



Financial Foresights

Practical Insights For Your Financial Goals

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Hi Everyone!

I hope you had a wonderful (and safe) 4th of July!

Enjoy,

Dave

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Strategies for Handling Market Volatility

Keeping your cool can be hard to do when the market goes on one of its periodic roller-coaster rides. It's useful to have strategies in place that prepare you both financially and psychologically to handle market volatility.

Have a game plan against panic

Having predetermined guidelines that anticipate turbulent times can help prevent emotion from dictating your decisions. If you're an active investor, a trading discipline can help you stick to a long-term strategy. For example, you might determine in advance that you will take profits when the market rises by a certain percentage, and buy when the market has fallen by a set percentage. Or you might take a core-and-satellite approach, combining the use of buy-and-hold principles for the bulk of your portfolio with tactical investing based on a shorter-term market outlook. You can use diversification to offset the risks of certain holdings with those of others. Diversification may not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss, but it can help you understand and balance your risk in advance.



Consider playing defense

Many investors try to prepare for volatile periods by reexamining their allocation to such defensive sectors as consumer staples or utilities (though, like all stocks, those sectors involve their own risks). Dividends also can help cushion the impact of price swings.

Use cash to help manage your mindset

Cash can be the financial equivalent of taking deep breaths to relax. It can enhance your ability to make thoughtful decisions instead of impulsive ones. If you've established an appropriate asset allocation, you should have

enough resources on hand to prevent having to sell stocks to meet ordinary expenses or, if you've used leverage, a margin call.

A cash cushion coupled with a disciplined investing strategy can change your perspective on market downturns. Knowing that you're positioned to take advantage of a market swoon by picking up bargains may increase your willingness to be patient.

Know what you own and why you own it

When the market sneezes, knowing why you originally made a specific investment can help you evaluate whether those reasons still hold, regardless of what the overall market is doing. If you don't understand why a security is in your portfolio, find out. A stock may still be a good long-term opportunity even when its price has dropped.

Remember that tomorrow is another day

The market is nothing if not cyclical. Even if you wish you had sold at what



turned out to be a market peak, or regret having sat out a buying opportunity, you may well get another chance at some point. Even if you're considering changes, a volatile market is probably the worst time to turn your portfolio inside out. A well-thought-out asset allocation is still the basis of good investment planning.

Be willing to learn from your mistakes

Anyone can look good during bull markets; smart investors are produced by the inevitable rough patches. Even the best aren't right all the time. If an earlier choice now seems rash, sometimes the best strategy is to take a loss, learn from the experience, and apply the lesson to future decisions.

A financial professional can help prepare you and your portfolio to both weather and take advantage of the market's ups and downs.



You can't leave money in a 401(k) plan or IRA forever. The federal government requires that you begin taking distributions (called "required minimum distributions," or RMDs) after the participant's death. In general, if you roll 401(k) funds into an inherited IRA, you'll be able to take these RMDs over your life expectancy. But if you're a nonspouse beneficiary, and the 401(k) plan requires that you take distributions within 5 years after the participant's death, be careful--if the participant died before age 70½, you'll need to complete your rollover to the inherited IRA by the end of the year following the year of the participant's death. If you don't, you won't be able to take distributions from the inherited IRA over your life expectancy. Instead, you'll have to withdraw all the funds from the IRA by the end of the 5th year following the participant's death.

Inheriting a 401(k) Plan Account

When you inherit a 401(k) plan account, the options available to you depend on a number of factors, including the terms of the 401(k) plan and your relationship to the deceased 401(k) plan participant. In general, you'll have four options: take an immediate distribution, disclaim all or part of the assets, leave the money in the 401(k) plan (if the plan permits), or roll the funds over to an IRA.

Should you take the cash?

Obviously, if you need the funds immediately, taking a lump-sum distribution from the 401(k) plan may be your only viable alternative. But you'll have to pay ordinary income tax on the distribution (except for the amount of any after-tax contributions and qualified Roth distributions). Special tax rules may apply if the plan participant was born before January 2, 1936--consult a tax professional for details.

A lump sum might also be attractive if you're entitled to a distribution of employer stock. You may be able to pay ordinary income tax on just the participant's basis in the stock, and defer tax on the appreciation (called "net unrealized appreciation," or NUA) until you sell the stock in the future--at capital gain rates.

What's a disclaimer?

When you disclaim (i.e., refuse to accept) 401(k) assets, they pass instead to the plan participant's contingent beneficiary, or estate if there is no contingent beneficiary. In general, you must give the plan written notice of your intent to disclaim the funds within nine months after the participant's death. But be careful not to exercise control over the funds in the meantime (for example, by choosing a distribution option or by exercising investment control), or you may lose your ability to disclaim the funds.

