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### **Case Study**

#### **Risk Tolerance**

You completed a risk questionnaire using advanced quantitative risk technology on March 28, 2019. The results were as follows.

On a scale of 1 to 99, with higher numbers indicating higher risk tolerance, your answers to the risk questionnaire resulted in a score of 62.



This means that over the next six months, you are comfortable risking a loss of -13% or -\$64,290, in exchange for the chance of making a gain of +20% or +\$98,890.

This range describes the "comfort zone" for your investments. Over the next six months, it represents a hypothetical target that you would prefer to keep your investments within. There is no guarantee any investments would perform within the range.

#### **Investment Goals**

When completing your risk questionnaire on March 28, 2019, you selected the following goals for your investments:

- ✓ Wealth accumulation
- ✓ Retirement
- ✓ Income

#### Age and Retirement Horizon

When completing your risk questionnaire on March 28, 2019, you provided the following data about your age and retirement horizon:

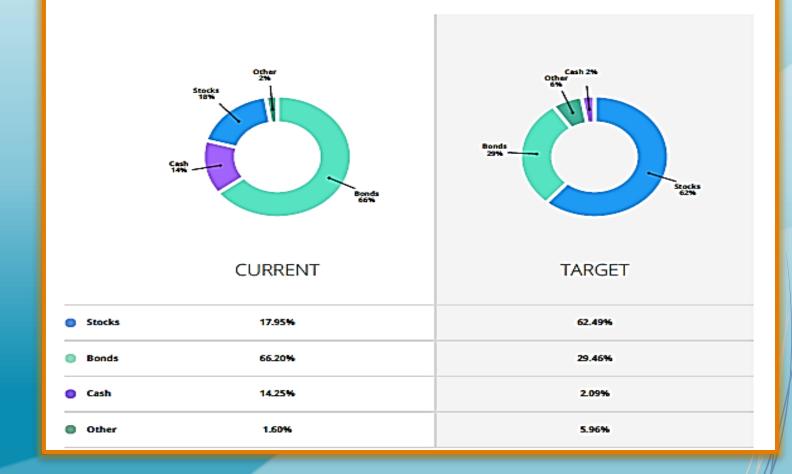
You were born in 1965. You intend to retire at age 60.

#### **Asset Allocation**

Asset classification is depicted below for the portfolio(s) in this report. The ratios depicted for Stocks, Bonds, Cash, and Other, are reflective of current value for the portfolio(s) shown, and are subject to change along with changes to the portfolio value.

Portfolio asset allocations are defined as follows:

- · Stocks: Individual equities, along with equity portions of mutual funds and ETFs.
- . Bonds: Individual bonds, along with fixed income portions of mutual funds and ETFs.
- Cash: Cash, Money Market funds, along with portions of mutual funds and ETFs allocated to cash.
- Other: Non-Traded REITs/DPPs, Variable Annuities and any other custom allocation or any security unrecognized by Riskalyze.



**Asset Allocation** 

Stocks	Bonds
84%	16%
64%	36%
20%	80%

### **Sequence of Returns 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.

## Average Return vs. Actual Return

Initial Balance \$100,000					
Year Annual Return Annual Gain/(Loss) Account Balanc					
1	50.00%	\$50,000	\$150,000		
2	-50.00%	(\$75,000)	\$75,000		
3	150.00%	\$112,500	\$187,500		
4	-50.00%	(\$93,750)	\$93,750		
Average Return	25.00%	Actual Return	-6.25%		

#### Have you heard....

The CLOSER you get to retirement... The MORE conservative you get

# 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.

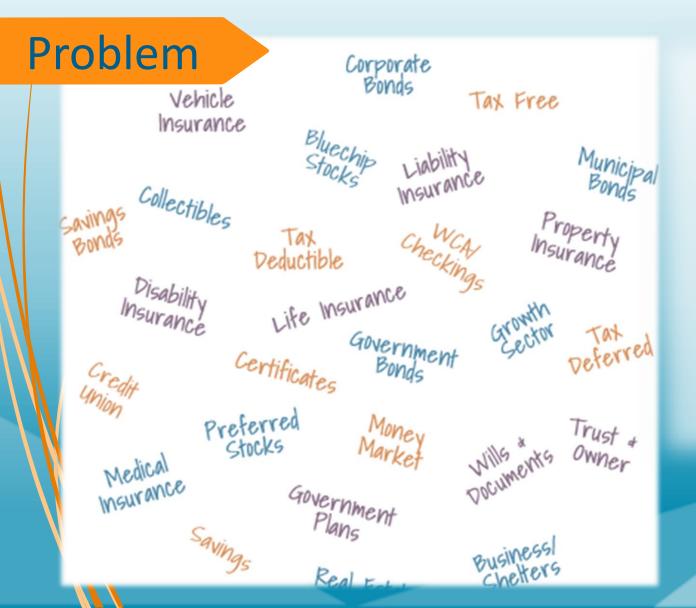
They annually withdraw enough to buy 2000 first class stamps (after paying taxes of 30%).



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.

### How Most People Make Financial Decisions...



- One at a time
- At different times
- With different people
- Under different economic circumstances

This creates a financial junk drawer

#### **Junk Drawer**

<u>Undermines Financial</u> <u>Success</u>

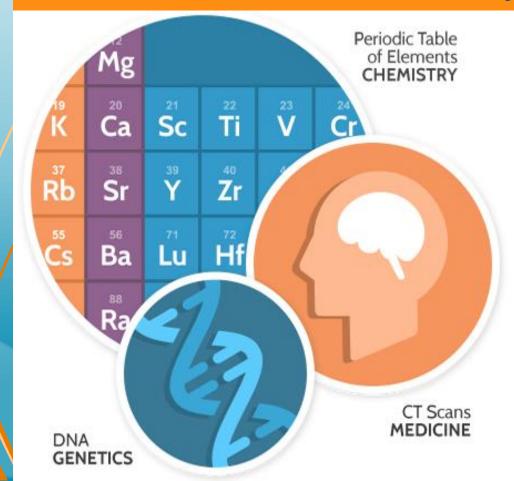
- Disorganized
- **>** Uncoordinated
- Non-integrated
  - **Inefficient**
  - **Ineffective**
- ► Hard to Manage



#### Start with a Structural Model...

Use principles, laws, and strategies to align and position elements in a more scientific manner to overcome the financial junk drawer.

Solution

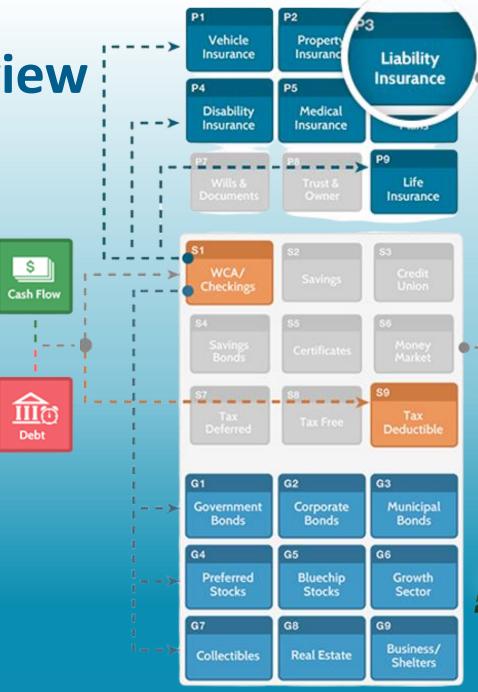


- Organized
- Rules-based
- Optimized
- Efficient
- Measurable
- Coordinated

#### **The Coordination Review**

Certain elements can integrate for more effective results.

Uncover and reallocate unused dollars to create additional money supply and superior benefits.



#### Protection



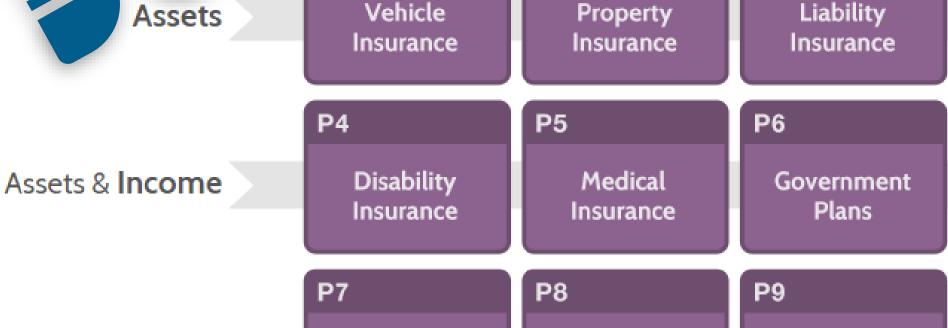
Assets, Income, & Life

Full protection is critical to guard against unforeseen events that can strike at any time and affect your financial future.

