Welcome to my financial planning binder!

This personal financial plan was compiled mostly by me in the Marriott School of Management at Brigham Young University during the spring 2007 semester for personal finance (BusM 418). My fiancé, Tyler, who is seen on the cover, helped with some of the planning.
I. Goals
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Personal Financial Plan
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The following goals are goals that my fiancé and I wrote together. Rather than grouping them by time frame, they are grouped into categories:

**Spiritual Goals**
What does Heavenly Father want me to be or do?

First and foremost, Heavenly Father wants me to be a mother. In my patriarchal blessing, it states twice that I need not serve a mission for a specific length of time or in a foreign country. I was talking with my dad about this aspect of my blessing, and he pointed out that perhaps it’s my generation’s responsibility to raise righteous families unto the Lord. My dad then put this into perspective with my family: my paternal grandparents joined the church when they were young, signifying our entry, if you will, into the church. The second generation (my dad and his brothers) served as missionaries, teaching others about the church, helping it to grow and strengthen. My dad then explained that maybe the work of the third generation (me, my siblings, and my cousins) is to raise righteous families in the church to grow and strengthen it. From this discussion, we concluded that my job here on earth is to first, and foremost, be a mother. My goal, then, is to become a mother, bring children to this earth, and to raise them according to the gospel in order to help grow and strengthen the kingdom on earth.

Secondly, Heavenly Father wants me to be a member missionary. Although my patriarchal blessing says that I need not serve a mission for a specific length of time or in a foreign country, it does encourage me to be a light unto others. It explains that others will be drawn to my light and will want to learn more about it. Thus, my goal is to be an example to others, to be a member missionary. Every member a missionary!

Third, Heavenly Father wants me to learn to love. To this day, I’m not exactly sure what this particular area of my patriarch blessing means, but I figure I have a lifetime of loving and learning to figure out what it does mean. Perhaps it means I’m supposed to be more patient, less critical, or more caring. Maybe I need to serve more and worry about myself less. Whatever the case may be, my goal is to learn to love and I look forward to the learning process involved.

Fourth, Heavenly Father wants me to be happy. I’m naturally prone to worry and I tend to stress about certain things sometimes – two traits I’m sure I developed being the oldest child in my family. More specifically, I worry about my future and what I should be doing with it (i.e. family, jobs, etc.), just as most other college students do. My patriarchal blessing, however, helps me to overcome these worries and to remember to be happy. In it, it says that Heavenly Father and Jesus Christ love me, no matter what my fortunes on this earth may be. That one simple sentence has done more to calm my worries about the future than anything else. It has also helped me to truly be happy because I know I have the love of my Father in Heaven and my older brother, Jesus Christ. My goal, then, is to remember that love, not worry or stress, and be happy.
Lastly, Heavenly Father (as well as my earthly family and friends) wants me to get married in the temple to be sealed for time and all eternity. This goal is not so much a goal anymore as it is a positive course of action. I am getting married to my fiancé in 37 days at the Sacramento Temple. I look forward with great anticipation to be married to my fiancé and for the life that we will have to spend together.

Spiritual goals with my fiancé:

Attend the temple twice a month. During the fall and winter semesters, I made it a goal to go to the temple twice a month, and I almost always achieved that goal, if I did not exceed it. These past two or three months, however, I have not kept up with this goal and I can tell the difference it’s played in my life. I’ve let other things take precedence over going to the temple, i.e. school, work, and planning my wedding. I need to reorganize my priorities and make a commitment to go to the temple at least twice a month. Doing so with my fiancé will help me stay committed to this goal. We like to joke that going to the temple will be a cheap and fantastic date for us! We figure that we can commit at least one Friday or Saturday evening during the month to go to the temple and do work for the dead and spend time together to strengthen our relationship and marriage.

Pay the Lord first. As my fiancé and I prepare for our future together, that preparation includes getting our financial houses in order. As we sit to list our financial goals and develop our budget, we will make sure that the first person we pay is the Lord through tithes and offerings. As we were taught in class, everything we have is the Lord’s, and we are given stewardship over what we have. My fiancé and I can show our appreciation to the Lord for all of our blessings and our stewardship by paying him what he asks of us, first.

Support each other in church callings. Sometimes church callings can be difficult, frustrating, and time-consuming, but if my fiancé and I commit to support each other in our church callings, we will be much happier and more able to fulfill those callings. By supporting each other and fulfilling our callings, we can show the Lord gratitude for everything he has given us; performing the service which we have been called to do is an example of our gratitude. “Service is the rent we pay for living in this world of ours.”

Say prayers together every evening. When I was in junior high and high school, my family said family prayers together every evening. Towards the end of my high school years and during my college years, my family stopped this practice. I’m not sure why the habit slowly died, but it did and I did nothing to reverse it. Now that I’m beginning a family of my own, I want to make sure that we have family prayer every evening and that the practice doesn’t stop. Saying prayers together will help strengthen us and increase the presence of the Spirit in our home.

Read scriptures together/study the gospel together. I have never studied the gospel with someone else before, and I look forward to the opportunity to do this with my fiancé. I consider my knowledge of the gospel limited and I’m excited to learn more and more about it with my fiancé. By studying together, he can teach me all that he knows, I can teach him what I know, and we can strive together to learn more about the gospel. Also, reading scriptures is another of my family’s practices that died with time. I want to get into the habit of reading the
scriptures with my fiancé at least once a week. By starting this habit now, we can ensure that it will continue as our family grows.

Have FHE every Monday evening. My family did not have FHE when I lived at home, and now I wish we had. My fiancé’s family had FHE more often than mine did, but still not as much as he would have liked. Because of our two experiences with FHE in our families, we’ve decided that we want to have FHE every Monday once we’re married. Our hope is that by starting the habit now, we will continue to do it as our family grows.

**TOP THREE MAJOR GOALS**

*Be sealed for time and all eternity to my fiancé, Tyler.* Because my wedding is now only five weeks away, it’s something I’ve begun to think about more in-depth. Everything about being married in the temple is simply wonderful, and I am grateful that I will be married to my best friend for eternity. Tyler and I will have the opportunity to learn and grow together in so many ways and be blessed with numerous blessings from our loving Heavenly Father. I can’t think of any other goal that is more important than this goal at this stage in my life; many of the following goals would be void if I were not getting married in five weeks.

To achieve my goal of being married in the temple, I need to do the following:

- Continue to go to all of my church meetings. Doing so will help me to stay worthy so that I can enter the temple with Tyler (for both my endowment and our sealing).
- Continue to be chaste. Tyler and I don’t want to ruin our chances of getting married for time and all eternity by making unwise decisions. Committing to remain chaste until we are married will help us remain worthy of a temple marriage.
- Prepare myself to enter the temple. I am currently not endowed, but I will have the opportunity to be endow two days before my wedding in July. I need to start my spiritual preparation now so that I will be ready to enter the temple and make covenants with my Father. I can do this by reading my scriptures, reading talks from the Ensign, reading other church works, and/or talking with my parents and fiancé about going to the temple.
- Pray to my Heavenly Father that Tyler might know how much I love him and know how lucky I am to be marrying him. Every night I get on my knees and ask my Heavenly Father that he might let Tyler know how much I love him and how grateful I am for him in my life. I pray that our relationship might be strengthened and that we might learn to love each other even more than we already do.
- Send out sealing invitations. My fiancé and I recently sent out our wedding announcements, and some of those wedding announcements included sealing invitations for our family and closest friends. We want to share our special day with them so that it is even more special than it would be without them. One idea my fiancé had to better remember our special day is to have everyone who attends the sealing to write down what they remember the sealer saying during the ceremony so that we can remember it for the rest of our lives.
- Attend a temple preparation class. My fiancé and I began attending a temple prep class so that I might be more prepared to enter the temple. We’ve almost finished the seven week course, but I’d like to attend again so that I can gain more insights on the temple.

*Learn patience, don’t stress, don’t worry.* Patience is definitely a virtue that I missed out on when virtues were being passed out in heaven. Patience is an interesting thing for me; sometimes I have an
incredible amount of patience, and other times I don’t. I don’t know why this is, but during my college career, I’ve learned that my patience is very conditional. It’s conditional on my mood, my situation, etc., and thus a goal of mine now is to learn to be patient. I think that it is important that I learn to practice patience in my life, especially as I prepare to be married and start a family. Impatience is related to being stubborn, stressed, and worrisome – all three of which will not serve to uplift and strengthen my marriage. Instead of being stubborn, stressed, and worrisome, I need to learn to be patient, loving, and caring. Although it may take some time for me to learn this virtue, I definitely think it will be beneficial to me in the long run. (This goal was inspired by my fiancé’s concern for me. Because we’ve been together nearly eight months, he’s seen how much I stress and worry, and he wants me to work on not stressing or worrying because he knows how much happier I am – and we are – when I’m not. This goal is dedicated to him.)

To learn patience, not stress, and not worry, I can do the following things:

- **Relax!** A lot of the times the things I worry or stress about are not worth stressing about (or at least that’s why my fiancé tells me). I need to learn to relax and be okay with how situations turn out. A lot of the time, there’s nothing I can do to fix the situation, so stressing and worrying about it won’t help any. Learning not to stress or worry is where patience will kick in because it will take a lot of work and patience to learn to control my stresses and worries.

- **Exercise.** Exercising helps relieve stress and thus eliminate worries. I try to exercise as often as I can, but getting out and exercising often takes the back burner to work and school. I need to reorganize my priorities so that I exercise at least three times a week – no matter what. Doing so will help me alleviate stress and decrease my worries.

- **Pray for help.** Oftentimes I pray to my Father in Heaven that he will help me be able to take on all of my tasks and challenges, and that includes dealing with the stresses and worries of those tasks and challenges. Sometimes I more specifically ask him that he will calm my troubled heart and let me have a feeling of peace so that I can continue on with the other things that I need to do. In addition to praying for these things, I can ask my Father to help me learn patience and to relax.

**Continue to be overachieving.** I may get teased by my friends and family for being too overachieving, but I absolutely love it. It characterizes who I am. I have a positive outlook on the challenges and tasks that are presented to me, and I don’t want to ever lose that perspective. Some of my favorite quotes better summarize how I feel about success and achievements:

In his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do.
- Alexis de Tocqueville

Chance favors the prepared mind.
- Louis Pasteur

The world makes way for the man who knows where he is going.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson

I particularly like the quote by Alexis de Tocqueville because I truly believe that we can do anything that we set our minds to. Anything that we have not yet done is simply something we have not yet attempted to try. Growing up, my dad constantly reminded me that I could do whatever I to put my
mind to – that many things are a matter of mind over matter. I’m grateful for this outlook on life that he’s given me because it has allowed me to accomplish so many things. Without his encouragement, I would not be the person who I am today. My goal, then, is to continue to be overachieving so that I might accomplish the things I need and want to do.

To achieve this goal, I can do the following:

- Remember what my dad (and Alexis de Tocqueville) taught me about achieving the things I want. My dad’s outlook on life – that I can do anything I set my mind to – can help me from getting discouraged as I try to accomplish the goals that I set for myself.
- Continue to set goals. An overachieving person can’t be overachieving in the absence of goals. In order to continue to be overachieving, I need to continually set new goals that I can work towards. The goals can be of any duration (short, medium, or long) and apply to any aspect of my life. As long as I have goals to work towards, I can satisfy my overachieving personality.
- Pray for help. There are two ways in which praying can help me in achieving this goal. First, I can ask my Father in Heaven for the strength to tackle all of the goals that I set for myself. I can ask for the endurance and energy to accomplish all of the tasks that I take on. Secondly, I can pray for encouragement when I think that things are going poorly. I can remind my Heavenly Father that I have tried to set worthy and attainable goals and that I now need his help to overcome the challenges of those goals.
- Not worry about what others think about what I’m doing. Oftentimes I get discouraged when I think about what others think about what I’m doing. I also get discouragement when they tell me that I’m doing too much or working too hard. Instead of listening to them, I need to remember that I’m working towards goals that I want to achieve and that other people’s opinions shouldn’t matter (with some exception) as I work towards those goals.
- Remember that I love the satisfaction of a job well done. A lot of my overachieving personality comes from the fact that I love to do things and do them well. If I remember the reason that I’m overachieving in the first place, I can remember that I enjoy success (and the lessons learned from failure) and continue to work towards my goals.

**Educational Goals**

Attend dental hygiene school and graduate with my AA in dental hygiene. Most people in the business school make a funny face when I tell them that instead of getting a job after graduation, I plan to go to dental hygiene school. They ask me why I would go into something that is on the opposite end of the spectrum from business? I then proceed to explain to them why I chose dental hygiene as my career:

- Firstly, I love anatomy, physiology, and biology. I haven’t taken many courses in any of these three fields, but I enjoyed the courses I have taken. In fact, I loved my anatomy lab class so much that I taught anatomy as an anatomy TA in the BYU anatomy lab for one semester.

  Secondly, nursing is not for me. My mother is a registered nurse, and while she likes her job and is great at what she does, I don’t think I would enjoy being a nurse. Instead, I picked a career that is someone related to nursing but offers better hours and sometimes higher pay.
than nurses for less schooling. As a dental hygienist, I can work anywhere from one to five days a week, and most dentists will let me pick the hours that I work – which means that I can work while my children are at school and be at home when they are, too. I won’t ever have to work holidays, and the hours that most dental offices are open are 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. No swing shifts for me!

Lastly, I figure that, in the future, I can apply my business background to the dental field. I can help manage dental practices, consult struggling practices, go into sales, etc. There are many ways that my business degree can be applied to dentistry! Also, having a bachelor’s degree will allow me to teach dental hygiene in the future, if I should choose to do so. Because my fiancé is from Orem, I will be in the Provo/Orem/Salt Lake City area for the rest of my life. With at least three dental hygiene schools in that area, I may choose to teach others dental hygiene.

For my fiancé: attend law school. My fiancé’s family is full of lawyers that make up a family law firm. Ever since my fiancé was little, he has wanted to be a lawyer like his grandpa, dad, and uncles. He now finds himself two years away from starting law school and about five years away from joining the family firm. The great thing about how our schooling matches up is that he will enter law school the first year that I start practicing as a hygienist. My hope is that I will be able to put him through law school so that we do not have to incur much debt.

**FAMILY GOALS**

Start a family! Our goal is to start having children in about two or three years. By that time, I will be done with school and better able to care for the children that we have. We will also be more financially stable at that point and better able to provide for our children. We intend to have three or four children; I come from a family of three, and my fiancé comes from a family of four, so deciding how many children we wanted to have together was easy! The exact number we have (whether it be three or four) will depend on our family situation as we grow.

Spend time with family. My fiancé and I spend an incredible amount of time at his house (which is in Orem), and I love it! I love being surrounded by his family and doing things with his family. They are loving, fun, and crazy outgoing. We always have a good time when we’re with them. Our goal, then, is to continue to spend time with my fiancé’s family, but also to try and spend as much time with my family (who lives in California) as possible. Because my fiancé and I will be living in Utah, it will be harder to travel to California so that we can visit my family. We will have to make sure we save adequate money to make the ten hour trek out to Placerville, California, at least two times a year.

Find a hobby that we both enjoy. This goal comes from my fiancé, Tyler. He was trying to think of ways that he and I could strengthen our relationship, and he suggested that we find a hobby that we both like and then spend time doing it together. Examples of hobbies that we could do together include playing tennis, bike riding, and hiking. I play tennis, so I could teach him how to become a tennis pro. He loves to mountain bike, so he can teach me how to be a better biker. We both love to hike, so we hope to go on many hikes (both short and long) together. By spending time with each other doing things that we enjoy, we can strengthen our relationship and learn to love each other even more.
Go on a date twice a month. Along the lines of strengthening our relationship, my fiancé and I decided that it would be important to go on at least two dates a month. These dates will be just him and me – no family, no friends. By spending this special one-on-one time together, we can talk and enjoy each other’s company. It will increase the love that we have for each other and strengthen our relationship so that our marriage will overall be stronger. We plan to budget for these dates so that we can enjoy them, fully knowing that we have the money to so.

Be open with each other. One of the challenges of our relationship has been being open with each other. My fiancé and I both tend to be quiet, reserved people, so sharing our thoughts and feelings freely is something new to us. Throughout our engagement we’ve been working on better communication and talking things through instead of getting mad or stubborn. We decided to put this goal here so that we can remember to continue to be good communicators. Doing so will only help to strengthen our relationship and marriage.

Work on our house together. My fiancé and I are fortunate to be living in a house owned by his family law firm. As such, they’ve given us a lot of freedom with the home. They’re allowing us to paint and clean up the interior, improve the appearance of the exterior, and basically do anything else that we want and/or need. Our goal, then, is to make our house a happy and cheerful place to be; we want our friends and family to feel welcome in our home. We also want to plant a garden, as well as some flowers and bushes, to improve the appearance of the exterior.

Continue to increase in love over the years. It is such a blessing to have the opportunity to marry my best friend in the temple, and I want to do all that I can to strengthen the marriage that will begin within the temple on July 14. I want to show my love to my fiancé by being kind, thoughtful, loving, and caring. One way I like to do this is by surprising him with little, unexpected gestures or gifts. As my fiancé and I both work to show each other our love for the other, we will increase the love that we have for each other and be a more happy couple.

**FINANCIAL GOALS**

Save change. My fiancé and I have already begun the practice of picking up any change we see on the ground and putting it in the Coke bottle piggy bank that he has. Our goal is to fill the bank as fast as we can, but as we’ve worked towards filling it, we’ve realized it will take us a long time to do so. Despite the slow filling, my fiancé and I still work towards filling it up. I figure that the money we find and put in that piggy bank in a month is more than the interest I earn on my normal savings account at Washington Mutual, so it’s a good investment. Just yesterday I found two pennies, which is 1/8 of my monthly interest payment!

Develop and live on a budget. Budgeting and tracking my income and expenses for this class has taught me one thing: I do not handle my money as well as I thought I did. I need to learn to budget and stick to that budget so that I can enjoy financial freedom and not be burdened by money. Developing and living on a budget will also be an excellent practice for my fiancé and me. Budgeting will allow us to sit down together and consciously determine where our money should go. It will help us make sure that we pay the Lord first and ourselves second, and that the rest of our money is rationed according to expenses. Budgeting will also help us understand what expenses are necessary and which ones aren’t. It will allow us to reach our goals faster than if we had not budgeted.
Stay out of debt. Staying out of debt is an important goal to me. My parents, aside from their mortgage, do not have any debt, and it is easy to see the financial freedom that they enjoy. I absolutely want to stay out of debt, and that is why I created this goal for me and my fiancé. I see no reason why my fiancé and I need to incur any debt (except for a home); instead, we should develop the practice of saving our money for the things we need and want. Paying for the things we need and want in cash will be so much more financially satisfying than taking out numerous loans or charging our credit cards to the limit.

Open education savings accounts for each of our children. A few months into our engagement, my fiancé and I discussed opening education savings accounts for our children when they’re born. Our hope is that by putting a small amount of money aside for their education when they’re little, the money will grow into a decent amount that can go towards their higher education when they’re 18. At first, my fiancé and I assumed that we’d use traditional or common saving accounts, but after taking this class, I plan to look into 529 plans or education IRAs. Doing so will allow the interest on these educational investments to grow tax-free if the money is used for college expenses.

