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# RETIREMENT INVESTING

SPECIALIZING IN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND ASSET PROTECTION

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## A Need For Comprehensive Planning

Comprehensive planning encompasses a number of critical areas, including retirement planning, estate planning, insurance, tax planning, investment management, cash management, budgeting, as well as life stage planning. Depending on your needs, it may also include education funding, charitable and planned giving, trust management and long-term care planning.

Planning for your future can seem overwhelming because there are so many options to consider. However, if you start by answering five basic questions, you'll create a foundation on which to base your financial planning decisions.

**First**, what are your goals in areas like lifestyle, retirement, saving for college education and your health care, as well as that of your dependents?

**Second**, when do you want to reach your goals?

**Third**, what steps have you already taken toward achieving your goals?

**Fourth**, how do you feel about taking investment risks for a potential higher rate of return?

**And finally**, how involved do you want to be in monitoring your progress toward your goals?

The answers to these five questions will shape the profile of your financial plan.

The major concerns that many investors have regarding retirement include:

1. Having enough money to last through retirement.
2. Taking care of a spouse.
3. Maintaining their current lifestyle in retirement.
4. Having the ability to pay for medical expenses in retirement.

Therefore, I believe that comprehensive planning involves both life stage as well as financial planning. What I mean by life stage planning is combining a person's lifestyle interests and personal aspirations with its financial implications. Life stage planning is an ongoing process because lifestyle interests change over time.

Typically, life events have financial implications. The following are more common financial needs associated with four different life stages:

### 1. Starting out

- Budgeting and saving through investing.

### 2. Today's Family

- Funding large purchases – house, children's education, etc.
- Managing and protecting income and assets.
- Saving for retirement.

### 3. The Pre, or New Retiree

- Managing and protecting increased assets, such as becoming or being affluent.
- Providing or managing financial support for others, such as parents.
- Legacy and estate planning.
- Continuing to save, but also planning for retirement.

### 4. Managing Retirement

- Developing and managing an income stream.
- Long-term care financing.
- Legacy and estate planning.

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## Retirement Planning

Many powerful societal forces are making retirement planning more important than ever. Longer life expectancies, fewer defined benefit pension plans, corporate “rightsizing,” the trend toward multiple job, even career changes, and rising health care costs all make planning for retirement more critical now than ever before. Regardless of your age, where you work or your life situation, you should start planning now for your retirement. Even if you have a company retirement plan and expect to receive Social Security Benefits, those funds may not be enough to maintain your lifestyle when you retire. However, if you start planning now, you can take steps toward the retirement income that you want.

Retirement Planning involves identifying your wants and needs, developing a plan to achieve them, acting on your plan and continually reviewing and revising your plan as you approach retirement. Like most areas of financial planning, retirement planning begins with defining your goals.

Ask yourself these questions:

1. At what age do you plan to retire?
2. Will you start a new part-time career during retirement, or never work again?
3. How long do you think that you will need your

- money to last?
4. How much money will it take to support your household?
5. How do you envision your lifestyle during retirement? Days on the golf course? World Travel? Pursuing a hobby?
6. Where will you live when you retire?

Once you know where you are going, then it’s time to figure out how to get there. Through retirement planning, you can answer questions like these:

1. What provisions do you need to make to take care of your health care needs during retirement years?
2. How much money do you need to save to meet your goals?
3. How should you invest your money to maximize your retirement savings?
4. How will your assets, liabilities, expenses and savings change during retirement?

Remember, the sooner you start to save and plan for your retirement years, the more prepared you will be. Thanks to the power of compounding, early planning means that just a small investment each year could create a portfolio large enough to meet your needs later in life.

But where should you begin? If you haven’t already done so, your next step should be to establish an Individual Retirement Account (IRA). In today’s world, it doesn’t make good sense to count on Social Security and your employer’s retirement plans to provide you with sufficient retirement income.

You can invest the money that you put into your IRA into an investment that you are most comfortable with, such as mutual funds, individual stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, etc.

The traditional IRA allows you to make a contribution of up to \$2,000 each year, per person. The income and growth in your IRA are tax-deferred until you make a withdrawal, typically when you are ready to retire.

You may be eligible for the Roth IRA, which allows you to make non-deductible, after-tax contributions. The benefit is that there is no tax on earnings from your Roth IRA investments, and any withdrawals you make are tax-free, with some restrictions. If you anticipate being in a higher tax bracket when you retire than you are in today, you may find long-term benefits in converting a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.



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- Please contact me for a *free* Comprehensive Financial Plan.
- Please contact me regarding establishing an Individual Retirement Account (IRA).
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