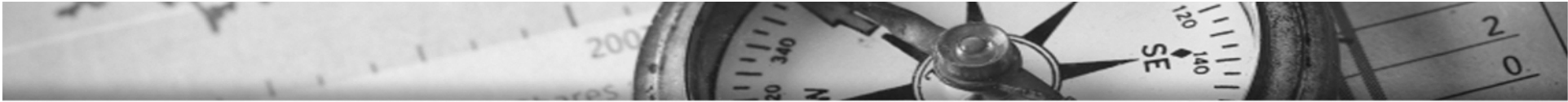


Financial Planning Basics

An Overview of the Financial Planning Process

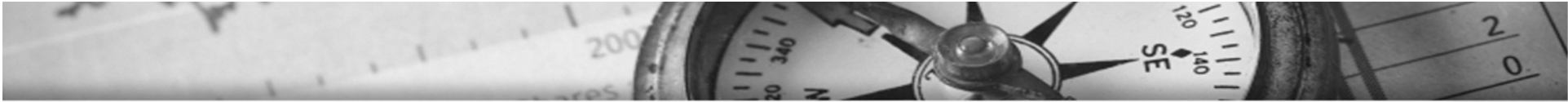




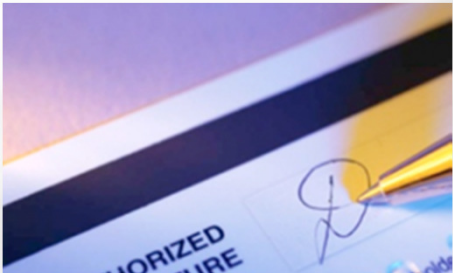
The Ground to Cover

- Setting goals
- Budgeting
- Emergency fund
- Insurance
- Using credit
- Investing
- Tax planning
- Saving for college
- Retirement planning
- Estate planning





Setting Your Goals





How SMART Are Your Goals?

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**ttainable
- **R**elevant
- **T**imely



Write down and prioritize your goals.



Budgeting

Income

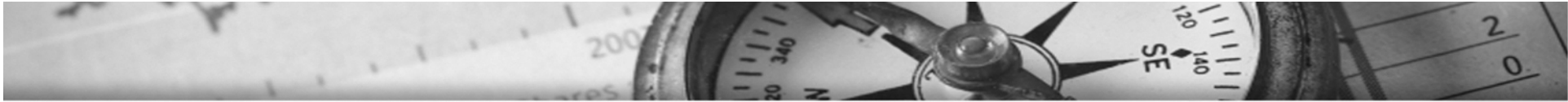
1. Paycheck
2. Rental income
3. Government benefits
4. Interest
5. Investment income

– Expenses

1. Fixed expenses
2. Discretionary expenses

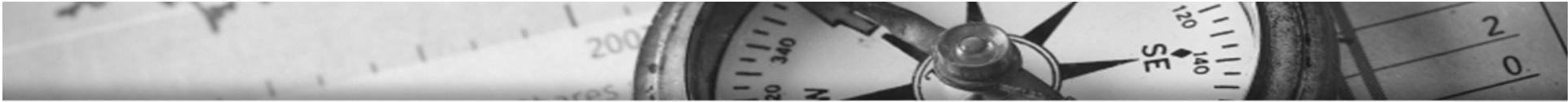
= **Deficit**





An Emergency Fund





Risk Management with Insurance

Common types of insurance that help protect you and your assets from different risks:

- Health insurance
- Auto insurance
- Life insurance
- Property insurance
- Liability insurance
- Disability insurance
- Long-term care insurance





Using Credit



“Remember that credit is money”

Benjamin Franklin



■ The three Cs of credit

- ✓ Capacity
- ✓ Character
- ✓ Collateral

■ How creditors determine your creditworthiness

- ✓ Credit application
- ✓ Credit report
- ✓ Credit score



Debt



- Using credit creates debt
- Types of debt
 - Secured
 - Unsecured
- Important considerations
 - Amount
 - Term
 - Rate

Investing



Speculating?



Saving?

Investing--A carefully planned and prepared approach to managing money, with the goal of accumulating the funds you need



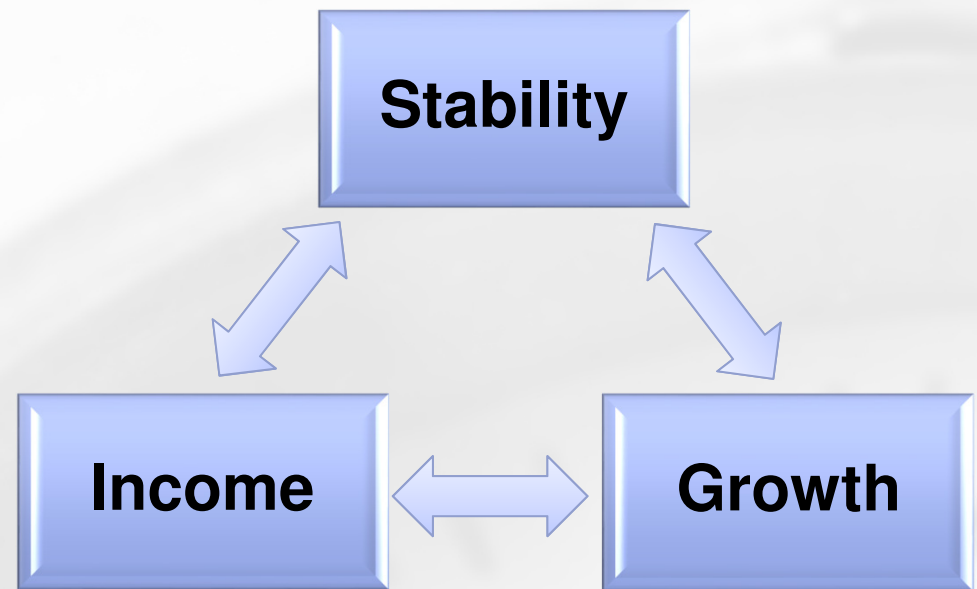
Risk Tolerance



- Understand risk-reward tradeoff
- Personal tolerance for risk
- Ability of investment plan to deal with potential loss

Growth, Income, and Stability

- Growth: Increase in market value
- Income: Payments of interest or dividends
- Stability: Protection of original investment
- *Increased emphasis on one area may reduce emphasis on others*





Income Tax Considerations

Pretax Dollars

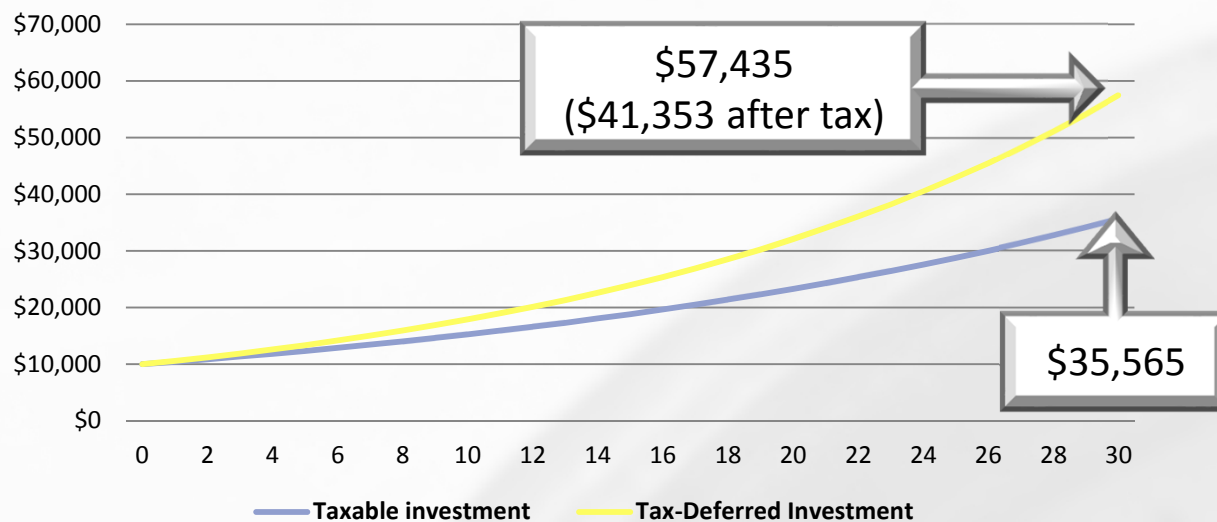
- Deductions are made from your paycheck before taxes are calculated
- The result can be lower out-of-pocket costs
- Some examples:
 - Health or dependent care
 - Transportation costs
 - Retirement plan contributions (e.g., 401(k))

Tax-Deferred Growth

- No taxes are due until funds are withdrawn from the account
- In certain cases, qualified distributions are tax free
- Some examples:
 - 529 college savings and prepaid tuition plans
 - Retirement plans--traditional and Roth IRAs
- Penalty tax applies in some situations (early withdrawals, nonqualified distributions)

The Value of Tax Deferral

Taxable vs. Tax-Deferred Growth



- \$10,000 invested in Year 1
- 6% annual growth rate
- 28% tax rate
- Taxes paid with account assets

This hypothetical example is for illustrative purposes only, and its results are not representative of any specific investment or mix of investments. Actual results will vary. The taxable account balance assumes that earnings are taxed as ordinary income and does not reflect possible lower maximum tax rates on capital gains and dividends which would make the taxable investment return more favorable thereby reducing the difference in performance between the accounts shown. Investment fees and expenses have not been deducted. If they had been, the results would have been lower. You should consider your personal investment horizon and income tax brackets, both current and anticipated, when making an investment decision as these may further impact the results of the comparison. This illustration assumes a fixed annual rate of return; the rate of return on your actual investment portfolio will be different and will vary over time, according to actual market performance. This is particularly true for long-term investments. It is important to note that investments offering the potential for higher rates of return also involve a higher degree of risk to principal.

Saving for College

529 plans



College savings plans

- Individual account
- Pre-established portfolios
- Returns not guaranteed
- Can be used at any college
- Can join any state's plan

Prepaid tuition plans

- Prepay tuition today
- Return guaranteed--in form of tuition coverage
- Limited to your state's plan
- In-state public colleges

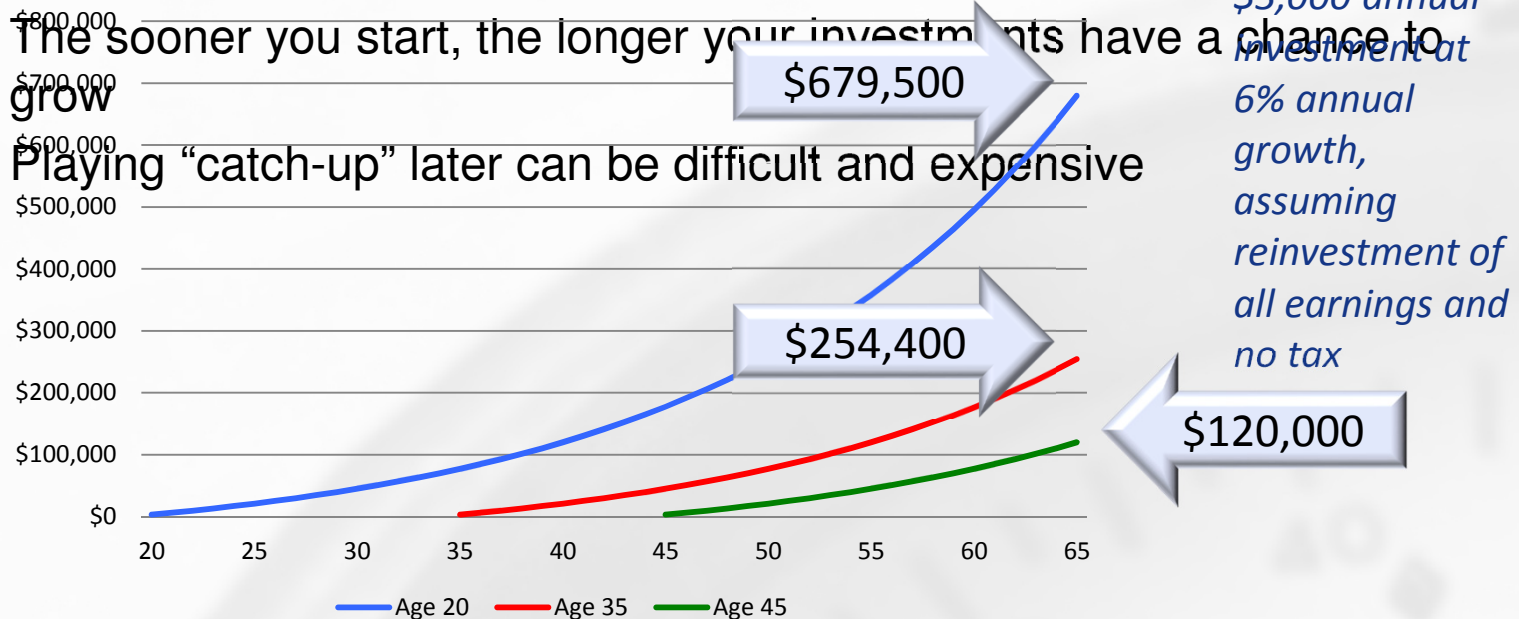
Investors should consider the investment expenses associated with 529 plans. Information about 529 plans is available which should be read carefully before considering whether your state offers favorable state tax benefits. The availability of the tax or other benefits mentioned may be conditioned on meeting certain requirements.

Retirement: Start Now

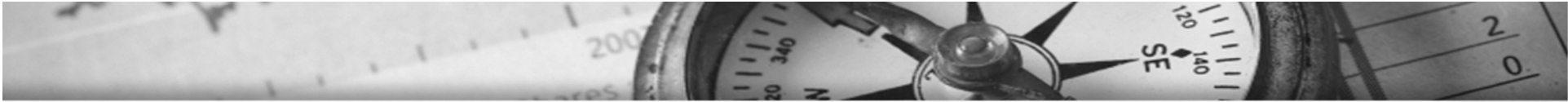
- Don't put off planning and investing for retirement

- The sooner you start, the longer your investments have a chance to grow

- Playing "catch-up" later can be difficult and expensive



This is a hypothetical example and is not intended to reflect the actual performance of any investment. This illustration assumes a fixed annual rate of return; the rate of return on your actual investment portfolio will be different and will vary over time, according to actual market performance. This is particularly true for long-term investments. It is important to note that investments offering the potential for higher rates of return also involve a higher degree of risk to principal.



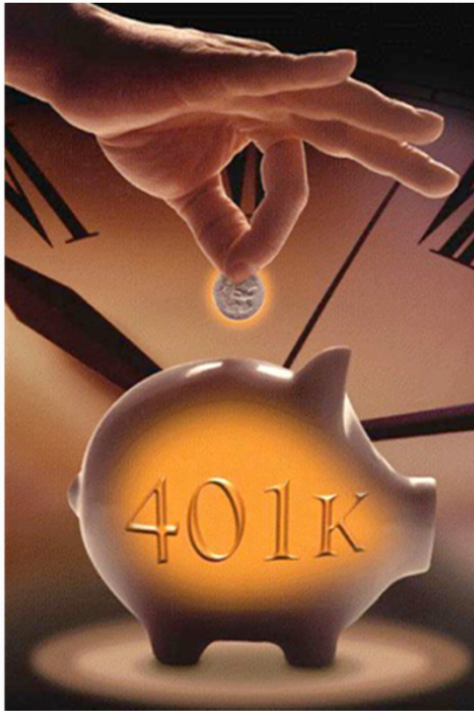
Retirement: Basic Considerations

- What kind of retirement do you want?
- When do you want to retire?
- How long will retirement last?

