**Investment Plan Example Instructions (LT5B)**

**Personal Finance: Another Perspective**

**Introduction**

The purpose of this Teaching Tool is to help you as you put together your Investment Plan. In this course, I teach investing in 9 separate chapters. Each chapter has different assignments and financial plan assignments, which, if completed, will in the end result in your completed Investment Plan. To help you put this Plan together, I have included all the financial plan assignments from each of the nine chapters on Investments in this document.

To put together your investment plan, there are three important issues and questions. The issues are about financial markets, asset classes, and financial instruments or assets. In addition, you will be answering three key questions. They are:

1. What is your asset allocation? Asset allocation is how you divide your total portfolio between stocks, bonds and cash. Asset allocation (as opposed to stock selection) is generally agreed to be the largest contributor to total portfolio returns.

2. What are your investment objectives, constraints, and policies? Investment objectives are your goals for risk and return for your portfolios. Investment constraints are those things that impact how and when you will invest. And investment policies are the things that you will and will not do or invest in as you build and manage your portfolio.

3. How will you build and manage your portfolio? This explains your order and process of what you will include in your portfolio. It includes your asset allocation, your priorities for investments, what assets you will include in your portfolio, what you will purchase first, second, third, etc., and your framework for portfolio evaluation and rebalancing.

Investments 1: Before You Invest - Financial Plan Assignments

Understanding yourself is a critical part of investing. It is important that you understand not only your personal view of investing, but also your family view of investing—how you were brought up.

Review **Learning Tool 21: Key Questions on Money in the Family***.* What are the major experiences you had that influenced your views on money and investing? What were you taught about money and investing when you were growing up?

Review the top of the investment hourglass. Where are you on the top of the hourglass? Are your priorities in order? Do you have adequate health and life insurance? Are you out of consumer and credit card debt? Do you know your goals, are you living on a budget, and are you ready to begin writing your investment plan? Determine where you are and determine the steps you must take before you begin investing.

You are ready to start creating your Investment Plan.

First, copy **Teaching Tool 5A: Investment Plan Example**. While you do not need to know the entire Plan today, it is important that you read through this Plan. For this course, you will complete this entire Plan.

Second, complete the introduction to the Investment Plan and add the information on yourself and your spouse if you are married, including names and ages.

Third, complete the introductions to each of the four sections. In the introduction to Section I, add the different accounts you will use. It is acceptable to include all the listed accounts as you may use many of them during your lifetime. In addition, you must determine two separate time stages for this Investment Plan. Generally, these time stages equate to your time before retirement as Stage 1 and time in retirement as State 2. Add this information.

Fourth, take the risk tolerance test, such as **Teaching Tool 16: Risk Tolerance Test**. This will help you understand what kind of investor you are. You can take this test, or your can take any number of tests available on the internet. After taking this test, fill out the type of investor you are in Section I.B.

Fifth, using that risk tolerance test results, develop equity, bond, and other targets for time stages 1 & 2 for Section III.C.1. and III.C.2. Start first with the general rule of thumb of your age in bonds. Then, after taking the risk tolerance test, adjust those allocations taking into account your risk tolerance. See the notes at that back of the risk tolerance test for adjustments to the general rule of thumb if you have questions. You will later come back and determine your allocations within the stock and bond asset classes.

Investments 2: Creating a Personal Investment Plan - Financial Plan Assignments

Open your copy of [**Teaching Tool 5A: Investment Plan Example**](http://personalfinance.byu.edu/_files/files/c001_TT05_-_Investment_Plan_Example_16Jun04.doc) that you copied before. Make sure you understand the terminology related to investment plans. I will discuss many aspects of this plan in upcoming sections.

First, you will not have only one portfolio for your investments; you will likely have many portfolios, all of which are important parts of your investment plan. Review your goals and objectives. What are you trying to accomplish individually and as a family through investing? With your investments, what are you trying to accomplish? Think through your general investment guidelines in Section IIA for both Stage 1 and Stage 2, and fill in those sections.

Use **Teaching Tool 27: Expected Return Simulation and Benchmarks**, input your stocks and bond allocations from Investments 1. You will now need to add some additional asset classes.

There are four different asset classes for equities or stocks that I have data for. Large capitalization stocks are the largest and biggest companies, generally with market capitalization (or shares outstanding times share price) of over $10 billion dollars.

