

First Ohio Planning's Periodic Reports will have a different look.

The reports are changing in the following ways:

The first page will continue to be an Executive Summary showing (1) net investment (the amount the investors deposit into their accounts, less what they withdraw), (2) total gains or losses in the accounts after management fees and (3) Ending Market value (the sum of net investment and gains or losses in the account after management fees). As with the current reports, the Average Annualized Return is the return since the inception of the account.

The next page will show the sub-elements of Portfolio Performance Summary on page 1.

The Portfolio Evaluation will show, by asset class, the market value for each of the funds currently held, the percentage of the portfolio represented by each fund, the Year to Date return as well as the returns for 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and since inception.

The new reports will be accessible through Morningstar®. Prior to implementation clients will receive notices asking them to set up their usernames and passwords.

We believe the new reporting format presents the portfolio performance in an easy-to-understand format. We welcome your questions and comments.

Stamp Prices Set To Go Down

For the first time in 97 years, the U.S. Postal Service is lowering the price on first class postage. Effective April 10th, a first class stamp costs

This Issue:

1. First Ohio Planning's Periodic Reports will have a different look.
2. Stamp Prices Set To Go Down
3. What To Keep & What To Toss
4. Why Cash Isn't Going Away Anytime Soon
5. Gasoline & Oil Prices Projected To Rise
6. Market Update

47 cents, down from 49 cents. The last postal price drop was in 1919 when a first class stamp dropped from 3 cents to 2 cents.

The price reduction is part of a prearranged agreement with Congress when the USPS was allowed to increase the price of stamps by three cents in 2014 in order to stem a dramatic loss in revenue. The price hike was set to last for only two years, allowing the USPS to raise over \$4.6 billion in revenue. Stamp prices may still increase as inflation picks up, since postage is pegged to inflation.

Optimistically for the USPS, the advent of internet sales has spurred a growth in package shipments over the past few years. Standard mail, such as first class letters and postcards, represent 76% of postal revenue.

Other postage that dropped in price on April

**continued on page 2*

Contact us

First Ohio Planning, LLC.

1429 King Avenue

Columbus, OH 43212

Phone: (614) 486-0691

Fax: (614) 486-0694

www.firstohioplanning.com

Stamp Prices Set To Go Down - *(continued from page 1)*

10th includes postcards, from 35 cents to 34 cents, and international stamps from \$1.20 to \$1.15.

Unfortunately for those who have purchased countless types of Forever stamps with an array of pricing, colors and themes, new purchases at the new "Forever" price will have to be made while putting aside all others priced above until the (not-so) Forever stamp is again at least 49 cents.

Content provided by USPS

What To Keep & What To Toss

As we make our way through the piles and files of receipts and statements left over from tax time, disposing of some of these obstacles is a thought. It is always suggested to carefully shred documents containing any critically sensitive information.

The idea is to toss out what you don't need anymore, yet keep what you might need for taxes and accounting purposes. Here are some items that accumulate the most with a note as to how long to keep them:

Monthly Utility Statements - can be disposed of after three months unless the expenses are being written off for tax purposes, then you may want to maintain those until after tax time.

Pay Stubs - having the most recent pay stub handy is suggested, with no need to keep older stubs since the most recent stub should contain all YTD details. Should you be applying for a loan or mortgage, then having as much as one year's stubs available is helpful.

Credit Card Receipts & Statements - can be tossed when the credit card statement is received and reviewed. If using a credit card for business purposes, then keeping receipts for seven years is the recommended time period. Statements on the other hand should be kept for three months should there be a dispute or chargeback of an expense.

Canceled Checks - can be shredded once the bank statement arrives. Credit card receipts and business related expenses should be kept for seven years.

Bank Statements - are possibly the most important items to keep for an extended period. Like pay stubs, if a loan or mortgage application is in process, six to twelve months of statements is what most lenders are asking for nowadays.

Insurance - always replace outdated policies and coverage verifications with the most recent and keep in an accessible place should a claim need to be filed.

Medical Statements, Bills & Insurance Notices - should be kept for at least five years especially if these items are used as tax deductions and even lingering insurance payment claims. With the onslaught of recent health care initiatives, it is wise to track and file all medical related items as detailed as possible.

Tax Returns & Supporting Items - should be kept at least seven years. Supporting documents include receipts, mileage logs, spreadsheets, paid invoices and canceled checks.

Content provided by OneBlueWindow

Why Cash Isn't Going Away Anytime Soon

With the onslaught of popular electronic payment methods including bitcoin, Apple Pay and Google Wallet, cash still continues to be the payment method of choice.

The average person still uses cash for transactions every month, and in some cases will only use cash for certain purchases, according to an analysis by the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank.