How long will retirement last?

- Financial independence, the ability to live on your own money
- Freedom to travel, pursue hobbies, and the longer you live, the longer you have to accumulate funds
- Ability to live where you want (e.g. in current home, years or more, vacation home)
- Social Security isn't available until age 62
- Opportunity to provide financially for children or grandchildren
- Medicare eligibility begins at age 65

Retirement: Tax-Advantaged Savings Vehicles



- Tax deferral can help your money grow
- Take full advantage of 401(k)s and other employer-sponsored retirement plans
- Contribute to a traditional or Roth IRA if you qualify
- 10% additional penalty tax applies for early withdrawals



Estate Planning Fundamentals

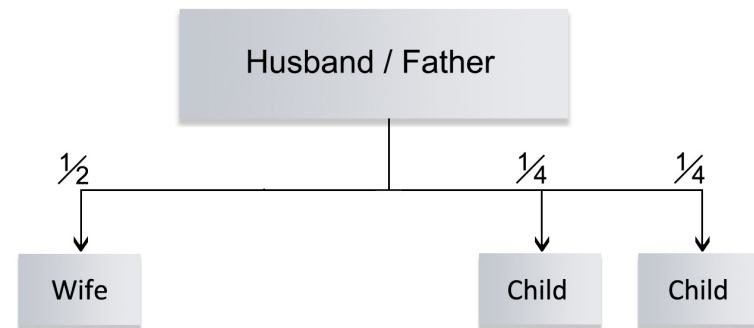
- Intestacy
- Wills
- Trusts
- Planning for incapacity



Estate Planning: Intestacy

- Intestacy laws vary from state to state
- Typical pattern of distribution divides property between surviving spouse and children
- Your actual wishes are irrelevant
- Many potential problems

A typical intestate distribution pattern looks like this:





Estate Planning: Wills



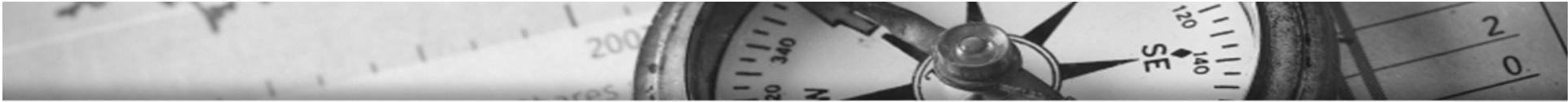
- A will is the cornerstone of an estate plan
- Directs how your property will be distributed
- Names executor and guardian for minor children
- Can accomplish other estate planning goals (e.g., minimizing taxes)
- Must be written, signed by you, and witnessed



Estate Planning: Planning for Incapacity



- Incapacity can strike anyone at any time
- Failing to plan means a court would have to appoint a guardian
- Lack of planning increases the burden on your guardian
- Your guardian's decisions might not be what you would want



There's a Lot to Consider



Ask questions, and start planning now.



Disclaimer

- **IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES** Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc. does not provide investment, tax, or legal advice. The information presented here is not specific to any individual's personal circumstances. To the extent that this material concerns tax matters, it is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by a taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed by law. Each taxpayer should seek independent advice from a tax professional based on his or her individual circumstances. These materials are provided for general information and educational purposes based upon publicly available information from sources believed to be reliable—we cannot assure the accuracy or completeness of these materials. The information in these materials may change at any time and without notice.