C 0 W Μ Е E The Complete angement Workshop®

Your Lifetime Earnings

\$<u>50,000</u> PER YEAR PER YEAR \$2,450,134 **AGE 35** \$1,715,094 \$3,675,201 \$1,003,677 \$1,433,824 \$2,150,736 **AGE 45** 640,390 960,585 448,273 **AGE 55** \$ \$ \$

Cumulative amounts through age 65. Assumes a 3% annual salary increase. This hypothetical example is used for illustrative purposes only.

Roadblocks to Financial Success

No Goals

About 52% of workers have no idea how much they need to save and accumulate for retirement.



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2016

Lack of Knowledge

"[There] is the need for virtually everyone both young and old — to acquire a basic knowledge of finance and economics...."

Ben Bernanke Former Chairman Federal Reserve System

Remarks by Chairman Bernanke on financial and economic education

Source: Federal Reserve

Debt

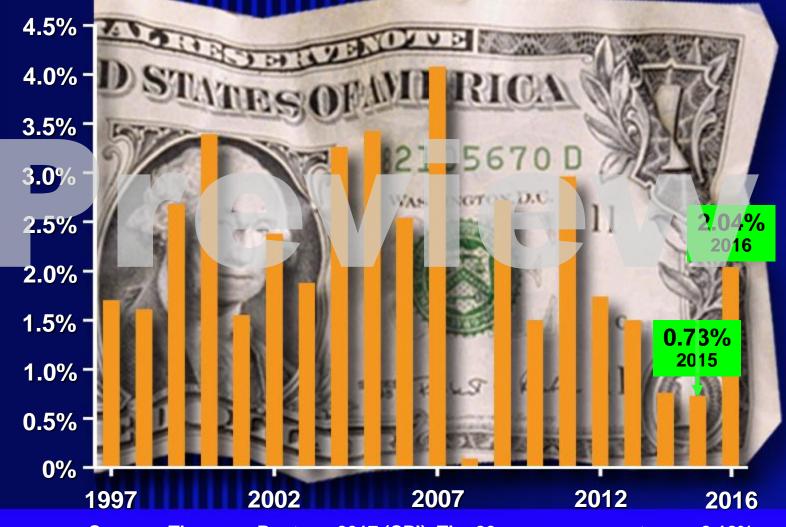


Credit Card \kred'-et kärd \n.: 1. A means for buying something you don't need, at a price you can't afford, with money you don't have.

Inappropriate Investments

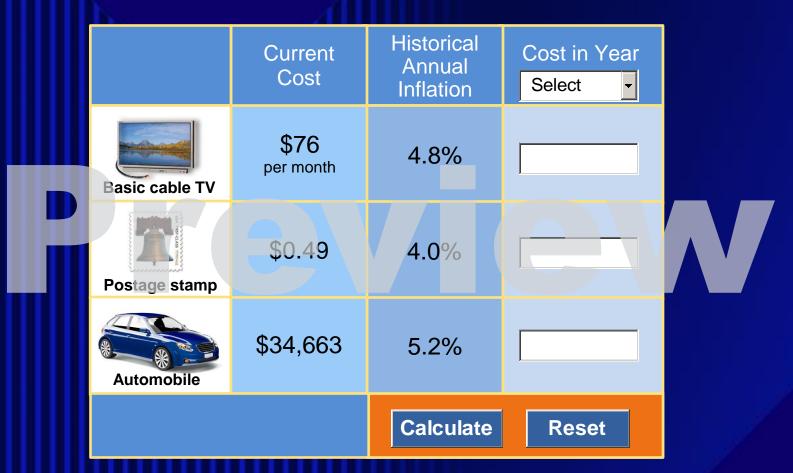
Inflation

As measured by the Consumer Price Index



Source: Thomson Reuters, 2017 (CPI). The 20-year average rate was 2.12%.

Loss of Purchasing Power



Sources: Federal Communications Commission, 2016 (data from 2005 to 2015); U.S. Postal Service, 2017 (data from 1971 to 2017); Kelley Blue Book, 2016 (data from 1970 to 2016). Future costs are estimates and assume that historical inflation rates remain constant. Actual results will vary.



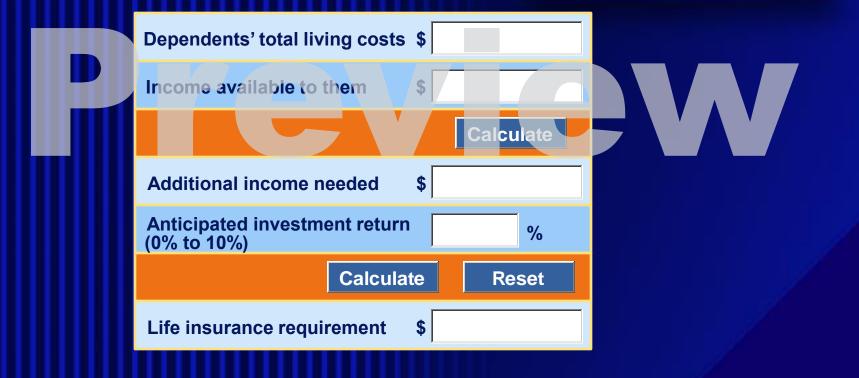
The average person worked from January 1 until late April to pay all federal, state, and local taxes.



Source: Tax Foundation, 2016

Six Keys to Financial Success Risk management Cash management **Investment concepts Tax management Retirement planning Estate conservation**

How Much Life Insurance Do You Need?



This hypothetical example is used for illustrative purposes only. Actual results will vary.

Your Best "Investment"?

Stocks vs. Credit Cards



10% average annual stock market r 18% credit-card interest

This hypothetical example is used for illustrative purposes only.

Investment Philosophies: What the Pros Do



Investment Spectrum

Higher Risk Higher Potential Return



What Determines Portfolio Performance?

Other

Asset Class Selection

Sobole and the second sec

Source: Brinson, Singer, and Beebower, "Determinants of Portfolio Performance II: An Update," *Financial Analysts Journal,* May–June 1991

Historical Investment Performance

| Year | Stocks | Corporate Bonds | Treasury Bills |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2007 | 5.49% | <u>4.90%</u> | 4.74% |
| <mark>2</mark> 008 | <u> -37.00%</u> | -4.01% | 1.80% |
| 2009 | 26.46% | 18.39% | 0.16% |
| 2010 | 15.06% | 9.1 <mark>3</mark> % | 0.13% |
| 2011 | 2.11% | 8.26% | 0.08% |
| 2012 | 16.00% | 9.97% | 0.07% |
| 2013 | 32.39% | -1.52% | 0.05% |
| 2014 | 13.69% | 7.48% | 0.03% |
| 2015 | 1.38% | -0.75% | 0.03% |
| 2016 | 11.96% | 6.09% | 0.27% |

Source: Thomson Reuters, 2017. Stocks are represented by the Standard & Poor's 500 composite total return; bonds by the Citigroup Corporate Bond Composite Index; T-bills by the Citigroup 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Individuals cannot invest directly in an index.

Bulls and Bears

Taxes Aren't Constant

American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012

Made Bush-era income, dividend, and capital gains tax rates permanent for taxpayers (except those in 39.6% tax bracket); permanently patched the AMT; retained higher federal estate tax exemption while increasing tax rate to 40%

2010 Tax Relief Act

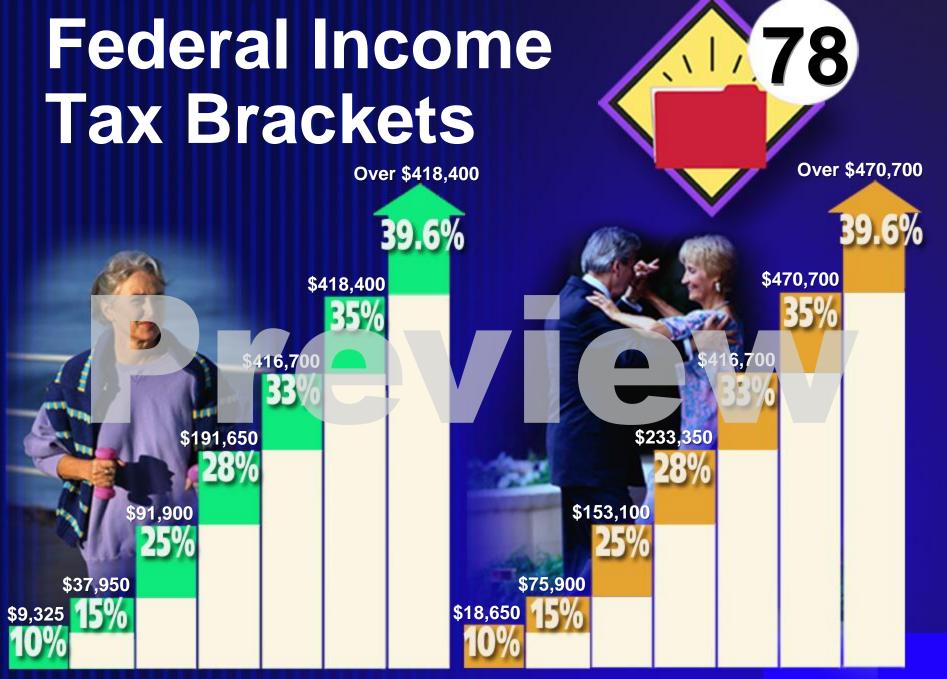
Extended reduced income, long-term capital gains, and dividend tax rates through 2012; reinstated federal estate tax at lower levels

Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 Accelerated tax cuts from 2001 act; temporarily reduced

dividend and capital gains taxes

Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001

Instituted across-the-board tax cuts; gradual phaseout of estate tax



Single Filer

Married Filing Jointly

Calculating the Cost of Retirement

Monthly income in retirement

Years to retirement

Current savings

Expected return (0% to 10%)

Calculate Reset **Total savings needed** S Current savings will grow to \$ \$

Additional savings needed

This hypothetical example is used for illustrative purposes only. Actual results will vary.

9

%

\$

\$

401(k) Plan

 Pre-tax contributions
 Tax-deferred earnings potential
 Maximum federal contribution limit : \$18,000 in 2017*
 Catch-up contribution for those aged 50 and older: \$6,000
 Employer matching

*Subject to plan limits

Advantages of Tax-Deferred Growth

Taxable account

Tax-deferred account

Tax-deferred account after taxes

\$5,000 annual investment
6% annual rate of return
28% tax bracket

\$194,964 \$160,582

\$63,561 \$69,858

10 years

20 years

30 years

\$419,008

\$308,678

This hypothetical example is used for illustrative purposes only. Investment fees and charges are not included. Actual results will vary. \$590,571

\$820,238

5<mark>3</mark>4,736

40 years

Indirect Rollover or Trustee-to-Trustee Transfer

Qualified Individual Retirement Plan Retirement Account

What Is Estate Conservation?

Management during your lifetime Distribution upon your death

How Do Federal Estate Taxes Work?

Net value of estate
 Estate tax exemption
 Taxable value of estate
 x Estate tax rate

Estate taxes due

Estate Distribution Techniques

Intestacy
Wills
Jointly held property
Contracts
Trusts



We're Looking Forward to Working with You