A disclaimer may be an attractive option if you're sure you won't need the funds, and the transfer to the contingent beneficiary makes good economic and estate planning sense.

The problem with 401(k) plans

If you're like most beneficiaries, your goal will be to stretch payments out as long as possible, taking full advantage of the tax deferral offered by retirement plans. This means either

leaving the assets in the 401(k) plan, or rolling them over to an IRA.

For most, leaving the funds in the 401(k) plan isn't the best choice for two reasons. First, the investment alternatives available to you in a 401(k) plan are limited to the ones selected by the employer. Second, the distribution options offered by a 401(k) plan typically aren't as flexible as those available in an IRA. In fact, many 401(k) plans require beneficiaries to take distributions shortly after the participant's death.

Roll the funds over to an IRA

Unless the 401(k) plan offers a unique investment alternative, rolling the 401(k) assets over to an IRA will usually be your best choice. IRAs offer virtually limitless investment options. And when it comes time to take distributions from the plan, IRAs offer the most flexible payment provisions. But, before deciding on a rollover, make sure you understand any fees and expenses that may apply.

If you're a surviving spouse, you'll have to decide between rolling the funds over to your own IRA, or to an IRA that you establish in the participant's name, with you specified as the beneficiary (this is referred to as an "inherited IRA"). Which should you choose?

In most cases, you'll be better off rolling the funds over to your own IRA. Rolling the funds over to an inherited IRA is typically appropriate only if you're not yet age 59½ and you think you'll need the funds before you reach that age. That's because distributions from an inherited IRA aren't subject to the 10% early distribution penalty tax. (In contrast, distributions from your own IRA before age 59½ are subject to the 10% penalty tax unless an exception applies.)

If you're not the surviving spouse, you don't have the option of rolling the 401(k) assets over to your own IRA. But thanks to the Pension Protection Act of 2006, you may be able to make a direct rollover of the 401(k) funds to an inherited IRA. A 401(k) plan isn't required to offer this option, so check with your plan administrator. This new rule applies to distributions you receive after 2006.

The rules governing inherited 401(k) plan accounts are complex. A financial professional can help you sort through the alternatives, and make the decision most appropriate for your individual circumstances.

Understanding the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

If you aren't already familiar with the individual alternative minimum tax (AMT), there's a good chance that you soon will be. Because its key figures aren't indexed for inflation, the AMT reaches further into the ranks of middle-income Americans each year. And because temporary legislative band-aids expired at the end of 2006, the stage is set for a dramatic rise in the number of individuals who are affected.

What is the AMT?

The AMT is essentially a separate federal income tax system with its own tax rates and its own set of rules governing the recognition and timing of income and expenses. If you're subject to the AMT, you have to calculate your taxes twice--once under the regular tax system and again under the AMT system. If your income tax liability under

the AMT is greater than your liability under the regular tax system, the difference is reported as an additional tax on your federal income tax return.

How do you know if you're subject to the AMT?

Part of the problem with the AMT is that, without doing some calculations, there's no easy way to determine whether you're subject to the tax. Key AMT "triggers" include the number of personal exemptions you claim, your miscellaneous itemized deductions, and your state and local tax deductions. So, for example, if you have a large family and live in a high-tax state, there's a good possibility you might have to contend with the AMT. IRS Form 1040 instructions include a worksheet that may help you determine whether you're subject to the AMT (an electronic version of this worksheet is also available on the IRS website), but you might need to complete IRS Form 6251 to know for sure.

AMT adjustments

Differences between the regular and AMT calculations include:

- The standard deduction and deductions for personal exemptions are not allowed for purposes of calculating the AMT.

- Under the AMT calculation, no deduction is allowed for state and local taxes paid, or for certain miscellaneous itemized deductions.
- Under the AMT calculation, any deduction for medical expenses may also be reduced, and qualifying residence interest (e.g., mortgage or home equity loan interest) can only be deducted to the extent the loan proceeds are used to purchase, construct, or improve a principal residence.
- Special AMT treatment applies to the exercise of incentive stock options (ISOs) and to the treatment of certain depreciation deductions.

