

# RETIREMENT DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES TO AVOID OUTLIVING YOUR MONEY

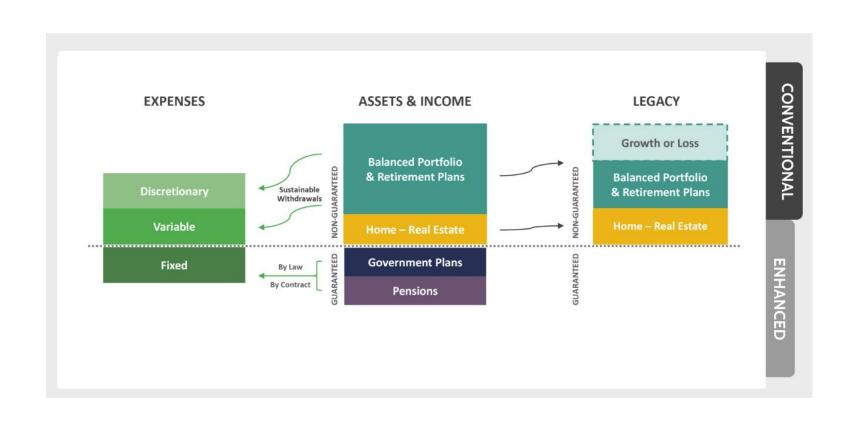
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# We are going to examine two different Income Distribution Strategies:

1.Conventional Approach

2. Alternative Approach

# Conventional Retirement Approach

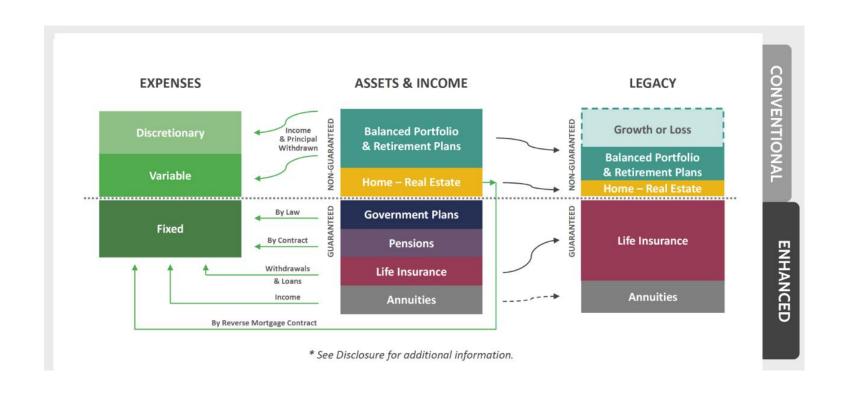


# We are going to examine two different Income Distribution Strategies:

## What is the Conventional Approach?

- Uses Stocks, Bonds, Cash to distribute your income need through retirement.
- Relies on the Rate of Return of Stocks, Bonds, and Cash to sustain income, protection, and legacy in retirement.
- The majority of the plan is predicated by the ebbs and flows of the markets.

# **Alternative Retirement Approach**

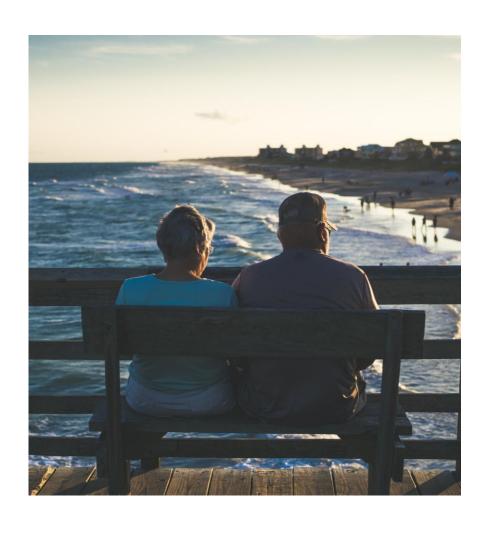


# We are going to examine two different Income Distribution Strategies:

## What is the Alternative Approach?

- Still utilizes the markets for growth but doesn't rely solely on the markets to sustain income, protection, and legacy in retirement.
- This Alternative is typically more strategy driven using various assets types to reduce income risk and increase legacy (Legacy is for people who have a desire to pass on money to their heirs, charities, institutions, etc)
- The objective is to reduce risk and increase income, protection, and ensure legacy if desired.

# What are we really talking about??



### **Target Retirement Income = \$70,000**

Pension \$20,000 Social Security + \$25,000 \$45,000

Target Retirement Income = \$70,000 -\$45,000

Investment Income Need is -----\$25,000

TSP/401(k)/Investments = \$ 25,000



### **Retirement Risks**













#### **Inflation**

Reduces buying power of our dollars over time.

### **Outliving Money**

Need to make sure our money lasts throughout lifetime.

### **Tax Law Changes**

Tax increases reduce spending power of income.

### **Volatility of Returns**

Market fluctuations can negatively impact an investor's net returns and thus reduce future spending power.

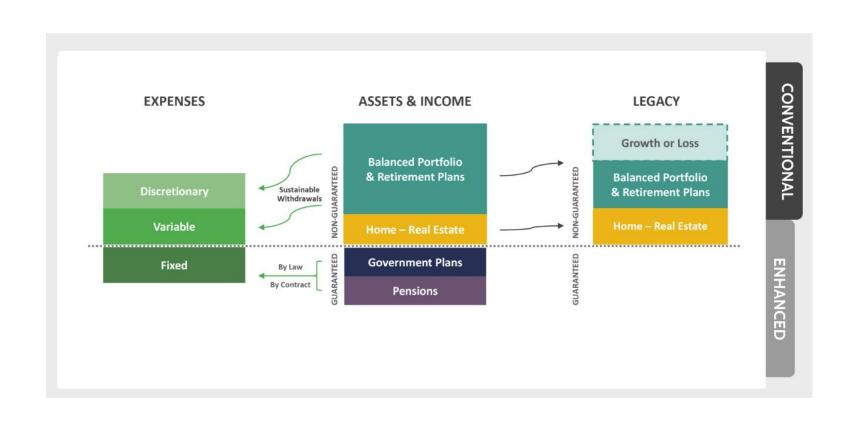
### **Loss of Principal**

Market
fluctuations,
unforeseen
needs, or other
unknowns can
reduce total value
of your account.