Open a general savings account for each of our children that can be used for missions or weddings. In addition to the education savings account for each of our children, my fiancé and I want to open a general savings account for our children that can be used, to some extent, at their discretion. Once my fiancé and I were engaged, our bishop had us meet with him every other Sunday. During one of the visits, our bishop told us about the savings accounts he and his wife opened for each of their children. The accounts grew to be $10,000 by the time their children reached age 18 and were to be used for missions and weddings. The catch in this story, however, is that my bishop and his wife did not tell their children about these savings accounts. Their children were expected to try and save as much money as they could for their missions and weddings. Once the boys reached mission age, our bishop and his wife gave their sons the money from the savings account. Because they had already been saving for their mission, they were able to put some of the money away for when they returned. When the girls were engaged, our bishop and his wife told their daughters that they had $10,000 for their wedding. They could either choose to take all of the money and have no reception, or to spend the money on the reception. Our bishop’s daughter became the most frugal bride in Utah; she planned her entire wedding on $1,500 and was able to keep the other $8,500. My fiancé and I liked the concept of this savings account for our children, so we hope to implement a similar sort of savings account for our children. We probably won’t follow the exact course of action that our bishop took, but we would like to help out our children in the future by putting a small amount of money away when they’re little.

Save at least 15% of our income. This financial planning class has taught me the importance of saving our income and the benefits of doing so. As a result, I’ve made it a goal, with my fiancé, to save at least 15% of our income. My fiancé and I have yet to budget (we probably won’t do it until we are married and we sit down to figure out our combined financial situation), but the second thing on that budget (after tithing and offerings) will be to pay ourselves. If we can’t pay for all of our expenses after doing those two things first, we will have to take a closer look at our expenses and adjust how we live so that we always save 15% or our income. No exceptions.

Diversify our assets. This financial planning class has also taught me the importance of diversifying our assets. All of my money is currently held in one certificate of deposit at Deseret First Credit Union – which is fine for my current situation. As our income increases, however, I would like my fiancé and me to diversify the assets that we allocate our funds to. After filling our emergency fund
and placing the money in a relatively low-risk account, I would like to look into index funds that we can invest our money in. By diversifying our assets, we will minimize the amount of overall risk that we assume but increase our overall rate of return. I hope that my fiancé and I will be able to use a program like Morningstar, if not Morningstar itself, to select assets that fit our risks and expected returns, as well as our short- and long-term goals.

Reach the point where the interest earned on our assets is higher than our salary income. The concept of generating income from savings is the coolest thing in the world to me. I totally want to reach a point in my life where the interest that my fiancé and I earn on our assets is higher than our salary income. I think that that will be the epitome of financial planning; it will signify the point where our saving and sacrificing to prepare financially have truly paid off and we are completely self-reliant. At that point, we will know that if we fall on unexpected hard times, we will be able to support ourselves financially. And if we are fortunate and do not fall on hard times, we will have more funds to reach the goals that we’ve set for ourselves.

Learn to use Quicken well. I taught my fiancé the basics of Quicken tonight and he is absolutely fascinated with the program. He loves budgeting and keeping track of his money, so this program is perfect for him. He wants to try and learn to use all of Quicken’s functions so that we can better manage our finances. Learning all of Quicken’s functions and features might be difficult at first, but both my fiancé and I are convinced that if we put the time and effort into learning how to use the program effectively and efficiently, the payoff will be much greater than the required inputs. Thank you for introducing this program to the class!

Start saving now for a house. Although buying a house is at least three to five years in our future, if not more, my fiancé and I want to start saving now for a house. Because we are fortunate to be living in a house that his family law firm owns, they are giving us a great deal on the rent and utilities; we do not have to pay as much for these expenses as we would have if we had rented from a different landlord. Hopefully we can take the difference between living elsewhere and living in the law firm’s house and put that towards the down payment of our home. This will make paying for the home much easier when the time comes. The other great thing about the house we’ll be living in is that is more than big enough for the two of us, meaning that my fiancé and I will probably not be moving out any time soon. In fact, the house is big enough that we could have two children and still live comfortably in it. Because we don’t plan on moving to a more expensive house or apartment before we purchase a house, we will have a little bit more time and a little bit more money to save for a home.

Save money on groceries. My fiancé’s sister and cousin both participate in programs where they learn about great deals at grocery stores and clip coupons to cut down on food and other costs. When my fiancé first told me about this, I thought it was a funny thing to do, but after talking with him and his sister about it, I think we’re going to do it. His sister told us that it’s relatively easy to keep track of the coupons and deals, and that since January she’s probably saved $250 in groceries! My fiancé and I were astonished when she told us this, and we both told her that we’d be interested in having her help us get started. She briefly explained to us how it works, and told us that it’s the greatest thing when you have a manufacturer’s coupon, an in-store coupon, and a savings card with the particular grocery store that you’re shopping at because you save an incredible amount of money. My fiancé and I probably won’t have time to do it before our wedding, but as soon as we’re settled down, I plan on sitting down with my fiancé and his sister and going over what we can do to cut down on this cost.
Have a biweekly finances discussion before FHE on Mondays. This goal is probably one of our most important goals. All of these other financial goals mean nothing if my fiancé and I don’t sit down to review our finances and check up on our goals. By having our financial discussion at the same time on the same day every two weeks, we will ensure that we actually sit down and plan out our finances for the short- and long-term. We can monitor our income and expenses, make sure that we’re keeping to our budget, and reevaluate the goals we’ve set to make sure we’re still working towards them. Having these meetings so close together will also help us spot problems before they grow to be much bigger problems.

**RECREATIONAL GOALS**

Travel to Spain. My fiancé (and his father) served his mission and Spain and absolutely loved it. He has been back to Spain since returning home, and he’d love to go back. More than that, I’d love to go to Spain! I’ve never traveled farther than a day’s drive from my home in Northern California, so a trip to Spain would be absolutely amazing. My fiancé and I would be able to visit some of the people he taught and worked with, including a family that his father taught on his mission that Tyler met on his mission because the father was now a bishop! We would also visit the beautiful and historical sites that Spain has to offer. In order to do this, we will have to make sure we save for such a trip.

Travel to Italy. Because my fiancé’s family traveled to Spain to pick him up at the end of his mission (which was just two years ago), his father now wants to go to Italy. There are no complaints from me there! Just as I would love to go to Spain, I would absolutely love to go to Italy. The country is so rich in history and beautiful sites that my fiancé and I, along with his family, could enjoy. We’re not exactly sure when my fiancé’s father plans to go to Italy, but my fiancé and I joke about saving our pennies so that we can go to Spain.

Buy a boat. My fiancé’s family has a powerboat that he and I both love to spend time on. His family is big into waterskiing and wakeboarding, as well as tubing and swimming, and some of his fondest memories come from times spent with his family having fun on their boat. I would love to have a boat when my fiancé and I can afford one because I think it will be a great way for our family to spend time together, just as my fiancé’s family spends time together. Plus, I grew up sailing and canoeing, so I have a love for being on water that I want my children to learn as well. And most of all, it’s fun!

Buy four-wheelers. In addition to water sports, my fiancé’s family is into four-wheeling. Since I’ve dated my fiancé, I’ve had the opportunity to go four-wheeling with them, and I love it. It is incredibly fun! Having four-wheelers is definitely a want (as opposed to a need), but if my fiancé and I can afford it down the road, I would love to have four-wheelers that our family can enjoy. Perhaps four-wheeling can become a hobby that our entire family enjoys; just like my fiancé and I want to find hobbies that we enjoy doing together, maybe four-wheeling can become an activity that our family can enjoy together.

Buy a camping trailer. Both my fiancé and I did a lot of camping growing up, and we both like camping. What better way to enjoy camping than to buy a camping trailer? With our camping trailer, my fiancé and I can take our family to the many beautiful camping spots that Utah has to offer. Perhaps my favorite camping spot for our family will be at the Valley of the Goblins. My fiancé and I spent three days there with his family in between the winter and spring semester, and it
was some of the most fun I’ve ever had camping. The sites were amazing. Other great places to
take our family camping would be in Northern California where I grew up and went camping with
my family. My favorite place to take my family there would probably be Wright’s Lake. Although
quite the contrast from Goblin Valley, Wright’s Lake is also an amazing place to visit.

Learn to ski. This goal comes as a gift for my fiancé. He and his family are very into skiing, and he
has been asking me to learn for as long as I’ve known him. At first I was very reluctant to do so
because of unpleasant skiing experiences I had when I was younger, but I’ve decided that I will make
the effort to learn to ski for my fiancé. I told him I can’t promise him that I’ll ever be as good as he
is, but I’ll try to learn to ski to the best of my abilities so that it can become another hobby that we
enjoy doing together. Plus, I’m sure that my fiancé will want to teach our kids to ski, so if I learn to
ski, I can be there when they learn.

PHYSICAL GOALS
Exercise at least three times a week. I believe that exercising is absolutely critical. My mother and
my grandmother do not exercise, and it is sad to see what has happened to their bodies over time as
a result. They do not take care of their bodies and are thus unable to do some of the things that my
family enjoys doing (e.g. sailing, swimming, and playing tennis). They are by no means grotesquely
obese, but they are limited in what they can and cannot do, and I do not want that to happen to me.
Because I have “fat genes” in my make up from both sides of my family, I want to make it a goal to
exercise at least three times a week. Doing so will keep me in shape and will give me a more positive
attitude about myself. I will also be healthier and less prone to stress. I want to expand this goal to
include my fiancé; we don’t necessarily have to exercise together (although it would be fun and
beneficial), but I think it will be important that we both keep ourselves in good condition. It will
keep us physically attracted to each other and hopefully allow us to live longer!

Eat healthy foods. This is something that is so hard for me to do because I love eating foods of all
kinds – especially foods that are not exactly nutritious. By committing to eating healthily with my
fiancé, it will be easier to eat foods that are good for our bodies. I don’t intend to entirely cut out
junk food from my diet, but the concept of moderation in all things definitely applies here. By
eating healthy foods, my fiancé and I will be healthier, less prone to get sick, and more able to do the
things that we love (more specifically, physical activity). Also, eating health foods will prevent us
from gaining weight – something that is a problem in both of our families.

SOCIAL GOALS
Have friends over once a month. My fiancé and I don’t want the friendships we have to end when
we get married, so we’ve committed to have our friends over at least once a month. This will allow
us to spend quality time with the people that we love and care about that aren’t necessarily a part
of our family. Plus, having friends over is fun! We hope to play games and barbeque with them so that
we can strengthen those relationships. Additionally, my fiancé and I love the relationship that his
parents have with their married friends. His parents have a close circle of friends that they love
doing things with, such as camping, traveling, and eating out. Some of my fiancé’s fondest memories
are trips with the couples his parents are friends with and their children that are around his age. We
hope to develop the kind of friendship with our friends that my fiancé’s parents have with their
friends – both for ourselves and for our children.

Go to ward activities. One great way to be social and get to know people is to go to ward activities.
Because my fiancé and I will be moving into a married ward and we do not know anyone in that
ward, a great way to meet other young adults that are in a similar life situation will be to go to ward activities. We hope to form relationships with some of the couples in our ward that can grow to be like the relationships that his parents have with their friends.

Get to know our neighbors. Because I grew up in the foothills of Northern California, the concept of living in a neighborhood is very new to me. I’m not used to having neighbors close enough that I can get to know them well. I’m excited to get to know our neighbors and create friendships that will hopefully last for a long time. I’m also excited to get to know our neighbors when we move into our first house. My fiancé has memories of neighborhood parties put on by the families that live in his col-de-sac, and I hope that in the future, our family will be able to spend as much time with our neighbors as my fiancé’s family did.

**Epitaph**
How sweet it [was] to be loved by you –
    A great friend, a caring mother, and a loving wife
III. Financial Statements
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, June 2007

Current Situation
Please see the attached balance sheet and income statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Ratios</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Debt Ratio</td>
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<td><strong>Savings Ratios</strong></td>
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<td>Savings Ratios</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross Savings Ratio</td>
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<td>10% - 20%</td>
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If the above ratios seem abnormal, that’s because they are. The following discussion explains why:

- **Current Ratio.** The current ratio is calculated by dividing monetary assets by current liabilities. My current ratio is high because I have a lot of money saved up for dental hygiene school and because I technically do not have any current liabilities. Instead of using $0.00 for my current liabilities, I used the balance on my credit card (which consists of expenses for my wedding, which my parents will be paying the majority of). The resulting current ratio was 35.35. This ratio will change, however, once I get married. My fiancé and I will have an entire new set of assets and liabilities that will lower the ratio seen above.

- **Month’s Living Expenses Covered Ratio.** The month’s living expenses covered ratio is calculated by dividing monetary assets by monthly living expenses. Once again, this ratio is high (42.06) because of my savings and because my monthly living expenses are not very high – yet. When I am married, my fiancé and I will have more expenses than I currently have; as a result, our month’s living expenses covered ratio will decrease.

- **Debt Ratio.** The debt ratio is calculated by dividing total liabilities by total assets. Because I do not have any liabilities, the above table shows a ratio of 0. This number is ideal, but it will not remain at 0. My fiancé and I, when married, will have more liabilities than I currently have. Also, our total assets will decrease as we pay for school in the fall. Consequently, this number will increase.

- **Long-Term Debt Coverage Ratio.** The long-term debt coverage ratio is calculated by dividing income for living expenses by long-term debt payments. My long-term debt coverage ratio is high (24) because I do not have any long-term debts. For the purposes of this assignment, however, I divided my income for living expenses by an arbitrary number. When I am
married, my fiancé and I will have a higher income, but also higher long-term debts. As a result, our long-term debt coverage ratio will decrease.

- **Savings Ratio.** The savings ratio is calculated by dividing income for savings by income for living expenses. This ratio was difficult for me to calculate because I do not currently have a set amount of money that I put into savings. My goal is to work towards a steady number, but for the purposes of this assignment, I selected the amount I usually save and divided it by my average income for living expenses. The result was 10%. When I am married, my hope is that my fiancé and I set aside more than 10% of our income for savings.

- **Gross Savings Ratio.** The gross savings ratio is calculated by dividing income for savings by gross income. As can be seen on the first page, my gross savings ratio is not high enough (5%). That is because I do not dedicate a certain portion of my income to savings. Like I said in the above savings ratio discussion, I plan to budget with my fiancé so that we can dedicate more than 10% of our income to savings, if not more.

**Action Plan**

My action plan is to:

- Keep my current and monthly living expenses covered ratios high
- Keep my debt ratio low
- Keep my long-term debt coverage ratio high
- Increase my savings and gross savings ratios

To achieve these objectives, I need to develop a budget with my fiancé, dedicate a set amount of money to savings, keep my current and long-term liabilities to a minimum, and be cautious and wise about how my fiancé and I handle our money. More specifically, we can improve our ratios, when married, by paying off my fiancé’s truck and paying off our credit card balances every month. Additionally, keeping a detailed budget using Quicken will help us understand where we spend our money and how we can adjust our expenses to keep us financially healthy.

As of 6/9/2007

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## Income Statement - QTD:2


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IV. Budget
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, June 2007

CURRENT SITUATION
Prior to this budget, I had never budgeted before. I irrationally assumed that I didn’t need to
because I knew I had enough funds to pay for the expenses I was expecting. The two problems
with this outlook on budgeting, however, were: 1) I wasn’t keeping track of where my money was
going, so I didn’t know exactly how much I was spending and where, and 2) I wasn’t prepared for
unexpected expenses that came up over the course of the month. When I sat down to prepare my
budget for the month of May, it was difficult because of these two problems. I had no idea how
much of my income I should allocate to my expenses (expected and unexpected) because I had
never kept track of my expenses before. As I thought back carefully on the past few months I,
realized that there are some expenses you can’t possibly budget for, and that’s why we’re taught to
have an emergency fund. The following is the result of my budget for the month of May. I think
that overall I budgeted well for making off-the-cuff guesses.

Income
I listed four sources of income on my budget: gifts received, interest income, other income, and
salary.

Gifts Received. “Gifts received” is not a large part of my income, and the amount in “gifts” I
get varies by month. When I created this income category, I did it with the intent to show
the money that my mom sends me for holidays and my birthday. My mom will usually
throw a twenty dollar bill in with an Easter or Halloween card, for example, and I consider
this “gifts received.” Because there are no major holidays in May that would warrant my
mom sending me a card, I don’t have any “gifts received” income for the month of May.

Interest Income. I created the “interest income” category to show the interest that I earn on
my savings accounts, but after completing my budget and looking over the report, I realize
that this was mostly a pointless category. My interest income from my savings account at
Washington Mutual (WAMU) is so small that it has absolutely no impact on my income or
expenses, and this is the only savings account that pays interest monthly. The interest that
my certificate of deposit at Deseret First Credit Union (DFCU) earns is considerably higher
than my savings account at WAMU, but that interest is paid when the CD expires and thus
is not shown on my budget.

Other Income. “Other income” is the second largest source of income in my budget. I created
this category mainly to reflect transfers I make between my WAMU savings and checking
accounts. Because I don’t make enough money to cover all of my expenses, I periodically
transfer funds into my checking account (which is the number one purpose of my WAMU
savings account). The only misrepresentation about this category on my budget is that I
don’t usually budget how much I’m going to transfer; I transfer the funds as I need them. I
need to work on budgeting how much I will transfer and teach myself not to spend more
than that amount.
Salary. My salary was a very hard category to budget because it varies from month to month. I did the best I could to estimate what my future income would be.

Overall, my actual income ended up being much more than my budgeted income. This is because I had unexpected expenses during May.

Expenses
My expense categories include Auto, Charity, Education, Entertainment, Food, Household, Miscellaneous, and Rent.

Auto. When I put this budget together, I thought that the only auto expense I’d have was gas. I was wrong. I’ve had my car for over a year now, and I’m only now learning that cars are expensive assets to hold! For example, I had to pay the registration on my car – something I had completely forgotten about. This is the first time that I’ve had to pay for the registration on my car; until last year the car was still my parents’. When I gained Utah residency they transferred ownership of the car to me and I gained responsibility for the title and thus the registration. Even though I over-budgeted for gas, the difference between my budgeted and actual gas expense wasn’t enough to cover the registration. I under-budgeted my auto expenses for May.

Charity. Although my budget shows that I over-budgeted my charitable donations, this is really not the case. Because my salary varies from month to month, it was hard to estimate how much tithing I would actually be paying. The budgeted amount is based on my estimated salary of $480. Because I didn’t make the full $480 I was hoping for, I didn’t pay as much in tithing. I over-budgeted my charitable expenses for the month.

Education. My education expenses for the month of May were actually not as bad as I had assumed they would be. Books were about one hundred dollars over-budgeted, leaving plenty of money for the projects I had to pay for (which were under-budgeted).

Entertainment. I put the entertainment category in my budget for the month of May more as a forecast of things to come. My fiancé and I will be getting married in July, and we’re going to need to make sure we budget some money for dating activities. Because my fiancé and I are pretty good at finding cheap/no cost dates, I over-budgeted my entertainment budget for the month of May.

Food. Groceries were relatively easy to budget because I know about how much I spend each time I go to the grocery store. The reason I went over my budgeted $80 for the month is because I had to buy items other than food when I was at the grocery store. Because I bought them at the grocery store, though, they are lumped in with that category. Dating was fairly easy to budget as well. My fiancé and I don’t eat out much, so I knew allocating $20 to dating would be sufficient. The over-budgeting on dating, however, was not enough to cover the under-budgeting on groceries. Overall, I under-budgeted on food for the month.

Household. The actual household expenses shown on this budget are underrepresented because the items I purchased and classified as household expenses are very similar to some of the expenses I allocated to groceries under food. This doesn’t matter, though, because
either way I would have under-budgeted one of the two categories (food or household). I just need to make sure that I increase my budget for household expenses for the following months.

**Miscellaneous.** I created the miscellaneous category for extra expenses that I incur doing the month, i.e. putting money on my Signature Card. I underestimated the amount of money I would be using for miscellaneous expenses this month, but I think my budget is okay because I don’t expect to have many miscellaneous expenses in the future.

**Rent.** I created the rent category so that I could create a utilities subcategory for it. My utilities for the month of May ended up being higher than normal, so I under-budgeted that category for this month. As with miscellaneous, I don’t think I need to increase my budget for this category; my utilities are usually less than $20 a month.

**ACTION PLAN**

My action plan for budgeting is to continue to improve upon May’s budget. I discussed the problems I have and the areas that I can improve on in the above section. More specifically, I need to rethink my auto budgeting and learn to allocate more money to car expenses. Over the past year I’ve had a lot of unexpected auto expenses (registration, safety and emissions, new windshield, new tires, etc.) that I can learn to budget for in the future.

Another area that I can improve on is food and the amount of money I spend on groceries. A lot of times I go grocery shopping at night when I’m hungry, so I’m tempted to buy food that I don’t necessarily need. One thing I can do to help is to make a list of the items that I need to get and make sure that I only buy those items. I can also set a specific budget so that I don’t spend more money than I allocate for groceries.

One last area that I need to work on, as discussed above, is budgeting how much money I transfer from my WAMU savings to checking. I usually transfer funds as I need them; instead, I should allocate exactly how much I will let myself transfer and not spend more than that amount. If it runs out, I need to better allocate my income and expenses.

I’m excited for the future when I have the opportunity to start budgeting with my fiancé. He’s watched me use Quicken to work on my finances, and he’s excited to add his finances to the program so that we can track our income, savings, and expenses. I think it will be very important when we’re married to budget and stick to that budget so that we can adequately prepare for the future. If we stick to a budget, we can better save and allocate our money for things like a house, law school tuition (for my fiancé), etc.
# Budget - Last month
5/1/2007 through 5/31/2007 Using My Budget

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<tbody>
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<td><strong>TOTAL Charity</strong></td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>102.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>98.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>-17.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Education</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Education</strong></td>
<td>124.22</td>
<td>205.00</td>
<td>80.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Activities</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Entertainment</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Entertainment</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating</td>
<td>11.62</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries</td>
<td>91.42</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>-11.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Food</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Food</strong></td>
<td>103.04</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>-8.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>23.45</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>6.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>-5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>26.14</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>-6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Rent</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Rent</strong></td>
<td>26.14</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>-6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>474.62</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>25.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>504.32</td>
<td>88.61</td>
<td>415.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. Tax Planning
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, May 2007

Current Situation
Currently, I have a very simple tax planning strategy: I filed my 2006 federal taxes online via TurboTax, which used Form 1040EZ. I do not file state taxes because I make so little money.

Because I made less than $4,000 in wages and tips last year, I did not pay any federal taxes. Instead, I received a refund that was deposited directly to my checking account by the IRS.

My marginal tax rate for 2006 was 10%. My average tax rate was 0%.

Action Plan
Short-term (2-3 years):
My short-term tax planning strategy will remain very similar to my current tax planning strategy because I will be continuing my education in the dental hygiene program at Utah Valley State College, and thus not be working very much. I plan to work only part-time during this two-year program and do not anticipate an income any higher than previous years. Because of this, I do not except too much of a change in filing my taxes.

An aspect of my tax planning strategy that will be different the next time I file taxes, however, is that I will not be filing alone. I am getting married in July and will thus file my 2007 taxes jointly with my fiancé. I've never filed taxes jointly before, but I imagine that there will be some differences. For example, a difference might be that the combined income of my fiancé and I may push us into the next tax bracket.

As I prepare to file taxes with my fiancé in the years to come, I have some short-term goals to help us out in our tax filing. Firstly, I want to make sure that we include charitable donations on our tax return so that we can maximize our refund or minimize the taxes we owe. I have not included this item in past tax filings, and I wonder what difference they could have made in my refund. Secondly, I want to get into the habit of using the itemized deduction method of tax filing in the short-term for two reasons:

1. Familiarity. I want to begin to use this method so that my fiancé and I become comfortable with the method and opt to use it from hereon out.
2. Deduction maximizing. By using this method, my fiancé and I can learn what deductions are feasible for us in the future. An understanding of what qualifies as a deduction will allow my fiancé and I to decide which deductions apply to our situation and then work towards maximizing their benefits.

Lastly, I want to look into opening a Roth IRA or 401K for both my fiancé and myself. I understand that any contributions are taxed up-front, but I think that the benefits of paying taxes on our retirement plans now outweigh the benefits of paying taxes when we withdraw the funds in thirty or forty years.
Long-term (3+ years):

I intend my long-term tax planning strategy to be much more complex than my short-term strategy. In the longer-term, my fiancé and I will have a more established income and way of life, and thus filing taxes to maximize benefits will be much easier.

In the long-term, I plan to use five key strategies suggested in class for minimizing payments to Uncle Sam. Those five key strategies are:

1. Maximize deductions. As already indicated in my short-term plan, I want to learn what deductions there are and decide, with my fiancé, which ones we can effectively use to lower our tax payments to the government. For example, I want to keep track of all our charitable contributions, whether it is tithes, offerings, donations to Deseret Industries (or similar institutions), or mileage.

2. Itemized deduction method. As discussed above, I want to make it a habit to file taxes using the itemized deduction method. Using this method, my fiancé and I can deduct the following from our taxable income:
   a. Charitable contributions
   b. Home mortgage interest
   c. Medical expenses
   d. Qualified job expenses
   e. Property taxes on principle residence
   f. Any other qualifying deductions

By using this method of tax filing, my fiancé and I will ensure that we minimize our payment.

3. Maximize capital gains income. By maintaining a long-term buy and hold strategy, my fiancé and I can reduce the amount of taxes that we pay because taxes are paid only when the asset is sold. Also, long-term capital gains rates are taxed less than income. Managing our assets in a tax-efficient way will allow my fiancé and me to reduce our payments to the government.

4. Receive tax-exempt income. My fiancé and I can receive tax-exempt income by purchasing bills and bonds from the government. These bonds are tax-free in their own respective ways and will allow my fiancé and me to have additional income free of tax. Another example is qualified medical savings contributions (flexible spending accounts). I intend to use qualified medical savings contributions for medical expenses, especially once my fiancé and I start our family.

5. Maximize exclusions. My fiancé and I have already discussed opening savings accounts for each of our children for their education. We can use this goal to our advantage by investing in education savings vehicles (i.e. a 529 plan or an education IRA), which are tax free if the money is used for qualified education expenses.

By using these strategies in our future tax planning, my fiancé and I will effectively lower the amount we pay to Uncle Sam, thus increasing the amount we have available for our savings and goals.
Current Situation
My current cash management framework includes the following:

- **Checking account.** I have one free checking account at Washington Mutual that offers no interest on the balance of my account. There are no costs associated with this account; there is no minimum balance requirement. I’m positive that there are overdraft fees, but I’ve never overdrawn on my account, so I don’t know what they are. Most banks charge about $25.

- **Savings account.** I have one savings account at Washington Mutual that earns .10% APY. I use this savings account to easily transfer funds into my checking account as needed. As my expenses increase, I transfer money into my checking account. As they go down, I transfer money from my checking back into my savings. I try to keep as little money as possible in my checking account so that I can earn as much interest as possible in my savings account, as little as the interest may be.

  There was a slight cost associated with this account; I needed to have a minimum of $10,000 to open this particular savings account. This requirement was necessary only to open the account, however. Since opening the account, I’ve withdrawn most of the funds and placed them in a traditional certificate of deposit.

- **Certificate of deposit.** I have one 3 month certificate of deposit at Deseret First Credit Union that earns 4.5% APY. I typically use a longer-term CD because they tend to have slightly higher interest rates, but because I’m getting married in July and will need the money after that, I opted to do a shorter CD for the time being. The money in my CD will be used primarily to pay for my dental hygiene schooling, but will probably find its way into helping my fiancé and me out as we begin our lives together.

Action Plan
My future action plan for cash management involves some changes from my current situation. Firstly, I would like to start up an emergency fund once I’m married. Although this fund may be small at first (only one month of expenses), my hope is that it will grow steadily so that we might be able to use it should we find ourselves in an unfortunate situation (upwards of six to nine months of expenses). This fund will allow us to continue covering our costs despite a limited or non-existent income without tapping into any longer-term savings or investments intended for retirement. I will probably open this account with an online bank that offers a higher interest rate than traditional savings accounts but allows for higher liquidity than a traditional CD, etc.

Secondly, of the cash management alternatives mentioned in class, I plan to use the following:

- **Checking accounts.** It would be great if I could find a checking account that offers interest on the balance or savings options, but any checking account will do. This account will function to pay for any expenses that my fiancé and I encounter.
• Savings accounts. I want to set up my future checking/savings situation similar to the one I have now: a savings account that can feed directly into my checking account. Because online banks offer higher rates than traditional banks, I intend to use that option as the savings account that feeds into my checking account. If for any reason this is not possible, I will open a savings account at the same bank as my checking account.

• Certificate of deposit. I may continue to use CDs, but with alternatives providing higher interest rates, I may opt not to use them. Situations may change, however, and this is an alternative I would consider for making my money grow (probably because it is one I am comfortable with since I’ve had many in my lifetime).

(*The financial institution that I decide to open the above accounts at will depend largely on the three C’s discussed in class: cost, convenience, and consideration. My options include commercial banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and internet banks.)

• U.S. Treasury Bills. Because this cash management option is short term, offers a decent interest rate, and is state and local tax exempt, it is an option I may look to in the future. The use of this alternative, however, will depend on my family’s financial situation and our needs and goals.

• U.S. Series EE Savings Bonds. I may choose to use this bond because it’s state and local income tax exempt and the interest is tax-free if it’s used for eligible college expenses. This cash management alternative may be a great one for my family’s education expenses, but there are other options out there. Once again, use of this alternative would depend on the situation.

• U.S. Series I Savings Bonds. This is another alternative for my children’s education expenses. These bonds are taxed only in the year they’re cashed, are interest-tax free if they’re spent on eligible college expenses, and are interest income free from state and local taxation. My use of these bonds will be situational.

In deciding which of the alternatives to use, I intend to use the methods of comparing cash management alternatives discussed in class. This includes looking at annual percentage yields and after-tax returns, as well as the equivalent taxable yield for tax-advantaged assets. I will also have to take into account inflation.

After determining which alternatives offer the highest returns, I will next consider the safety of the alternatives I’m considering. This, however, will probably not be a problem if I use the alternatives mentioned above; all six are very safe. In the event that I decide to use other means of cash management, safety will become a factor.

Lastly, in order to organize and accomplish all of my cash management goals, I will need to get into the habit of expending the time necessary to keep my finances in check. As per class discussion, this will entail one to two hours per week.

If I stick to the plan I’ve outlined in this cash management section, I’ll soon find that my finances will not be a burden to me or my fiancé. We will be prepared for all of our expenses – including unexpected ones.
VII. Credit Cards
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, May 2007

Current Situation
Number of credit cards: 2
Credit card types: 1 Visa, 1 Retail
Credit card user type: Convenience user

Of the three types of credit card users discussed in class, I am most like a convenience user (someone who pays his or her credit cards off every month). I hardly use my two credit cards, but when I do, the balances are paid in full each month. My credit card bills are sent to my home in California and my mother pays the balance on them for me. This is because the credit cards are used mainly for purchases that she pre-approves, i.e. rent or clothes. If ever I use these credit cards for purchases that she does not approve, I send her money to help pay for the bill. Once I am married, I will change the address associated with my two credit cards to my new address, and my fiancé and I will assume full responsibility for paying for them.

Credit card information:
Card #1: Wells Fargo Visa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Percentage Rate for Purchases (fixed)</th>
<th>18.24%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Advance APR (fixed)</td>
<td>25.80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance Transfer APR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdraft Advance APR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Rate Information (Index is ________)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase And Balance Transfer APR (Index + __<em>.</em>%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Advance APR (Index + __<em>.</em>%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default APR (Index + __<em>.</em>%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Period (in days)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of Computing Balance for Purchase</td>
<td>ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum Finance Charge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transaction Fee for Balance Transfers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction Fee for Cash Advances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Payment Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the-Credit-Limit Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit card #2: GapCard
As with my Wells Fargo Visa, the following information is the most detail I could get from my mother over the phone.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Annual Percentage Rate for Purchases</strong> (fixed)</th>
<th>21.00%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Advance APR (fixed)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Transfer APR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdraft Advance APR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable Rate Information</strong> (Index is ____________)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase And Balance Transfer APR (Index + _<strong>.</strong>%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Advance APR (Index + _<strong>.</strong>%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default APR (Index + _<strong>.</strong>%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grace Period</strong> (in days)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Method of Computing Balance for Purchase</strong></td>
<td>ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Fee</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum Finance Charge</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transaction Fee for Balance Transfers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transaction Fee for Cash Advances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late Payment Fee</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the-Credit-Limit Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Action Plan**

**Short-term (2-3 years):**

Number of cards: 3 (my two cards plus my fiancé’s one card)

My short-term plan for credit card use is to continue to put a minimal amount of purchases on my credit cards. My fiancé and I cannot afford to put large, unnecessary purchases on our credit cards. The only expenses that we may consider putting on our credit cards are necessary purchases for which we do not have sufficient cash. It is my intention that this will not happen often, however. My fiancé and I have already set up savings goals to help us pay for those things that we might need in the near future.

If we find that we do need to use a credit card, we will most likely use my fiancé’s. He recently opened a line of credit with Chase, and his credit card has awards associated with it, unlike my Wells Fargo credit card. I had intended to close my Wells Fargo credit card after we get married, but because I’m trying to improve my credit report and increase my credit score, I’ve decided to leave that line of credit open, seeing as it is the longest account I have. With time, I will close that account and open an account that offers more benefits.

**Long-term (3+ years):**

My long-term plan for credit card use is to increase the frequency I use my credit cards as my income increases in order to build credit – but to use those cards with care. I do not intend to irresponsibly put all of my purchases on my credit card; instead, I will consult my fiancé and our budget to make sure that we can afford the purchases we put on our credit cards. Cash will remain our first choice of payment. As with debt, I hope to follow the example of my parents: they pay their credit card bills in full each month. I plan to do this so as not to accrue interest; as such, I will probably remain a convenience credit card user.

As for the number of credit cards that my fiancé and I will have in the future, only time will tell. I don’t want to hold too many credit cards, but our current credit card mix will change as time goes by and we find credit cards that are more beneficial to our financial goals.
Current Situation

I have checked my credit report and I know that it is correct.

Action Plan

My action plan for my credit reports and credit score is to continue to be “in good standing.” I currently carry no balances on my credit cards because I pay my bills in full in the month the bill is received.

In the future, I intend to keep up my current credit practices. I will strive to pay all of my bills in the month they’re received so that I carry no balances and accrue no interest. This will be an easy task if I set financial goals and spend money within my means.

The bottom of my credit score report gives some suggestions for raising my credit score (or rather, it explains what factors lower my score). I plan to implement the following suggestions from Experian to increase my credit score:

- Because my credit report does not show any usable/valid real estate loans, such as a mortgage, my score is lower than it could be. Experian explains that having valid real estate loans with good payment history can have a positive impact on my score. I don’t own a house right now, nor will I be purchasing one in the near future, but when my fiancé and I do purchase a house together, I will be sure to purchase a house we can afford. This will help lead to a good payment history so that my credit score will rise.

- My credit report does not show any usable/valid retail revolving accounts, such as a department store credit card. Because of this, my score is lower than it could be. Experian explains that by having valid retail revolving accounts as a part of my credit report history, I can increase my score. I don’t intend to go out and apply for retail revolving credit accounts any time in the near future, but when the timing is right, I will consider my options and open more credit lines so that my credit score can be higher.

- Because I have too few accounts, my credit score isn’t as high as it could be. Having too few accounts, according to Experian, limits the amount of information available and lowers my credit score. My action plan here is the same as the bullet above; I don’t intend to go and open many new lines of credit in hopes of raising my credit score. Instead, I will open new lines of credit when necessary and with careful consideration.

- My credit report shows that the time of my oldest credit account (or loan) is too short. Because having credit accounts or loans open for a longer period of time will help to increase my score, I have no intentions of closing my longest credit line. I will continue to use it until I build enough history of credit, hopefully building my credit score the longer I hold it.
Online Personal Credit Report from Experian for

Experian credit report prepared for

Your report number is

Report date: 05/14/2007

Index:
- Accounts in good standing
- Requests for your credit history
- Personal information
- Important message from Experian
- Contact us
- Know your rights

Experian collects and organizes information about you and your credit history from public records, your creditors and other reliable sources. Experian makes your credit history available to your current and prospective creditors, employers and others as allowed by law, which can expedite your ability to obtain credit and can make offers of credit available to you. We do not grant or deny credit, each credit grantor makes that decision based on its own guidelines.

To return to your report in the near future, log on to www.experian.com/consumer and select "View your report again" or "Dispute" and then enter your report number.

If you disagree with information in this report, return to the Report Summary page and follow the instructions for disputing.

Accounts in Good Standing

GFMBGAP
Address:
PO BOX 961400
EL PASO, TX 79998
No phone number available
Status: Open/Never late.

Account Number: [Redacted]

Date Opened: 01/2004
Reported Since: 02/2004
Date of Status: 05/2007
Last Reported: 05/2007

Type: Revolving
Terms: NA
Monthly Payment: $10
Responsibility: Individual

Credit Limit/Original Amount: $500
High Balance: $116
Recent Balance: $0 /paid as of 05/2007
Recent Payment: $0

Balance History:
04/2007 $0
03/2007 $55
02/2007 $0
01/2007 $0
12/2006 $0
11/2006 $56
10/2006 $0
09/2006 $0
08/2006 $0
07/2006 $0
06/2006 $10
05/2006 $10
04/2006 $52

Between Apr 2006 and Apr 2007, your credit limit/high balance was $500

WELLS FARGO BANK
Address: PO BOX 5445
PORTLAND, OR 97228
(877) 778-5637

Status: Open/Never late.

