and actual investment values will fluctuate. Any decline in the market will result in the Rule of 72 becoming less effective as a tool.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. March 2, 2012. "Consumer Price Index for the elderly." http://www.bls.gov.opub/tec_201220301.htm. Accessed Jan. 29, 2013.





#6 RECONSIDER
YOUR GOALS

You can't control what the markets will do, or when they will do it. The occurrence of a market downturn, such as in the first few years of retirement, can have an impact on how long retirement assets may last. The distribution of retirement income differs from the accumulation of retirement income because, once retired, you may no longer have the timeline to help you recover from the potential impact of a down market. Consider your long-term retirement goals and what you wish to accomplish during your retirement.

Hypothetical Social Security Benefits Based on Retirement Age ¹⁸	
Starting Age	Monthly Benefit*
62	\$750
63	\$800
64	\$866
65	\$933
66	\$1,000
67	\$1,080
68	\$1,160
69	\$1,240
70	\$1,340

Continuing to work in order to delay drawing Social Security benefits also allows you more time to contribute to qualified retirement plans, potentially accruing higher gains than you might have otherwise.

*Assuming a benefit of \$1,000 at a full retirement age of 66.

Combine growth opportunity with reliable income sources

Traditionally, as pre-retirees approached retirement they would transition assets from growth-seeking investments to more conservative fixed-income vehicles. This may have worked fine back when retirement wasn't expected to last as long. However, given today's longer life spans, you may need to pair higher-risk investments with sources of reliable income. Reliable income sources may include Social Security, pension benefits, government bonds and insurance products, such as life insurance and annuities. Retirees may need to utilize a variety of financial vehicles, such as investments, annuities and traditional savings vehicles, to meet the challenges of a longer life and the potential impacts of inflation.

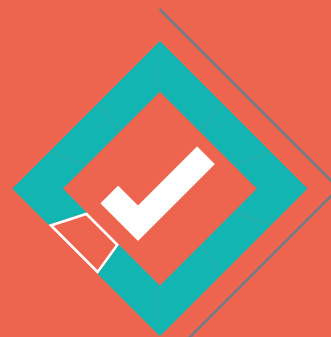
Sequence of returns

No matter how strong or how long a bull market runs, one substantial correction can have a resounding effect on retirement savings. More importantly, however, isn't whether your assets will be affected by a market downturn, but rather when. The "sequence of returns" in your portfolio refers to the order in which your investment returns occur. If your portfolio experiences a downturn while you are still accumulating assets, there may be time for it to recover any losses.

While you may plan to retire at a certain age, you can't plan on how the market will be performing at that time. If your investments experience a decline when you're ready to begin taking income from them, it could affect how much income you can withdraw over the rest of your life.

One of the things you should consider is that a retirement income strategy that relies on withdrawals from a combination of interest earnings, dividends and/or portfolio holdings may help mitigate the impact of market volatility on your retirement income.

¹⁸ Social Security Administration. "When to Start Receiving Retirement Benefits." <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/EN-05-10147.pdf>. Accessed January 2014.



#7 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Perhaps one of the most impactful decisions you can make regarding Social Security benefits is at what age to begin drawing them. You may be able to apply for Social Security benefits as early as age 62. However, doing so may permanently reduce the monthly payout you are eligible to receive. If you wait until full retirement age, you'll be eligible for the maximum amount of payout available based on your lifelong earnings. Delaying benefits as long as you can will increase the monthly amount you are eligible to receive.

Are you eligible for benefits based on your former spouse's work history?

Divorce Facts

For a divorced spouse to receive benefits based on the ex's work history, the couple must have been married for 10 years or longer and both must be age 62 or older. The death of a spouse increases the survivor's benefit.²⁰

If a former spouse is eligible for a benefit but has not yet applied for it, the ex may still apply for the spousal benefit as long as they have been divorced for at least two years.²⁰ Widows and widowers are entitled to the higher earner's full retirement benefit once they have reached full retirement age, but can receive reduced benefits as early as age 60.²¹

Once a divorced spouse remarries, he or she is no longer eligible to receive a benefit based on the first spouse's work history — unless the subsequent marriage ends in death, divorce or annulment. A surviving spouse may claim a reduced benefit on one working record and then switch to the other.²⁰

A qualified divorced spouse may receive the same benefit as the current spouse. The current spousal benefit is not reduced as a result of this.²⁰

While drawing benefits early reduces the monthly payout you receive, you may receive benefits over a longer time span, so your lifetime total may be the same. You should consider a number of factors — such as your income needs, medical history, etc. — to help determine when to begin drawing benefits.