# Lifestyle Changes

Technological change, planned obsolescence, and standard of living increases.

# Conventional Retirement Approach



# **Conventional Approach**

The problems that are more pronounced in the Conventional method are:

- Market Risk
- 2. Withdrawal Rate Risk
- 3. Sequence Risk
- 4. Human Behavior

# MUST HAVE PLAN

Especially when you are within 10yrs of RETIREMENT

1. What's Your Withdrawal rate need?

2. What's your targeted asset allocation?

## Problem: Sustainable Withdrawal Rates

Withdrawal rate research generally identifies 2.5% to 4.5% as a suggested amount for portfolios to last to life horizon

For perspective, a \$1,000,000 portfolio would generate \$25,000 to \$45,000 of Year 1 income

Or between \$2.2 and \$4 million of assets to produce \$100,000 of income per year

INCOME

1 – Bengen study (1994) and other financial research over the last twenty years

# Understanding the 4% withdrawal Rule

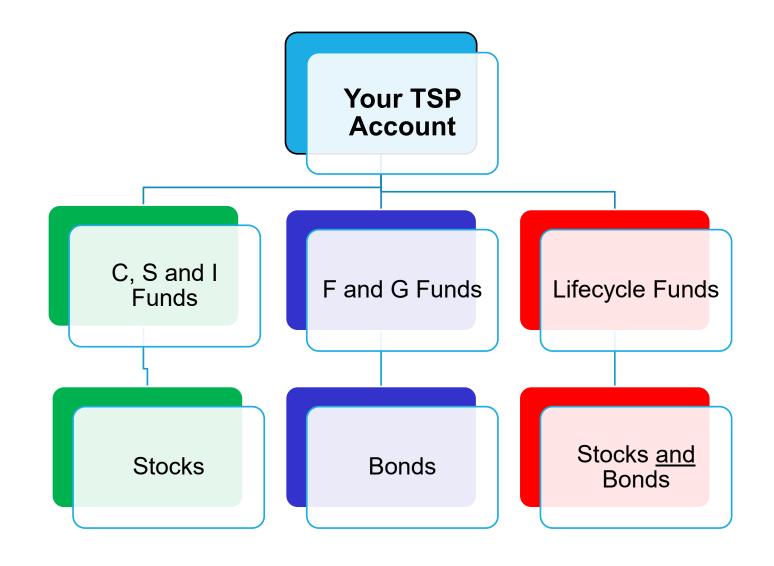
### The Trinity University Study

If an investor withdraws a fixed percentage of their assets annually for retirement expenses, what is the likelihood that they will outlive their savings?

The 4% withdrawal rate and a 50/50 or 75/25 portfolio gives excellent portfolio success rates:

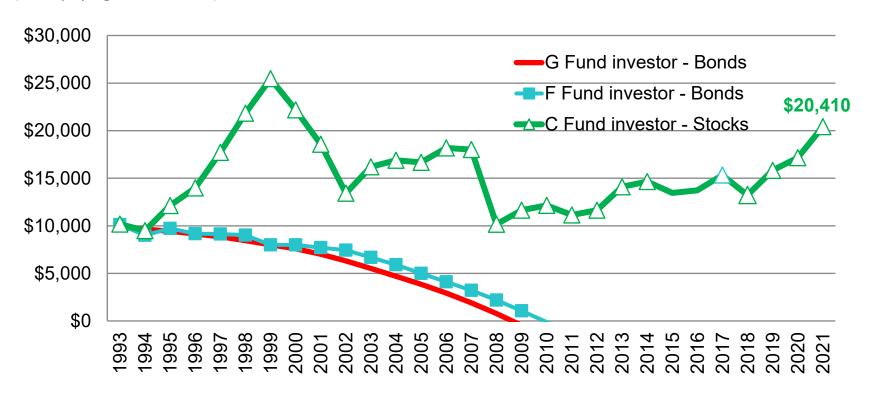
Withdrawal Rate	100/0	75/25	50/50	25/75	0/100
3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	84%
4%	98%	100%	96%	80%	35%
5%	80%	82%	67%	31%	22%
6%	62%	60%	51%	22%	11%
7%	55%	45%	22%	7%	2%
8%	44%	35%	9%	0%	0%

## The Three Levels



# Loss of Purchasing Power: What Happens When You Start Spending?

Example: At the beginning of 1993, retirees Bill, Jack and Mary each have \$10,000 in the TSP. They each invest in one fund: Bill in G, Jack in F and Mary in C. They annually withdraw enough to buy 2000 first class stamps (after paying taxes of 30%).



Note: This is for illustration purposes only. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance. All investments involve the risk of loss. The data assumes reinvestment of all income.

### **Target Retirement Income**

Gross Income - Spouse A \$150,000

Gross Income - Spouse B \$100,000

50

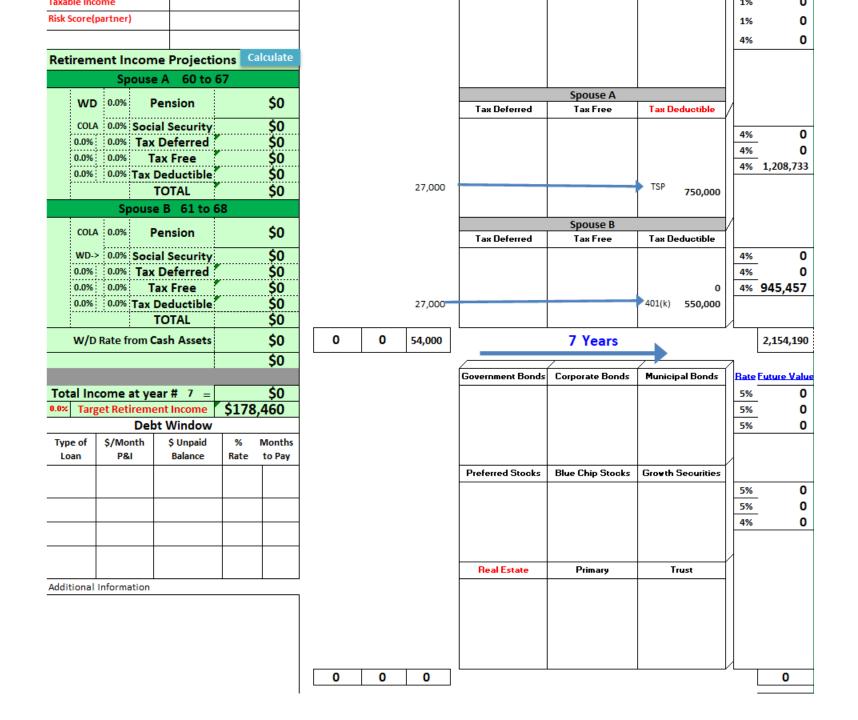
Total Gross Income \$250,000

#### Less

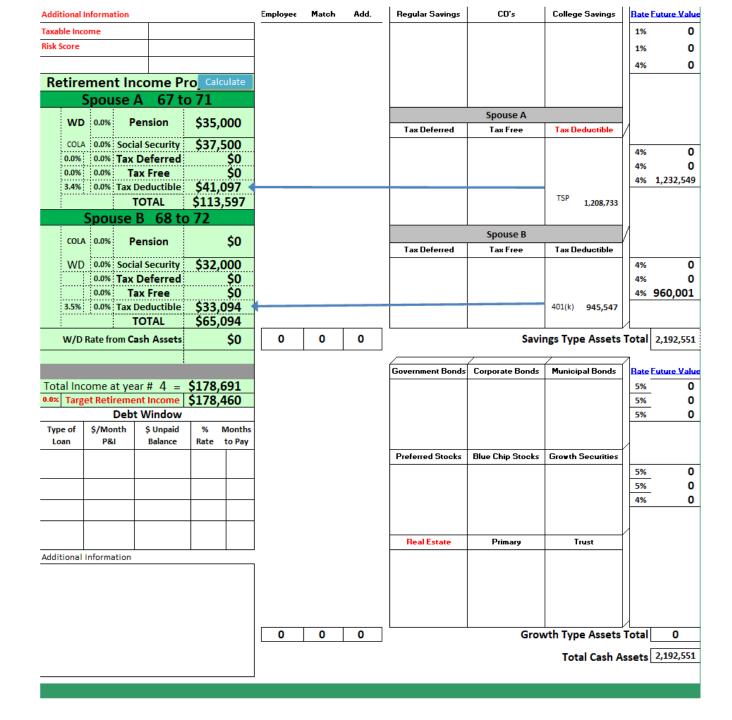
TSP/401(k)	\$27,000
TSP/401(k)	\$27,000
Social Security	\$17,540
Savings	SO
Mortgage	SO
Roth TSP	50
Roth	SO
Non/Qulaified IRA	SO
College	\$0
Credit Cards	SO
Tax Equivalent	SO

