
Financial Goal Plan

John and Jane Doe



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December 15, 2015

Table Of Contents

Summary of Goals and Resources

Personal Information and Summary of Financial Goals	1 - 2
Current Financial Goals Graph	3
Net Worth Summary - All Resources	4
Resources Summary	5 - 6

Risk and Portfolio Information

Risk Assessment	7
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Results





What If Worksheet	8 - 12
Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart	13 - 21
Worksheet Detail - Social Security Maximization	22 - 23
Worksheet Detail - Goal Details	24 - 33
IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION	34 - 38
Glossary	39 - 42

Summary of Goals and Resources

Personal Information and Summary of Financial Goals

John and Jane Doe

Needs

10	Retirement - Living Expense	
	John Jane John Retired and Jane Employed (2023-2030) Mortgage Reduction of \$29,400 (2025) Both Retired (2031-2051) Jane Alone Retired (2052-2055)	62 / 2023 68 / 2031 \$48,000 \$96,000 \$84,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)
10	College - Mike	
	4 years starting in 2015 Attending College - Public Out-Of-State (4 years)	\$37,229 Base Inflation Rate plus 3.00% (5.50%)
10	College - Sara	
	4 years starting in 2018 Attending College - Public Out-Of-State (4 years)	\$37,229 Base Inflation Rate plus 3.00% (5.50%)
10	Provide Care	
	In 2051 Recurring every year for a total of 3 times	\$80,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Personal Information and Summary of Financial Goals

Personal Information

John

Male - born 06/06/1961, age 54
Employed - \$245,000

Jane

Female - born 07/02/1963, age 52
Not Currently Employed

Married, US Citizens living in NJ

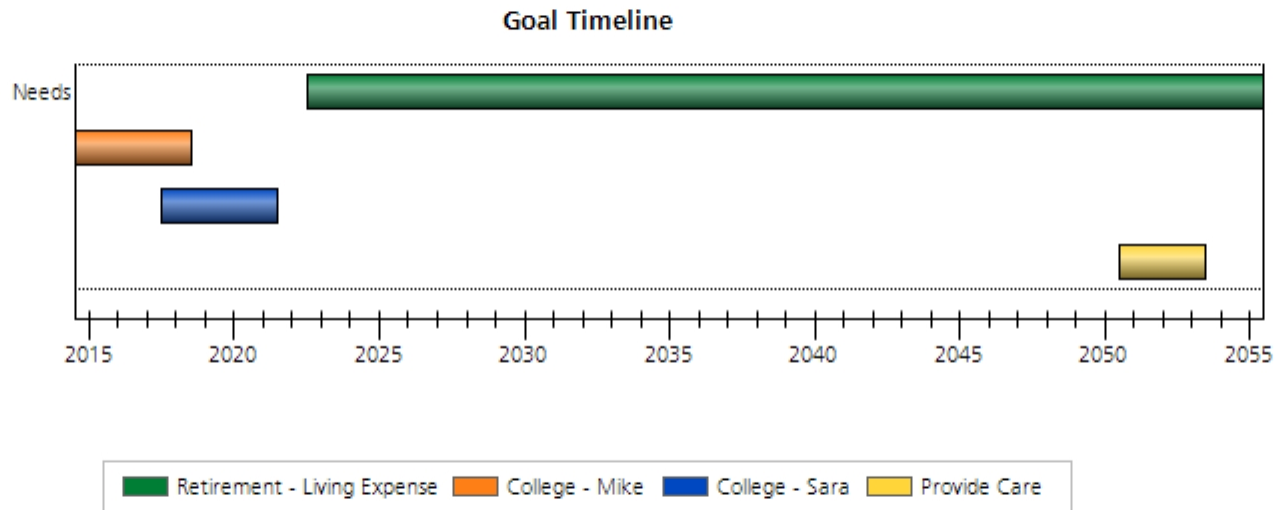
- This section lists the Personal and Financial Goal information you provided, which will be used to create your Report. It is important that it is accurate and complete.

Participant Name	Date of Birth	Age	Relationship
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Mike	02/12/1997	18	Child
Sara	11/01/2000	15	Child

Current Financial Goals Graph

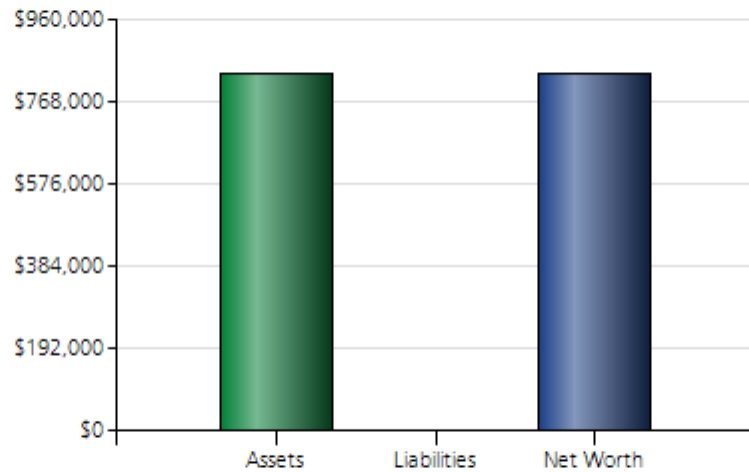
This graph shows the annual costs for your Financial Goals, as you have specified. Because these costs will be used to create your Plan, it is important that they are accurate and complete. All amounts are in after-tax, future dollars.



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Net Worth Summary - All Resources

This is your Net Worth Summary as of 12/15/2015. Your Net Worth is the difference between what you own (your Assets) and what you owe (your Liabilities). To get an accurate Net Worth statement, make certain you have entered all of your Assets and Liabilities.



Investment Assets		\$830,940
Other Assets	+	\$0
Total Assets		\$830,940
Total Liabilities	-	\$0
Net Worth		\$830,940

Description	Total
Investment Assets	
Employer Retirement Plans	\$416,085
Individual Retirement Accounts	\$230,882
Taxable and/or Tax-Free Accounts	\$10,500
College Saving Plans	\$173,473
Total Investment Assets:	\$830,940
Net Worth:	\$830,940

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Resources Summary

Investment Assets

Description	Owner	Current Value	Additions	Assign to Goal
401(k)	John	\$261,753	\$31,350	Fund All Goals
American Funds Bond Fund of Amer A		\$34,114		
American Funds Growth Fund of Amer R4		\$55,987		
Artisan International Investor		\$77,554		
Invesco Energy Inv		\$47,592		
Morgan Stanley Inst Mid Cap Growth I		\$46,506		
401(k)	Jane	\$154,332		Fund All Goals
Account Total		\$154,332		
529 Savings Plan	John	\$77,020	\$3,000	College - Sara
Account Total		\$77,020		
529 Savings Plan	John	\$96,453	\$3,000	College - Mike
Account Total		\$96,453		
Savings	Joint Survivorship	\$10,500		Fund All Goals
Taxable Account Total		\$10,500		
Traditional IRA - Account	John	\$230,882		Fund All Goals
Eaton Vance Investment Grade Income A		\$24,868		
Madison Large Cap Growth Y		\$55,031		
MainStay Large Cap Growth B		\$45,887		
Nuveen Small Cap Growth Opp A		\$47,653		
Thornburg International Value B		\$57,443		
Total Investment Assets :		\$830,940		

Social Security

Description	Value	Assign to Goal
Social Security	John will file a normal application at age 70. He will receive \$39,696 in retirement benefits at age 70.	Fund All Goals

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Resources Summary

Social Security

Description	Value	Assign to Goal
Social Security	Jane will file a normal application at age 70. She will receive \$20,628 in retirement benefits at age 70.	Fund All Goals

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Risk and Portfolio Information

Risk Assessment

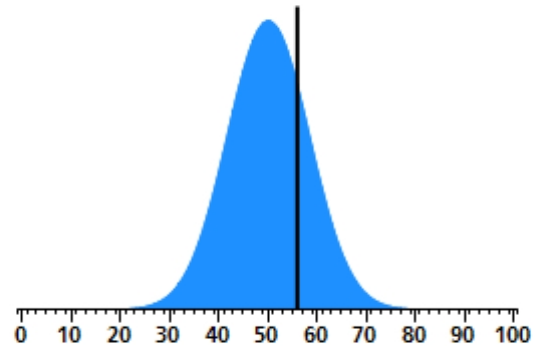
Portfolio Appropriate for Score Balanced II



■ Cash: 4%
■ Bond: 42%
■ Stock: 54%

Average Return: 5.71%

Compare Me to my Group Average Age 50 to 64



You are a Higher than Average Risk-Taker

Bear Market Loss Balanced II

Portfolio Value	\$830,940
Great Recession Return from November 2007 through February 2009	-21%
Potential loss of Portfolio Value	-\$174,497

You selected a Risk Score for your Household of 56.

- The Bell Curve above shows the normal distribution of risk scores for your group. The average score is 50.
- Your Score indicates that you are a Higher than Average Risk-Taker (scores 55-62) as compared to other Investors of similar age.
- Your Score corresponds to a Balanced II Portfolio with 54% Stock .
- You know that the Balanced II Portfolio you selected had a -21% return during the Great Recession and are willing to accept the risk that you could experience a similar or worse result.

	John	Jane	Household
Risk Score:	None Selected	None Selected	56
Portfolio Selected:			Balanced II
% Stock :			54%
Average Return:			5.71%
Great Recession Return:			-21%
Bond Bear Market Return:			4%

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Results

What If Worksheet

This Worksheet allows you to analyze and compare the results of one or more scenarios that you created by varying the Plan assumptions.

