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MUTUAL of OMAHA'S
CONTRIBUTIONS℠

Live Now – Smart Phone Access to Your 401(k) Account!

Your company 401(k) plan has a useful new feature – access to your personal 401(k) accounts via a smart phone* app for account information and to use account features – anywhere, anytime.

Features include 24/7 availability, easy site access and simple navigation. You'll have the ability to set saving goals with the Retirement Income Calculator, and view account summary and fund details (balance, units, price and percentage of total).

The ability to make transactions on the site will be launched at a later date.

To bookmark the mobile access app:

- Enter *https://myaccount.ascensus.com/mutual/* in your smart phone browser.
- Log in with your normal Web User ID/Password – or click "Need to Register?"
- Bookmark the smart phone app for your phone.
- When the app icon (Mutual of Omaha logo) appears, you've accessed the site!

*The mobile 401(k) site is compatible for Safari Mobile 6.0, iPhones and Android 4.0.

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Six Retirement Planning Tips for Those Over Age 50

1. Catch up. If you have access to a 401(k) or other workplace-sponsored plan, make the $5,500 catch-up contribution that is available to participants aged 50 and older. Note that you are first required to contribute the annual employee maximum, $17,500 for 2013.

2. Fund an IRA. Investors aged 50 and older can contribute $6,500 annually ($5,500 annual contribution plus a catch-up contribution of $1,000).

3. Consider dividends. If you don't have access to a workplace-sponsored retirement plan, or already contribute the maximum to your qualified retirement accounts, consider stocks that offer dividend reinvestment,[1] which helps accumulate more shares in your account.

4. Make little cuts. Some suggestions for quick savings: eliminate or reduce premium cable channels you do not watch, memberships you do not use regularly, and frequent splurges on dining out or coffee runs. An extra $100 a month saved today could make a big difference down the road.

5. Review strategies for postponing retirement. You may be able to learn new skills that could increase your marketability to potential employers. Even a part-time job could reduce your need to deplete retirement assets.

6. Don't give up. Remember that you control how much you invest and, in many areas, how much you spend. Make a plan – and stick with it.

[1]Investing in stocks involves risk, including loss of principal.

Dividends are not guaranteed and the price of the underlying equity could decline, potentially further reducing the dividend rate.




Living in Retirement: **A Three-Phased Approach**

Although many Americans now plan for a retirement up to 20 years, your retirement may last much longer.

Traditionally, retirees were advised to project income needs over the length of time of retirement, add on an annual adjustment for inflation, and then identify any potential income shortfall. But the planning required may not be that linear. Research suggests that some retirees' expenses – other than health care – may slowly decrease over time. That means many retirees – depending on personal expenses – may need more income early in their retirement than later.

PHASE 1: The Early Years

The need to potentially stretch out income over a longer period than previous generations also means some people may not want to tap Social Security when first eligible. For each year you delay taking Social Security beyond your full retirement age until age 70, you'll receive a benefit increase of 6% to 8%, depending on your age. But, if you do decide to delay, you may want to sign up for Medicare at age 65 to avoid possibly paying more for medical insurance later.

Also plan ahead as to how you'll pay for health care costs not covered by Medicare as you age. Remember that Medicare does not pay for ongoing long-term care or assisted living and that qualifying for Medicaid may require spending down your assets.

Finally, don't overlook any pension assets in which you may be vested, especially if you changed employers over the course of your career.

PHASE 2: The Middle Years

By April 1 of the year after you reach age 70½, you'll generally be required to begin making annual withdrawals from traditional IRAs and employer-sponsored retirement plans (except for assets in a current employer's retirement plan if you're still working and do not own more than 5% of the business). The penalty for not taking your required minimum distribution (RMD) can be steep: 50% of what you should have withdrawn. If money is not needed for income and efficient wealth transfer is a goal, a Roth IRA may be an attractive option.

Also, consider reviewing the asset allocation of your investment portfolio to ensure it is consistent with your financial goals. Does it have enough growth potential to keep up with inflation? Is it adequately diversified among different types of stocks and income-generating securities?

PHASE 3: The Later Years

Review your financial documents to make sure they are true to your wishes and that beneficiaries are consistent. Many people also draft a durable power of attorney (someone who will manage your finances if you're not able) and a living will (which names a person to make medical decisions on your behalf if you're incapacitated).

You'll still need to stay on top of your investments. For example, an annual portfolio and asset allocation review are important. Keep in mind that a financial advisor may be able to set up an automatic rebalancing program for you.

Regularly review your situation with financial and tax professionals and be prepared to make adjustments.

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