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Hello,

Welcome Summer! Hope you have a safe and fun season.

Mike

Issue 18

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Projecting a Happy Retirement



A 2015 study found that 41% of households headed by someone aged 55 to 64 had no retirement savings, and only about a third of them had a traditional pension. Among households in this age group

with savings, the median amount was just \$104,000.¹

Your own savings may be more substantial, but in general Americans struggle to meet their savings goals. Even a healthy savings account may not provide as much income as you would like over a long retirement.

Despite the challenges, about 56% of current retirees say they are very satisfied with retirement, and 34% say they are moderately satisfied. Only 9% are dissatisfied.²

Develop a realistic picture

How can you transition into a happy retirement even if your savings fall short of your goals? The answer may lie in developing a realistic picture of what your retirement will look like, based on your expected resources and expenses. As a starting point, create a simple retirement planning worksheet. You might add details once you get the basics down on paper.

Estimate income and expenses

You can estimate your monthly Social Security benefit at ssa.gov. The longer you wait to claim your benefits, from age 62 up to age 70, the higher your monthly benefit will be. If you expect a pension, estimate that monthly amount as well. Add other sources of income, such as a part-time job, if that is in your plans. Be realistic. Part-time work often pays low wages.

It's more difficult to estimate the amount of income you can expect from your savings; this may depend on unpredictable market returns and the length of time you need your savings to last. One simple rule of thumb is to withdraw 4% of your savings each year. At that rate, the

\$104,000 median savings described earlier would generate \$4,160 per year or \$347 per month (assuming no market gains or losses). Keep in mind that some experts believe a 4% withdrawal rate may be too high to maintain funds over a long retirement. You might use 3% or 3.5% in your calculations.

Now estimate your monthly expenses. If you've paid off your mortgage and other debt, you may be in a stronger position. Don't forget to factor in a reserve for medical expenses. One study suggests that a 65-year-old couple who retired in 2015 would need \$259,000 over their lifetimes to cover Medicare premiums and out-of-pocket health-care expenses, assuming they had only median drug expenses.³

Take strategic steps

Your projected income and expenses should provide a rough picture of your financial situation in retirement. If retirement is approaching soon, try living for six months or more on your anticipated income to determine whether it is realistic. If it's not, or your anticipated expenses exceed your income even without a trial run, you may have to reduce expenses or work longer, or both.

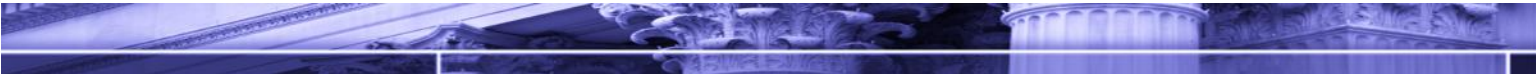
Even if the numbers look good, it would be wise to keep building your savings. You might take advantage of catch-up contributions to IRAs and 401(k) plans, which are available to those who reach age 50 or older by the end of the calendar year. In 2016, the IRA catch-up amount is \$1,000, for a total contribution limit of \$6,500. The 401(k) catch-up amount is \$6,000, for a total employee contribution limit of \$24,000.

Preparing for retirement is not easy, but if you enter your new life phase with eyes wide open, you're more likely to enjoy a long and happy retirement.

¹ U.S. Government Accountability Office, "Retirement Security," May 2015

² *The Wall Street Journal*, "Why Retirees Are Happier Than You May Think," December 1, 2015

³ Employee Benefit Research Institute, Notes, October 2015



What's New in the World of Higher Education?



Tools for students

The Department of Education and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau have launched the "Know Before You Owe" campaign, which includes a standard financial aid award letter for colleges to use so that students can better understand the type and amount of aid they qualify for and more easily compare aid packages from different colleges. In addition, to help students search for and select suitable colleges, the Department has launched its College Scorecard online tool at collegescorecard.ed.gov.

Sources

- ¹ College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2015*
- ² The Institute for College Access and Success, *Student Debt and the Class of 2014*, October 2015
- ³ Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Quarterly Report on Household Debt and Credit*, November 2015

If you're a parent or grandparent of a college student or soon-to-be college student, you might be interested to learn what's new in the world of higher education.

Higher college costs

Total average costs for the 2015/2016 school year increased about 3% from the previous year: \$24,061 for public colleges (in-state), \$38,855 for public colleges (out-of-state), and \$47,831 for private colleges.¹

Total average costs include direct billed costs for tuition, fees, room, and board; and indirect costs for books, transportation, and personal expenses. Together, these items are officially referred to as the "total cost of attendance." Note that the cost figure for private colleges cited by the College Board is an average; many private colleges cost substantially more--over \$60,000 per year.