Various benefits for cash still exist, where credit cards or electronic payment forms just can't compete. The most compelling reason to use cash is the fact that it is anonymous, meaning that the person spending the money is invisible, relative to making a payment with a credit card or electronic method that can be tracked and identify who's spending.

The San Francisco Fed study found that the average person pays with cash about 23 times a month, more often than credit cards and electronic payment forms. Most cash transactions are used for purchases of under \$25. The study also identified 18-24 year olds preferring cash to other payment forms, maybe due to the lack of credit card access available to younger consumers and students.

Of the various U.S. currency denominations in circulation, the 100 dollar bill is by far the most popular and the single most printed note. For 2012 and 2013, the 100 dollar bill was the most produced note by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing, with over 3 billion individual 100 dollar bills printed in 2012, and over 4.4 billion 100 dollar bills in 2013.

Over 90 percent of currency printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing goes to replacing old and tattered bills already in circulation. So interestingly enough, rather than replacing old bills with new electronic payment forms, cash continues to be king.

Content provided by San Francisco Fed, U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing

Gasoline & Oil Prices Projected To Rise

Each month, the Energy Information Agency (EIA) tracks the price of gasoline nationwide as well as how much households (consumers) are buying overall.

The EIA expects gasoline prices to start rising this year, while continuing to head higher into 2017 as demand picks up and supply levels drop. Gasoline prices had been falling because of lower crude oil prices, which account for about two-thirds of the price U.S. drivers pay for a gallon of gasoline.

Increases in fuel economy are also contributing to lower fuel expenditures, as cars and trucks are more efficient and travel farther on a gallon of gasoline. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the production-weighted fuel economy of cars has increased from 23.1 miles per gallon for 2005 cars to almost 28 mpg for 2014 cars, an increase of over 20%. Similarly, the fuel economy for trucks has increased 19%, from 16.9 mpg to 20.1 mpg in the same timeframe.

**continued on page 4*

Gasoline & Oil Prices Projected To Rise - (continued from page 3)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), a statistical measure of inflation, has gasoline accounting for 5.1% of consumer spending as of October 2014. Reductions in gasoline prices ultimately impact the relative weight of gasoline compared to other expenditures such as shelter, clothing, food, and entertainment in price indices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The demand for gasoline is very price inelastic over short time periods, meaning changes in price have little impact on the number of gallons used. Falling gasoline prices allow households to spend their income on other goods and services, pay down debt, and/or increase savings. However, the longer prices remain low, the more time households have to plan for driving vacations and decide on where to spend their excess money.

Content provided by EIA, Commerce Dept., BLS, EPA

Market Update

(all values as of 4.29.2016)

Stock Indices:	
Dow Jones	17,773
S & P 500	2,065
Nasdaq	4,775
Bond Sector Yields:	
2 Yr Treasury	0.77%
10 Yr Treasury	1.83%
10 Yr Municipal	1.65%
High Yield	7.61%
YTD Market Returns:	
Dow Jones	2.00%
S&P 500	1.05%
Nasdaq	-4.63%
MSCI-EAFE	-1.35%
MSCI-Europe	-1.38%
MSCI-Pacific	-1.13%
MSCI-Emg Mkt	5.80%
US Agg Bond	3.42%
US Corp Bond	5.40%
US Gov't Bond	3.96%

*continued on page 5

Market Update - (continued from page 4)

Commodity Prices:	
Gold	1,294
Silver	17.91
Oil (WTI)	45.95
Currencies:	
Dollar / Euro	1.13
Dollar / Pound	1.45
Yen / Dollar	109.21
Dollar / Canadian	.79

Vision: To be recognized as the most reputable partner and resource for financial advice and counseling for businesses, executives and individuals.

Mission: To establish long-term consultative relationships with clients to comprehensively serve the financial needs of their businesses and families.



Staff Contact Information

(Pictured from Left to Right)

James S. Ryan
(614) 486-0691 Ext 1
jryan@firstohioplanning.com

Lori M. Fellows
(614) 486-0691 Ext 6
lfellows@firstohioplanning.com

David W. Wright
(614) 486-0691 Ext 2
dwright@firstohioplanning.com

Jane R. Prause
(614) 486-0691 Ext 4
jprause@firstohioplanning.com

Lisa J. Miller
(614) 486-0691 Ext 3
lmiller@firstohioplanning.com

Sandra L. Grant
(614) 486-0691 Ext 7
sgrant@firstohioplanning.com

Marilyn Sweeney,
(614) 486-0691 Ext 5
msweeney@firstohioplanning.com

Hope you enjoyed our newsletter
Visit us at www.firstohioplanning.com

Investment Advisory Services.
Registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission