



Docsa Capital Management, Inc.

Tim Schauer, CFA, CPA
Sophit Lee, CFP®
1210 W. Milham Ave.
Suite 201
Portage, MI 49024
269-488-2322
info@docsacapital.com
www.docsacapital.com

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The Impact of Health-Care Costs on Social Security

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The Impact of Health-Care Costs on Social Security



For many retirees and their families, Social Security provides a dependable source of income. In fact, for the majority of retirees, Social Security accounts for at least half of their income (Source: Fast Facts & Figures About Social Security, 2013). However, more of that income is being spent on health-related costs each year, leaving less available for other retirement expenses.

The importance of Social Security

Social Security is important because it provides a retirement income you can't outlive. In addition, benefits are available for your spouse based on your benefit amount during your lifetime, and at your death in the form of survivor's benefits. And, these benefits typically are adjusted for inflation (but not always; there was no cost-of-living increase for the years 2010 and 2011). That's why for many people, Social Security is an especially important source of retirement income.

Rising health-care costs

You might assume that when you reach age 65, Medicare will cover most of your health-care costs. But in reality, Medicare pays for only a portion of the cost for most health-care services, leaving a potentially large amount of uninsured medical expenses.

How much you'll ultimately spend on health care generally depends on when you retire, how long you live, your health status, and the cost of medical care in your area. Nevertheless, insurance premiums for Medicare Part B (doctor's visits) and Part D (drug benefit), along with Medigap insurance, could cost hundreds of dollars each month for a married couple. In addition, there are co-pays and deductibles to consider (e.g., after paying the first \$147 in Part B expenses per year, you pay 20% of the Medicare-approved amount for services thereafter). Your out-of-pocket yearly costs for medical care, medications, and insurance could easily exceed thousands of dollars.

Medicare's impact on Social Security

Most people age 65 and older receive Medicare. Part A is generally free, but Parts B and D have monthly premiums. The Part B premium generally is deducted from your Social Security check, while Part D has several payment alternatives. In 2013, the premium for Part B was \$104.90 per month. The cost for Part D coverage varies, but usually averages between \$30 and \$60 per month (unless participants qualify for low-income assistance). Part B premiums have increased each year and are expected to continue to do so, while Part D premiums vary by plan, benefits provided, deductibles, and coinsurance amounts. And, if you enroll late for either Part B or D, your cost may be permanently increased.

In addition, Medicare Parts B and D are means tested, meaning that if your income exceeds a predetermined income cap, a surcharge is added to the basic premium. For example, an individual with a modified adjusted gross income between \$85,000 and \$170,000 may pay an additional 40% for Part B and an additional \$11.60 per month for Part D.

Note: Part C, Medicare Advantage plans, are offered by private companies that contract with Medicare to provide you with all your Part A and Part B benefits, often including drug coverage. While the premiums for these plans are not subtracted from Social Security income, they are increasing annually as well.

The bottom line

The combination of rising Medicare premiums and out-of-pocket health-care costs can use up more of your fixed income, such as Social Security. As a result, you may need to spend more of your retirement savings than you expected for health-related costs, leaving you unable to afford large, unanticipated expenses. Depending on your circumstances, spending more on health-care costs, including Medicare, may leave you with less available for other everyday expenditures and reduce your nest egg, which can impact the quality of your retirement.

Saving through Your Retirement Plan at Work? Don't Let These Five Risks Derail Your Progress



Keep in mind that no investment strategy can guarantee success. All investing involves risk, including the possible loss of your contribution dollars.

As a participant in your work-sponsored retirement savings plan, you've made a very important commitment to yourself and your family: to prepare for your future. Congratulations! Making that commitment is an important first step in your pursuit of a successful retirement. Now it's important to stay focused--and be aware of a few key risks that could derail your progress along the way.

1. Beginning with no end in mind

Setting out on a new journey without knowing your destination can be a welcome adventure, but when planning for retirement, it's generally best to know where you're going. According to the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI), an independent research organization, workers who have calculated a savings goal tend to be more confident in their retirement prospects than those who have not. Unfortunately, EBRI also found that less than half of workers surveyed had actually crunched the numbers to determine their need (Source: 2013 Retirement Confidence Survey, March 2013).

Your savings goal will depend on a number of factors--your desired lifestyle, preretirement income, health, Social Security benefits, any traditional pension benefits you or your spouse may be entitled to, and others. By examining your personal situation both now and in the future, you can determine how much you may need to accumulate to provide the income you'll need during retirement.