Date Opened: 08/2003
Reported Since: 09/2003
Date of Status: 03/2007
Last Reported: 08/2007

Type: Revolving
Terms: NA
Monthly Payment: $25
Responsibility: Individual

Credit Limit/Original Amount: $3,200
High Balance: $1,700
Recent Balance: $590 as of 05/2007
Recent Payment: $147

Balance History:
04/2007 $147
03/2007 $592
02/2007 $45
01/2007 $492
12/2006 $530
11/2006 $712
10/2006 $526
09/2006 $1,204
08/2006 $187
07/2006 $525
06/2006 $588
05/2006 $85
04/2006 $21
03/2006 $24
02/2006 $539
01/2006 $525
12/2005 $200
11/2005 $53
10/2005 $720
09/2005 $549
08/2005 $236
07/2005 $53
06/2005 $203
05/2005 $15

Between Mar 2007 and Apr 2007, your credit limit/high balance was $3,200
Between Sep 2006 and Feb 2007, your credit limit/high balance was $2,900
Between Apr 2006 and Aug 2006, your credit limit/high balance was $2,400
Between Feb 2006 and Mar 2006, your credit limit/high balance was $1,900
Between Aug 2005 and Jan 2006, your credit limit/high balance was $1,600
Between May 2005 and Jul 2005, your credit limit/high balance was $1,300

Requests for Your Credit History

Requests Viewed Only By You

The section below lists all who have a permissible purpose by law and have requested in the recent past to review your information. You may not have initiated these requests, so you may not recognize each source. We offer information about you to those with a permissible purpose, for example, to:

- other creditors who want to offer you preapproved credit;
- an employer who wishes to extend an offer of employment;
- a potential investor in assessing the risk of a current obligation;
- Experian or other credit reporting agencies to process a report for you;

5/14/2007 1:35 PM
Important Message From Experian

By law, we cannot disclose certain medical information (relating to physical, mental, or behavioral health or condition). Although we do not generally collect such information, it could appear in the name of a data furnisher (i.e., "Cancer Center") that reports your payment history to us. If so, those names display in your report, but in reports to others they display only as MEDICAL PAYMENT DATA. Consumer statements included on your report at your request that contain medical information are disclosed to others.

Contacting Us

NCAC
P.O. Box 9556
Allen, TX 75013
800 493 1058
M - F 9am - 5pm in your time zone.

Know your rights

FCRA Rights


A Summary of Your Rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act

The federal Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) promotes the accuracy, fairness, and privacy of information in the files of consumer reporting agencies. There are many types of consumer reporting agencies, including credit bureaus and specialty agencies (such as agencies that sell information about check writing histories, medical records, and rental history records). Here is a summary of your major rights under the FCRA. For more information, including information about additional rights, go to www.ftc.gov/credit or write to: Consumer Response Center, Room 130-A, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

• You must be told if information in your file has been used against you. Anyone who uses a credit report or another type of consumer report to deny your application for credit, insurance, or employment – or to take another adverse action against you – must tell you, and must give you the name, address, and phone number of the agency that provided the information.

• You have the right to know what is in your file. You may request and obtain all the information about you in the files of a consumer reporting agency (your "file disclosure"). You will be required to provide proper identification, which may include your Social Security number. In many cases, the disclosure will be free. You are entitled to a free file disclosure if:
  • a person has taken adverse action against you because of information in your credit report;
  • you are the victim of identity theft and place a fraud alert in your file;
  • your file contains inaccurate information as a result of fraud;
  • you are on public assistance;
  • you are unemployed but expect to apply for employment within 60 days.

All consumers are entitled to one free disclosure every 12 months upon request from each nationwide credit

4 of 6

5/14/2007 1:35 PM
You have the right to ask for a credit score. Credit scores are numerical summaries of your credit-worthiness based on information from credit bureaus. You may request a credit score from consumer reporting agencies that create scores or distribute scores used in residential real property loans, but you will have to pay for it. In some mortgage transactions, you will receive credit score information for free from the mortgage lender.

You have the right to dispute incomplete or inaccurate information. If you identify information in your file that is incomplete or inaccurate, and report it to the consumer reporting agency, the agency must investigate unless your dispute is frivolous. See www.ftc.gov/credit for an explanation of dispute procedures.

Consumer reporting agencies must correct or delete inaccurate, incomplete, or unverifiable information. Inaccurate, incomplete or unverifiable information must be removed or corrected, usually within 30 days. However, a consumer reporting agency may continue to report information it has verified as accurate.

Consumer reporting agencies may not report outdated negative information. In most cases, a consumer reporting agency may not report negative information that is more than seven years old, or bankruptcies that are more than 10 years old.

Access to your file is limited. A consumer reporting agency may provide information about you only to people with a valid need — usually to consider an application with a creditor, insurer, employer, landlord, or other business. The FCRA specifies those with a valid need for access.

You must give your consent for reports to be provided to employers. A consumer reporting agency may not give out information about you to your employer, or a potential employer, without your written consent given to the employer. Written consent generally is not required in the trucking industry. For more information, go to www.ftc.gov/credit.

You may limit “prescreened” offers of credit and insurance you get based on information in your credit report. Unsolicited “prescreened” offers for credit and insurance must include a toll-free phone number you can call if you choose to remove your name and address from the lists these offers are based on. You may opt-out with the nationwide credit bureaus at 1 888 SOPTOUT (1 888 567 8688).

You may seek damages from violators. If a consumer reporting agency, or, in some cases, a user of consumer reports or a furnisher of information to a consumer reporting agency violates the FCRA, you may be able to sue in state or federal court.

Identity theft victims and active duty military personnel have additional rights. For more information, visit www.ftc.gov/credit.

States may enforce the FCRA, and many states have their own consumer reporting laws. In some cases, you may have more rights under state law. For more information, contact your state or local consumer protection agency or your state Attorney General. Federal enforcers are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Business:</th>
<th>Contact:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Consumer reporting agencies, creditors and others not listed below | Federal Trade Commission: Consumer Response Center - FCRA  
Washington, DC 20580 1 877 382 4357 |
| National banks, federal branches/agencies of foreign banks (word "National" or initials "N.A." appear in or after bank's name) | Office of the Comptroller of the Currency  
Compliance Management Mail Stop 6-6  
Washington, DC 20219 1 800 613 6743 |
| Federal Reserve System member banks  
(except national banks, and federal branches/agencies of foreign banks) | Federal Reserve Board  
Division of Consumer & Community Affairs  
Washington, DC 20551 1 202 452 3693 |
| Savings associations and federally chartered savings banks (word "Federal" or initials "F.S.B." appear in federal institution's name) | Office of Thrift Supervision  
Consumer Complaints  
Washington, DC 20552 1 800 842 6929 |
| Federal credit unions (words "Federal Credit Union" appear in institution's name) | National Credit Union Administration  
1775 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314 1 703 519 4600 |
States Rights

Notification of rights for California consumers
Notification of rights for Colorado consumers
Notification of rights for Connecticut consumers
Notification of rights for Delaware consumers
Notification of rights for Florida consumers
Notification of rights for Maryland consumers
Notification of rights for Massachusetts consumers
Notification of rights for Nevada consumers
Notification of rights for New Hampshire consumers
Notification of rights for New Jersey consumers
Notification of rights for New York consumers
Notification of rights for North Carolina consumers
Notification of rights for Oklahoma consumers
Notification of rights for Rhode Island consumers
Notification of rights for Texas consumers
Notification of rights for Vermont consumers
Notification of rights for Washington consumers
Notification of rights for Wisconsin consumers

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**Experian VantageScore**

A credit score is a number that reflects your credit risk level, typically with a higher number indicating a lower risk. Your VantageScore is generated from elements on your personal credit report which are run through a scoring model that uses your past credit behavior and current credit relationships to predict likely future behavior. Your credit score changes as the elements in your personal credit report change over time.

Because your score is based on information in your personal Experian credit report, it is important that you review your personal Experian credit report for accuracy.

**Prepared for:** [Redacted]  
**Report Number:** [Redacted]  
**Report Date:** 5/14/2007

**VantageScore from Experian**

This VantageScore is based on information from your Experian credit report. Information often differs among the three national credit bureau reports. As a result, your VantageScore based on those reports may vary.

**Your VantageScore is: 815** on a scale of 501-990.  
**Your Risk Grade is:** B

**Your Credit Category is:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Risk</th>
<th>Non-Prime</th>
<th>Prime</th>
<th>Prime Plus</th>
<th>Super Prime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Percentile:** Your credit rating ranks higher than 64.83% of U.S. consumers.

**VantageScore Summary**

**About your VantageScore:**

VantageScore is the credit industry's first credit score developed jointly by the three national credit bureaus. This innovative new approach to credit scoring simplifies the credit granting process for consumers and creditors by providing a consistent, objective score to the marketplace. Credit scoring is used to help potential lenders and users of credit reports quickly measure your credit worthiness and decide the type of risk they are taking by doing business with you. In addition to your credit score, lenders may also consider other factors such as your income, assets, length at current residence and employment history. There are many different scoring models used in today's marketplace and different criteria used by different lenders. Regardless of what scoring model is used, they all have one purpose: to summarize your credit worthiness.

**What your VantageScore means:**

Your score currently falls into a risk grade category of B. Factors in your credit file indicate that you may be viewed as a low credit risk by lenders. Overall, your credit factors indicate that you have a good credit standing, and you will more than likely get good offers from lenders.

**What this means to you:**

Credit scoring can help you understand your overall credit rating and help companies better understand how to serve you. Overall benefits of credit scoring have included faster credit approvals, reduction in human error and bias, consistency, and better terms and rates for American consumers through reduced costs and losses for lenders.

**What factors lower your VantageScore:**

- Your report does not show any usable/valid real estate loans, such as a mortgage. Having valid real estate loans with good payment history as part of your credit history can have a positive impact on your credit score. (50)
- Your report does not show any usable/valid retail revolving accounts, such as a department store credit card. Having valid retail revolving accounts as part of your credit history can have a positive impact on your credit score. (60)
- Your report shows too few accounts. Having too few accounts limits the amount of information available and negatively impacts your credit score. (50)
- Your report shows that the time since your oldest credit account or loan was opened is too short. Having credit accounts or loans open for a longer period of time has a positive impact on your credit score. (TS)
Consumer Statement:

Statement: No Statement(s) present at this time

Questions:

For general questions about your score report, please contact us toll-free at: 1 800 360 7540. For billing or technical questions, please contact us toll-free at: 1-866-369-0417. For your convenience, our billing and technical support call center is open 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Mon-Fri and 8:00 - 5:00 Sat and Sun (Pacific Time).

DISCLAIMER

The VantageScoreSM is not an endorsement or guarantee of your credit worthiness as seen by lenders. The different risk levels presented here are for educational use only. Your VantageScore can help you understand what factors affect your credit score and how your credit compares to that of other U.S. consumers. It does not provide advice on how to improve your credit report, credit history or credit rating.

Your credit score may be different from the score used by a lender, and it may be different from lender to lender, depending on the scoring model used. Please be aware that there are many scoring models used in the marketplace, and each lender's scoring model has its own set of factors. How each lender weighs their chosen factors may vary, but the exact formula used to calculate your score is proprietary. Generally, the higher your score, the better your chances are of obtaining favorable loan rates and terms.

Your VantageScore is calculated using your actual data from your credit file at the time that you request your VantageScore. Keep in mind that other factors, such as length of employment and annual salary, are often taken into consideration by lenders when determining whether to extend credit.

Also note that each credit reporting agency has its own unique data, which results in independent VantageScore for each of your credit files.
IX. Student/Consumer Loans and Debt Reduction
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, May 2007

Current Situation
I currently have no student or consumer loans.

Action Plan
Because I have no loans/debt, I do not have a debt reduction strategy at this time.

My views and goals on future debt, however, are very strong. I hope to put myself in a financial position that I do not have to go into debt to finance the things that my family needs. I want to follow the example of my parents; the only debt that they have is the mortgage on their house. Otherwise, they pay for everything with cash.

I can work towards this goal of low or no debt by living within my means and saving as much money as I can. In order to do this, my fiancé and I will have to budget our money and time well so that we can make our money work for us. We already have plans to start saving for the things we need in the future instead of borrowing the money when the time comes to purchase those things that we need.

The only debt I hope to incur in my lifetime is a mortgage payment. Relatively few people are able to pay for their house with cash, and I certainly don’t expect to do so. Plus, maintaining a good payment history on my mortgage with help to raise my credit score. Other than this one debt, I will strive to pay for everything else in cash.
A. LIFE INSURANCE
Current Situation and Action Plan
Currently, I do not have any life insurance because I am single and I do not need it – yet. I am, however, getting married in July, and after that I plan on looking into purchasing life insurance for my fiancé, if not for both of us, so that we can transfer/share our risk and reduce catastrophic losses from health problems, accidents, or death. How much we purchase and when we purchase it will depend largely on our financial situation, family situation, etc. I plan to purchase life insurance as soon as possible, however, because of the benefits it offers:

- Estate planning: life insurance products can be helpful in making sure there are sufficient funds for estate tax purposes
- Retirement planning: the cash-value portion of life insurance grows tax-free, after mortality costs and fees
- Guaranteed insurability: once a life insurance product is owned, it cannot be cancelled by the company unless you fail to make payments
- Savings: life insurance can be an expensive type of forced savings.

When my fiancé and I do decide to purchase life insurance, we will use either the earnings multiple approach or the needs-based approach – whichever is more advantageous to our situation and needs – as well as the help of a life insurance agent or a financial planner. We will probably start by purchasing term insurance because it is the least expensive form of insurance and covers only a specific term, as opposed to permanent insurance which cannot be cancelled. As we get older and our situations change, we will probably switch to permanent insurance.

*The attached life insurance estimates (TT29) are hypothetical; I assumed that my fiancé had been working as a lawyer for five years.

B. HEALTH INSURANCE
Current Situation
Until I get married in July, I will be on my parent’s health insurance. My parent’s health insurance includes the following:

- Health insurance provided by SutterSelect (administered by Fiserv Health)
- Eye insurance provided by VSP
- Dental insurance provided by Delta Dental

Action Plan
In the short-run, I will need:

- Health insurance. The UVSC dental hygiene program that I will be attending in the fall requires that all hygiene students carry health insurance. Because of this, my fiancé and I will need to purchase health insurance within a month after our marriage. I’m not yet sure which provider we will choose to purchase the insurance from, but the insurance itself will most likely be very basic health insurance at the lowest premium we can find. In fact, if I was not attending dental hygiene school and did not need the health insurance, my fiancé and I would probably go a little while without health insurance because it is not something we can
easily afford. However, having the health insurance will be beneficial, as it covers the following:

- Hospital insurance (room, board, nursing, and drug fees)
- Surgical insurance (direct costs of surgery including the surgeon and equipment fees)
- Physician expense insurance (physician fees, including office, lab, x-ray, and fees for other needed tests)

In the short-run, I may need:

- Eye insurance. This type of health insurance covers expenses relating to the eyes and generally covers the partial cost of eye exams, glasses, and contact lenses. Because I wear contacts and need a new pair of glasses every two to five years, I will need to purchase eye insurance at some point to keep my eye expenses to a minimum. Also, because I am nearsighted, the likelihood of my fiancé and I having children with nearsightedness is high. Having eye insurance may not be crucial in the short run, but it will help me and my fiancé cover the cost of eye expenses in the long run.

In the short-run, I will not need:

- Dental insurance. This type of health insurance covers dental work and dentures. Because I will be going to dental hygiene school, I do not think that dental insurance will be a necessity for my fiancé and me. Assuming that we have no major dental injuries or issues, we can both get our teeth cleaned and x-rayed for the two years that I will be attending dental hygiene (UVSC).
- Major medical expense insurance. Major medical insurance covers medical costs over and above the basic health insurance coverage. Because my fiancé and I will barely be able to afford the health insurance required for my schooling, we will not be purchasing major medical expense insurance.
- Dread disease and accident insurance. This type of health insurance is a special insurance that covers a specific disease or accident. The same reasoning behind major medical expense insurance applies here; my fiancé and I cannot afford this expensive form of health insurance, so we will not purchase it. Before deciding to purchase this insurance, we will concentrate on making our basic health coverage as comprehensive as possible.

In the long run, I will need:

- Health insurance. I believe that health insurance is extremely important to purchase; the only reason my fiancé and I would not purchase it is if we couldn’t afford it. In the long run, however, we will have the funds necessary to purchase the insurance if it is not already offered by either of our employers.
- Eye insurance. As our income increases, my fiancé and I will look into purchasing eye insurance if it is not provided by either of our employers. As stated above, I’m nearsighted and my children will likely be nearsighted as well. Having eye insurance will help us cover a lot of the costs of contacts, glasses, and eye exams.
- Dental insurance. After I finish dental hygiene school and we can no longer get limited dental services for very cheap or free, my fiancé and I will need to look into purchasing dental insurance if neither of our employers offers it. I obviously consider going to the dentist important, so I will make sure that my family has the dental coverage it needs to have bi-annual exams. The insurance may also help pay for other dental services, such as surgeries, braces, etc.

In the long run, I will probably not need:
- Dread disease and accident insurance. It is my understanding that this is a less common form of health insurance, and I will probably choose not to buy it unless a situation with my family necessitates.
- Major medical expense insurance. As with dread disease and accident insurance, it is my understanding that this is also a less common form of health insurance. I will probably choose not to buy it.

C. DISABILITY INSURANCE

Current Situation
Currently, my mother gets disability insurance (insurance that provides income in the event that income is interrupted) through work. I do not have disability insurance.

Action Plan
Initially, my fiancé and I will not purchase disability insurance. In the short-run, he and I will not have very much money coming in that we need to insure, and we do not have the funds to pay for this form of insurance that can be very expensive. As our incomes grow, however, we may consider purchasing this insurance so that we can still have an income in the event that one or both of us cannot work. My hope is that we would not need to use this insurance for a financial catastrophe, but it can be a beneficial tool if such a financial catastrophe arises. Purchase of this insurance would be at least five years down the road, if not longer.

D. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Current Situation
Because proof of insurance is required to drive in California and Utah (the two states I reside in), I do have automobile insurance. The automobile insurance company that I use is AAA. I get my insurance through AAA because my parents use AAA; I was on their insurance until about a year ago when I left their policy and opened a policy of my own (or rather, they took me off their policy and set up one for me).

The coverages, limits, and deductions of my automobile insurance include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bodily Injury</td>
<td>50,000/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000/accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Damage</td>
<td>25,000/accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured Motorist BI</td>
<td>50,000/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000/accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underinsured Motorist BI</td>
<td>50,000/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000/accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured Motorist Property Damage</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Injury Protection</td>
<td>3,000/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive</td>
<td>250 deductible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>250 deductible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Death Benefits</td>
<td>15,000/person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These coverage’s are higher than the minimum requirements for the state of Utah, which are:
- $25,000 per person for bodily injury
- $50,000 per accident for bodily injury
- $15,000 per accident for property
Thus, according to these numbers, I have more than I absolutely need.

I have two discounts on my policy: a good student discount for my academic performance at Brigham Young University, and an airbag discount.

