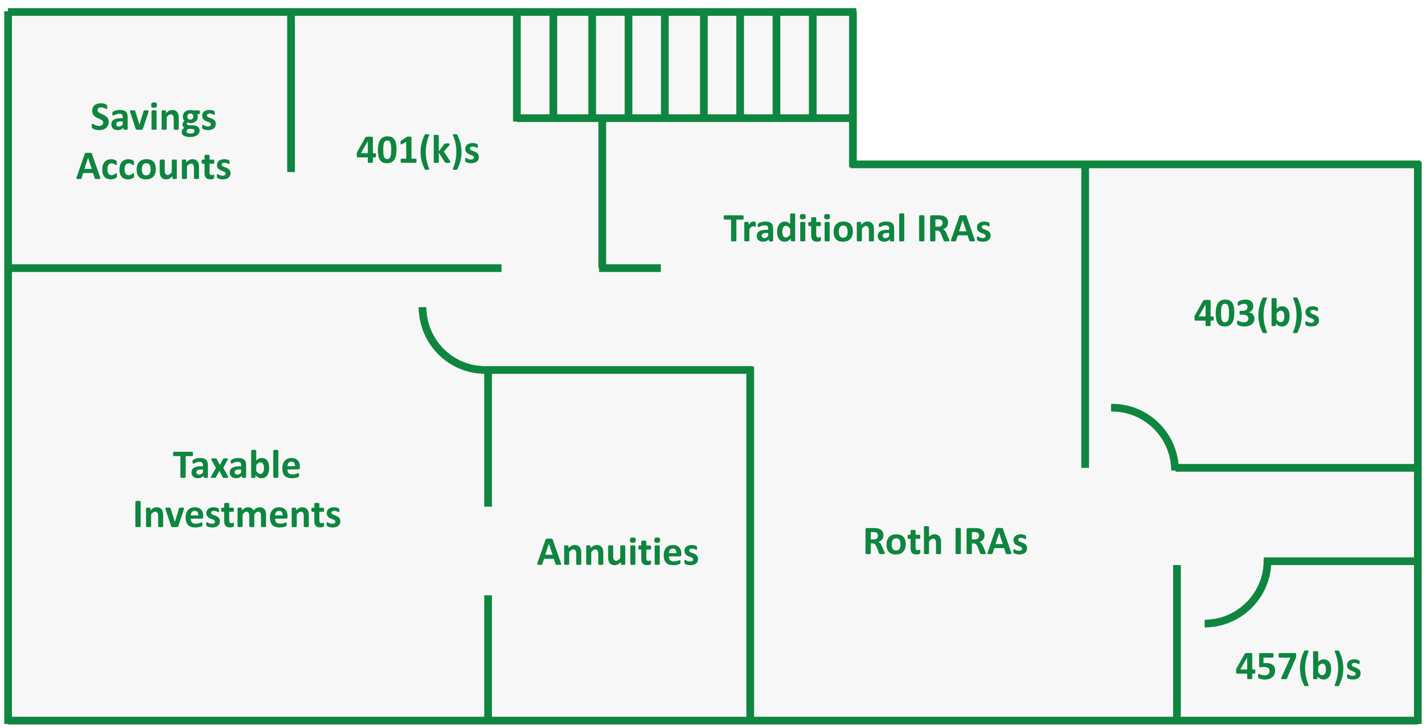
Top things to do before you retire

Top 10 things to do before you retire

- Define your retirement
- Get your financial house in order
- Create a retirement income plan
- Understand Social Security
- Address 5 key risks
- Be sure you're on track
- Know how you'll spend your time
- Decide where you'll retire
- Prepare for the unexpected
- Meet with Fidelity

Get your financial house in order



Create a retirement income plan

50s

Write down best estimates

"Super save"