Higher student debt

Seven in 10 college seniors who graduated in 2014 (the most recent year for which figures are available) had student loan debt, and the average amount was \$28,950 per borrower.² It's likely this amount will be higher for the classes of 2015 and 2016.

Student loan debt is the only type of consumer debt that has grown since the peak of consumer debt in 2008; balances have eclipsed both auto loans and credit cards, making student loan debt the largest category of consumer debt after mortgages. As of September 2015, total outstanding student loan debt was over \$1.2 trillion.³

Reduced asset protection allowance

Behind the scenes, a stealth change in the federal government's formula for determining financial aid eligibility has been quietly (and negatively) impacting families everywhere. You may not have heard of the asset protection allowance before. But this figure, which allows parents to shield a certain amount of their nonretirement assets from the federal aid formula, has been steadily declining for years, resulting in higher expected family contributions for families. For the 2012/2013 year, the asset protection allowance for a 47-year-old married parent was \$43,400. Today, for the 2016/2017 year, that same asset protection allowance is \$18,300--a drop of \$25,100. The result is a \$1,415 decrease in a student's aid eligibility (\$25,100 x 5.64%, the federal contribution percentage required from parent assets).

New FAFSA timeline

Beginning with the 2017/2018 school year, families will be able to file the government's

financial aid application, the FAFSA, as early as October 1, 2016, rather than having to wait until after January 1, 2017. The intent behind the change is to better align the financial aid and college admission timelines and to provide families with information about aid eligibility earlier in the process.

One result of the earlier timeline is that your 2015 federal income tax return will do double duty as a reference point for your child's federal aid eligibility--it will be the basis for the FAFSA for *both* the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 years.

School Year	Tax Return Required	FAFSA Earliest Submission
2016/2017	2015	January 1, 2016
2017/2018	2015	October 1, 2016
2018/2019	2016	October 1, 2017

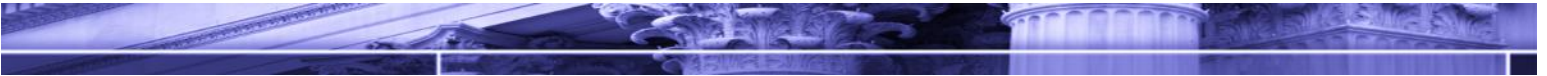
American Opportunity Tax Credit now permanent

The American Opportunity Tax Credit was made permanent by the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015. It is a partially refundable tax credit (meaning you may be able to get some of the credit even if you don't owe any tax) worth up to \$2,500 per year for qualified tuition and related expenses paid during your child's first four years of college. To qualify for the full credit, single filers must have a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) of \$80,000 or less, and joint filers must have a MAGI of \$160,000 or less. A partial credit is available for single filers with a MAGI over \$80,000 but less than \$90,000, and for joint filers with a MAGI over \$160,000 but less than \$180,000.

New REPAYE plan for federal loans

The pool of borrowers eligible for the government's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) plan for student loans has been expanded as of December 2015. The new plan, called REPAYE (Revised Pay As You Earn), is available to *all* borrowers with federal Direct Loans, regardless of when the loans were obtained (the original PAYE plan is available only to borrowers who took out loans after 2007).

Under REPAYE, monthly student loan payments are capped at 10% of a borrower's discretionary income, with any remaining debt forgiven after 20 years of on-time payments for undergraduate loans and 25 years of on-time payments for graduate loans. To learn more about REPAYE or income-driven repayment options in general, visit the federal student aid website at studentaid.gov.



Common Financial Wisdom: Theory vs. Practice



It might not always be possible to follow some common financial wisdom.

Note: All investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal, and there can be no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful.

In the financial world, there are a lot of rules about what you *should* be doing. In theory, they sound reasonable. But in practice, it may not be easy, or even possible, to follow them. Let's look at some common financial maxims and why it can be hard to implement them.

Build an emergency fund worth three to six months of living expenses

Wisdom: Set aside at least three to six months worth of living expenses in an emergency savings account so your overall financial health doesn't take a hit when an unexpected need arises.

Problem: While you're trying to save, other needs--both emergencies and non-emergencies--come up that may prevent you from adding to your emergency fund and even cause you to dip into it, resulting in an even greater shortfall. Getting back on track might require many months or years of dedicated contributions, leading you to decrease or possibly stop your contributions to other important goals such as college, retirement, or a down payment on a house.