**Action Plan**
My action plan for after my wedding is to shop around with my husband and find the lowest premium we can for automobile insurance. We’ll start by seeing how much our insurance will cost if we add each other to our existing policies (my fiancé uses Farmers). We’ll then shop around to other credible companies until we are either satisfied with our current companies or find a company that offers us the policy we want for a better premium. Getting married will be an advantage to my fiancé and me; we will benefit from a multiple car discount, and we think that our insurance will decrease slightly because my fiancé will no longer be a single male. We will also both qualify for good student discounts. Our financial situation will dictate the limits we choose for our policy.

**E. HOME OWNERS/RENTERS INSURANCE**

**Current Situation**
Currently, I do not have renters insurance. I am, however, covered by my parents’ home owners insurance because they still claim me as a dependent.

**Action Plan**
My action plan, following my wedding, is to purchase renters insurance. Having renters insurance will be a benefit to me and my fiancé because it will cover our personal property – it will provide liability coverage in case of an accident. When my fiancé and I shop around for automobile insurance companies, we may consider purchasing renters insurance from them if they offer it.

In a few years when my fiancé and I move into our first home, we will definitely purchase home owners insurance. The insurance will repair or replace our home from specific perils or accidents, which include fire, theft, and storms; faulty household systems or appliances; and riot, volcanoes, vehicles, or aircraft. In short, it will help protect our largest asset.
The following are indications of the amount of life insurance that would be required using 5 different approaches. I strongly recommend that using the principles discussed in class, that you talk with a life insurance agent or financial planner to determine your life insurance needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Six to Eight Times Gross Income</th>
<th>Total Required for Life Insurance Needs 840,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Five times gross Income plus Mortgage, Debts, Final Expenses, and other Special Needs</td>
<td>Total Required for Life Insurance Needs 945,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Spouses Estimate (from your spouse)</td>
<td>Total Required for Life Insurance Needs 2,745,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Earnings Multiple Approach</td>
<td>Total Required for Life Insurance Needs 1,619,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Needs Approach</td>
<td>Total Required for Life Insurance Needs 1,582,291</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average of the 5 Approaches**

Average of the Above Approaches 1,546,273
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Option</th>
<th>EPO Option</th>
<th>PPO Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier 1</td>
<td>Tier 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>SPA Physicians and SSR Hospitals</th>
<th>Sutter Network and some non-Sutter providers</th>
<th>Blue Shield PPO Network</th>
<th>Out of Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Deductible</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$250 Individual</td>
<td>$500 Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Out-of-Pocket Maximum$</td>
<td>$750 Individual</td>
<td>$750 Individual</td>
<td>$2,000 Individual</td>
<td>$3,000 Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Maximum</td>
<td>$1,500 Family</td>
<td>$4,000 Family</td>
<td>$6,000 Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency and Urgent Care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$30 Copay</th>
<th>$40 Copay</th>
<th>$40 Copay</th>
<th>$40 Copay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room (Copay waived if admitted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent Care</td>
<td>$15 Copay</td>
<td>$15 Copay</td>
<td>$30 Copay</td>
<td>$30 Copay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hospital Services**

| Inpatient and Outpatient Hospitalization | No Copay | No Copay | Employee pays 20% | Employee pays 30% |
| Inpatient Physician Visits | No Copay | No Copay | Employee pays 20% | Employee pays 30% |
| Inpatient Rehabilitative Therapy (physical, occupational, speech) | No Copay | No Copay | Employee pays 20% | Employee pays 30% |

**Mental Health & Chemical Dependency (combined benefit through United Behavioral Health)**

**Non-Severe Mental Health:**

| Inpatient (30 day max. per calendar year) | No Copay | No Copay | No Copay | Not Covered |
| Outpatient (40 visit max. per calendar year) | $10 Copay | $10 Copay | $10 Copay | Not Covered |

**Severe Mental Health:**

| Inpatient | No Copay | No Copay | No Copay | Employee pays 30% |
| Outpatient | $10 Copay | $10 Copay | $10 Copay | Employee pays 30% |

**Other Medical Services and Supplies**

| Durable Medical Equipment, Corrective Appliances, Prosthetic Devices | No Copay | No Copay | No Copay | $25 Copay | Employee pays 30% |
| Home Health Care | No Copay | No Copay | No Copay | $25 Copay | Employee pays 30% |
| Skilled Nursing Facility | No Copay | No Copay | No Copay | Employee pays 30% | |

*Copay only. Not subject to annual deductible.

1Note: The annual out-of-pocket maximum is the most you will pay for medical expenses in a single calendar year before the plan pays 100% of the eligible charges for the rest of the calendar year.

All copays for office visits, approved medical services and diabetic supplies dispensed through a participating pharmacy count toward the out-of-pocket maximum, except: copays for chiropractic visits, copays for prescription drugs, services or supplies received that are not covered by the plan and any amount incurred as a penalty for receiving non-certified services or expenses.

In addition, the following PPO expenses do not count toward the out-of-pocket maximum: deductibles, any amount exceeding the customary and reasonable charge under tier 3 and covered expenses for which your coinsurance is 50% under tiers 2 and 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Option</th>
<th>EPO Option</th>
<th>PPO Option</th>
<th>Tier 1</th>
<th>Tier 2</th>
<th>Tier 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physician and Professional Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergy Testing, Treatment and Injections (including serum)</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiropractic 20 visit maximum per calendar year</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay*</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Laboratory &amp; X-Ray</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialysis</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infertility Treatment (diagnosis only)</td>
<td>50% Copay</td>
<td>50% Copay</td>
<td>Employee pays 50%</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammography</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Care</td>
<td>No Copay after 1st visit</td>
<td>No Copay after 1st visit</td>
<td>Employee pays 20%</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician Office Visits</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitative Therapy (physical, occupational and speech)</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Immunizations</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>No Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Physical Exam (age 2 &amp; up)</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well-Baby/Child Care (including immunizations birth to age 2)</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Employee pays 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellness Exam</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$25 Copay*</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prescription Drugs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic</td>
<td>$5 Copay</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>$60 Copay</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Copay only. Not subject to annual deductible.

**New ID cards**

New medical ID cards will be mailed to your home address in late December. Present the card whenever you receive medical care or fill a prescription. As always, Dental and Vision ID cards are not provided.
Which SutterSelect option is right for you?

Many people consider only cost when choosing a medical plan. While cost is a key factor, it's important to take other criteria into consideration if you truly want to make a sound decision. For example it's important to think about:

- You and your dependents' annual medical needs
- Those who need frequent care
- Those with special medical needs
- Anticipated medical events (such as pregnancy, a covered surgery or other medical procedure)
- Unforeseen medical events (such as ER visits or an urgent non-elective surgery)

- Whether your current physicians are part of your plan's provider network
- Whether you have access to see any physician, regardless of cost

Fiserv Health offers an online tool that can help you choose the plan that's right for you. Coverage Advisor helps you analyze your health care needs so you can estimate and compare the likely costs you will pay for your benefits.

By simply entering your personal and dependent information and answering some general health questions, Coverage Advisor estimates your typical out-of-pocket costs for each medical plan option. See How to Use Coverage Advisor in this enrollment packet for details on accessing and using the online tool.

Dental

There are no plan design changes to this benefit for 2007. You have a choice of three dental plans. All three plans cover:

- Preventive care (cleaning, x-rays, etc.)
- Basic services (fillings, extractions, etc.)
- Major services (bridges, dentures, etc.)

Two of the plans also provide some orthodontia coverage. Depending on which option you select, your out-of-pocket costs and choice of providers may vary.

---

### Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Delta Premier Plan</th>
<th>Delta Preferred Plan</th>
<th>DeltaCare Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Network</strong></td>
<td>In-Network</td>
<td>Out-of-Network</td>
<td>In-Network Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extremely broad, no need to pre-select dentist</td>
<td>See any dentist</td>
<td>Narrower network; no need to pre-select dentist</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Calendar Year Deductible</strong></td>
<td>$25 per covered person (3 max)</td>
<td>$25 per covered person (3 max)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Calendar Year Maximum</strong></td>
<td>$1,500 per covered person</td>
<td>$1,500 per covered person</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Preventive Care</strong></td>
<td>100% covered 2 times per year Deductible waived</td>
<td>100% covered customary charges 2 times per year Deductible waived</td>
<td>100% covered customary charges 2 times per year Deductible waived</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Care</strong></td>
<td>You pay 20% after deductible</td>
<td>You pay 20% of usual and customary charges after deductible</td>
<td>You pay 20% of discounted charges after deductible</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Major Care</strong></td>
<td>You pay 50% after deductible</td>
<td>You pay 50% of usual and customary charges after deductible</td>
<td>You pay 50% of discounted charges after deductible</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Orthodontia</strong></td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>You pay 50% of adult or child charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orthodontia Lifetime Maximum</strong></td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>$1,500 per covered person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chart indicates Patient Financial Responsibility*
XI. Money and Relationships
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, June 2007

Current Situation
My parents handle their finances extremely well – a practice that reflects on my dad’s childhood. Growing up, my dad’s family did not have very much materially. My grandpa and grandma were married when they were 20 and 18, respectively, and had my dad not much longer after that. With what little resources they had, they put my grandpa through thirteen years of medical school and residency and had two more sons (and eventually two daughters). During this time, my grandpa was in the army. Subsequently, he moved his family often to wherever he was assigned. All of these things put a toll on the family finances, and they did not have much for a considerable amount of time.

Because my dad didn’t have much growing up, he has worked extremely hard and used his money very wisely to get to where he is today. My mother is the same; she works hard and uses her money wisely. Together, they have built a financial house that is in excellent order. They have very little debt, they pay for purchases with cash, and they hardly argue about family finances. In fact, I cannot recall a time when my parents argued over the use or misuse of money. They save a decent portion of their income (although I’m not exactly sure what percentage) and live within their means.

The most prominent way my parents taught me financial responsibility was through their actions and examples. They never spent more than they had, they always saved as much as they could, and they never purchased unnecessary things. Of these three characteristics, their focus on the importance of saving has stuck with me the most. Ever since I was little, my parents encouraged me to save as much of my money as I could so that I could pay for things like college. Because they were constantly reminding me to (pay tithing first and then) save, I was able to save a considerable amount of money for expenses as I got older.

My parents did not give their children an allowance or pay them for doing chores. In some ways, I can see how this might be a hindrance to a child’s financial mindset, but I would have to disagree. We were expected to work hard around the house because it was our house, too. Instead, my parents paid for the things that we needed and wanted. They didn’t do this recklessly, however. My mother instilled in us the value of money and the difference between needs and wants. We always had what we needed and, when occasion allowed, what we wanted. We were never deprived or ever spoiled. The result of this is that we were taught to work hard for the satisfaction it brings, not the money that could be earned.

My parents had an interesting way of preparing me for my higher education expenses. Instead of getting a job when I turned sixteen, my dad sat me down and told me to focus on school and extracurricular activities (which were, at the time, student council and varsity tennis) so that I could get into a great college and get an excellent education. He told me that he would rather I worked hard and got into a great school than worry about paying for things like gas and clothes. As a tradeoff, he told me that if I worked hard, he would pay for the things I needed. I graduated high school with a 4.0 GPA as student body president and made it into BYU with no problems. The
interesting effect of this deal with my father is that my good grades enabled me to go to college essentially for free; I had accumulated enough scholarship money to pay for my first year of college. Because I had learned to work hard in high school, I carried that work ethic over to college where I worked hard enough to remain on scholarship for the remaining three and a half years of my schooling. The scholarship money I earned greatly outnumbers any amount of money I would have made had I started working at age 16.

It wasn’t until one and a half months before I graduated from high school that my parents encouraged me to get a job so that I could more easily pay for college expenses. I found a job at a local restaurant and immediately started saving the money I made. This money, with the scholarship money that I had been granted, more than paid for my college expenses. Because of this unique approach to education and savings that my parents took, I was financially prepared when I moved away from home for college.

**Action Plan**

I intend to handle the finances in my family very similarly to the way my parents handle their finances. I want to develop a budget and stick to it. I want to pay the Lord first and myself second so that I might be financially self-reliant. I want to stay out of debt and pay for things with cash. I want to invest wisely and make my money work for me. I want to learn to distinguish between things I want and things I need. Doing these things, as well as following any other financial steps necessary to remain financially self-reliant, will help strengthen the relationships in my family, most importantly the relationship between me and my fiancé. Being financially self-reliant will give us no reason to argue about family finances and we will thus be able to live happy and free from financial stresses and burdens.

I plan to teach my children financial responsibility similarly to the way that my parents taught me. I want my children to learn the importance and satisfaction of hard work without need for monetary gain because it will teach them to work even harder when they are paid and it will make them more willing servers. They won’t view service as unpaid work, but rather as the satisfaction of helping someone else out by doing good – as well as the satisfaction of completing a project and doing it well. They will be expected to help around the house and will be taught to, first, pay their tithing and then put their money into savings for things like missions, education, and fun.

I want my children to focus on their schooling and get the best educations that they can, just as my dad had the same goal for me. I will allow them to work, if they want, as long as they get good grades and participate in extracurricular activities as school. If they choose not to work or are unable to keep their grades up while taking on extra responsibility, I will make up the difference and buy them the things that they need and, with moderation, some of the things that they want. My hope is that they will have high enough academic performance to receive scholarship for their higher education.

My fiancé and I discussed opening a savings account for our children when they’re born for their missions/weddings and education (i.e. an education IRA or a 529 plan). Our hope that is by starting when they’re young, the money we invest will grow and be able to pay for their education and mission expenses when they are 18 and 19 years old. Ideally, there will be enough money in these savings accounts that our sons (and daughters) who go on missions will have some money to use for educational and other expenses when they return home.
The following questions were answered by my mom, Denise Weidmer.

Family

1. How was money generally handled in your family growing up? Who handled the checkbook? How was it handled? How should it be handled?

Money is treated with respect and not wasted. We always tried to save if we could. I usually handled the checkbook and paid the bills. After we were married for many years and were making more money Dad got his own checking account. Our paychecks would go in mine and his commission checks would go in Dad’s account or saved.

2. What kind of lessons regarding money did your parents try to teach you? What methods did they use to teach you? How are you planning to teach your children?

We tried to teach you as above that money is treated with respect because you work hard for it and therefore it should not be wasted. Generally we encouraged you to save your money and not spend it on things that are unnecessary and to think about larger purchases and the value if they were really needed or not. We would always try to buy things on sale and on larger purchases do some research before making the purchase.

3. Did your family have a family theme, motto, or mission statement? Did part of it relate to finances? If you were to put one together, what would it be?

We did not have a family theme.

Cash Management/Savings

4. How was savings/cash management handled with your family? Which savings/cash management vehicles did your parents use? What savings/cash management vehicles will you use?

We do not have a structured savings plan as far as how much money we saved. We would put extra money in when we could. Usually our saved money was put in money market type accounts or CD’s. I’m not sure what they mean by cash management. We do use credit cards and did have a balance until about 16 or 17 years ago we paid them off and now pay off our credit card bills every month. We also started paying cash for cars when we were able to – about 17 years ago.

Education and Missions

5. How did your parents save for your education and missions? What do they wish they had done differently? How are you going to save for your children’s missions and education?

We do not have a structured way of saving for college or missions. We put some of Dad’s commission money in an account for Kevin’s mission and have been using that. For college we have been paying for it out of our monthly earnings. If we had made less money over the past several years it probably would have been better to start some sort of separate savings account for education.
Retirement

6. How did your parents save for their retirement? What do they wish they had done differently? How are you going to save for your retirement?

Our retirement is mostly in property we have been able to buy recently. I have a modest retirement with Sutter, but not much. Dad also has a modest account with his work, a stocks/mutual fund type account. I wish I had started saving years earlier with my employer's 403b plan and their matching dollars. It was a big mistake that I didn't start doing that sooner.

Investments and Attitudes

7. What kinds of financial things cause you to lose sleep at night?

Not much causes me to lose sleep at night. Your dad worries about it.

8. Regarding investments, what do the words “risky” or “conservative” mean to you? Have those words changed over time?

We are definitely conservative when it comes to investing. Anything that has a small amount of risk is usually avoided. Generally that has not changed over time.

9. Assuming that your portfolio needs to grow at an 8-10% rate in order to meet your goals, would you be happy with that kind of return?

I would generally agree with that.

10. Have you ever done anything strange or excessive with your investments? What were those things? What did you learn from those experiences?

Mostly our investments have been in real estate that was not risky.

11. How have you felt when you’ve “made a killing”, i.e., the investments returned a very high return? How have you felt when you’ve “taken a bath,” i.e., lost money in an investment? What did you learn?

Of course you feel great when your investments do great and you feel more confident in that type of situation. Some money has been lost in stocks, but not much because your dad does not have confidence in the stock market.

12. Talk with your parents or an older, trusted friend. What do they wish they would have done differently in regards to managing money and investing?

Mostly I would have invested earlier in my retirement plan and maybe taken more risks with real estate type investments.

13. Regarding your current holdings, what are you most pleased about and what are your greatest concerns?

We are pleased with the property we own and the amount of equity we have in our home, but are still concerned about having the money we would like for our retirement.
This Investment Plan (formerly called an investment policy statement) serves as the framework for the Investment Management Team of Christine Weidmer and Tyler Jeffs, as constructed by Christine Weidmer in collaboration with Tyler Jeffs on June 6, 2007. Christine Weidmer is currently 21 years old and Tyler Jeffs is 23 years old. This Statement acknowledges the Objectives of the Investment Accounts; discusses the Constraints and Guidelines that the Investment Management Team will follow; describes the specific Action Plan that will be used; and covers the ongoing Evaluation, Modification, and Communication that will occur over the course of the relationship.

I. Return and Risk Objectives

The Account shall consist of several sub-accounts: a taxable investment account, a 401k account, several IRA/Roth/Retirement Accounts, college education accounts (Education IRA and 529 funds), and custodial accounts for my children’s weddings and missions.

There are two distinct time frames from which to view the investment objectives. Between now and the Investment Team’s 60th birthday or Stage 1, the asset’s primary objective is Growth. Between the Investment Team’s 61st and 91st birthday or Stage 2, its primary objective will be the Production of Income and Capital Preservation.

A. Return. The Investment Team is currently not full-time investment professionals, and will not be making daily decisions as to the management of assets. The return objective is to make a return consistent with the return on a diversified portfolio of assets, which consist mainly of the return on stocks, bonds, and cash consistent with the asset allocation targets to be discussed later.

From a risk tolerance perspective (i.e., Teaching Tool 16 or other available risk tolerance tests), the Investment Team is considered a moderate investor. The current age of the investment team is 21-23.

1. Before Retirement. The Investment Team is seeking an 8.5% return, net of fees, for the time period before retirement. This covers stage 1. This return is consistent with the historical average of a 45% US large cap stocks, 10% US small cap stocks, 15% US REIT, 5% international, and 25% US long-term bond benchmark returns for the last 50 years.

2. During Retirement. The Investment Team is seeking a 7.0% return, net of fees, for the time period during retirement. This covers stage 2. This return is consistent with the historical average of a 20% US large cap stocks, 5% US small cap stocks, 10% US REIT, and 65% US long-term bond benchmark returns for the last 50 years.

