



FINANCIAL ADVISORS NETWORK, INC.

Minimizing Retirement Mistakes

INTRO

PROCRASTINATION - RETIREMENT KILLER

NO DO-OVERS IN RETIREMENT

2 CHOICES

HOMEWORK & SWOT ANALYSIS

WEALTH STAGES

CREATE & GROW WEALTH STAGE

- Accumulation Phase
- Concentration Creates Wealth
- ROI = Return on Investment
- Higher Risk (leverage okay)
- Characterized by long-term investment horizon
- Mistakes are okay - time to recover
- Ex: BP

WEALTH STAGES

PRESERVE & PROTECT WEALTH STAGE

- Distribution Phase
- Diversification protects wealth
- Characterized by limited time investment horizon
- Lower risk (deleverage/bubble)
- Minimize mistakes & avoid land mines (little recovery time)
- ROI = Reliability of Income
- Allocation & Tax Diversification
- Know your risk tolerance (IPQ)

WEALTH STAGES

PRESERVE & PROTECT WEALTH STAGE

- Consider action in wealth stage
 - Reduce risk (roller coaster)
 - Diversifying allocations
 - Reallocating expenses
- "Any expense in the absence of service is too expensive."

3 QUESTIONS

ATTEND CLASS TO MINIMIZE MISTAKES &
GATHER STRATEGIES TO BE SUCCESSFUL

1. Do I have enough to retire?
2. How long will my money last?
3. How do I create a tax-efficient distribution strategy?

"A small mistake with your life savings is a large price to pay."

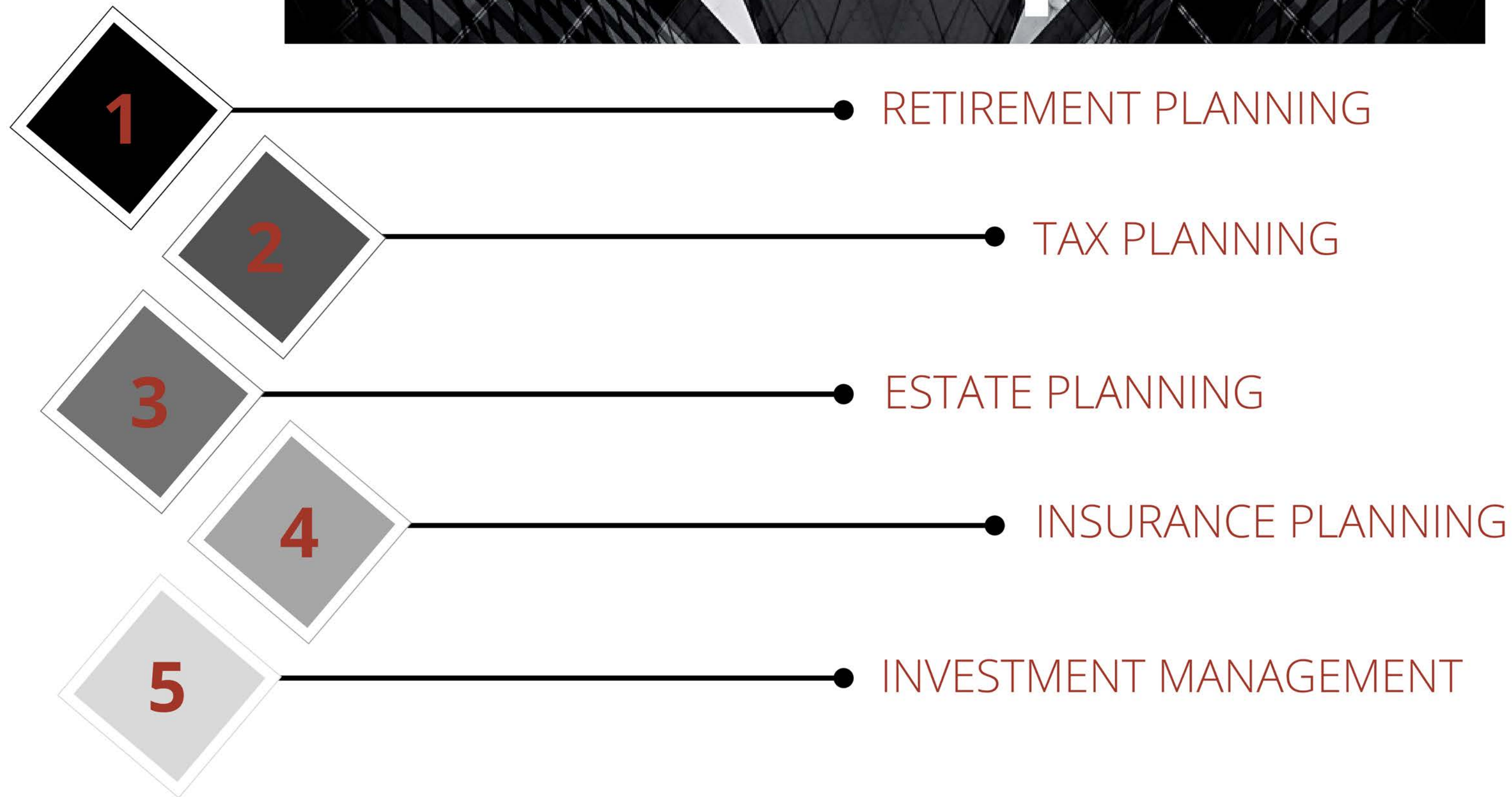




CONTENT WE COVER

Like drinking from a fire hose

CFP® Disciplines



Retirement



**FOUR-
LEGGED
STOOL**

ASSESS YOUR ROI BUCKETS

SOCIAL SECURITY

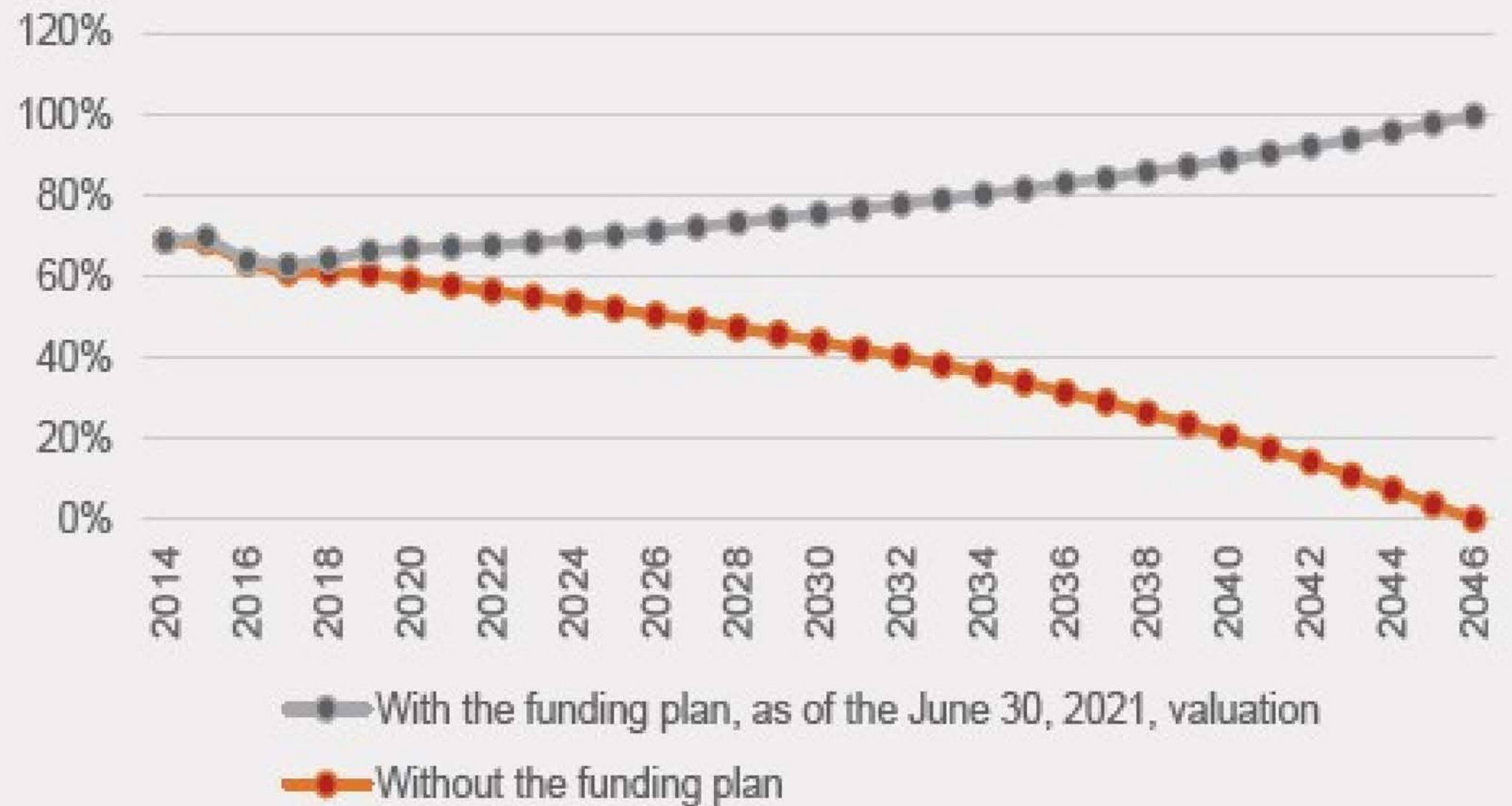
PENSION


RENTAL INCOME

OTHER INCOME (SIDE HUSTLES)

CALSTRS

Historical and projected funded status Impact of the CalSTRS Funding Plan





HOW SOCIAL SECURITY DETERMINES YOUR BENEFIT

BENEFITS ARE BASED ON EARNINGS

- **Step 1:** Your wages are adjusted for changes in wage levels over time
- **Step 2:** Find the monthly average of your 35 highest earnings years
- **Step 3:** Result is "average indexed monthly earnings"

Contribution and benefit bases, 1937-2023

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1937-50	\$3,000	1986	\$42,000	2006	\$94,200
1951-54	3,600	1987	43,800	2007	97,500
1955-58	4,200	1988	45,000	2008	102,000
1959-65	4,800	1989	48,000	2009	106,800
1966-67	6,600	1990	51,300	2010	106,800
1968-71	7,800	1991	53,400	2011	106,800
1972	9,000	1992	55,500	2012	110,100
1973	10,800	1993	57,600	2013	113,700
1974	13,200	1994	60,600	2014	117,000
1975	14,100	1995	61,200	2015	118,500
1976	15,300	1996	62,700	2016	118,500
1977	16,500	1997	65,400	2017	127,200
1978	17,700	1998	68,400	2018	128,400
1979	22,900	1999	72,600	2019	132,900
1980	25,900	2000	76,200	2020	137,700
1981	29,700	2001	80,400	2021	142,800
1982	32,400	2002	84,900	2022	147,000
1983	35,700	2003	87,000	2023	160,200
1984	37,800	2004	87,900		
1985	39,600	2005	90,000		

CONTRIBUTION & BENEFIT BASE

Note: Amounts for 1937-74 and for 1979-81 were set by statute; all other amounts were determined under automatic adjustment provisions of the Social Security Act.

*Numbers rounded down

	Year of birth	Normal retirement age years/months	Age 62 benefit as a % of full retirement benefit*
	Before 1938	65/0	80.0
	1938	65/2	79.1
	1939	65/4	78.3
	1940	65/6	77.5
	1941	65/8	76.76.6
	1942	65/10	75.86
	1943-1954	66/0	75.0
	1955	66/2	74.1
	1956	66/4	73.3
	1957	66/6	72.5
	1958	66/8	71.6
	1959	66/10	70.8
	1960 & later	67/0	70.0

Year of birth	Full retirement age	Benefit taken at age 62 would be reduced by
1943-1954	66	25%
1955	66 & 2 months	25.83%
1956	66 & 4 months	26.67%
1957	66 & 6 months	27.5%
1958	66 & 8 months	28.33%
1959	66 & 10 months	29.17%
1960+	67	30%

WILL SS SUPPORT THIS?

"Your estimated benefits are based on current law. Congress has made changes to the law in the past and can do so at any time. The law governing benefit amounts may change because, by 2033, the payroll taxes collected will be enough to pay only about 77% of scheduled benefits."

TAXATION OF SS BENEFITS

Up to 85% of your SS benefits may be subject to income taxes.

Basically, if your threshold income is:

- At or below \$32K if you are filing jointly (\$25K if you are filing a single return), none of your SS benefits are taxable.
- Above \$32K if you are filing jointly (\$25K if you are filing a single return), up to 50% of your SS benefits are taxable.
- Above \$44K if you are filing jointly (\$34K if you are filing a single return), up to 85% of your SS benefits are taxable.

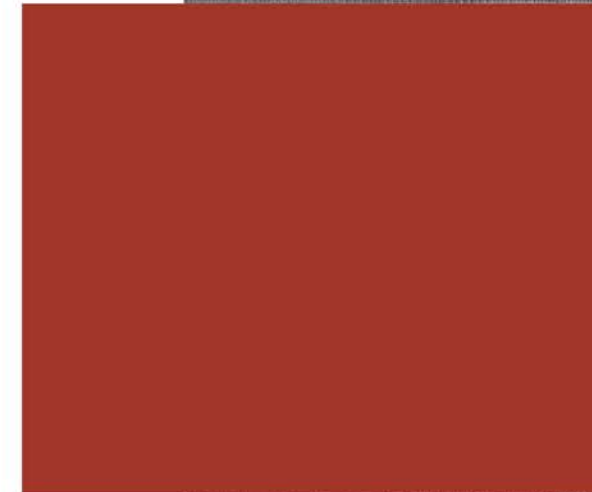
Age of Retiree	Distribution Factor	Age of Retiree	Distribution Factor
72	27.4	95	8.9
73	26.5	96	8.4
74	25.5	97	7.8
75	24.6	98	7.3
76	23.7	99	6.8
77	22.9	100	6.4
78	22.0	101	6.0
79	21.1	102	5.6
80	20.2	103	5.2
81	19.4	104	4.9
82	18.5	105	4.6
83	17.7	106	4.3
84	16.8	107	4.1
85	16.0	108	3.9
86	15.2	109	3.7
87	14.4	110	3.5
88	13.7	111	3.4
89	12.9	112	3.3
90	12.2	113	3.1
91	11.5	114	3.0
92	10.8	115	2.9
93	10.1	116	2.8
94	9.5	117	2.7

UNDERSTANDING MINIMUM DISTRIBUTION RULES

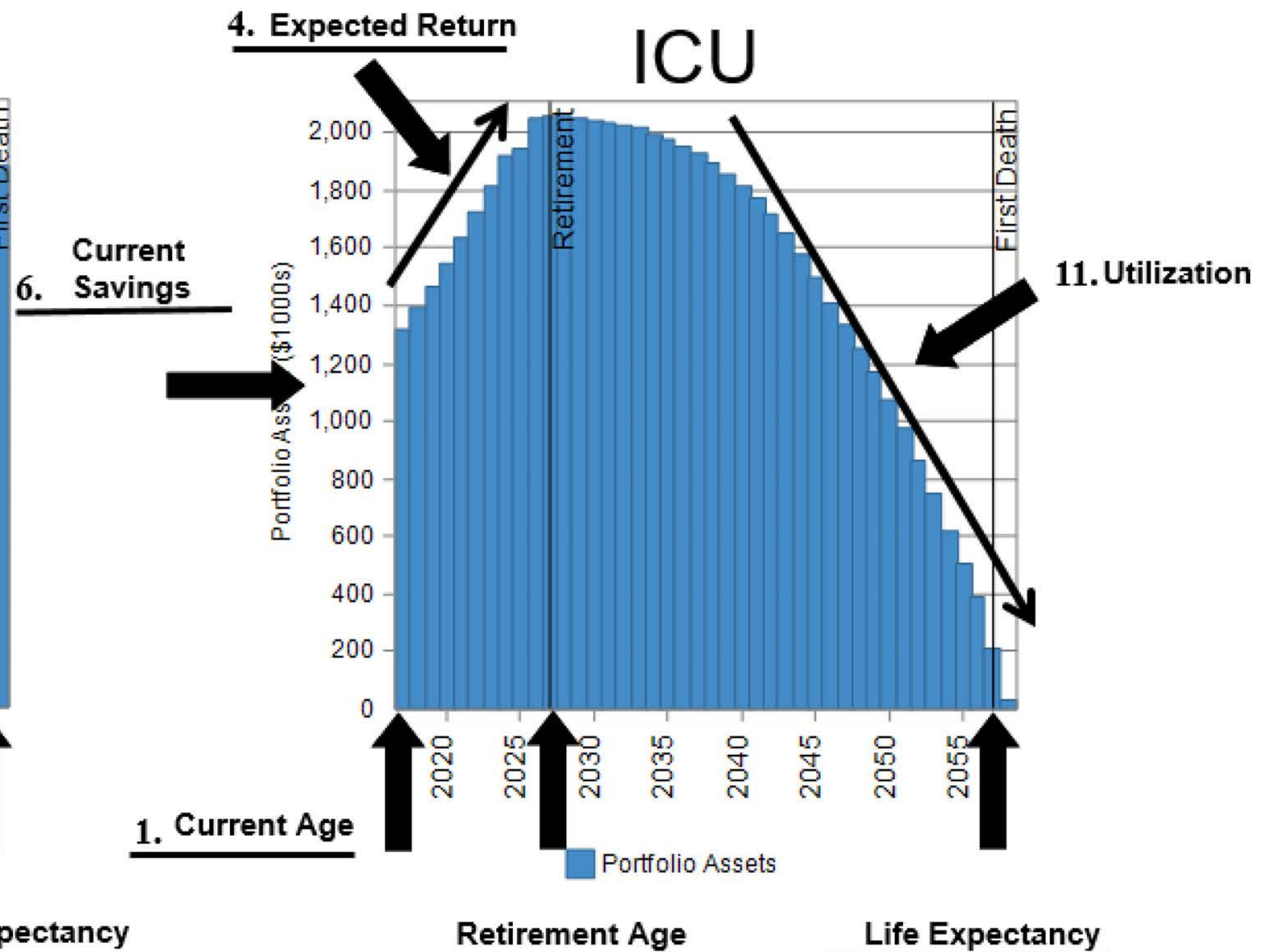
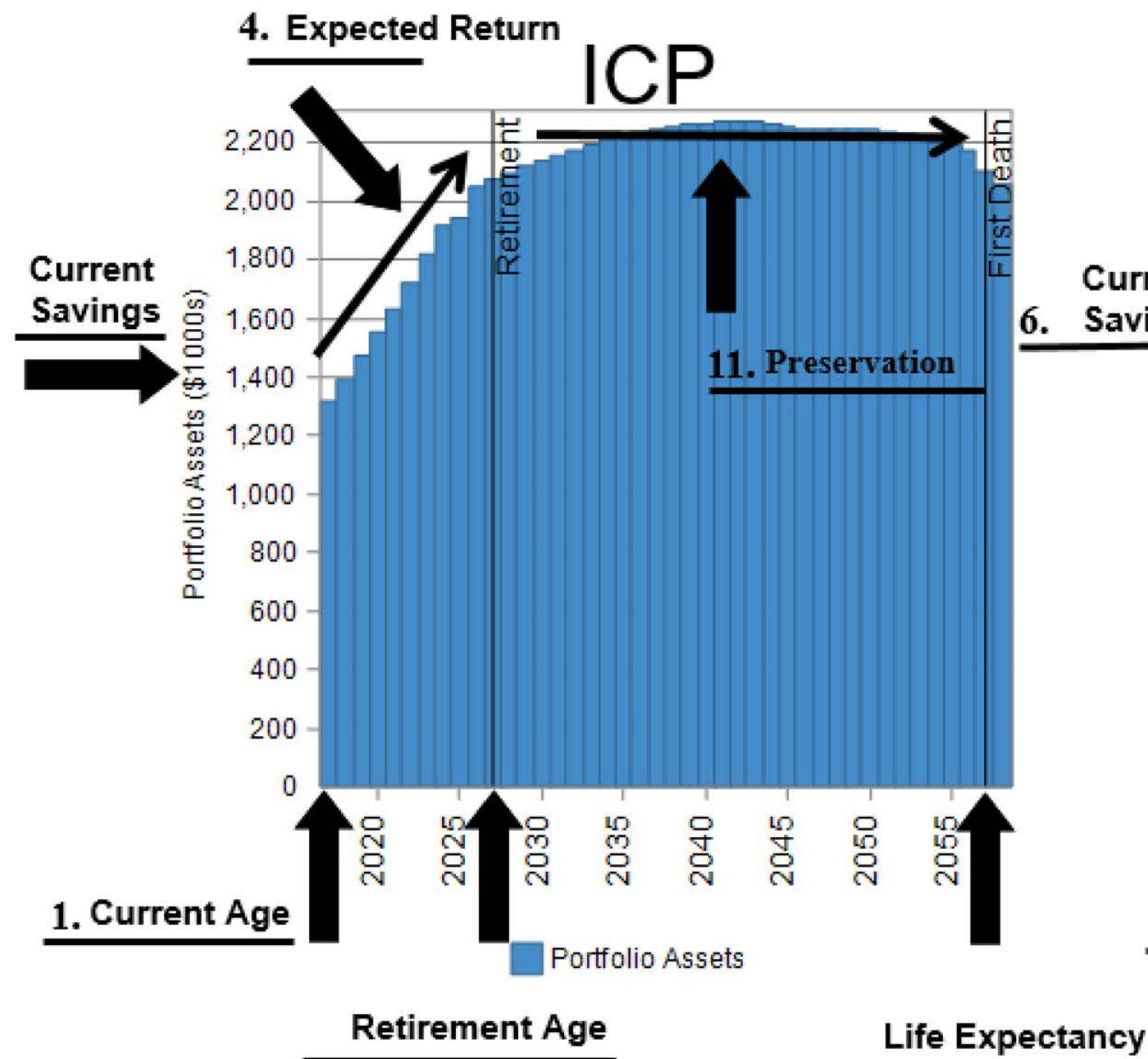
$$\frac{\text{End-of-year Account Value}}{\text{Uniform Distribution Table Factor}} = \text{RMD}$$

FUNDING THE GAP - INVESTMENTS

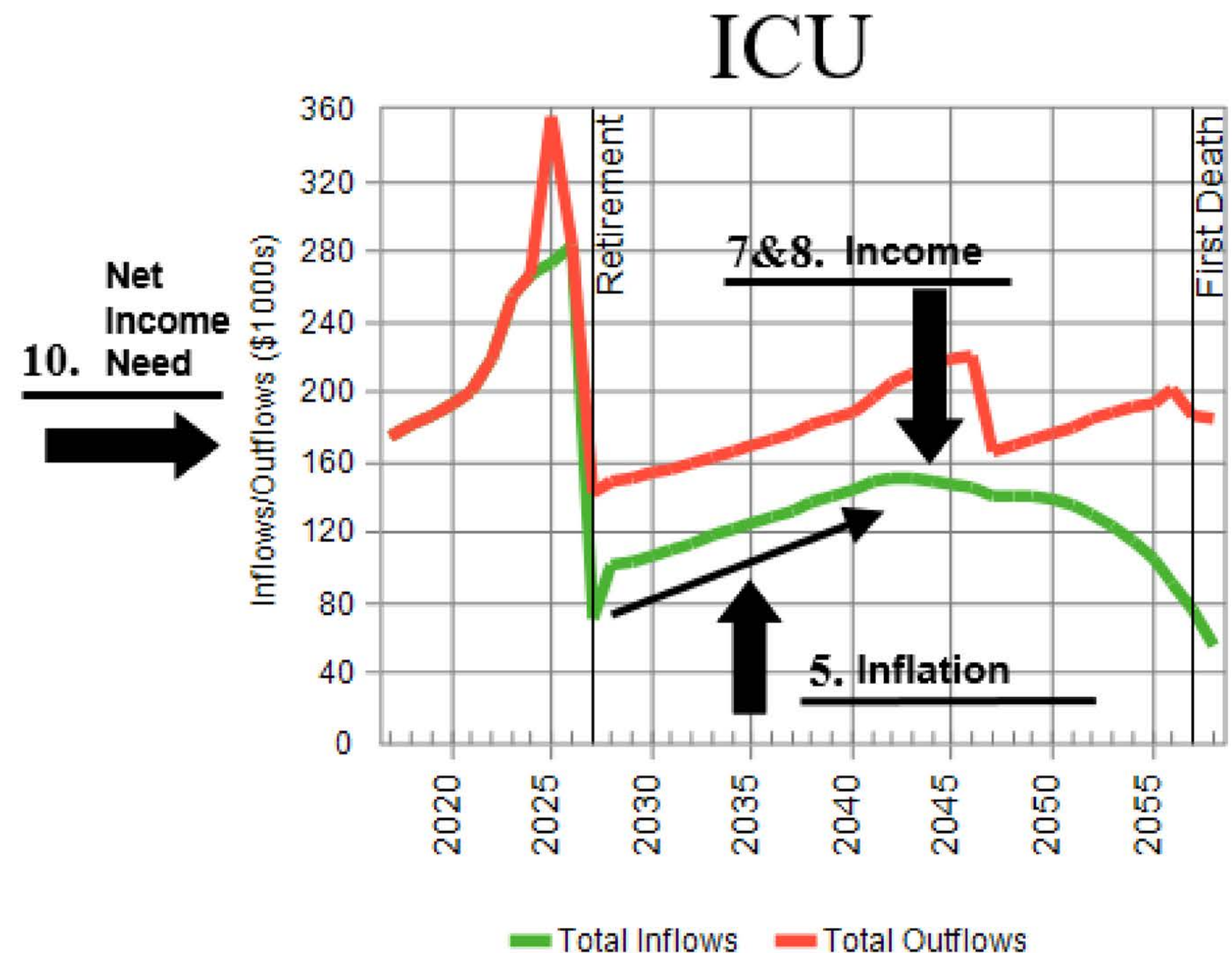
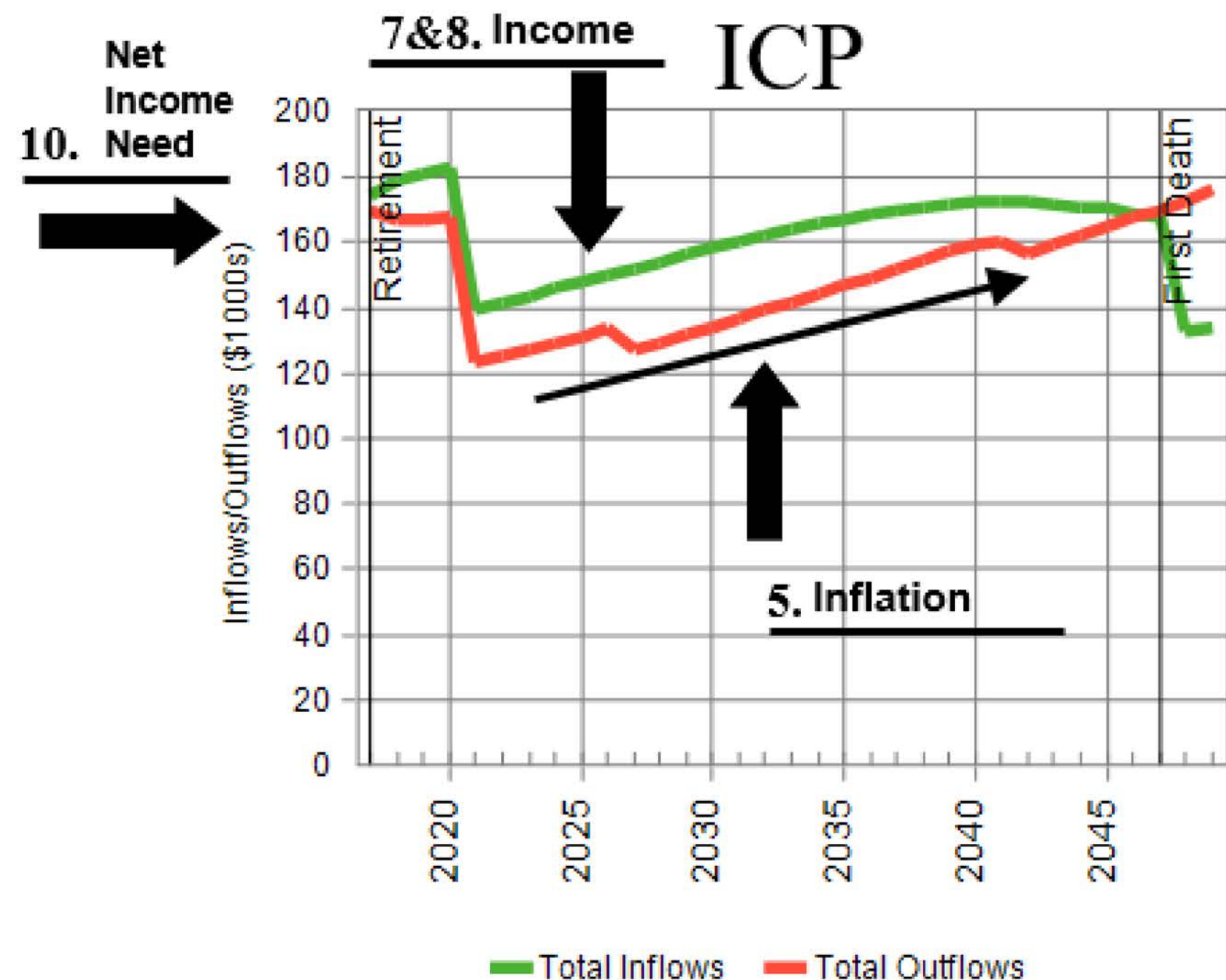
NOTE: DO NOT INCREASE RISK
BECAUSE YOU NEED MORE INCOME TO
FILL THE GAP.



INCOME CAPITAL PRESERVATION VS. UTILIZATION



INCOME CAPITAL PRESERVATION VS. UTILIZATION



INCOME CAPITAL PRESERVATION VS UTILIZATION

- Do I have enough to retire?
- Biggest fear is outliving money
 - How long will my money last?
- Does not include real estate equity, business equity or inheritance
- Do not use inheritance
- Younger adults can create ROI earlier to not rely on investments in retirement

Factors to Consider in Retirement Projection

	Factors	Client	Spouse	Conservative Approach
1	Current Age	_____	_____	
2	Retirement Age	_____	_____	
3	Life Expectancy	_____	_____	100
4	Expected Weighted Average Return	_____	_____	4.25%
5	Expected Inflation	_____	_____	3.0%
6	Current Nest Egg Saved (Exclude Real Estate)	_____	_____	
7	Social Security (Yes or No) (6)	_____	_____	Plan Without
8	Pension (Yes or No)	_____	_____	
9	Real Estate (Yes or No)	_____	_____	
10	Monthly Net Income Need (Add 15% for Unexpected)	_____	_____	Add 25% Pad
11	Income Capital Preservation or Income Capital Utilization	_____	_____	Give Life Expectancy Pad
12	Plan for the Unexpected (Legal and Health Risks)	_____	_____	Know Your Long Term Care Plan
13	Expected Tax Rate (Weighted Average of Federal and State)	_____	_____	Anticipate Higher than Expected
14	Pre-Retirement Employment Income	_____	_____	

**FACTORS
TO
CONSIDER**

HOW LONG WILL YOU BE RETIRED?

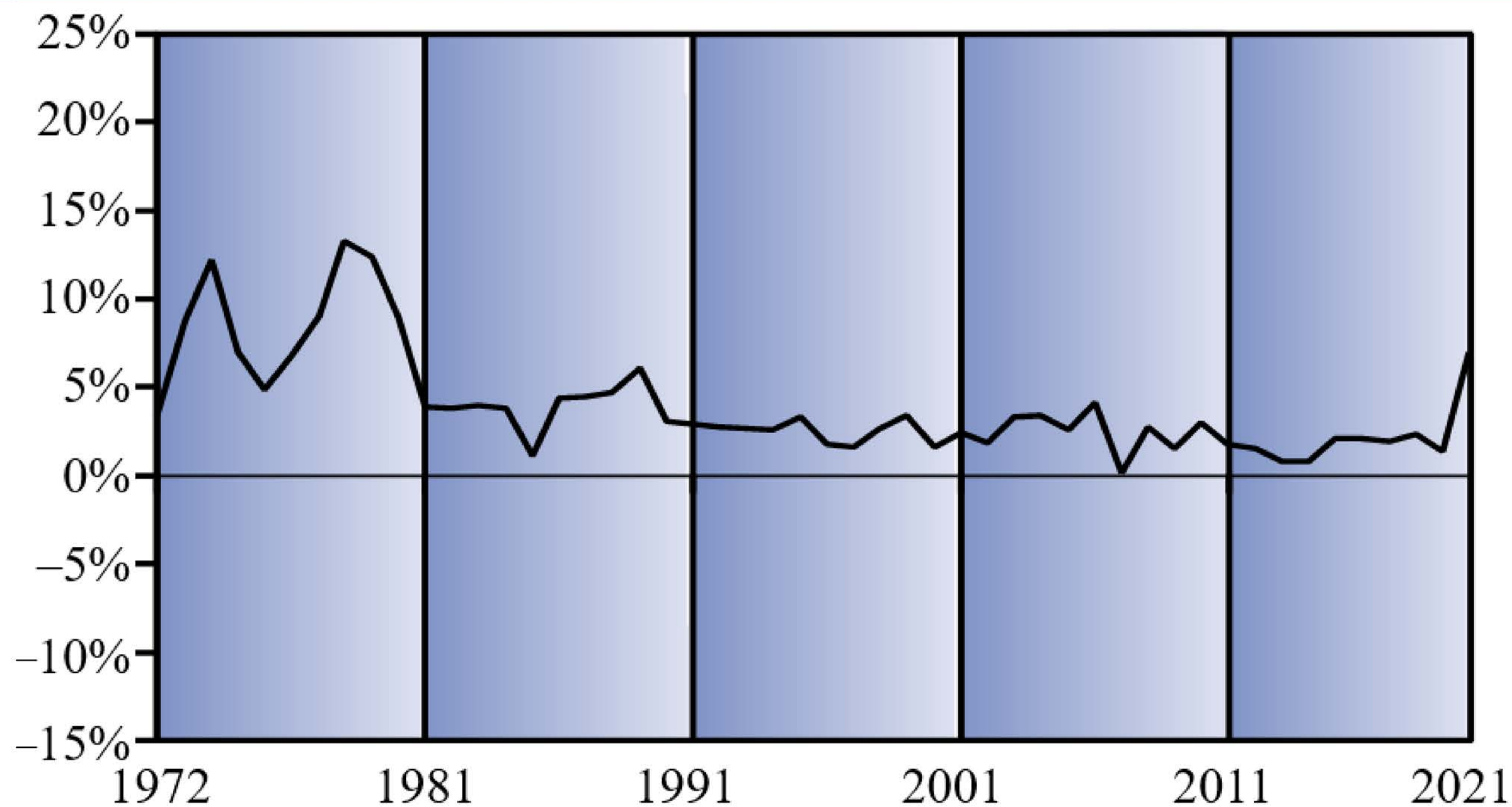
Current age	1941 life expectancy*	Current life expectancy** Male vs Female	
Birth	62.3	76.2	81.2
40	69.3	78.7	82.7
55	72.8	80.7	84.0
70	79.0	84.6	86.8
85	88.7	91.0	92.0

*1941 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table, National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

** National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 69, No. 12, National Center for Health Statistics, 2020.

Figures show life expectancy for 2018 (most current data available)

INFLATION RATES FROM 1972 TO 2021*



*Refinitiv, 2022. Consumer Price Index, December 31, 1971, through December 31, 2021

	Current (Monthly)	Annualized Current Monthly #	Retirement In Today's \$ (Monthly)	Annualized Current Monthly #
Housing				
Mortgage/Rent		-		-
HOA Dues		-		-
Electric		-		-
Gas		-		-
Water		-		-
Phone		-		-
Cable		-		-
Furniture		-		-
Appliances		-		-
Maintenance		-		-
Landscape		-		-
House Keeper		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Transportation				
Gas		-		-
Maintenance		-		-
Tolls		-		-
License/Taxes		-		-
Public Transportation		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Taxes				
Federal		-		-
State		-		-
Property Tax		-		-
Social Security		-		-
Luxury		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Debt				
Credit Cards		-		-
Car Loan		-		-
Student Loan		-		-
Personal Loan		-		-
Line of Credit		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Entertainment				
Movies/Concerts		-		-
Vacation		-		-
Hobbies		-		-
Pets		-		-
Magazines Books		-		-
Videos/ Music Tapes		-		-
Restaurants		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Future Car Expense				
Car 1		-		-
Car 2		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

*Don't Forget the "Sinking Fund" for big ticket items.

	Current (Monthly)	Annualized Current Monthly #	Retirement In Today's \$ (Monthly)	Annualized Current Monthly #
Personal				
Food		-		-
Gifts		-		-
Clothes		-		-
Shoes		-		-
Jewelry		-		-
Dry/Cleaning		-		-
Hair/Make-up		-		-
Health Club		-		-
Other		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Health Care				
Co-payments		-		-
Drugs		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Insurance				
Car		-		-
Home		-		-
Dental		-		-
Long Term Care		-		-
Health Insurance		-		-
Earthquake Ins.		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Children				
Day Care		-		-
Babysitter		-		-
Toys		-		-
Clothes		-		-
Other		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Charity				
		-		-
		-		-
		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Savings				
401k Contributions		-		-
IRA Contributions		-		-
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Grand Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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Income				
Salary		-		-
Commissions		-		-
Investments		-		-
Pension		-		-
Social Security		-		-
Total Income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Budget Results	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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BUDGET



DEFINING A QUALITY RETIREMENT

CREATE A BUDGET FOR EACH YEAR

- Sandwich generation
- Pay off all mortgages & debt prior to full retirement
- Health care insurance - know max out of pocket
- Umbrella insurance
- 15-25% pad for unexpected (occurs every year)

TOP RETIREMENT EXPENSES

1. Taxes
2. Medical
3. Travel

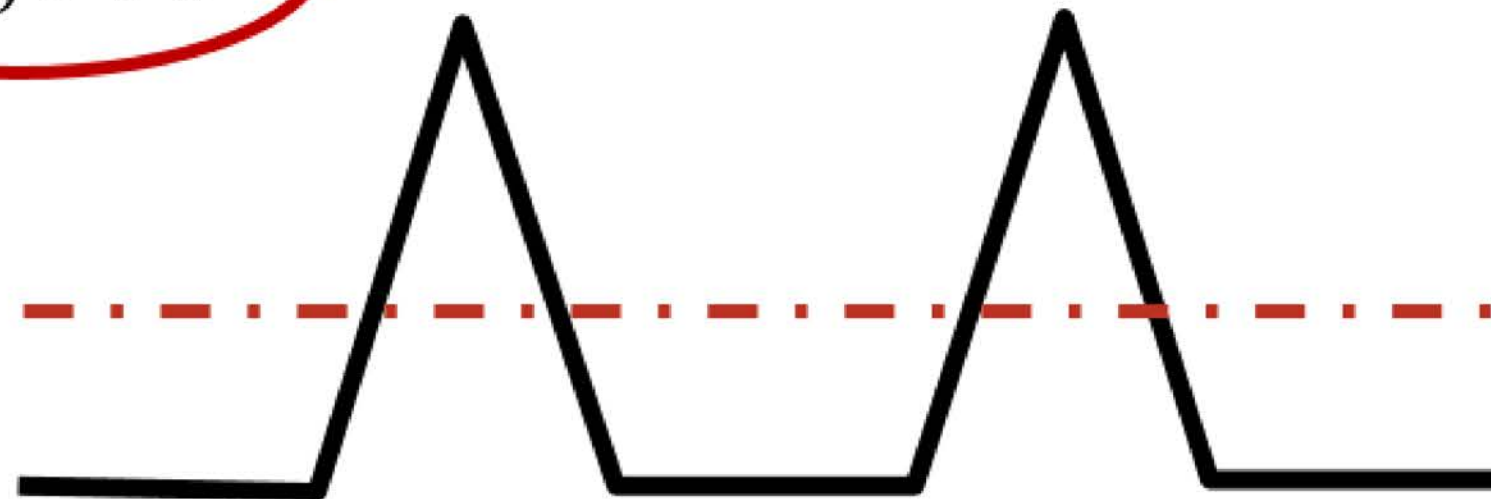


SINKING FUND

Medicare surcharge - higher bracket

$$\frac{\$60,000}{10} = \frac{\$6,000}{12} = \$500/month \times 2$$

\$90,000



Use when heavily weighted in tax-deferred bucket

RISKS TO RETIREMENT PLAN

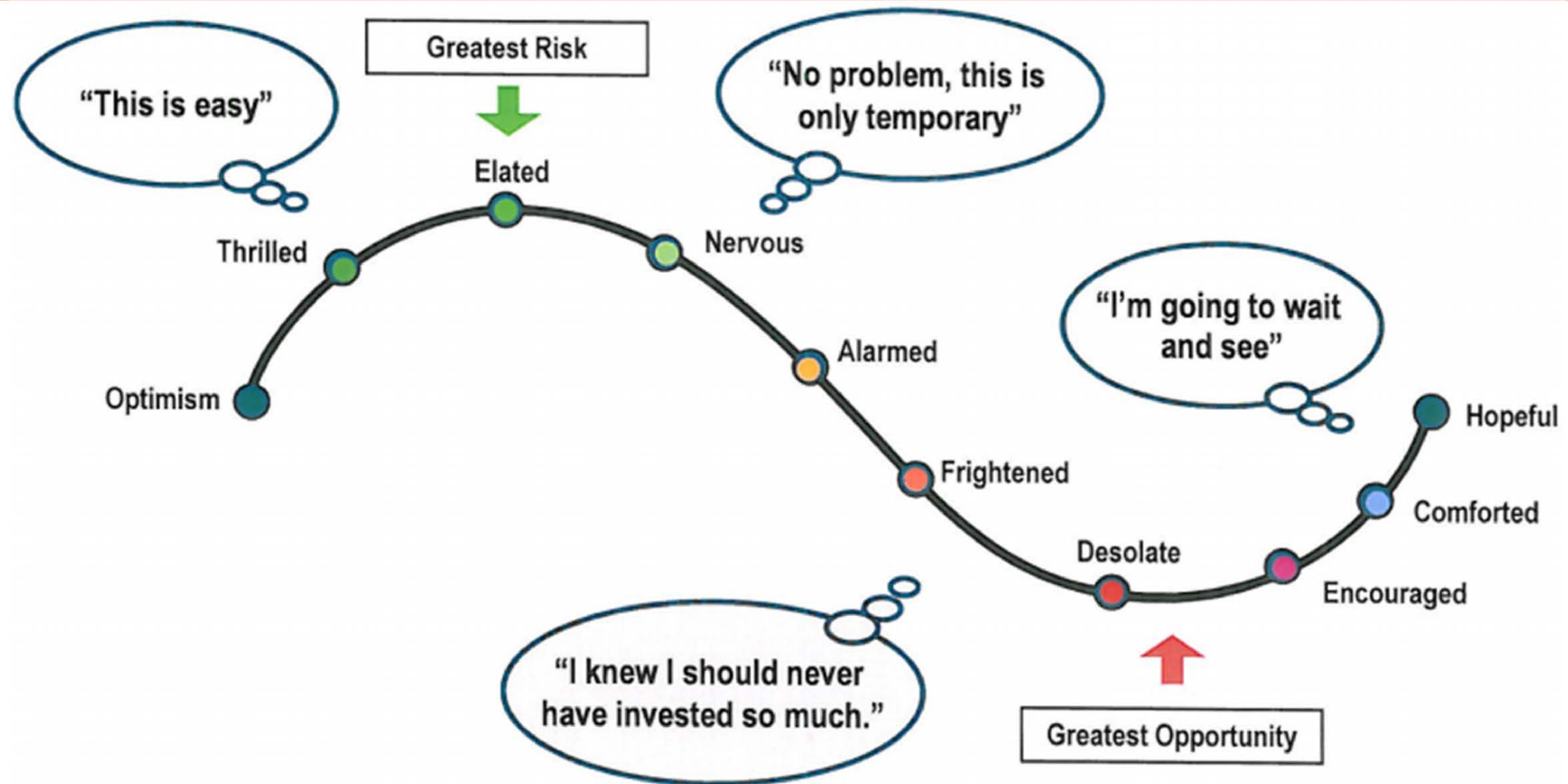
- Assumptions (including inflation)
- Early Retirement
- Inappropriate Selling
- Legal Liability
- Not Fully Invested
- Health Care Costs (No Crystal Ball)

EARLY RETIREMENT

- Two-year pre-retirement trial run
- No mortgages
- Healthcare coverage
- Fully stress-tested (Monte Carlo) FAN Plan
- Do not increase risk because you need more income