Small capitalization stocks are firms with market capitalization generally between $250 million and $2 billion dollars. International stocks are stocks which are registered on exchanges outside the United States. And Emerging markets are stocks of companies listed outside the U.S. and outside the major developed markets.

In bonds and cash there are two different asset classes. Treasury bonds are long-term government securities, which are government debt which have maturities generally one year or more. Treasury bills are government debt with maturities less than one year.

Finally, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS) are neither stocks nor bonds, but have components of both. Using the dropdown boxes in TT27, try to come up with a preliminary target asset allocation. This is not your final targets, but just a preliminary pass.

Second, determine your investment constraints. When will you need money from your investments and why? Now is a good time to think about these needs. Fill out the constraints on Section II.B.1-4. on liquidity, time horizon, taxes, and unique needs. Your average and marginal tax rates should also be added and will come from your section on Tax Planning.

Finally, determine your policies. I recommend you make a first pass at your policies initially, and then refine them as you learn more about investments. Major policies include:

*III.A.1.* *Acceptable asset classes*. Decide now what you will invest in and what you will not invest in. I recommend against asset classes where you have no discernable advantage.

*III.A.2. Total Assets*. What is the maximum amount you will invest in any single asset? Remember the principle of diversification.

*III.A.3. Short Selling or Buying on Margin*. Decide if you will use debt to invest. I recommend against it. Do not invest with borrowed money.

*III.A.4 Unacceptable asset classes*. What asset classes will you not invest in? Make the decision now. I recommend against foreign currencies, options, futures, derivatives, and collectibles and other

*III.B.1-2. Investment Benchmarks*. Determine your investment benchmarks for each of your asset classes. I strongly recommend a minimum of four asset classes, so you will have at least four investment benchmarks. Suggestions for benchmarks for the various asset classes can be found in **TT27**.

*III.C.1-2. Asset Allocation Strategy*. Determine your target and minimum and maximum allocations for your two different stages.

*III.D.1. Investment Strategy*. Determine how you will invest. Think about how you will invest. Will it be mutual funds or individual stocks. I strongly recommend mutual funds, at least initially when your assets are few.

*III.E. Funding Strategy*. Determine funding strategy. How will you save money for investing and saving? What is your goal to save each week or each month? How will you keep your priorities in order? Think through your funding strategy and fill out Section III.E.

*III.F.1. New Investments Strategy*. What is the maximum amount you will invest in new investments? I recommend not investing more in any new investment than 5-10% (except for broad based mutual funds with more than 50+ assets).

*III.F.2. Investments in Company Stock*. Think about the maximum that you will have in your retirement fund in investments in your company’s stock. I recommend no more than about 10% due to diversification concerns.

*III.F.3. Unlisted Investments*. Finally, what is the maximum amount you will include in unlisted investments, i.e. investments that are not listed on a recognized stock exchange. While I recommend you not invest in assets which are not listed, it is your choice.

Investments 3: Securities Market Basics - Financial Plan Assignment

It is important that you understand the environment in which you are investing. Understanding the key components of this environment is critical. First, you should decide whether you can invest on your own or whether you will need help. When assets are small, you can often make important decisions on your own. As the size of your assets increases, it may be a good idea to get help in your investment decisions.

First, be familiar with the major players in the investment world. How are they compensated for their services? What are their major areas of expertise? What is the difference between an independent broker and a captive broker? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each type of broker? What are the strengths and weaknesses of financial planners? Come to understand the strengths and weaknesses of each of the different providers of financial advice. Make sure they are operating in your best interests as fiduciary, and not just as a broker.

Second, regarding your Investment Plan, think through the importance of diversification as you put your Plan together. Fear and greed are typical feelings that affect us all. In order to minimize the problems of fear and greed, determine investment policies to help you as you work to achieve your goals. What is the maximum amount that you will invest in any single investment? We are not talking about mutual funds, index funds, or ETFs, but single investments. Most institutions have a maximum of between 5% and 10%. Include your maximum total in Section III.A.2.

Third, determine whether you will use leverage to invest. Leverage is debt. I encourage you to not short-sell securities or buy on margin, but you can include your guidelines in Section III.A.3. Do not invest with borrowed money.

Finally, determine your investment benchmarks. Investment principle 7 counsels to monitor portfolio performance. That means you must choose an appropriate benchmark for each of your asset classes and for each of your assets. If you would like help, I have included recommended benchmarks for each of the asset classes in **Teaching Tool 27 – Expected Return Simulations and Benchmarks**. Select the asset classes in the spreadsheet, and it will give you three recommendations for asset class benchmarks. Include these benchmarks in Section III.B.1. and III.B.2. You will not include the allocations yet, but you should add the benchmarks.

Investments 4: Bond Basics - Financial Plan Assignments

Your assignment is to review the history of both short-term and long-term bonds over the past five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five years. How have bonds performed overall? What do bonds add to a portfolio? What disadvantages do bonds have? How can you minimize the disadvantages of bonds, while at the same time enjoying the advantages bonds offer?

Benchmarks. What are the major benchmarks or indexes that correspond with bonds? (See [**Teaching Tool 15: Possible Benchmarks for Your Investment Plan**](http://personalfinance.byu.edu/_files/files/c001_TT15_-_Possible_Benchmarks_for_Investment_Plans_16Jun04.doc).) It is likely that you will include bonds in your diversified portfolio, so it is important that you select the major benchmarks you will follow to help you understand how bonds perform.

Volatility. Generally investors consider bonds less risky than stocks. What do they mean by that? To get an idea of one measure of risk, i.e., volatility, there is a tool to help you. To see graphically the volatility of bonds versus other asset classes, open **Teaching Tool 23: Return Simulation for Asset Classes**. Go to the “Asset Class Data” tab and use the light blue drop-down boxes to select your asset classes (or you can just use the asset classes listed). Use the dark-blue drop-down boxes to select your time period. Then go to the “Charts” tab. Push the “F9” button to see the impact of standard deviation.

What this worksheet does is to build random portfolios with the expected return and standard deviation of the period and asset class chosen. It then assumes that each asset class builds ten different portfolios and those portfolios are run for twenty years. The differences between the ten different portfolios are shown in the same colored lines. The more the lines move together, i.e., the more each of the random portfolios move together, the less risky or less volatile the asset class. The more the same colored lines diverge, the more risk or more volatile the asset class.

Returns. While bonds are generally less volatile (or risky) than stocks, their returns are less as well. To see what the returns have been for various types of bonds, go to **Teaching Tool 27: Expected Return Simulation and Benchmarks.** Go to the tab labeled “Returns and Risk.” Look for the 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 year returns for Treasury bonds (long-term government bonds with maturity of more than ten years) and Treasury bills (short-term government bonds with maturities less than one year). How have these assets performed compared with equity or stock returns?

Investments 5: Stock Basics - Financial Plan Assignments

Your assignment is to review the history of stocks over the past five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five years. How have stocks performed overall? What do stocks add to a portfolio? What disadvantages do stocks have? How can you minimize the disadvantages of stocks, while at the same time enjoying the advantages stocks offer? While stocks may be risky in the short term, they deliver higher risk-adjusted returns in the long term.

Benchmarks. What are the major benchmarks or indexes that correspond with stocks? (See [**Teaching Tool 15: Possible Benchmarks for Your Investment Plan**](http://personalfinance.byu.edu/_files/files/c001_TT15_-_Possible_Benchmarks_for_Investment_Plans_16Jun04.doc)). It is likely that you will include stocks in your diversified portfolio, so it is important that you select the major benchmarks you will follow to help you understand how stocks perform.

Volatility. Generally investors consider stocks more risky than bonds. What do they mean by that? To get an idea of one measure of risk, i.e., volatility, I have developed a tool to help you. To see graphically the volatility of stocks versus other asset classes, open **Teaching Tool 23: Return Simulation for Asset Classes**. Go to the “Asset Class Data” tab and use the light blue drop-down boxes to select your asset classes (or you can just use the asset classes listed). Use the dark-blue drop-down boxes to select your time period. Then go to the “Charts” tab. Push the “F9” button to see the impact of standard deviation.

What this worksheet does is to build random portfolios with the expected return and standard deviation of the period and asset class chosen. It then assumes that each asset class builds ten different portfolios and those portfolios are run for twenty years. The differences between the ten different portfolios are shown in the same colored lines. The more the colored lines move together, i.e., the more each of the random portfolios move together, the less risky or less volatile the asset class. The more the same colored lines diverge, the more risk or more volatile the asset class. Now compare the portfolios for large capitalization stocks, small capitalization stocks, and international stocks. You may get a sense for the volatility in this asset class.

Returns. While stocks are generally more volatile (or risky) than bonds, their returns are higher as well to compensate for this additional risk. To see what the returns have been for various types of stocks, go to **Teaching Tool 27: Expected Return Simulation and Benchmarks**. Go to the tab labeled “Returns and Risk.” Look for the 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 year returns for large capitalization, small capitalization, international and emerging market stocks. How have these assets performed compared with bond or inflation? You might also look at the return and risk history of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or REITs, which have characteristics both of equities and bonds.

You have reviewed the historical asset class performance. It is now time for you to estimate your expected return for your Plan for Stage 1 and Stage 2. This process takes three steps:

1. Determine your asset allocation targets.

2. Using those targets, use historical estimates over specific time periods to get a recommendation for your expected return.

3. Adjust the historical data to take into account current market conditions and expectations.

First, to get your asset allocation targets, start with your stocks, bond, and other asset class allocation determined earlier in Section III.C.1. and III.C.2. For most individuals, your initial Emergency Fund allocation will be to Treasury Bonds and your bond allocation is completed. The harder allocation is to divide up your equity or stock allocations. It is important to recognize risk in building your portfolio. Your bond allocations are generally the least risky.

Within stocks, the large capitalization stocks add the next level of risk, and generally are the least risky of all equities. Next in order of risk comes small capitalization stocks, international stocks, and Emerging Market Stocks, all of which have much more risk. I generally recommend that investors have over half or more of their stock allocations in large capitalization stocks because they are the least risky of all stocks or equities. Conservative and very conservative investors may have two thirds to three quarters of their equity allocation in these large capitalization stocks. Realize that your allocation will differ with other investors depending on your age, risk tolerance, and investment experiences.

Finally, there are asset classes which are neither bonds nor equities, but have some characteristics of both. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) fall under this category, and may be useful to include in your allocation. I include these as “Other Asset Classes.”

I strongly recommend you have a minimum of four asset classes, consistent with building your investment portfolio. I generally recommend investors include more asset classes than four, with the riskier asset classes (i.e., small capitalization and emerging market stocks) limited in their allocations to between 5% and 15%. Determine your asset allocation targets for Stage 1 (now) and Stage 2 (retirement) and include these targets in Section III.B.1. and III.B.2.

Second, you need to get an idea of how that allocation would have done using historical data and your proposed asset allocation. To get this historical return, use **Teaching Tool 27 – Expected Return Simulation** and include this as Exhibit 1. Using the light blue drop-down boxes, include the asset classes that you are interested in. Using the dark blue drop-down boxes, include the time periods over which you are interested. Finally, using the green boxes, type in your allocation targets for each asset class, making sure the totals add up to 100%. For example, a Period of 80 means that you are using the last 80 years of data ending in 2006 and calculating the geometric return for that asset class. Note that your choice of time periods will have a significant effect on the historical data. I generally recommend that investor’s use the longest time period available.

After you have put in your allocations and time periods, **Teaching Tool 27** will give you a weighted return using historical data. I encourage you to change the time periods (look at 1, 5, 10, 50, and 80 years to see what impact that has on your weighted returns. Determine your weighted return for Stage 1 and 2, your periods before and during retirement.

Finally, adjust the expected returns from the **Teaching Tool** to take into account current market conditions. I strongly recommend that if your weighted return is greater than 8% from the historical returns for **Teaching Tool 27**, you use an expected return of 8% or less (7-8%). I also recommend that your expected return for Stage 2 or retirement be less than your expected return on Stage 1. Determine your Expected Return and put these in your Plan in Sections I.A.1. and I.A.2. Print off Exhibit 1 from **Teaching Tool 27.**

To calculate risk, instead of using standard deviation, beta, or other measure of risk, we have simplified the plan to state that we accept the risk of our weighted benchmarks. I hope you can accept that assumption. Copy your allocations from Section III.B.1. and II.B.2 to the sections on Risk in Section I.B.1. and I.B.2.

Investments 6: Mutual Fund Basics - Financial Plan Assignment

Your assignment now is to gain an understanding of how mutual funds can give you exposure to the major asset classes. How have mutual funds performed versus the individual securities that mutual funds comprise? What do mutual funds add to a portfolio? What disadvantages do mutual funds have? How can you minimize the disadvantages of mutual funds, while at the same time maximizing their advantages?

Mutual funds have their own separate benchmarks, which are noted in the *Wall Street Journal* each week and each month. Watch for this section when it comes out each month.

Investments 7: Building Your Portfolio - Financial Plan Assignments

Now that you understand the components of a portfolio—stocks, bonds, and mutual funds—it is important for you to understand the process of building a portfolio. What is the process of building a portfolio? Why is it critical to account for risks when building a portfolio? Why is having an emergency fund and food storage so important?

Make sure you understand the difference between investment assets and investment vehicles. This difference will be critical as we move toward completing your Investment Plan.

For this section, you must first determine the size of your Emergency Fund. This should be three to six months income. This is the first asset you will invest in, before investing in mutual funds of stocks, bonds, or other asset classes. In addition, I recommend you build up your Emergency Fund before you start pre-paying down principle on a home mortgage (i.e., paying more than your normal monthly payment) or even pre-paying student loans.

Second, determine what percentage of your portfolios you can allocate between taxable and retirement accounts. The amount you can put in retirement accounts is limited each year by the IRS. Make an estimate for planning purposes. If you have no better idea, it is acceptable to split the allocation initially to half in retirement and half in taxable accounts. Remember that you will have no allocation to retirement for your emergency fund because you need access to those funds in an emergency, and you do not want to pay a penalty to the IRS.

Third, once you know your Emergency Fund, divide that by your allocation to bonds and cash (your percentage allocation), and that will give you your Initial Target Portfolio Size goal. You can then multiply each of your asset allocation targets by their respective percentages to come up with the amounts you need in each asset class and in each of the retirement and taxable accounts.

Finally, transfer this data to **Teaching Tool 13: Investment Process Spreadsheet**. You can put in your data for your Emergency Fund and your asset allocation percentages, and it will calculate your Initial Target Portfolio Size for you and your allocations to the various asset classes.

Investments 8: Picking Financial Assets - Financial Plan Assignments

Your challenge now is to begin building your portfolio. In the beginning when you are starting to invest, you will have only a few assets; remember, you must still apply the ten principles of building a successful portfolio regardless of the size of your investment portfolio or the number of assets invested in. How do you apply these principles?

Diversification is critical to the process of building a successful portfolio. Single assets do not add much diversity to your portfolio. Most mutual funds hold multiple assets and may be already diversified. Consider purchasing mutual funds as your first financial assets. What factors make a good mutual fund? We discussed factors such as low cost, tax efficiency, a low amount of un-invested cash, and a lack of manager style drift. Are there other factors that are important to you? What are your thoughts on index funds and ETFs (exchange-traded funds)? What tools are available to help you choose candidates for your portfolio?

This section is gives you the opportunity to choose your financial assets and to develop how you will invest. To choose your financial assets, read **Teaching Tool 7: Using Morningstar to Select Funds**. It explains how you access the Morningstar database and how you can set up criteria to select the best mutual funds in your chosen asset classes. Using **Teaching Tool 7**, go and select the mutual funds that you expect to best give you exposure to the asset classes you have chosen.

Determine which assets you should purchase to give you exposure to your desired asset classes. What are the minimum purchase amounts, management fees, 12b-1 fees (if any), loads (loads are sales charges and are generally not recommended), and other critical areas of the assets you are considering? Select a minimum of four assets that you will initially include in your investment portfolio.

First, select assets for your portfolio. Your first asset should be for your Emergency Fund. Find a liquid, no-load fund that has a low minimum balance requirement yet still gives you positive returns. It could be a money market mutual fund, intermediate-term bond fund, internet bank deposit, or other liquid investment.

Your second asset should be a core mutual fund. Select a fund that is inexpensive, has low turnover, and is tax efficient. This fund should also offer you exposure to your main equity market. I personally like index funds for your core allocations, because they are low cost, tax efficient, and generate good returns. I also like the broadest index funds I can get, that offer exposure to the total market, i.e. both large and small stocks.

Your third and fourth assets should be funds which broaden and deepen your portfolio. Broaden your portfolio by adding new asset classes to your portfolio: these assets could include international stocks or bonds, emerging market stocks or bonds, or real estate investment trusts (REITS).