B. Risk. Consistent with this return objective, the Investment Team accepts the risk of its weighted benchmarks both before and during retirement.
1. Before Retirement. The investment team is comfortable with the risk of the weighted benchmark before retirement, which is a 25% bond index (the Team’s Emergency Fund), as measured by the Lehman Aggregate Bond index; a 45% US large cap portfolio, as measured by the S&P 500 index; a 10% US small cap portfolio, as measured by the Russell 2000 index; a 5% international portfolio, as measured by the MSCI EAFE index; and 15% real estate, as measured by the S&P REIT Index.

2. During Retirement. The investment team is comfortable with the risk of the weighted benchmark listed above during retirement.

II. Investment Guidelines and Constraints

A. Investment Guidelines. Stage 1 is expected to last 39 years. The majority of the assets invested during this time frame should be seen as long-term assets, and will likely not be needed for many years. Exceptions to this are the likely purchase of a home or when the children leave for college or missions, which is likely to begin in year 2028. Assets will be invested more aggressively during this phase, and will be primarily invested in equity and equity related vehicles.

Stage 2, starting in year 2047, is expected to last 30 years. Management of accounts during this period will be for income generation and capital preservation and establishing vehicles that will allow the Investment Team to enjoy their retirement, go on missions, prepare for increased health costs, and to pass on to their heirs assets consistent with the Investment Team’s long-term goals and values. Major funding needs during this Stage are likely to be for missions, financial aid for grandkid’s missions and education, and funding for travel.

B. Constraints. Key constraints for the Investment Team are liquidity, time horizon, taxes, and special needs. Liquidity constraints are likely for the purchase of a home; education, weddings, and missions for the children; and missions and travel when retired. These requirements should be planned for in the Investment account.

Liquidity: Constraints will vary depending on the account type. Key liquidity concerns will be for law school in 2 years; a home purchase in 5 years; mission, wedding, and education spending in 21 years. At no point in time with the Team’s Emergency Fund be less than 4 months’ income, and this will be invested primarily in certificates of deposit, government bonds, and online savings accounts.

Time horizon: Constraints will vary depending on account type. Assets invested in retirement accounts, i.e., 401k, IRA, Roth IRA, and retirement plans will have a minimum of a 30 year time horizon or until retirement, except for that portion that can be used for the purchase of the first home. Assets in the custodial/529 education plans will have a minimum of 21 years, considering the Investment Team does not yet have any children but that each child will be going to college at age 18. Assets invested in the Investment account and custodial accounts will have a shorter time horizon, as these will be used for law school, the purchase a home, sending children on missions, paying for weddings, paying children’s higher education expenses, and going on family vacations.
**Tax constraints:** Taxes should be taken into account when considering the most attractive assets to purchase. The team assumes it will be in the 33% marginal federal tax bracket and in the 7% marginal Utah state tax bracket.

**Unique needs:** Constraints are constraints unique to the investment team including special needs kids, desires to help through charitable gifts, etc.

### III. Investment Policy

#### A. Acceptable and Unacceptable Asset Classes

The Investment Team will invest in stocks, bonds, index funds, and exchange traded funds. The Investment Team will also invest in no-load mutual funds, with an emphasis on funds that have low management fees and low turnover. Cost minimization is a major strategy for this Investment Team. At no time will the Team invest more than 10% of their investable assets in any company, fund, or individual investment vehicle except core broad market or index funds.

Stock portfolios will hold individual, US, ADRs, and global stocks. The stocks will be managed in a diversified manner, spread across countries, industries and individual companies, with a view to minimize turnover. The portfolios will also contain bonds, including corporate bonds, Treasury bonds, and municipal bonds, particularly as the Investment Team’s tax bracket rises. Cash will usually mean money market funds, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and other short-term instruments. Other assets would typically mean gold stocks and REIT's, which in an asset class sense, are not viewed as "stocks" because of their unique nature.

The Team will not, at any time, invest in activities that require the borrowing of cash or securities, i.e., buying on margin or short-selling, or in asset classes where the Team has no discernable specific advantage, i.e. derivatives, collectibles, foreign currencies, options, futures, etc. The only exception to this case would be the use of the options or futures as a means to increase incremental earnings on an asset the Team *already* owns.

#### B. Investment Benchmarks

The Investment Team has stated its overall weighted benchmark as a 25% US bond index, as measured by the Lehman Aggregate Bond Index; a 45% US large cap portfolio, as measured by the S&P 500 index; a 10% US small cap portfolio, as measured by the Russell 2000 index; 5% international portfolio, as measured by MSCI EAFE; and a 15% US REIT, as measured by the S&P REIT Index. Investment benchmark weights by index will change depending on the life Stage of the Team.

#### C. Asset Allocation Strategy

Asset allocation is the key determinant of returns. As such, the following are target, minimum, and maximum allocations for each of the asset classes by phase. In addition, investment strategy is discussed as a means of achieving the Team’s return objective.

**Stage 1:** Until retirement, the assets are not expected to yield any income. They will be managed for stable growth, growth, with a limit on risk to capital in the form of realized losses and a goal of minimizing taxes. The portfolios will have the following asset class targets (these should be consistent with the risk targets from page 1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Equities/US & Intl: 60% 50% 70%
Bonds and Cash: 25% 15% 35%
Other (Real Estate): 15% 10% 20%

Stage 2: After retirement, the asset allocation will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equities/ US &amp; Intl</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds and Cash</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Real Estate)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed Investment Strategy. Currently the Investment Team is in Stage 1 of the investment process. The investments and allocations for this Stage will be as listed in Attachment 1: Investment Process Worksheet (Teaching Tool 13).

D. Investment Strategy. The Investment Team is not full-time investment professionals. As such, the Team has an investment strategy that is a blend of active and passive management. Approximately 55-75% of the Account assets will be managed in a passive strategy, with an emphasis on very low-cost indexing. The remaining 25-45% will be invested in assets that have a proven record of adding value over and above the stated benchmarks.

Should the Team want to be more active in his trading strategy, this will be done through tax-deferred or retirement, rather than taxable vehicles. In this manner, the overall portfolio will not be impacted by taxes resulting from capital gains.

E. Funding Strategy. The Investment Team will fund the above strategy through monthly direct deposits to their 401k plan and monthly direct deposits to their investment account. The Team has a goal to pay the Lord first (10% plus other offerings) and to pay themselves second (an additional 25%), and then to budget and live on the remainder. This account should grow, consistent with a 25% gross allocation of the Team's salary, each month.

Assets will be invested to minimize current taxes, realize long-term capital gains, and to defer, as much as possible, long-term capital gains until retirement. Larger charitable contributions will be made through appreciated assets. Tax minimization remains a key area during phases 1 and 2. Funding of accounts will be consistent with the “priority of money” discussed in the Personal Finance class, namely, first, free money; second, tax advantaged money; third, tax deferred money; and fourth, wise investments and tax efficient money.

F. New Investments Strategy. Key for the Investment Team is to maintain a diversified portfolio that will aid in the achievement of the Team’s personal goals. As such, the Team will invest not more than 10% of the total portfolio amount in any new investment, particularly an investment that is not diversified or not listed on recognized stock exchanges. In addition, the Team will ensure that at no time will the investment in the Team’s 401k of company stock account for more than 10% of the Team’s total 401k.

IV. Monitoring, Evaluation, Modification and Communication
Portfolio Monitoring and Reporting. The portfolio will be monitored bi-weekly, or more often as the need requires. The portfolio will be reported on weekly in a meeting held with the Investment Team on Monday at 7:00 p.m. to discuss financial matters including budgets, cost reduction, other topics, and the portfolio. This is the most critical financial meeting of the Investment Management Team.

Portfolio Rebalancing. The portfolio will be rebalanced using periodic-based and range-based, rebalancing, generally on an annual basis. Rebalancing will attempt to minimize transactions costs and turnover through using new money to rebalance portfolios and by using charitable donations of appreciated assets to reallocate assets between asset classes.

Portfolio Communication. Christine Weidmer will ensure good communication in several ways: the Investment Team will receive trade confirmations as they happen; a monthly statement from the custodian; and a quarterly and annual report. Success will be measured by the achievement of the Goals and Objectives, as stated above.

This Investment Plan may be modified at any time by mutual consent of the Investment Team based on changes in Team’s objectives or circumstances. The amount of the monthly deposit to the 401k, retirement, and investment accounts will also be evaluated from time to time, but at no point will fall below the 25% recommended goal.
Detailed Investment Strategy
ATTACHMENT 1

Investments in these assets are the same as Stage 1. The % Taxable is the allocation to the taxable portion of your portfolio, and the % Retirement is the proportion to the Retirement part of your portfolio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Classes/Benchmark:</th>
<th>Total % Allocation</th>
<th>% in Taxable</th>
<th>% in Retirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Fund:</strong> Cash and Bonds / Lehman Aggregate Bond Index</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset: Emigrant Direct high-yield savings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Equity:</strong> US Large Capitalization / S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset: Vanguard Total Stock Market Index</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversification Asset 1:</strong> US Small Capitalization / Russell 200 Index</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset: Vanguard Small Cap Index</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversification: Asset 2:</strong> International / MSCI EAFE Index</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset: Vanguard Total Int. Stock Index</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversification: Asset 3:</strong> Real Estate / S&amp;P REIT Index</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset: Alpine International Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Team Signatures:

Signed: Christine Weidner                     Date: 06/10/07

Signed: Tyler Jeffs                           Date: 06/10/07
### Directions
Fill in the light green cells with your data. This includes your annual salary, your Emergency Fund goal, and your asset classes that you select. Fill in the dark green areas with your proposed holdings or your existing holdings in the 1. Target Allocations section. Type in your proposed asset allocation targets in the Taxable and Retirement columns. Finally, add your actual holdings to the green part of second 2. Actual Holdings. Section 3 will be where you should be investing based on your asset allocation targets.

### Annual Salary

- **Annual Salary**: $100,000
- **Emergency Fund (3-6 months of annual salary)**: $25,000 ($25,000 for 3 months, $50,000 for 6 months)
- **Emergency Fund Goal**: $50,000
- **Initial Target Goal based on Emergency Fund and Asset Allocation Targets (or actual holdings)**: $210,000
- **Current Portfolio Value**: $-

### Following are your Target Allocations. These should come from your Investment Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Investment Benchmark / Financial Assets</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Retirement</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Retirement</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Emergency:</td>
<td>Bonds/Cash</td>
<td>Lehman Aggregate Index</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Emigrant Direct high-yield online savings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Core:</td>
<td>Large Cap</td>
<td>S&amp;P 500 Index</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$52,500</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$94,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanguard Total Stock Market Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Diversify 1:</td>
<td>Small Cap</td>
<td>Russell 2000 Index</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanguard Small Cap Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversify 2:</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>MSCI EAFE Index</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanguard Total International Stock Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversify 3: (opt)</td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>MSCI US REIT Index</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alpine International Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Opportunistic (Optional)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Target Allocations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$126,000</td>
<td>$84,000</td>
<td>$210,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The Total box must add up to 100%.

### Following are your Current Holdings. These should come from your brokerage/mutual fund report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Investment Benchmark / Financial Assets</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Retirement</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<th>Retirement</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Target Allocations**

- **Taxable**: $126,000
- **Retirement**: $84,000
- **Total**: $210,000

#### Teaching Tool 13 - The Investment Process

**Personal Finance: Another Perspective**
### III. Target Holdings Differences from Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Financial Asset</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Retirement</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Left to Buy (Sell) to Reach Targets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learn More

With an American Dream Savings Account, you will earn a variable Annual Percentage Yield on your savings. We offer you flexibility, freedom, and security that is unsurpassed in personal banking today. Plus, with an American Dream Savings Account you will have peace of mind, since your account is FDIC insured and always secure.

There is never a minimum balance requirement with an American Dream Savings Account. No matter what your account balance, your account will always earn our high interest rate.

No hidden costs. No fees. No penalties. No service charges. The American Dream Savings Account has no fees or service charges, and that's the truth! You earn high interest on every single cent you deposit without having to worry about giving it back in fees.

24/7 access to your account, and no need to change banks. An American Dream Savings Account gives you the freedom to access your account whenever you need it. When you open your account, Emigrant Direct automatically links up with your designated checking account allowing you the flexibility to make deposits or withdraw funds by transferring money online.

Activate your American Dream Savings Account. Open today and start earning interest that will really add up. While the APY may change at any time due to market conditions, you are assured to earn high interest with an American Dream Savings Account.

Read our most frequently asked questions for additional details. To apply online, simply click on the "Open Now" button on this web site and follow the easy instructions.

Safe and Secure - FDIC Insured
Your deposits at Emigrant Direct are FDIC insured up to $100,000 per depositor. Keep in mind that individual and joint accounts are insured separately, so if you have both types of accounts with us, your total deposits can be insured up to $200,000; that's up to $100,000 in all of your individual accounts, and up to an additional $100,000 in all of your joint accounts.

Plus, you may even be able to extend your FDIC insurance coverage at EmigrantDirect if you establish deposit accounts in different ownership categories. View our handy chart to learn more. For general information about the FDIC, visit their website, www.fdic.gov.

About Emigrant
Emigrant Bank was founded by Irish emigrants as a mutual savings bank in 1850. By the 1920s it had grown to become the largest savings bank in the nation.

As of December 31, 2006, Emigrant Bank has approximately $13.8 billion in assets and more than $890 million in net worth. Together, Emigrant Bank and its affiliated Regional Banks have $17.3 billion in assets and more than $1.1 billion in net worth, operating through 35 branches in the New York metropolitan area.

As a traditional savings bank, Emigrant Bank, through its mortgage banking subsidiary, Emigrant Mortgage Company, is licensed to originate home loans in New York and 19 other states. Last year, Emigrant provided almost 2,500 home loans totaling $630 million. As of year-end 2006, Emigrant Bank and its affiliated Regional Banks have almost 650,000 accounts and almost 20,000 home loans. Emigrant Bank and Emigrant Mortgage Company have a loan-servicing portfolio of more than $5 billion.

Emigrant Bank's wealth management division, New York Private Bank & Trust, has its own deposit products starting at $2,000,000. Emigrant Bank is regulated by both State and Federal regulators. All deposits are insured by the FDIC up to the legal limit.

*Emigrant Savings Bank - Manhattan
Emigrant Savings Bank - Bronx/Westchester
Emigrant Savings Bank - Brooklyn/Queens
Emigrant Savings Bank - Long Island

Annual Percentage Yield is effective October 1, 2006 and is subject to change.
Snapshot
Vanguard Total Stock Mkt Idx  VTSMX

Performance more
Growth of $10,000 05-31-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>+/- Cat</th>
<th>+/- S&amp;P 500 TR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trailing Returns % 06-08-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>+/- S&amp;P 500 TR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YTD</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 year</td>
<td>12.67</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 year</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Stats more
Morningstar Category Large Blend
Morningstar Rating ★★★
NAV (06-08-07) $36.54
Day Change $0.40
Total Assets ($mil) 99,767
Expense Ratio % 0.19
Front Load % None
Deferred Load % None
Yield % (TTM) 1.47
Min Investment $3,000
Manager Gerard C. O'Reilly
Start Date 12-30-94

Morningstar's Proprietary Features

Analyst Pick or Pan Role in Portfolio
--- Core
Stewardship Grade Vanguard makes the grade in most respects. See more detail

Analyst Report Summary
There's fine line between this mutual fund and an Analyst Pick in this category. Read full analyst report

Portfolio Analysis more

Morningstar Style Box
Average Mkt Cap $Mil 28,112
Price/Prospective Earnings 16.3

Ownership Zone Fund centroid represents weighted average of domestic stock holdings
Zone represents 75% of fund's domestic stock holdings

Sector Breakdown (% of stocks)
Information 19.79
Software 3.95
Hardware 8.89
Media 3.59
Telecommunications 3.36
Service 47.55
Healthcare 11.91
Consumer Services 8.05
Business Services 5.16
Financial Services 22.44
Manufacturing 32.66
Consumer Goods 7.90
Industrial Materials 11.73
Energy 9.41
### Asset Allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>99.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>NaN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 5 Holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holding Name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>YTD Return %</th>
<th>% Net Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ExxonMobil Corporation*</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>8.83</td>
<td>2.84 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Electric Company*</td>
<td>Industrial Materials</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>2.40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citigroup, Inc.*</td>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>-2.34</td>
<td>1.72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Corporation*</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.65 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corporation*</td>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>-3.78</td>
<td>1.51 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Increase, Decrease, New since last portfolio, Analyst Report available

YTD Return through 06-08-07.
Snapshot
Vanguard Small Cap Index  NAESX

Performance more
Growth of $10,000  05-31-07

Key Stats more
Morningstar Category
Small Blend

Morningstar Rating
★★★

NAV (06-08-07)
$35.61

Day Change
$0.39

Total Assets($mil)
15,916

Expense Ratio %
0.23

Front Load %
None

Deferred Load %
None

Yield % (TTM)
0.99

Min Investment
$3,000

Manager
Michael H. Buek

Start Date
12-30-91

Morningstar's Proprietary Features
Analyst Pick or Pan ---
Role in Portfolio ★★
Supporting

Stewardship Grade ★★★
Vanguard makes the grade in most respects. See more detail

Analyst Report Summary
This small-cap index mutual fund may not always look this good. Read full analyst report

Portfolio Analysis more
Morningstar Style Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large</th>
<th>Mid Cap</th>
<th>Small Cap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Blend</td>
<td>Growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Mkt Cap $Mil
1,543

Price/Prospective Earnings
17.9

Sector Breakdown (% of stocks)

Information 14.95
Software 4.01
Hardware 7.65
Media 1.54
Telecommunications 1.75
Service 52.21
Healthcare 9.48
Consumer Services 10.28
Business Services 11.27
Financial Services 21.18
Manufacturing 32.85
Consumer Goods 6.36
Industrial Materials 15.39
Energy 6.54

Ownership Zone
Fund centroid represents weighted average of domestic stock holdings
Zone represents 75% of fund's domestic stock holdings

Asset Allocation % more

- Cash 0.1
- Stocks 99.9
- Bonds 0.0
- Other 0.0

Annual Turnover % 24

% Assets in Top 10 2.03

Top 5 Holdings Get Price Quotes

1. Northeast Utilities* Utilities 1.98 0.23%
2. Reckson Associates Realty Corporation Financial Services --- 0.20%
3. Foster Wheeler, Ltd.* Business Services 86.05 0.20%
4. Synopsys* Software 2.81 0.20%
5. Sierra Pacific Resources Holding Company* Utilities 4.87 0.20%

Increase Decrease New since last portfolio Analyst Report available

YTD Return through 06-08-07.

