



Defined Contribution Plan For Full-Time Employees of the Town of East Hartford Education Meeting

Presented by:

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Plan Transition: Agenda

- Retirement
- Saving for Retirement
- Your Retirement Savings Plan
- Your Investment Options
- The Web
- Questions

The information provided in this presentation is an overview of your Plan's features and benefits. The Summary Plan Description ("SPD") provides greater detail and other important information concerning your participation in the plan. Keep in mind that if there is a discrepancy between this and the information in the SPD, the SPD will govern.

This presentation has been prepared for general educational purposes only and is not designed to be a comprehensive analysis of any topic discussed herein. It should not be relied upon as the only source of information, and is not intended to represent advice or a recommendation specific to your situation. Prior to acting on this information, we recommend that you seek independent advice specific to your situation from a qualified legal/tax/investment professional.





Retirement

- What does "retirement" mean?
 - We usually think of: sleeping in, traveling, playing cards, spending time with the family, volunteering, golfing
 - Merriam Webster defines it as: "the act of ending your working or professional career"
 - Meaning that:
 we need to save money to cover our expenses in retirement





Financial Need in Retirement

Rules of Thumb*:

- ➤ It is generally recommended that you will need ± 70-90% of your pre-retirement income as annual retirement income
- > You should consider *personal circumstances* as well



^{*} Retirement Rules of Thumb, www.360financialliteracy.org/Topics/Retirement-Planning/Retirement-Planning-Basics/Retirement-Rules-of-Thumb.

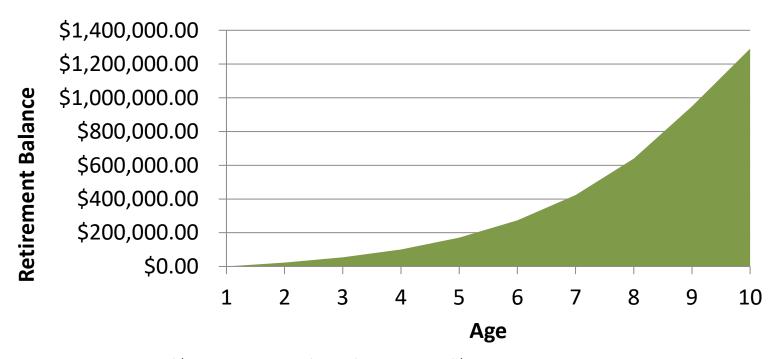
^{**}Alicia H. Munnell, Anthony Webb and Wenliang Hou, "How much should people save?", July 2014, Number 14-11, Center for Retirement Research of Boston College and Prudential, "Planning for Retirement: The Role of 401(k)s in retirement income", July 2014.





Reaching Your Retirement Goal

- Save as much as you can, 10-15% of your salary is generally recommended.
- ➤ Build a portfolio that could potentially earn an average annual return of 6-7%



Example assumes a starting balance of \$3,000, savings rate of 10% of annual salary of \$30,000 with a 3% annual increase and an annual return of 7%. Quoted returns are hypothetical and do not represent the return of any particular security or group of securities. Calculations provided by http://money.msn.com/retirement/retirement-calculator.aspx.

Numbers are based on gross annual income.

Information is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Actual returns may be more or less than this example.





Retirement Saving Time Line

start saving in your plan

- savings increase as your salary increases
- save more through after-tax contributions

Age 21-49

Age 50-66

- keep saving
- no 10% early withdrawal penalty at age 59½
- but leaving money in, means more time to grow

- normal retirement age is 66*
- receive full social security benefit at age 66-67
- start taking out money at age 70½ to avoid possible penalties!

Age 66-70½

•For social security benefit purposes the normal retirement age, also known as full retirement age, is based on the year of birth. Full retirement age for people born between 1943 and 1954 is 66. Full retirement age for people born between 1954 and 1960 is 66 and gradually increases from 66 and 2 months to 66 and 10 months. Full retirement age for people born in or after 1960 is 67. www.ssa.gov.

Source: Retirement Toolkit, Department of Labor Employee Benefits Security Administration. www.dol.gov/ebsa/pdf/retirementtoolkit.





Your Retirement Savings Plan

Eligibility

- Immediately upon hire
- Must contribute 6% of eligible compensation on a pre-tax basis

Entry Date

Contributions start with your first paycheck

Enrollment Form

- Choose your contribution % or \$ for the voluntary after—tax contributions
- Select how all of your contributions will be invested

Beneficiary Form

- Complete the beneficiary form
- Remember to make updates as needed





Your Retirement Savings Plan: Employee Contributions

Mandatory

- 6% of your eligible compensation on a pre-tax basis
- Earnings grow tax-deferred

Voluntary

- After-tax contributions
- You choose the additional amount to contribute
- Earnings grow tax-deferred





Your Retirement Savings Plan: Employer Contributions

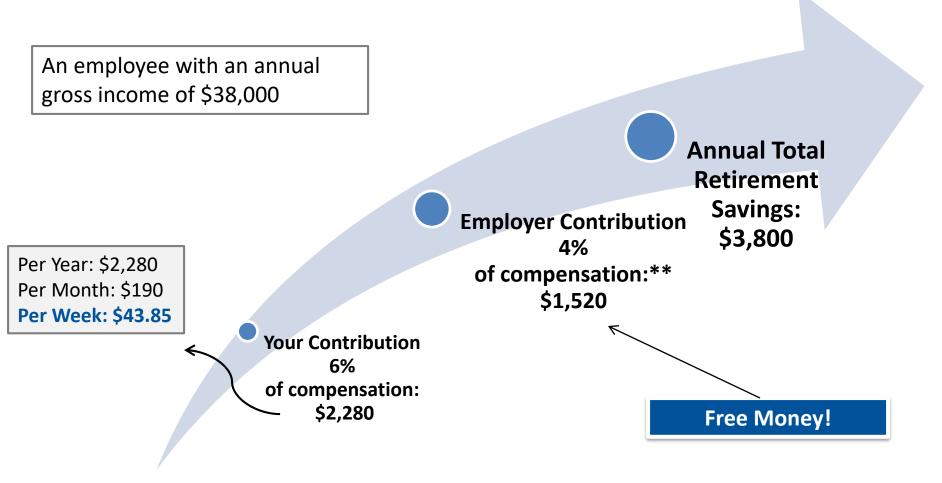
Employer Non-elective Contribution

- 4% of your eligible compensation
 - Paraprofessionals receive 3%





Your Retirement Savings Plan: Example*



^{*}Amounts shown are based on annual gross income.

^{**}The employer match and profit sharing contribution are discretionary and may be subject to change in the future.

The percentages shown are as of date of this presentation.





Your Retirement Savings Plan: Vesting

Ownership rights of the account balance

Employee Contributions	Employer	Match
100% vested	Years of Service	Vesting %
	Less than 5	0%
	5 or more	100%





Your Retirement Savings Plan: Withdrawals

Plan Distributions

- Retirement age 65 with 5 years of service
- In-Service Withdrawal for after tax contributions only!
- Separation from Service
- Disability or Death





Essentials of investing

You are responsible for how your account is invested (and for any gains/losses which may result from your investment choices). The material that has been provided is for your information and education. This is not to be considered investment advice.

You should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the investment options carefully before investing. The prospectuses and other comparable documents contain this and other information about the investment options. They may be obtained by visiting USI Consulting Group's website at www.USICG.com. You should read the prospectuses and/or other comparable documents carefully before investing.







Your New Investment Options

Defined Contribution Plan For Full-Time Employees of the Town of East Hartford

21 different investment options representing a broad mix of investment styles and strategies*

- Stable Value Fund** (a collective trust, not a mutual fund)
- Fixed Income Mutual Funds
- Equity Mutual Funds
- Target Date Funds***

^{*}Please see the following page for important investment disclosures.

^{**}Please see Appendix (page 27) for Asset Class Definitions.

^{***}Target date funds are intended as long-term investments which involve risk, including the possible loss of principal. The principal value of the fund(s) is not guaranteed at any time, including at the target date.





Investment Disclosures

- 1. You should consider the **investment objectives**, **risks**, **and charges and expenses** of the investment options carefully before investing. The prospectuses and other comparable documents contain this and other information about the investment options. They may be obtained by visiting USI Consulting Group's website at www.USICG.com. You should read the prospectuses and/or other comparable documents carefully before investing.
- 2. The **stable value** funds identified are collective trust funds and are not mutual funds; consequently, they are not registered with or regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. They are typically operated and offered by Banks and/or Trust Companies or their affiliates and are regulated by banking regulators. For a copy of the trust's "Summary Information Booklet," please visit USI Consulting Group's website at www.USICG.com.
- 3. The **model portfolios** are not mutual funds or securities in and of themselves, rather they are asset allocation models comprised of several complementary investments (the names and percentage allocation of the investments that comprise these models are shown within the chart).
- 4. The underlying investment mix of **target date funds** is designed to change as you get closer to your retirement date. The portfolio moves from a more aggressive, growth-oriented strategy during your accumulation phase to a more conservative, preservation oriented strategy as you near retirement. Target date funds are intended as long-term investments which involve risk, including the possible loss of principal. The principal value of the fund(s) is not guaranteed at any time, including at the target date.

Investment Advice for institutional retirement plans provided by USI Advisors, Inc.

Securities offered to the plan through USI Securities, Inc. Member FINRA/SIPC

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A Word About Risk

Investing in mutual funds, which are intended as long-term investments, involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Investments in foreign securities and sector funds, including technology or real estate stocks, are subject to substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic, or other developments and may carry additional risk resulting from lack of industry diversification. Funds that invest in small or mid-capitalization companies may experience a greater degree of market volatility than those of large-capitalization stocks and are riskier investments. Bond funds have the same interest rate, inflation, and credit risks associated with the underlying bonds owned by the fund. Generally, the value of bond funds rises when prevailing interest rates fall and falls when interest rates rise. Investing in lower-grade debt securities may be subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than securities in higher rated categories. Bear in mind that higher return potential is accompanied by higher risk.







Investment Options: Individual Mutual Funds

Investment Name	Investment Category*
Standard Stable Value 5	Money Market Taxable
PIMCO Total Return R	Intermediate-Term Bond
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Adm	Intermediate-Term Bond
T. Rowe Price Equity Income R	Large Value
Vanguard 500 Index Adm	Large Blend
MFS Growth R3	Large Growth
Victory Sycamore Established Value A	Mid-Cap Value
Voya MidCap Opportunities A	Mid-Cap Growth
Franklin Small Cap Value R	Small Blend
Goldman Sachs Small Cap Growth Insights A	Small Growth
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Adm	Foreign Large Blend
Columbia Seligman Communications & Information A	Technology

Please see Appendix (pages 28 and 29) for investment category definitions.

^{*} Morningstar®.





Investment Options: Model Portfolios

Investment Name	Investment Category*	
Conservative Fixed Income Portfolio for EH**		
65% Morley Stable Value III	Stable Value	
10% Calvert Short Duration Income	Short-Term Bond	
15% Eaton Vance Floating Rate A	Bank Loan	
5% Eaton Vance Income Fund of Boston A	High Yield Bond	
5% JHancock Strategic Income A	Multisector Bond	
International Portfolio for EH**		
33% American Funds EuroPacific R3	Foreign Large Blend	
11% Columbia Acorn International A	Foreign Small/Mid Growth	
11% First Eagle Overseas A	Foreign Large Blend	
12% Invesco Developing Markets A	Diversified Emerging Markets	
33% MFS International Value R3	Foreign Large Value	

Please see Appendix (pages 28-29) for investment category definitions.

^{*}Morningstar®.

^{**}The **Model Portfolios** are not mutual funds or securities in and of themselves, rather they are asset allocation models comprised of several complementary investments (the names and percentage allocation of the investments that comprise these models are shown within the chart).





Investment Options: Target Date Funds

Investment Name	Investment Category*
Vanguard Target Retirement Income Inv	Target Date Retirement
Vanguard Target Retirement 2020 Inv	Target-Date 2020
Vanguard Target Retirement 2025 Inv	Target-Date 2025
Vanguard Target Retirement 2030 Inv	Target-Date 2030
Vanguard Target Retirement 2040 Inv	Target-Date 2040
Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Inv	Target-Date 2050
Vanguard Target Retirement 2060 Inv	Target-Date 2060

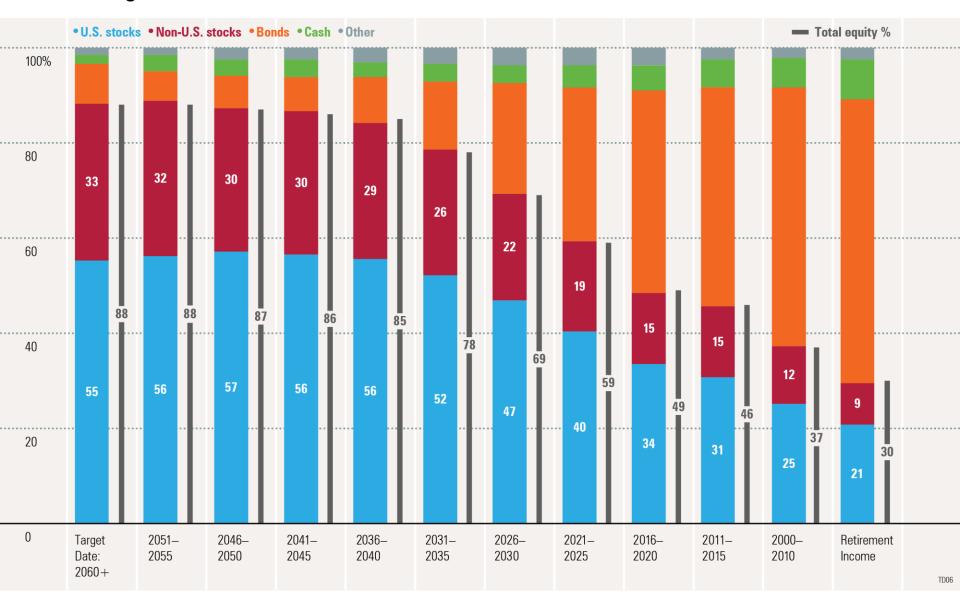
Please see Appendix (pages 28-29) for investment category definitions.

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^{**}The underlying investment mix is designed to change as you get closer to your retirement date. The portfolio moves from a more aggressive, growth-oriented strategy during your accumulation phase to a more conservative, preservation oriented strategy as you near retirement. The principal value is not guaranteed at any time, including at the target date.

Target-Date Funds Alter Allocations Over Time

Average allocations to stocks, bonds, cash, and other investments



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. ©2017 Morningstar. All Rights Reserved.