To deepen your portfolio, add more companies to your core allocation or your main asset class. To further deepen your portfolio, you might include a U.S. small-capitalization fund or a mid-capitalization fund. You might also include a fund that offers exposure to all the stocks in the U.S. market, such as the Wilshire 5000 index, an index that includes most of the listed stocks in the United States.

Second, once you have determined which assets you would like to include in your portfolio, print off the “Snapshot” page for each of your assets. This page includes information on pricing, size, fees, total return, and return versus benchmarks. These pages will be included in your financial plan.

Third, once you have chosen your assets, use **Teaching Tool 13: Investment Process worksheet**. Open the spreadsheet, and determine which tab to use. If you own no financial assets or have only a few in your portfolio (less than 10 financial assets), use Tab “Inv. Process (4-10 Assets).” If you have more than 10 assets, use tab “Inv. Process (4-42 Assets).” Assets include stocks, bonds, mutual funds, savings, CDs, or other financial assets.

Add your expected annual salary after to get out of school to cell G11. It will calculate a 3 to 6 month estimate. Looking at these ranges, type in your Emergency Fund goal in cell G14. This is the amount you want to have first saved before you begin investing.

Add in your asset classes consistent with your Phases in column D in the light green rows from Section III.B.1. Add the benchmarks in column D from the same section.

Once you have selected a minimum of four assets (one for each asset class), type in the name of the financial assets in the dark green section.

Finally, type in the percentage allocation in columns F and G, with F being the taxable accounts, and the G being retirement accounts. The sum of the taxable and retirement accounts should add to your total allocations as stated in Section III.B.1.

Notice that **Teaching Tool 13: Investment Process Spreadsheet** automatically calculates your initial Target Portfolio Size goal, or your first goal for investing. It takes your amount of your Emergency Fund and divides this by the percentage you allocate to Bonds and Cash. For example, if your goal for your emergency fund was $20,000, and you had 25% allocated to Bonds and Cash, your initial Target Portfolio size would be $80,000, or $20,000 / .25. This is just one way of calculating your first goal for investing, but it is a good starting point. Once you achieve this first Target Portfolio Size, you will add an amount to this goal, say $100,000, type this directly over the formula in cell L12, and begin working on your new targets.

Investments 9: Portfolio Rebalancing and Reporting - Financial Plan Assignments

Rebalancing your portfolio is an important part of managing your investment portfolio. You should decide how often you will rebalance your portfolio. Generally, rebalancing too often results in high transaction costs and taxes. Not rebalancing enough generally results in portfolios that violate the investment principles of diversification and risk management.

First, determine how often you will rebalance your portfolio and include that goal in your investment plan. Select your portfolio rebalancing method and include this in Section IV.B. Generally, the easiest method of rebalancing is the periodic-based rebalancing.

Second, I encourage you to use the new money/donations addendum to minimize market impact, transaction costs, and taxes on your portfolio. It also saves you money by eliminating capital gains on your donated assets. Try to be as cost effective as you can be.

Third, determine how often you will monitor and report on your portfolio, and add that information in Section IV.A.

Finally, determine how you will communicate the results of the portfolio performance to the rest of the Team.

**Conclusion**

In putting together your investment plan, you learned about three important issues and questions. The issues were about financial markets, asset classes, and financial instruments or assets. The key questions were:

1. What is your asset allocation? You determined how you will divide your total portfolio between stocks, bonds and cash. Asset allocation (as opposed to stock selection) is generally agreed to be the highest contributor to total portfolio returns.

2. What are your investment objectives, constraints, and policies? Investment objectives were your goals for risk and return for your portfolios. Investment constraints were those things that impact how you will invest. And investment policies were the things that you will and will not do or invest in as you build and manage your portfolio. You now have a plan.

3. How will you build and manage your portfolio? You determined your order and process of how you will determine and what you will include in your portfolio. It includes your asset allocation, your priorities for investments, what assets you will include in your portfolio, what you will purchase first, second, third, etc., and your framework for portfolio evaluation and rebalancing. You have completed this.

Building an Investment Plan that is thoughtful, well written, and can help you to achieve your personal and family goals is an important objective for this course. If you have followed these lessons closely, you should have a well written Plan. Now the challenge is to follow this Plan to achieve your goals.

**Disclaimer**

The purpose of this material and this class is to help you get your financial house in

order and to help you on your road to financial self-reliance.  If there are mistakes in this

material, please bring them to our attention, and we will correct them in upcoming

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