Luckily, you don't have to do it alone. Your employer-sponsored plan likely offers tools to help you set a savings goal. In addition, a financial professional can help you further refine your target, breaking it down to answer the all-important question, "How much should I contribute each pay period?"

2. Investing too conservatively...

Another key to determining how much you may need to save on a regular basis is targeting an appropriate rate of return, or how much your contribution dollars may earn on an ongoing basis. Afraid of losing money, some retirement investors choose only the most conservative investments, hoping to preserve their hard-earned assets. However, investing too conservatively can be risky, too. If your contribution dollars do not earn enough, you may end up with a far different retirement lifestyle than you had originally planned.

3. ...Or aggressively

On the other hand, retirement investors striving for the highest possible returns might select investments that are too risky for their overall

situation. Although it's a generally accepted principle to invest at least some of your money in more aggressive investments to pursue your goals and help protect against inflation, the amount you invest should be based on a number of factors.

The best investments for your retirement savings mix are those that take into consideration your total savings goal, your time horizon (or how much time you have until retirement), and your ability to withstand changes in your account's value. Again, your employer's plan likely offers tools to help you choose wisely. And a financial professional can also provide an objective, third-party view.

4. Giving in to temptation

Many retirement savings plans permit plan participants to borrow from their own accounts. If you need a sizable amount of cash quickly, this option may sound appealing at first; after all, you're typically borrowing from yourself and paying yourself back, usually with interest. However, consider these points:

- Any dollars you borrow will no longer be working for your future
- The amount of interest you'll be required to pay yourself could potentially be less than what you might earn should you leave the money untouched
- If you leave your job for whatever reason, any unpaid balance may be treated as a taxable distribution

For these reasons, it's best to carefully consider all of your options before choosing to borrow from your retirement savings plan.

5. Cashing out too soon

If you leave your current job or retire, you will need to make a decision about your retirement savings plan money. You may have several options, including leaving the money where it is, rolling it over into another employer-sponsored plan or an individual retirement account, or taking a cash distribution. Although receiving a potential windfall may sound appealing, you may want to think carefully before taking the cash. In addition to the fact that your retirement money will no longer be working for you, you will have to pay taxes on any pretax contributions, vested employer contributions, and earnings on both. And if you're under age 55, you will be subject to a 10% penalty tax as well. When it's all added up, the amount left in your pocket after Uncle Sam claims his share could be a lot less than you expected.



If you have questions about how long to keep copies of your federal tax returns and related records, see IRS Publication 17, Your Federal Income Tax. And because states may have different rules, check with your state's tax authority to find out how long to keep state tax returns and records.

Think Outside the Shoe Box When Organizing Financial Records

If you've ever had trouble finding an important financial document, you know why it's necessary to keep your financial records organized. Less clutter means less stress, and though you'll need to commit a bit of time up front to organize your files, you can save time and money over the long term when you can find what you need when you need it.

What records do you need to keep?

If you keep paperwork because you "might need it someday," your files are likely overflowing with nonessential documents. One key to organizing your financial records is to ask yourself "Why do I need to keep this?" Documents that you should retain are likely to be those that are related to tax returns, legal contracts, insurance claims, and proof of identity. On the other hand, documents that you can easily duplicate elsewhere are good candidates for the shredder. For example, if you bank online and can view or print copies of your monthly statements and cleared checks, you may not need paper copies of the same information.

How long should you keep them?

A good rule of thumb is to keep financial records only as long as necessary. For example, you may want to keep ATM receipts only temporarily, until you've reconciled them with your bank statement. If a document provides legal support and/or is hard to replace, you'll want to keep it for a longer period or even indefinitely.

Records that you may want to keep for a year or less include:

- Bank or credit union statements
- Credit card statements
- Utility bills
- Annual insurance policies

Records that you may want to keep for more than a year include:

- Tax returns and supporting documentation
- Mortgage contracts and supporting documents
- Receipts for home improvements
- Property appraisals
- Annual retirement and investment statements
- Receipts for major purchases

Records that you may want to keep indefinitely include:

- Birth, death, and marriage certificates
- Adoption papers
- Citizenship papers

- Military discharge papers
- Social Security card

Of course, this list is not all-inclusive and these are just broad guidelines; you may have a good reason for keeping some records for a shorter or longer period of time.

Where should you keep them?

Where you should keep your records and documents depends on how easily you want to be able to access them, how long you plan to keep them, and how many records you have. A simple set of labeled folders in a file cabinet works fine for many people, but electronic storage is another option if space is tight.

For example, one easy way to cut down on clutter and still keep everything you need is to store some of your files on your computer. You can save copies of online documents or purchase a scanner that you can use to convert your documents to electronic form. But make sure you keep backup copies on a portable storage drive or hard drive, and make sure that your files are secure.

