

► Estimate your retirement savings goal.

This Retirement Savings Worksheet makes it easy: Your goal is to live retirement on your own terms. This simple worksheet will help you determine how much you may be responsible for providing in retirement and gives some suggestions on how to reach that goal.

ACTION PLAN

- Estimate how much you may need annually in retirement
- Determine how much you may be responsible for providing to meet your retirement need
- Set your contribution amount
- Use Fidelity's online retirement income planning tools for more detailed results

Why save for retirement now?

You may not be thinking much about retirement right now. But there may never be a better time to start. And with tangible goals, the time to save, and all the advantages of your workplace savings plan, you can be on your way.

How important are your retirement savings?

Consider this:

- On average, Social Security provides only 19% of the income received by today's retirees.¹ You could be responsible for most of the money you may need in retirement.
- Medical expenses during retirement can be huge. According to Fidelity research, the average 65-year-old couple retiring in 2006 with no employer-funded

health insurance and living to age 92 for a male, and 94 for a female, could need at least \$330,000 saved at retirement to cover just the out-of-pocket medical expenses over their lifetime.²

- We're all living longer. In fact, you could spend 25 years or longer in retirement. This means that you could need more money than you first thought, as life expectancy rates are continuing to increase.

When setting any goal it is important to know what the goal is and how you plan to reach it. This is where the worksheet can help. However, please remember that determining your retirement savings goal is a very personal, subjective estimate based on the kind of lifestyle you envision in retirement.

A simple, three-step approach to help set your retirement savings goal

In about 5 minutes, you can make a real start toward living retirement on your terms. Just use this worksheet to:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Estimate your annual retirement income goal. | 2. Estimate how much of that goal you may be responsible for providing. | 3. Select a contribution amount within your workplace savings plan to help reach your overall savings goal. |
|---|---|---|



Smart move.®

Worksheet

Step 1: Estimate how much you may need your first year of retirement beginning at age 67.

It is suggested that you'll need about 85% of your preretirement income to maintain your current lifestyle through retirement. To determine what this amount may be for you, find the current income and age that comes closest to yours from the table below and write it in the box to the right. For example, if you're 40 years old and make \$40,000 today, the amount estimated that you would need in your first year of retirement is \$50,072. Keep in mind that determining the income replacement rate is a very personal, subjective estimate based on the kind of lifestyle you envision in retirement.

\$ _____

Assumptions: This table estimates how much you might be earning at age 67 (the age at which it is assumed that Social Security payments will begin) by taking your current salary and age and using an assumed 1.5% growth rate. Then 85% of the projected preretirement wage income is taken to illustrate the estimated income replacement rate for your first year of retirement. Values are shown in today's dollars.³ It is important to consider any other savings and sources of income you may have, as well as your spouse/partner's assets, if applicable.

Current Income	Current Age						
	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55
\$20,000	\$ 31,301	\$ 29,055	\$ 26,971	\$ 25,036	\$ 23,240	\$ 21,573	\$ 20,025
\$40,000	\$ 62,602	\$ 58,111	\$ 53,942	\$ 50,072	\$ 46,480	\$ 43,146	\$ 40,050
\$60,000	\$ 93,903	\$ 87,166	\$ 80,913	\$ 75,108	\$ 69,720	\$ 64,718	\$ 60,075
\$80,000	\$125,204	\$116,221	\$107,884	\$100,144	\$ 92,960	\$ 86,291	\$ 80,101
\$100,000	\$156,504	\$145,277	\$134,855	\$125,180	\$116,200	\$107,864	\$100,126

Step 2: Estimate how much of your retirement income you may be responsible for providing.

This table shows the difference between your retirement income need, shown in Step 1, and what Social Security may provide the first year according to current figures.* Again, find the income and age that is closest to yours and write the number from the table in the box to the right. This number represents the estimated amount you will need in your first year of retirement after your estimated Social Security benefit is subtracted. You will then multiply that number by a factor of 25. The final number represents the amount you may need to have saved by the time you retire in order for you to be able to sustain a 4% annual withdrawal rate of assets during a retirement lasting 27 years. Please keep in mind that the "factor of 25" is an approximation, designed to provide a high-level savings target only. Your own need will depend on your specific situation, including your financial circumstances, taxes, and other goals.

\$ _____

x factor of 25

Total: \$ _____

Current Income	Current Age						
	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55
\$20,000	\$ 17,693	\$ 16,107	\$ 14,623	\$ 13,192	\$ 11,780	\$ 9,669	\$ 8,205
\$40,000	\$ 41,866	\$ 37,987	\$ 34,382	\$ 30,980	\$ 27,916	\$ 23,994	\$ 21,114
\$60,000	\$ 69,459	\$ 63,286	\$ 57,669	\$ 52,500	\$ 47,664	\$ 41,642	\$ 37,035
\$80,000	\$ 99,644	\$ 90,769	\$ 82,636	\$ 75,112	\$ 68,144	\$ 60,047	\$ 53,785
\$100,000	\$130,932	\$119,705	\$109,319	\$ 99,764	\$ 90,952	\$ 81,140	\$ 73,318

*Social Security estimates are based on Social Security Administration data, 2004.