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Snapshot
Vanguard Total Intl Stock Index  VGTSX

Performance
Growth of $10,000
05-31-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>+/- Cat</th>
<th>+/- MSCI EAFE NDTR_D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>20.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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Yearly Returns
06-08-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>+/- MSCI EAFE NDTR_D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YTD</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>1.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 year</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 year</td>
<td>18.19</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Stats
Morningstar Category
Foreign Large Blend
Morningstar Rating
★★★
NAV (06-08-07)
$19.38
Day Change
$0.16
Total Assets($mil)
24,976
Expense Ratio %
0.32 **
Front Load %
None
Deferred Load %
None
Yield % (TTM)
2.04
Min Investment
$3,000
Manager
--- No Manager ---
Start Date
---

** Includes underlying expenses

Morningstar’s Proprietary Features
Analyst Pick or Pan
Role in Portfolio
Pick
Core
Stewardship Grade
Vanguard makes the grade in most respects. See more
detail

Portfolio Analysis
Morningstar Style Box
Average Mkt Cap $Mil
27,368
Price/Prospective Earnings
14.9

Asset Allocation %
Cash
0.4
Stocks
97.1
Bonds
0.1
Other
2.4
Annual Turnover %
2

Sector Breakdown (% of stocks)
Information
13.36
Software
0.72
Hardware
4.41
Media
1.76
Telecommunications
6.47
Service
45.16
Healthcare
6.48
Consumer Services
4.81
Business Services
5.04
Financial Services
28.83
Manufacturing
41.48
Consumer Goods
13.36
Industrial Materials
15.67

Analyst Report Summary
Though it has lost its exclusive position, this mutual fund is still an excellent option. Read full analyst report

### % Assets in Top 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>99.96</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>7.78</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Top 5 Holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holding</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% Net Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard European Stock Index</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>58.17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Pacific Stock Index</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>26.13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard Emerging Mkts Stock Idx</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15.66 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Snapshot

#### Alpine International Real Estate  
EGLRX

#### Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth of $10,000</th>
<th>05-31-07</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>38.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>+/- Cat</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/- S&amp;P 500 TR</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key Stats

- **Morningstar Category**: Specialty-Real Estate
- **NAV (06-08-07)**: $45.46
- **Total Assets ($mil)**: 1,889
- **Front Load %**: None
- **Yield % (TTM)**: 1.33
- **Manager**: Samuel A. Lieber
- **Start Date**: 02-01-89

#### Morningstar’s Proprietary Features

- **Analyst Pick or Pan**: ---
- **Role in Portfolio**: ---
- **Analyst Report Summary**: Not Available

#### Portfolio Analysis

- **Morningstar Style Box**:
  - **Average Mkt Cap $Mil**: 2,520
  - **Price/Prospective Earnings**: 19.0

- **Ownership Zone**: Fund centroid represents weighted average of domestic stock holdings, Zone represents 75% of fund's domestic stock holdings

- **Asset Allocation %**
  - **Information**: 0.00
  - **Software**: 0.00
  - **Hardware**: 0.00
  - **Media**: 0.00
  - **Telecommunications**: 0.00
  - **Healthcare**: 0.36
  - **Consumer Services**: 35.39
  - **Business Services**: 10.76
  - **Financial Services**: 52.86
  - **Manufacturing**: 0.63
  - **Consumer Goods**: 0.63
  - **Industrial Materials**: 0.00
  - **Energy**: 0.00
  - **Utilities**: 0.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Turnover %</th>
<th></th>
<th>% Assets in Top 10</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>89.0</td>
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<td>21.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top 5 Holdings [Get Price Quotes]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>YTD Return %</th>
<th>% Net Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🟢 🕷️</td>
<td>Orient-Express Hotels, Ltd. A*</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>3.62 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🕷️</td>
<td>Norwegian Property</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>3.11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JM AB (publ)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>2.91 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🕷️</td>
<td>Kaufman &amp; Broad</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>2.06 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🕷️</td>
<td>Regus</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>1.78 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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XIII. Retirement Planning
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, June 2007

Current Situation
Currently, I have no retirement investment vehicles established to save for retirement. Additionally, I have not put much thought into my retirement plan because I am still in college and do not make enough money to support a retirement plan. Retirement seems like it is an awfully long ways away, but I now more fully understand the importance of starting to save for retirement now.

I will probably retire before I’m 60, simply because of the nature of my work; I doubt I will still be cleaning teeth when I am in my sixties. My fiancé, however, will probably retire sometime in his 60s, depending on his health. More on the ages of me and my fiancé at retirement is discussed below, in the action plan section.

Although retirement might be a long time away, that doesn’t mean I can start setting goals for my fiancé and I for retirement. Some of my goals for retirement include:

- To have my post-retirement income match my pre-retirement income
- To have enough money saved to travel and visit my family (children, grandchildren)
- To have sufficient funds to serve a mission with my fiancé
- To help our children pay for their children’s missions (as well as educational and wedding expenses, if situation necessitates)
- To have enough money to pay for any medical expenses we may incur that are not covered by other sources.

The estimated amount of income that my fiancé and I will need during retirement is $5,540,091. The amount that we will have to save each month is $1,587 or $21,939 per year. We currently do not have any funds saved up for retirement, and that fact is reflected in these numbers.

Action Plan
My retirement planning strategy is to start saving today - figuratively speaking. My fiancé and I do not have enough income to start saving the recommended $ from Teaching Tool 06, but I anticipate that in three to five years my fiancé and I will have sufficient income to earnestly start saving for retirement. Until we reach that point, my plan is to continue to save as much of my income as possible (at least 10%, but preferably 20%-25%) so that I can first, build my emergency fund, and second, build my other funds (i.e. retirement, children’s education, savings, etc.)

The important factors my fiancé and I will consider as we start planning for our retirement in the next few years will include:

- Setting our goals for retirement. By setting our goals for retirement now, we can ensure that we save enough money to accomplish those goals. Some of our retirement goals are listed above.
- Deciding on our desired income during retirement. Deciding on the amount of income we will need during retirement will be easier in the future when we have a better idea of how much income we have, and how much of that income is used for expenses.
Considering other sources of retirement income (Social Security, retirement and investment accounts, real estate, home, etc.). I do not expect to receive social security benefits when my fiancé and I retire, and that assumption is reflected in Teaching Tool 06. Because I do not expect to receive benefits from the government, we have to make up the difference by saving more ourselves. I do plan, however, to have other sources of income at retirement, namely retirement and investment accounts, real estate holdings, and our home.

The ages we plan to start investing, our ages at retirement, and our estimated death ages. The approximate age that we will start saving for retirement is when I am 25 years old. The approximate age of retirement for my fiancé will be 62 years (although this grandfather, now 78, still works at the family law firm on a regular basis). The expected age of our deaths will be 83 for my fiancé, and 80 for me.

Our before and after retirement tax rates. Our before retirement tax rate will be approximately 33%. Our after tax retirement rate will most likely be around 20%.

The expected rates of inflation, before and after retirement. We expect inflation to be approximately 2.5% to 3.0% before and after retirement.

Our expected return on our savings, before and after retirement. Our expected return on our savings before retirement will be approximately 8.0%. Our expected return after retirement will be approximately 7.5%.

My preferred investment vehicles include Roth 401(k)s and Roth IRAs. I have a preference for Roth investment vehicles over traditional vehicles because I believe that tax rates will continue to increase in the future. By paying taxes on our income now and allowing the interest on our retirement savings to grow tax-free, my fiancé and I will have more funds to draw from during retirement. The investment vehicles my fiancé and I actually use, however, will depend somewhat on what our employers offer and how much money we are making.
Teaching Tool 6 - Worksheet for Funding Your Retirement Needs

Personal Finance: Another Perspective

Directions: Fill the green cells with your data. Be careful not to modify the blue cells.
Percentages must be converted to decimal form.

Key Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Years Till Retirement</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Average Growth Rate of Investments Until Retirement</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Average Annual Rate of Inflation Until Retirement</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Years In Retirement</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimate Growth Rate of Investments During Retirement</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Annual Rate of Inflation During Retirement</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Tax Rate In Retirement</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 1: Estimate Your Annual Needs at Retirement

A. Present level of your living expenditures on an after-tax basis in today's dollars $75,000
B. Percentage of income you want to replace (e.g., 80% in decimal form) 100%
C. Base retirement expenditure level in today's dollars at replacement level 75,000
D. Anticipated change in living expenditures after retirement 1,500
E. Annual living expenditures at retirement in today's dollars on an after-tax basis 76,500
F. Estimated tax rate in retirement (from above) 20.0%
G. Before-tax income necessary for retirement in today's dollars 95,625
H. Before-tax income necessary at retirement in future dollars after inflation $311,932

Step 2: Estimate Income Annually from Social Security and Pensions at Retirement

A. Projected annual Social Security benefits (in today's dollars) $0
B. Projected annual defined-benefit pension (in today's dollars) -
C. Projected total pension benefits in today's dollars for all vehicles -
D. Estimated average growth factor in percent 2.0%
E. Estimated number of years until you retire (from above) 40
F. Anticipated Social Security and Pension income in future dollars $0

Step 3: Estimate your total Retirement Needs After Inflation at Retirement

A. Target Annual retirement income in future dollars (from line 1.H) $311,932
B. Combined Social Security and Pensions in future dollars (from line 2.F) -
C. Target Annual Income Needed from Investments, in future dollars (A+B) 311,932
D. Monthly Income Needed from Investments, in future dollars (C/12) 25,994
E. Number of Years in retirement (from above) 30
F. Expected interest rate in retirement (from above) 7.0%
G. Expected inflation rate in retirement (from above) 3.0%
H. Inflation adjusted return (1+nominal return)/(1+inflation)-1 3.88%
I. Total inflation adjusted Annuity required to give annual income (beginning of period) (PV) 5,683,541
J. Total inflation adjusted Annuity required to give monthly income (beginning of period) (PV) $5,540,091

Step 4. Determine how much have you Accumulated so far in Today's and Future Dollars

A. Current value of taxable investment and savings account assets -
B. Current value of Retirement account assets (401K, IRAs, SEPs, etc.) in today's dollars -
C. Total Value of Taxable and Retirement Accounts $0
D. Number of years till retirement (from above) 40
E. Estimated growth rate in investments until retirement (from above) 8.00%
F. Estimate annual rate of inflation until retirement (from above) 3.00%
G. Inflation adjusted return (1+nominal return)/(1+inflation)-1 4.85%
H. Projected value of current savings at retirement in future dollars $0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5. How much will you draw from home equity?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Current value of your home in today's dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Estimated growth in your home's market value (may be different from inflation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Number of years to retirement (from above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Estimated value of your home at retirement in future dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Mortgage remaining at retirement (should be negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Price of new home at retirement (should be negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Home's estimated contribution to total investment needed in future dollars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 6. How much more do you need to save?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Preliminary Total Investment needed in future dollars for monthly income (from 3.J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary Total Investment needed in future dollars for annual income (from 3.J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Current savings in future dollars (from 4.H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Contribution from home equity in future dollars (from 5.G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Total Investment Shortfall in future dollars for monthly income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Investment Shortfall in future dollars for annual income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Number of years until retirement (from above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Estimated growth rate in investments until retirement (from above)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| I. Total Investment Amount needed monthly to reach your monthly goal in today's dollars | $1,587 |
| J. Total Investment Amount needed annually to reach your annual goal in today's dollars | $21,939 |

| Step 7. Start saving now!!!!!!!!!! |

This spreadsheet was adapted from the article in Kiplinger's, dated March 2001, by Mary Beth Franklin.
What Social Security Means To You

We are pleased to send you the Social Security Statement you requested. This Statement can help you better plan for your financial future. It gives you estimates of your Social Security benefits under current law.

Be sure to read this Statement carefully. If you think there may be a mistake, please let us know. That’s important because your benefits will be based on our record of your lifetime earnings. We recommend you keep a copy of this Statement with your financial records.

Social Security is for people of all ages... It can help you whether you’re young or old, male or female, single or with a family. It’s there for you when you retire, but it’s more than a retirement program. Social Security also can provide benefits if you become disabled and help support your family when you die.

Work to build a secure future... Social Security is the largest source of income for most elderly Americans today. It is very important to remember that Social Security was never intended to be your only source of income when you retire. Social Security can’t do it all. You also will need other savings, investments, pensions or retirement accounts to make sure you have enough money to live comfortably when you retire.

About Social Security’s future... Social Security is a compact between generations. For more than 70 years, America has kept the promise of security for its workers and their families. But now, the Social Security system is facing serious future financial problems, and action is needed soon to make sure that the system is sound when today’s younger workers are ready for retirement.

Today there are more than 37 million Americans age 65 or older. Their Social Security retirement benefits are funded by today’s workers and their employers who jointly pay Social Security taxes — just as the money they paid into Social Security was used to pay benefits to those who retired before them. Unless action is taken soon to strengthen Social Security, in just 10 years we will begin paying more in benefits than we collect in taxes. Without changes, by 2040 the Social Security Trust Fund will be exhausted.* By then, the number of Americans 65 or older is expected to have doubled. There won’t be enough younger people working to pay all of the benefits owed to those who are retiring. At that point, there will be enough money to pay only about 74 cents for each dollar of scheduled benefits. We will need to resolve these issues soon to make sure Social Security continues to provide a foundation of protection for future generations as it has done in the past.

Social Security on the Net... Visit www.socialsecurity.gov on the Internet to learn more about Social Security. You can read our publications, use the Social Security Benefit Calculators to calculate future benefits, apply for retirement, spouse’s or disability benefits, or subscribe to eNews for up-to-date information about Social Security.

Michael J. Astrue
Commissioner

* These estimates of the future financial status of the Social Security program were produced by the actuaries at the Social Security Administration based on the intermediate assumptions from the Social Security Trustees’ Annual Report to the Congress.
Your Estimated Benefits

Retirement
To get retirement benefits, you need 40 credits of work. Your record shows you have at least 13 credits at this time, including assumed credits for last year and this year if you continue to work.

Disability
You have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you became disabled right now...

| Your payment would be about | $236 a month |

Family
If you get retirement or disability benefits, your spouse and children also may qualify for benefits.

| Your child | $214 a month |
| Your spouse who is caring for your child | $214 a month |
| Your spouse, if benefits start at full retirement age | $286 a month |
| Total family benefits cannot be more than | $429 a month |

Survivors
You have earned enough credits for your family to receive survivors benefits. If you die this year, certain members of your family may qualify for the following benefits:

| Your spouse or minor child may be eligible for a special onetime death benefit of $255. |

Medicare
To get Medicare benefits at age 65, you need 40 credits. At this time, you don’t have enough credits to qualify for Medicare. However, if you don’t have enough credits when you reach age 65, you may contact a local Social Security office to learn whether you’re eligible to buy Medicare coverage.

Your estimated benefits are based on current law. Congress has made changes to the law in the past and can do so at any time. The law governing benefit amounts may change because, by 2040, the payroll taxes collected will be enough to pay only about 74 percent of scheduled benefits.

We based your benefit estimates on these facts:

| Your date of birth | None |
| 2006 earnings | None |
| 2007 earnings | None |
| Your estimated taxable earnings per year after 2007 | None |
| Age you plan to stop working | Not Provided |
| Your Social Security number (only the last four digits are shown to help prevent identity theft) | None |

How Your Benefits Are Estimated

To qualify for benefits, you earn “credits” through your work — up to four each year. This year, for example, you earn one credit for each $1,000 of wages or self-employment income. When you’ve earned $4,000, you’ve earned your four credits for the year. Most people need 40 credits, earned over their working lifetime, to receive retirement benefits. For disability and survivors benefits, young people need fewer credits to be eligible.

We checked your records to see whether you have earned enough credits to qualify for benefits. If you haven’t earned enough yet to qualify for any type of benefit, we can’t give you a benefit estimate now. If you continue to work, we’ll give you an estimate when you do.

What we assumed — If you have enough work credits, we estimated your benefit amounts using your average earnings over your working lifetime. For the first retirement amount shown, and your credits through 2007, we assumed you would stop work at the retirement age you gave us. For later retirement ages, we assumed you will continue working up to those ages. In all the estimates, we used the earnings amounts you gave us for last year, this year and future years.

Generally, estimates for older workers are more accurate than those for younger workers because they’re based on a longer earnings history with fewer uncertainties such as earnings fluctuations and future law changes.

These estimates are in today’s dollars. After you start receiving benefits, they will be adjusted for cost-of-living increases.

We can’t provide your actual benefit amount until you apply for benefits. And that amount may differ from the estimates stated above because:

1. Your earnings may increase or decrease in the future.
2. Your past earnings are based on current law.
3. Your benefit amount may be affected by military service, railroad employment or pensions earned through work on which you did not pay Social Security tax. Following are two specific instances. You can also visit www.socialsecurity.gov/mystatement to see whether your Social Security benefit amount will be affected.

Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) — In the future, if you receive a pension from employment in which you do not pay Social Security taxes, such as some federal, state or local government work, some nonprofit organizations or foreign employment, and you also qualify for your own Social Security retirement or disability benefit, your Social Security benefit may be reduced, but not eliminated, by WEP. The amount of the reduction, if any, depends on your earnings and number of years in jobs in which you paid Social Security taxes, and the year you are age 62 or become disabled. For more information, please see Windfall Elimination Provision (Publication No. 05-10045) at www.socialsecurity.gov/WEP.

Government Pension Offset (GPO) — If you receive a pension based on federal, state or local government work in which you did not pay Social Security taxes and you qualify, now or in the future, for Social Security benefits as a current or former spouse, widow or widower, you are likely to be affected by GPO. If GPO applies, your Social Security benefit will be reduced by an amount equal to two-thirds of your government pension, and could be reduced to zero. Even if your benefit is reduced to zero, you will be eligible for Medicare at age 65 on your spouse’s record. To learn more, please see Government Pension Offset (Publication No. 05-10007) at www.socialsecurity.gov/GPO.
Your Earnings Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year You Worked</th>
<th>Your Taxed Social Security Earnings</th>
<th>Your Taxed Medicare Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$ 2,792</td>
<td>$ 2,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$ 2,945</td>
<td>$ 2,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$ 3,859</td>
<td>$ 3,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$ 3,784</td>
<td>$ 3,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you know... Social Security is more than just a retirement program? It's here to help you when you need it most.

You and your family may be eligible for valuable benefits:

- **When you die, your family may be eligible to receive survivors’ benefits.**
- **Social Security may help you if you become disabled—even at a young age.**
- **It is possible for a young person who has worked and paid Social Security taxes in as few as two years to become eligible for disability benefits.**
- **Social Security credits you earn move with you from job to job throughout your career.**

Total Social Security and Medicare taxes paid over your working career through the last year reported on the chart above:

- **Estimated taxes paid for Social Security:**
  - You paid: $828
  - Your employers paid: $828

- **Estimated taxes paid for Medicare:**
  - You paid: $191
  - Your employers paid: $191

Note: You currently pay 6.2 percent of your salary, up to $97,500, in Social Security taxes and 1.45 percent in Medicare taxes on your entire salary. Your employer also pays 6.2 percent in Social Security taxes and 1.45 percent in Medicare taxes for you. If you are self-employed, you pay the combined employee and employer amount of 12.4 percent in Social Security taxes and 2.9 percent in Medicare taxes on your net earnings.

Help Us Keep Your Earnings Record Accurate

You, your employer and Social Security share responsibility for the accuracy of your earnings record. Since you began working, we recorded your reported earnings under your name and Social Security number. We have updated your record each time your employer (or you, if you’re self-employed) reported your earnings.