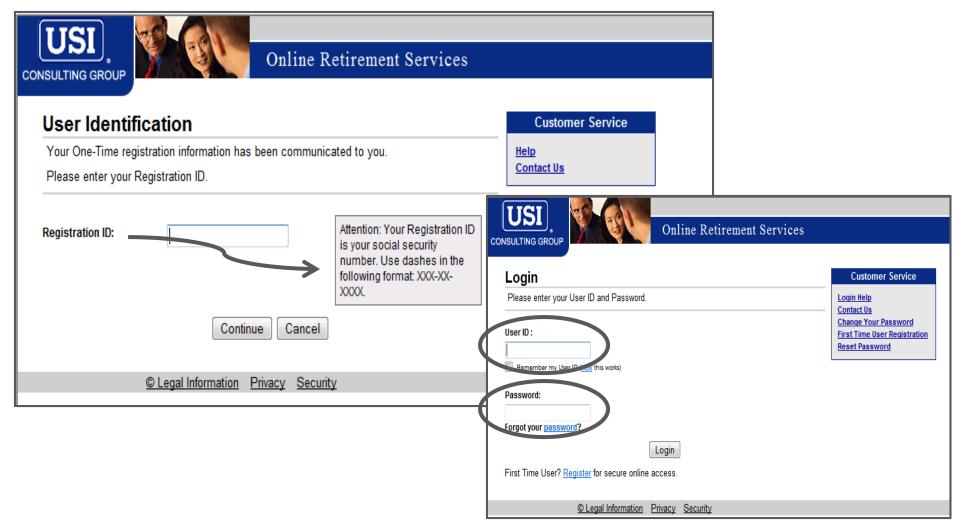
Accessing your Online Account – www.usicg.com