One solution: Don't put your overall financial life completely on hold trying to hit the high end of the three to six months target. By all means create an emergency fund, but if after a year or two of diligent saving you've amassed only two or three months of reserves, consider that a good base and contribute to your long-term financial health instead, adding small amounts to your emergency fund when possible. Of course, it depends on your own situation. For example, if you're a business owner in a volatile industry, you may need as much as a year's worth of savings to carry you through uncertain times.

Start saving for retirement in your 20s

Wisdom: Start saving for retirement when you're young because time is one of the best advantages when it comes to amassing a nest egg. This is the result of compounding, which is when your retirement contributions earn investment returns, and then those returns produce earnings themselves. Over time, the process can snowball.

Problem: How many 20-somethings have the financial wherewithal to save earnestly for retirement? Student debt is at record levels, and young adults typically need to budget for rent, food, transportation, monthly utilities, and cell phone bills, all while trying to contribute to an emergency fund and a down payment fund.

One solution: Track your monthly income and expenses on a regular basis to see where your money is going. Establish a budget and try to

live within your means, or better yet *below* your means. Then focus on putting money aside in your workplace retirement plan. Start by contributing a small percentage of your pay, say 3%, to get into the retirement savings habit. Once you've adjusted to a lower take-home amount in your paycheck (you may not even notice the difference!), consider upping your contribution little by little, such as once a year or whenever you get a raise.

Start saving for college as soon as your child is born

Wisdom: Benjamin Franklin famously said there is nothing certain in life except death and taxes. To this, parents might add college costs that increase every year without fail, no matter what the overall economy is doing. As a result, new parents are often advised to start saving for college right away.

Problem: New parents often face many other financial burdens that come with having a baby; for example, increased medical expenses, baby-related costs, day-care costs, and a reduction in household income as a result of one parent possibly cutting back on work or leaving the workforce altogether.

One solution: Open a savings account and set up automatic monthly contributions in a small, manageable amount--for example, \$25 or \$50 per month--and add to it when you can. When grandparents and extended family ask what they can give your child for birthdays and holidays, you'll have a suggestion.

Subtract your age from 100 to determine your stock percentage

Wisdom: Subtract your age from 100 to determine the percentage of your portfolio that should be in stocks. For example, a 45-year-old would have 55% of his or her portfolio in stocks, with the remainder in bonds and cash.

Problem: A one-size-fits-all rule may not be appropriate for everyone. On the one hand, today's longer life expectancies make a case for holding even more stocks in your portfolio for their growth potential, and subtracting your age from, say, 120. On the other hand, considering the risks associated with stocks, some investors may not feel comfortable subtracting their age even from 80 to determine the percentage of stocks.

One solution: Focus on your own tolerance for risk while also being mindful of inflation. Consider looking at the historical performance of different asset classes. Can you sleep at night with the investments you've chosen? Your own peace of mind trumps any financial rule.



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Can I name a charity as beneficiary of my IRA?

Yes, you can name a charity as beneficiary of your IRA, but be sure to understand the advantages and disadvantages.

Generally, a spouse, child, or other individual you designate as beneficiary of a traditional IRA must pay federal income tax on any distribution received from the IRA after your death. By contrast, if you name a charity as beneficiary, the charity will not have to pay any income tax on distributions from the IRA after your death (provided that the charity qualifies as a tax-exempt charitable organization under federal law), a significant tax advantage.

After your death, distributions of your assets to a charity generally qualify for an estate tax charitable deduction. In other words, if a charity is your sole IRA beneficiary, the full value of your IRA will be deducted from your taxable estate for purposes of determining the federal estate tax (if any) that may be due. This can also be a significant advantage if you expect the value of your taxable estate to be at or above the federal estate tax exclusion amount (\$5,450,000 for 2016).

Of course, there are also nontax implications. If you name a charity as sole beneficiary of your IRA, your family members and other loved ones will obviously not receive any benefit from those IRA assets when you die. If you would like to leave some of your assets to your loved ones and some assets to charity, consider leaving your taxable retirement funds to charity and other assets to your loved ones. This may offer the most tax-efficient solution, because the charity will not have to pay any tax on the retirement funds.

If retirement funds are a major portion of your assets, another option to consider is a charitable remainder trust (CRT). A CRT can be structured to receive the funds free of income tax at your death, and then pay a (taxable) lifetime income to individuals of your choice. When those individuals die, the remaining trust assets pass to the charity. Finally, another option is to name the charity and one or more individuals as co-beneficiaries. (Note: There are fees and expenses associated with the creation of trusts.)

The legal and tax issues discussed here can be quite complex. Be sure to consult an estate planning attorney for further guidance.



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