

### RETIREMENT DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES TO AVOID OUTLIVING YOUR MONEY



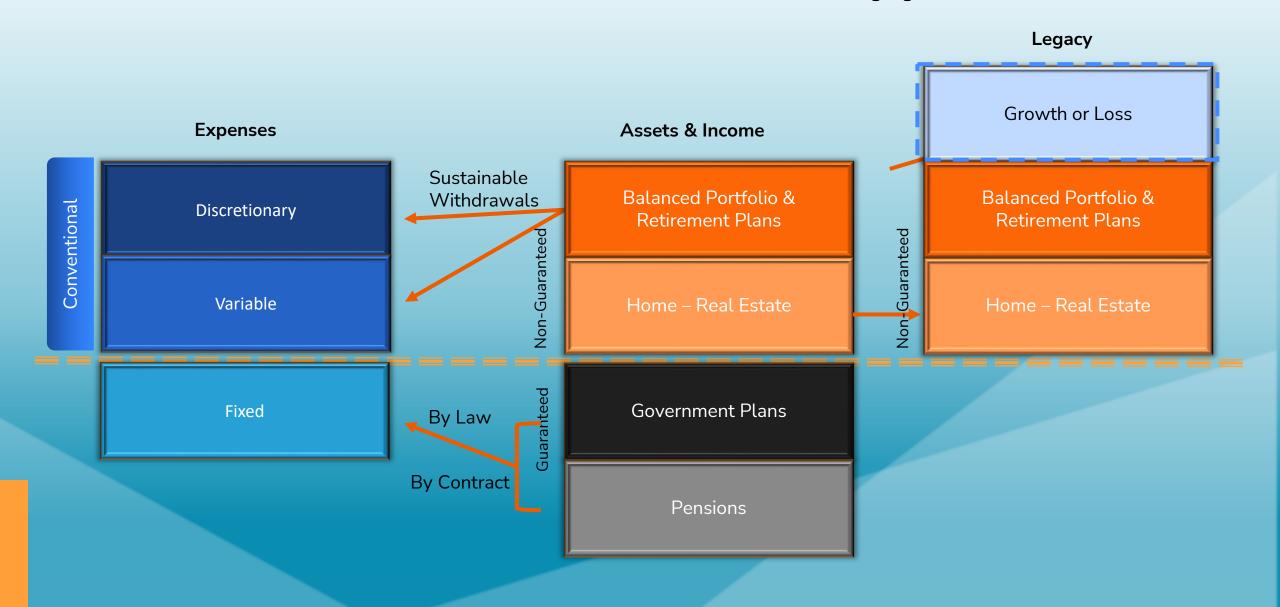
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### We are going to examine two different Income Distribution Strategies:

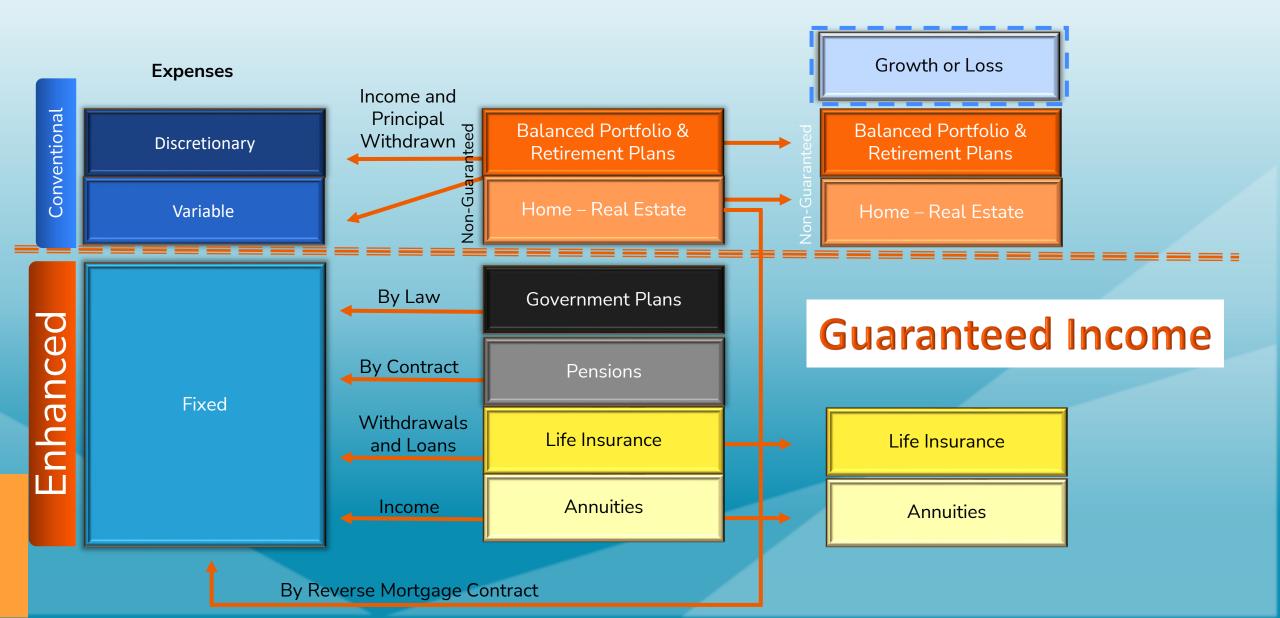


- 1. Conventional Approach
- 2. Alternative Approach

### **Conventional Retirement Approach**



### **Alternative** Retirement Approach



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

### What is the <u>Alternative</u> 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



#### **Retirement Risks**





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** 

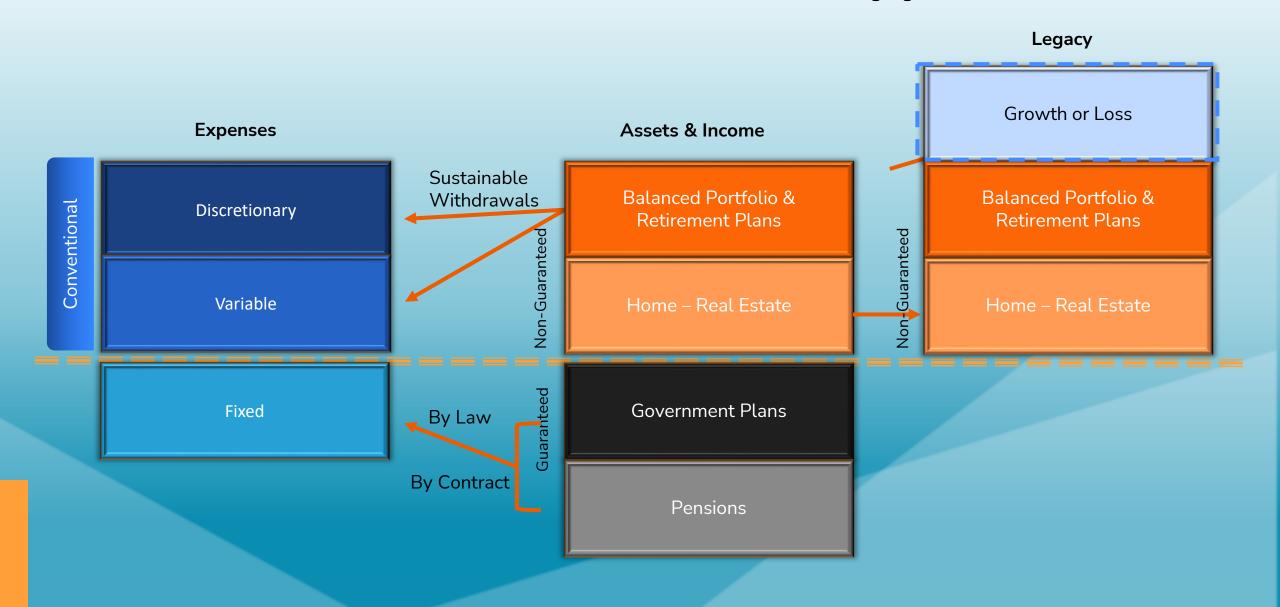
Market
fluctuations,
unforeseen
needs, or other
unknowns can
reduce total value
of your account.



**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:

1. Market Risk

3. Sequence Risk

- 2. Withdrawal Rate Risk
- 4. Human Behavior

### MUST HAVE PLAN!

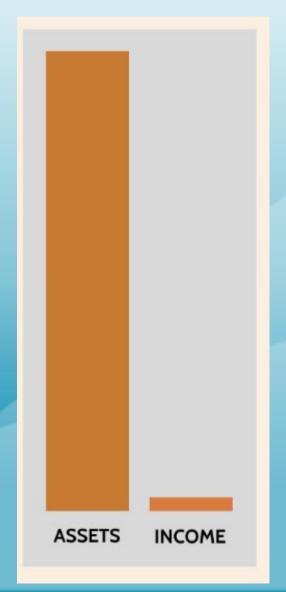
Especially when you are within 10 yrs. of RETIREMENT!!!!!

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



### **Understanding the 4% Withdrawal Rule**

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

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%

### **Step #1:**

# Understanding Your Target Retirement Income (TRI)

Gross Income – Spouse A Gross Income - Spouse B	\$150,000 \$100,000
Total Gross Income	\$250,000
Less TSP/401(k) TSP/401(k) Social Security Savings Mortgage Roth TSP Roth Non/Qualified IRA College Credit Cards Tax Equivalent	\$27,000 \$27,000 \$17,540 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0
Total Payments	\$71,540
Target Retirement Income	\$178,460

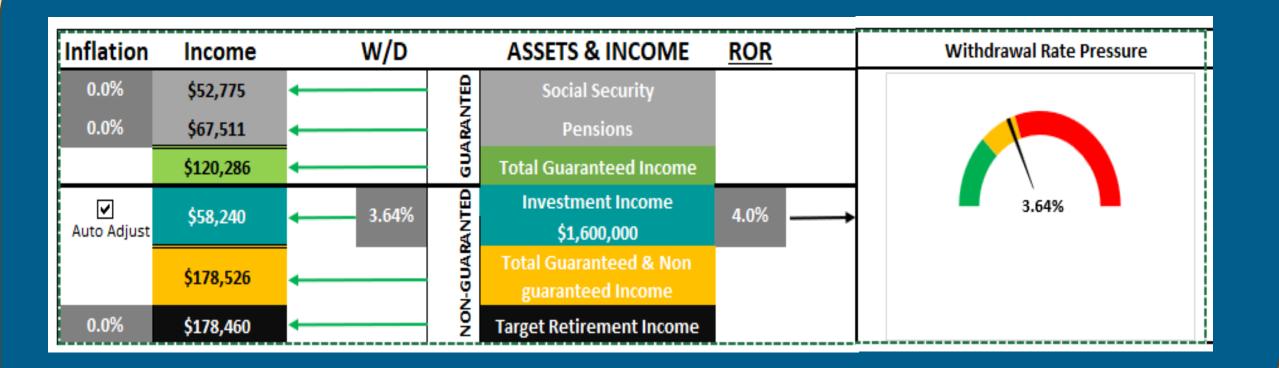
## Step #2: Understanding Your Investment Income Need

Target Retirement Income \$178,460

Social Security (\$52,775)

Pension (\$67,511)

Investment Income Needed \$58,174



### **Understanding the 4% Withdrawal Rule**

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

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%

### Recent Investment Returns for the TSP Funds

#### Rates of return as of December 31, 2024

Ye	ear	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
In	ception Date	4/1/1987	1/29/1988	1/29/1988	5/1/2001	5/1/2001
1	year	4.42%	6.07%	15.11%	15.61%	16.91%
3	year	4.23%	2.56%	19.66%	15.24%	15.86%
5	year	3.11%	-0.64%	16.61%	11.68%	11.32%
10	) year	2.65%	1.88%	13.62%	9.22%	6.78%
Si	nce Inception	4.65%	5.29%	11.19%	9.23%	5.65%