Set up an initial planning session with Fidelity

60s

Determine Social Security strategies

Reassess risk and asset allocation

Build a detailed financial assessment

65+

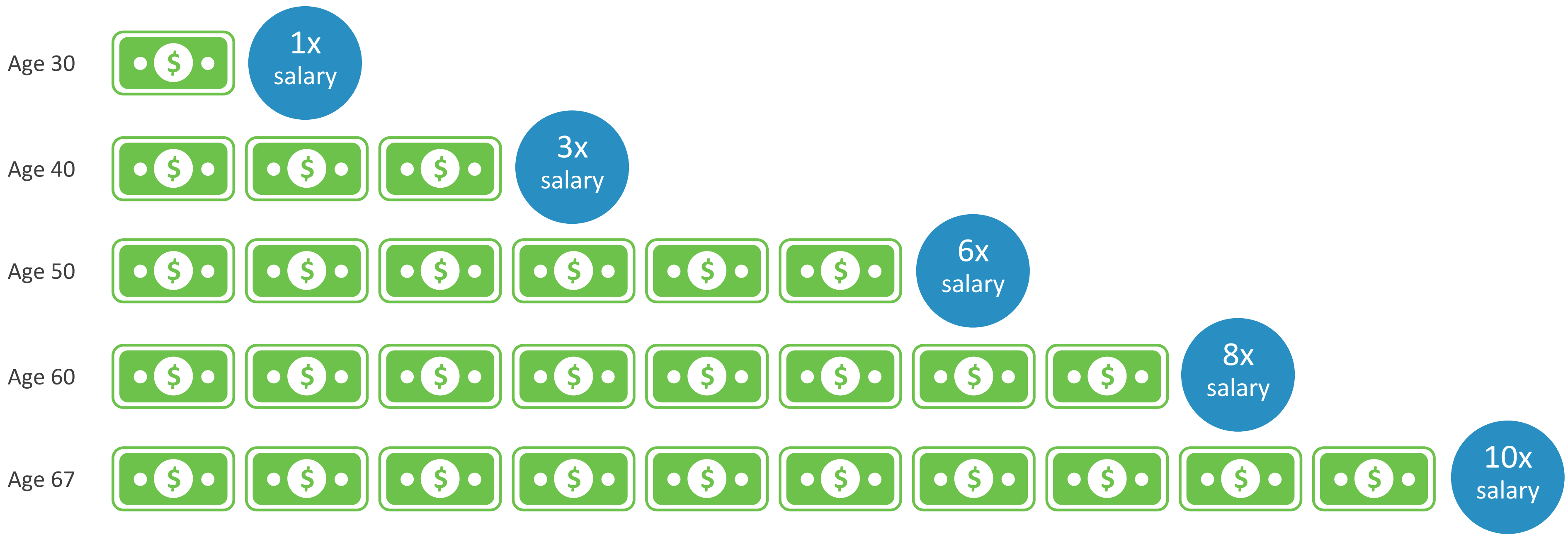
Sign up for Medicare

Discuss retiree health insurance options with employer

Prepare portfolio for required minimum distributions

The change in the RMDs age requirement from 72 to 73 applies only to individuals who turn 72 on or after January 1, 2023. After you reach age 73, the IRS generally requires you to withdraw an RMD annually from your tax-advantaged retirement accounts (excluding Roth IRAs, and Roth accounts in employer retirement plans accounts after December 31, 2023). Please speak with your tax advisor regarding the impact of this change on future RMDs.

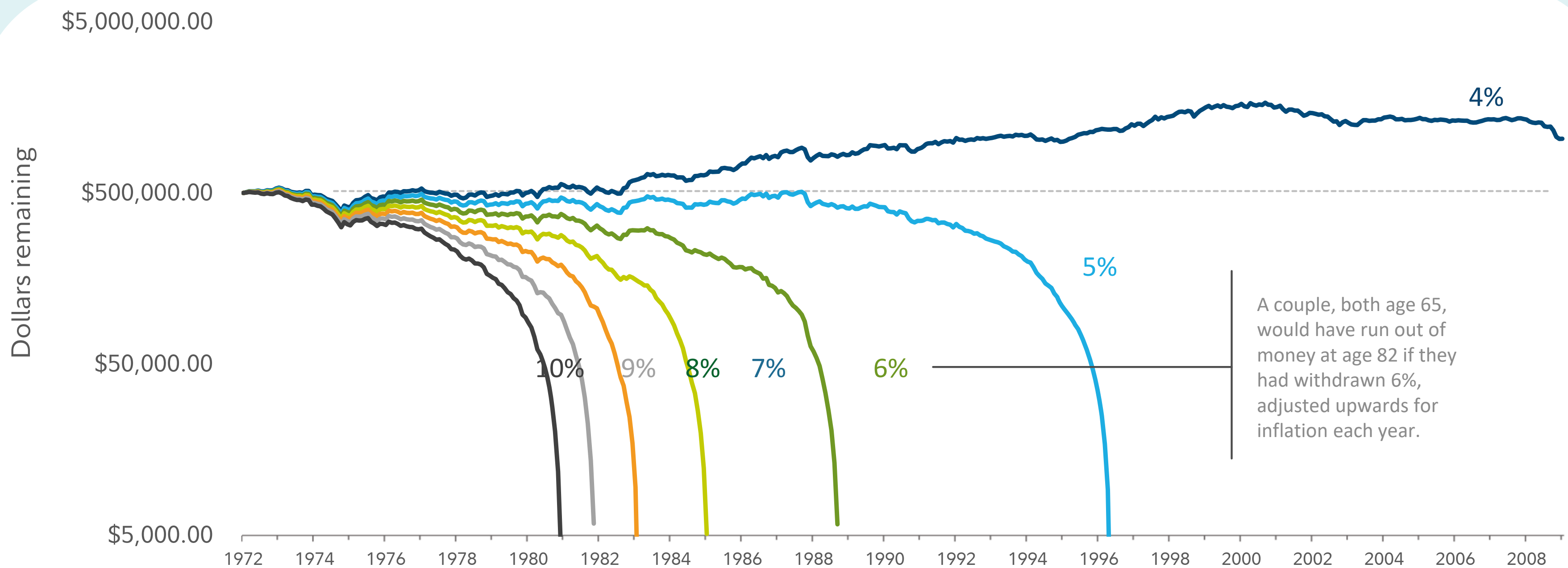
HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH – THE 10X RULE



The 10X savings rule of thumb is developed assuming age-based allocations, a 15% savings rate beginning at age 25, a 1.5% constant real wage growth, a retirement age of 67 and a planning age of 92. The intended goal is to help build retirement savings sufficient to replace approximately 45% of preretirement income to augment Social Security throughout retirement. All calculations are purely hypothetical and a suggested salary multiplier is not a guarantee of future results; it does not reflect the return of any particular investment or take into consideration the composition of a participant's particular account. The salary multiplier is intended only to be one source of information that may help you assess your retirement income needs. Remember, past performance is no guarantee of future results. Performance returns for actual investments will generally be reduced by fees or expenses not reflected in these hypothetical calculations. Returns also will generally be reduced by taxes.[1]

DEVELOP

Impact of different withdrawal rates



Hypothetical Couple (Both Age 65)*	**100.0%** at age 65	**99.7%** at age 70	**98.4%** at age 75	**94.8%** at age 80	**86.2%** at age 85	**67.9%** at age 90	**39.1%** at age 95

*Hypothetical value of assets held in an untaxed account after adjusting for monthly inflation-adjusted withdrawals and performance. Initial investment of $500,000 invested in a portfolio of 50% stocks, 40% bonds, and 10% short-term investments. Hypothetical illustration uses historical monthly performance, from Morningstar, for the 35-year period beginning January 1972: stocks, bonds, and short-term investments are represented by the S&P 500® Index, U.S. intermediate-term government bond, and U.S. 30-day T-bills, respectively. Initial withdrawal amount based on 1/12th of applicable withdrawal rate multiplied by $500,000. Subsequent withdrawal amounts based on prior month's amount adjusted by the actual monthly change in the Consumer Price Index for that month. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of any investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

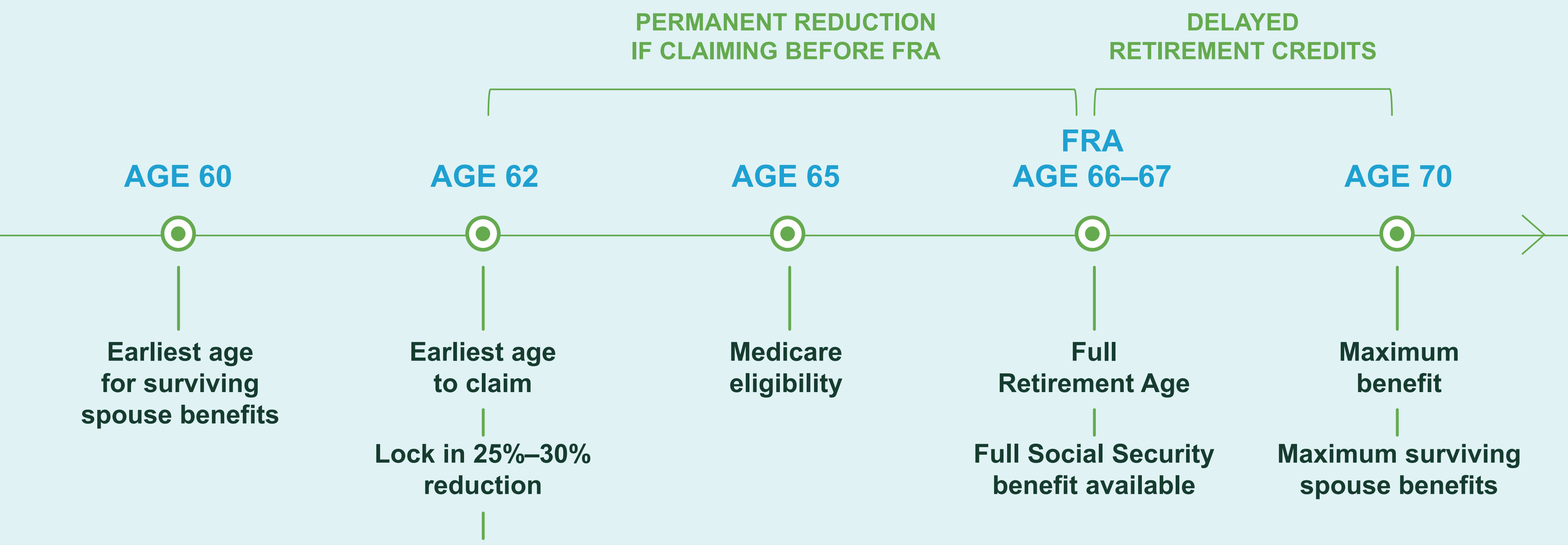
How Social Security Works

Full Retirement Age

If you were born in…	Your full retirement age is…
1943–1954	66 years
1955	66 years, 2 months
1956	66 years, 4 months
1957	66 years, 6 months
1958	66 years, 8 months
1959	66 years, 10 months
1960 or later	67 years

Source: Social Security Administration

When should you claim your benefit?



Source: Social Security Administration.

ESTIMATE HEALTH CARE EXPENSES

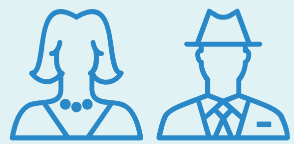
Earmark savings for health care expenses in retirement

You'll need to budget for:

- **Medicare**—it is not free
- **Supplemental** health insurance—for other costs
- **Medications**—costs may be significant
- **Long-term-care coverage**—to protect yourself

[1]Estimate is based on a hypothetical couple retiring in 2018, at 65 years old, with life expectancies that align with Society of Actuaries' RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant rates with Mortality Improvements Scale MP-2016. Actual expenses may be more or less depending on actual health status, area of residence, and longevity. Estimate is net taxes. The Fidelity Retiree Health Care Costs Estimate assumes individuals do not have employer-provided retiree health care coverage, but do qualify for the federal government's insurance program, Original Medicare. The calculation takes into account cost-sharing provisions (such as deductibles and coinsurance) associated with Medicare Part A and Part B (inpatient and outpatient medical insurance). It also considers Medicare Part D (prescription drug coverage) premiums and out-of-pocket costs, as well as certain services excluded by Original Medicare. The estimate does not include other health-related expenses, such as over-the-counter medications, most dental services, and long-term care.

How much will health care cost you during retirement?



The average couple retiring at the age of 65 will need

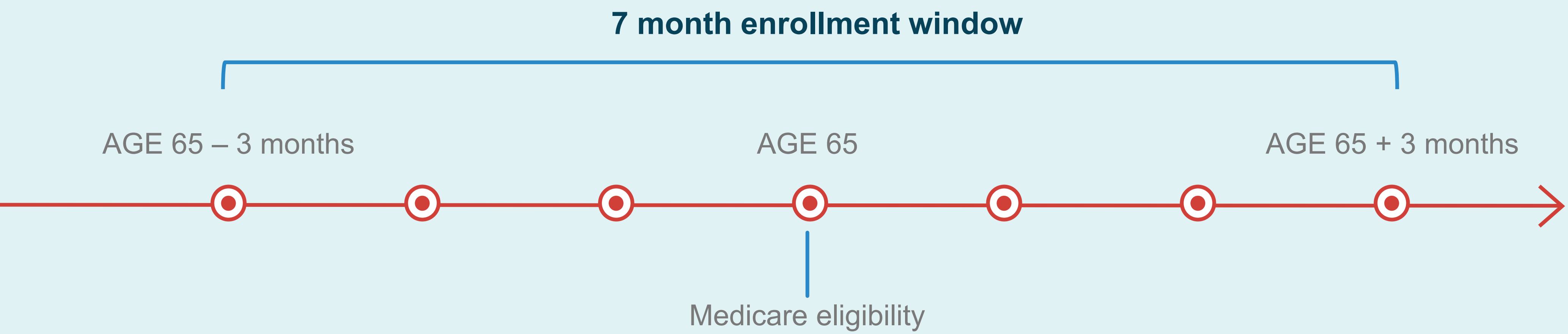
$315,000 total OR **$1,092** per month

to cover their health care expenses in retirement[1]

Estimate based on a hypothetical opposite-gender couple retiring in 2022, 65-years-old, with life expectancies that align with Society of Actuaries' RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant rates projected with Mortality Improvements Scale MP-2020 as of 2022.[1]

MEDICARE

Medicare enrollment considerations



It’s important to enroll in Medicare on time, to avoid coverage delays and potentially higher monthly premiums

For more information, please visit Medicare.gov

Benefits of estate planning

- Control the distribution of assets
- Choose a person or entity to manage assets
- Preserve an estate
- Plan for liquidity
- Protect family privacy and avoid probate
- Reduce or eliminate estate taxes
- Prepare for incapacity

Always consult an attorney who can help you by drafting the appropriate legal documents to suit your particular needs.

PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE BUILT

Name your beneficiaries, to ensure that your assets will be distributed as you wish.

Put an estate plan in place:

- Will
- Trusts
- Gifting
- Life insurance
- Medical directives

Choose who will act on your behalf:

- Guardian
- Power of attorney
- Health care proxy

Keep your plan up to date.

Learn more at
www.Fidelity.com/estateplan

We're here to help

Schedule time to talk
Fidelity.com/Schedule

Complimentary consultations

Investing involves risk, including risk of loss.