Spousal Benefits¹⁹

Once you reach full retirement age, you may claim either your own benefit or a derivative (up to 50 percent) of your spouse's benefit — whichever is higher. When it comes to Social Security benefits for spouses, the determining factors are the length of marriage, work history and the age of both spouses. Each spouse needs 10 years of work history (40 credits) to qualify for individual benefits, which will be based on an average of the 35 years of highest earnings.

Are you eligible for benefits based on your former spouse's work history?

When applying for Social Security benefits, each spouse will automatically receive the highest amount for which they are eligible. For instance, a wife may qualify for a higher benefit based on her husband's work history over her own.

To receive benefits based on a spouse's work history:

- Both spouses must be at least age 62.
- They need to have been married for at least one year.
- The spouse with the stronger work history must apply for Social Security retirement benefits in order for the other spouse to collect (although he or she may then choose to delay collecting benefits until later in order to qualify for a higher benefit).

If the higher-earning spouse begins drawing benefits after attaining full retirement age, the other spouse may receive a spousal benefit of up to 50 percent of the higher earner's benefit. If the higher earner starts drawing early, his benefit and the spousal benefit will be reduced accordingly.

¹⁹ SSA.gov. "Retirement Planner: Benefits For You as a Spouse." www.ssa.gov/retire2/applying6.htm. Accessed Nov. 10, 2014.

²⁰ SSA.gov. "Retirement Planner: If You Are Divorced." www.ssa.gov/retire2/divspouse.htm. Accessed Nov. 10, 2014.

²¹ SSA.gov. "Survivors Planner: If You Are The Worker's Widow or Widower." www.ssa.gov/survivorplan/ifyou2.htm. Accessed Nov. 10, 2014.



#8 TAXES IN RETIREMENT

Starting in 2015, the income brackets for the top income tax rate of 39.6 percent will increase due to inflation adjustments to the following: Joint filers \$464,850, singles \$413,200²³ and head of household \$439,000.²⁴ Those same income thresholds will apply to the 20 percent tax rate for long-term capital gains and dividends.

On top of those increases, capital gains will be subject to an additional 3.8 percent Medicare tax imposed by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 for single taxpayers with incomes over \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married taxpayers).

Are you eligible for benefits based on your former spouse's work history?²²

Widow(er) Facts

Widows and widowers are entitled to 100 percent of the higher earner's retirement benefit if the decedent spouse had reached full retirement age before death.

A widow is entitled to 100 percent of the decedent spouse's benefit once she reaches full retirement age.

A widow may receive 71.5 percent of the decedent spouse's benefit once she reaches age 60.

A widow of any age may receive 75 percent of the decedent spouse's benefit if she cares for an eligible child who is under age 16 or disabled.

A surviving spouse may claim a reduced benefit on one working record and then switch to the other.

The higher earner can increase the survivor's benefit by waiting to receive benefits until age 70.

Social Security

Social Security benefits are income tax free for the majority of beneficiaries. However, a portion of your benefits may be taxed if your combined income falls within established thresholds. Combined income includes your adjusted gross income, nontaxable interest and half of your Social Security benefits. Based on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules, if you file an individual federal tax return and your combined income is²⁵ :

- between \$25,000 and \$34,000, up to 50 percent of your benefits may be taxable.
- more than \$34,000, up to 85 percent of your benefits may be taxable.

If you file a joint return and you and your spouse have a combined income that is:

- between \$32,000 and \$44,000, up to 50 percent of your benefits may be taxable.
- more than \$44,000, up to 85 percent of your benefits may be taxable.

If you are married and file a separate tax return, you will likely pay taxes on your benefits.

Annuities

Annuity income from a non-qualified contract is comprised of both principal and any interest credited to the contract, and because income taxes have already been paid on the principal it's only the credited interest that is taxed as ordinary income. If the annuity is purchased with pre-tax dollars in a qualified contract such as a 401(k) or traditional IRA, the entire payout is subject to income taxes because the contributions were never taxed. Note that withdrawals from an annuity contract will reduce the contract value and the value of any protection benefits. Additional withdrawals taken within the contract withdrawal charge schedule will be subject to a withdrawal charge and, if taken prior to age 59 ½, may be subject to a 10 percent federal additional tax.