	Estimated % of Goal Funded	
Goals	60/40 Asset Alloc	
	Average Return	Bad Timing
■ Needs	100%	100%
10 Retirement		
10 College - Mike		
10 College - Sara		
10 Provide Care		

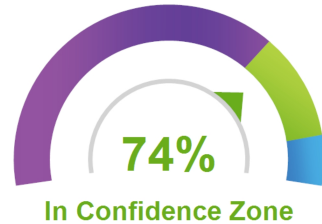
Safety Margin (Value at End of Plan)

Current dollars (in thousands) :	\$783	\$568
Future dollars (in thousands) :	\$2,154	\$1,562

Monte Carlo Results	Likelihood of Funding All Goals
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Your Confidence Zone: 70% - 90%

Probability of Success



Total Spending : \$2,342,559

- Indicates different data between the Scenario in the first column and the Scenario in any other column.

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What If Worksheet

Key Assumptions	60/40 Asset Alloc
Stress Tests	
Method(s)	Bad Timing Program Estimate Years of bad returns: 2023: -18.87% 2024: -6.78%
Funding Order	
Assets - Ignore Earmarks	No
Retirement Income - Ignore Earmarks	No
Hypothetical Average Rate of Return	
Before Retirement :	Total Return I
Total Return :	6.06%
Standard Deviation :	12.09%
Total Return Adjustment :	-0.75%
Adjusted Real Return :	2.81%
After Retirement :	Total Return I
Total Return :	6.06%
Standard Deviation :	12.09%
Total Return Adjustment :	0.00%
Adjusted Real Return :	3.56%
Base inflation rate :	2.50%
Tax-Free Options	
Before Retirement	
Reallocate a portion of bonds to tax-free:	No
Percent of bond allocation to treat as tax-free:	0.00%
After Retirement	
Reallocate a portion of bonds to tax-free:	No
Percent of bond allocation to treat as tax-free:	0.00%

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What If Worksheet

Key Assumptions	60/40 Asset Alloc
Goals	
Living Expense	
Retirement Age	
John	62
Jane	68
Planning Age	
John	90
Jane	92
One Retired	
John Retired and Jane Employed	\$48,000
Jane Retired and John Employed	\$0
Both Retired	
Both Retired	\$96,000
One Alone - Retired	
Jane Alone Retired	\$84,000
John Alone Retired	\$84,000
One Alone - Employed	
John Alone Employed	\$0
Jane Alone Employed	\$48,000
College - Mike	
Year :	2015
Years of Education :	4
Annual Cost :	\$36,136
College - Sara	
Year :	2018
Years of Education :	4
Annual Cost :	\$36,136
Provide Care	
Year :	2051

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What If Worksheet

Key Assumptions	60/40 Asset Alloc
Goals	
Cost :	\$80,000
Is recurring :	Yes
Years between occurrences :	1
Number of occurrences :	3
Retirement Income	
Social Security	
Select Social Security Strategy	John files / suspends, Jane restricted application
John	
Filing Method :	File And Suspend
Age to File Application :	67
Age Retirement Benefits begin :	70
First Year Benefit :	\$0
Jane	
Filing Method :	Restricted Application
Age to File Application :	67
Age Retirement Benefits begin :	70
First Year Benefit :	\$16,006
Reduce Benefits By :	0%

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What If Worksheet

Key Assumptions	60/40 Asset Alloc
Asset Additions	
401(k)	Maximum
Roth:	N/A
Maximum contribution each year:	Yes
% Designated as Roth:	0.00%
Plan addition amount:	\$31,350
Year additions begin:	2015
John - Fund All Goals	
529 Savings Plan	
After-Tax Addition:	\$3,000
Year additions begin:	2015
John - College - Mike	
529 Savings Plan	
After-Tax Addition:	\$3,000
Year additions begin:	2015
John - College - Sara	
Extra Savings by Tax Category	
John's Qualified	\$0
Jane's Qualified	\$0
John's Roth	\$0
Jane's Roth	\$0
John's Tax-Deferred	\$0
Jane's Tax-Deferred	\$0
Taxable	\$0
Tax Options	
Include Tax Penalties :	Yes
Change Tax Rate?	No
Year To Change :	
Change Tax Rate by this % (+ or -) :	0.00%

- Indicates different data between the Scenario in the first column and the Scenario in any other column.

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year Age (John / Jane)		2031 70 / 68	2032 71 / 69	2033 72 / 70	2034 73 / 71	2035 74 / 72	2036 75 / 73	2037 76 / 74	2038 77 / 75
Retirement and Strategy Income Assign To									
Social Security - John	Fund All Goals	58,929	60,402	61,912	63,460	65,047	66,673	68,339	70,048
Social Security - Jane	Fund All Goals	23,762	24,356	32,173	32,977	33,801	34,646	35,513	36,400
Total Retirement and Strategy Income		82,691	84,758	94,085	96,437	98,848	101,319	103,852	106,448
Investment Earnings		71,560	74,244	77,408	80,533	83,770	87,124	90,595	94,189
Total Income and Earnings		154,251	159,002	171,492	176,970	182,618	188,443	194,447	200,638
Cash Used To Fund Goals									
	Estimated % Funded								
Retirement - Living Expense	100%	98,868	101,340	103,873	106,470	109,132	111,860	114,657	117,523
Provide Care	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Goal Funding		(98,868)	(101,340)	(103,873)	(106,470)	(109,132)	(111,860)	(114,657)	(117,523)
Total Taxes and Tax Penalty		(10,267)	(10,742)	(12,381)	(16,111)	(17,145)	(18,251)	(19,433)	(20,653)
Cash Surplus/Deficit (Net Change in Portfolio)		45,116	46,920	55,238	54,388	56,341	58,332	60,357	62,462

Portfolio Value

Future Dollars									
Beginning Value		1,207,268	1,252,383	1,299,304	1,354,541	1,408,930	1,465,271	1,523,602	1,583,960
Cash Surplus/Deficit		45,116	46,920	55,238	54,388	56,341	58,332	60,357	62,462
Investment Asset Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Value		1,252,383	1,299,304	1,354,541	1,408,930	1,465,271	1,523,602	1,583,960	1,646,422
Current Dollars									
Ending Value		823,060	833,069	847,303	859,829	872,402	885,007	897,626	910,266
Cash Surplus/Deficit		29,650	30,084	34,553	33,192	33,545	33,883	34,204	34,534

Taxes

Total Taxes		10,267	10,742	12,381	16,111	17,145	18,251	19,433	20,653
Tax Penalty		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year Age (John / Jane)	2031 70 / 68	2032 71 / 69	2033 72 / 70	2034 73 / 71	2035 74 / 72	2036 75 / 73	2037 76 / 74	2038 77 / 75
Federal Marginal Tax Rate	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%
State Marginal and Local Tax Rate	2.45%	2.45%	3.50%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%

Estimated Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

John	31,172	32,936	34,796	36,755	38,818	40,991	43,277	45,467
Jane	0	0	0	15,899	16,797	17,743	18,739	19,788

Adjusted Portfolio Value	1,207,268	1,252,383	1,299,304	1,354,541	1,408,930	1,465,271	1,523,602	1,583,960
Portfolio Withdrawal Rate	2.19%	2.18%	1.71%	1.93%	1.95%	1.96%	1.98%	2.00%

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year Age (John / Jane)		2039 78 / 76	2040 79 / 77	2041 80 / 78	2042 81 / 79	2043 82 / 80	2044 83 / 81	2045 84 / 82	2046 85 / 83
Retirement and Strategy Income Assign To									
Social Security - John	Fund All Goals	71,799	73,594	75,434	77,320	79,253	81,234	83,265	85,347
Social Security - Jane	Fund All Goals	37,310	38,243	39,199	40,179	41,184	42,213	43,269	44,350
Total Retirement and Strategy Income		109,110	111,837	114,633	117,499	120,437	123,447	126,534	129,697
Investment Earnings		97,906	101,751	105,725	109,798	113,970	118,242	122,612	127,081
Total Income and Earnings		207,015	213,588	220,358	227,297	234,407	241,690	249,145	256,778
Cash Used To Fund Goals		Estimated % Funded							
Retirement - Living Expense	100%	120,461	123,473	126,559	129,723	132,967	136,291	139,698	143,190
Provide Care	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Goal Funding		(120,461)	(123,473)	(126,559)	(129,723)	(132,967)	(136,291)	(139,698)	(143,190)
Total Taxes and Tax Penalty		(21,998)	(23,361)	(25,408)	(27,493)	(29,678)	(31,994)	(34,447)	(36,902)
Cash Surplus/Deficit (Net Change in Portfolio)		64,556	66,755	68,391	70,080	71,762	73,405	75,001	76,685

Portfolio Value

Future Dollars									
Beginning Value		1,646,422	1,710,978	1,777,732	1,846,124	1,916,204	1,987,967	2,061,372	2,136,372
Cash Surplus/Deficit		64,556	66,755	68,391	70,080	71,762	73,405	75,001	76,685
Investment Asset Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Value		1,710,978	1,777,732	1,846,124	1,916,204	1,987,967	2,061,372	2,136,372	2,213,058
Current Dollars									
Ending Value		922,885	935,505	947,799	959,784	971,442	982,744	993,658	1,004,220
Cash Surplus/Deficit		34,821	35,129	35,112	35,102	35,068	34,995	34,884	34,797

Taxes

Total Taxes		21,998	23,361	25,408	27,493	29,678	31,994	34,447	36,902
Tax Penalty		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year Age (John / Jane)	2039 78 / 76	2040 79 / 77	2041 80 / 78	2042 81 / 79	2043 82 / 80	2044 83 / 81	2045 84 / 82	2046 85 / 83
Federal Marginal Tax Rate	15.00%	15.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
State Marginal and Local Tax Rate	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%

Estimated Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

John	47,985	50,371	52,852	55,428	58,100	60,864	63,720	66,211
Jane	20,891	21,948	23,164	24,316	25,513	26,757	28,047	29,381

Adjusted Portfolio Value	1,646,422	1,710,978	1,777,732	1,846,124	1,916,204	1,987,967	2,061,372	2,136,372
Portfolio Withdrawal Rate	2.03%	2.05%	2.10%	2.15%	2.20%	2.26%	2.31%	2.36%

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year Age (John / Jane)		2047 86 / 84	2048 87 / 85	2049 88 / 86	2050 89 / 87	2051 90 / 88	2052 - / 89	2053 - / 90	2054 - / 91
Retirement and Strategy Income Assign To									
Social Security - John	Fund All Goals	87,480	89,667	91,909	94,207	96,562	0	0	0
Social Security - Jane	Fund All Goals	45,459	46,596	47,760	48,954	50,178	98,976	101,450	103,987
Total Retirement and Strategy Income		132,939	136,263	139,669	143,161	146,740	98,976	101,450	103,987
Investment Earnings		131,650	136,321	141,094	145,967	139,155	130,133	120,230	122,141
Total Income and Earnings		264,590	272,584	280,763	289,128	285,895	229,109	221,681	226,128
Cash Used To Fund Goals		Estimated % Funded							
Retirement - Living Expense	100%	146,770	150,439	154,200	158,055	162,007	136,137	139,540	143,029
Provide Care	100%	0	0	0	0	194,603	199,468	204,455	0
Total Goal Funding		(146,770)	(150,439)	(154,200)	(158,055)	(356,610)	(335,605)	(343,995)	(143,029)
Total Taxes and Tax Penalty		(39,480)	(42,115)	(44,863)	(47,720)	(47,273)	(50,192)	(48,895)	(50,910)
Cash Surplus/Deficit (Net Change in Portfolio)		78,340	80,030	81,700	83,352	(117,988)	(156,688)	(171,210)	32,189

Portfolio Value

Future Dollars									
Beginning Value		2,213,058	2,291,397	2,371,427	2,453,127	2,536,479	2,418,492	2,261,804	2,090,594
Cash Surplus/Deficit		78,340	80,030	81,700	83,352	(117,988)	(156,688)	(171,210)	32,189
Investment Asset Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Value		2,291,397	2,371,427	2,453,127	2,536,479	2,418,492	2,261,804	2,090,594	2,122,783
Current Dollars									
Ending Value		1,014,408	1,024,232	1,033,677	1,042,731	969,977	885,010	798,066	790,589
Cash Surplus/Deficit		34,681	34,565	34,426	34,266	(47,321)	(61,310)	(65,358)	11,988

Taxes

Total Taxes		39,480	42,115	44,863	47,720	47,273	50,192	48,895	50,910
Tax Penalty		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year Age (John / Jane)	2047 86 / 84	2048 87 / 85	2049 88 / 86	2050 89 / 87	2051 90 / 88	2052 - / 89	2053 - / 90	2054 - / 91
Federal Marginal Tax Rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
State Marginal and Local Tax Rate	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	5.53%	6.37%	6.37%	6.37%

Estimated Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

John	68,730	71,263	73,796	76,311	78,096	0	0	0
Jane	30,760	31,962	33,178	34,401	35,624	108,622	111,163	113,533

Adjusted Portfolio Value	2,213,058	2,291,397	2,371,427	2,453,127	2,536,479	2,418,492	2,261,804	2,090,594
Portfolio Withdrawal Rate	2.41%	2.46%	2.50%	2.55%	10.14%	11.86%	12.89%	4.30%

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year	2055	
Age (John / Jane)	- / 92	
Retirement and Strategy Income	Assign To	
Social Security - John	Fund All Goals	0
Social Security - Jane	Fund All Goals	106,586
Total Retirement and Strategy Income		106,586
Investment Earnings		123,990
Total Income and Earnings		230,576
Cash Used To Fund Goals	Estimated % Funded	
Retirement - Living Expense	100%	146,604
Provide Care	100%	0
Total Goal Funding		(146,604)
Total Taxes and Tax Penalty		(52,926)
Cash Surplus/Deficit (Net Change in Portfolio)		31,045

Portfolio Value

Future Dollars	
Beginning Value	2,122,783
Cash Surplus/Deficit	31,045
Investment Asset Additions	0
Ending Value	2,153,828
Current Dollars	
Ending Value	782,587
Cash Surplus/Deficit	11,280

Taxes

Total Taxes	52,926
Tax Penalty	0

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year	2055
Age (John / Jane)	- / 92
Federal Marginal Tax Rate	25.00%
State Marginal and Local Tax Rate	6.37%

Estimated Required Minimum Distribution (RMD)

John	0
Jane	115,691

Adjusted Portfolio Value	2,122,783
Portfolio Withdrawal Rate	4.38%

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Worksheet Detail - Retirement Distribution Cash Flow Chart

Scenario : 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Notes

- Additions and withdrawals occur at the beginning of the year.
- The Income section includes Retirement Income, Strategy Income, Stock Options, Restricted Stock, Other Assets, proceeds from Insurance Policies, and any remaining asset value after 72(t) distributions have been completed.
- Retirement Income includes the following: Social Security, pension, annuity, rental property, royalty, alimony, part-time employment, trust, and any other retirement income as entered in the Plan.
- When married, if either Social Security Program Estimate or Use This Amount and Evaluate Annually is selected for a participant, the program will default to the greater of the selected benefit or the age adjusted spousal benefit based on the other participant's benefit.
- Strategy Income is based on the particulars of the Goal Strategies selected. Strategy Income from immediate annuities, 72(t) distributions, and variable annuities with a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit (GMWB) is pre-tax. Strategy Income from Net Unrealized Appreciation (NUA) is after-tax.
- Stock Options and Restricted Stock values are after-tax.
- Income from Other Assets and proceeds from Insurance Policies are after-tax values. Any remaining asset value after 72(t) distributions have been completed is a pre-tax value.
- Investment Earnings are calculated on all assets after any withdrawals for funding goals, taxes on withdrawals, and tax penalties, if applicable, are subtracted.
- Shortfalls that occur in a particular year are denoted with an 'x' in the Cash Used to Fund Goals section of the chart.
- Portfolio Withdrawal Rate (%) is the percentage withdrawn from the investment portfolio to cover cash deficits.
- The Total Taxes are a sum of (1) taxes on retirement income, (2) taxes on strategy income, (3) taxes on withdrawals from qualified assets for Required Minimum Distributions, (4) taxes on withdrawals from taxable assets' untaxed gain used to fund Goals in that year, (5) taxes on withdrawals from tax-deferred or qualified assets used to fund goals in that year, and (6) taxes on the investment earnings of taxable assets. Tax rates used are detailed in the Tax and Inflation Options page. (Please note, the Total Taxes do not include any taxes owed from the exercise of Stock Options or the vesting of Restricted Stock.)
- Tax Penalties can occur when Qualified and Tax-Deferred Assets are used prior to age 59½. If there is a value in this row, it illustrates that you are using your assets in this Plan in a manner that may incur tax penalties. Generally, it is better to avoid tax penalties whenever possible.
- The Cash Surplus/Deficit is the net change in the Portfolio Value for the specified year. This value is your income and earnings minus what was spent to fund goals minus taxes.
- The Ending Value of the Portfolio in Current Dollars is calculated by discounting the Ending Value of the Portfolio in Future Dollars by the Base Inflation Rate for this Plan.
- The Cash Surplus/Deficit in Current Dollars is calculated by discounting the Cash Surplus/Deficit in Future Dollars by the Base Inflation Rate for this Plan.
- These calculations do not incorporate penalties associated with use of 529 Plan withdrawals for non-qualified expenses.
- When married, ownership of qualified assets is assumed to roll over to the surviving co-client at the death of the original owner. It is also assumed the surviving co-client inherits all assets of the original owner.

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Social Security Maximization

Social Security Maximization for 60/40 Asset Alloc

Social Security Strategy	Selected Strategy	As Soon As Possible	At Retirement	At FRA	At Age 70	John begins at age 70 and Jane begins at FRA	Maximized Benefit
Start age							
John	70	62	62	67	70	70	70
Jane	70	62	68	67	70	67	70
First year benefit in current dollars							
John	\$0	\$22,409	\$22,409	\$32,013	\$39,696	\$39,696	\$39,696
Jane	\$16,006	\$11,645	\$17,966	\$16,635	\$20,628	\$16,635	\$20,628
Maximization Based on Cash Received							
Total lifetime benefit in current dollars	\$1,432,351	\$1,053,909	\$1,116,791	\$1,262,342	\$1,384,332	\$1,358,381	\$1,384,332
Break Even Point							
John	77	N/A	79	77	79	78	79
Jane	75	N/A	77	75	77	76	77
Maximization Based on Overall Result							
Probability of success	74%	52%	64%	68%	71%	72%	71%

On November 2nd, 2015, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 was signed into law. Two Social Security filing methods (File and Suspend and Restricted Application) will no longer be available for certain clients.

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Social Security Maximization

Social Security Maximization for 60/40 Asset Alloc

Notes

Selected Strategy:

This is the strategy you selected.

At FRA:

You apply for and begin retirement benefits at your Full Retirement Age (FRA), which is determined by your date of birth. If the retirement age you specified is after your FRA, we assume you will begin benefits at FRA, and we will adjust the benefit for inflation until your retirement age.