Remember, it’s your earnings, not the amount of taxes you paid or the number of credits you’ve earned, that determine your benefit amount. When we figure that amount, we base it on your average earnings over your lifetime. If our records are wrong, you may not receive all the benefits to which you’re entitled.

**Review this chart carefully** using your own records to make sure our information is correct and that we’ve recorded each year you worked. You’re the only person who can look at the earnings chart and know whether it is complete and correct.

Some or all of your earnings from last year may not be shown on your Statement. It could be that we still were processing last year’s earnings reports when your Statement was prepared. Your complete earnings for last year will be shown on next year’s Statement. **Note:** If you worked for more than one employer during any year, or if you had both earnings and self-employment income, we combined your earnings for the year.

There’s a limit on the amount of earnings on which you pay Social Security taxes each year. The limit increases yearly. Earnings above the limit will not appear on your earnings chart as Social Security earnings. (For Medicare taxes, the maximum earnings amount began rising in 1991. Since 1994, all of your earnings are taxed for Medicare.)

**Call us right away** at 1-800-772-1213 (7 a.m.–7 p.m. your local time) if any earnings for years before last year are shown incorrectly. If possible, have your W-2 or tax return for those years available. (If you live outside the U.S., follow the directions at the bottom of page 4.)
Some Facts About Social Security

About Social Security and Medicare...
Social Security pays retirement, disability, family and survivors benefits. Medicare, a separate program run by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, helps pay for inpatient hospital care, nursing care, doctors' fees, and other medical services and supplies to people age 65 and older, or to people who have been receiving Social Security disability benefits for two years or more. Your Social Security covered earnings qualify you for both programs. For more information about Medicare, visit www.medicare.gov or call 1-800-633-4227 (TTY 1-877-486-2048 if you are deaf or hard of hearing).

Here are some facts about Social Security's benefits:

Retirement — If you were born before 1938, your full retirement age is 65. Because of a 1983 change in the law, the full retirement age will increase gradually to 67 for people born in 1960 and later. Some people retire before their full retirement age. You can retire as early as age 62 and take your benefits at a reduced rate. If you continue working after your full retirement age, you can receive higher benefits because of additional earnings and special credits for delayed retirement.

Disability — If you become disabled before full retirement age, you can receive disability benefits after six months if you have:
— enough credits from earnings (depending on your age, you must have earned six to 20 of your credits in the three to 10 years before you became disabled); and
— a physical or mental impairment that’s expected to prevent you from doing “substantial” work for a year or more as a result of the impairment.

Family — If you’re eligible for disability or retirement benefits, your current or divorced spouse, minor children or adult children disabled before age 22 also may receive benefits. Each may qualify for up to about 50 percent of your benefit amount. The total amount depends on how many family members qualify.

Survivors — When you die, certain members of your family may be eligible for benefits:
— your spouse age 60 or older (50 or older if disabled, or any age if caring for your children younger than age 16); and
— your children if unmarried and younger than age 18, still in school and younger than 19 years old, or adult children disabled before age 22.
If you are divorced, your ex-spouse could be eligible for a widow’s or widower’s benefit on your record when you die.

Receive benefits and still work...
You can continue to work and still get retirement or survivors benefits. If you’re younger than your full retirement age, there are limits on how much you can earn without affecting your benefit amount. The limits change each year. When you apply for benefits, we’ll tell you what the limits are at that time and whether work would affect your monthly benefits. When you reach full retirement age, the earnings limits no longer apply.

Before you decide to retire...
Think about your benefits for the long term. Everyone’s situation is different. For example, be sure to consider the advantages and disadvantages of early retirement. If you choose to receive benefits before you reach full retirement age, your benefits will be permanently reduced. However, you’ll receive benefits for a longer period of time.
To help you decide when is the best time for you to retire, we offer a free booklet, Social Security — Retirement Benefits (Publication No. 05-10035), that provides specific information about retirement. You can calculate future retirement benefits on our website at www.socialsecurity.gov by using the Social Security Benefit Calculators.
There are other free publications that you may find helpful, including:

Understanding The Benefits (No. 05-10024) — a general explanation of all Social Security benefits;
Your Retirement Benefit: How It Is Figured (No. 05-10070) — an explanation of how you can calculate your benefit;
Windfall Elimination Provision (No. 05-10045) — how it affects your retirement or disability benefits;
Government Pension Offset (No. 05-10007) — an explanation of a law that affects spouse’s or widow(er)’s benefits; and
Identity Theft And Your Social Security Number (No. 05-10064) — what to do if you’re a victim of identity theft.

We also have other leaflets and fact sheets with information about specific topics such as military service, self-employment or foreign employment. You can request Social Security publications at www.socialsecurity.gov or by calling us at 1-800-772-1213.

If you need more information— Visit www.socialsecurity.gov/mystatement on the Internet, contact any Social Security office, call 1-800-772-1213 or write to Social Security Administration, Office of Earnings Operations, P.O. Box 33036, Baltimore, MD 21229-3026. If you’re deaf or hard of hearing, call TTY 1-800-325-0778. If you have questions about your personal information, you must provide your complete Social Security number. If your address is incorrect on this Statement, ask the Internal Revenue Service to send you a Form 8822. We don’t keep your address if you’re not receiving Social Security benefits.

Para solicitar una Declaración en español, llame al 1-800-772-1213
Current Situation
Because I do not have adequate assets to warrant an estate plan, I do not currently have one.

Action Plan
My action plan is to acquire enough assets to warrant an estate plan. When I do have enough assets, I will use the following four steps in the estate planning process to set up my estate plan, per the discussion on estate planning in class:

1. Determine what my estate is worth. The net worth of an estate is equal to the value of the estate’s assets minus the value of the estate’s liabilities.

2. Choose heirs and decide what they will receive. This will be in accordance with my long-term goals and what is best for my family.

3. Determine the cash needs of the estate and estate taxes. I need to ensure that I have sufficient liquid assets to pay the necessary estate taxes, which can be high. I also need to ensure that I have adequate liquidity for my heirs.

4. Select and implement planning techniques. To do this, I will get qualified legal help to determine and implement the best estate planning vehicles for my family and situation.
Current Situation
Please refer to the following pages for my will and medical advance directives.

Action Plan
My will and medical advance directives will need to be updated as my life situation changes. My will need to be revised as I get married, start my family, and acquire more assets. Should circumstance necessitate, I may also choose to revise my medical advance directive.
DIRECTIVE TO PHYSICIANS

&

MEDICAL POWER OF ATTORNEY
DIRECTIVE TO PHYSICIAN AND PROVIDERS
OF MEDICAL SERVICES
(Pursuant to Section 75-2-1104, UCA)

This directive is made this 7th day of June 2007.

1. I, Christine Weidmer, being of sound mind, willfully and voluntarily make known my desire that my life not be artificially prolonged by life-sustaining procedures except as I may otherwise provide in this directive.

I understand that as defined by law, the following terms have the following meanings:

"Life-sustaining procedure" means: (a) any medical procedure or intervention which would in the judgment of the attending physicians serve only to prolong the dying process; and (b) artificial nutrition and hydration unless I elect in this declaration to exclude artificially administered nutrition and hydration. I understand that "life-sustaining procedure" does not include the administration of medication or the performance of any medical procedure which is intended to provide comfort, care or to alleviate pain.

"Artificial nutrition and hydration" means supplying food and water through a conduit such as a tube or intravenous line, where the recipient is not required to chew or swallow voluntarily, including nasogastric tubes, gastrostomies, jejunostomies, and intravenous infusions. Artificial nutrition and hydration does not include assisted feeding, such as spoon or bottle feeding.

"Terminal condition" means a condition caused by injury, disease, or illness, which regardless of the application of life-sustaining procedures, would within reasonable medical judgment produce death, and where the application of life-sustaining procedures serves only to postpone the moment of death of the person.

"Persistent vegetative state" means a state of severe mental impairment, in which only involuntary bodily functions are present and the person totally lacks higher cortical and cognitive function but maintains vegetative brain stem processes for which there exists no reasonable expectation of regaining significant cognitive function as diagnosed by two physicians, one of whom shall be the attending physician, in accordance with reasonable medical judgment.

2. I declare that if at any time I should have any injury, disease, or illness, which is certified in writing to be a terminal condition or persistent vegetative state by two physicians, and that the application of life-sustaining procedures would serve only to unnaturally prolong the moment of my death and to unnaturally postpone or prolong the dying process, I direct that these procedures be withheld or withdrawn and my death be permitted to occur naturally.

3. I expressly intend this directive to be a final expression of my legal right to refuse medical or surgical treatment and to accept the consequences from this refusal which shall remain in effect notwithstanding my future inability to give current medical directions to treating physicians and other providers of medical services.

4. I understand that the term "life sustaining procedure" includes artificial nutrition and hydration and any other procedures that I specify below to be considered life-sustaining but does not include the administration of medication or the performance of any medical procedure which is intended to provide comfort, care or to alleviate pain. That is, the following additional treatment and procedures should be withdrawn or withheld:

_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
SPECIAL POWER OF ATTORNEY  
(75-2-1106 U.C.A.)

Appointment of an Agent for Medical Treatment Decisions

I, Christine Weidmer, residing at [Redacted], Provo, UT [Redacted], on this 7th day of June 2007, being of sound mind, willfully and voluntarily appoint Denise Weidmer, residing at [Redacted] Ct., Placerville, CA [Redacted], as my agent and attorney-in-fact, without substitution, with lawful authority to execute a directive or medical treatment plan on my behalf under Section 75-2-1105, governing the care and treatment to be administered to or withheld from me at any time after I incur an injury, disease, or illness which renders me unable to give current medical directions to attending physicians and other providers of medical services.

I have carefully selected this agent with confidence in the belief that this person's familiarity with my desires, beliefs, and attitudes will result in directions to attending physicians and providers of health care which would probably be the same as I would give, were I able to do so.

If Denise Weidmer ceases to act as my Agent due to his/her incapacity or resignation, I appoint Craig Weidmer as my attorney-in-fact and Agent for all purposes hereunder.

This power of attorney shall become effective and remain in effect from and following the time my attending physician certifies that I have incurred a physical or mental condition rendering me unable to give current directions to attending physicians and other providers of health care as to my care and treatment. Any directive executed by my agent and attorney-in-fact shall take precedence over all of my prior directives or living wills. (See 75-2-1105(1)(b) U.C.A.)

Signature

STATE OF UTAH

) ss.

COUNTY OF UTAH

On the ___ day of ______________, 200__, personally appeared before me ____________________________, who duly acknowledged to me that he/she has read and fully understands the foregoing power of attorney, executed the same of his/her own volition and for the purposes set forth, and that he/she was acting under no constraint or undue influence whatsoever.

Notary Public
5. I reserve the right to give current medical directions to physicians and other providers of medical services so long as I am able, even though these directions may conflict with the above written directive that life-sustaining procedures be withheld or withdrawn.

6. I understand the full import of this directive and declare that I am emotionally and mentally competent to make this directive.

_________________________  __________________________
Signature        Address

We witnesses certify that each of us is 18 years of age or older and each personally witnessed the declarant sign or direct the signing of this directive; that we are acquainted with the declarant and believe him/her to be of sound mind; that the declarant's desires are as expressed above; that neither of us is a person who signed the above directive on behalf of the declarant; that we are not related to the declarant by blood or marriage nor are we entitled to any portion of the declarant's estate according to the laws of intestate succession of this state or under any will or codicil of declarant; that we are not directly financially responsible for declarant's medical care; and that we are not agents of any health care facility in which the declarant may be a patient at the time of signing this directive.

WITNESS #1        WITNESS #2

_________________________  __________________________
June 7, 2007

I, Christine Weidmer, being over 18 years of age, of sound mind and
not acting under duress, declare this my last will and testament,
revoing all prior wills and codicils.

I am single and I have no children.

I intend to dispose of all my property at the time of my death through
this will.

I give my Toyota Camry to my parents, Craig Eugene Weidmer and
Denise Wilke Weidmer.
I give my Canon Powershot digital camera to my sister, Karen
Michelle Weidmer.
I give my Hewlett-Packard Pavilion laptop to my brother, Kevin
Eugene Weidmer.
I give the balance of my savings bonds, checking accounts, savings
accounts, and certificate of deposits to my brother and sister, Kevin
Eugene Weidmer and Karen Michelle Weidmer. Each is to
receive exactly one-half of the balances.
I give the residue of my estate to my parents, Craig Eugene Weidmer
and Denise Wilke Weidmer. If my parents do not survive me, I give
the residue to my siblings, Kevin Eugene Weidmer and Karen
Michelle Weidmer.

I have intentionally omitted any existing heirs who are not specifically
mentioned here. Any who shall contest this will shall receive only
one dollar.

If any part of this will is invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any
other provision.

My estate shall be administered by my Personal Representative. I
nominate the following to serve as personal Representative to administer
my estate, to serve without bond in the order in which listed:

Craig Eugene Weidmer
Denise Wilke Weidmer
Kevin Eugene Weidmer
Karen Michelle Weidmer
Tyler Mark Jeffs

My personal representative is authorized to do whatever is necessary to administer my estate.

In witness thereof, I voluntarily sign my name this day.
I. Other Items
Christine Weidmer
Personal Financial Plan
Financial Planning, May 2007

I used Quicken to help me track my finances.

The following pages are the Service Teaching lessons I taught throughout the semester.
For my first service teaching session, I gave a talk in sacrament meeting entitled “Personal Finance/Financial Planning.” The bulk of the audience consisted of about 150 or so college students in the Brigham Young University 127, 128, and 129 wards. Others in attendance included each ward’s respective bishopric, the wives of some of the stake and ward leaders, and parents of the students who happened to be visiting that day. The really neat thing about giving this talk is that the bishopric member who asked me to speak allowed me to pick my topic. I immediately asked him if I could talk about personal finances because I wanted to share with others what I had learned so far in this financial planning class.

Instead of teaching these college students how to set up their personal financial plans, I tried to teach them the importance of doing so. In fact, I told them up front that I was not going to teach them how to allocate their resources or get out of debt, but instead I was hoping to teach them why being financially responsible was important. I pulled quotes and scriptures from Professor Sudweeks’ PowerPoint presentations for my talk; these can be seen in the attached talk outline that I used. The condensed version of my outline is as follows:

I. Introduction  
II. Perspective  
III. Key Principles of Understanding and Using Wealth Wisely  
IV. Expanded Principles  
V. Role of Financial Planning  
VI. Constancy Amid Change

It’s hard to gage the results of my talk, seeing as I won’t be able to ask each of those 150 students what they thought or how they felt. (I did get a number of compliments on my talk, however; many of the leaders and their wives told me they thought it was a very appropriate topic for young adults). It is my hope that those students take personal finance/financial planning a little more seriously than they did before hearing my talk and that they begin working towards financial self-reliance so that they can help others do the same.

If I were to give this talk again or to a different audience, I would try to be more prepared. You always think you’re prepared enough for a talk or presentation until you stand before an audience and try to remember everything you’ve prepared. I would also probably modify the way I presented some of the topics to make the overall talk more fluid. Also, this talk was on the long side (I spoke for more than 15 minutes, leaving my fiancé less than 7 to give his talk); I could either shorten it for situations in which a shorter talk is necessary, or make it longer if need be. I didn’t talk about everything Professor Sudweeks taught us, so it would be really easy to make this talk longer.

Overall, I really enjoyed giving this talk and I hope that the congregation will implement in their lives more responsible financial planning.
**Service Teaching 2**  
- Financial Recording and Investment Planning -

For my second service teaching session, I taught my fiancé how to use Quicken (to organize and track finances) and Morningstar (to select asset allocations for our funds).

**Quicken.** In Quicken, I taught my fiancé how to delete and add accounts, download transaction histories from bank websites, and prepare the financial statements we were required to include in our personal financial plan. We also used Kelly Blue Book online to determine the value of our cars so that we could add them as property to our Quicken finances.

Teaching my fiancé how to use Quicken went really well. He was very excited to learn how Quicken can help us track our finances when we’re married. In fact, we’ve made it a goal to learn how to use Quicken better so that we can track our finances, budget efficiently, and start saving for important purchases like a house.

**Morningstar.** To prep my fiancé on how to select asset allocations for our funds, I first taught him the bottom of the hour glass. The bottom of the hourglass encourages us to:

1. Fill our emergency fund. (My fiancé and I will probably opt to save closer to six months’ worth of income for our emergency fund.)
2. Invest in core assets, such as broad market index funds.
3. Diversify our assets by broadening and deepening our asset classes.
4. Select opportunistic assets, such as sector funds and stocks. (Although this is taught as the top of the bottom of the hourglass, my fiancé and I will probably not invest in opportunistic assets.)

After explaining these four asset allocations, I used Teaching Tool 07 to show my fiancé how to use Morningstar to select funds. After we went through all of the examples, we selected the funds we wanted to use for our personal investment plan.

Teaching my fiancé how to use Morningstar also went very well. He learned more about investing and together we were ablepick funds that we might invest in when we have enough money to do so. More importantly, teaching my fiancé the bottom of the hourglass was excellent. We’re now on the same page when it comes to saving our money and where the money we save should go.

If I were to teach this to my fiancé again, I would like to be more familiar with Quicken and Morningstar. I understand all of the things we learned in class about the two programs, but I would love to understand more about them so that I can answer any questions my fiancé might ask.
For my third service teaching session, I taught my fiancé the family home evening lesson on goals my group prepared for class.

The family home evening lesson first taught my fiancé and me about goals and the importance of setting worthy and attainable goals. This section was great because it focused on the spiritual side of setting goals and offered counsel from numerous general authorities. The lesson next discussed financial goals and gave examples of financial goals that families can (and should) make. It also explained the importance of setting financial goals, focusing on benefits such as financial freedom and happiness in our lives. The lesson then turned to a story to incorporate the key concepts of goals and goal setting that my fiancé and I had just learned and talked about. The story comes from Elder Joseph B. Wirthlin’s mission and shows how setting goals and sticking to them can help us achieve the things we want in life. The lesson closes with an activity in which family members are encouraged to write individual and family goals. My fiancé and I finished off this lesson together by sitting down and writing goals together for our future. The goals ranged from financial goals to family goals to recreational goals. Spiritual goals were also included. (Please see the attached family home evening lesson that my group put together.)

Overall, the lesson went well and my fiancé was very receptive to the ideas my group put together for our lesson. We set worthy and attainable goals together that we are excited to achieve. As we reach some of the short-term goals that we’ve written, we’ll write additional goals that are attainable and will help us reach our long-term goals.

If I were to teach this lesson again, I would want to be more prepared to give it. It had been a while since my group had written the lesson, so I was a little unsure as to exactly what we had included in the lesson about goals. As a result, I had to do a lot of reading instead of teaching. Also, after giving the lesson, I definitely see some room for improvement in the lesson my group put together. There were a few grammatical errors, as well as some content errors, that need to be corrected. With a little more preparation and a polished lesson, I think a second chance at teaching my fiancé about goals would be even better than the first.