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**About New Wealth  
Advisors.**

New Wealth Advisors is an independent, fee-only, SEC-registered investment advisor, operating as a multi-family investment office. We work with newly wealthy individuals and families to protect, grow and manage assets.

**Changes Affecting Small Businesses**

Recent legislation includes changes that will affect small businesses in 2011. Here are some of the changes worth noting.

**Depreciation**

If you're a business owner, you probably know that you're allowed to deduct the cost of capital assets that you purchase for your business. Typically, part of the cost is deducted each year based on the useful life of the property, according to a depreciation schedule. Special rules allowed an accelerated "bonus" 50% first-year depreciation deduction for qualifying property placed in service during 2008, 2009, and 2010. This accelerated depreciation deduction is allowed for purposes of the alternative minimum tax (AMT) calculation, as well as for calculating regular tax.

The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 increased the bonus depreciation percentage allowed to 100% for qualifying property acquired and placed in service after September 8, 2010, and before January 1, 2012. This change enables business owners to significantly accelerate the deductions that result from new capital expenditures.

*Note: One of the requirements for the accelerated depreciation deduction is that the "original use" of the property must commence in the specified time period – i.e., previously used property doesn't qualify.*

**IRC Section 179 expensing**

Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 179 allows you to elect to deduct (or "expense") the cost of depreciable tangible personal property that you acquired for use in your business in the year that you purchase it, rather than over time through depreciation deductions. As a result of legislation passed in September 2010, the maximum amount that can be expensed under IRC Section 179 for 2010 and 2011 increased to \$500,000 (reduced when the total cost of qualifying property placed in service during the year exceeds \$2 million). This legislation also temporarily expands the definition of property that qualifies for a deduction

under IRC Section 179 to include some real property, including certain improvements made to nonresidential buildings and retail property, as well as qualified restaurant property. However, the maximum Section 179 expense limit that applies to real property is \$250,000.

**Other considerations**

- Health care reform legislation passed in early 2010 established a tax credit for small businesses that offer health insurance coverage to their employees. For 2011, the maximum credit is 35% of employer premium expenses. To be eligible for the credit, you must have the equivalent of fewer than 25 full-time employees for the year; average annual wages must be less than \$50,000; and you must contribute at least 50% of the premium cost of the qualifying health plan you offer to employees. (Note: The full 35% credit is available only if you have 10 or fewer full-time employees with average annual wages of \$25,000 or less.)
- New "simple cafeteria plans," created by the 2010 health care reform legislation, can be established starting in 2011 by businesses that have employed an average of 100 or fewer employees during the prior two years. If you're eligible, such a plan can allow you to offer valuable benefits to employees (e.g., group term life insurance, dependent care assistance program) while automatically meeting nondiscrimination rules that normally apply to cafeteria plans.
- Beginning this year, many employers will begin reporting the cost of employer-provided health-care coverage on employees' W-2s for informational purposes only (this is optional in 2011, mandatory in 2012). While the amount reported is not included in employees' income, and will not affect their tax liability, you'll want to be prepared to answer employee questions.

The CPAs at New Wealth Advisors can help you determine how these law changes may affect you.

# Charitable Giving

Today more than ever, charitable institutions stand to benefit as the first wave of the baby boomers reach the stage where they're able to make significant charitable gifts. If you're like many Americans, you too may have considered donating to charity. And though writing a check at year-end is one of the most common ways to give to charity, planned giving may be even more effective.

## What is planned giving?

Planned giving is the process of thinking strategically about charitable giving to maximize the personal, financial, and tax benefits of your gifts. For example, you may need to receive income in exchange for the assets you donate, or you may want to be involved in deciding how your gift is spent, things that typically can't be done with standard checkbook giving.

## Questions to consider

To help you start thinking about your charitable plan, consider these questions:

- Which charities do you want to benefit?
- What kind of property do you want to donate (e.g., cash, stocks, real estate, life insurance)?
- Do you want the gift to take effect during your life or at your death?
- Do you want to retain an interest in the property you donate?
- Do you want to be involved in deciding how your gift is spent?