**P3** 

Life

Insurance



Wills &

Documents

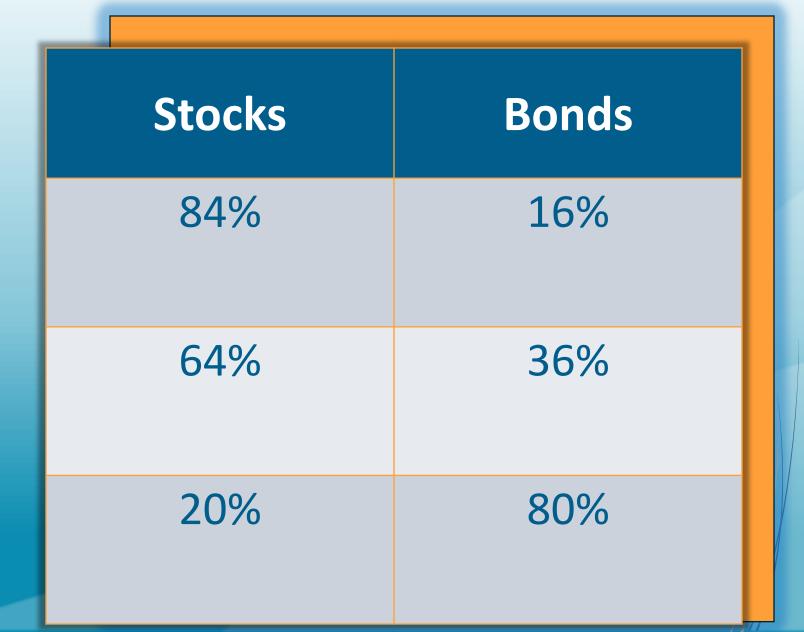
**P2** 

Trust &

Owner

P1

#### **Asset Allocation**



#### **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%

The Trinity University Study

Understanding Your Target
Retirement Income
(TRI)

Gros
Gros

Step #1:

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	\$27,000 \$27,000 \$17,540 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0
Tax Equivalent  Total Payments	\$0 \$71,540
Target Retirement Income	\$178,460

# Understanding Your Investment Income Need

**Step #2:** 

Target Retirement Income

Social Security

Pension

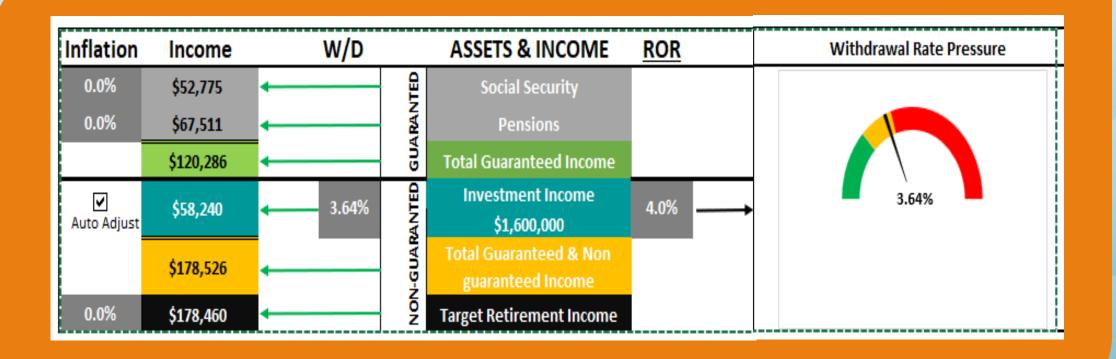
\$178,460

(\$52,775)

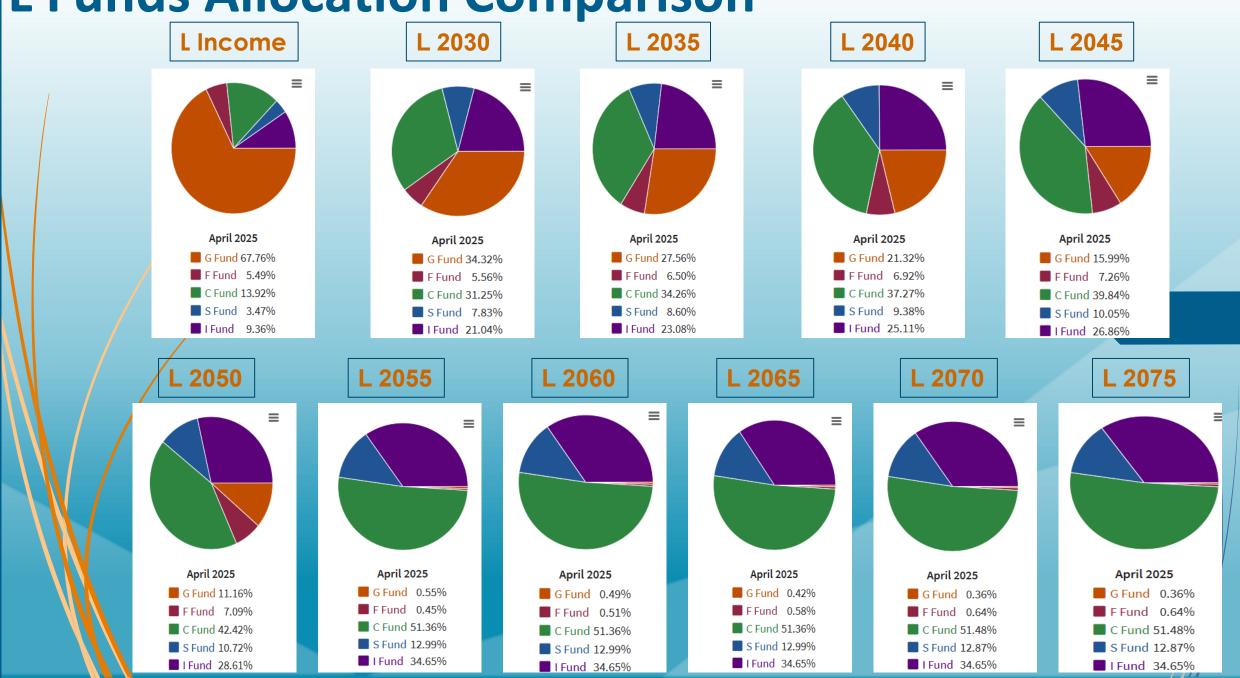
(\$67,511)

Investment Income Needed

\$58,174



L Funds Allocation Comparison



#### **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%

The Trinity University Study



## 3 Simple Rules

- 1 Never sell low
- 2 Buy into your philosophy
- **Safety money**

### **Sequence of Returns Risk**

Year	BOY Balance	Return	Withdrawal	EOY Balance
1973	\$1,000,000	-14.67%	\$79,713	\$785,281
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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.

### **Sequence of Returns 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.

# DEFENSE

#### Sequence of 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

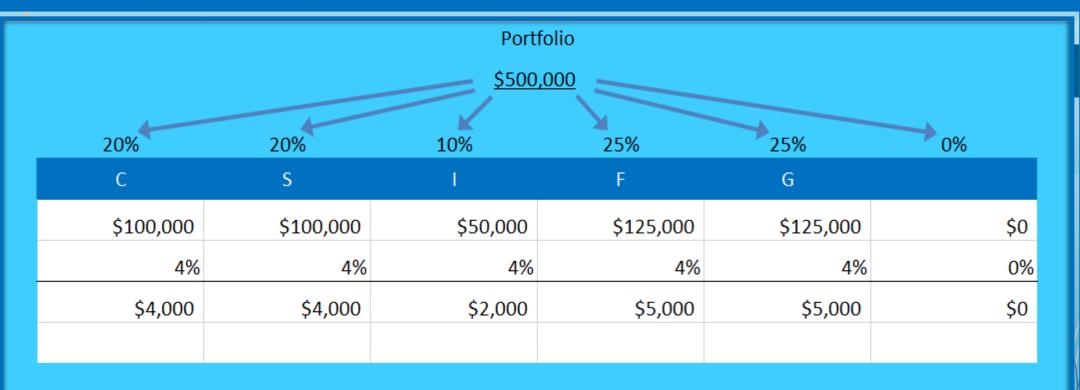
**Courtesy of Leap Systems** 

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

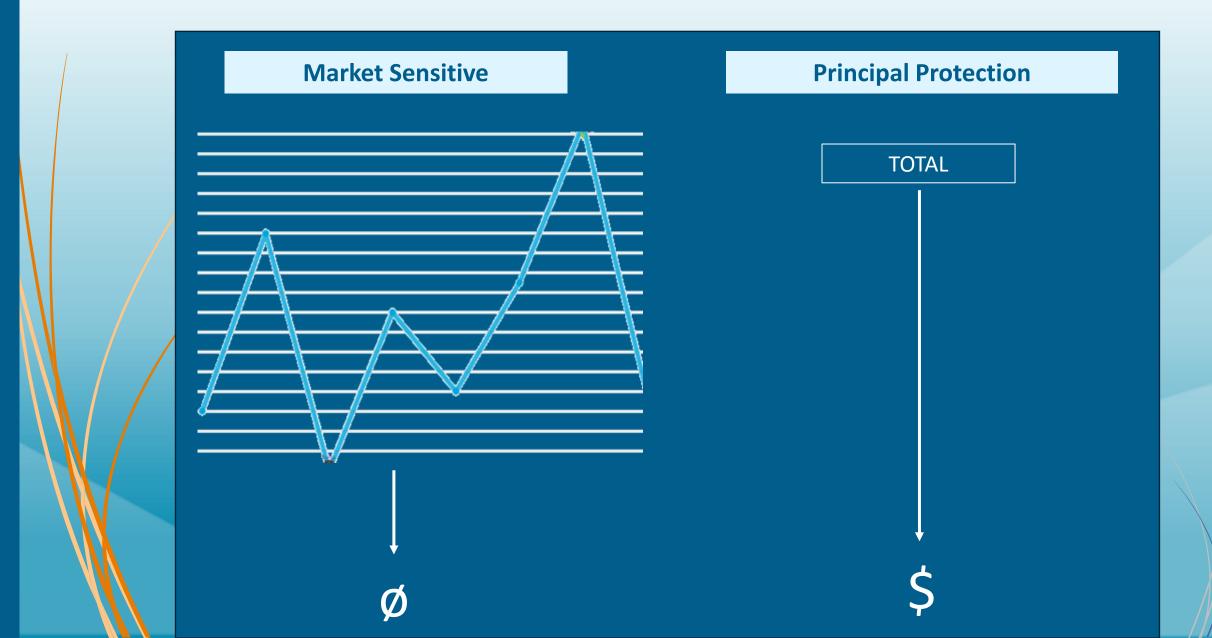
Figure 6: Same sequence with withdrawals from portfolio in green. Sequence Defense employed following down year. Other starting years, rate of return sequences, market indexes, and life horizons will produce different results.