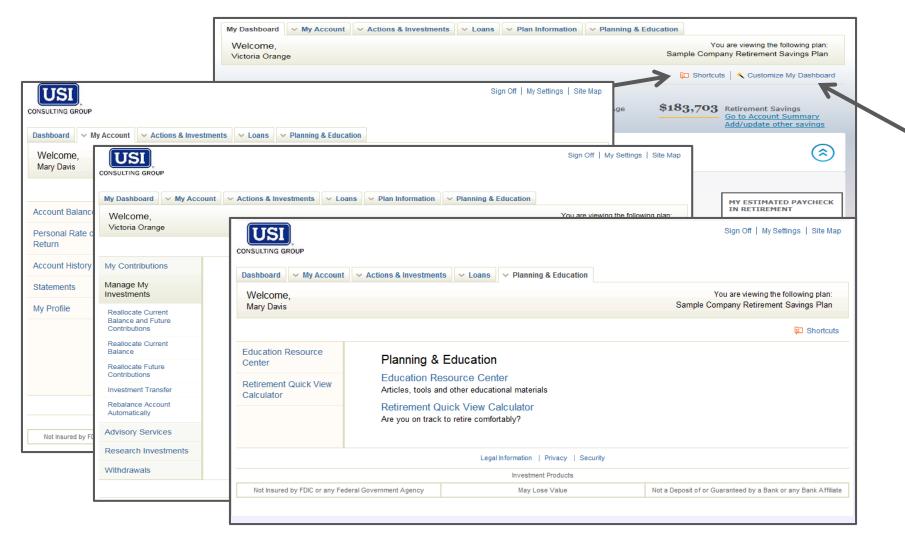
Logging Into your Online Account







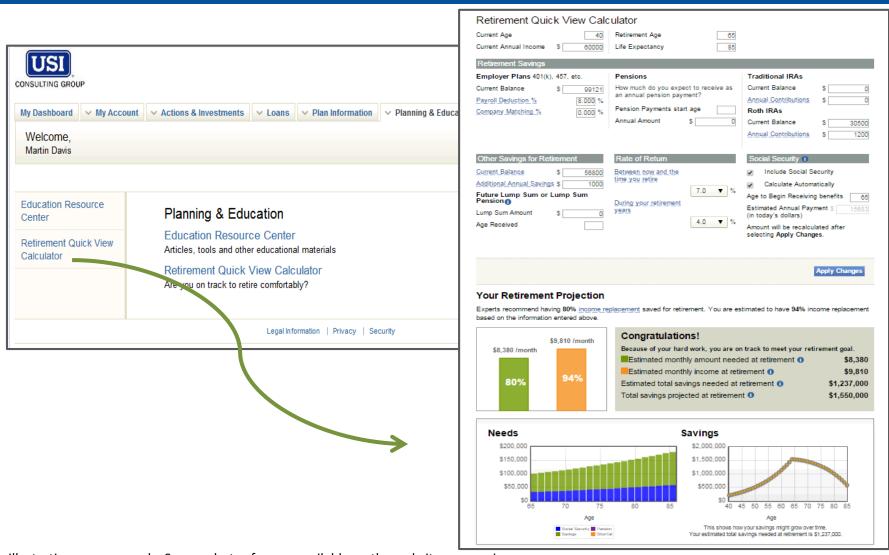
Navigating Through Your Online Account







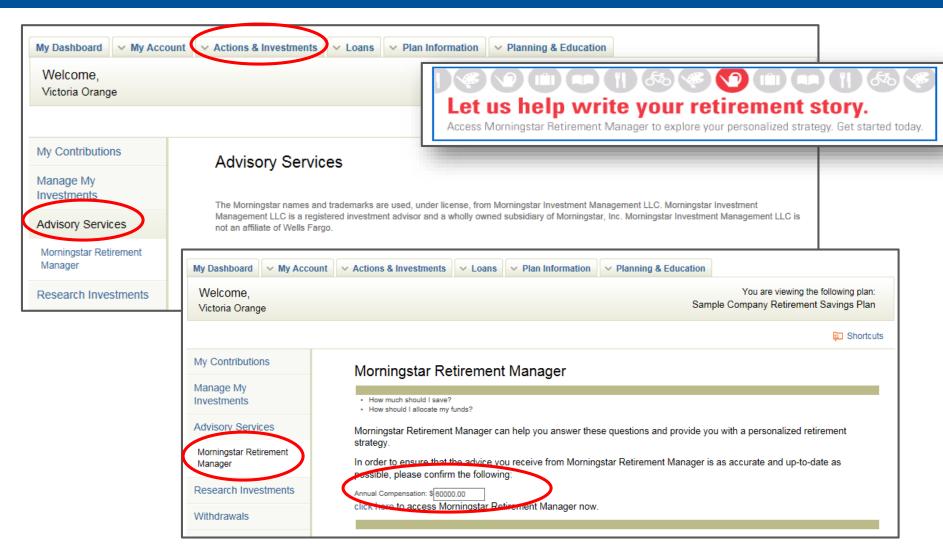
Retirement Quick View Calculator







Morningstar Retirement® ManagerSM







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Professional Service Team

Monday-Friday 8am to 5pm ET

1-866-305-8846

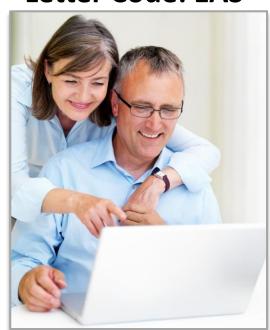
Plan Code: 327

Direct Access

www.usicg.com

Forms Code: 327

Letter Code: EAS







Questions







Appendix: Asset Class Definitions

ASSET CLASSES

There are three basic investment categories or asset classes: Equity Investments, Fixed Income Investments, and Cash Equivalents.

Equity Investments involve the direct or indirect ownership (e.g., through mutual funds or other types of pooled portfolios) of company stock. Owning stock in a corporation is represented by holding share certificates that are a claim on a corporation's earnings and assets; therefore, stockholders are owners of the corporation. Equity investments have historically had the highest return potential, but also the greatest level of risk amongst the asset classes.

Fixed Income Investments are a type of investment that pays a fixed rate of return. Typically, this category refers to bonds issued by governments or corporations. Bonds are essentially loans made by investors to issuers (i.e., the investor is a creditor and the issuing government/corporation is a debtor). The issuer is obligated to pay a fixed rate of interest periodically and to repay the principal amount of the loan at maturity. Bonds are generally less volatile than stocks, but offer more modest returns.

Cash Equivalents involve investments that are highly liquid and the safest asset category (e.g., stable value funds, money market mutual funds). In general the chances of losing money on an investment in this category is extremely low; however, the potential returns are also the lowest of the three major investment categories. The principal concern for those who invest in cash equivalents is inflation risk. Meaning that these lower returns, over time, will not keep pace with the rising cost of goods and services.





Appendix: Investment Category Definitions

Capitalization

Large Cap: Companies whose share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding typically exceeds \$10 billion.

Mid Cap: Companies whose share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding typically falls in the range of \$1 billion to \$10 billion.

Small Cap: Companies whose share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding typically is less than \$1 billion.

Investment Style

Value: An investment style that invests in the stocks of companies that are considered undervalued relative to a major unmanaged stock index based on statistics such as price-to-current-earnings, book value, asset value or other factors.

Growth: An investment style that invests in stocks of companies with long-term earnings expected to grow significantly faster then the earnings of the stocks represented in a major unmanaged index. These funds will normally have an above average price-to-earnings ratio, price-to-book ratios, and three-year earnings growth figure compared to the universe of funds.

Blend: An investment style that invests in a combination of Growth and Value oriented stocks.

Sector/Specialty: These portfolios may focus investments on certain economic sectors, thereby increasing vulnerability to any single economic, political or regulatory development. This may result in greater price volatility.

Real Estate: There are special risks associated with an investment in real estate, including credit risk, interest rate fluctuations and the impact of varied economic conditions.

Global/World: These types of funds invest primarily outside the United States but may invest some of their assets within the United States.

Diversified Emerging Markets: These portfolios will have at least 50% of assets in stocks invested in emerging markets.

Foreign/International: These funds typically will invest in foreign securities, and will not generally invest within the United States.

Conservative Allocation: A fund that invests in both stocks and bonds and maintains a relatively smaller position in stocks. The funds typically have 20% - 50% of assets in equities and 50% - 80% of assets in fixed income and cash.

Moderate Allocation: A fund that invests in both stocks and bonds and maintains a higher position in stocks. The funds typically have 50% - 70% of assets in equities and the remainder in fixed income and cash.

Target Date Funds: Target Date Funds are subject to the risks associated with their underlying funds, and are multi-fund portfolios that adjust their asset allocation to become more conservative as the target date approaches.





Appendix: Investment Category Definitions

Stable Value: Stable-value portfolios seek to provide income while preventing price fluctuations. The most common stable-value portfolios invest in a diversified portfolio of bonds and enter into wrapper agreements with financial companies to guarantee against fluctuations in their share prices. These wrapper agreements typically provide price stability on a day-to-day basis, thereby insulating each portfolio's net asset value from interest-rate volatility. Therefore, the duration for each of these funds is essentially zero.

Ultrashort Bond: Used for funds with an average duration or an average effective maturity of less than one year. This category includes general and government-bond funds, and excludes any international, convertible, multisector, and high-yield bond funds.

Short-Term Bond: Short-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and have durations of one to 3.5 years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities of 1 to 4 years). These portfolios are attractive to fairly conservative investors, because they are less sensitive to interest rates than portfolios with longer durations.

Intermediate-Term Bond: Intermediate-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed income issues and have durations of 3.5 to 6 years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities of 4 to 10 years). These portfolios are less sensitive to interest rates, and therefore less volatile, than portfolios that have longer durations.

Long-Term Bond: Long-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and have durations of more than six years (or, if duration is unavailable, average effective maturities greater than 10 years). Due to their long durations, these portfolios are exposed to greater interest rate risk.

High-Yield Bond: High-yield bond portfolios concentrate on lower-quality bonds, which are riskier than those of higher-quality companies. These portfolios generally offer higher yields than other types of portfolios, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These portfolios primarily invest in U.S. debt securities where at least 65% or more of bond assets are not rated or are rated by a major agency such as Standard and Poor's or Moody's at the level of BB (considered speculative for taxable bonds) and below.

Multisector Bond: Used for funds that seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed-income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, foreign bonds, and high-yield domestic debt securities.

Bank Loan: A fund that invests primarily in floating-rate bank loans instead of bonds. In exchange for their credit risk, they offer high interest payments that typically float above a common short-term benchmark.