You may wish to reconsider your current retirement savings strategy and utilize some of those funds to purchase an annuity, which can provide guaranteed income. Guarantees are backed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurer.

²² SSA.gov. "Survivors Planner: How Much Would Your Benefit Be?" ssa.gov/survivorplan/ifyou5.htm#a0=1. Accessed Nov. 10, 2014.

²³ IRS.gov. Oct. 30, 2014. "In 2015, Various Tax Benefits Increase Due to Inflation Adjustments." IR-2014-106.

²⁴ Tax Foundation. "2015 Tax Brackets." www.taxfoundation.org/article/2015-tax-brackets. Accessed Nov. 11, 2014.

²⁵ Social Security Administration. "Social Security Retirement Benefits." April 2013.



#9 DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES

Saving for retirement may seem like a challenge in and of itself. It's like standing at the foot of a tall mountain and beginning the slow, steady climb toward your retirement savings goal. However, once you reach the top of that mountain and are ready to retire, you face a different task: figuring out how to take the savings nest egg you've accumulated and dole it out over what may be a very long retirement. If you're not prepared, you could face challenges, such as not having enough income during your descent.

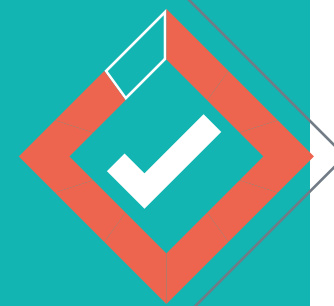
This is what an income distribution strategy is all about: how to descend the mountain as steadily, carefully and securely as possible. How long your retirement income will last can be significantly impacted by whether you stay within your predetermined budget and don't withdraw more income than planned for each year.

One of the common ways of automating your income distribution is called the "spend-down" strategy. With this strategy, you set up a systematic withdrawal plan (SWP) to pay you a certain percentage of your account balance at specific intervals. However, if your portfolio balance loses significant value or the percentage you withdraw each year is too high, you can run out of money.

To help develop an effective distribution strategy, first identify the retirement income sources you have available to help pay for your lifestyle in retirement. On one hand, you're likely to have some reliable income sources, such as Social Security benefits, a pension, an annuity or income from a job. You may also have retirement assets designated to fund your retirement, such as a 401(k) plan, IRA, savings, CDs, mutual funds and brokerage accounts.

One strategy is to position your reliable income sources to pay for your basic needs, so you know they'll be covered. Next, use your other retirement assets to supplement any gap in the income you absolutely need, and then to pay for the things you want to enhance your lifestyle.

One of the things to consider when developing your retirement income strategy is that there's a difference between saving for retirement and figuring out a suitable way to utilize your savings once you retire.



#10 THE ROLE OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS IN RETIREMENT

Have you answered these questions?

- What is your "personal rate of return" — the rate of return, based on the income you need, that you may have to earn to avoid running short of money during retirement?
- What are the potential benefits of delaying your Social Security benefits?
- Can your current income and savings last throughout retirement?
- What impact can taxes and inflation have on your income needs?
- If you pass away, will your spouse have enough income?
- How can a down market impact your retirement income strategy?

The transition to individuals having more responsibility for their retirement savings isn't the only thing that has changed in the 21st century. As you get closer to retirement and once you are in retirement, it is prudent to start limiting your downside market exposure in exchange for upside potential as you transition to the income distribution phase. Consider allocating your assets not just among securities and fixed income instruments, but also among different types of products, such as annuities and life insurance.

By utilizing a variety of financial vehicles, including life insurance or annuities, you can create a strategy to help you work toward your financial needs and goals for retirement. By incorporating insurance products into your overall strategy, you may not realize the same type of growth associated with investments, however, you may also feel confident knowing you aren't as exposed to market risks.

When evaluating whether to use insurance products as part of your retirement income strategy, the following are some of the considerations that should be taken into account:

- Your tolerance for market risk
- Your age
- A ballpark estimate of your life expectancy, based on your health and family history
- The amount you expect to spend in retirement for basic needs and discretionary purchases
- Desired value of any inheritance you wish to leave behind
- The risk and reward characteristics of each financial vehicle as well as the potential for interest accumulation with insurance products
- Liquidity – how much you need to have access to without restrictions

It is certainly worth considering strategies that utilize insurance vehicles such as annuities. Annuities use a lump sum (or series of premium payments) to provide a supplemental source of retirement income. They are subject to surrender charges and holding periods, which vary by carrier. By purchasing an annuity, you can generate a reliable income stream.

Retirement income strategies and products you may wish to consider can include a systematic withdrawal plan from growth investments, lifetime income annuities, life insurance, long-term care insurance and a variable annuity with a guaranteed income rider backed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurer. Income riders are generally optional and available for an additional cost.

IRAs

For 2015, the income ranges at which the tax deduction for IRA contributions will phase out (if the taxpayer is covered by a retirement plan at work) are:

- \$61,000 to \$71,000 for a single filer
- \$61,000 to \$71,000 for head-of-household filers
- \$98,000 to \$118,000 for married couples filing jointly
- \$183,000 to \$193,000 for married couples filing jointly (and the spouse who makes the IRA contribution is not covered by a workplace retirement plan)
- \$0 to \$10,000 for married couples filing separately²⁶

If you waver back and forth between using a traditional or Roth IRA, consider using them in concert with an IRA strategy that can help to reduce taxes when you begin taking withdrawals. For example, you may want to contribute to a traditional IRA to defer more taxes when your marginal income tax rate is potentially higher, and then convert the assets to a Roth IRA (a taxable event) when tax rates are lower so you position them for tax-free distributions in retirement. You may repeat this process indefinitely.

Annuity

An annuity is a contract you purchase from an insurance company. For the premium you pay, you receive certain fixed and/or variable interest crediting options that can compound tax-deferred until withdrawn. When you're ready to receive income, an annuity offers a variety of guaranteed payout options backed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurer through a process known as "annuitization."

The array of annuity contracts on the market today include immediate, fixed, fixed index and variable annuities. The choices can allow you to match very specific, individual needs with a suitable product. Different contracts and carriers offer a range of interest crediting methods, payout terms and death benefit choices. Many also offer a variety of riders available for an additional fee, including those that address inflation or provide a minimum guaranteed income. An annuity purchase can be strategically positioned within your overall portfolio for a specific personal objective, such as income for your spouse should you die first, or an inheritance for your children. Coverage is available for two people within one contract, so you don't have to purchase a separate contract for your spouse. All guaranteed benefits are backed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company.

These are long-term vehicles and are subject to surrender charges and holding periods, which vary by product. Additional fees may be charged for riders. Withdrawals will reduce the contract value and, if taken before age 59 ½, a 10 percent federal additional tax may apply. Withdrawals are taxed as ordinary income. Be sure to evaluate any products in light of your personal situation before purchasing.

²⁶ IRS.gov. Oct. 23, 2014. "IRS Announces 2015 Pension Plan Limitations; Taxpayers May Contribute up to \$18,000 to their 401(k) plans in 2015." IR-2014-99.



Annuity with a guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit

Today's annuities offer a variety of income options to help ensure that your initial purchase offers income that can last the rest of your life. A guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit (GLWB) is available through a rider you can purchase at an additional cost with an annuity that allows for minimum withdrawals without having to annuitize the contract. Product features and availability will vary by state.

Fixed index annuity

The fixed index annuity combines a minimum guaranteed account value* and the opportunity for higher interest credits that are linked to the performance of an external market index. While tied to a market index, the annuity does not actually participate in the market. Interest credits are typically calculated at

the end of each contract year, but options may vary by product and company. The insurance company measures the performance of the annuity's linked index (such as the S&P 500®) over the previous 12 contract months and credits interest based on any growth in the index, subject to caps, spreads and participation rates, which will limit the amount of interest you may earn, but it will never be less than 0 percent. With a fixed index annuity, you receive the guarantee of a minimum account value along with the opportunity to receive conservative interest credits linked to market performance.

All guarantees are backed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurer. Fixed index annuities may be subject to restrictions, limitations and early withdrawal fees or surrender charges.

**The minimum guaranteed account value in most fixed annuity contracts is equal to 87.5 percent of the premiums paid into the contract, accumulated at an annual interest rate of between 1 and 3 percent.*

The NAIC model regulation recommends a guaranteed minimum interest rate beginning at 87.5 percent of premium paid, with 1 percent to 3 percent interest annually.

Municipal bonds

Tax-exempt municipal bonds can be an excellent tax-advantaged investment, especially for those in high-income tax brackets. Interest earned on municipal bonds is exempt from federal income taxes and, in most states, from state and local taxes for residents of the issuing state. Please consult your personal tax advisor to discuss your unique situation. A primary advantage of purchasing a municipal bond is the after-tax yield compared to that of a taxable security. The yield advantage is potentially enhanced with longer maturity bonds and for those individuals in higher income tax brackets.

Laddered bonds

Laddering your bond portfolio is a way to stagger your assets for income or reinvestment at varying intervals. When you spread your investments across a range of short-term, medium-term and long-term bonds, they will mature at different times, and can allow you ongoing access to funds as well as the opportunity to reassess interest rates to determine if reinvestment is a strategy you may want to consider for retirement income for income at that given time.

Dividend-paying stocks

High dividend-paying stocks can be particularly attractive because they are generally more tax-efficient than bond interest. Dividends paid out by stocks are taxed at the lower long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income rate — currently up to 20 percent at the federal level. Bond interest, on the other hand, is taxed at your ordinary income tax rate — currently as high as 39.6 percent.

Life insurance

Whole life insurance includes a tax-free death benefit and also provides a component for accumulating assets within the contract, typically referred to as the cash value. The insurance policy can include tax-deferred accumulation over the long-term and the potential for dividends. These advantages are guaranteed by the financial strength and claims-paying ability of the issuing insurer.

A universal life insurance policy (flexible premium whole life) can allow you to vary the amount and timing of when you pay premiums and may also permit you to change the amount of the subsequent death benefit. A variable universal life policy includes an investment feature, which means the death benefit and cash value of the policy will fluctuate based on the investment performance of a separate account which offers a variety of investment options. Life insurance policies may be subject to restrictions, limitations and early withdrawal fees or surrender charges.

Long-term care insurance

Long-term care insurance (LTCI) may offer flexibility and can be a viable choice for baby boomers still enjoying good health and relative wealth. LTCI is designed to help people pay for short- or long-term care and housing costs at an assisted living facility, nursing home or even in your own home — often the preference of seniors. Typically, purchasing a policy while you are younger may allow you to pay lower premium rates, but even at a later age it may still be worth considering purchasing an LTCI policy for the benefits it can provide. Long-term care insurance policies are subject to restrictions, limitations and medical underwriting.

CONCLUSION

Additional questions to consider:

- Which assets will you hold in tax-deferred vehicles versus taxable vehicles?
- From which vehicles should income be withdrawn from first?
- When will you start taking Social Security?
- Should you roll over a 401(k) to an IRA?
- Who should be your designated beneficiary(ies) for IRA or qualified plans?
- Would a Roth IRA conversion be appropriate?
- What tax decisions should you address when leaving an employer?

While the “greatest generation” experienced the burgeoning of government and corporate retirement income and health plans, baby boomers and future generations are seeing these benefits being reduced or eliminated altogether. The baby boomer generation will continue to take on more responsibility for providing income for their own essential living expenses in retirement, like housing, food and health care.

Recent market corrections and economic challenges have caused some Americans to rethink their retirement income strategy. In fact, you may need to reposition your assets to accommodate a longer life with fewer assets than you previously thought. This is a good time to think about your true priorities and align your assets to support your personal goals (not just your financial aspirations).

The bulk of the responsibility for providing retirement income has shifted to individuals, and the new products and strategies designed to help you prepare for retirement can be complex. Working with financial professionals you trust can help ensure that your financial strategy is designed to help you reach your long-term financial goals.

By contacting us you may be offered insurance or investment products to purchase.

The firm that provided you with this booklet assists retirees and pre-retirees in the creation of retirement strategies utilizing insurance and investment products.

YOUR RETIREMENT INCOME PLANNING

CHECKLIST

This brochure is designed to provide general information on the subjects covered. Pursuant to IRS Circular 230, it is not, however, intended to provide specific legal or tax advice and cannot be used to avoid tax penalties or to promote, market or recommend any tax plan arrangement. You are encouraged to consult your tax advisor or attorney.