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To our Friends and Clients,

Feel free to pass our newsletters to friends and family if you think they would benefit from it. Let us know if you know of anyone interested in receiving the newsletter.

Christopher C. Davis, Davis Selected Advisors, was one of the keynote speakers at the NAPFA (National Association of Personal Financial Advisors) National Conference last week. His comments covered various topics. He noted that information such as forecasts do not predict the future. Investor behavior is often influenced by such information. This is one of the reasons that mutual fund investors' returns are lower than the mutual funds they invest in.

Please let us know if you would like more information about topics covered in the newsletter

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May 2010

What You Should Know about Inherited IRAs

The rules governing inherited IRAs can be complicated. Here are the major issues.

Transferring inherited IRA assets

If you inherit an IRA from someone who isn't your spouse, your options are fairly limited. You can't roll the proceeds over to your own IRA, treat the IRA as your own, or make any additional contributions to the IRA. What you can do is transfer the assets to a different IRA provider, as long as the registration of the account continues to reflect that the IRA is an inherited IRA and not your own.

If you inherit an IRA from your spouse, you have many more options. You can roll all or part of the IRA proceeds over to your own IRA. You become the owner of the IRA assets, and the rules that apply to IRA owners, not beneficiaries, apply from that point on. If you're the sole beneficiary of the IRA, you can also generally treat the inherited IRA as your own by retitling the IRA in your name. But you aren't required to assume ownership of an inherited IRA. You can instead continue to maintain the inherited IRA as a beneficiary. You might want to do this if you inherit a traditional IRA and you'll need to use the funds before you turn 59½ (distributions from inherited IRAs aren't subject to the 10% penalty that typically applies to early distributions from IRAs you own).

Required minimum distributions (RMDs)

Nonspouse beneficiary: Federal law requires that you begin taking distributions (called required minimum distributions, or RMDs) from the inherited IRA after the IRA owner dies. If the IRA owner died after turning 70½ and didn't take a required distribution for the year of death, you'll need to make sure to take that distribution by December 31 of the year of death in order to avoid a 50% penalty.

Spouse beneficiary: If you roll the inherited IRA over to your own IRA, or treat it as your own, then the RMD rules apply to you the same way



they apply to any IRA owner--you'll generally need to begin taking RMDs from a traditional IRA after you turn 70½; no lifetime RMDs are required at all from a Roth IRA. If you don't roll the IRA assets over or treat the IRA as your own, then the same rules described above for nonspouse beneficiaries generally apply to you, except that you can defer receiving distributions until your spouse would have turned 70½.

Special rules--inherited Roth IRAs

Qualified distributions to a beneficiary from an inherited Roth IRA are free from federal income taxes. To be qualified, the distribution must be made after a five-year holding period. The five-year period begins on January 1 of the year the deceased IRA owner first established any Roth IRA, and ends after five full calendar years. If you take a distribution from an inherited Roth IRA before this five-year period ends, any earnings you receive will be subject to federal income taxes (earnings generally come out last). If you're a spouse beneficiary, and you roll the inherited Roth IRA over to your own Roth IRA or treat the inherited IRA as your own, then you'll be eligible to take tax-free distributions only after *you* reach age 59½, become disabled, or have qualifying first-time homebuyer expenses. You'll also need to satisfy the five-year holding period, but a special rule applies--the five-year period for *all of your Roth IRAs* will be deemed to have started on January 1 of the year you or your spouse first established any Roth IRA, whichever is earlier.

And speak to a financial professional if...

- You're sharing the inherited IRA with other beneficiaries. This can impact when and how you must begin receiving RMDs from the IRA.
- You don't want or need the IRA funds. You may be able to disclaim the IRA and have it pass to another beneficiary. This must be done in accordance with strict IRA rules.
- Any estate taxes were paid that are attributable to the inherited IRA. You may be entitled to an income tax deduction equal to the estate taxes paid.

Student Loan Repayment Options



At one time, there was only one student loan repayment option--the standard 10-year plan. Now, there are an assortment of flexible repayment options to help borrowers meet their loan obligations. And it couldn't have come at a better time. According to an analysis of

the government's National Postsecondary Student Aid Study by financial aid expert Mark Kantrowitz, the average federal student loan debt load was \$23,186 last year--a figure that doesn't include private student loan debt, which has exploded in recent years along with the cost of college.

Standard plan

Under a standard repayment plan, you pay a certain amount each month over a 10-year term. If your interest rate is fixed, you'll pay a fixed amount each month; if your interest rate is variable, your monthly payment will change from year to year (but will be the same each month for the 12 months that a certain interest rate is in effect).