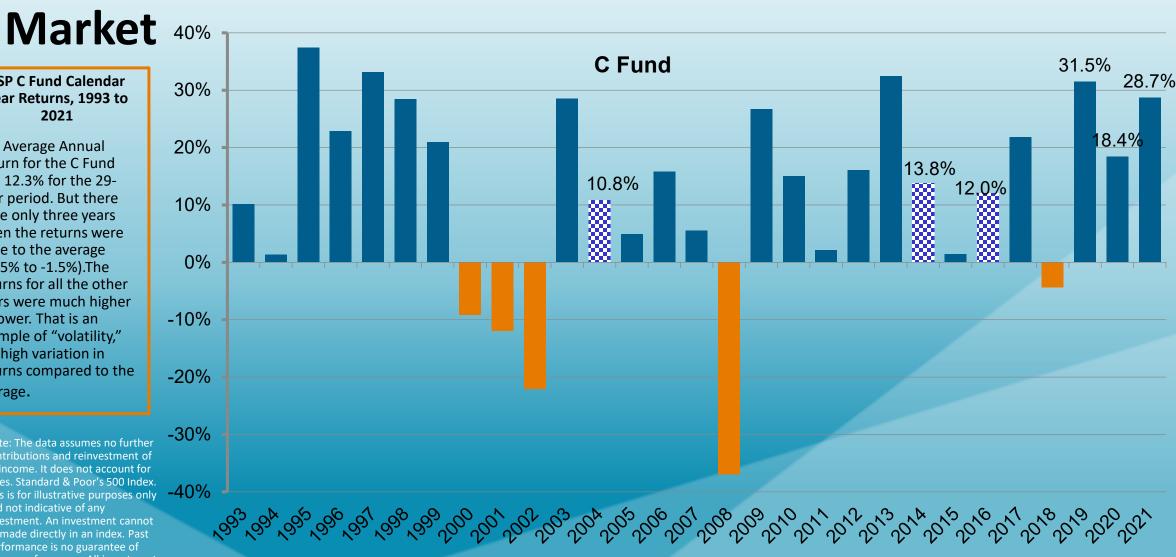
### **Volatility Illustrated:**

There Are Not Many "Average" Years for the Stock

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

The Average Annual Return for the C Fund was 12.3% for the 29year 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. All investments involve the risk of loss. Source: TSP.gov



### Asset Class Returns

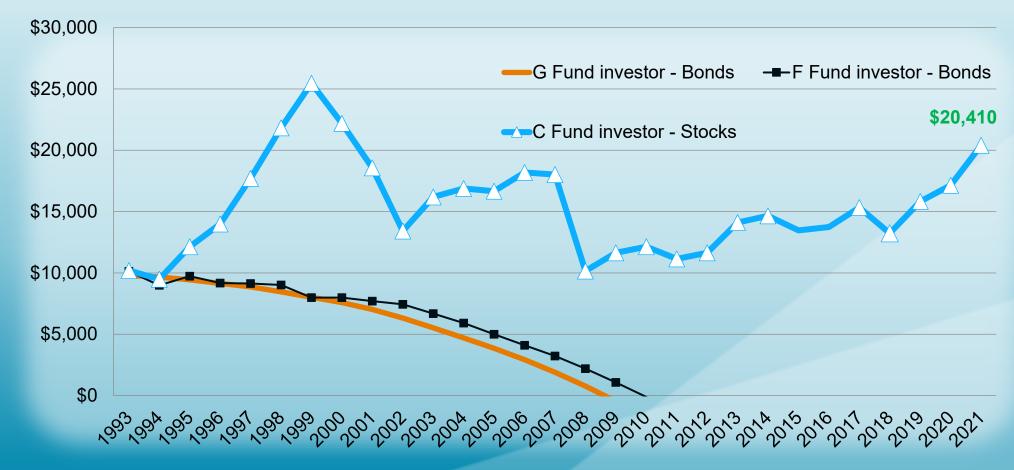
2010-	-2024																
Ann.	Vol.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YΤD
Large Cap	Sm all Cap	REITS	REITS	RETS	Sm all Cap	RETS	REITS	Sm all Cap	EM Equity	Cash	Large Cap	Sm all Cap	REITS	Comdty.	Large Cap	Large Cap	DM Equity
13.9%	20.6%	27.9%	8.3%	19.7%	38.8%	28.0%	2.8%	21.3%	37.8%	1.8%	31.5%	20.0%	41.3%	16.1%	26.3%	25.0%	19.9%
Sm all Cap	EM Equity	Sm all Cap	Fixed	High Yield	Large Cap	Large Cap	Large Cap	High Yield	DM Equity	Fixed Income	REITS	EM Equity	Large Cap	Cash	DM Equity	Sm all Cap	EM Equity
10.3%	17.9%	26.9%	7.8%	19.6%	32.4%	13.7%	1.4%	14.3%	25.6%	0.0%	28.7%	18.7%	28.7%	1.5%	18.9%	11.5%	15.6%
RBTs	RETS	EM Equity	High Yield	EM Equity	DM Equity	Fixed Income	Fixed Incom e	Large Cap	Large Cap	REITS	Sm all Cap	Large Cap	Comdty.	High Yield	Sm all Cap	Asset Aljec.	Asset Alloc.
9.4%	16.8%	19.2%	3.1%	18.6%	23.3%	6.0%	0.5%	12.0%	21.8%	-4.0%	25.5%	18.4%	27.1%	-12.7%	16.9%	10.0%	7.0%
Asset	DM	Com dty.	Large	DM	Asset	Asset	Cash	Com dty.	Sm all	High	DM	Asset	Sm all	Fixed	Asset	High	High
Alloc. 7.2%	Equity 16.5%	16.8%	Cap 2.1%	Equity 17.9%	14.9%	5.2%	0.0%	11.8%	Cap 14.6%	Yield -4.1%	Equity 22.7%	10.6%	Cap 14.8%	-13.0%	AUSc. 14.1%	Yield 9.2%	Yield 6.8%
High	Com dty.	Large	Cash	Sm all	High	Small	DM	EM	Asset	Large	Asset	DM	Asset	Asset	High	EM	Large
Yield 5.9%	16.1%	Cap 15.1%	0.1%	Cap 16.3%	Yield 7.3%	Cap 4.9%	-0.4%	Equity 11.6%	AI 6c.	Cap -4.4%	AI) C.	Equity 8.3%	Allec 13.5%	—Al⊌c. -13.9%	Yield 14.0%	Equity 8.1%	Cap 6.2%
DM Equity	Large Cap	High Yield	Asset	Large Cap	RBTs	Cash	Asset Alec.	REITs	High Yield	Asset	EM Equity	Fixed Incom e	DM Equity	DM Equity	REITs	Com dty.	Com dty.
5.7%	15.1%	14.8%	-0.7%	16.0%	2.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	8.6%	10.4%	-5.8%	18.9%	7.5%	11.8%	-14.0%	11.4%	5.4%	5.5%
EM.	Asset	Asset	Sm all	Asset Alboc.	Cash	High	High	Asset	RETS	Sm all	High	High	High	Large	EM	Cash	Fixed
Equity 3.4%	Alloc. 10.4%	AI <b>®</b> c. 13.3%	Cap -4.2%	12.2%	0.0%	Yield 0.0%	Yield -2.7%	8.3%	8.7%	Cap -11.0%	Yield 12.6%	Yield 7.0%	Yield 1.0%	Cap -18.1%	Equity 10.3%	5.3%	Income 4.0%
Fixed	Hgh	DM	DM	Fixed	Fixed	EM	Small	Fixed	Fixed	Com dty.	Fixed	Cash	Cash	_BM	Fixed	REITS	Cash
Income 2.4%	Yield 9.4%	Equity 8.2%	Equity -11.7%	Incom e 4.2%	-2.0%	Equity -1.8%	-4.4%	Income 2.6%	Income 3.5%	-11.2%	Incom e 8.7%	0.5%	0.0%	Equity -19.7%	Incom e 5.5%	4.9%	2.1%
Cash	Fixed	Fixed	Com dty.		EM	DM	EM	DM	Com dty.	DM	Com dty.	Com dty.	Fixed	Sm all	22.3	DM	RETs
	Income	Income		Cash	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity		Equity			Incom e	Cap	Cash	Equity	
1.2%	4.7%	6.5%	-13.3%	0.1%	-2.3%	-4.5%	-14.6%	1.5%	1.7%	-13.4%	7.7%	-3.1%	-1.5%	-20.4%	5.1%	4.3%	1.8%
Com dty.	Cash	Cash	Equity	Com dty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Cash	REITS	EM Equity	RETs	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Sm all Cap
-1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	-18.2%	-1.1%	-9.5%	-17.0%	-24.7%	0.3%	0.8%	-14.2%	2.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-24.9%	-7.9%	1.3%	-1.8%
Source: Blackr	rock via AE Wea	ilth Managemer	nt														

### 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%).

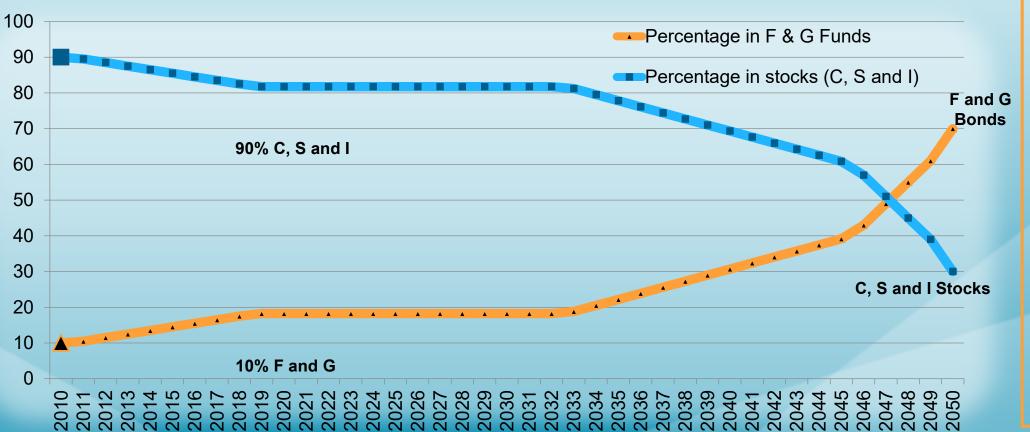


Note: This is for illustration purposes only. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

All investments involve the risk of loss. The data assumes reinvestment of all income.

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

How the L 2050 allocation changes over time



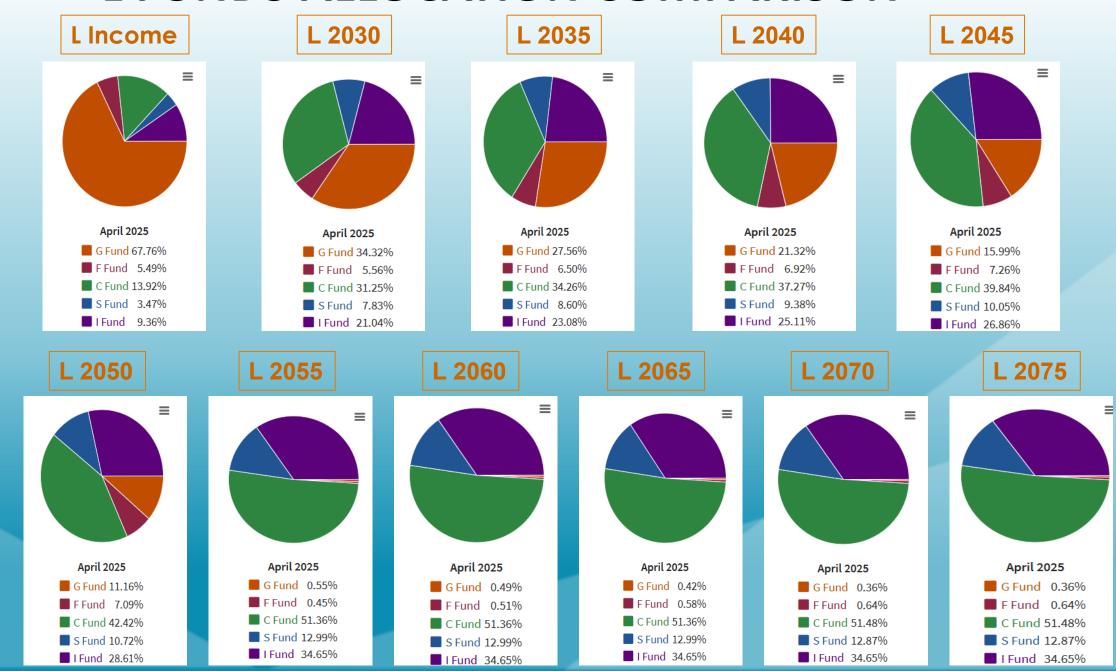
The 2025 – 2050 Lifecycle funds begin with 90% invested in stocks (C, S and I) and 10% in the F and G funds. Over time, the percentage in stocks declines as the percentage in F & G increases. The 2055 – 2065 Lifecycle Funds are more aggressive. The funds eventually "roll into" the L Income Fund.

