



Investment Planning throughout Retirement

Introduction

Investment planning during retirement is not the same as investing for retirement and, in many ways, is more complicated.

Your working years are your saving years. Typically, a worker's main source of income is from wages. Wage earners experience some protection against inflation by receiving a raise in pay periodically. Their retirement objective is to grow retirement savings as much as possible. To that end, and because they have time to recover from losses, workers are able to put some money in higher risk investments.

Retirees, on the other hand, have entered their spending years. Their sources of income may include Social Security, employer pensions, personal savings and assets, and perhaps some wages from working part-time. Their objective is to derive sufficient income to maintain their chosen lifestyle and to make their assets last for the rest of their lives.

This can be a tricky balancing act. Uncertainty abounds--you don't know how long you'll live or whether rates of return will meet your expectations. Your income may be fixed, allowing inflation to erode its purchasing power over time, which may cause you to invade principal to meet day-to-day expenses. Or, your retirement plan may require that you make minimum withdrawals in excess of your needs, depleting your resources and triggering taxes unnecessarily. Further, your ability to tolerate

risk is lessened--you have less time to recover from losses, and you may feel less secure about your finances in general.

How, then, should you manage your investments during retirement given the above complications? The answer is different for everyone. You should tailor your plans to your own unique circumstances, and you may want to consult a financial planning professional for advice.

The following discusses two important factors you should consider: (1) withdrawing income from retirement assets, and (2) balancing safety with growth.

Choosing a sustainable withdrawal rate

A key factor that determines whether your assets will last for your entire lifetime is the rate at which you withdraw funds. The more you withdraw, the greater the likelihood you'll exhaust your resources too soon. On the other hand, if you withdraw too little, you may have to struggle to meet expenses and/or you could end up with assets in your estate, part of which may go to the government in taxes. It is vital that you estimate an appropriate withdrawal rate for your circumstances, and determine whether you should adjust your lifestyle and/or estate plan.

An appropriate withdrawal rate depends on many factors including the value of your current

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assets, your expected rate of return, your life expectancy, your risk tolerance, whether you adjust for inflation, how much your expenses are expected to be, and whether you want some assets leftover for your heirs.

Fortunately, you don't have to make a wild guess. Studies have tackled this issue, resulting in the creation of tables and calculators that can provide you with a range of rates that have some probability of success. A financial planning professional can help you with this.

Withdrawing first from taxable, tax-deferred, or tax-free accounts

Most retirees have assets in accounts that are taxable (e.g., CDs, mutual funds), tax-deferred (e.g., traditional IRAs), and tax-free (e.g., Roth IRAs). Given a choice, which type of account should you withdraw from first? The answer--it depends.

Caution: Roth IRA earnings are generally free from federal income tax, but may not be free from state income tax.

Retirees who will not have an estate

For retirees who do not intend to leave assets to beneficiaries, the answer is simple in theory: Withdraw money from a taxable account first, then a tax-deferred account, and lastly, a tax-free account. This will provide for the greatest growth potential due to the power of compounding.

In practice, however, your choices, to some extent, may be directed by tax rules. Retirement accounts, other than Roth IRAs, have minimum withdrawal requirements. In general, you must begin withdrawing from

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these accounts by April 1 of the year following the year you turn age 70½. Failure to do so can result in a 50 percent excise tax imposed on the amount by which the required minimum distribution exceeds the distribution you actually take.

Retirees who will have an estate

For retirees who intend to leave assets to beneficiaries, the analysis is more complicated. You need to coordinate your retirement plan with your estate plan.

If you have appreciated or rapidly appreciating assets, it may be more advantageous for you to withdraw from tax-deferred and tax-free accounts first. This is because these accounts will not receive a step-up in basis at your death, as many of your other assets will.

Example(s): John is a widower with two children who retires at age 65. He has a tax-deferred pension plan valued at \$200,000 and an investment portfolio holding appreciated shares of stock and bonds with a current value of \$500,000 and a basis of \$250,000. John's investment portfolio has been held long-term. Assume John is in the 15 percent tax bracket and his children are in the 33 percent tax bracket. Assume John's investment portfolio earns \$25,000 each year, and assume no other variables. Say John dies four years later having made withdrawals totaling \$100,000.

If John had withdrawn from his investment portfolio first, he would have paid \$15,000 in federal ordinary income tax. His children would receive the \$200,000 pension, on which they will have to pay federal ordinary income tax of \$66,000. They would also receive the

investment portfolio, which would receive a step-up in basis. Say the children sell the investment portfolio for \$500,000 and owed no capital gains tax. In this scenario, the family (John and his children combined) pays \$81,000 in federal taxes.

If John had withdrawn from his tax-deferred pension first, he would have paid \$15,000 in federal ordinary income tax. His children would receive the \$100,000 balance of the pension on which they would have to pay federal ordinary income tax of \$33,000. They would also receive the \$500,000 investment portfolio, which would receive a step-up in basis. Say the children sell the investment portfolio for \$500,000 and owed no capital gains tax. In this scenario, the family (John and his children combined) pays \$48,000 in federal taxes, \$33,000 less than in the first scenario.

Caution: The example above is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent the performance of any investment.

However, this may not always be the best strategy. For example, if you intend to leave your entire estate to your spouse, it may be better to withdraw from taxable accounts first. This is because spouses are given preferential tax treatment with regard to retirement plans. A surviving spouse can roll over retirement plan funds to his or her own IRA or retirement plan, or, in some cases, may continue the deceased spouse's plan as his or her own. The funds in the plan continue to grow tax deferred, and distributions need not begin until the spouse's own required beginning date. For more information, see Spouse as Beneficiary of

Traditional IRA or Retirement Plan and Beneficiary Designations for Roth IRAs.

For retirees who have a "stretch" IRA, you may want to take advantage of your ability to defer taxes over a number of generations (see "Stretch" IRAs).

Tip: Retirees in this situation should consult a qualified estate planning attorney who has some expertise with regard to retirement plan assets.

Balancing safety and growth

When you retire, you generally stop receiving income from wages and start relying on your assets for income. To ensure a consistent and reliable flow of income for your lifetime, you must provide some safety for your principal. This is why retirees shift a portion of their investment portfolio to more secure income-producing investments, and this makes a great deal of sense.

Unfortunately, safety comes with a price--reduced growth potential and erosion of value due to inflation. Safety at the expense of growth can be a critical mistake for some retirees. On the other hand, if you invest too heavily in growth investments, your risk is heightened, and you may be forced to sell during a downturn in the market should you need more income. Retirees must find a way to strike a reasonable balance between safety and growth.

One solution may be the "two bucket" approach. Once you have determined your sustainable withdrawal rate (see above), reallocate a portion of your portfolio to fixed income investments (e.g., certificates of deposit

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and bonds) that will provide you with sufficient income for a predetermined number of years. Reallocate the balance of your portfolio to growth investments (e.g., stocks).

The fixed income portion of your portfolio should be able to provide you with enough income (together with any other income you may receive, such as Social Security and required minimum distributions from retirement plans) to meet your expenses so you can choose the time to liquidate investments in the growth portion of your portfolio. This will allow you to ride out fluctuations in the market, and sell only when you think the investment has reached its highest price.

Be sure that your fixed income investments will provide you with income when you'll need it. You can accomplish this by laddering. For example, if you're investing in bonds, instead of investing the entire amount in one issue that matures on a certain date, spread your investment over several issues with staggered maturity dates (e.g., one year, two years, three years). As each bond matures, reinvest the principal to maintain the pattern.

As for the growth portion of your investment portfolio, common investing principals still apply:

- Diversify your holdings

- Invest on a tax-deferred or tax-free basis
- Monitor your portfolio and reallocate assets when appropriate

Caution: For retirees investing in bonds, don't assume that individual bonds and bond funds are the same type of investment. Bond funds do not offer the two key characteristics offered by bonds: (1) income from bond funds is not fixed--dividends change depending on the bonds the funds has bought and sold as well as the prevailing interest rate, and (2) a bond fund does not have an obligation to return principal to you when bonds within the fund mature. Additionally, the risk associated with bond funds varies depending on the bonds held within the fund at any given time, whereas the risk associated with bonds generally decreases over time. Finally, fees and charges associated with bond funds reduce returns. Even so, you may still find bond funds attractive because their convenience--just be sure you understand the differences between bond funds and individual bonds before you invest.

Disclosures – Important – Please Review

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