Step 3: What you can do today to help reach your retirement savings goals.

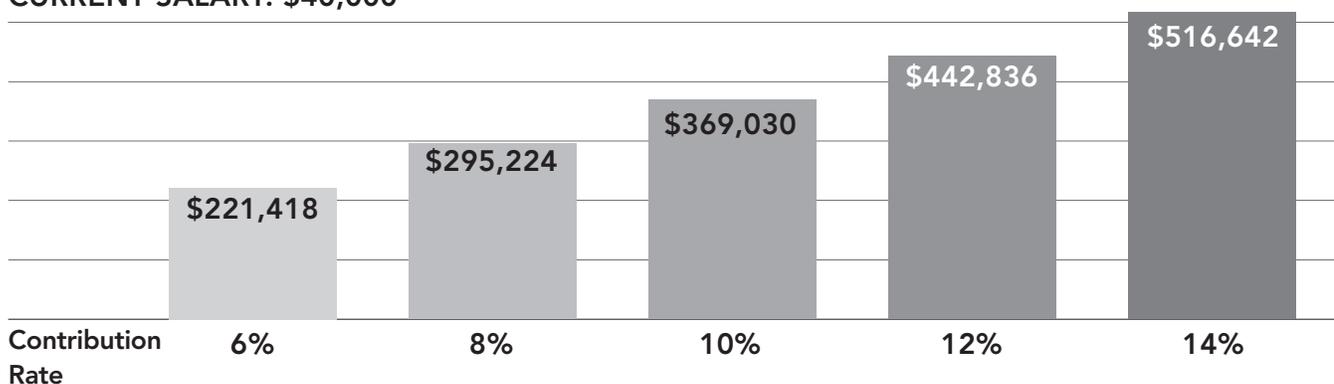
More than any other factor, the amount you put away will determine how much your savings may grow. Your workplace savings plan may be the easiest and most effective way to save for your retirement. Here are some suggestions for setting your contribution amount in your workplace savings plan today.

- If your workplace savings plan offers matching contributions, try to contribute enough to qualify for the full amount. These additional matching contributions are added to your account just to reward you for investing. It's like "free" money!
- Try for 10%. Fidelity considers 10% per paycheck a very good start. Or start at a number that feels comfortable to you. The important thing is to invest what you can and start right away. (Remember that you can change the amount you contribute at any time.)
- Keep in mind that increasing your contribution at "raise time" is also an easy and less painful way to save more. Look at the hypothetical illustration below to see how much just 2% more may give you over time:

HYPOTHETICAL BALANCES AT AGE 67

CURRENT AGE: 40

CURRENT SALARY: \$40,000



This hypothetical example is based on monthly contributions to a tax-deferred retirement plan and a 7% annual rate of return compounded monthly. A 1.5% annual increase to salary is assumed as well as a \$0 starting balance. Your own plan account may earn more or less than this example, and income taxes will be due when you withdraw from your account. Investing in this manner does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss in declining markets. This illustration does not take any fees into account and your own account will generally be reduced by fees. This example does not consider plan or IRS contribution limits and assumes no loans or withdrawals are taken during accumulation. Assumptions: Investments are made at the beginning of the period. Chart balances shown are end-of-year balances, and the annual rate of return is compounded at the same frequency as the contribution. Also, the calculations assume a steady rate of contribution for the number of years invested that is entered.

For a more complete picture

This worksheet provides very general guidelines on how much you may need in retirement and how much you may want to start saving. For a more accurate estimate, it is important that you complete a full retirement planning analysis—including the chance to experiment with various savings amounts and investment assumptions. Begin by using the resources listed in the "Here's Help" box to the right.

HERE'S HELP

For more information on how much you may want to be saving:

- Call your plan's toll-free number to speak to a Fidelity Retirement Specialist
- Log on to Fidelity NetBenefits® at www.netbenefits.com and select the "Tools & Learning" link, and then click on "Retirement Planning Tools." Based on your input, these tools can give you a more accurate estimate of your retirement savings goal.†

†The Retirement Planning Tools illustrations result from running a minimum of 250 hypothetical market simulations. The market return data used to generate the illustrations is intended to provide you with a general idea of how asset mixes have performed historically. Our analysis assumes a level of diversity within each asset class consistent with a market index benchmark that may differ from the diversity of your own portfolio. Please note that the projections do not reflect the impact of any transaction costs or management and servicing fees (except variable annuities); if these had been included, the projected account balances would have been lower.

IMPORTANT: The projections or other information generated by the Retirement Planning Tools regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results. Results may vary with each use and over time.

¹Source: Social Security Administration 2004, "Income of the Population 65 or Older using highest quintile \$40,982 per year and higher—2002"

²Fidelity Employer Services Company; Health & Welfare Consulting.

³Today's dollars represent the value of a future expense at a current point in time and is calculated by removing the effect of projected inflation (currently 2.16%) over time to determine its current value.

Over time, the value of your account will vary and you may have more or less than the original amount invested.