Another option to consider is cloud storage. Despite its lofty name, cloud storage is simply an online backup service that allows you to upload and store your files over the Internet, giving you easy access to information without the clutter. Information you upload is encrypted for security. If you're interested, look for a company with a reliable reputation that offers automatic backup and good technical support, at a reasonable subscription cost.

Staying organized

Keeping your financial records in order can be even more challenging than organizing them in the first place. One easy way to prevent paperwork from piling up is to remember the phrase "out with the old, in with the new." For example, when you get this year's auto policy, discard last year's. When you get an annual investment statement, discard the monthly or quarterly statements you've been keeping. It's a good idea to do a sweep of your files at least once a year to keep your filing system on track (doing this at the same time each year may be helpful).

But don't just throw your financial paperwork in the trash. To protect sensitive information, invest in a good quality shredder that will destroy any document that contains account numbers, Social Security numbers, or other personal information.

Whatever system you choose, keep it simple. You'll be much more likely to keep your records organized if your system is easy to follow.

Docsa Capital Management, Inc.

Tim Schauer, CFA, CPA
Sophit Lee, CFP®
1210 W. Milham Ave.
Suite 201
Portage, MI 49024
269-488-2322
info@docsacapital.com
www.docsacapital.com

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Will rising interest rates impact my pension benefits?

If you're nearing retirement and plan to elect lifetime payments from your pension plan, rising interest rates won't have any impact on your

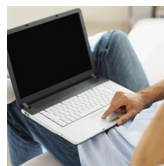
benefits. But if you're considering a lump-sum payment, rising interest rates can be critical.

Pension plans calculate your lump sum by determining the present value of your future pension payments. The two primary components in this calculation are your life expectancy, and interest rates. Life expectancy is determined using IRS tables. These tables are unisex (that is, the same life expectancy factors apply to both men and women). This results in women getting lump sums that are slightly smaller than they would otherwise get based on true gender-based factors, and men getting slightly larger lump sums.

Until recently, the interest rate plans used to calculate lump-sum payments was the U.S. 30-year Treasury bond rate. However, employers can now use a higher corporate bond rate. What's important to understand is that the amount of your lump sum payment is inversely proportional to interest rates--that is, the higher the rate, the smaller your lump sum.

If your plan offers lump-sum payments, there are two questions you need to ask yourself. First, "Is a lump-sum right for me?" This is a difficult question, and the answer depends on a number of factors. Is the pension your primary source of retirement income? How is your (and your spouse's) health? Will you be giving up valuable subsidized benefits built into the plan's benefit payments, or cost-of-living increases? A lump sum gives you control over your retirement dollars and removes the risk of early death, but shifts the investment risk from the plan to you. Remember that you'll be giving up a benefit payment that's guaranteed for your (and if you're married, your spouse's) life. Will you be able to make your lump sum last for a retirement that may last 30 years or more?

If you decide a lump sum is the right choice, the second question is, "When should I take the money?" Interest rates remain near historic lows, and it's only a matter of time before they start heading back up. If you're approaching retirement and believe interest rates will rise in the near future, you may want to consider taking the lump sum sooner rather than later. Your plan can provide you with an estimate of your lump sum based on various interest rates.



What can I do to protect my username and password information from computer hackers?

At one time, computer hackers were viewed as a few rogue individuals who mainly worked alone. Today, many hackers

are part of highly sophisticated networks that carry out well-organized cyber attacks. Unfortunately, these online security breaches can result in your username and password information being compromised.

Whenever you enter your personal information online, you'll want to make sure that you create a strong password to protect that information. Some tips for creating a strong password include:

- Avoid creating simple passwords that have a connection to your personal identity (e.g., date of birth, address) or that can be found in the dictionary
- Create a password that uses a nonsense word/random alphanumeric combination or an arbitrary, easy to remember phrase with mixed-up character types (e.g., upper/lower case, punctuation)
- Don't use the same password for multiple websites

- Use an online tool that allows you to test the strength of a password

If you have trouble keeping track of all of your password information or if you want an extra level of password protection, you may want to use some type of password management software. There are a variety of password managers on the market. Password managers typically work by using high-level encryption methods to store all of your online usernames and passwords on one secure server, using a single master password.

There are a few things you should consider when choosing a password manager. First, if you plan on needing your password information for use on various devices (e.g., tablet, smartphone), you will want to choose a password manager that has mobility features. In addition, some password managers offer added benefits such as web form fillers, which can come in handy if you do a lot of online shopping. Other features to look for include automatic log in and password generator capability.