At Retirement:

You apply for and begin retirement benefits at the retirement age shown. The benefit is automatically adjusted to account for excess earnings from part-time work and/or taking benefits prior to your FRA, if either is applicable.

As soon as possible:

You apply for and begin benefits at the later of your current age or age 62. The benefit is automatically adjusted to account for excess earnings from part-time work, if applicable, and taking benefits prior to your FRA. If you are age 62 or older, this option is not available.

At age 70:

You apply for and begin benefits at age 70.

(Higher Wage Earner) begins at age 70 and (Lower Wage Earner) begins at FRA:

This strategy is available only if you are married. The higher wage earner applies for and begins benefits at age 70. The lower wage earner applies for and begins benefits at his/her FRA. The higher/lower wage earners are determined based on the employment incomes you specified.

(Higher Wage Earner) files/suspends and (Lower Wage Earner) restricted application:

This strategy is available only if you are married. The higher wage earner applies for and suspends taking benefits until age 70. The higher wage earner can file at or after his/her FRA, at which time the spouse (the lower wage earner) files for and takes spousal benefits. The spouse then files for and begins his/her own benefit at age 70, at the higher benefit amount.

The lower wage earner makes a restricted application at his/her FRA. Restricted application allows the account holder to apply only for the "spousal benefit" s/he would be due under dual entitlement rules. At any age beyond his/her FRA, the lower wage earner can apply for and receive benefits based on his/her own work history.

(Lower Wage Earner) files/suspends and (Higher Wage Earner) restricted application:

This strategy is available only if you are married. The lower wage earner applies for and suspends taking benefits until age 70. The lower wage earner can file at or after his/her FRA, at which time the spouse (the higher wage earner) files for and takes spousal benefits. The spouse then files for and begins his/her own benefit at age 70, at the higher benefit amount.

The higher wage earner makes a restricted application at his/her FRA. Restricted application allows the account holder to apply only for the "spousal benefit" s/he would be due under dual entitlement rules. At any age beyond his/her FRA, the higher wage earner can apply for and receive benefits based on his/her own work history.

Maximized Benefits:

This is the strategy that provides the highest estimate of lifetime Social Security income, assuming you live to the age(s) shown on the Detailed Results page.

Total Lifetime Benefit:

The total estimate of benefits you and your co-client, if applicable, would receive in your lifetime, assuming you live to the age(s) shown on the Detailed Results page. This amount is in current (non-inflated) dollars.


Break Even Point:

The age(s) at which this strategy would provide benefits equivalent to the "As Soon As Possible" strategy. If you live longer than the "break even" age for a strategy, your total lifetime benefits using that strategy would be greater than the lifetime benefits of the "As Soon As Possible" strategy. If you are older than age 62 and the "As Soon As Possible" strategy is not shown, the break even comparison uses the strategy that begins at the earliest age(s) as the baseline for comparison.

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "Retirement - Living Expense" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Goal	Amount	Estimated % of Goal Funded
Retirement - Living Expense		
John	62 / 2023	100% 
Jane	68 / 2031	
John Retired and Jane Employed (2023-2030)	\$48,000	
Mortgage Reduction of \$29,400 (2025)	Mortgage Reduction of \$29,400 (2025)	
Both Retired (2031-2051)	\$96,000	
Jane Alone Retired (2052-2055)	\$84,000	

Event or Ages	Year	Earmarked Assets Only								Goal Expense	Use Earmarked Asts		Use Fund All Goals Asts		Tax Penalty	Shortfall	
		Value of Earmarked Assets	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Stock Options	Strategy Income	Retirement Income	Investment Earnings	Tax on Income and Earnings		For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal			
54 / 52	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 / 53	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 / 54	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57 / 55	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 / 56	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59 / 57	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 / 58	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 / 59	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Retires	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,062	0	0	52,062	25,166	0	0	0
63 / 61	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,629	0	0	52,629	25,440	0	0	0
64 / 62	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,810	0	0	23,810	11,509	0	0	0
65 / 63	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,405	0	0	24,405	11,797	0	0	0
66 / 64	2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,015	0	0	25,015	12,092	0	0	0
67 / 65	2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,640	0	0	25,640	12,394	0	0	0
68 / 66	2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,281	0	0	26,281	12,704	0	0	0
69 / 67	2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,938	0	0	26,938	13,021	0	0	0
Jane Retires	2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,868	0	0	98,868	0	0	0	0
71 / 69	2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101,340	0	0	101,340	0	0	0	0
72 / 70	2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,873	0	0	103,873	0	0	0	0

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "Retirement - Living Expense" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Event or Ages	Year	Earmarked Assets Only								Goal Expense	Use Earmarked Asts		Use Fund All Goals Asts		Tax Penalty	Shortfall
		Value of Earmarked Assets	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Stock Options	Strategy Income	Retirement Income	Investment Earnings	Tax on Income and Earnings		For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal		
73 / 71	2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,470	0	0	106,470	0	0	0
74 / 72	2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109,132	0	0	109,132	0	0	0
75 / 73	2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,860	0	0	111,860	0	0	0
76 / 74	2037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114,657	0	0	114,657	0	0	0
77 / 75	2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,523	0	0	117,523	0	0	0
78 / 76	2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,461	0	0	120,461	0	0	0
79 / 77	2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123,473	0	0	123,473	0	0	0
80 / 78	2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126,559	0	0	126,559	0	0	0
81 / 79	2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129,723	0	0	129,723	0	0	0
82 / 80	2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132,967	0	0	132,967	0	0	0
83 / 81	2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,291	0	0	136,291	0	0	0
84 / 82	2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139,698	0	0	139,698	0	0	0
85 / 83	2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143,190	0	0	143,190	0	0	0
86 / 84	2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146,770	0	0	146,770	0	0	0
87 / 85	2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,439	0	0	150,439	0	0	0
88 / 86	2049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154,200	0	0	154,200	0	0	0
89 / 87	2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158,055	0	0	158,055	0	0	0
John's Plan Ends	2051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162,007	0	0	162,007	0	0	0
- / 89	2052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,137	0	0	136,137	0	0	0
- / 90	2053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139,540	0	0	139,540	0	0	0
- / 91	2054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143,029	0	0	143,029	0	0	0
Jane's Plan Ends	2055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146,604	0	0	146,604	0	0	0

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "Retirement - Living Expense" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Notes

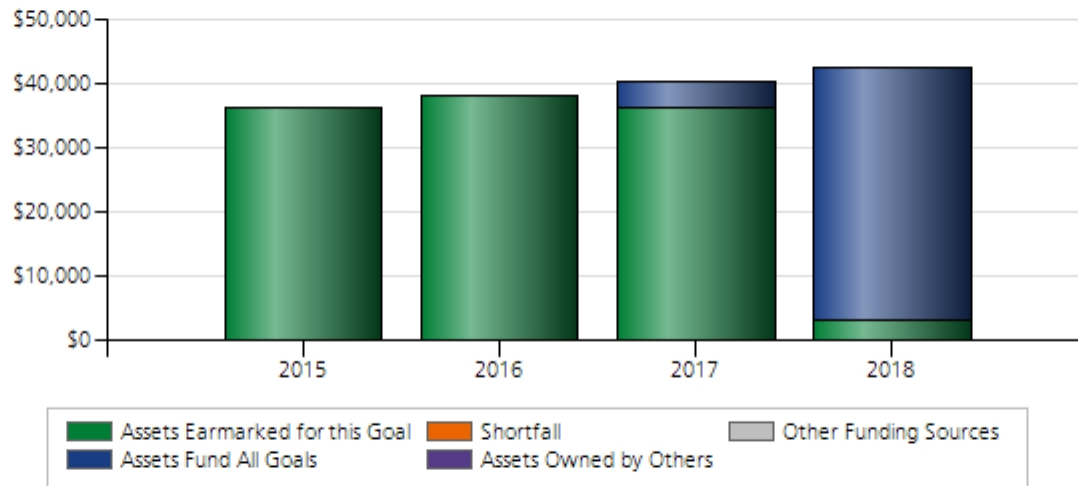
- Funds for each Goal Expense are used first from Earmarked Assets. If sufficient funds are not available from Earmarked Assets, Fund All Goals Assets will be used to fund the remaining portion of the Goal Expense, if available in that year.
- There are values in the columns 'Additions to Assets' and 'Other Additions' if there are assets assigned to this Goal. Additions and withdrawals occur at the beginning of the year.
- There are values in the 'Investment Earnings' and 'Tax on Earnings' columns if there are assets earmarked for this Goal. Investment Earnings are calculated on all assets after any withdrawals for 'Goal Expenses', 'Taxes on Withdrawals', and 'Tax Penalties' are subtracted.
- Taxes are calculated on the Investment Earnings of taxable assets, retirement income, and strategy income assigned to this Goal. Tax rates used are detailed in the Tax and Inflation Options page.
- These calculations do not incorporate penalties associated with use of 529 Plan withdrawals for non-qualified expenses.
- Tax Penalties can occur when Qualified and Tax-Deferred Assets are used prior to age 59½. If there is a value in this column, it illustrates that you are using your assets in this Plan in a manner that may incur tax penalties. Generally, it is better to avoid tax penalties whenever possible.
- Other Additions come from items entered in the Other Assets section and any applicable proceeds from insurance policies.
- Stock Options and Restricted Stock values are after-tax.
- Strategy Income is based on the particulars of the Goal Strategies selected. Strategy Income from immediate annuities, 72(t) distributions, and variable annuities with a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit (GMWB) is pre-tax. Strategy Income from Net Unrealized Appreciation (NUA) is after-tax.
- Retirement Income includes the following: Social Security, pension, annuity, rental property, royalty, alimony, part-time employment, trust, and any other retirement income as entered in the Plan. There are values in this column if you have assigned Retirement Income to the Retirement Goal.
- When married, if either Social Security Program Estimate or Use This Amount and Evaluate Annually is selected for a participant, the program will default to the greater of the selected benefit or the age adjusted spousal benefit based on the other participant's benefit.
- When married, ownership of qualified assets is assumed to roll over to the surviving co-client at the death of the original owner. It is also assumed the surviving co-client inherits all assets of the original owner.
- The 'For Tax on Withdrawals' column represents any taxes from taxable assets' untaxed gain used to fund goals in that year as well as any taxes on withdrawals from tax-deferred or qualified assets to fund goals in that year.
- Taxes due on Required Minimum Distributions are included in the calculations but are not illustrated separately.

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Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "College - Mike" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Goal	Amount	Estimated % of Goal Funded
College - Mike 4 years starting in 2015	\$36,136	100% ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "College - Mike" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year	Earmarked Assets Only					Goal Expense				Use Earmarked Asts		Use Fund All Goals Asts		Tax Penalty	Shortfall
	Value of Earmarked Assets	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Investment Earnings	Tax on Earnings	Total Expense	Less Other Funding	Less Others' Assets	Equals Net Expense	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal		
2015	96,453	3,000	0	3,362	0	36,136	0	0	36,136	36,136	0	0	0	0	0
2016	66,679	3,000	0	1,676	0	38,123	0	0	38,123	38,123	0	0	0	0	0
2017	33,231	3,000	0	0	0	40,220	0	0	40,220	36,231	0	3,989	0	0	0
2018	0	3,000	0	0	0	42,432	0	0	42,432	3,000	0	39,432	18,127	5,553	0

Notes


- Funds for each Goal Expense are used first from Earmarked Assets. If sufficient funds are not available from Earmarked Assets, Fund All Goals Assets will be used to fund the remaining portion of the Goal Expense, if available in that year.
- There are values in the columns 'Additions to Assets' and 'Other Additions' if there are assets earmarked for this Goal. Additions and withdrawals occur at the beginning of the year.
- There are values in the 'Investment Earnings' and 'Tax on Earnings' columns if there are assets assigned to this Goal. Investment Earnings are calculated on all assets after any withdrawals for 'Goal Expenses', 'Taxes on Withdrawals', and 'Tax Penalties' are subtracted.
- Taxes are calculated on the Investment Earnings of taxable assets, retirement income, and strategy income assigned to this Goal. Tax rates used are detailed in the Tax and Inflation Options page.
- Tax Penalties can occur when Qualified and Tax-Deferred Assets are used prior to age 59½. If there is a value in this column, it illustrates that you are using your assets in this Plan in a manner that may incur tax penalties. Generally, it is better to avoid tax penalties whenever possible.
- Other Additions come from items entered in the Other Assets section as well as any stock option or restricted stock proceeds, retirement income or strategy income assigned to this goal.

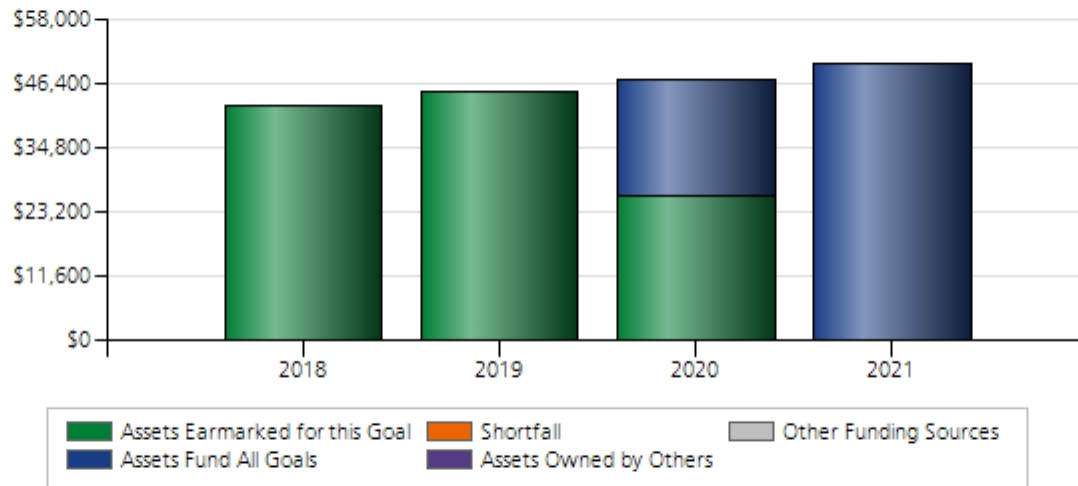
- These calculations do not incorporate penalties associated with use of 529 Plan withdrawals for non-qualified expenses.
- Other Funding includes funds coming from other sources such as scholarships, student loans, college employment or gifts that will help fund an educational goal.
- Others' Assets include Assets not owned by you that will be used to fund an educational goal. Rates of return associated with these assets are detailed on the Information Summary pages and may or may not be consistent with other rates of return defined in this Analysis or consistent with your own risk and return parameters.
- When married, ownership of qualified assets is assumed to roll over to the surviving co-client at the death of the original owner. It is also assumed the surviving co-client inherits all assets of the original owner.
- The 'For Tax on Withdrawals' column represents any taxes from taxable assets' untaxed gain used to fund goals in that year as well as any taxes on withdrawals from tax-deferred or qualified assets to fund goals in that year.
- Taxes due on Required Minimum Distributions are included in the calculations but are not illustrated separately.

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Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "College - Sara" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Goal	Amount	Estimated % of Goal Funded
College - Sara 4 years starting in 2018	\$36,136	100% 



See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "College - Sara" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year	Earmarked Assets Only					Goal Expense				Use Earmarked Asts		Use Fund All Goals Asts		Tax Penalty	Shortfall
	Value of Earmarked Assets	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Investment Earnings	Tax on Earnings	Total Expense	Less Other Funding	Less Others' Assets	Equals Net Expense	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal		
2015	77,020	3,000	0	4,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	84,269	3,000	0	4,634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	91,903	3,000	0	5,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	99,942	3,000	0	3,213	0	42,432	0	0	42,432	42,432	0	0	0	0	0
2019	63,723	3,000	0	1,166	0	44,766	0	0	44,766	44,766	0	0	0	0	0
2020	23,123	3,000	0	0	0	47,228	0	0	47,228	26,123	0	21,105	10,202	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	49,826	0	0	49,826	0	0	49,826	24,085	0	0

Notes

• Funds for each Goal Expense are used first from Earmarked Assets. If sufficient funds are not available from Earmarked Assets, Fund All Goals Assets will be used to fund the remaining portion of the Goal Expense, if available in that year.

• There are values in the columns 'Additions to Assets' and 'Other Additions' if there are assets earmarked for this Goal. Additions and withdrawals occur at the beginning of the year.

• There are values in the 'Investment Earnings' and 'Tax on Earnings' columns if there are assets assigned to this Goal. Investment Earnings are calculated on all assets after any withdrawals for 'Goal Expenses', 'Taxes on Withdrawals', and 'Tax Penalties' are subtracted.

• Taxes are calculated on the Investment Earnings of taxable assets, retirement income, and strategy income assigned to this Goal. Tax rates used are detailed in the Tax and Inflation Options page.

• Tax Penalties can occur when Qualified and Tax-Deferred Assets are used prior to age 59½. If there is a value in this column, it illustrates that you are using your assets in this Plan in a manner that may incur tax penalties. Generally, it is better to avoid tax penalties whenever possible.

• Other Additions come from items entered in the Other Assets section as well as any stock option or restricted stock proceeds, retirement income or strategy income assigned to this goal.

• These calculations do not incorporate penalties associated with use of 529 Plan withdrawals for non-qualified expenses.

• Other Funding includes funds coming from other sources such as scholarships, student loans, college employment or gifts that will help fund an educational goal.

• Others' Assets include Assets not owned by you that will be used to fund an educational goal. Rates of return associated with these assets are detailed on the Information Summary pages and may or may not be consistent with other rates of return defined in this Analysis or consistent with your own risk and return parameters.

• When married, ownership of qualified assets is assumed to roll over to the surviving co-client at the death of the original owner. It is also assumed the surviving co-client inherits all assets of the original owner.

• The 'For Tax on Withdrawals' column represents any taxes from taxable assets' untaxed gain used to fund goals in that year as well as any taxes on withdrawals from tax-deferred or qualified assets to fund goals in that year.

• Taxes due on Required Minimum Distributions are included in the calculations but are not illustrated separately.

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Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "Provide Care" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Goal	Amount	Estimated % of Goal Funded
Provide Care		
In 2051	\$80,000	100%
Recurring every year for a total of 3 times		★★★★★



See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "Provide Care" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year	Earmarked Assets Only					Goal Expense	Use Earmarked Asts		Use Fund All Goals Asts		Tax Penalty	Shortfall
	Value of Earmarked Assets	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Investment Earnings	Tax on Earnings		For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal		
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Goal Details

Details of "Provide Care" for 60/40 Asset Alloc using Average Returns

Year	Earmarked Assets Only					Goal Expense	Use Earmarked Asts		Use Fund All Goals Asts		Tax Penalty	Shortfall
	Value of Earmarked Assets	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Investment Earnings	Tax on Earnings		For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal	For Goal Expense	For Tax on Withdrawal		
2048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2051	0	0	0	0	0	194,603	0	0	194,603	0	0	0
2052	0	0	0	0	0	199,468	0	0	199,468	0	0	0
2053	0	0	0	0	0	204,455	0	0	204,455	0	0	0

Notes

- Funds for each Goal Expense are used first from Earmarked Assets. If sufficient funds are not available from Earmarked Assets, Fund All Goals Assets will be used to fund the remaining portion of the Goal Expense, if available in that year.
- There are values in the columns 'Additions to Assets' and 'Other Additions' if there are assets earmarked for this Goal. Additions and withdrawals occur at the beginning of the year.
- There are values in the 'Investment Earnings' and 'Tax on Earnings' columns if there are assets assigned to this Goal. Investment Earnings are calculated on all assets after any withdrawals for 'Goal Expenses', 'Taxes on Withdrawals', and 'Tax Penalties' are subtracted.
- Taxes are calculated on the Investment Earnings of taxable assets, retirement income, and strategy income assigned to this Goal. Tax rates used are detailed in the Tax and Inflation Options page.
- Tax Penalties can occur when Qualified and Tax-Deferred Assets are used prior to age 59½. If there is a value in this column, it illustrates that you are using your assets in this Plan in a manner that may incur tax penalties. Generally, it is better to avoid tax penalties whenever possible.
- Other Additions come from items entered in the Other Assets section as well as any stock option or restricted stock proceeds, retirement income or strategy income assigned to this goal.
- These calculations do not incorporate penalties associated with use of 529 Plan withdrawals for non-qualified expenses.
- When married, ownership of qualified assets is assumed to roll over to the surviving co-client at the death of the original owner. It is also assumed the surviving co-client inherits all assets of the original owner.
- The For Tax on Withdrawals column represents any taxes from taxable assets' untaxed gain used to fund goals in that year as well as any taxes on withdrawals from tax-deferred or qualified assets to fund goals in that year.
- Taxes due on Required Minimum Distributions are included in the calculations but are not illustrated separately.

See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

IMPORTANT: The projections or other information generated by MoneyGuidePro regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results.

The return assumptions in MoneyGuidePro are not reflective of any specific product, and do not include any fees or expenses that may be incurred by investing in specific products. The actual returns of a specific product may be more or less than the returns used in MoneyGuidePro. It is not possible to directly invest in an index. Financial forecasts, rates of return, risk, inflation, and other assumptions may be used as the basis for illustrations. They should not be considered a guarantee of future performance or a guarantee of achieving overall financial objectives. Past performance is not a guarantee or a predictor of future results of either the indices or any particular investment.

MoneyGuidePro results may vary with each use and over time.

MoneyGuidePro Assumptions and Limitations

Information Provided by You

Information that you provided about your assets, financial goals, and personal situation are key assumptions for the calculations and projections in this Report. Please review the Report sections titled "Personal Information and Summary of Financial Goals", "Current Portfolio Allocation", and "Tax and Inflation Options" to verify the accuracy of these assumptions. If any of the assumptions are incorrect, you should notify your financial advisor. Even small changes in assumptions can have a substantial impact on the results shown in this Report. The information provided by you should be reviewed periodically and updated when either the information or your circumstances change.

All asset and net worth information included in this Report was provided by you or your designated agents, and is not a substitute for the information contained in the official account statements provided to you by custodians. The current asset data and values contained in those account statements should be used to update the asset information included in this Report, as necessary.

Assumptions and Limitations

MoneyGuidePro offers several methods of calculating results, each of which provides one outcome from a wide range of possible outcomes. All results in this Report are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results. All results use simplifying assumptions that do not completely or accurately reflect your specific circumstances. No Plan or Report has the ability to accurately predict the future. As investment returns, inflation, taxes, and other economic conditions vary from the MoneyGuidePro assumptions, your actual results will vary (perhaps significantly) from those presented in this Report.

All MoneyGuidePro calculations use asset class returns, not returns of actual investments. The projected return assumptions used in this Report are estimates based on average annual returns for each asset class. The portfolio returns are calculated by weighting individual return assumptions for each asset class according to your portfolio allocation. The portfolio returns may have been modified by including adjustments to the total return and the inflation rate. The portfolio returns assume reinvestment of interest and dividends at net asset value without taxes, and also assume that the portfolio has been rebalanced to reflect the initial recommendation. No portfolio rebalancing costs, including taxes, if applicable, are deducted from the portfolio value. No portfolio allocation eliminates risk or guarantees investment results.

MoneyGuidePro does not provide recommendations for any products or securities.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Asset Class	Projected Return Assumption
Cash & Cash Alternatives	3.00%
Cash & Cash Alternatives (Tax-Free)	2.50%
Short Term Bonds	3.50%
Short Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	3.00%
Intermediate Term Bonds	3.50%
Intermediate Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	3.00%
Long Term Bonds	2.50%
Long Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.50%
Large Cap Value Stocks	8.00%
Large Cap Growth Stocks	7.00%
Mid Cap Stocks	7.50%
Small Cap Stocks	8.00%
International Developed Stocks	7.50%
International Emerging Stocks	9.00%

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Risks Inherent in Investing

Investing in fixed income securities involves interest rate risk, credit risk, and inflation risk. Interest rate risk is the possibility that bond prices will decrease because of an interest rate increase. When interest rates rise, bond prices and the values of fixed income securities fall. When interest rates fall, bond prices and the values of fixed income securities rise. Credit risk is the risk that a company will not be able to pay its debts, including the interest on its bonds. Inflation risk is the possibility that the interest paid on an investment in bonds will be lower than the inflation rate, decreasing purchasing power.

Cash alternatives typically include money market securities and U.S. treasury bills. Investing in such cash alternatives involves inflation risk. In addition, investments in money market securities may involve credit risk and a risk of principal loss. Because money market securities are neither insured nor guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, there is no guarantee the value of your investment will be maintained at \$1.00 per share. U.S. Treasury bills are subject to market risk if sold prior to maturity. Market risk is the possibility that the value, when sold, might be less than the purchase price.

Investing in stock securities involves volatility risk, market risk, business risk, and industry risk. The prices of most stocks fluctuate. Volatility risk is the chance that the value of a stock will fall. Market risk is the chance that the prices of all stocks will fall due to conditions in the economic environment. Business risk is the chance that a specific company's stock will fall because of issues affecting it. Industry risk is the chance that a set of factors particular to an industry group will adversely affect stock prices within the industry. (See "Asset Class – Stocks" in the Glossary section of this Important Disclosure Information for a summary of the relative potential volatility of different types of stocks.)

International investing involves additional risks including, but not limited to, changes in currency exchange rates, differences in accounting and taxation policies, and political or economic instabilities that can increase or decrease returns.

Report Is a Snapshot and Does Not Provide Legal, Tax, or Accounting Advice

This Report provides a snapshot of your current financial position and can help you to focus on your financial resources and goals, and to create a plan of action. Because the results are calculated over many years, small changes can create large differences in future results. You should use this Report to help you focus on the factors that are most important to you. This Report does not provide legal, tax, or accounting advice. Before making decisions with legal, tax, or accounting ramifications, you should consult appropriate professionals for advice that is specific to your situation.

MoneyGuidePro Methodology

MoneyGuidePro offers several methods of calculating results, each of which provides one outcome from a wide range of possible outcomes. The methods used are: "Average Returns," "Historical Test," "Historical Rolling Periods," "Bad Timing," "Class Sensitivity," and "Monte Carlo Simulations." When using historical returns, the methodologies available are Average Returns, Historical Test, Historical Rolling Periods, Bad Timing, and Monte Carlo Simulations. When using projected returns, the methodologies available are Average Returns, Bad Timing, Class Sensitivity, and Monte Carlo Simulations.

Results Using Average Returns

The Results Using Average Returns are calculated using one average return for your pre-retirement period and one average return for your post-retirement period. Average Returns are a simplifying assumption. In the real world, investment returns can (and often do) vary widely from year to year and vary widely from a long-term average return.

Results Using Historical Test

The Results Using Historical Test are calculated by using the actual historical returns and inflation rates, in sequence, from a starting year to the present, and assumes that you would receive those returns and inflation rates, in sequence, from this year through the end of your Plan. If the historical sequence is shorter than your Plan, the average return for the historical period is used for the balance of the Plan. The historical returns used are those of the broad-based asset class indices listed in this Important Disclosure Information.

Results Using Historical Rolling Periods

The Results Using Historical Rolling Periods is a series of Historical Tests, each of which uses the actual historical returns and inflation rates, in sequence, from a starting year to an ending year, and assumes that you would receive those returns and inflation rates, in sequence, from this year through the end of your Plan. If the historical sequence is shorter than your Plan, the average return for the historical period is used for the balance of the Plan.

Indices in Results Using Historical Rolling Periods may be different from indices used in other MoneyGuidePro calculations. Rolling Period Results are calculated using only three asset classes -- Cash, Bonds, and Stocks. The indices used as proxies for these asset classes when calculating Results Using Historical Rolling Periods are:

- Cash - Ibbotson U.S. 30-day Treasury Bills (1926-2014)
- Bonds - Ibbotson Intermediate-Term Government Bonds - Total Return (1926-2014)
- Stocks - Ibbotson Large Company Stocks - Total Return (1926-2014)

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Results with Bad Timing

Results with Bad Timing are calculated by using low returns in one or two years, and average returns for all remaining years of the Plan. For most Plans, the worst time for low returns is when you begin taking substantial withdrawals from your portfolio. The Results with Bad Timing assume that you earn a low return in the year(s) you select and then an Adjusted Average Return in all other years. This Adjusted Average Return is calculated so that the average return of the Results with Bad Timing is equal to the return(s) used in calculating the Results Using Average Returns. This allows you to compare two results with the same overall average return, where one (the Results with Bad Timing) has low returns in one or two years.