AMT exemption amounts

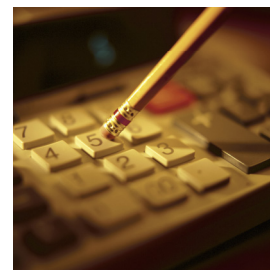
While the AMT takes away personal exemptions and a number of deductions, it substitutes a specific AMT exemption amount. The AMT exemption amount that you're entitled to depends on your filing status and income (AMT exemption amounts are phased out for individuals with higher incomes). A patchwork of legislation since 2001 has, along with other AMT provisions, pumped up AMT exemption amounts to stave off a spike in the number of taxpayers caught in the AMT "net." The bad news, though, is that the last legislative patch expired at the end of 2006. Unless Congress passes new legislation, 2007 AMT exemption amounts return to pre-2001 levels, and the number of taxpayers subject to AMT is expected to skyrocket.

Legislative outlook

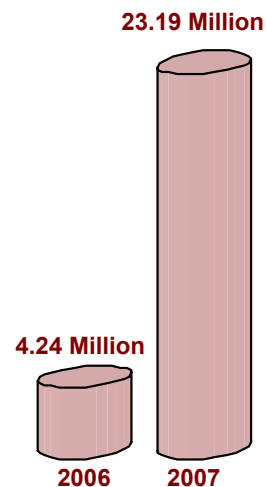
Several bills have been introduced in the current Congress relating to the AMT. Proposals range from another one-year patch to full repeal. The problem with repealing the AMT is that it would leave a significant revenue gap (the Joint Committee on Taxation projects that the AMT will account for almost \$25 billion in revenue for the 2006 tax year). That means we're more likely to see another short-term fix than we are to see substantive reform.

Summing up

Owing AMT can be an unpleasant surprise. It also turns a number of traditional tax planning strategies (e.g., accelerating deductions) on their heads, so it's a good idea to factor in the AMT before the end of the year, while there's still time to plan. If you think you might be subject to the AMT, it's worth sitting down to discuss your situation with a tax professional.



How Many Taxpayers Will Be Affected by the AMT?



Projection by the Joint Committee on Taxation, March 5, 2007



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Ask the Experts



My home is worth a lot more than I originally paid for it. Does this affect my homeowners insurance?

If your policy limits have not increased since you purchased your home, there's a good chance that you're now underinsured. However, it's not necessarily because the market value of your home has risen, but rather because construction costs have gone up.

For insurance purposes, the cost to rebuild your home is what counts, and that's probably very different than what you paid for your home, or how much you would pocket if you sold it today. For example, while the market value of your home includes the land it's built on, the rebuilding cost does not. On the other hand, if your home has features that would be expensive to replicate, is built of materials whose cost has skyrocketed, or is located in an area where labor costs are high, the market value of your home may actually be lower than the cost to rebuild it.

It's important to review your homeowners coverage with your insurer at least once a year. You should also call your insurance representative whenever you remodel your home or buy expensive items.

Although it's ultimately up to you to make sure you have adequate homeowners insurance, your insurance representative can help you estimate the cost of rebuilding your home, using information about construction costs in your area. Be prepared to answer questions about your home's features and square footage to help determine proper coverage limits.

And ask about adding an inflation guard clause to your policy (if available). An inflation guard automatically adjusts your policy limits over time to keep up with changing construction costs. Although you'll still want to review your homeowners coverage periodically, an inflation guard can help keep you from becoming significantly underinsured.

My homeowners insurance policy contains a hurricane deductible. What is that?

Standard homeowners insurance policies cover homes against damage caused by various wind-related perils, including hurricanes, up to policy limits. However, before you're reimbursed for a loss, you'll have to pay a certain amount out-of-pocket, called your deductible. Homeowners insurance policies in states that are at high risk for hurricanes often contain an additional, separate deductible for hurricane damage. This deductible is usually much higher than the deductible that applies to other losses, and may either be a flat dollar amount or a percentage of the dwelling coverage amount.

To illustrate how the percentage deductible works, let's say your home is insured for \$400,000 and your policy has a 2% hurricane deductible. If your home sustains damage as a result of a hurricane, you'll need to come up with \$8,000 out-of-pocket for repairs before your homeowners policy pays anything.

Hurricane deductibles vary by state and even among insurance companies within a state. States may allow policyholders to pay a higher premium in return for a flat dollar deductible, or they may make the percentage deductible mandatory in higher-risk areas. Some hurricane deductibles are triggered only in the event of a named storm, whereas others are triggered when winds reach a certain speed. Homeowners policies may have other storm-related deductibles as well, such as deductibles for wind or hail damage.

Don't wait until a hurricane strikes--read your policy to determine what coverage you have, what deductibles apply, and when deductibles are triggered. And of course, if you have any questions, don't hesitate to call your insurance representative.