Total Payments \$71,540

Target Retirement Income \$178,460

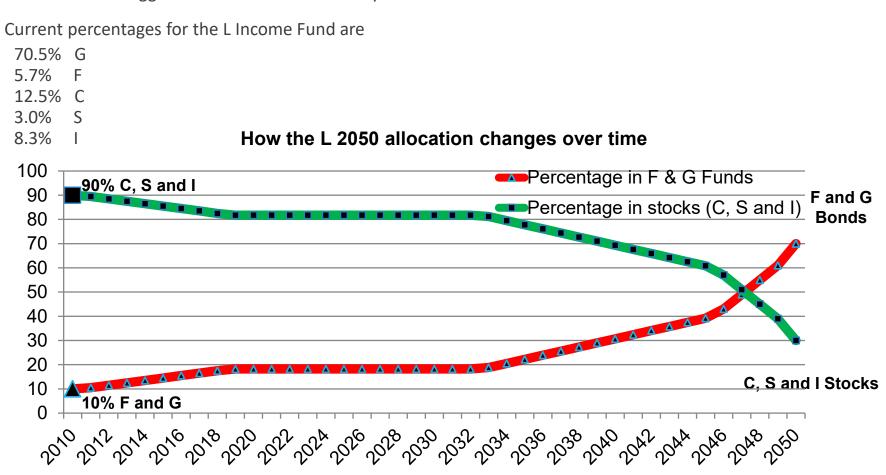


### Conventional



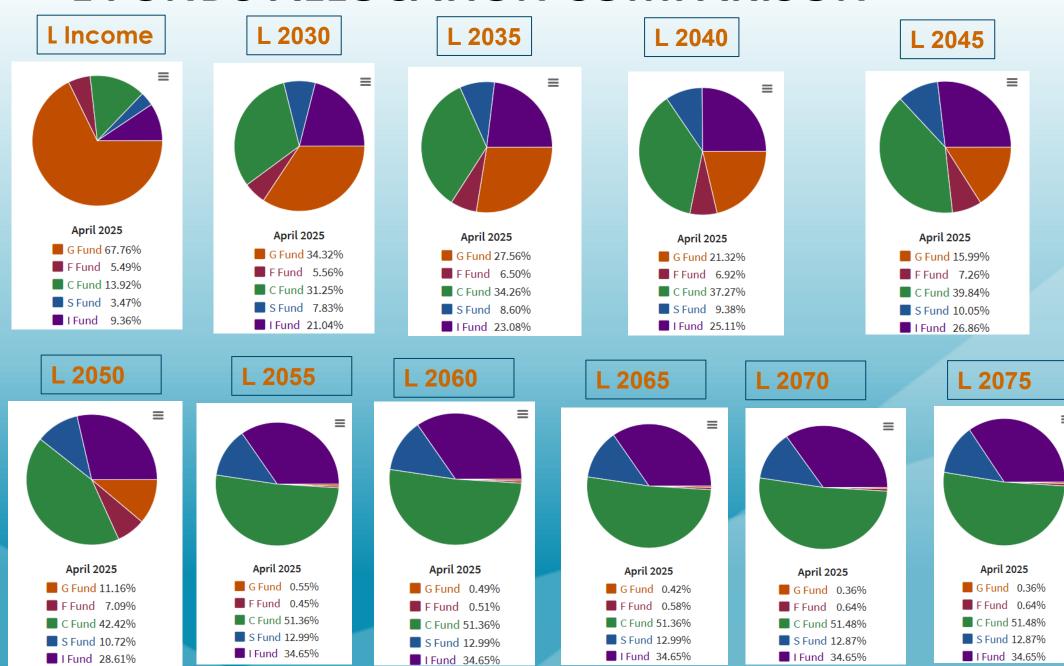
# Example: L 2050 Lifecycle Fund: Percentages in Stock and Bond Funds

The 2025 – 2050 Lifecycle funds begin with 90% invested in stocks (C, S and I) and 10% in the F and G funds. Over time, the percentage in stocks declines as the percentage in F & G increases. The 2055 – 2065 Lifecycle Funds are more aggressive. The funds eventually "roll into" the L Income Fund.



The final allocation of the L Income Fund is being adjusted by the TSP. In 2028, the L Income Fund Allocation will be 70% Bonds and 30% Stocks. Source: www.tsp.gov.

### L FUNDS ALLOCATION COMPARISON



# Problem: Markets Can Behave Badly

Having enough money can overcome financial risks

But it may not reduce financial concerns

Negative market returns can undo the best laid plans

- It's not a matter of if but when
- "Past performance is not an indication of future results"

25 Down Markets since 1928									
1929	1930	1931							
1932	1934	1937							
1939	1940	1941							
1946	1953	1957							
1962	1966	1969							
1973	1974	1977							
1981	1990	2000							
2001	2002	2008							
2018									
SOD FOO To	tal Paturn sir	sco incontion							

S&P 500 Total Return since inception

# Problem: Sequence of Return Risk

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1973	\$1,000,000	-14.67%	\$79,713	\$785,281
1974	\$785,281	-26.31%	\$79,713	\$519,934
1975	\$519,934	37.14%	\$79,713	\$603,719
1976	\$603,719	23.81%	\$79,713	\$648,772
1977	\$648,772	- 7.19%	\$79,713	\$528,144
1978	\$528,144	6.52%	\$79,713	\$477,670
1979	\$477,670	18.45%	\$79,713	\$471,380
1980	\$471,380	32.45%	\$79,713	\$518,764
1981	\$518,764	- 4.88%	\$79,713	\$417,625
1982	\$417,625	21.50%	\$79,713	\$410,564

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1983	\$410,564	22.46%	\$79,713	\$405,161
1984	\$405,161	6.22%	\$79,713	\$345,691
1985	\$345,691	31.64%	\$79,713	\$350,134
1986	\$350,134	18.62%	\$79,713	\$320,774
1987	\$320,774	5.18%	\$79,713	\$253,548
1988	\$253,548	16.61%	\$79,713	\$202,710
1989	\$202,710	31.69%	\$79,713	\$161,975
1990	\$161,975	-3.10%	\$79,713	\$79,713
1991	\$79,713	30.47%	\$79,713	\$ 0
19 Yrs.	Average ROR	12.98%	\$1,514,547	DEPLETED

COMPARE

9/3 - 199

1991 - 1973

Figure 2: Forward running return sequence of \$1,000,000 – S&P 500 portfolio with annual withdrawals of \$79,713 Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

# Problem: Sequence of Return Risk

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1991	\$1,000,000	30.47%	\$79,713	\$1,200,698
1990	\$1,200,698	-3.10%	\$79,713	\$1,086,235
1989	\$1,086,235	31.69%	\$79,713	\$1,325,489
1988	\$1,325,489	16.61%	\$79,713	\$1,452,699
1987	\$1,452,699	5.18%	\$79,713	\$1,444,107
1986	\$1,444,107	18.62%	\$79,713	\$1,618,444
1985	\$1,618,444	31.84%	\$79,713	\$2,028,663
1984	\$2,028,663	6.22%	\$79,713	\$2,070,174
1983	\$2,070,174	22.46%	\$79,713	\$2,437,519
1982	\$2,437,519	21.50%	\$79,713	\$2,864,734

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1981	\$2,864,734	-4.88%	\$79,713	\$2,649,112
1980	\$2,649,112	32.45%	\$79,713	\$3,403,169
1979	\$3,403,169	18.45%	\$79,713	\$3,939,634
1978	\$3,939,634	6.52%	\$79,713	\$4,108,392
1977	\$4,108,392	-7.19%	\$79,713	\$3,739,017
1976	\$3,739,017	23.81%	\$79,713	\$4,530,585
1975	\$4,530,585	37.14%	\$79,713	\$6,103,925
1974	\$6,103,925	-26.31%	\$79,713	\$4,439,925
1973	\$4,439,925	-14.67%	\$79,713	\$3,719,986
19 Yrs.	Average ROR	12.98%	\$1,514,547	\$3,719,986

COMPARE

973 - 1991

1991 - 1973

Figure 3: Backward running return sequence of \$1,000,000 - S&P 500 portfolio with annual withdrawals of \$79,713 Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

# Solution: Sequence Defense

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance	Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1973	\$1,000,000	-14.67%	\$79,713	\$785,281	1983	\$410,564	22.46%	\$79,713	\$405,161
974	\$785,281	-26.31%	\$79,713	\$519,934	1984	\$405,161	6.22%	\$79,713	\$345,691
975	\$519,934	37.14%	\$79,713	\$603,719	1985	\$345,691	31.64%	\$79,713	\$350,134
976	\$603,719	23.81%	\$79,713	\$648,772	1986	\$350,134	18.62%	\$79,713	\$320,774
977	\$648,772	-7.19%	\$79,713	\$528,144	1987	\$320,774	5.18%	\$79,713	\$253,548
978	\$528,144	6.52%	\$79,713	\$477,670	1988	\$253,548	16.61%	\$79,713	\$202,710
979	\$477,670	18.45%	\$79,713	\$471,380	1989	\$202,710	31.69%	\$79,713	\$161,975
980	\$471,380	32.45%	\$79,713	\$518,764	1990	\$161,975	-3.10%	\$79,713	\$79,713
981	\$518,764	-4.88%	\$79,713	\$417,625	1991	\$79,713	30.47%	\$79,713	\$0
982	\$417,625	21.50%	\$79,713	\$410,564	19 Yrs.	Average ROR	12.98%	\$1,514,547	DEPLETED

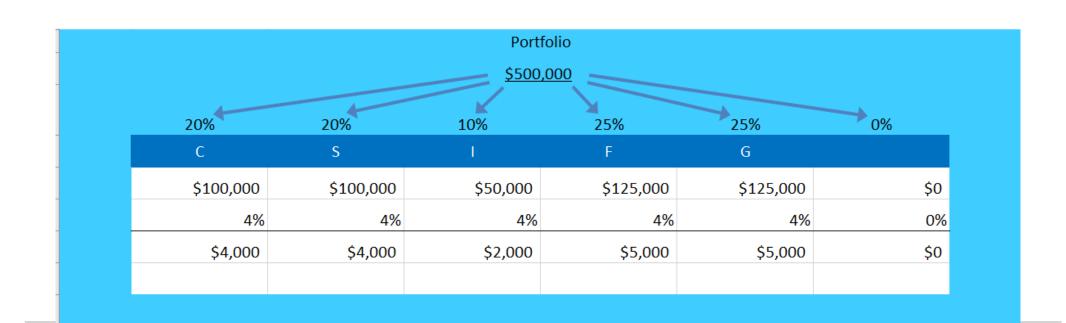
Figure 5: Forward running return sequence of \$1,000,000 – S&P 500 portfolio with annual withdrawals of \$79,713 Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

# Solution: Sequence Defense

EOY Balance	Withdrawal	Return	BOY Balance	Year	EOY Balance	Withdrawal	Return	BOY Balance	ar
\$1,228,324	\$79,713	22.46%	\$1,082,754	1983	\$ 785,281	\$79,713	-14.67%	\$1,000,000	73
\$1,220,054	\$79,713	6.22%	\$1,228,324	1984	\$ 578,673	\$ 0	-26.31%	\$ 785,281	74
\$1,501,145	\$79,713	31.64%	\$1,220,054	1985	\$ 793,593	\$ 0	37.14%	\$ 578,673	75
\$1,686,103	\$79,713	18.62%	\$1,501,145	1986	\$ 883,855	\$79,713	23.81%	\$ 793,593	76
\$1,689,601	\$79,713	5.18%	\$1,686,103	1987	\$ 746,324	\$79,713	-7.19%	\$ 883,855	77
\$1,877,290	\$79,713	16.61%	\$1,689,601	1988	\$ 794,984	\$ 0	6.52%	\$ 746,324	78
\$2,367,229	\$79,713	31.69%	\$1,877,290	1989	\$ 847,239	\$79,713	18.45%	\$ 794,984	79
\$2,126,603	\$79,713	-3.10%	\$2,367,229	1990	\$1,016,588	\$79,713	32.45%	\$ 847,239	080
\$2,892,002	\$ 0	30.47%	\$2,126,603	1991	\$ 891,155	\$79,713	-4.88%	\$1,016,588	81
\$2,892,002	\$1,115,982	12.98%	Average ROR	19 Yrs.	\$1,082,754	\$ 0	21.50%	\$ 891,155	82

\$398,565 funded from Sequence Defense Resources. Total withdrawal of \$1,514,547.

**Figure 6:** Same sequence with withdrawals from portfolio in green. Sequence Defense employed following down year. Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

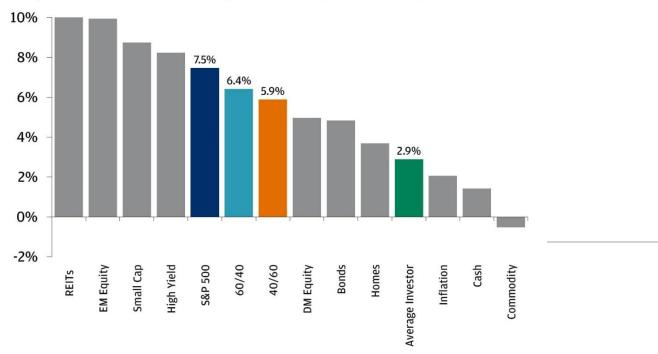


# 3.5%

Despite strong index returns over time, the "average investor" has underperformed a basic, indexed 60/40 portfolio by 3.5% annualized.

#### **DIVERSIFICATION AND THE AVERAGE INVESTOR**

20-year annualized return by asset class (2001 - 2020)

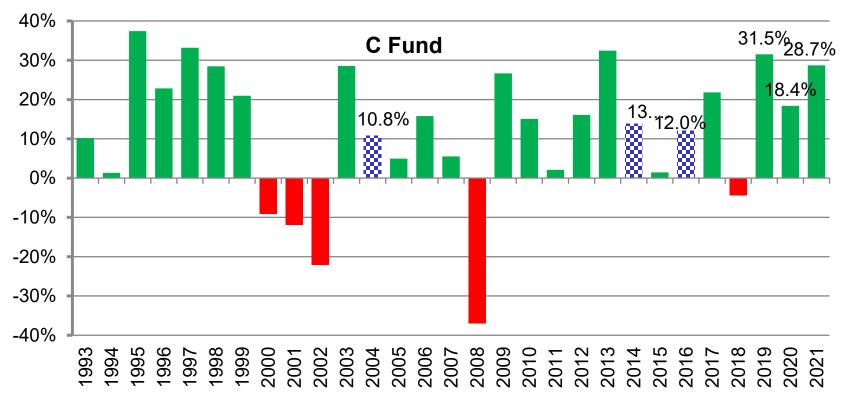


Source: DALBAR Inc., MSCI, NAREIT, Russell, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Data as of December 31, 2020.

### Volatility Illustrated: There Are Not Many "Average" Years for the Stock Market

#### TSP C Fund Calendar Year Returns, 1993 to 2021

The Average Annual Return for the C Fund was 12.3% for the 29-year period. But there were only three years when the returns were close to the average (+1.5% to -1.5%). The returns for all the other years were much higher or lower. That is an example of "volatility," the high variation in returns compared to the average.



Note: The data assumes no further contributions and reinvestment of all income. It does not account for taxes. Standard & Poor's 500 Index. This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

### Recent Investment Returns for the TSP Funds

### Rates of return (as of November 30, 2024)

Year	G Fund Bonds/US Govt Short Term	F Fund Bonds/US Intermediate	C Fund Stocks- Large US Companies (S&P 500)	S Fund Stocks – Small and Medium US Companies	I Fund Stocks - International
Inception date	4/1/1987	1/29/1988	1/29/1988	5/1/2001	5/1/2001
1 year	4.43%	6.93%	33.84%	38.94%	13.08%
3 year	3.78%	-1.84%	11.40%	5.35%	4.73%
5 year	2.74%	0.09%	15.72%	11.98%	6.35%
10 year	2.51%	1.58%	13.33%	10.44%	5.49%
Since inception	4.65%	5.31%	11.27%	9.71%	5.16%

### TSP Fund - 2

Year	G Fund	F Fund	C Fund	S Fund	l Fund
2022	2.98%	-12.83%	-18.13%	-26.26%	-13.94%
2018	2.91%	0.15%	-4.41%	-9.26%	-13.43%
2008	3.75%	5.45%	-36.99%	-38.32%	-42.43%
2002	5.00%	10.27%	-22.05%	-18.14%	-15.98%
2001	5.39%	8.61%	-11.94%		
2000	6.42%	11.67%	-9.14%		

## Conventional

Addition	al In	forma	ition				Employee	Match	Add.	Regular Savings	CD's	College Savings	Ba	ate E	uture Value
Taxable I	Incor	me											1	.%	0
Risk Scor	e												1	%	0
													4	1%	0
Retir	rer	nen	t Inco	me P	ro Ca	Iculate									
				67 t	_										
					000					Spouse A					
W	VD	0.0%	Pen	sion	\$35	,000				Tax Deferred	Tax Free	Tax Deductible	/		
				Security										l%	0
y				eferred		\$0								1%	0
		0.0%				\$0							- 1		1,232,549
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cc	DLA	0.0%	Pen	sion		\$0					Spouse B		4		
	,,,				ćaa					Tax Deferred	Tax Free	Tax Deductible	L		
W	,	<u> </u>	<b>`</b>	Security		,000							- 1	1%	0
		0.0%	<b>;</b>	eferred		\$0 \$0								!% (	0 960,001
3.5		i		ductible	\$33							401(k) <b>945,547</b>	۲	/0 :	300,001
-				TAL		,094						102(11) 343,341			
w/	/D R	ate fr		Assets		\$0	0	0	0		Savi	ngs Type Assets	_ Tot	al	2,192,551
											,	·	7	L	
										Government Bonds	Corporate Bonds	Municipal Bonds	Bi	ate E	uture Value
Total I	nco	me a	at year	# 4 =	\$178	.691					-	-	5	%	0
				Income									5	%	0
			Debt W	/indow									5	%	0
Type of	f	\$/Mo		S Unpaid	%	Months									
Loan		P8	d	Balance	Rate	to Pay							1		
										Preferred Stocks	Blue Chip Stocks	Growth Securities	Ļ		
-					+								$\vdash$	% %	0
													$\vdash$	1%	0
													F	-	
	$\top$				+										
										Real Estate	Primary	Trust			
Addition	al Ir	nforma	ation												
													Ł		
							0	0	0		Grov	vth Type Assets	Tot	al	0

	1988		Investment				G Fund	
		S&P 500	Annual				Annual	
		without dividends	Withdrawal	Investment		Annual	Withdrawal	Investment
	<u>Yr</u>	ROR	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Balance</u>		ROR	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1988	1	12.40	20,000	539,520	1	8.81	20,000	544,050
1989	2	27.25	20,600	660,489	1	8.81	20,600	569,619
1990	3	(6.56)	0	597,216	1	8.90	42,436	597,370
1991	4	26.31	21,855	727,705	1	8.15	21,855	622,720
1992	5	4.46	22,510	736,922	1	7.23	22,510	644,052
1993	6	7.06	23,185	764,788	1	6.14	23,185	659,562
1994	7	(1.54)	0	729,293		7.22	57,315	682,534
1995	8	34.11	24,597	951,155	1	7.03	24,597	705,444
1996	9	20.26	25,335	1,118,087	1	6.76	25,335	727,651
1997	10	31.01	26,095	1,439,697	1	6.77	26,095	751,033
1998	11	26.67	26,878	1,799,260	1	5.74	26,878	767,797
1999	12	19.53	27,685	2,126,126	1	5.99	33,222	787,071
2000	13	(10.14)	0	1,879,604		6.42	57,030	810,616
2001	14	(13.04)	0	1,600,914	3	5.39	58,741	826,682
2002	15	(23.37)	0	1,186,777		5.00	60,504	839,850
2003	16	26.38	31,159	1,482,401	1	4.11	31,159	845,345
2004	17	8.99	32,094	1,589,251	1	4.30	32,094	852,316
2005	18	3.00	33,057	1,606,129	1	4.49	33,057	860,906
2006	19	13.62	34,049	1,802,860	1	4.93	34,049	873,652
2007	20	3.53	35,070	1,835,043	1	4.87	35,070	886,113
2008	21	(38.49)	0	1,047,423		3.75	72,244	887,623
2009	22	23.45	37,206	1,287,150	1	2.97	37,206	880,745
2010	23	12.78	38,322	1,432,590	1	2.81	38,322	871,408
	Average	9.03	479,699	1,432,590	T	5.94	833,506	871,408

	1999		Investment			G Fund		
	•	S&P 500	Annual			Annual		
		without dividends	Withdrawal	Investment	Annual	Withdrawal	Investment	
	<u>Yr</u>	ROR	<u>Amount</u>	Balance	ROR	<u>Amount</u>	<b>Balance</b>	
1999	1	19.53	20,000	573,744	5.99	30,000	529,950	
2000	2	(10.14)	0	496,994	6.42	41,200	542,089	
2001	3	(13.04)	0	413,498	5.39	42,436	549,044	
2002	4	(23.37)	0	299,258	5.00	43,709	553,732	
2003	5	26.38	22,510	351,385	4.11	22,510	553,309	
2004	6	8.99	23,185	358,547	4.30	23,185	553,322	
2005	7	3.00	23,881	345,103	4.49	23,881	553,808	
2006	8	13.62	24,597	366,590	4.93	24,597	556,180	
2007	9	3.53	25,335	354,119	4.87	25,335	557,826	
2008	10	(38.49)	0	190,498	3.75	52,191	552,768	
2009	11	23.45	26,878	210,467	2.97	26,878	542,583	
2010	12	12.78	27,685	211,745	2.81	27,685	530,599	
2011	13	0.00	28,515	183,230	2.45	28,515	515,667	
2012	14	13.41	29,371	182,769	1.47	29,371	494,352	
2013	15	29.60	30,252	218,968	1.89	45,378	474,233	
2014	16	11.39	31,159	218,669	2.31	31,159	455,229	
2015	17	(0.73)	0	184,518	2.04	64,188	433,709	
2016	18	9.54	33,057	176,241	1.82	33,057	409,915	
2017	19	19.42	34,049	193,564	2.33	34,049	387,474	
2018	20	(6.24)	0	140,030	2.91	70,140	366,658	
2019	21	28.80	36,122	178,050	2.24	36,122	341,379	
2020	22	16.26	37,206	191,507	0.97	37,206	308,779	
2021	23	26.89	38,322	245,214	1.38	38,322	276,799	
	Average	7.59	492,125	245,214	3.34	831,116	276,799	522,013.0
		Average	Total W/D	Balance	Average	Total W/D	Balance	

# What Type of Fed Are You?

### Do It Yourselfer

You love coming to financial seminars

You can't wait to be your own full time advisor in retirement

### **Not Sure**

You can handle the finances but not sure you want to

You can tolerate financial speak but unclear if you want to think about this in retirement

### 100% I'm Not Doing It!

You are in pursuit of finding the right advisor and relationships matter to you

Have you ever had someone tell you "Oh it's not hard, you can do it"

# We are going to examine two different Income Distribution Strategies:

## What is the Alternative Approach?

- Still utilizes the markets for growth but doesn't rely solely on the markets to sustain income, protection, and legacy in retirement.
- This alternative is typically more strategy driven using various assets types to reduce income risk and increase legacy (Legacy is for people who have a desire to pass on money to their Ares, charities, institutions, etc)
- The objective is to reduce risk and increase income, protection, and ensure legacy if desired.

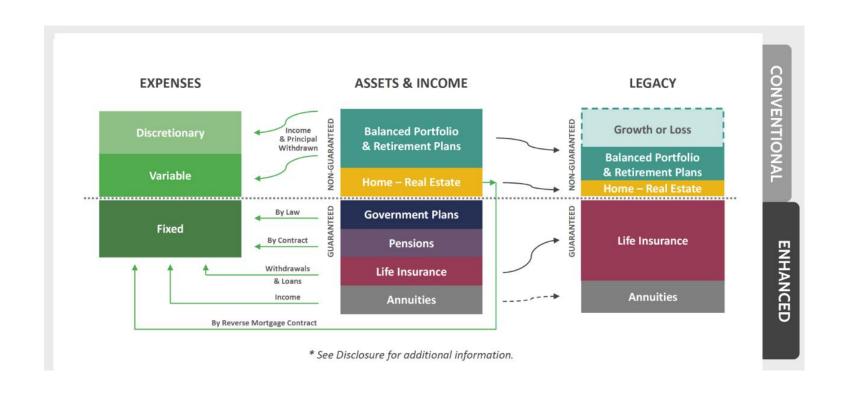
## **Alternative Method**

Paydown vs. Interest Only

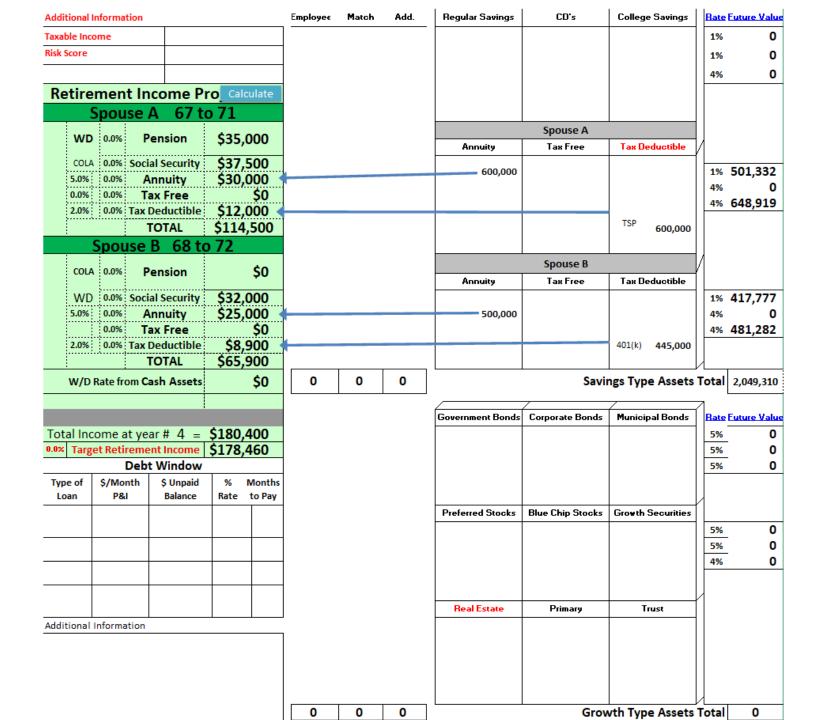
Reduce Pressure on Capital Reduce Pressure of Withdrawal Rates

Reduce Income Risks Reduce Fear Inflation Protection

# **Alternative Retirement Approach**



### **Alternative**



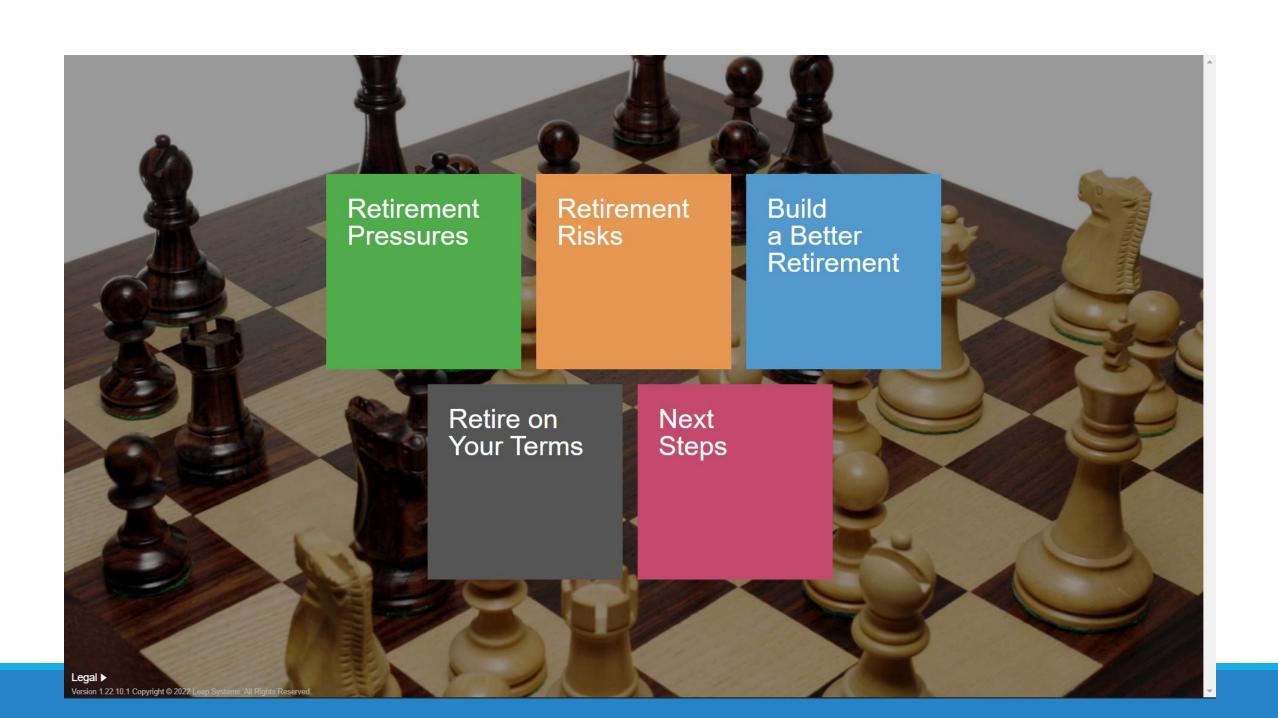
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# one strategy over the other

Understands how to navigate RMD's when the time comes.





The Closer you get to retirement the more conservative you should get!

Just don't take more than 4% from your investments and you will be fine in retirement!

You can do this all yourself!

Don't pay fees!

I'm just going to self-Insure!

Long Term Care is Too expensive!

I'll get to that when I retire!



I'll wait to I get closer to retirement!



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