# **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%

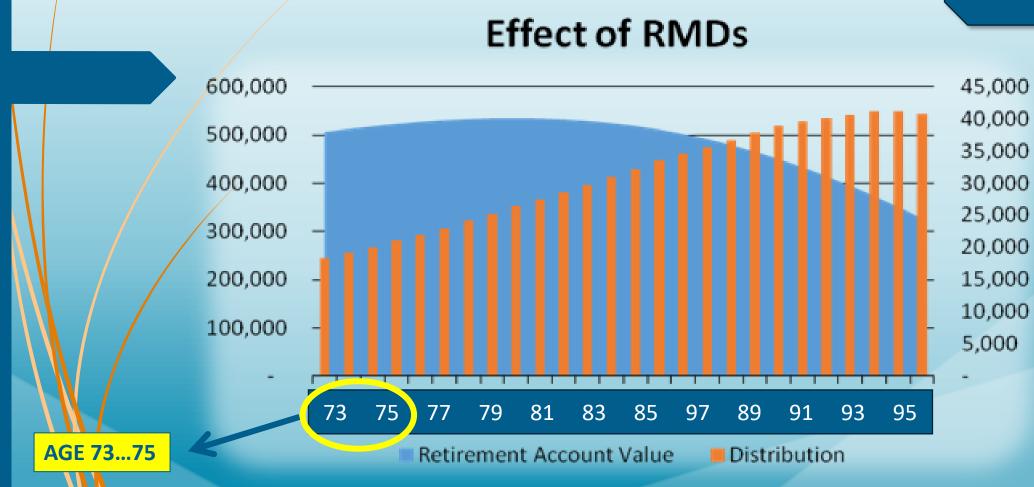


#### **IRA**



#### RMDs Increase...

Assumes 5% annual return and starting value of \$500,000



#### NOTE:

The age for withdrawing from retirement accounts was increased in 2020 to 72 from 70.5. (Note that the SECURE 2.0 Act will raise the age for RMDs to 73 for those who turn 72 in 2023.) Therefore, your first RMD must be taken by April 1 of the year after which you turn 72 (73 in 2023). After that your RMDs must be taken by December 31 of each year.

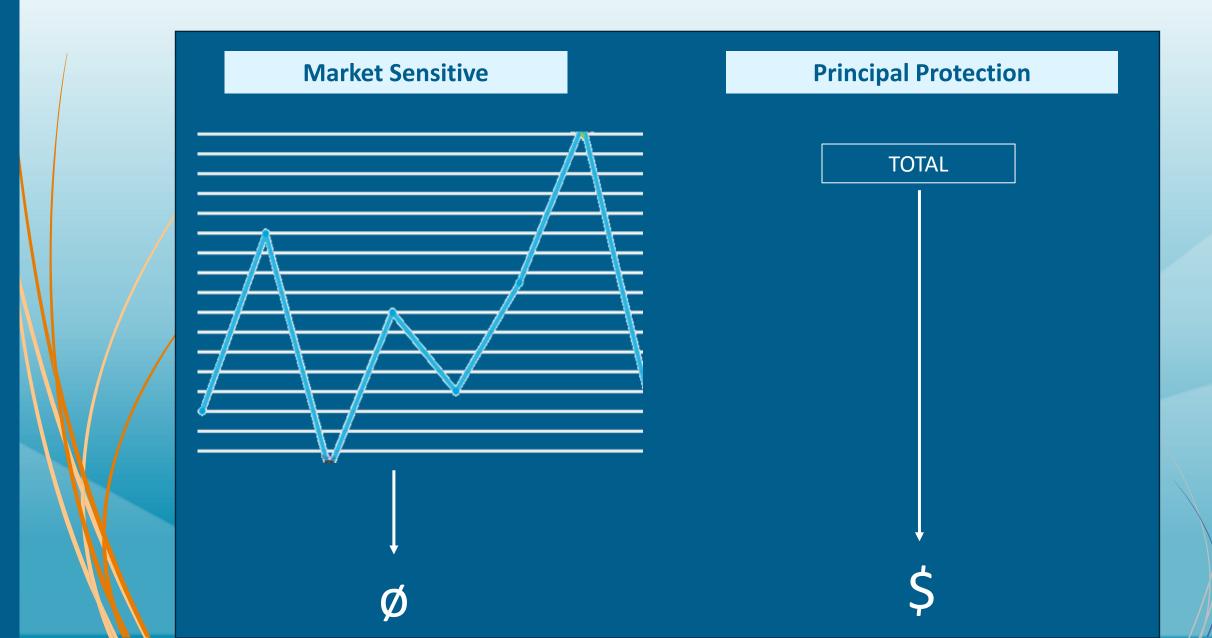
### **RMD**

TSP	IRA	IRA
\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
X 4% \$4,000	X 4% \$4,000	X 4% \$4,000

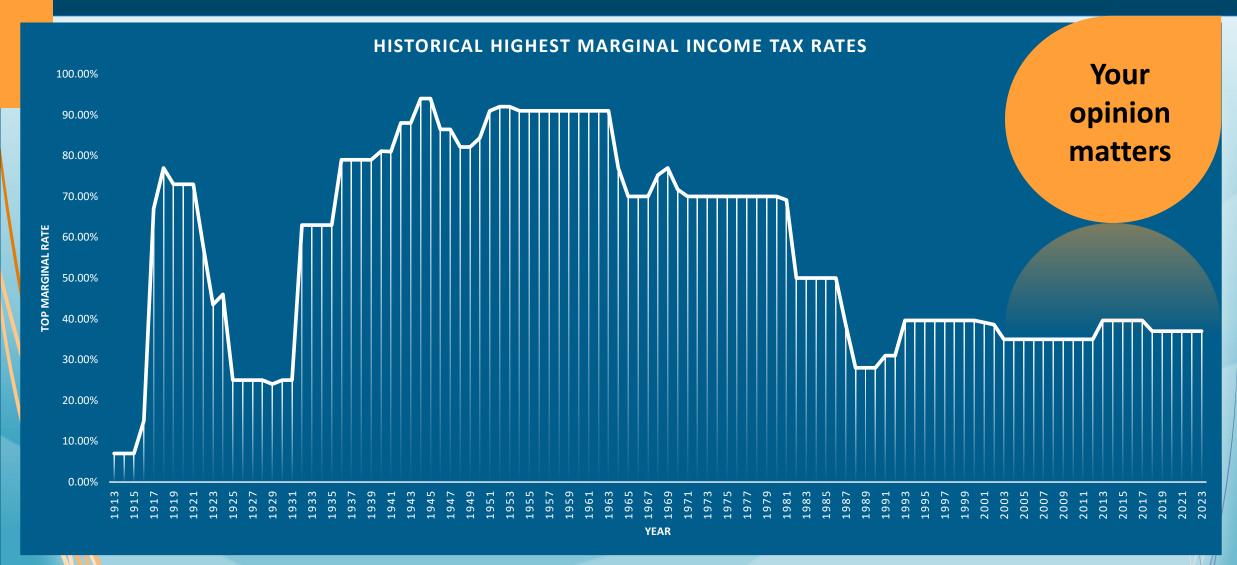
#### **RMD**



#### **IRA**



#### Where Do You Think Taxes Will Be in Your Future?



The data referenced in this chart we created is from the Tax Policy Center: https://taxpolicycenter.org/statistics/historical-highest-marginal-income-tax-rates

This table contains a number of simplifications and ignores a number of factors, such as the amount of income or types of income subject to the top rates, or the value of standard and itemized deductions. **Sources:** IRS Revenue Procedures, various years, Also, Eugene Steuerle. The Urban Institute: Joseph Pechman, Federal Tax Policy: Joint Committee on Taxation, Summary of Conference Agreement on the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation, Act of 2003, JCX-54-03, May 22, 2003.

# Target Retirement Income



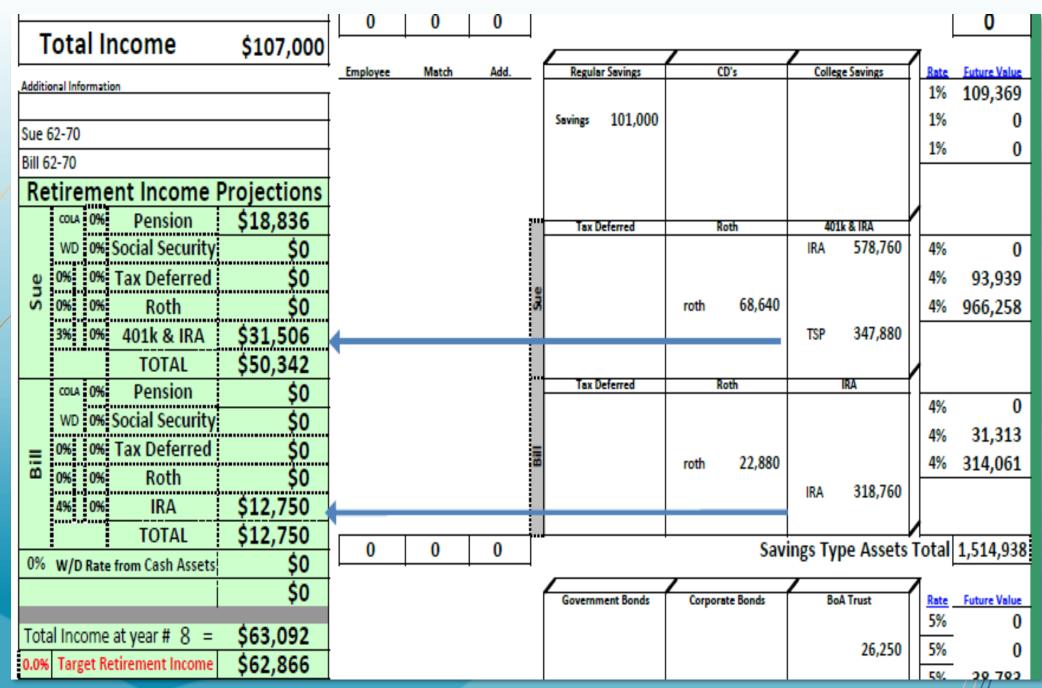
Gross Income - Sue Gross Income - Bill	\$107,000 \$0
Total Gross Income	\$107,000
Less	
TSP/401(k)	\$24,500
IRA	\$6,500
Social Security	\$6,634
IRA	\$6,500
Mortgage	<b>\$0</b>
College	<b>\$0</b>
Credit Cards	<b>\$0</b>
Debts	<b>\$0</b>
Tax Equivalent	<b>\$0</b>
Non/Qualified IRA	<b>\$0</b>
Roth	<b>\$0</b>
Total Payments	\$44,134
Target Retirement Income	\$62,866

#### What Tax Bracket Do You Fall Into?

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Tax Rate	For Single Filers	For Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns	For Heads of Households
10%	\$0 to \$11,925	\$0 to \$23,850	\$0 to \$17,000
12%	\$11,925 to \$48,475	\$23,850 to \$96,950	\$17,000 to \$64,850
22%	\$48,475 to \$103,350	\$96,950 to \$206,700	\$64,850 to \$103,350
24%	\$103,350 to \$197,300	\$206,700 to \$394,600	\$103,350 to \$197,300
32%	\$197,300 to \$250,525	\$394,600 to \$501,050	\$197,300 to \$250,500
35%	\$250,525 to \$626,350	\$501,050 to \$751,600	\$250,500 to \$626,350
37%	\$626,350 or more	\$751,600 or more	\$626,350 or more

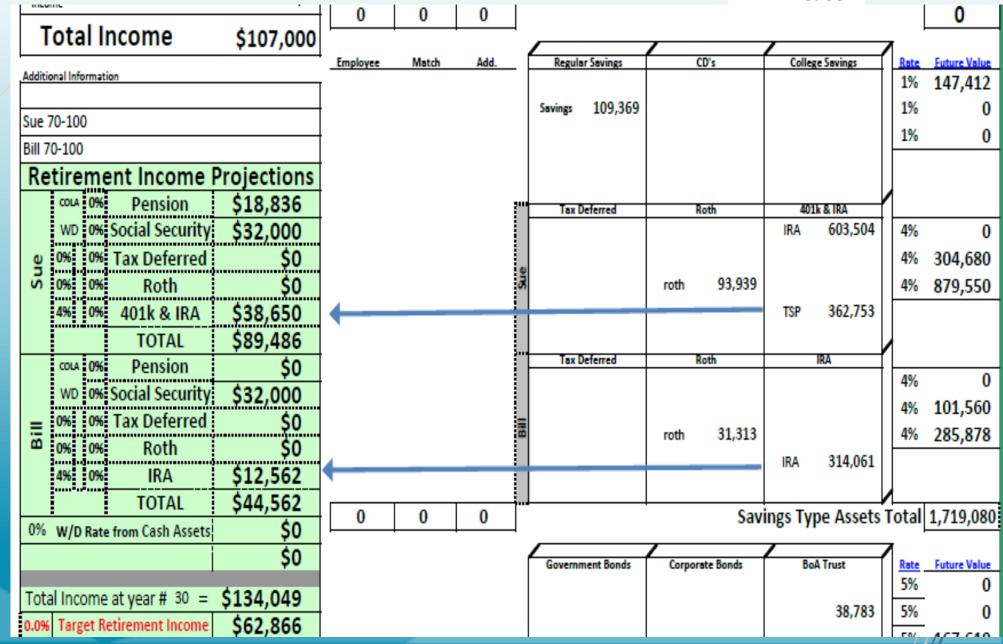
### Sue Retires



**RMD** and Social Security Tab on

RMD & SS

Financial Model





# Thank you for your time today. Kindly fill out our feedback survey: <a href="https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DCSOFASURVEY">https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DCSOFASURVEY</a>



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