When using historical returns, the default for one year of low returns is the lowest annual return in the historical period you are using, and the default for two years of low returns is the lowest two-year sequence of returns in the historical period. When using projected returns, the default for the first year of low returns is two standard deviations less than the average return, and the default for the second year is one standard deviation less than the average return.

Results Using Class Sensitivity

The Results Using Class Sensitivity are calculated by using different return assumptions for one or more asset classes during the years you select. These results show how your Plan would be affected if the annual returns for one or more asset classes were different than the average returns for a specified period in your Plan.

Results Using Monte Carlo Simulations

Monte Carlo simulations are used to show how variations in rates of return each year can affect your results. A Monte Carlo simulation calculates the results of your Plan by running it many times, each time using a different sequence of returns. Some sequences of returns will give you better results, and some will give you worse results. These multiple trials provide a range of possible results, some successful (you would have met all your goals) and some unsuccessful (you would not have met all your goals). The percentage of trials that were successful is the probability that your Plan, with all its underlying assumptions, could be successful. In MoneyGuidePro, this is the Probability of Success. Analogously, the percentage of trials that were unsuccessful is the Probability of Failure. The Results Using Monte Carlo Simulations indicate the likelihood that an event may occur as well as the likelihood that it may not occur. In analyzing this information, please note that the analysis does not take into account actual market conditions, which may severely affect the outcome of your goals over the long-term.

MoneyGuidePro uses a specialized methodology called Beyond Monte Carlo™, a statistical analysis technique that provides results that are as accurate as traditional Monte Carlo simulations with 10,000 trials, but with fewer iterations and greater consistency. Beyond Monte Carlo™ is based on Sensitivity Simulations, which re-runs the Plan only 50 to 100 times using small changes in the return. This allows a sensitivity of the results to be calculated, which, when analyzed with the mean return and standard deviation of the portfolio, allows the Probability of Success for your Plan to be directly calculated.

MoneyGuidePro Presentation of Results

The Results Using Average Returns, Historical Test, Historical Rolling Periods, Bad Timing, and Class Sensitivity display the results using an "Estimated % of Goal Funded" and a "Safety Margin."

Estimated % of Goal Funded

For each Goal, the "Estimated % of Goal Funded" is the sum of the assets used to fund the Goal divided by the sum of the Goal's expenses. All values are in current dollars. A result of 100% or more does not guarantee that you will reach a Goal, nor does a result under 100% guarantee that you will not. Rather, this information is meant to identify possible shortfalls in this Plan, and is not a guarantee that a certain percentage of your Goals will be funded. The percentage reflects a projection of the total cost of the Goal that was actually funded based upon all the assumptions that are included in this Plan, and assumes that you execute all aspects of the Plan as you have indicated.

Safety Margin

The Safety Margin is the estimated value of your assets at the end of this Plan, based on all the assumptions included in this Report. Only you can determine if that Safety Margin is sufficient for your needs.

Bear Market Loss and Bear Market Test

The Bear Market Loss shows how a portfolio would have been impacted during the worst bear market since the Great Depression. Depending on the composition of the portfolio, the worst bear market is either the "Great Recession" or the "Bond Bear Market."

The Great Recession, from November 2007 through February 2009, was the worst bear market for stocks since the Great Depression. In MoneyGuidePro, the Great Recession Return is the rate of return, during the Great Recession, for a portfolio comprised of cash, bonds, stocks, and alternatives, with an asset mix equivalent to the portfolio referenced.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The Bond Bear Market, from July 1979 through February 1980, was the worst bear market for bonds since the Great Depression. In MoneyGuidePro, the Bond Bear Market Return is the rate of return, for the Bond Bear Market period, for a portfolio comprised of cash, bonds, stocks, and alternatives, with an asset mix equivalent to the portfolio referenced.

The Bear Market Loss shows: 1) either the Great Recession Return or the Bond Bear Market Return, whichever is lower, and 2) the potential loss, if you had been invested in this cash-bond-stock-alternative portfolio during the period with the lower return. In general, most portfolios with a stock allocation of 20% or more have a lower Great Recession Return, and most portfolios with a combined cash and bond allocation of 80% or more have a lower Bond Bear Market Return.

The Bear Market Test, included in the Stress Tests, examines the impact on your Plan results if an identical Great Recession or Bond Bear Market, whichever would be worse, occurred this year. The Bear Market Test shows the likelihood that you could fund your Needs, Wants and Wishes after experiencing such an event.

Regardless of whether you are using historical or projected returns for all other MoneyGuidePro results, the Bear Market Loss and Bear Market Test use returns calculated from historical indices. If you are using historical returns, the indices in the Bear Market Loss and the Bear Market Test may be different from indices used in other calculations. These results are calculated using only four asset classes – Cash, Bonds, Stocks, and Alternatives. The indices and the resulting returns for the Great Recession and the Bond Bear Market are:

Asset Class	Index	Great Recession Return 11/2007 – 02/2009	Bond Bear Market Return 07/1979 – 02/1980
Cash	Ibbotson U.S. 30-day Treasury Bills	2.31%	7.08%
Bond	Ibbotson Intermediate-Term Government Bonds – Total Return	15.61%	-8.89%
Stock	S&P 500 - Total Return	-50.95%	14.61%
Alternative	HFRI FOF: Diversified*	-19.87%	N/A
	S&P GSCI Commodity - Total Return**	N/A	23.21%

*Hedge Fund Research Indices Fund of Funds

**S&P GSCI was formerly the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index

Because the Bear Market Loss and Bear Market Test use the returns from asset class indices rather than the returns of actual investments, they do not represent the performance for any specific portfolio, and are not a guarantee of minimum or maximum levels of losses or gains for any portfolio. The actual performance of your portfolio may differ substantially from those shown in the Great Recession Return, the Bond Bear Market Return, the Bear Market Loss, and the Bear Market Test.

MoneyGuidePro Risk Assessment

The MoneyGuidePro Risk Assessment highlights some – but not all – of the trade-offs you might consider when deciding how to invest your money. This approach does not provide a comprehensive, psychometrically-based, or scientifically-validated profile of your risk tolerance, loss tolerance, or risk capacity, and is provided for informational purposes only.

Based on your specific circumstances, you must decide the appropriate balance between potential risks and potential returns. MoneyGuidePro does not and cannot adequately understand or assess the appropriate risk/return balance for you. MoneyGuidePro requires you to select a risk score. Once selected, three important pieces of information are available to help you determine the appropriateness of your score: a cash-bond-stock portfolio, the impact of a Bear Market Loss (either the Great Recession or the Bond Bear Market, whichever is lower) on this portfolio, and a graph showing how your score compares to the risk score of others in your age group.

MoneyGuidePro uses your risk score to select a risk-based portfolio on the Target Band page. This risk-based portfolio selection is provided for informational purposes only, and you should consider it to be a starting point for conversations with your advisor. It is your responsibility to select the Target Portfolio you want MoneyGuidePro to use. The selection of your Target Portfolio, and other investment decisions, should be made by you, after discussions with your advisor and, if needed, other financial and/or legal professionals.

Glossary

Glossary

Aspirational Cash Reserve Strategy

This optional strategy simulates creating a separate account for funds that you want to invest differently than your Target Portfolio. You specify the expected return assumptions, and the Program calculates a range of possible results using those assumptions. Generally, this strategy is included when you have excess funds after fulfilling your financial goals, and used to create a legacy or to fund discretionary objectives.

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation is the process of determining what portions of your portfolio holdings are to be invested in the various asset classes.

Asset Class

Asset Class is a standard term that broadly defines a category of investments. The three basic asset classes are Cash, Bonds, and Stocks. Bonds and Stocks are often further subdivided into more narrowly defined classes. Some of the most common asset classes are defined below.

Cash and Cash Alternatives

Cash typically includes bank accounts or certificates of deposit, which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to a limit per account. Cash Alternatives typically include money market securities, U.S. treasury bills, and other investments that are readily convertible to cash, have a stable market value, and a very short-term maturity. U.S. Treasury bills are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and, when held to maturity, provide safety of principal. (See the "Risks Inherent in Investing" section in this Important Disclosure Information for a summary of the risks associated with investing in cash alternatives.)

Bonds

Bonds are either domestic (U.S.) or global debt securities issued by either private corporations or governments. (See the "Risks Inherent in Investing" section in this Important Disclosure Information for a summary of the risks associated with investing in bonds. Bonds are also called "fixed income securities.")

Domestic government bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and have superior liquidity and, when held to maturity, safety of principal. Domestic corporate bonds carry the credit risk of their issuers and thus usually offer additional yield. Domestic government and corporate bonds can be sub-divided based upon their term to maturity. Short-term bonds have an approximate term to maturity of 1 to 5 years; intermediate-term bonds have an approximate term to maturity of 5 to 10 years; and, long-term bonds have an approximate term to maturity greater than 10 years.

Stocks

Stocks are equity securities of domestic and foreign corporations. (See the "Risks Inherent in Investing" section in this Important Disclosure Information for a summary of the risks associated with investing in stocks.)

Domestic stocks are equity securities of U.S. corporations. Domestic stocks are often sub-divided based upon the market capitalization of the company (the market value of the company's stock). "Large cap" stocks are from larger companies, "mid cap" from the middle range of companies, and "small cap" from smaller, perhaps newer, companies. Generally, small cap stocks experience greater market volatility than stocks of companies with larger capitalization. Small cap stocks are generally those from companies whose capitalization is less than \$500 million, mid cap stocks those between \$500 million and \$5 billion, and large cap over \$5 billion.

Large cap, mid cap and small cap may be further sub-divided into "growth" and "value" categories. Growth companies are those with an orientation towards growth, often characterized by commonly used metrics such as higher price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios. Analogously, value companies are those with an orientation towards value, often characterized by commonly used metrics such as lower price-to-book and price-to-earnings ratios.

International stocks are equity securities from foreign corporations. International stocks are often sub-divided into those from "developed" countries and those from "emerging markets." The emerging markets are in less developed countries with emerging economies that may be characterized by lower income per capita, less developed infrastructure and nascent capital markets. These "emerging markets" usually are less economically and politically stable than the "developed markets." Investing in international stocks involves special risks, among which include foreign exchange volatility and risks of investing under different tax, regulatory and accounting standards.

Asset Mix

Asset Mix is the combination of asset classes within a portfolio, and is usually expressed as a percentage for each asset class.

Base Inflation Rate

The Base Inflation Rate is the default inflation rate in the Program. You can adjust this rate in financial goal expenses, retirement income sources, savings rates, and in each What If scenario. Also see "Inflation Rate."

Glossary

Bear Market Loss

The Bear Market Loss shows how a portfolio would have been impacted during the Great Recession (November 2007 through February 2009) or the Bond Bear Market (July 1979 through February 1980). The Bear Market Loss shows: 1) either the Great Recession Return or the Bond Bear Market Return, whichever is lower, and 2) the potential loss, if you had been invested in this cash-bond-stock-alternative portfolio during the period with the lower return. See Bear Market Test, Great Recession Return, and Bond Bear Market Return.

Bear Market Test

The Bear Market Test, included in the Stress Tests, examines the impact on your Plan results if a Bear Market Loss occurred this year. The Bear Market Test shows the likelihood that you could fund your Needs, Wants and Wishes after experiencing such an event. See Bear Market Loss.

Bond Bear Market Return

The Bond Bear Market Return is the rate of return for a cash-bond-stock-alternative portfolio during the Bond Bear Market (July 1979 through February 1980), the worst bear market for bonds since the Great Depression. MoneyGuidePro shows a Bond Bear Market Return for your Current, Risk-based, and Target Portfolios, calculated using historical returns of four broad-based asset class indices. See Great Recession Return.

Cash Receipt Schedule

A Cash Receipt Schedule consists of one or more years of future after-tax amounts received from the anticipated sale of an Other Asset, exercising of Stock Options grants, or proceeds from Restricted Stock grants.

Concentrated Position

A Concentrated Position is when your portfolio contains a significant amount (as a percentage of the total portfolio value) in individual stock or bonds. Concentrated Positions have the potential to increase the risk of your portfolio.

Confidence Zone

See Monte Carlo Confidence Zone.

Current Dollars

The Results of MoneyGuidePro calculations are in Future Dollars. To help you compare dollar amounts in different years, we also express the Results in Current Dollars, calculated by discounting the Future Dollars by the sequence of inflation rates used in the Plan.

Current Portfolio

Your Current Portfolio is comprised of all the investment assets you currently own (or a subset of your assets, based on the information you provided for this Plan), categorized by Asset Class and Asset Mix.

Expense Adjustments

When using historical returns, some users of MoneyGuidePro include Expense Adjustments. These adjustments (which are specified by the user) reduce the return of the affected Asset Classes and are commonly used to account for transaction costs or other types of fees associated with investing. If Expense Adjustments have been used in this Report, they will be listed beside the historical indices at the beginning of this Report.

Fund All Goals

Fund All Goals is one of two ways for your assets and retirement income to be used to fund your goals. The other is Earmark, which means that an asset or retirement income is assigned to one or more goals, and will be used only for those goals. Fund All Goals means that the asset or income is not earmarked to fund specific goals, and can be used to fund any goal, as needed in the calculations.

Future Dollars

Future Dollars are inflated dollars. The Results of MoneyGuidePro calculations are in Future Dollars. To help you compare dollar amounts in different years, we discount the Future Dollar amounts by the inflation rates used in the calculations and display the Results in the equivalent Current Dollars.

Great Recession Return

The Great Recession Return is the rate of return for a cash-bond-stock-alternative portfolio during the Great Recession (November 2007 through February 2009), the worst bear market for stocks since the Great Depression. MoneyGuidePro shows a Great Recession Return for your Current, Risk-based, and Target Portfolios, calculated using historical returns of four broad-based asset class indices. See Bond Bear Market Return.

Inflation Rate

Inflation is the percentage increase in the cost of goods and services for a specified time period. A historical measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In MoneyGuidePro, the Inflation Rate is selected by your advisor, and can be adjusted in different scenarios.

Liquidity

Liquidity is the ease with which an investment can be converted into cash.

Glossary

Monte Carlo Confidence Zone

The Monte Carlo Confidence Zone is the range of probabilities that you (and/or your advisor) have selected as your target range for the Monte Carlo Probability of Success in your Plan. The Confidence Zone reflects the Monte Carlo Probabilities of Success with which you would be comfortable, based upon your Plan, your specific time horizon, risk profile, and other factors unique to you.

Monte Carlo Probability of Success / Probability of Failure

The Monte Carlo Probability of Success is the percentage of trials of your Plan that were successful. If a Monte Carlo simulation runs your Plan 10,000 times, and if 6,000 of those runs are successful (i.e., all your goals are funded and you have at least \$1 of Safety Margin), then the Probability of Success for that Plan, with all its underlying assumptions, would be 60%, and the Probability of Failure would be 40%.

Monte Carlo Simulations

Monte Carlo simulations are used to show how variations in rates of return each year can affect your results. A Monte Carlo simulation calculates the results of your Plan by running it many times, each time using a different sequence of returns. Some sequences of returns will give you better results, and some will give you worse results. These multiple trials provide a range of possible results, some successful (you would have met all your goals) and some unsuccessful (you would not have met all your goals).

Needs / Wants / Wishes

In MoneyGuidePro, you choose an importance level from 10 to 1 (where 10 is the highest) for each of your financial goals. Then, the importance levels are divided into three groups: Needs, Wants, and Wishes. Needs are the goals that you consider necessary for your lifestyle, and are the goals that you must fulfill. Wants are the goals that you would really like to fulfill, but could live without. Wishes are the "dream goals" that you would like to fund, although you won't be too dissatisfied if you can't fund them. In MoneyGuidePro, Needs are your most important goals, then Wants, then Wishes.

Portfolio Set

A Portfolio Set is a group of portfolios that provides a range of risk and return strategies for different investors.

Portfolio Total Return

A Portfolio Total Return is determined by weighting the return assumption for each Asset Class according to the Asset Mix. Also see "Expense Adjustments."

Probability of Success / Probability of Failure

See Monte Carlo Probability of Success / Probability of Failure.

Real Return

The Real Return is the Total Return of your portfolio minus the Inflation Rate.

Recommended Scenario

The Recommended Scenario is the scenario selected by your advisor to be shown on the Results page, in Play Zone, and in the Presentation.

Retirement Cash Reserve Strategy

This optional strategy simulates creating a cash account to provide funding for near-term goal expenses. You select the number of years of Needs, Wants, and Wishes to be included in the cash account. The Program then funds the Retirement Cash Reserve with the designated amounts, and simulates rebalancing your remaining investments to match the selected Target Portfolio.

Retirement Start Date

For married couples, retirement in MoneyGuidePro begins when both the client and spouse are retired. For single, divorced, or widowed clients, retirement begins when the client retires.

Risk

Risk is the chance that the actual return of an investment, asset class, or portfolio will be different from its expected or average return.

Risk-based Portfolio

The risk-based portfolio is the Model Portfolio associated with the risk score you selected.

Safety Margin

The Safety Margin is the hypothetical portfolio value at the end of the Plan. A Safety Margin of zero indicates the portfolio was depleted before the Plan ended.

Standard Deviation

Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of an investment, an asset class, or a portfolio. It measures the degree by which an actual return might vary from the average return, or mean. Typically, the higher the standard deviation, the higher the potential risk of the investment, asset class, or portfolio.

Glossary

Star Track

Star Track provides a summary of your Plan results over time, using a bar graph. Each bar shows the Monte Carlo Probability of Success for your Recommended Scenario, on the date specified, compared to the Monte Carlo Probability of Success for a scenario using all Target values.

Target Band

The Target Band is the portfolio(s) that could be appropriate for you, based upon the risk-based portfolio.

Target Goal Amount

The Target Goal Amount is the amount you would expect to spend, or the amount you would like to spend, for each financial goal.

Target Portfolio

Target Portfolio is the portfolio you have selected based upon your financial goals and your risk tolerance.

Target Retirement Age

Target Retirement Age is the age at which you would like to retire.

Target Savings Amount

In the Resources section of MoneyGuidePro, you enter the current annual additions being made to your investment assets. The total of these additions is your Target Savings Amount.

Time Horizon

Time Horizon is the period from now until the time the assets in this portfolio will begin to be used.

Total Return

Total Return is an assumed, hypothetical growth rate for a specified time period. The Total Return is either (1) the Portfolio Total Return or (2) as entered by you or your advisor. Also see "Real Return."

Wants

See "Needs / Wants / Wishes".

Willingness

In MoneyGuidePro, in addition to specifying Target Goal Amounts, a Target Savings Amount, and Target Retirement Ages, you also specify a Willingness to adjust these Target values. The Willingness choices are Very Willing, Somewhat Willing, Slightly Willing, and Not at All.

Wishes

See "Needs / Wants / Wishes".

Worst One-Year Loss

The Worst One-Year Loss is the lowest annual return that a portfolio with the specified asset mix and asset class indices would have received during the historical period specified.