

Retirement Times

NEWS AND UPDATES FOR RETIREMENT PLAN SPONSORS AND FIDUCIARIES

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Happy Holidays from Partners Wealth Management!

On behalf of the Management Team at Partners Wealth Management, it is my pleasure to extend you the greetings of this special season. It is certainly one of my favorite times of year, and the perfect opportunity to express our gratitude to you for selecting Partners Wealth Management as your committed consultant. As I look forward to a new year and the hope it brings, I look back as well on our achievements in 2014, and the degree to which we accomplished our primary goals - protecting you as a fiduciary and helping your plan participants prepare for a meaningful retirement. Congratulations for all that you accomplished in 2014. We remain fiercely proud of being your dedicated Retirement Plan Consultant.

As we do each December, this month's *Retirement Times* highlights "excerpts" from issues published in 2014. Please contact us with any questions or feedback; we look forward to serving you in 2015!

Warmest Regards,

Mary Patch, QKA, QPFC
Director of Retirement Plan Solutions



Weathering All Market Conditions

In today's market environment, many people are asking themselves "where can I find opportunity in fixed income?" It is a fair question; as rising rates will inevitably hurt the performance of most fixed income sectors. Participants have been riding a massive wave of decreasing rates and have become accustomed to 8% annual rates of return to their retirement plans from their core fixed income fund. Since those days are likely over, where do you go from here?

Some plans are considering adding alternative fixed income sectors to their core lineups to allow their participants to improve their fixed income risk/return profile in a rising rate environment. Traditionally, a single core fixed income fund has been the staple of the bond offerings of many retirement plans. Comprised mostly of intermediate term, investment grade government and corporate debt, core fixed income funds

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worked fantastically in the steadily decreasing interest rate environment of the past 30 years. Since interest rates are bounded at zero (cannot have negative rates), interest rates have nowhere to go but up. When rates do turn up, as we have already started to see, most fixed income securities will be negatively affected. Certain classes of bonds, however, have traditionally been affected more than others in rising rate environments. This observation has led plans to consider adding alternative fixed income to their core lineups such as high yield, emerging market debt, or floating rate bond funds. Although the changing investment universe is certainly worth considering when looking at potential investments to include in plan lineups, a more fruitful pursuit is to construct a well-diversified core lineup that will allow the plan and its participants to weather all market conditions. It is problematic to constantly add investment options as the investment horizon shifts. These additions tend to be of non-core asset classes and can make for more difficult monitoring of the lineup. This can also cause confusion on the part of the participants who may not be (and in most cases are not) savvy enough to utilize these newly injected asset classes to their advantage. How many participants would know how to incorporate a floating rate bond fund into their portfolios?

Accordingly, when the investment outlook turns unfavorable for these alternative asset classes, what do you do with the fund?

Using the same logic as when added, it would then be removed from the lineup. This fund turnover, can be confusing for participants. As mentioned, alternative asset classes are generally more difficult to monitor which can further complicate committee decisions. This is reminiscent of the gold rally during the summer of 2011 when it seemed like every retirement plan committee wanted to add a gold ETF to its lineup.



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What to Expect When Transitioning Providers

The thought of moving from one service provider to another may be intimidating and overwhelming. It doesn't have to be. If you work with an experienced conversion team, the process should be seamless.

If a plan sponsor is unhappy with its current provider's services and technology, it may very likely want to switch providers. Furthermore, if the plan sponsor feels it or its participants are not receiving sufficient value for the fees being charged, it may explore the idea of moving to a different provider.

To ensure the transition from the incumbent provider to the new provider happens smoothly, and with as little disruption to you and your staff, it is important to keep the following in mind:

- Conversions are typically a 90-day process.
- You will most likely be working with a conversion team of members from your advisor's firm, your provider or both.
- Creating and adhering to a conversion timeline is crucial.
- Constant communication is key. Be sure to set aside time in your schedule for a multitude of both regularly scheduled as well as impromptu phone calls and emails.
- Gather important plan documents that will be requested of you – signed Plan Document, Summary Plan Description (SPD), most current 5500, Adoption Agreement and all amendments.
- Your payroll department will play an important role in the conversion. Be sure to keep them in the loop throughout the process.

Although the conversion process is cumbersome and time consuming, it encompasses a relatively brief time in the life of your retirement plan. Look forward to the enhancements a new provider brings to you and your participants.

Index Funds – More Than Meets the Eye



The largest misconception about index funds is that their only distinguishing feature is their fees. It's not uncommon to hear, "index funds are just holding the stocks or bonds in the index, so we don't need to pay attention to them." This assumption, however, is an oversimplification. Many investors don't realize that all index funds are not created equally.

A key difference between indexes and index funds is that index funds are exactly that – funds. Index funds manage obstacles that indexes themselves don't face. The largest is that funds actually must transact in securities whereas indexes do not.

As an example, when Standard and Poor's recently added Facebook (FB) to the S&P 500 Index to replace Teradyne (TER), S&P simply recalculated the index values based on the closing prices of the securities on the effective date. Index **funds** that track the S&P 500, however, had to sell out of their positions in TER and purchase FB, PLUS rebalance the weightings of any remaining securities that were impacted by the change. Trading in these securities exposed the funds to transaction costs such as commissions and market impact. Additionally, funds face the risk that their realized trade prices on the securities may be different than the values used to calculate the index, creating a difference in performance. In this example, the impact of these factors is generally small.

Where the impact is more meaningful is in areas such as fixed income and international equities where liquidity in the securities tends to be significantly lower, there are more securities in the indexes, and changes are more frequent. The Barclays Aggregate Index, for example, has over 8,500 securities in it, with many of them not trading every day. In addition, the index rebalances on a monthly basis, so managers tracking this index must constantly adjust the fund.

Index funds must also efficiently manage flows in and out of the funds, dividends and interest payments, mergers, tax consequences and securities lending – all challenges that the underlying indexes do not face.

Fortunately, most index managers are adept at keeping their funds in-line with their benchmarks, so the impact of these factors on fund performance is generally small – small, but important. Just like active funds, evaluating index funds requires careful analysis beyond fees and should also include performance and risk. The index fund metrics in the Scorecard System™ incorporate all of these, providing a complete picture of the factors that produce the most effective index funds.

Weathering All Market Conditions

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Ultimately, much depends on your plan participants. If they are sophisticated and have a working knowledge of investing, then adding these options could be highly beneficial. High yield bond funds, short duration funds, and others could offer fixed income exposure for participants with relatively less interest rate sensitivity than a traditional core fixed income fund. For most, however, the sophisticated investors will be savvy enough to find this desired exposure outside the plan, via an IRA or brokerage account. A good option might be to allow a core plus or multi-sector bond strategy in the lineup, which allows for some manager flexibility to allocate to other fixed income asset classes as they see fit. In rising rate environments, these managers tend to shorten duration and allocate to alternative exposures to reduce interest rate sensitivity. In this manner, participants are receiving the fixed income exposure they need within one professionally managed fund, rather than attempting to allocate to separate funds themselves. This is where the Scorecard™ can be extremely beneficial in finding skillful core plus managers that have proven track records in allocating across the fixed income universe.

One Is All You Need. Investing in One Target Date Fund Keeps You on Target.



Remember, you only need to select one target date fund (TDF) to have a diversified portfolio. Each fund is designed as a stand-alone investment portfolio with an asset allocation that automatically rebalances over time, based on a planned retirement date that coincides with the year indicated in the TDF. If a person invests in more than one

TDF, he or she is using multiple asset allocation strategies—at least one of which will not align with his or her planned retirement date. For example, if Carl plans to retire in 2032, the Savings 2030 Target Date Fund would most closely match his targeted retirement year. The TDF's asset allocation would automatically become more conservative based on the assumption that he plans to retire around the year 2030. However, if he also invests in another TDF based on a 2050 retirement date, the money in that fund may be invested too aggressively for his situation. On the other hand, if he invests in another TDF based on a 2020 retirement date, the asset allocation in that fund may be invested too conservatively for his goals.

Remember, **one** is all you need. The design of each TDF assumes that investors will choose **one**, and only **one**, TDF.

If you are invested in a TDF, take a moment to make sure you're invested in the one that most closely matches your expected retirement date. If the TDF you are invested in does not align with our planned retirement date, or if you are invested in more than one TDF, consider updating your investment allocation.

A TDF can be a valuable tool in helping you reach your retirement income goals, but only when you use it correctly. Be sure to pick the right TDF—and just one TDF—to make sure you are using the fund in the way it is designed to be used.



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