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As we head into the Holiday season, we want to **thank you for your support and referrals** . Thanks to you, we are growing and expanding our services!

On the home front, all is fine. Mary Kate is "enjoying" medical school, Jack will be a commissioned Naval officer on December 22, Julia is soaking up the sun between classes at USD and Maggie has her permit (watch out). John and Patti are exuberant grand-parents to be, Justin will be doing a surgical fellowship at MD Anderson Houston and Stef loves Athens, GA.

In this edition, we'll share information regarding our Firm, year-end tax tips, maximizing your social security check and savings bonds. **Thank you for allowing us to serve you!**

Fall - Winter 2016

Quaker Trusted Financial Advisors Wealth Management, LLC

Growing to Serve You Better!

An Exciting Achievement

Thanks to the incredible support and loyalty of our client family, Quaker Wealth Management recently became an independent Registered Investment Advisory (RIA) firm registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC). How do you benefit?

- RIAs adhere to a strict **"fiduciary"** standard. Simply stated, unlike other types of firms, we must always put your interests first.

- Our growth has enabled us to eliminate our brokerage affiliation with VSR/First Clearing. **We cut out the middle man.**

- We appointed a strong, new independent custodian, TD Ameritrade allowing us to pass on **cost savings** to every client.

Every Registered Investment Advisor must submit a "Form ADV" with the SEC. Included in this document, is a description of our Firm, fees, investment strategies, etc. We invite you to visit the SEC website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov to learn more about our Firm.

We are extremely proud of this accomplishment!

Expanding to Serve You Better

She's back! After a brief hiatus (raising 4 kids and 1 husband is a lot of work), we're pleased that **Carol Roccato, MS,** is back. Carol supports the team in a variety of ways and loves assisting clients. And she is a great cook who loves sharing recipes, so go ahead and ask.

Amanda Noble, Esquire, is also part of our client team. Hailing from rural North Carolina, Amanda is a graduate of Temple University Law School and maintains an independent legal practice. She is available to consult with our clients regarding Wills and Estate Planning. Like Carol, she's also an excellent cook and really smart person!

Enhanced Tax Service

John is enjoying his "semi-retirement" in Music City, Nashville TN and we can confirm that he now owns a pair of boots. Though his day-to-day activity with our Firm has been reduced, he continues to share his wisdom (and opinions) with us.

Last year, **Dave Marcoccia, MBA,** joined our team and has assumed most of the tax preparation responsibilities from John. Dave has a long career in tax preparation, most recently as a manager with HR Block. He is also a Scarlet Knight (B.S. Rutgers University) and Dragon (M.B.A. Drexel University) and all around great guy.

For many years, we've enjoyed a great partnership with Mazzucco & Company CPAs and especially, **Jennifer Anderson, CPA.** In addition to her tax expertise, Jen is now a licensed Investment Advisor Representative with our Firm. Jen is a graduate of Trenton State College, athlete and uber-Mom to three beautiful children

With Jen and Dave, we are excited to offer you an enhanced tax service including:

- CPA review and the ability to file tax returns electronically.

- Ability to provide tax services to business entities and continue to provide estate and trust tax planning and preparation.

We owe our success to your support and loyalty. We don't advertise, instead our growth is a direct result of your referrals. We humbly say "thank you". We wish you a peaceful and joyful season.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you. Dan, John and team.

Ten Year-End Tax Tips for 2016

Deductions may be limited for those with high incomes

If your adjusted gross income (AGI) is more than $259,400 ($311,300 if married filing jointly, $155,650 if married filing separately, $285,350 if filing as head of household), your personal and dependent exemptions may be phased out, and your itemized deductions may be limited. If your 2016 AGI puts you in this range, consider any potential limitation on itemized deductions as you weigh any moves relating to timing deductions.

IRA and retirement plan contributions

For 2016, you can contribute up to $18,000 to a 401(k) plan ($24,000 if you're age 50 or older) and up to $5,500 to a traditional or Roth IRA ($6,500 if you're age 50 or older). The window to make 2016 contributions to an employer plan generally closes at the end of the year, while you typically have until the due date of your federal income tax return to make 2016 IRA contributions.

Here are 10 things to consider as you weigh potential tax moves between now and the end of the year.

1. Set aside time to plan

Effective planning requires that you have a good understanding of your current tax situation, as well as a reasonable estimate of how your circumstances might change next year. There's a real opportunity for tax savings if you'll be paying taxes at a lower rate in one year than in the other. However, the window for most tax-saving moves closes on December 31, so don't procrastinate.

2. Defer income to next year

Consider opportunities to defer income to 2017, particularly if you think you may be in a lower tax bracket then. For example, you may be able to defer a year-end bonus or delay the collection of business debts, rents, and payments for services. Doing so may enable you to postpone payment of tax on the income until next year.

3. Accelerate deductions

You might also look for opportunities to accelerate deductions into the current tax year. If you itemize deductions, making payments for deductible expenses such as medical expenses, qualifying interest, and state taxes before the end of the year, instead of paying them in early 2017, could make a difference on your 2016 return.

4. Factor in the AMT

If you're subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT), traditional year-end maneuvers such as deferring income and accelerating deductions can have a negative effect. Essentially a separate federal income tax system with its own rates and rules, the AMT effectively disallows a number of itemized deductions. For example, if you're subject to the AMT in 2016, prepaying 2017 state and local taxes probably won't help your 2016 tax situation, but could hurt your 2017 bottom line. Taking the time to determine whether you may be subject to the AMT before you make any year-end moves could help save you from making a costly mistake.

5. Bump up withholding to cover a tax shortfall

If it looks as though you're going to owe federal income tax for the year, especially if you think you may be subject to an estimated tax penalty, consider asking your employer (via Form W-4) to increase your withholding for the remainder of the year to cover the shortfall. The biggest advantage in doing so is that withholding is considered as having been paid evenly through the year instead of when the dollars are actually taken from your paycheck. This strategy can also be used to make up for low or missing quarterly estimated tax payments.

6. Maximize retirement savings

Deductible contributions to a traditional IRA and pretax contributions to an employer-sponsored retirement plan such as a 401(k) can reduce your 2016 taxable income. If you haven't already contributed up to the maximum amount allowed, consider doing so by year-end.

7. Take any required distributions

Once you reach age 70½, you generally must start taking required minimum distributions (RMDs) from traditional IRAs and employer-sponsored retirement plans (an exception may apply if you're still working and participating in an employer-sponsored plan). Take any distributions by the date required--the end of the year for most individuals. The penalty for failing to do so is substantial: 50% of any amount that you failed to distribute as required.

8. Weigh year-end investment moves

You shouldn't let tax considerations drive your investment decisions. However, it's worth considering the tax implications of any year-end investment moves that you make. For example, if you have realized net capital gains from selling securities at a profit, you might avoid being taxed on some or all of those gains by selling losing positions. Any losses over and above the amount of your gains can be used to offset up to $3,000 of ordinary income ($1,500 if your filing status is married filing separately) or carried forward to reduce your taxes in future years.

9. Beware the net investment income tax

Don't forget to account for the 3.8% net investment income tax. This additional tax may apply to some or all of your net investment income if your modified AGI exceeds $200,000 ($250,000 if married filing jointly, $125,000 if married filing separately, $200,000 if head of household).

10. Get help if you need it

There's a lot to think about when it comes to tax planning. That's why it often makes sense to talk to a tax professional who is able to evaluate your situation and help you determine if any year-end moves make sense for you.

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How to Get a Bigger Social Security Retirement Benefit

Sign up for a my Social Security account at [ssa.gov](ssa.gov) to view your online Social Security Statement. It contains a detailed record of your earnings, as well as benefit estimates and other information about Social Security.

Many people decide to begin receiving early Social Security retirement benefits. In fact, according to the Social Security Administration, about 72% of retired workers receive benefits prior to their full retirement age.[1] But waiting longer could significantly increase your monthly retirement income, so weigh your options carefully before making a decision.

Timing counts

Your monthly Social Security retirement benefit is based on your lifetime earnings. Your base benefit--the amount you'll receive at full retirement age--is calculated using a formula that takes into account your 35 highest earnings years.

If you file for retirement benefits before reaching full retirement age (66 to 67, depending on your birth year), your benefit will be permanently reduced. For example, at age 62, each benefit check will be 25% to 30% less than it would have been had you waited and claimed your benefit at full retirement age (see table).

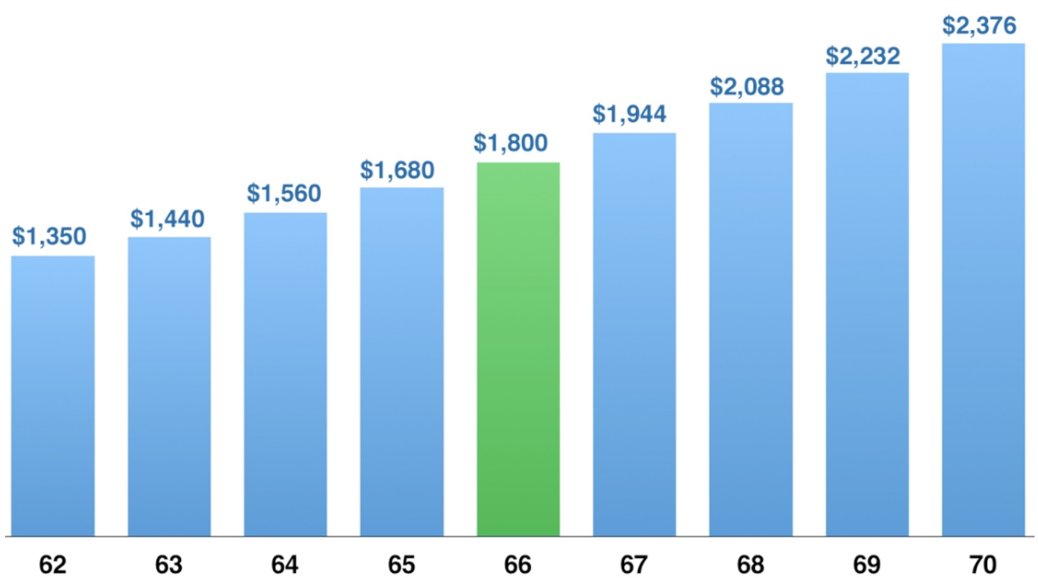
Alternatively, if you postpone filing for benefits past your full retirement age, you'll earn delayed retirement credits for each month you wait, up until age 70. Delayed retirement credits will increase the amount you receive by about 8% per year if you were born in 1943 or later.

The chart below shows how a monthly benefit of $1,800 at full retirement age (66) would be affected if claimed as early as age 62 or as late as age 70. This is a hypothetical example used for illustrative purposes only; your benefits and results will vary.

Birth year	Full retirement age	Percentage reduction at age 62
1943-1954	66	25%
1955	66 and 2 months	25.83%
1956	66 and 4 months	26.67%
1957	66 and 6 months	27.50%
1958	66 and 8 months	28.33%
1959	66 and 10 months	29.17%
1960 or later	67	30%

Early or late?

Should you begin receiving Social Security benefits early, or wait until full retirement age or even longer? If you absolutely need the money right away, your decision is clear-cut; otherwise, there's no "right" answer. But take time to make an informed, well-reasoned decision. Consider factors such as how much retirement income you'll need, your life expectancy, how your spouse or survivors might be affected, whether you plan to work after you start receiving benefits, and how your income taxes might be affected.



[1] Social Security Administration, Annual Statistical Supplement, 2015

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You should be receiving statements at least quarterly from TD Ameritrade. If you are not receiving these statements, or you need another copy of a statement, please call us and we will provide one to you. Clients are encouraged to review the information on the statements, especially the amount of fees deducted, and compare that information with any information provided by Quaker Wealth Management, LLC. If there are any questions or discrepancies, please contact us as soon as possible.

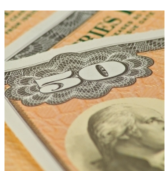
I have matured U.S. savings bonds. Are they still earning interest and, if not, can I roll them over to another savings bond?

Once U.S savings bonds have reached maturity, they stop earning interest. Prior to 2004, you could convert your Series E or EE savings bonds for Series HH bonds. This would have allowed you to continue earning tax-deferred interest. However, after August 31, 2004, the government discontinued the exchange of any form of savings bonds for HH bonds, so that option is no longer available.

Since matured savings bonds no longer earn interest, there is no financial benefit to holding on to them. If you have paper bonds, you can cash them in at most financial institutions, such as banks or credit unions. However, it's a good idea to call a specific institution before going there to be sure it will redeem your bonds. As an alternative, you can mail them to the Treasury Retail Securities Site, PO Box 214, Minneapolis, MN 55480, where they will be redeemed. If you have electronic bonds, log on to treasurydirect.gov and follow the directions there. The proceeds from your redeemed bonds can be deposited directly into your checking or savings account for a relatively quick turnover.

Another important reason to redeem your matured savings bonds may be because savings bond interest earnings, which can be deferred, are subject to federal income tax when the bond matures or is otherwise redeemed, whichever occurs first. So if you haven't previously reported savings bond interest earnings, you must do so when the bond matures, even if you don't redeem the bonds.

Using the money for higher education may keep you from paying federal income tax on your savings bond interest. The savings bond education tax exclusion permits qualified taxpayers to exclude from their gross income all or part of the interest paid upon the redemption of eligible Series EE and I bonds issued after 1989 when the bond owner pays qualified higher-education expenses at an eligible institution. However, there are very specific requirements that must be met in order to qualify, so consult with your tax professional.



How many types of government savings bonds are there, and what's the difference between them?

While the U.S. government has issued 13 types of savings bonds, there are currently only two series available for purchase through the U.S. Treasury Department: Series EE bonds and Series I bonds. U.S. savings bonds are nonmarketable securities, which means you can't resell them unless you're authorized as an issuing or redeeming agent by the U.S. Treasury Department. Savings bonds are guaranteed by the federal government as to the timely payment of principal and interest.

You can buy Series EE bonds and I bonds in any amount from $25 up to $10,000, which is the maximum amount you can purchase for each bond type per calendar year. In other words, you may buy a total of $10,000 annually in both EE and I bonds, for an annual total of $20,000 for the two types combined.

Series EE bonds earn a fixed rate of interest as long as you hold them, up to 30 years. You'll know the interest rate the bond will earn when you buy it. The U.S. Treasury announces the rate each May 1 (for new EE bonds issued between May 1 and October 31) and November 1 (for new EE bonds issued between November 1 and April 30).

Series I bonds are similar to EE bonds, but I bonds offer some protection against inflation by paying interest based on a combination of a fixed rate and a rate tied to the semi-annual inflation rate. The fixed rate component doesn't change, whereas the rate tied to inflation is recalculated and can change every six months. The total interest (fixed and inflation adjusted) compounds semi-annually.

In any case, the interest on EE or I savings bonds isn't paid to you until you cash in the bonds. You can cash in EE bonds or I bonds any time after one year, but if you cash them out before five years, you lose the last three months of interest.

The interest earned on both EE and I bonds is generally exempt from state income tax but subject to federal income tax. Interest income may be excluded from federal income tax when bonds are used to finance higher-education expenses, although restrictions may apply.