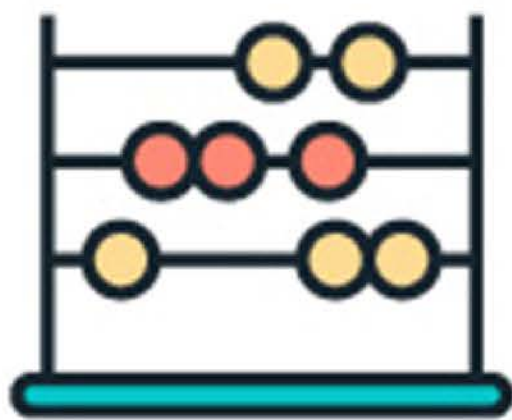


THE EMOTIONAL CYCLE OF THE MARKET





RISK



TAXES



FEES

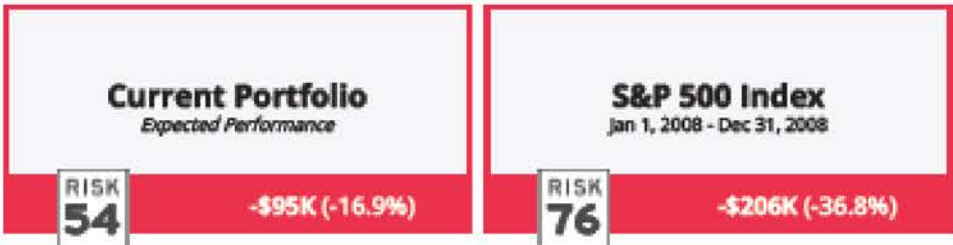
**3 THINGS
YOU CAN
CONTROL**

Portfolio Stress Tests

If a 2013-like Bull Market were to happen again...



If a 2008-like Bear Market were to happen again...



If the Financial Crisis were to happen again...



If a 134bps Interest Rate Spike were to happen again...








DEFINING
A
QUALITY
RETIREMENT

MUTUAL FUNDS

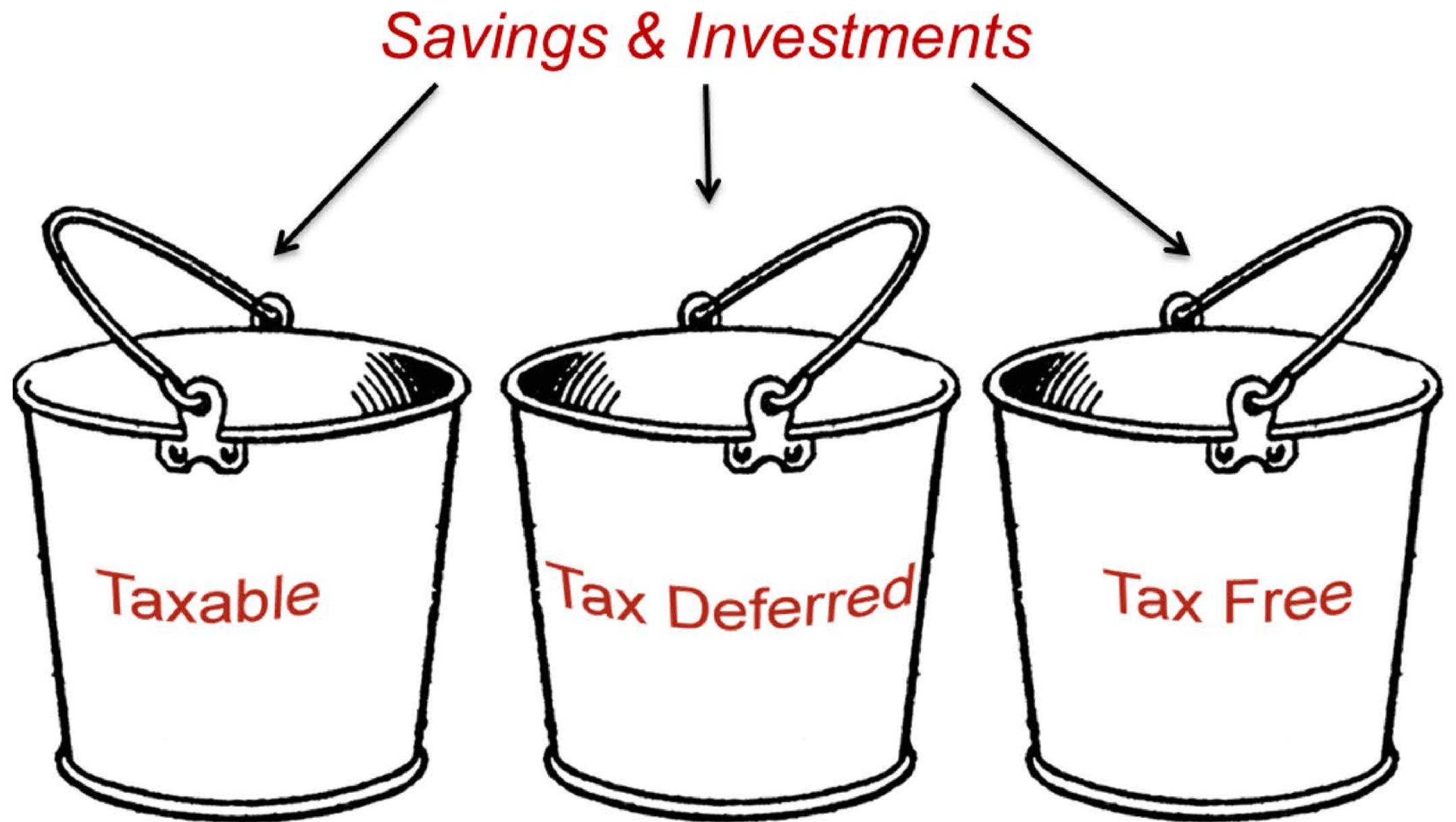
Fund operating expenses are paid directly out of fund assets & 30% don't charge sales charges (12B-1 Fees)

Share Classes

Sales Charges

Class A		Front-End Load	+ Annual Internal Exp.
Class B		Both Loads	
Class C		Back-End Load	
Class I		Zero (Min Purchase Amount Req.)	+ Smaller Annual Internal Exp.

TAX BUCKETS - TAX DIVERSIFICATION



Will rates rise?

If lower rates - pilot failed at executing plan

SEED OR HARVEST



MEDICARE SURCHARGE

Beneficiaries who file individual tax returns with modified adjusted gross income:	Beneficiaries who file joint tax returns with modified adjusted gross income:	Income-related monthly adjustment amount:	Total monthly premium amount
Less than or equal to \$91,000	Less than or equal to \$182,000	\$0.00	170.10
Great than \$91,000 & less than or equal to \$114,000	Greater than \$182,000 & less than or equal to \$228,000	68.00	238.10
Greater than \$114,000 & less than or equal to \$142,000	Greater than \$228,000 & less than or equal to \$284,000	170.10	340.20
Greater than \$142,000 & less than \$500,000	Greater than \$284,000 & less than or equal to \$340,000	272.20	442.30
Greater than \$170,000 & less than \$500,000	Greater than \$340,000 & less than \$750,000	374.20	544.30
Greater than or equal to \$500,000	Greater than or equal to \$750,000	408.20	578.30

SIMPLIFIED TAX FORM

Latest revision for

1040 FEDERAL INCOME TAX FORM

Department of the Treasury – Internal Revenue Service

Your Social Security Number

Part 1

Income

— —

1. How much money did you
make last year?

2. Send it in.

UMBRELLA INSURANCE

(Asset Protection)



Umbrella Insurance is a liability insurance policy that protects your assets from lawsuits



Homeowner's



Auto



Renter's



**"NO DO-OVERS IN
RETIREMENT."**

IDENTIFYING BENEFICIARIES

- Spouse
- Special Needs
- Children/Adult Children
- Grandchildren

ASSIGN BENEFICIARIES TO RETIREMENT ASSETS

- Primary beneficiaries
- Contingent beneficiaries
- Individuals only
- No trust as beneficiary unless it has IRA trust provisions
- New rules for inherited IRAs

CREATE & FUND REVOCABLE TRUST

- Avoid probate
- Not for creditor protection
- Regular trust
- A/B Trust (Different Beneficiaries)

CHOOSE SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE

- Often same as executor of will
- Consider a corporate trustee

ADULT CHILDREN

- Need own estate plan
- Age 18 need health care directive at a minimum
- Consider gifting \$16k max per person
- How to lend to a relative

PILOT. CO-PILOT. PASSENGER

- Pilot: in charge of family, flying plane & handling finances
- Co-pilot: assists in process but not in charge
- Passenger
- Assess & classify each family member



TKP-A (DELEGATION)

- TIME
- KNOWLEDGE
- PASSION
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- COACHING (TIGER WOODS)

PILOT'S JOB

1. Define Budget
2. Structure ROI
3. Distribution Strategy
4. Train Co-pilot
5. Optional Homework (Procrastination)
6. Optional SWOT
7. Optional Follow-up Seminars

SWOT

What does SWOT stand for?

S Strengths
W Weaknesses
O Opportunities
T Threats

Included in the class (optional).

Homework is needed to do the optional SWOT.



OPTIONAL HOMEWORK

**Please blackout all SS, account numbers, DOB from documents.
If remove DOB, please give us month & year of birth.**

Please email or bring copies of the following:

- Tax returns from last 2 years
- Latest pension numbers
- Estimated Social Security printouts
- All most recent bank & investment statements
- Latest 401(k) statements & retirement accounts
- Trust certification
- Completed budget
- Completed real estate worksheet
- Long-Term Care declaration page
- Life insurance declaration page
- Mortgage statement for rental
- Separate IPQs

Questions



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KEY FINANCIAL DATA

2022

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2022 Tax Rate Schedule				
Taxable income (\$)	Base amount of tax (\$)	Plus	Marginal tax rate	Of the amount over (\$)
Single				
0 to 10,275		+	10.0	
10,276 to 41,775	1,027.50	+	12.0	10,275.00
41,776 to 89,075	4,807.50	+	22.0	41,775.00
89,076 to 170,050	15,213.50	+	24.0	89,075.00
170,051 to 215,950	34,647.50	+	32.0	170,050.00
215,951 to 539,900	49,335.50	+	35.0	215,950.00
Over 539,900	162,718.00	+	37.0	539,900.00
Married filing jointly and surviving spouses				
0 to 20,550		+	10.0	
20,551 to 83,550	2,055.00	+	12.0	20,550.00
83,551 to 178,150	9,615.00	+	22.0	83,550.00
178,151 to 340,100	30,427.00	+	24.0	178,150.00
340,101 to 431,900	69,295.00	+	32.0	340,100.00
431,901 to 647,850	98,671.00	+	35.0	431,900.00
Over 647,850	174,253.50	+	37.0	647,850.00
Head of household				
0 to 14,650		+	10.0	
14,651 to 55,900	1,465.00	+	12.0	14,650.00
55,901 to 89,050	6,415.00	+	22.0	55,900.00
89,051 to 170,050	13,708.00	+	24.0	89,050.00
170,051 to 215,950	33,148.00	+	32.0	170,050.00
215,951 to 539,900	47,836.00	+	35.0	215,950.00
Over 539,900	161,218.50	+	37.0	539,900.00
Married filing separately				
0 to 10,275		+	10.0	
10,276 to 41,775	1,027.50	+	12.0	10,275.00
41,776 to 89,075	4,807.50	+	22.0	41,775.00
89,076 to 170,050	15,213.50	+	24.0	89,075.00
170,051 to 215,950	34,647.50	+	32.0	170,050.00
215,951 to 323,925	49,335.50	+	35.0	215,950.00
Over 323,925	87,126.75	+	37.0	323,925.00
Estates and trusts				
0 to 2,750		+	10.0	
2,751 to 9,850	275.00	+	24.0	2,750.00
9,851 to 13,450	1,979.00	+	35.0	9,850.00
Over 13,450	3,239.00	+	37.0	13,450.00

Standard Deductions & Child Tax Credit	
Filing status	Standard deduction
Married, filing jointly and qualifying widow(er)s	\$25,900
Single or married, filing separately	\$12,950
Head of household	\$19,400
Dependent filing own tax return	\$1,150*
Additional deductions for non-itemizers	
Blind or over 65	Add \$1,400
Blind or over 65, unmarried & not a surviving spouse	Add \$1,750
Child Tax Credit	
Credit per child under 17	\$2,000 (\$1,500 refundable)
Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:	\$400,000 joint, \$200,000 all other
Tax Rates on Long-Term Capital Gains and Qualified Dividends	
If taxable income falls below \$41,675 (single/married-filing separately), \$83,350 (joint), \$55,800 (head of household), \$2,800 (estates)	0%
If taxable income falls at or above \$41,675 (single/married-filing separately), \$83,350 (joint), \$55,800 (head of household), \$2,800 (estates)	15%
If income falls at or above \$459,750 (single), \$258,600 (married-filing separately), \$517,200 (joint), \$488,500 (head of household), \$13,700 (estates)	20%
3.8% Tax on Lesser of Net Investment Income or Excess of MAGI Over	
Married, filing jointly	\$250,000
Single	\$200,000
Married, filing separately	\$125,000
Exemption Amounts for Alternative Minimum Tax**	
Married, filing jointly or surviving spouses	\$118,100
Single	\$75,900
Married, filing separately	\$59,050
Estates and trusts	\$26,500
28% tax rate applies to income over:	
Married, filing separately	\$103,050
All others	\$206,100
Exemption amounts phase out at:	
Married, filing jointly or surviving spouses	\$1,079,800
Single and married, filing separately	\$539,900
Estates and trusts	\$88,300

Gift and Estate Tax Exclusions and Credits	
Maximum estate, gift & GST rates	40%
Estate, gift & GST exclusions	\$12,060,000
Gift tax annual exclusion	\$16,000
Exclusion on gifts to non-citizen spouse	\$164,000

Education Credits, Deductions, and Distributions		
Credit/Deduction/Account	Maximum credit/deduction/distribution	Income phaseouts begin at AGI of:
American Opportunity Tax Credit/Hope	\$2,500 credit	\$160,000 joint \$80,000 all others
Lifetime learning credit	\$2,000 credit	\$160,000 joint \$80,000 all others
Savings bond interest tax-free if used for education	Deduction limited to amount of qualified expenses	\$128,650 joint \$85,800 all others
Coverdell	\$2,000 maximum; not deductible	\$190,000 joint \$95,000 all others
529 plan (K-12)	\$10,000 distribution	None
529 plan (Higher Ed.) †	Distribution limited to amount of qualified expenses	None

Tax Deadlines	
January 18 – 4th installment of the previous year's estimated taxes due	
April 18 – Tax filing deadline, or request extension to Oct. 17. 1st installment of 2022 taxes due. Last day to file amended return for 2018. Last day to contribute to: Roth or traditional IRA for 2021; HSA for 2021; Keogh or SEP for 2021 (unless tax filing deadline has been extended).	
June 15 – 2nd installment of estimated taxes due	
September 15 – 3rd installment of estimated taxes due	
October 17 – Tax returns due for those who requested an extension. Last day to contribute to SEP or Keogh for 2021 if extension was filed.	
December 31 – Last day to: 1) pay expenses for itemized deductions; 2) complete transactions for capital gains or losses; 3) establish a Keogh plan for 2022; 4) establish and fund a solo 401(k) for 2021; 5) complete 2022 contributions to employer-sponsored 401(k) plans; 6) correct excess contributions to IRAs and qualified plans to avoid penalty.	

* Greater of \$1,150 or \$400 plus the individual's earned income.

** Indexed for inflation and scheduled to sunset at the end of 2025.

† \$10,000 lifetime 529 distribution can be applied to student loan debt.

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Check with your financial professional for updates.