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## Gifting strategies

There are many ways to donate to charity, from a simple outright cash gift to a complex trust arrangement. Each option has strengths and tradeoffs, so it's a good idea to consult an experienced financial professional to see which strategy is best for you. Here are some common options:

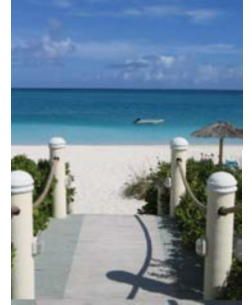
*Outright gift* – An outright gift is an immediate gift for the charity's benefit only. It can be made during your life or at your death via your will or other estate planning document. Examples of property you can gift are cash, securities, real estate, life insurance proceeds, art, collectibles, or other property.

*Charitable trust* – A charitable trust lets you split a gift between a charitable and a noncharitable beneficiary, allowing you to integrate financial needs with philanthropic desires. The two main types are a charitable remainder trust and a charitable lead trust. A typical charitable remainder trust provides fixed income for one or two persons for life. At the end of the trust term, assets remaining in the trust pass to the charity. This can be an attractive strategy for older individuals who seek steady income. There are different variations of the charitable remainder trust, depending on how the income stream is calculated. With a charitable lead trust, the order is reversed; the charity gets the first, or lead interest, and the noncharitable beneficiary receives the remainder interest at the end of the trust term.

*Charitable gift annuity* – A charitable gift annuity also provides fixed income for one or two persons for life. But it's easier to establish than a charitable remainder trust because it doesn't require a formal trust document.

*Private foundation* – A private foundation is a separate legal entity you create that makes grants to public charities. You and your family members, with the help of professional advisors, run the foundation--you determine how assets are invested and how grants are made. But in doing so, you're obliged to follow the many rules and regulations governing private foundations.

*Donor-advised fund* – Similar to, but less burdensome than, a private foundation, a donor-advised fund is an account held within a charity to which you can transfer assets. You can then advise, but not direct, how your assets will be invested and how grants will be made.



## Tax benefits

Charitable giving can provide you with great personal satisfaction, but let's face it, the tax benefits are valuable too. Your gift can result in a substantial income tax deduction in the year you make the donation, and it may also reduce capital gains and estate taxes. To enjoy these tax benefits, the charity must be a qualified public charity. Be careful, not all tax-exempt charities are qualified charities for tax purposes. To verify a charity's status, check IRS Publication 78, or visit [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

The Certified Financial Planners (CFP®) at New Wealth Advisors can help develop a charitable giving strategy that is best for you.

# Are There Gaps in Your Insurance Coverage?

Buying insurance is about sharing risk. For example, health insurance will cover some of the cost of getting and staying healthy. Homeowners insurance will assume the risk of loss in case your home is damaged or destroyed. But oftentimes, we think we're covered for losses by insurance when, in fact, we're not. Here are some common coverage gaps to remember when reviewing your own insurance coverage.

## Life insurance

In general, when coupled with savings and income, you want to have enough insurance that will allow your family to continue to live the lifestyle to which they're accustomed. But changing circumstances may leave a gap in your life insurance coverage.

For example, if you have life insurance through your employer, changing jobs could affect your insurance coverage. You may not have the same amount of insurance, or the policy provisions may differ. Your coverage may have decreased, or the type of insurance may have changed. Where your prior employer may have provided permanent life insurance, now you may have term insurance that will expire on a predetermined date. Review your income, savings, and expenses annually and compare them to your insurance coverage. Changing circumstances may require



more insurance. The CFP®s at New Wealth Advisors can help you determine if you have enough coverage to meet your family's future income needs.

### Homeowners insurance

Homeowners insurance can be tricky as to what perils are covered and how much damage will be paid for. Clearly, it's important to know what your homeowners policy covers and, more importantly, what it doesn't cover.

You might think your insurer would pay the full cost to replace your home if it were destroyed by a covered occurrence. But many policies place a cap on replacement cost up to the face amount stated on the policy. You may want to check with a building contractor to get an idea of the replacement cost for your home, then compare it to your policy to be sure you have enough coverage.

Even if your policy states that "all perils" are covered, most policies carve out many exceptions or exclusions to this general provision. For example, damage caused by floods, earthquakes, and hurricanes may be covered only by special addendums to your policy, or in some cases, separate insurance altogether. Also, your insurer may not cover the extra cost of rebuilding attributable to more stringent building codes, or your policy may limit how much and for how long it will pay for temporary housing while repairs are made.

To avoid these gaps in coverage, review your policy annually with your agent. A face-to-face meeting is always best with the policy right there in front of both of you. Also, take heed of notices you may receive. While it looks like boilerplate language, it could actually be changing your coverage significantly. Don't rely on your interpretations – seek an explanation from your insurer or agent.

