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Dear Friends,

Fall is in the air! Time to get ready for the holidays! Yes, we know and we'll complain once again, that Halloween isn't here before Christmas decorations permeate the stores! The point here is that the stores you love are planning and preparing ahead for the holidays. Now is a perfect time for you to do some planning ahead! **Take the time to review your investments** . Are they doing what you need them to do? Are they producing enough income? Are they giving enough growth for your required risk level? **How about your life insurance?** The life insurance policy on my husband, Chuck, saved my family's financial life when he passed away suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 44. The money provided replacement income for us while I began building my financial planning and investment business. Call me - let's do a review of your life insurance policies. We don't want a surprise down the road!

October 15th begins my 10th years in this business!!! Wow!

Pam

October 2013

Plan Now for a Year-End Investment Review

It's Time to Review Your Life Insurance Needs

Should You Buy or Lease Your Next Vehicle?

What rate of return should I expect from stocks?

Your Financial Future

Pursuing Life Goals Together

Plan Now for a Year-End Investment Review

You might not enjoy sitting down to do year-end investment planning, but at least this fall you can make plans with greater certainty. For the last three years, investment planning has meant trying to anticipate possible changes in tax law; for tax year 2013 and beyond, you know for sure how income, capital gains, and qualifying dividends will be taxed. That gives you an opportunity to fine-tune your long-term planning, or to develop a plan if you've postponed doing so. Here are some factors to keep in mind as the year winds down.

Consider harvesting your losses

With tax rates settled, the question of whether to sell losing positions to generate capital losses that can potentially be used to offset capital gains or $3,000 of your ordinary income becomes a much more straightforward decision. That process is known as harvesting tax losses, and it could prove especially worth considering this year. The first half of the year produced strong gains for U.S. equities; even a mediocre second half could still have the potential to leave you with a higher tax bill than you had anticipated.

To maximize your losses for tax purposes, you would sell shares that have lost the most, which would enable you to offset more gains. Unless you specify which shares of stock are to be sold, your broker will typically treat them as sold based on the FIFO (first in, first out) method, meaning that the first shares bought are considered to be the first shares sold. However, you can designate specific shares as the ones sold or direct your broker to use a different method, such as LIFO (last in, first out) or highest in, first out.

Interest rates: bane or blessing?

The Federal Reserve has said that if the economy continues to recover at its expected pace, it could raise its target Fed funds rate sometime in 2014. However, investors have been anticipating such an increase since early summer, when many bond mutual funds began seeing strong outflows from investors concerned that a rate increase could hurt the value of their holdings. As any consumer knows, lower demand for a product often means lower prices. And since bond prices move in the opposite direction from bond yields, yields on a variety of fixed-income investments have begun to rise. However, there also could be a silver lining for some investors. Higher yields could provide welcome relief for individuals who rely on their investments for income and have suffered from rock-bottom yields.

The Fed has said any rate decisions will depend on future economic data. However, now might be a good time to assess the value of any fixed-income investments you hold, and make sure you understand how your portfolio might respond to a future that could include higher interest rates. Many investors' asset allocation strategies were likely developed when conditions generally favored bonds, as they have for much of the last 20 years. Though asset allocation alone can't guarantee a profit or prevent the possibility of loss, make sure your asset allocation is still appropriate for your circumstances as well as the current investing climate. And don't forget that other financial assets can be affected by potential future interest rate changes as well.

Calculating cost basis for fixed-income investments

The IRS had originally planned to require brokers to begin reporting the cost basis for any sales of bonds and options this year, as it already does for stocks and mutual funds. It has now postponed implementation of the requirements for bonds until January 1, 2014 to give financial institutions more time to test their reporting systems. However, don't throw away your old records yet, especially if you're considering selling any of your bond holdings. The cost basis reporting requirements will apply only to bond purchases and options granted or acquired on or after January 1, 2014, so you'll still be responsible for calculating your cost basis for any bonds or options acquired before that date.

See disclaimer on final page

It's Time to Review Your Life Insurance Needs

Regularly reviewing your life insurance can help it keep pace with your changing needs, and your financial and family obligations.

Your life insurance needs may change without you even realizing it. You may have purchased life insurance years ago, and never gave it a second thought. Or, you may not have life insurance at all--and now you need it. When your life circumstances change, you have a fresh opportunity to make sure the people you love are protected.

You're tying the knot

When you were single, you may not have thought much about life insurance. But now that you're getting married, someone else may be depending on your income. If one of you should die, the other spouse may need to rely on life insurance benefits to meet expenses and pay off debts.

The amount of life insurance coverage you need depends on your income, your debts and assets, your financial goals, and other personal factors. Even if you have some low-cost life insurance through work, this may not be enough. To be adequately protected, you may each need to buy life insurance policies from a private insurer. The cost of an individual policy will be based on your age and health, the amount of coverage you buy, the type of policy (e.g., cash value or term insurance), and other variables.

You've become a parent

When you become a parent, it's time to take another look at your life insurance needs because your family's financial security is at stake. Married, single, and stay-at-home parents all need life insurance. Life insurance proceeds can help your family meet both their current expenses (such as a mortgage, child care, or car payments) and future expenses (such as a child's college education). Even if you already have life insurance, it's time to review your policy limits and beneficiary designations.

You're contemplating divorce

During a divorce, you'll have a number of pressing financial issues to address. Make sure that one of these is life insurance. You'll want to think about what protection you need, and what protection your children (if any) will need in the future. For example, if you'll be paying or receiving child support, you may want to use life insurance to ensure continuation of those payments. During a divorce, you may also need to negotiate ownership of life insurance policies. Life insurance ownership and obligations may be addressed in your divorce settlement, and state laws vary, so ask your attorney for advice and information. Finally, you'll want to evaluate your own life insurance needs to make sure your family is protected in the event of your death.

Your children have left the nest

If having children was the reason you originally purchased life insurance, you may feel that you no longer need coverage once your children are living on their own. But this isn't necessarily the case. Before making any decision, take a look at the types and amounts of life insurance you have to make sure your spouse is protected (if you're married). And keep in mind that life insurance can still be an important tool to help you transfer wealth to the next generation--your children and any future grandchildren.

You're ready to retire

As you prepare to leave the workforce, you should revisit your need for life insurance. You may find that you can do without life insurance now if you've paid off all of your debts and achieved financial security.

But if you're like some retirees, your financial picture may not be so rosy. You may still be saddled with mortgage payments, tuition bills, and other obligations. You may also need protection if you haven't accumulated sufficient assets to provide for your family. Or maybe you're looking for a way to pay your estate tax bill or leave something to your family members or to charity. You may need to keep some of your life insurance in force or even buy a different type of coverage.

Your health has changed

If your health declines, how will it affect your life insurance? A common worry is that if your health changes, your life insurance coverage will end if your insurer finds out. But if you've been paying your premiums, changes to your health will not matter. In fact, you should take a closer look at your life insurance policy to find out if it offers any accelerated (living) benefits that you can access in the event of a serious or long-term illness.

It's also possible that you'll be able to buy additional life insurance if you need it, especially if you purchase group insurance through your employer during an open enrollment period. Purchasing an individual policy may be possible, but more difficult and more expensive.

Of course, it's also possible that your health has changed for the better. For example, perhaps you've stopped smoking or lost a significant amount of weight. If so, you may want to request a reevaluation of your life insurance premium--ask your insurer for more information.

Should You Buy or Lease Your Next Vehicle?

After declining dramatically a few years ago, auto sales are up, leasing offers are back, and incentives and deals abound. So if you're in the market for a new vehicle, should you buy it or lease it? To decide, you'll need to consider how each option fits into your lifestyle and your budget. This chart shows some points to compare.

Buying or leasing tips

- *Shop wisely. Advertised deals may be too good to be true once you read the fine print. To qualify for the deal, you may need to meet certain requirements, or pay more money up front.*
- *To get the best deal, be prepared to negotiate the price of the vehicle and the terms of any loan or lease offer.*
- *Read any contract you're asked to sign, and make sure you understand any terms or conditions.*
- *Calculate both the short-term and long-term costs associated with each option.*

	Buying considerations	**Leasing considerations**
Ownership	When the vehicle is paid for, it's yours. You can keep it as long as you want, and any retained value (equity) is yours to keep.	You don't own the car--the leasing company does. You must return the vehicle at the end of the lease or choose to buy it at a predetermined residual value; you have no equity.
Monthly payments	You will have a monthly payment if you finance it; the payment will vary based on the amount financed, the interest rate, and the loan term.	When comparing similar vehicles with equal costs, the monthly payment for a lease is typically significantly lower than a loan payment. This may enable you to drive a more expensive vehicle.
Mileage	Drive as many miles as you want; a vehicle with higher mileage, though, may be worth less when you trade in or sell your vehicle.	Your lease will spell out how many miles you can drive before excess mileage charges apply (typical mileage limits range from 12,000 to 15,000).
Maintenance	When you sell your vehicle, condition matters, so you may receive less if it hasn't been well maintained. As your vehicle ages, repair bills may be greater, something you generally won't encounter if you lease.	You generally have to service the vehicle according to the manufacturer's recommendations. You'll also need to return your vehicle with normal wear and tear (according to the leasing company's definition), so you may be charged for dents and scratches that seem insignificant.
Up-front costs	These may include the total negotiated cost of the vehicle (or a down payment on that cost), taxes, title, and insurance.	Inception fees may include an acquisition fee, a capitalized cost reduction amount (down payment), security deposit, first month's payment, taxes, and title fees.
Value	You'll need to consider resale value. All vehicles depreciate, but some depreciate faster than others. If you decide to trade in or sell the vehicle, any value left will be money in your pocket, so it may pay off to choose a vehicle that holds its value.	A vehicle that holds its value is generally less expensive to lease because your payment is based on the predicted depreciation. And because you're returning it at the end of the lease, you don't need to worry about owning a depreciating asset.
Insurance	If your vehicle is financed, the lien holder may require you to carry a certain amount of insurance; otherwise, the amount of insurance you'll need will depend on personal factors and state insurance requirements.	You'll be required to carry a certain amount of insurance, sometimes more than if you bought the vehicle. Many leases require GAP insurance that covers the difference between an insurance payout and the vehicle's value if your vehicle is stolen or totaled. GAP insurance may be included in the lease.
The end of the road	You may want to sell or trade in the vehicle, but the timing is up to you. If you want, you can keep the vehicle for many years, or sell it whenever you need the cash.	At the end of the lease, you must return the vehicle or opt to buy it according to the lease terms. Returning the vehicle early may be an option, but it's likely you'll pay a hefty fee to do so. If you still need a vehicle, you'll need to start the leasing (or buying) process all over.

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What rate of return should I expect from stocks?

That depends on many factors, including your time frame and the types of stocks involved. Many retirement planning calculators project a portfolio's future value based on historical returns. However, past performance is no guarantee of future results, and you should take any such assumptions with a grain of salt.

You may have heard that stocks have historically averaged a 10% return. However, be careful about relying too much on that number. First, the figure on which that statement is based--9.8%--reflects the compounded annual total return of the S&P 500 between 1926 and 2012. Is your time frame likely to be that long? Second, equities' performance in recent years hasn't been as robust. The last time the S&P's compounded annual 10-year total return was 9.8% or more was 2004; from 1999 to 2008 it was negative for the first time in decades, and from 2003 to 2012, it was 7.1%.*

Third, that 7.1% was the index's nominal return; it doesn't take into account inflation or taxes. As of April, the annual inflation rate was a little over 1%, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That would cut that 7.1% to just over 6%. And a 1% inflation rate is very low; over the last 20 years, it has averaged roughly 2.4% a year, which would mean an inflation-adjusted return under 5%. That's less than half the often-quoted 10% average, not including any taxes owed.

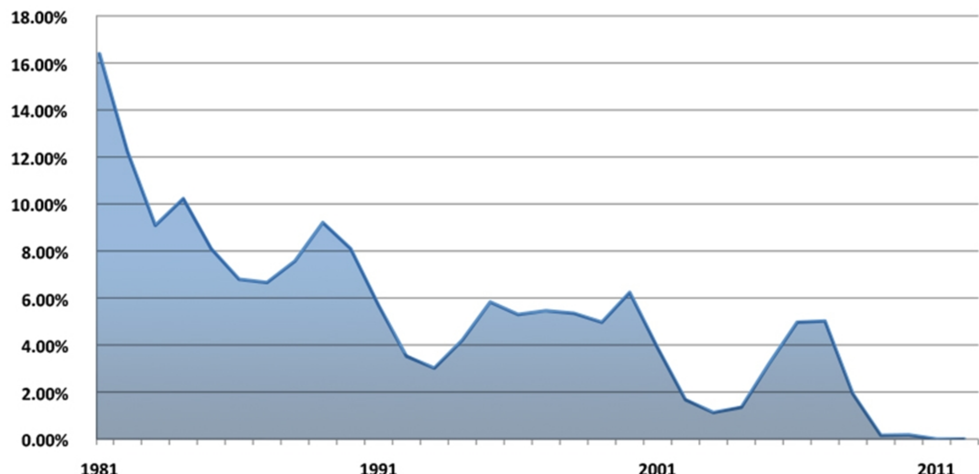
What would that mean to a hypothetical $100,000 portfolio? Even if you managed to achieve a 9.8% nominal return compounded annually for 10 years, adjusting it for 2.4% inflation would mean a projected balance of almost $255,000 would actually be worth roughly $200,000 before taxes. That's a pretty substantial gap.

Returns for stocks other than the large caps of the S&P 500 can be different. Still, when planning for income or long-term goals, focusing on real returns could help keep your expectations realistic.

*Calculations based on total returns compounded annually through December 2012 on the S&P 500 Index, which is an unmanaged market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 leading companies in leading U.S. industries. It is not available for direct investment.

Graph: Interest Rates 1981-2012

This graph represents the federal funds effective interest rate (the average rate at which banks lend to one another overnight), which has generally declined to historic lows over the 30-year period represented. Investment returns, as well as interest rates on bank loans and other fixed-income instruments, could potentially be affected when this rate rises.



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (www.federalreserve.gov), July 17, 2013

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