Current percentages for the L Income Fund are

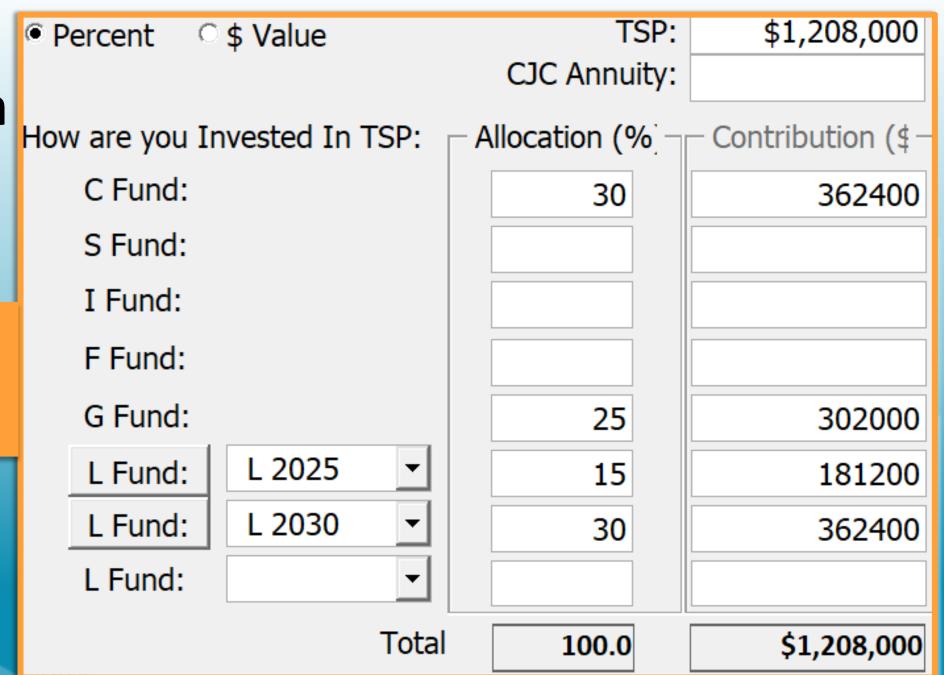
- 70.5% G
- 5.7% F
- 12.5% C
- 3.0%
- 8.3% I

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.

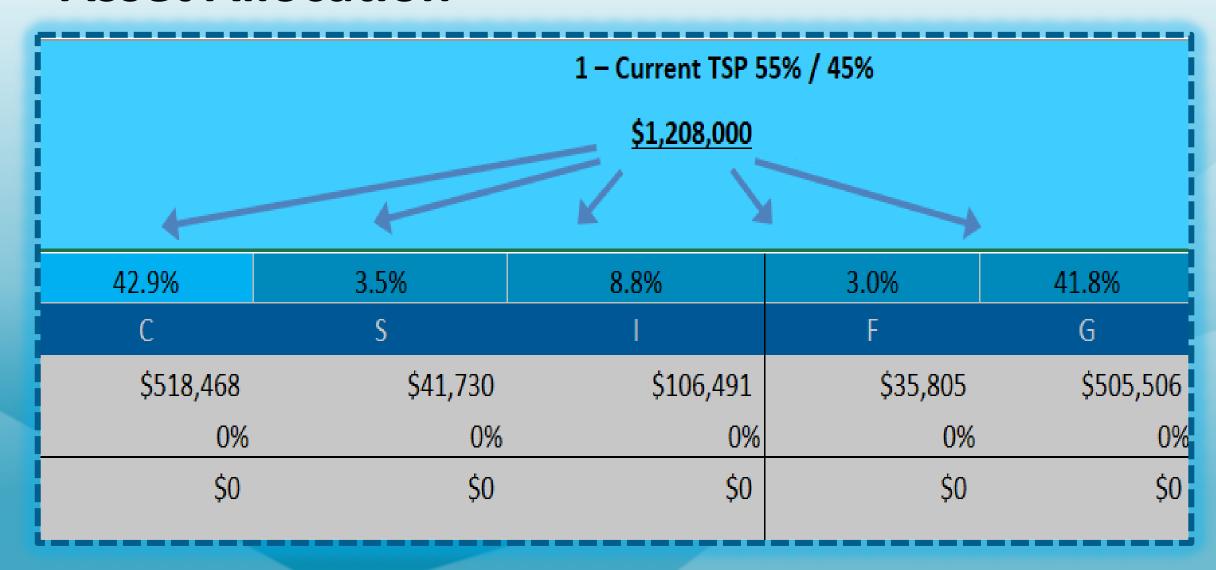
#### L FUNDS ALLOCATION COMPARISON



### **Asset Allocation**



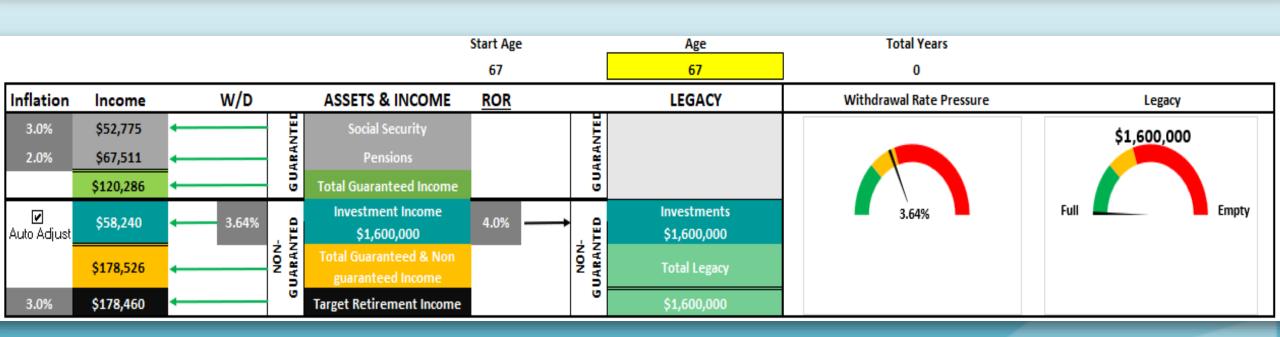
#### **Asset Allocation**



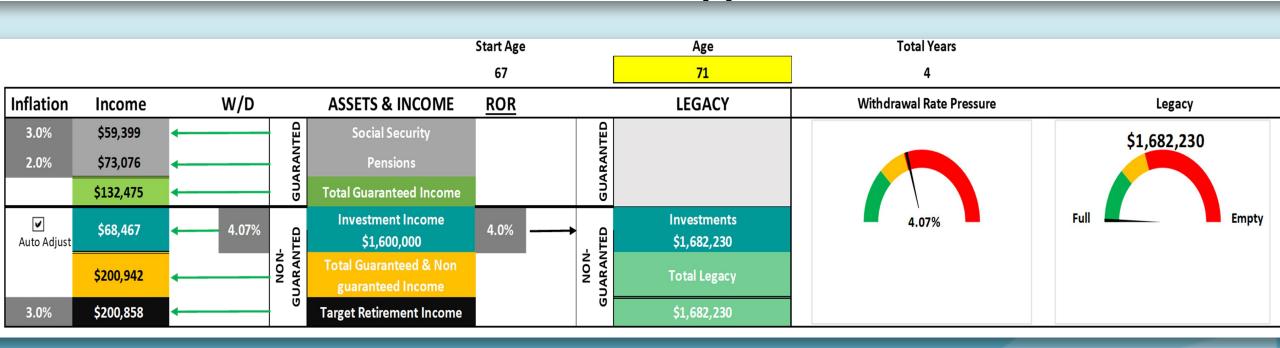
### **Asset Allocation**

			Total Portfolio			
	+		1,208,000			
	42.9%	3.5%	8.8%	3.0%	41.8%	100%
	\$518,468	\$41,730	\$106,491	\$35,805	\$505,506	1,208,000
	C Fund	S Fund	I Fund	F Fund	G Fund	
L 2025	\$44,557	\$11,615	\$30,242	\$11,198	\$83,588	181,200
L 2030	\$111,510	\$30,115	\$76,249	\$24,607	\$119,918	362,400
Individual	\$362,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$302,000	664,400

### **Conventional Approach**



### **Conventional Approach**



### **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	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	Courtesy of Leap Systems							

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

**Courtesy of Leap Systems** 

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

	(0)			
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

Courtesy of Leap Systems

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
1973	\$1,000,000	-14.67%	\$79,713	\$ 785,281
1974	\$ 785,281	-26.31%	\$ 0	\$ 578,673
1975	\$ 578,673	37.14%	\$ 0	\$ 793,593
1976	\$ 793,593	23.81%	\$79,713	\$ 883,855
1977	\$ 883,855	-7.19%	\$79,713	\$ 746,324
1978	\$ 746,324	6.52%	\$ 0	\$ 794,984
1979	\$ 794,984	18.45%	\$79,713	\$ 847,239
1980	\$ 847,239	32.45%	\$79,713	\$1,016,588
1981	\$1,016,588	-4.88%	\$79,713	\$ 891,155
1982	\$ 891,155	21.50%	\$ 0	\$1,082,754

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1983	\$1,082,754	22.46%	\$79,713	\$1,228,324
1984	\$1,228,324	6.22%	\$79,713	\$1,220,054
1985	\$1,220,054	31.64%	\$79,713	\$1,501,145
1986	\$1,501,145	18.62%	\$79,713	\$1,686,103
1987	\$1,686,103	5.18%	\$79,713	\$1,689,601
1988	\$1,689,601	16.61%	\$79,713	\$1,877,290
1989	\$1,877,290	31.69%	\$79,713	\$2,367,229
1990	\$2,367,229	-3.10%	\$79,713	\$2,126,603
1991	\$2,126,603	30.47%	\$ 0	\$2,892,002
19 Yrs.	Average ROR	12.98%	\$1,115,982	\$2,892,002

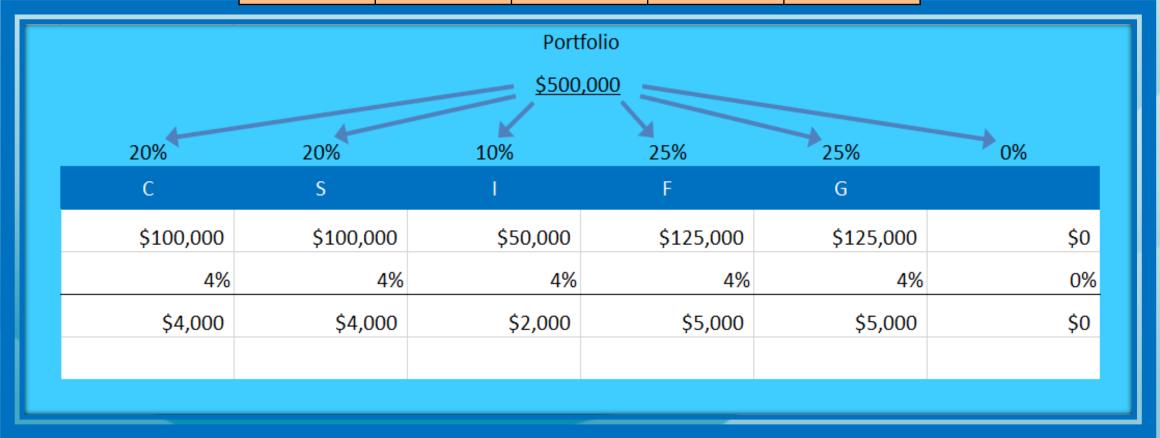
Courtesy of Leap Systems

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

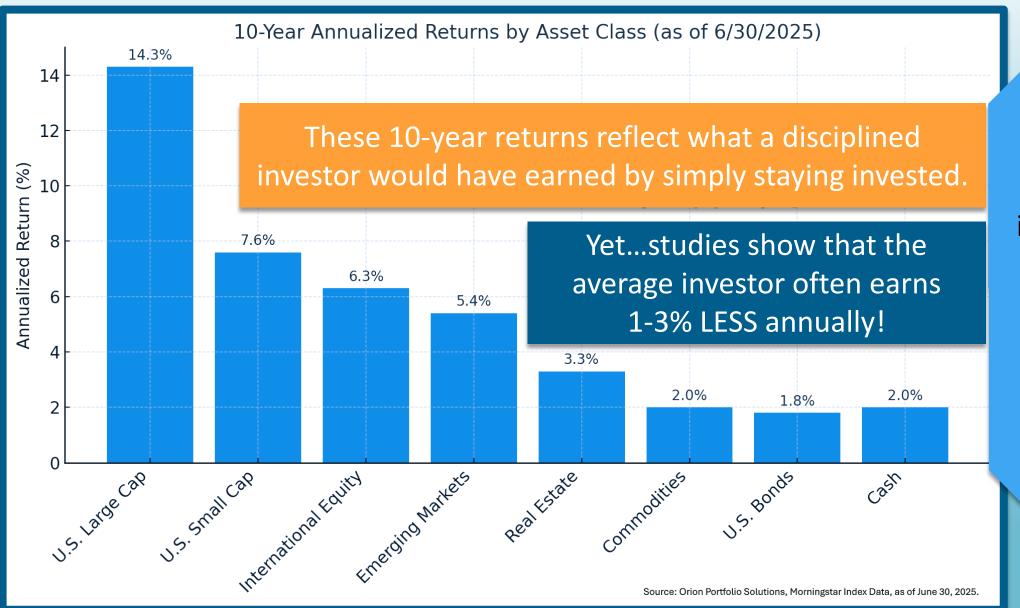
**Figure 6:** Same sequence with withdrawals from portfolio in green. Sequence Defense employed following down year. Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

### **Example: What if You Had to take Distributions in 2022?**

G Fund	F Fund	C Fund	S Fund	I Fund
2.98%	-12.83%	-18.13%	-26.26%	-13.94%



#### **Behavior Drives Results**



Not because of poor investments

•••

But because of poor timing!

### 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."

### 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

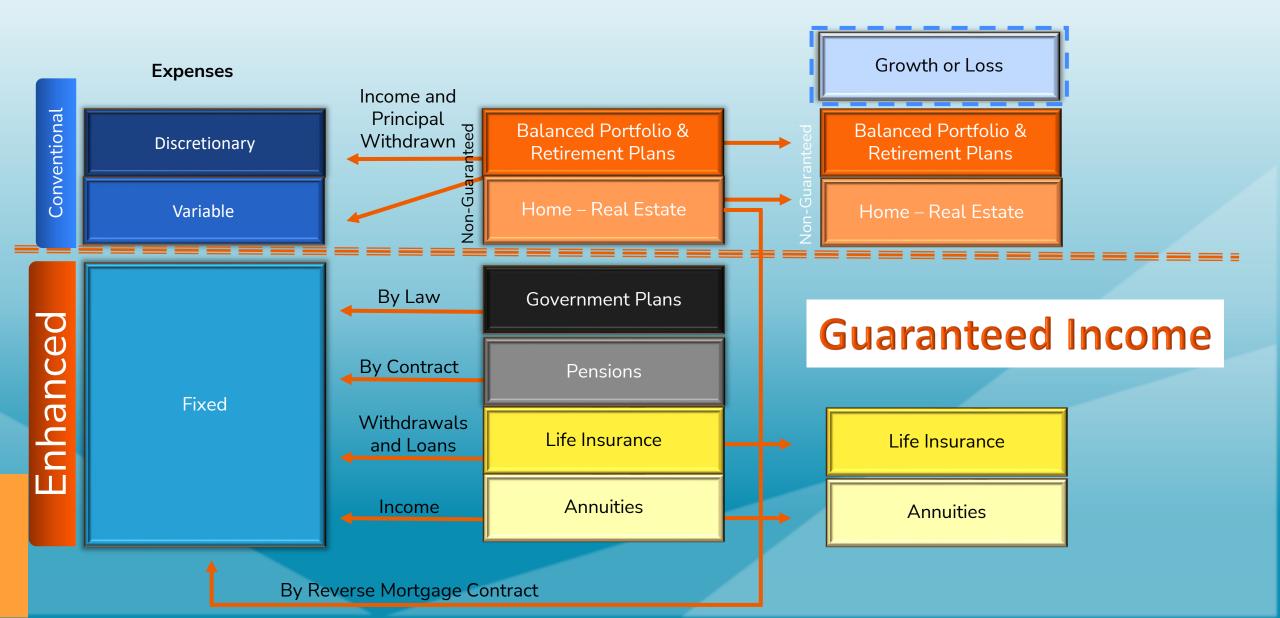
Reduce Pressure on Capital Reduce
Pressure of
Withdrawal
Rates

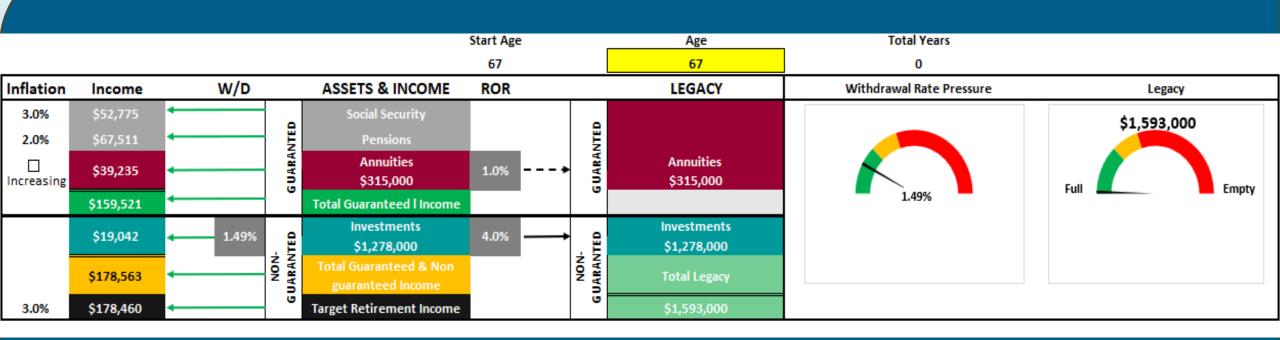
Reduce Income Risks

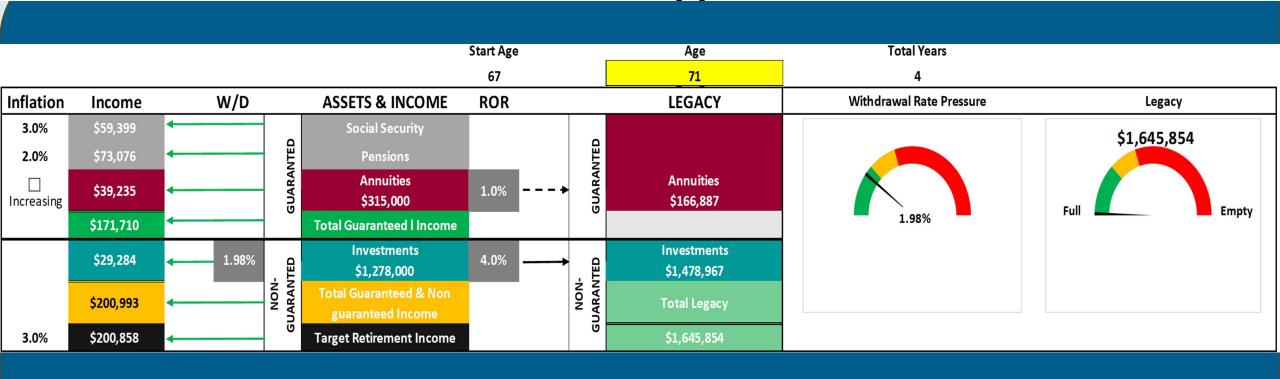
Reduce Fear

**Inflation Protection** 

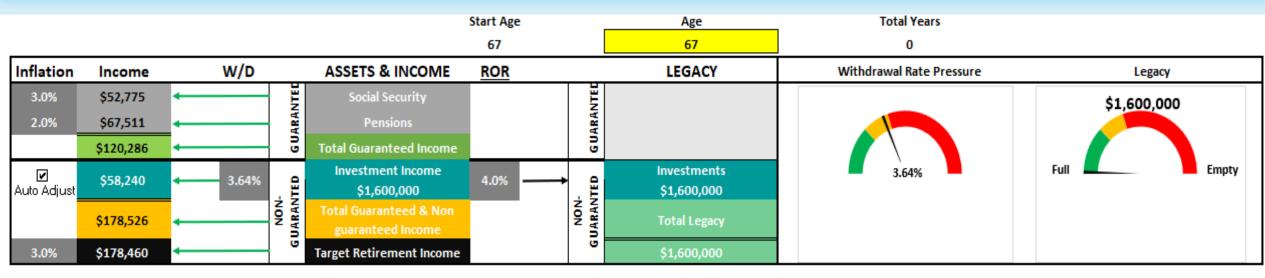
## **Alternative** Retirement Approach

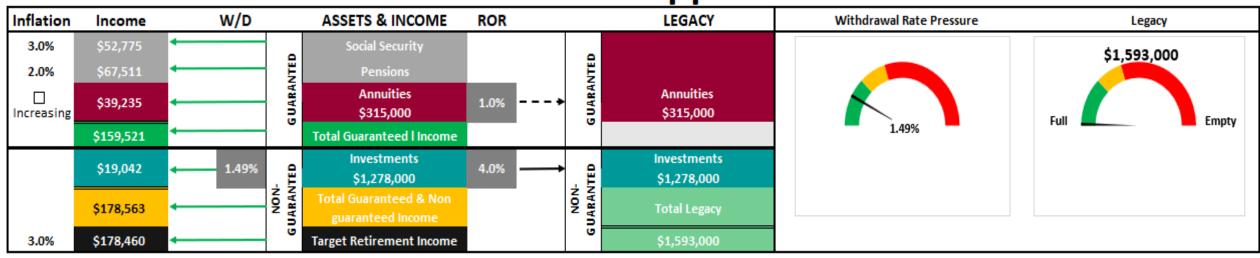




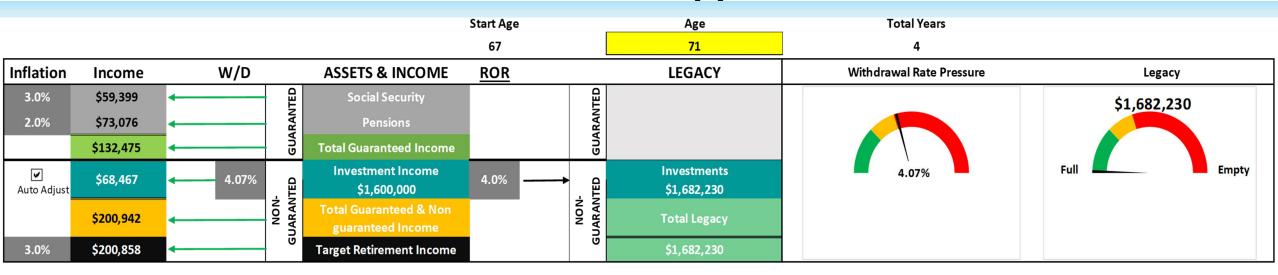


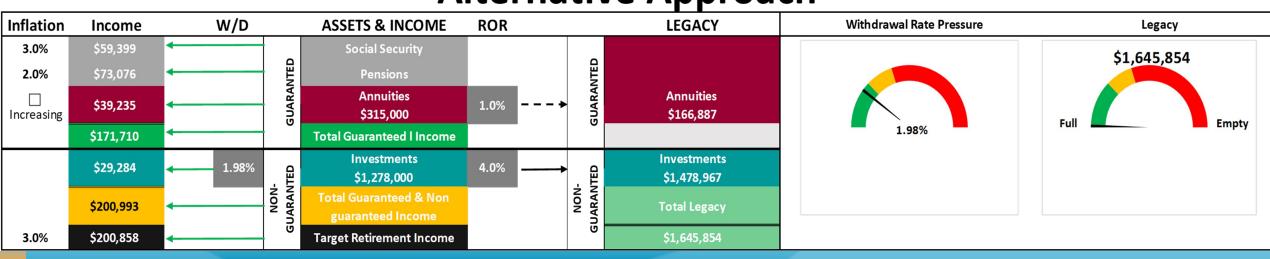
#### **Conventional Approach**





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Guaranteed Income Amount ——	\$39,235
Withdrawal Rate ————	4%
Future Value —————	<b>→</b> \$980,875
Present Value ————————————————————————————————————	\$250,000 10
Rate of Return Needed ————	<b>→</b> 14.65%
Future Value	981,026

#### **Characteristics of Consumers who like one strategy** over the other

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**Alternative** 

require a withdrawal rate need of 3-4%

Comfortable with Market Volatility	Not as comfortable with market volatility
2 Like Full Control	2 Like less management
3 Legacy is important to them.	Not as driven to pass on Legacy
Driven by watching the portfolio grow	4 Overwhelmed by the finance.
5 Comfortable with all the moving pieces	Like simplicity - Not a lot of moving pieces
Understands how to rebalance.	Conservative to very conservative with investments that

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- Understands how to navigate income distributions in good and bad markets.
- 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!

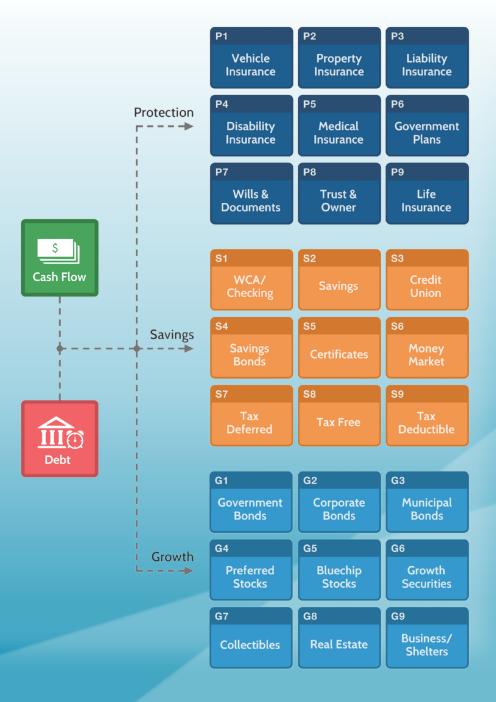
Long Term Care is Too expensive!

I'll get to that when I retire!











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