### Auto insurance

Which drivers and what vehicles are covered by your auto insurance? Most policies provide coverage for you and family

members residing with you. So your child who is living in a college dorm is probably covered, but living in an off-campus apartment might exclude your child from coverage. If you and your spouse divorce, which policy insures your children who are living with each parent at different times during the year? Notify your insurer about any change in living arrangements to avoid a gap in coverage.

Other gaps include no coverage for damaged batteries, tires, and shocks. And you might not be covered for stolen or damaged cell phones or other electronic devices (e.g., MP3 players). Your policy may also limit the amount paid for a rental while your vehicle is being repaired.

In fact, insurance coverage for rental cars also poses many gaps in coverage. For instance, your own collision coverage may apply to the rental car you're driving, but it may not cover all of the damages alleged by the rental company, such as loss of use charges. If you're leasing a car long-term, your policy may only cover the replacement cost if the car is a total loss or is stolen. But that amount may not cover the outstanding balance of your lease. Gap insurance can cover any difference between what your insurer pays and the balance of your lease.

If you own a condo, your association's property insurance may leave gaps in coverage. For example, most association insurance doesn't cover your furniture, wall coverings, electronics (e.g., televisions, radios), interior walls, and structural improvements made to the interior of your unit. Review your condo documents, particularly the master deed, which may describe those parts of your unit the association insurance covers, and which parts you may need to insure.

Policy terms and conditions aren't always well defined, and you may not understand what's covered until it's time to file a claim. Your property and casualty insurance agent can assist in a review of your insurance coverage and determine if updates are needed.

## ASK THE EXPERTS

### What is dollar cost averaging?

Dollar cost averaging is a popular technique for investing a fixed dollar amount in a security at regular intervals. Although the strategy can't protect you from loss in a declining market or guarantee that your investment will gain, it does eliminate the need to decide when to invest, thus requiring no effort to "time" the market.

To be effective, dollar cost averaging requires you to invest the same amount in a particular security or fund on a regular basis, even through periods of market decline. By doing so, your money will automatically buy more shares when the price of the security is low and fewer shares when the price is high, thus potentially decreasing your average price per share.

The table illustrates how price fluctuations can yield a lower average cost per share when you invest the same dollar amount regularly. The average market price per share over the five-month purchasing period is \$20 per share ( $\$25 + \$20 + \$10 + \$20 + \$25 = \$100$ ,

divided by 5 = \$20). However, because the regular amount of the monthly investment buys more shares at the lower share prices and less shares at the higher prices, the average purchase price per share is \$17.85 ( $\$1,000$  divided by 56 shares purchased = \$17.85).

Regular Investment	Price per Share	Shares Purchased
\$200	\$25	8
\$200	\$20	10
\$200	\$10	20
\$200	\$20	10
\$200	\$25	8
<b>\$1,000 Total</b>	<b>Ave. Market Price: \$20</b>	<b>56 Total Shares</b>

*Note: This example is for illustrative purposes only, and does not represent any particular investment. Since dollar cost averaging involves continuous investment in securities regardless of fluctuating price levels of such securities, you should consider your financial ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels.*



### What is systematic investing?

As its name implies, systematic investing is the process of investing a portion of income on a regular basis. A systematic investing plan allows you to take advantage of periodic investment techniques, such as dollar cost averaging. Automatic investing plans are useful because the transactions are made by others and the temptation to divert funds (out of sight, out of mind) is reduced.

An employer-sponsored retirement plan like a 401(k) or 403(b) is one of the most common examples of a systematic investing plan. However, some employers also allow employees to take advantage of the convenience of regular payroll deductions to contribute to an IRA or another type of account, or to purchase company stock. Check with your employer to see what options are available to you.

An automatic investment plan (AIP) is a system in which you authorize a fixed number of shares of stock or mutual funds to be purchased, or a fixed number of dollars invested, at set intervals. You can set this up through a broker, who can help you decide how many shares to buy or how much money to invest, how often, and in what stock(s) or fund(s), or you can establish the plan yourself. You can arrange to have your investment money automatically deducted from your paycheck or transferred from your bank or other cash account monthly, quarterly, or however often you choose. AIPs can be especially effective if you want to make regular contributions to an IRA.

A dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) is the automatic reinvestment of shareholder dividends into more shares of the company's stock. Some companies absorb most or all of the applicable brokerage fees, and some also discount the stock price.

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