

RETIREMENT DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES TO AVOID OUTLIVING YOUR MONEY



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We are Going to Examine Two Different Income Distribution Strategies:

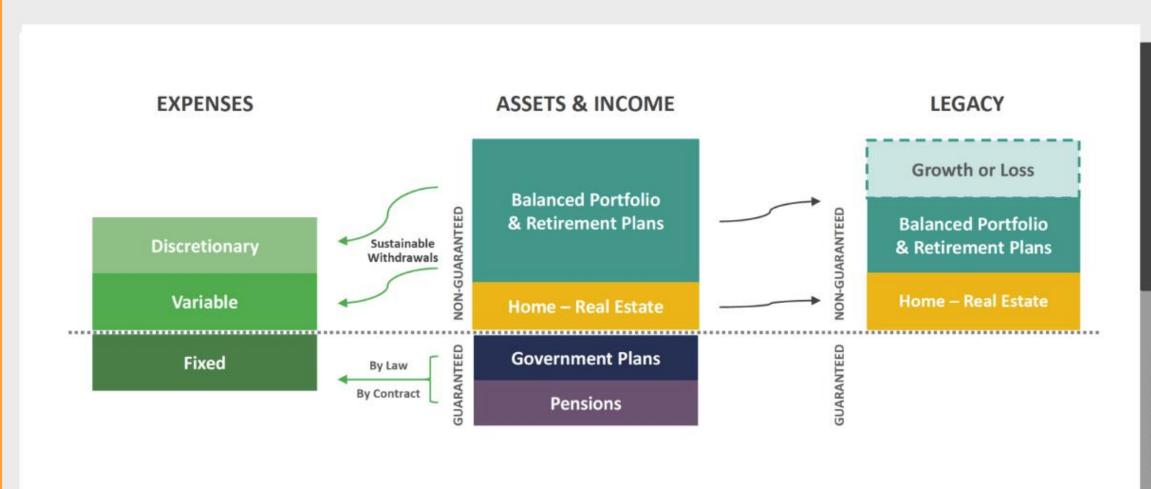


- 1. Conventional Approach
- 2. Alternative Approach

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.

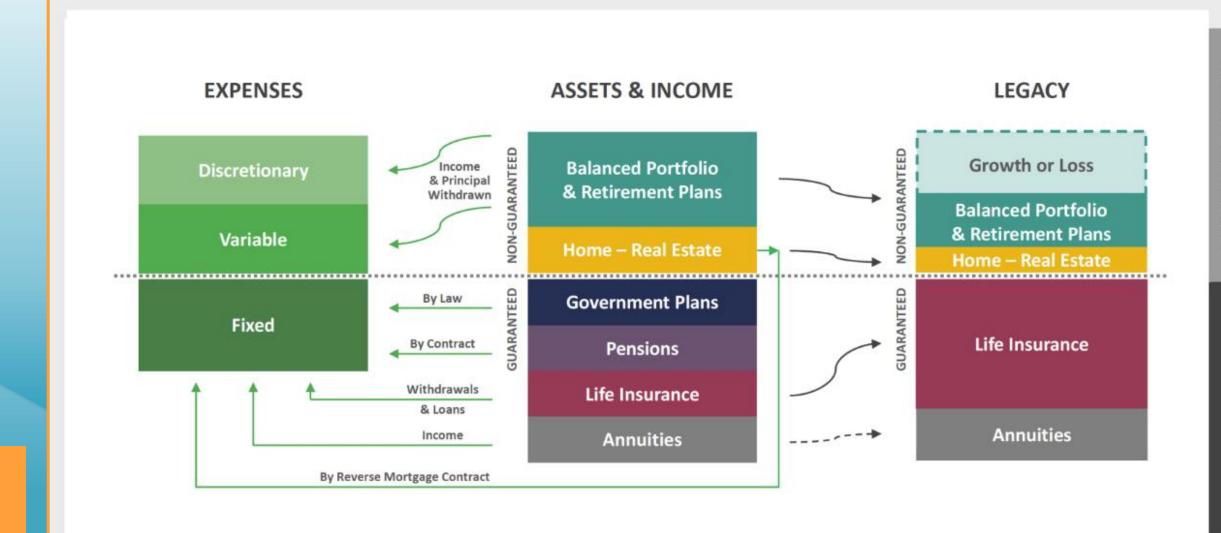
Conventional Retirement Approach



What is the <u>Alternative Approach?</u>

- 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.

Alternative Retirement Approach



What are We Really Talking About??





Pension \$20,000

Social Security + \$25,000

\$45,000

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

Investment Income Need is -----

\$25,000



Retirement Risks











Inflation

Outliving Money

Tax Law Changes

Volatility of Returns

Loss of Principal Lifestyle Changes

Reduces buying power of our dollars over time. Need to make sure our money lasts throughout lifetime.

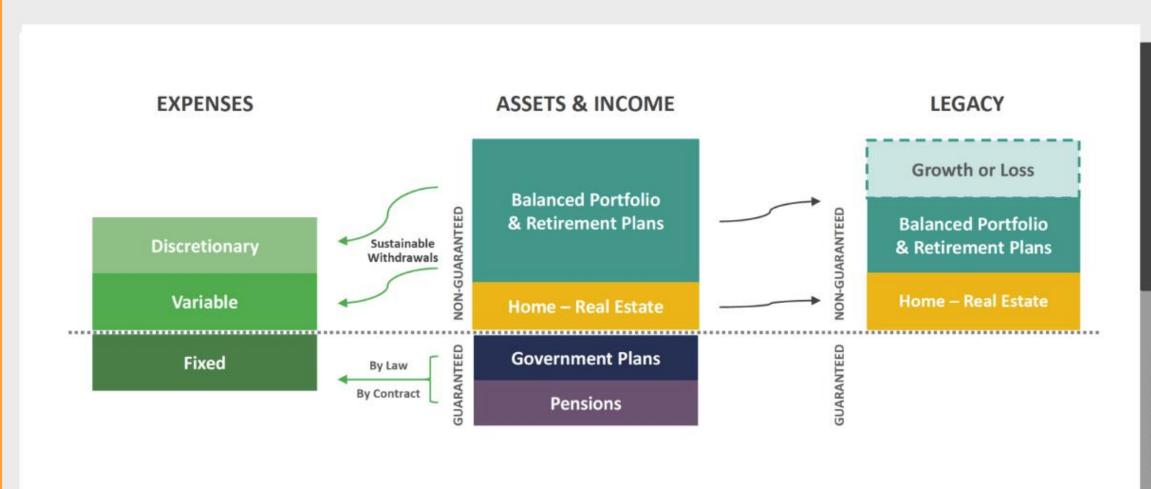
Tax increases reduce spending power of income.

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

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

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!

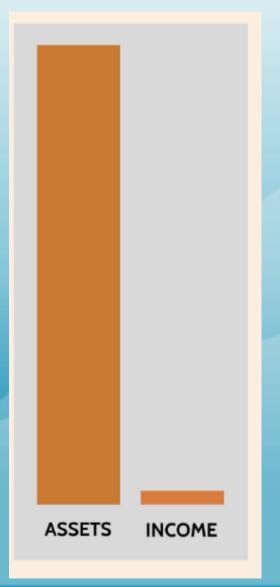
Especially when you are within 10 yrs. of RETIREMENT!!!!!

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

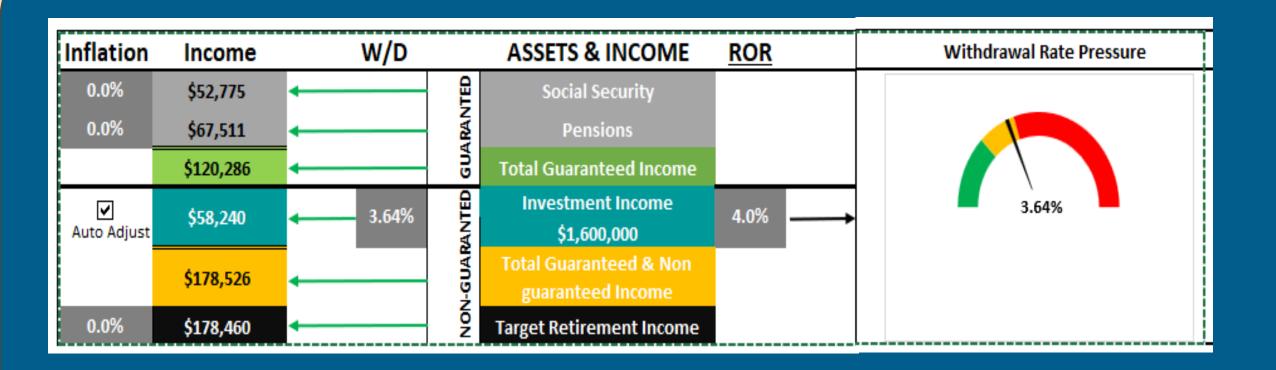
Step #2: Understanding Your Investment Income Need

Target Retirement Income \$178,460

Social Security (\$52,775)

Pension (\$67,511)

Investment Income Needed >> \$58,174



Understanding the 4% Withdrawal Rule

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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 September 30, 2025

Ye	ear	G Fund Bond/US Govt. Short Term	F Fund Bond/US Intermediate	C Fund Stocks – Large US Companies (S&P 500)	S Fund Stocks – Small and Medium US Companies	I Fund Stocks - International
In	nception date	4/1/1987	1/29/1988	1/29/1988	5/1/2001	5/1/2001
1	year	4.44%	2.90%	17.55%	16.41%	15.48%
3	year	4.34%	4.92%	24.88%	19.64%	22.32%
5	year	3.30%	-0.36%	16.43%	11.48%	11.49%
10	0 year	2.71%	1.95%	15.28%	11.38%	8.53%
Si	ince inception	4.65%	5.31%	11.34%	9.51%	5.83%

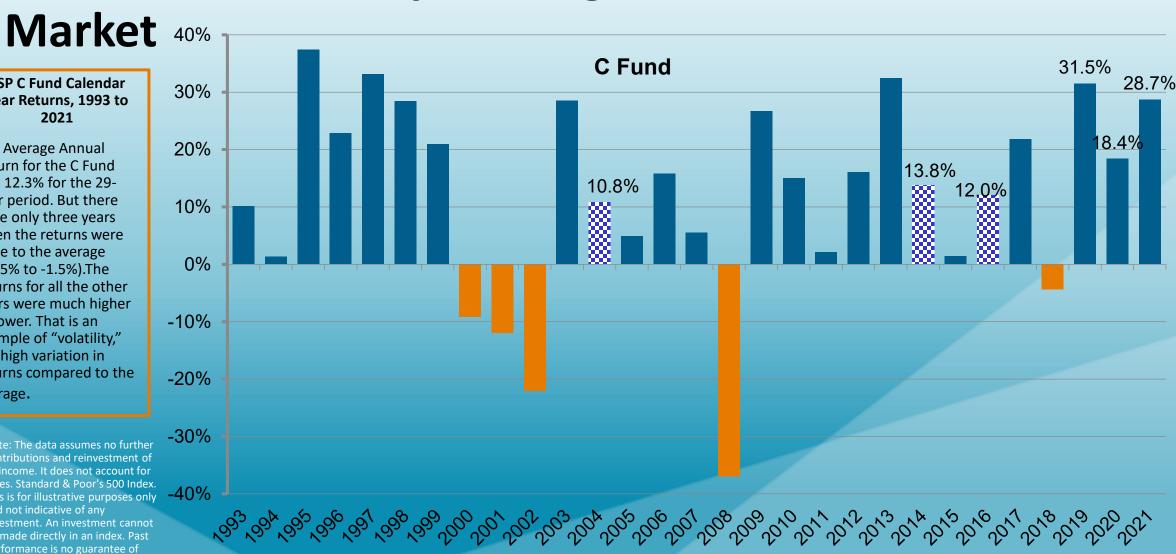
Volatility Illustrated:

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 vears 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

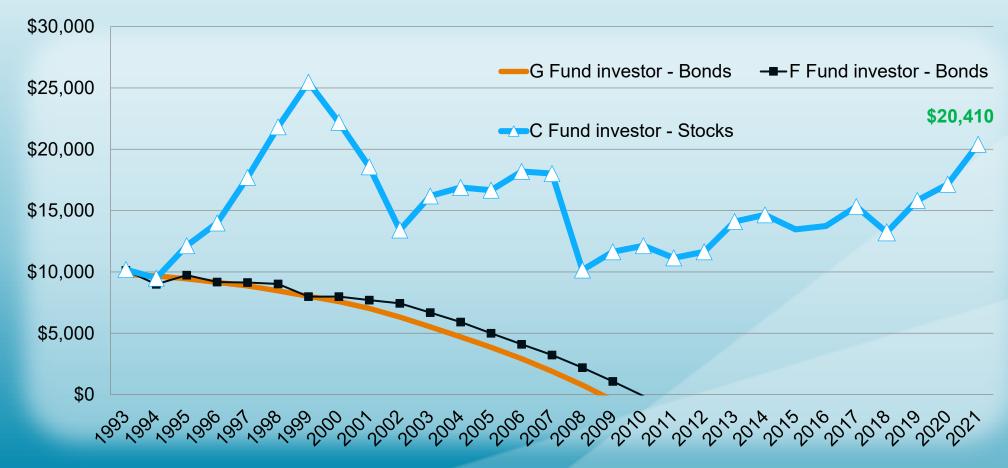
2010-	-2024																
Ann.	Vol.	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
Large Cap	Sm all Cap	REITS	RETS	RBTs	Sm all Cap	REITS	RETS	Sm all Cap	EQuity	Cash	Large Cap	Sm all Cap	RBTs	Comdty.	Large Cap	Large Cap	DM Equity
13.9%	20.6%	27.9%	8.3%	19.7%	38.8%	28.0%	2.8%	21.3%	37.8%	1.8%	31.5%	20.0%	41.3%	16.1%	26.3%	25.0%	19.9%
Sm all	EM	Sm all	Fixed	High	Large	Large	Large	High	DM	Fixed	REITS	EM	Large	Cash	DM	Sm all	EM
Cap 10.3%	Equity 17.9%	Cap 26.9%	7.8%	Yield 19.6%	Cap 32.4%	Cap 13.7%	Cap 1.4%	Yield 14.3%	Equity 25.6%	Income 0.0%	28.7%	Equity 18.7%	Cap 28.7%	1.5%	Equity 18.9%	Cap 11.5%	Equity 15.6%
REITS	RETS	EM Equity	High Yield	EM Equity	DM Equity	Fixed Incom e	Fixed Incom e	Large Cap	Large Cap	RBTs	Sm all Cap	Large Cap	Comdty.	High Yield	Small 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	Small	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	rligh	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%	Equity -0.4%	Equity 11.6%	A18c.	Cap -4.4%	AI) C. 19.5%	Equity 8.3%	Aftec 13.5%	-13.9%	Yield 14.0%	Equity 8.1%	Cap 6.2%
DM Equity	Large Cap	High Yield	Asset	Large Cap	RETs	Cash	Asset	RETS	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	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%
Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset	Sm all Cap	Asset Albc.	Cash	High Yield	High Yield	Asset	REITS	Sm all Cap	High Yield	High Yield	High Yield	Large Cap	EM Equity	Cash	Fixed Income
3.4%	10.4%	13.3%	-4.2%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.7%	8.3%	8.7%	-11.0%	12.6%	7.0%	1.0%	-18.1%	10.3%	5.3%	4.0%
Fixed	Hgh	DM	DM	Fixed	Fixed	EM	Small	Fixed	Fixed	Com dty.	Fixed	Cash	Cash	EM	Fixed	REITS	Cash
2.4%	Yield 9.4%	Equity 8.2%	-11.7%	Incom e 4.2%	-2.0%	Equity -1.8%	Cap -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.	Cash	EM	DM	EM	DM	Com dty.	DM	Com dty.	Com dty.	Fixed	Small	Cash	DM	RBTs
1.2%	Income 4.7%	Income 6.5%	-13.3%	0.1%	Equity -2.3%	Equity -4.5%	-14.6%	Equity 1.5%	1.7%	Equity -13.4%	7.7%	-3.1%	-1.5%	Cap -20.4%	5.1%	Equity 4.3%	1.8%
Com dtv.	Cash	Cash	EM	Com dtv.	Com dty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Cash	Cash	EM	Cash	RBTs	EM	RETs	Comdty.	Fixed	Sm all
-1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	Equity -18.2%	-1.1%	-9.5%	-17.0%	-24.7%	0.3%	0.8%	Equity -14.2%	2.2%	-5.1%	Equity	-24.9%	-7.9%	Income 1.3%	Cap -1.8%
	10000	lth Managemen	Street or other Persons	-1.176	-5.074	-17.0%	-24.1 /6	0.376	0.076	-14.279	2.270	-0,176	-2.2%	-24.576	-1.5%	1.5%	-1.076

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%).

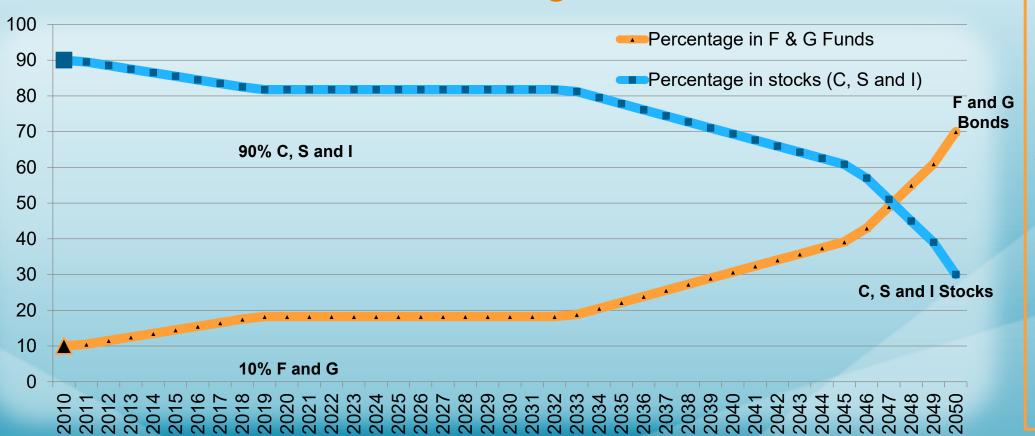


Note: This is for illustration purposes only. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

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



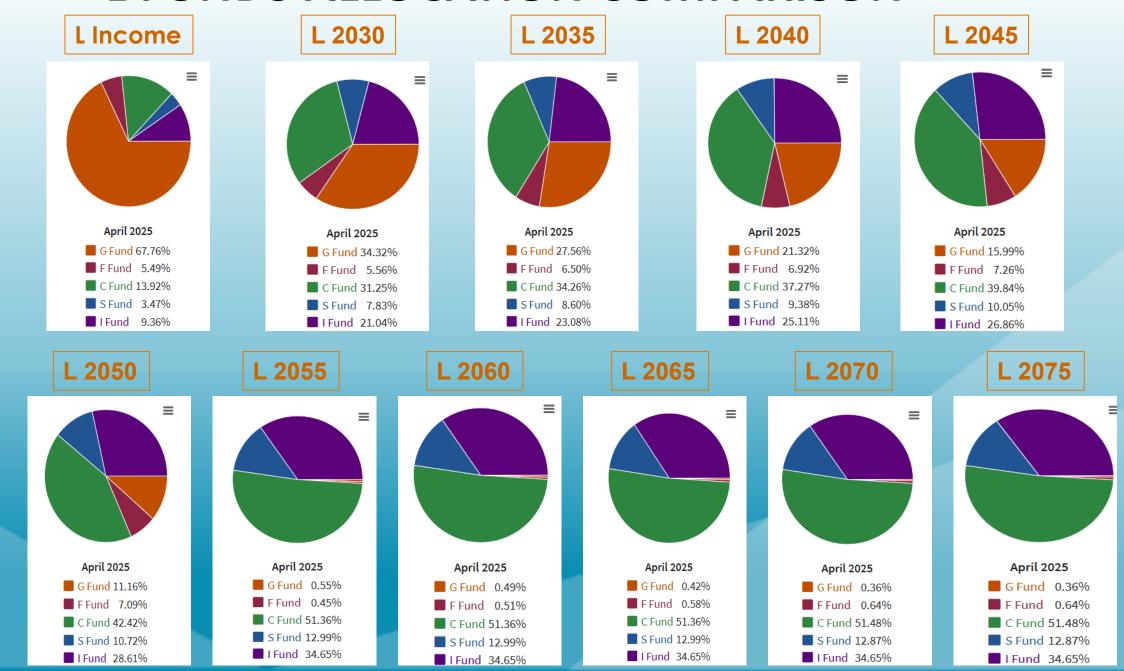
The 2025 – 2050 Lifecycle funds begin with 90% invested in stocks (C, S and I) and 10% in the F and G funds. Over time, the percentage in stocks declines as the percentage in F & G increases. The 2055 – 2065 Lifecycle Funds are more aggressive. The funds eventually "roll into" the L Income Fund.

Current percentages for the L Income Fund are

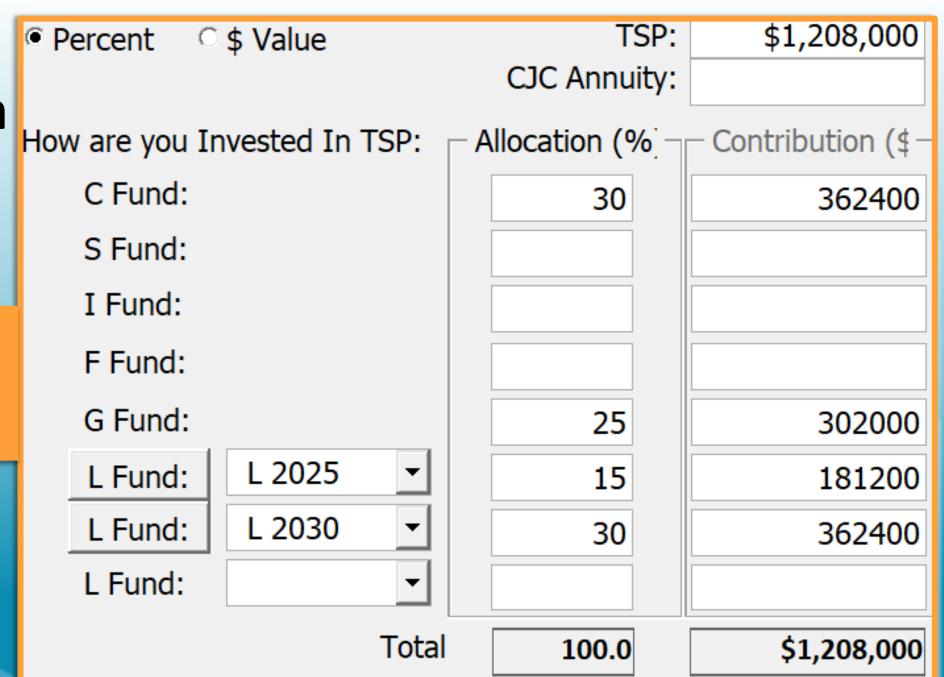
- 70.5% G
- 5.7% F
- 12.5% C
- 3.0%
- 8.3% I

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.

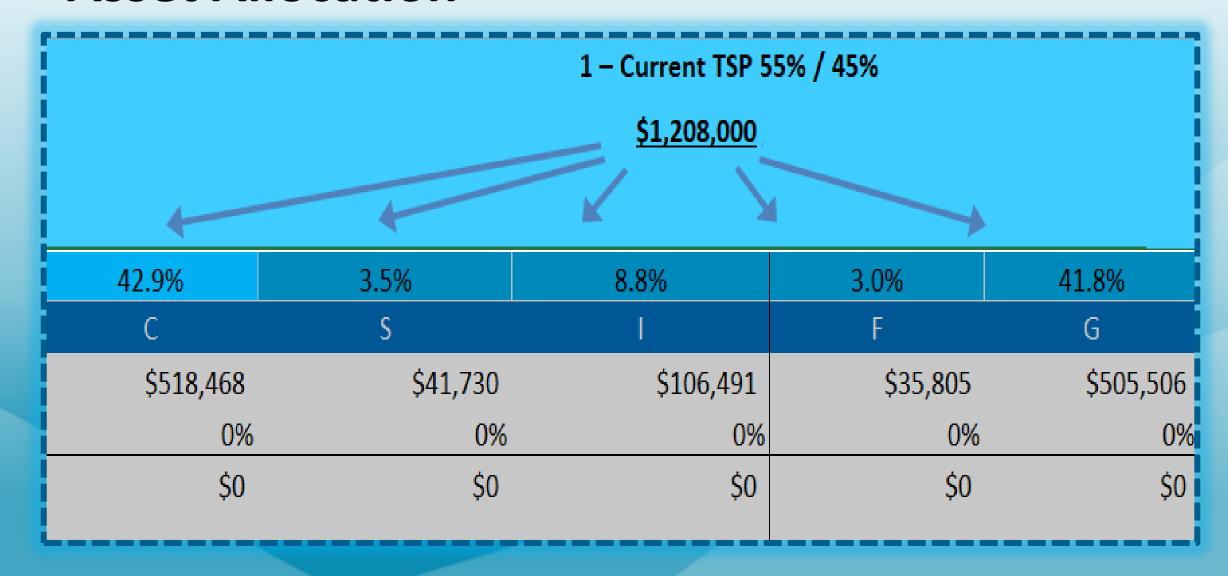
L FUNDS ALLOCATION COMPARISON



Asset Allocation



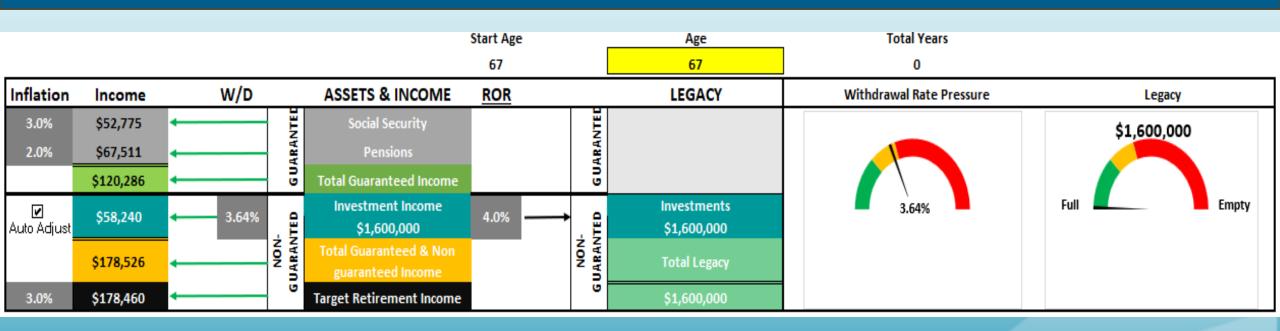
Asset Allocation



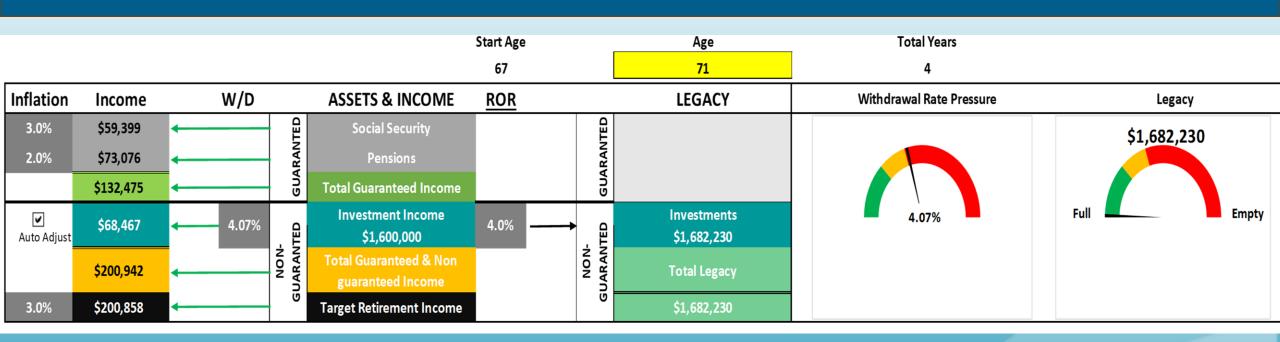
Asset Allocation

ſ				Total Portfolio			
ı		+	-	1,208,000			
ı		42.9%	3.5%	8.8%	3.0%	41.8%	100%
ı		\$518,468	\$41,730	\$106,491	\$35,805	\$505,506	1,208,000
ı		C Fund	S Fund	I Fund	F Fund	G Fund	
ı	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
ŀ	ndividual	\$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

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

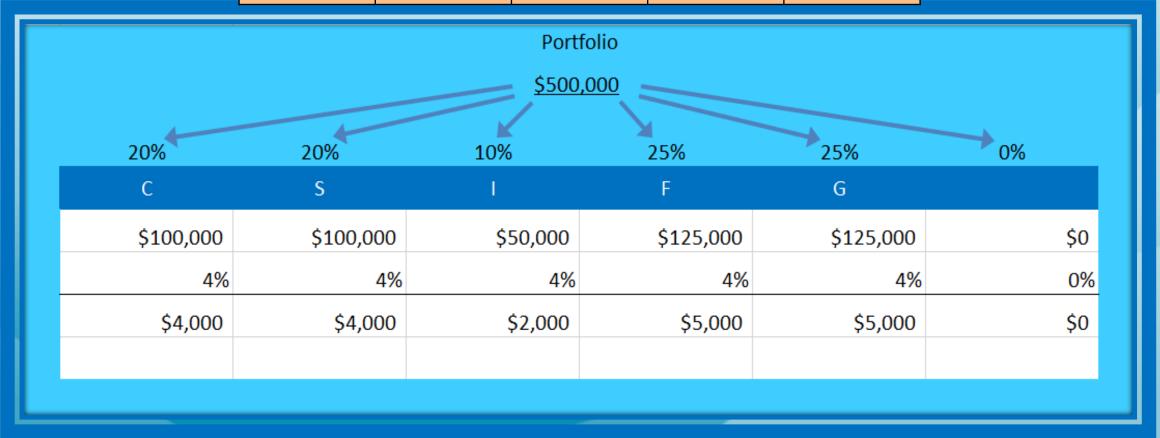
Courtesy of Leap Systems

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

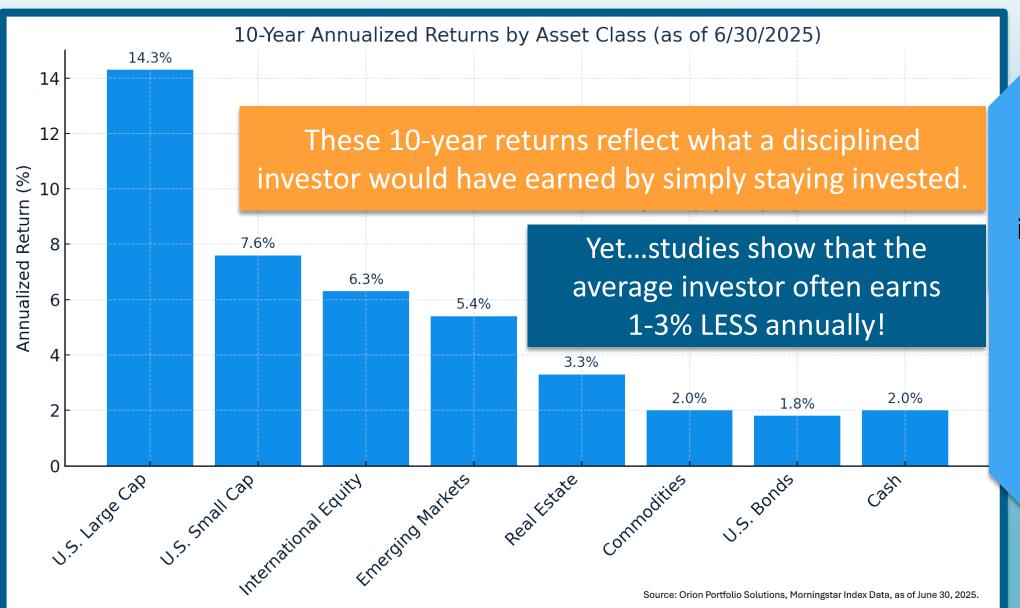
Figure 6: Same sequence with withdrawals from portfolio in green. Sequence Defense employed following down year. Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

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 <u>Alternative Approach?</u>

- 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.

Alternative Method

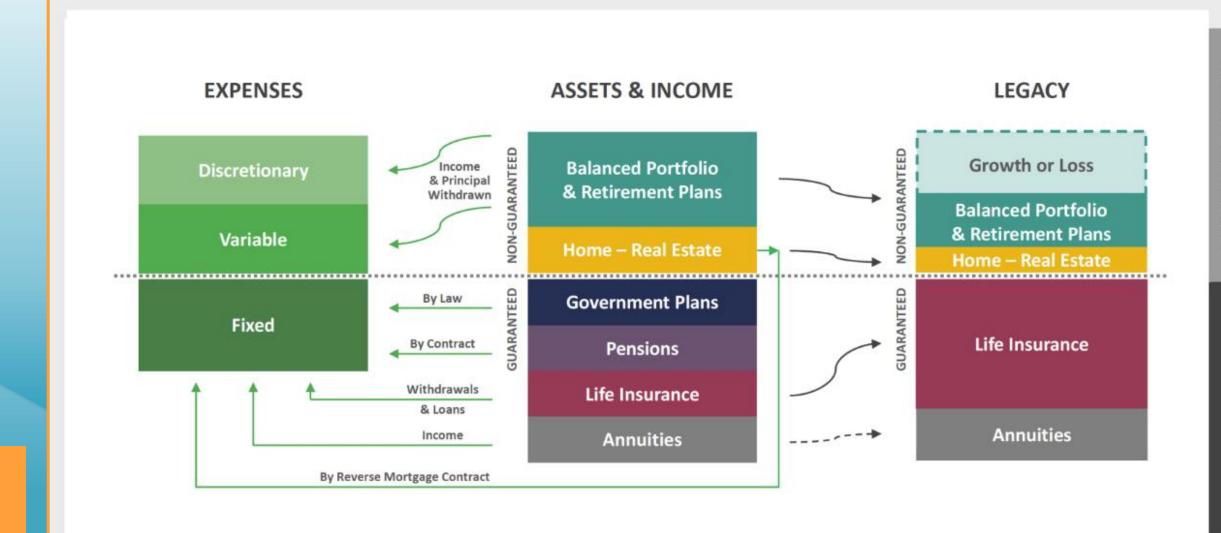
Paydown vs. Interest Only

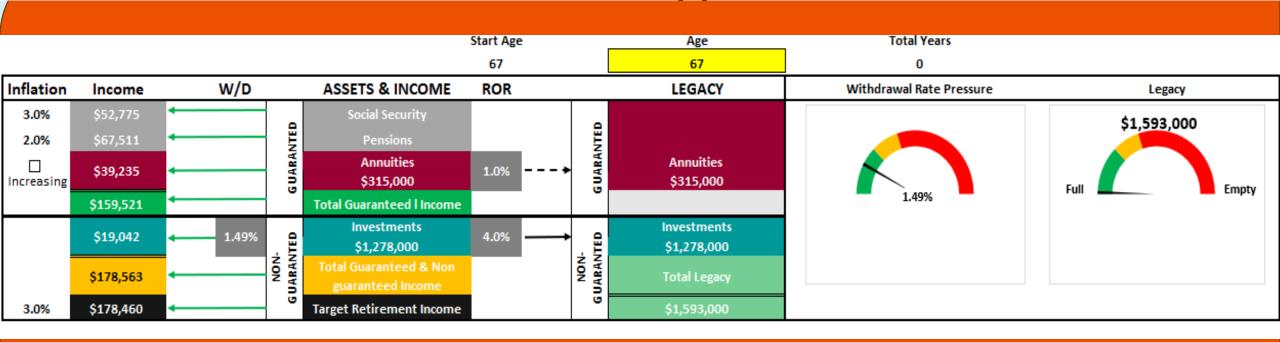
Reduce Pressure on Capital Reduce Pressure of Withdrawal Rates

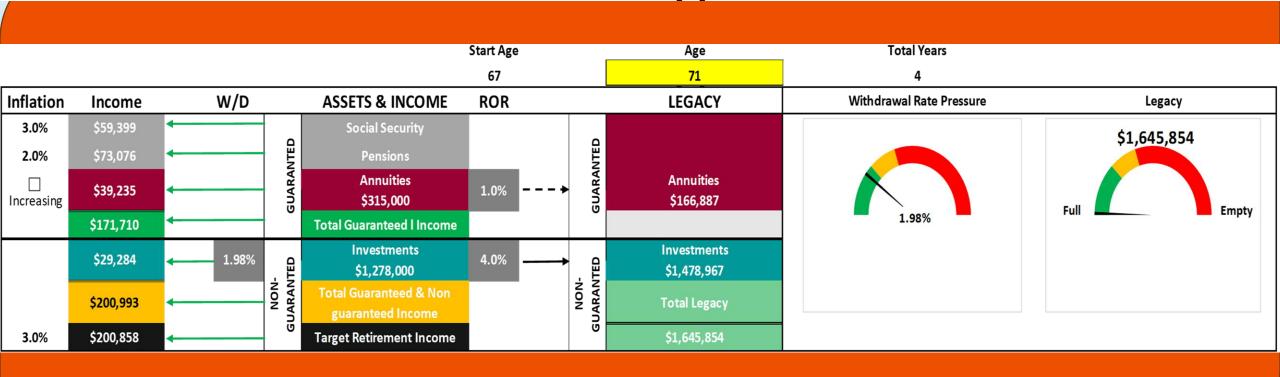
Reduce Income Risks Reduce Fear

Inflation Protection

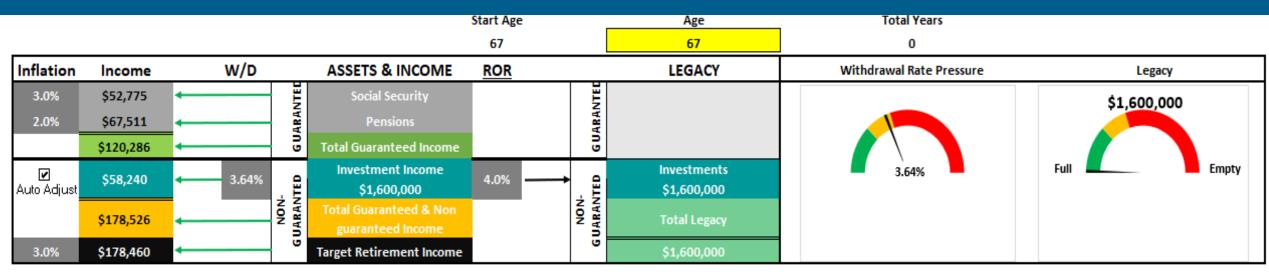
Alternative Retirement Approach

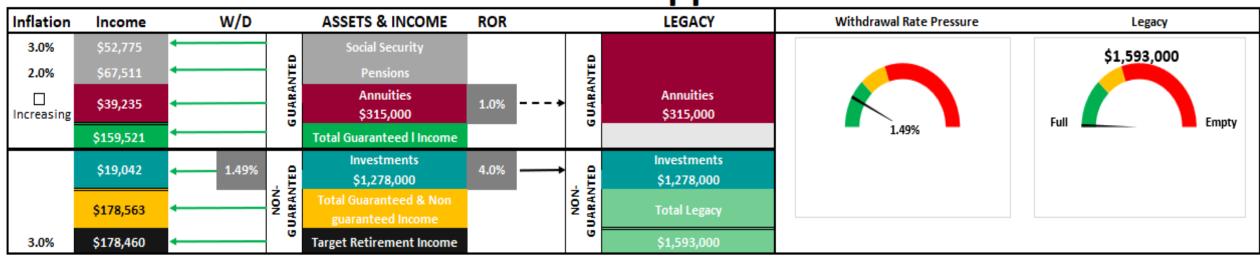




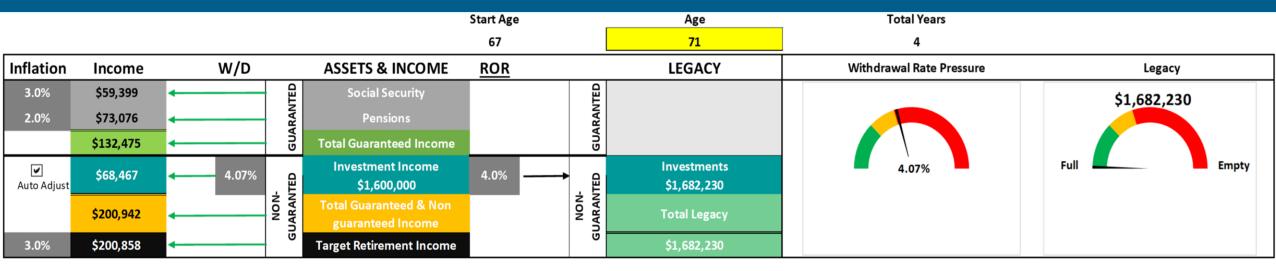


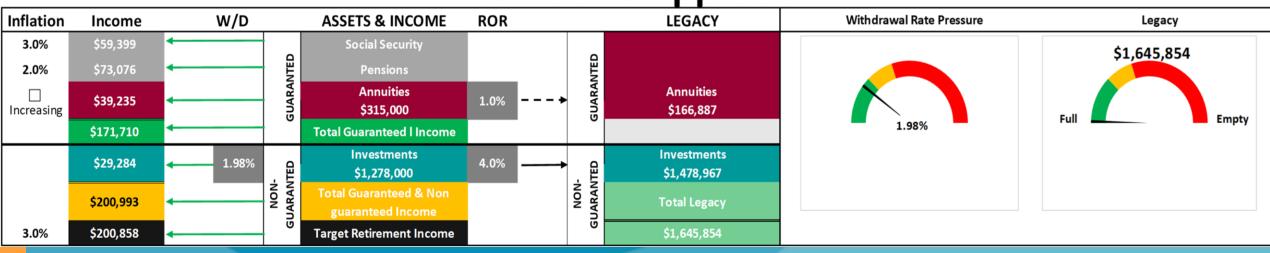
Conventional Approach





Conventional Approach





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

Characteristics of Consumers Who Like One Strategy Over the Other Conventional

1	Comfortable with Market Volatility

Like Full Control

- Legacy is important to them.
- Driven by watching the portfolio grow
- Comfortable with all the moving pieces
- Understands how to rebalance.
- Understands how to navigate income distributions in good and bad markets.
- Understands how to navigate RMD's when the time comes.

Not as comfortable with market volatility

Alternative

Like less management

3 Not as driven to pass on Legacy

Overwhelmed by the finance.

Like simplicity - Not a lot of moving pieces

Conservative to very conservative with investments that 6 require a withdrawal rate need of 3-4%



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!

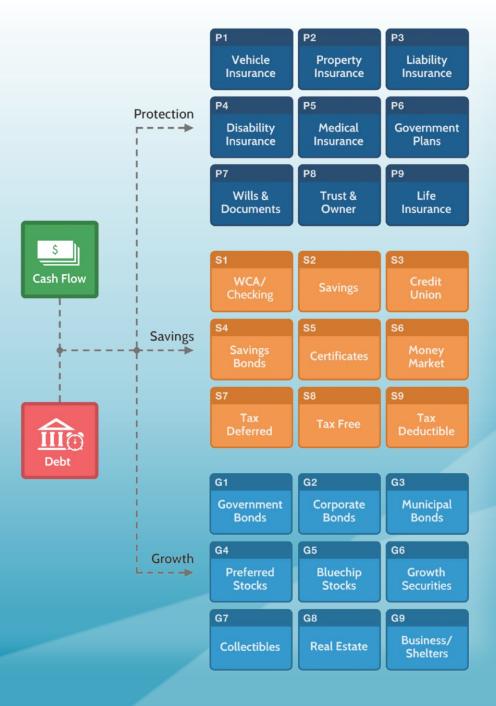
Long Term Care is Too expensive!

I'll get to that when I retire!











Thank you for your time today. Kindly fill out our feedback survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DCSOFASURVEY



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