Graduated plan

Under a graduated repayment plan, payments start out low in the early years of the loan (presumably when a new college graduate has the lowest earning potential), then increase in the later years of the loan. With some graduated repayment plans, the initial lower payment includes both principal and interest, while under other plans, the initial lower payment includes interest only.

Example: Assume you have a \$20,000 student loan at a fixed 6.8% interest rate. Under a standard 10-year repayment plan, your monthly payment would be \$230, and your total payment over the term of the loan would be \$27,619, of which \$7,619 is interest payments. Under a graduated 10-year repayment plan, if you chose a 4-year interest-only option, your monthly payment would be \$113 for the first 4 years, then \$339 for the remaining 6 years, for a total payment over the term of the loan of \$29,852, of which \$9,852 is interest payments.

Extended plan

Under an extended repayment plan, you extend the time you have to pay the loan, typically anywhere from 15 to 30 years. Your monthly payment is lower than it would be under a standard plan, but you'll pay more interest over the life of the loan because the repayment period is longer.

Example: Assume the same facts as before--a \$20,000 loan at a fixed 6.8% interest rate. Under an extended repayment plan, if the term were increased to 20 years, your monthly payment would be \$153 (lower than the \$230 monthly payment under the standard 10-year plan), but your total payment over the term of the loan would be \$36,640--\$9,021 more interest than under the standard plan.

Income contingent plan

An income contingent repayment plan is for federal student loans (including graduate Direct PLUS Loans) made under the government's William D. Ford Direct Loan program only. Monthly payments are based on the student's income, family size, and amount of loans. After 25 years of repayment (not counting time spent in deferment or forbearance), any remaining balance on the loans will be discharged (you may have to pay taxes on the amount discharged, however). A public service loan forgiveness component will discharge any remaining debt after 10 years of full-time employment in public service. Borrowers with federal student loans obtained via private lenders under the Federal Family Education Loan program can ask their lenders about an income sensitive repayment option.

Income based repayment plan

The federal government's new Income Based Repayment (IBR) program went into effect July 1, 2009. Monthly payments are based on the student's income and family size. Borrowers pay 15% of their discretionary income to student loan payments, with any remaining debt forgiven after 25 years. According to Lauren Asher, President of the Project on Student Debt and the Institute for College Access and Success, a student will generally qualify if he or she owes about as much in federal student loans as the student's current annual salary.

This program is open to graduates with a Stafford Loan, graduate PLUS Loan, or consolidation student loan made under either the Direct Loan program or the Federal Family Education Loan Program. The loans can be for undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies, as well as for job training. The Department of Education has an IBR calculator on its website at <http://studentaid.ed.gov>.

And thanks to recent legislation, borrowers who take out a federal student loan after July 1, 2014, will pay just 10% of their discretionary income to student loan payments, with any remaining debt forgiven after 20 years.

Praise for IBR

According to Lauren Asher, President of the Project on Student Debt and the Institute for College Access and Success, "[income based repayment] was supported by a broad coalition of student, parent, loan industry, and higher education groups to make college more affordable and accessible," and the President's budget proposal is "a way to make the program even more helpful to responsible borrowers."



Stock Dividends: An Income Alternative



Since 2003, when the top federal income tax rate on qualified dividends was reduced, dividends have acquired

renewed respect. When (or if) that tax rate increases (under current law, dividends will once again be taxed as ordinary income in 2011), the long-term demand for high-quality, reliable dividends will likely increase as baby boomers approach retirement and focus on income-producing investments.

Why consider dividends?

Because they can add to a stock's total return, dividends can be especially important if the market produces relatively low or mediocre returns. According to Standard and Poor's, dividend income has represented roughly one-third of the total return on the S&P 500 since 1926, though that percentage has declined over the last decade. Dividends also may mitigate the impact of a volatile market by at least partly offsetting price fluctuations to even out a portfolio's overall return.

Many experts also look at dividends as a relatively reliable indicator of a company's financial health. Investors have become more conscious in recent years of the value of dependable data as a basis for investment decisions, and dividend payments aren't easily restated. Because dividends are one sign of a company's financial health, boards of directors generally are reluctant to send investors a negative message by cutting dividends.

Also, many dividend-paying stocks represent large established companies that may have significant resources to weather economic hard times, which could be helpful if you're relying on those dividends to help pay living expenses.

Finally, dividends become even more valuable if they're reinvested rather than used to supply income. A dividend that's used to purchase more of the company's stock means you'll receive a proportionally greater share of the company's earnings the next time dividends are paid, which in turn means a larger dividend payment to be reinvested (assuming the company continues to do well and the dividend rate remains the same).

Look before you leap

Investing in dividend-paying stocks isn't as simple as just picking the highest yield. If you're investing for income, consider whether the company's cash flow can sustain its dividend. Dividends on common stock are paid at the discretion of the company's board of directors, and there's no guarantee they won't be cut.

Also, some companies choose to use corporate profits to buy back company shares. That may increase the value of existing shares, but it sometimes takes the place of instituting or raising dividends.

If you're interested in a dividend-focused investing style, look for terms such as "equity income," "dividend income," or "growth and income." Also, some exchange-traded funds (ETFs) track an index that's comprised of dividend-paying stocks, or that's based on dividend yield. Be sure to check the prospectus for information about expenses, fees, and potential risks, and consider them carefully before you invest.

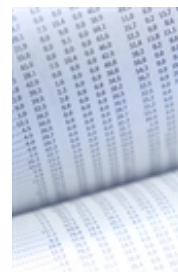
All dividends are not alike

Some dividends, such as those paid by real estate investment trusts (REITs) and master limited partnerships, don't qualify for the same maximum federal income tax rate as qualified dividends, and a portion may be taxed as ordinary income. Also, the 15% maximum rate is scheduled to expire at the end of 2010, and there is no guarantee dividends will continue to receive favorable tax treatment.

The 15% rate applies to qualified dividends (those paid by a U.S. or qualified foreign corporation). Also, you must have held the stock for more than 60 days during a 121-day period (60 days before and 61 days after the stock's ex-dividend date). Form 1099-DIV, which reports your annual dividend and interest income for tax accounting purposes, will indicate whether a dividend is qualified or not.

Be aware that some so-called dividends actually are considered interest for tax purposes. These include dividends from deposits or share accounts at cooperative banks, credit unions, federal savings and loan associations, and mutual savings banks.

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Ask the Experts



How have stocks performed after a recession?

Mark Twain said it best: "History doesn't repeat itself; at best it sometimes rhymes." Past performance is no guarantee of future results, and history can be

an uncertain guide in terms of what might happen with stocks this time around as the economy begins to stagger out of a recession.

That said, it's fascinating to look at how various subsegments of the stock market have behaved relative to one another. Particularly interesting is the comparison between the performance of small-cap stocks and that of large caps after each of the last six recessions. In each case, small caps led the way out of those downturns. During the 12 months after the recession came to an end, as declared by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), small caps beat large caps every time.

The average difference over the six recovery periods was 14.5%. In some cases, the difference was dramatic; in others, small caps were barely ahead. Here are the percentages by which small caps beat the S&P 500*:

- December 1970-November 1971: 1.3%
- April 1975-March 1976: 23.2%
- August 1980-July 1981: 28.4%
- December 1982-November 1983: 14.4%
- April 1991-March 1992: 14.8%
- December 2002-November 2003: 5.2%

Will history rhyme this time? It's hard to say. Many economists feel the current recession ended sometime in summer 2009. Small-cap stocks have certainly done well since then, but some experts feel large caps are best equipped to navigate a credit crisis. However, until the NBER retroactively declares an official end to this recession, there's no way to know for sure. And don't forget that small caps historically have involved greater risk from market fluctuation, so a double-dip downturn could hit them hardest.

*Percentages calculated based on data from Ibbotson SBBI *Market Results for Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation* for small company stocks and the S&P 500 Composite Index.



How long does it take a bear market to end?

A bear market, typically defined as an overall stock market decline of at least 20% over an extended period, historically has lasted an average of a little

over a year.* On average, bull markets tend to last almost twice as long as bear markets, but sometimes the differences can be even more dramatic. For example, the bear market that began in January of 2002 lasted almost nine months; it was followed by a five-year bull market from October 2002 to October 2007.

The shortest bear market on record lasted only about six weeks, from mid-July 1998 to the end of August. The longest? October 1939 through April 1942 (almost 30 months), beating out April 1930 to June 1932 (just over two years).

However, defining bear markets and subsequent recoveries from them isn't as straightforward as it might seem. For one thing, a long-term bear market can be interrupted by one or more shorter-term bull markets (or vice versa). For example, was the period between March 2000 and October 2002 a single

30-month bear market with a roughly 3-month "bear market rally" from September 2001 to the beginning of 2002, as some market technicians argue? Or was it two independent bear markets--one from March 2000 to September 2001 and a second from January 2002 to October 2002--that were separated by the shortest bull market since the Depression summer of 1932?

By definition, you only know you're in either a bear or bull market in retrospect, once the market has moved consistently in one direction or another. And the past isn't necessarily a good predictor of what will happen in the future. Since investing is about the future rather than the past, it may make sense to focus more on factors such as asset allocation than on the timing of a recovery you can't control.

*All time frames based on data from the *Stock Trader's Almanac 2010* on the Standard & Poor's 500, a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy.