Financial Goal Plan

Client #1 and Client #2 Example

Prepared by:

William McMannis
Financial Consultant

June 11, 2024

Table Of Contents

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 Name	Projected Return Assumption	Projected Standard Deviation
Cash & Cash Alternatives	2.30%	1.50%
Cash & Cash Alternatives (Tax-Free)	1.70%	1.50%
Short Term Bonds	4.00%	4.00%
Short Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.50%	4.00%
Intermediate Term Bonds	4.50%	6.00%
Intermediate Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.20%	6.00%
Long Term Bonds	4.50%	10.00%
Long Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.30%	10.00%
Large Cap Value Stocks	7.00%	18.00%
Large Cap Growth Stocks	6.60%	19.00%
Mid Cap Stocks	7.10%	19.00%
Small Cap Stocks	7.80%	21.00%
International Developed Stocks	7.80%	20.00%
International Emerging Stocks	8.70%	26.00%
REITs	6.90%	23.00%
Commodities	4.80%	22.00%
Fixed Index	3.68%	0.51%
3% Fixed	3.00%	0.00%

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, and your shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than what you originally paid for them. 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 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," "Bad Timing," "Class Sensitivity," and "Monte Carlo Simulations." When using historical returns, the methodologies available are Average Returns, Historical Test, 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 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.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

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 Presentation of Results

The Results Using Average Returns, Historical Test, 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, alternatives, and other classes, with an asset mix equivalent to the portfolio referenced.

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, alternatives, and other classes, 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-other 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.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

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 in your Plan, the Bear Market Loss and Bear Market Test use returns calculated from historical indices where all assets classes included in the referenced portfolio are rolled-up using only the groups below. If you are using Historical returns in your Plan, the indices in the Bear Market Loss and the Bear Market Test may be different from indices used in other calculations. The following indexes are used to calculate the return during the Great Recession and the Bond Bear Market:

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 S&P GSCI Commodity - Total Return	-19.87% N/A	N/A 23.21%
Fixed Index	Fixed Index	0%	0%
3% Fixed	3% Fixed	0%	0%

Notes

- HFRI FOF: Diversified stands for 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: an appropriate portfolio for your score, the impact of a Bear Market Loss (either the Great Recession or the Bond Bear Market, whichever is lower) on this portfolio, and a compare button to show 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 Portfolio Table 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.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Ladder

Prices displayed are estimates based on the client's age, gender, and state of residence. A client's eligibility and final price will be determined upon client's submission to Ladder of an application for coverage.

To adjust coverage over time, the policyholder must do so within their online account. Coverage can be decreased immediately. Applications to add coverage are subject to underwriting approval.

Ladder Insurance Services, LLC (CA license # 0K22568; AR license # 3000140372) offers term life insurance policies: (i) in New York, on behalf of Allianz Life Insurance Company of New York, New York, NY (policy form# MN-26); and (ii) in all other states and the District of Columbia on behalf of Amica Life Insurance Company, Lincoln, RI (policy form number ICC23P-AM100 and P-AM100). Only Allianz Life Insurance Company of New York is authorized to issue life insurance in the state of New York. Insurance policy prices, coverages, features, terms, benefits, exclusions, limitations and available discounts vary between these insurers and are subject to qualifications. Each insurer is solely responsible for any claims and has financial responsibility for its own products. 240321-3463758

About Ladder

Ladder offers individual level term life insurance to people aged 20-60 and coverage ranging from $100K to $8M, with term lengths available of 10, 15, 20, 25, & 30 years. Policyholders can cancel anytime for any reason with no cancellation fees, and in the first 30 days will receive a full refund.

Expectations and Concerns

Expectations
Client #1
No Work
Less Stress - Peace of Mind
Client #2
Part-Time Work for a Few Years
Joint
Active Lifestyle
Time with Friends & Family
Time to Travel

Owner	Concern	What Would Help
Medium		
Client #2	Running out of money	If your plan is in the Confidence Zone, there's less reason to worry.
Joint	Suffering investment losses	Find out if you can meet your Goals with less risk.
Client #1	Not having a paycheck anymore	Consider strategies that create a regular source of income.
Client #1	Getting Alzheimer's (or other illness)	We'll consider Long-Term Care insurance & discuss Medical Directives & Power of Attorney.
Joint	Cost of health care or long-term care	Include a Goal for Health Care and test to see the impact of a potential Long Term Care expense in the future.

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

Summary of Goals and Resources

Personal Information and Summary of Financial Goals

Client #1 and Client #2 Example

Needs		
10	**Retirement - Basic Living Expense**	
	Client #1 (2026) Client #2 Retired and Client #1 Employed (2024-2025) Both Retired (2026-2042) Client #2 Alone Retired (2043-2046)	69 $84,000 $84,000 $84,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)
10	**Health Care**	
	Client #1 Employed / Client #2 Medicare (2024-2025) Both Medicare (2026-2042) Client #2 Alone Medicare (2043-2046)	$5,086 $10,606 $6,237 Base Inflation Rate plus 2.80% (5.30%)
Wants		
7	**Car / Truck**	
	In 2031	$50,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)
7	**Extravagant Travel**	
	When both are retired Recurring every year for a total of 10 times	$15,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)
7	**Traditional Travel**	
	In 2037 Recurring every year until End of Plan	$8,000 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

Client #1 and Client #2 Example

Wishes

3	**50th Wedding Anniversary**		
	In 2037	$25,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)	
3	**Master Bath Renovation**		
	When both are retired	$20,000 Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)	

Personal Information

Client #1

Male - born 01/01/1957, age 67

Employed - $200,000

Client #2

Female - born 01/01/1959, age 65

Retired

Married, US Citizens living in CO

• 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
Little Client #1	01/01/1977	47	Child - Dependent of Both
Little Client #2	01/01/1979	45	Child - Dependent of Both

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

Resource Summary

Investment Assets

Description	Owner	Account Type	Current Value	Additions	Assign to Goal
Manually Entered					
Health Savings Account	Client #1	Health Savings Account	$50,000	$9,300	Health Care
INH IRA - TD Ameritrade - Father's	Client #1	Traditional IRA - Inherited IRA	$150,000		Fund All Goals
IRA - TD Ameritrade	Client #1	Traditional IRA - Account	$350,000	$8,000	Fund All Goals
Joint - TD Ameritrade	Joint Survivorship	Account	$505,000		Fund All Goals
Traditional IRA - Account	Client #2	Traditional IRA - Account	$200,000		Fund All Goals
Work - 401(k)	Client #1	401(k)	$1,200,000	$36,500	Fund All Goals
Total Manually Entered Assets			$2,455,000		
		Total :	**$2,455,000**		

Other Assets

Description	Owner	Current Value	Future Value	Assign to Goal
Manually Entered				
Home	Joint Survivorship	$1,300,000		Not Funding Goals
	Total of Other Assets :	**$1,300,000**		

Social Security

Description	Value	Assign to Goal
Social Security	Client #1 will file a normal application at age 70. He will receive $59,016 in retirement benefits at age 70.	Fund All Goals
Social Security	Client #2 will file a normal application at age 68. She will receive $22,816 in spousal benefits at age 68.	Fund All Goals

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

Risk and Portfolio Information

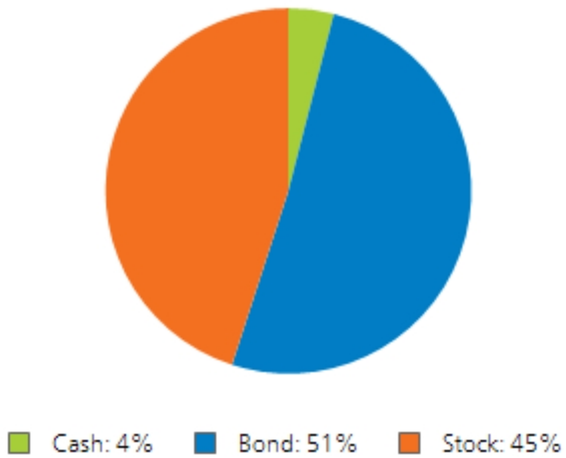
Risk Assessment

You chose a Risk Score of 45.

Appropriate Portfolio: Balanced I

Percentage Stock: 45%

Average Return: 5.43%



Great Recession Return Loss for this Portfolio

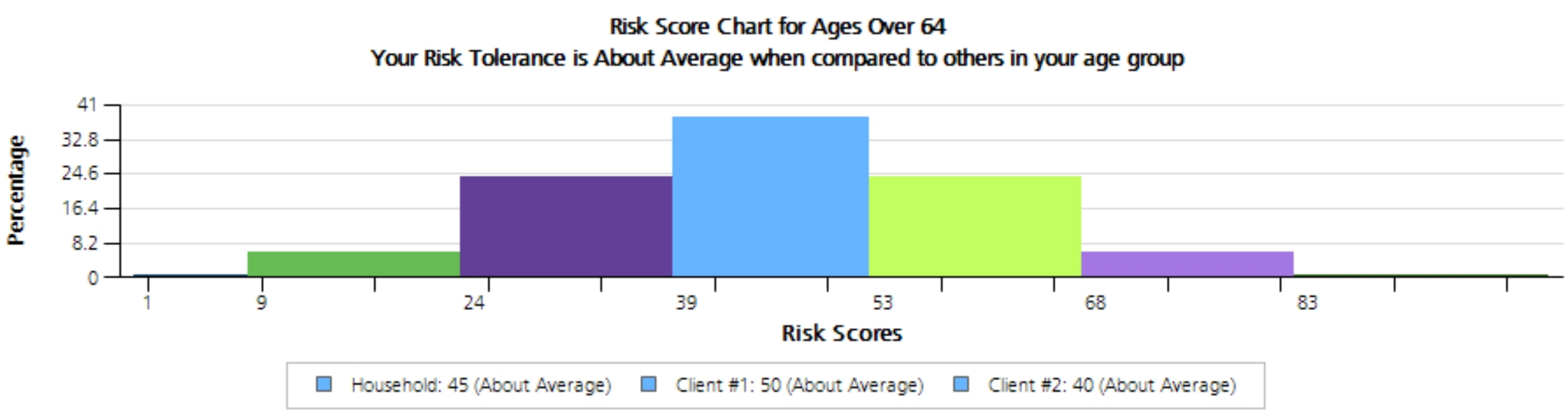
If this loss would cause you to sell your investments, you should select a lower score. Don't go past your Breaking Point.

During the Great Recession Return (November 2007 - February 2009) this portfolio had a loss of:

-15%

If you invest $2,455,000 in this portfolio and the same loss occurred again, you would lose:

-$365,157

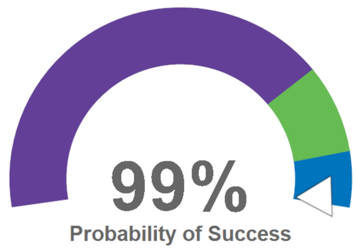


See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

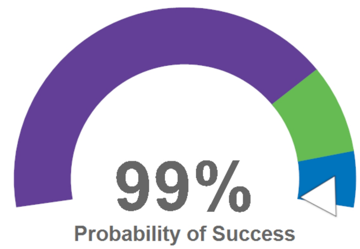
Presentation

Results - Current and Recommended

Results	Current Scenario		Recommended Scenario	
	Average Returns	Bad Timing	Average Returns	Bad Timing
Estimated % of Goals Funded	100%	100%	100%	100%
Likelihood of Funding All Goals				



Above Confidence Zone



Above Confidence Zone

Your Confidence Zone: 75% - 90%

	Current Scenario	What If Scenario 1	Changes In Value
Retirement			
Retirement Age			
Client #1	69 in 2026	69 in 2026	
Client #2	65 in 2024	65 in 2024	
Planning Age			
Client #1	85 in 2042	85 in 2042	
Client #2	87 in 2046	87 in 2046	
Goals			
Needs			
Retirement - Basic Living Expense			
Both Retired	$84,000	$84,000	
Client #1 Employed and Client #2 Retired	$84,000	$84,000	
Client #2 Alone Retired	$84,000	$84,000	
Health Care			
Client #1 Employed / Client #2 Medicare	$5,086	$5,086	
Both Medicare	$10,607	$10,607	
Client #2 Alone Medicare	$6,237	$6,237	

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

Results - Current and Recommended

	Current Scenario	What If Scenario 1	Changes In Value
Wants			
Car / Truck	$50,000	$50,000	
Starting	2031	2031	
Extravagant Travel	$15,000	$15,000	
Starting	When both are retired	When both are retired	
Year between occurrences	1	1	
Number of occurrences	10	10	
Traditional Travel	$8,000	$8,000	
Starting	2037	2037	
Year between occurrences	1	1	
Ending	End of Plan	End of Plan	
Wishes			
50th Wedding Anniversary	$25,000	$25,000	
Starting	2037	2037	
Master Bath Renovation	$20,000	$20,000	
Starting	When both are retired	When both are retired	
Total Spending for Life of Plan	**$2,491,849**	**$2,491,849**	
Savings			
Qualified	**$44,500**	**$44,500**	
Health Savings	**$9,300**	**$9,300**	
Total Savings This Year	**$53,800**	**$53,800**	

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

Results - Current and Recommended

	Current Scenario	What If Scenario 1	Changes In Value
Portfolios			
Allocation Before Retirement	**Current**	**Balanced I**	**20% Less Stock**
Percent Stock	65%	45%	
Estimated Average Annual Return	6.08%	5.44%	
Total Return Adjustment	0.00%	0.00%	
Adjusted Return	6.08%	5.44%	
Estimated Standard Deviation	12.71%	8.94%	
Great Recession Return 11/07 - 2/09	-28.73%	-14.87%	
Bond Bear Market Return 7/79 - 2/80	7.32%	2.32%	
Allocation During Retirement	**Current**	**Balanced I**	**20% Less Stock**
Percent Stock	65%	45%	
Estimated Average Annual Return	6.08%	5.44%	
Total Return Adjustment	0.00%	0.00%	
Adjusted Return	6.08%	5.44%	
Estimated Standard Deviation	12.71%	8.94%	
Great Recession Return 11/07 - 2/09	-28.73%	-14.87%	
Bond Bear Market Return 7/79 - 2/80	7.32%	2.32%	
Inflation	**2.50%**	**2.50%**	
Investments			
Total Investment Portfolio	**$2,455,000**	**$2,455,000**	

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

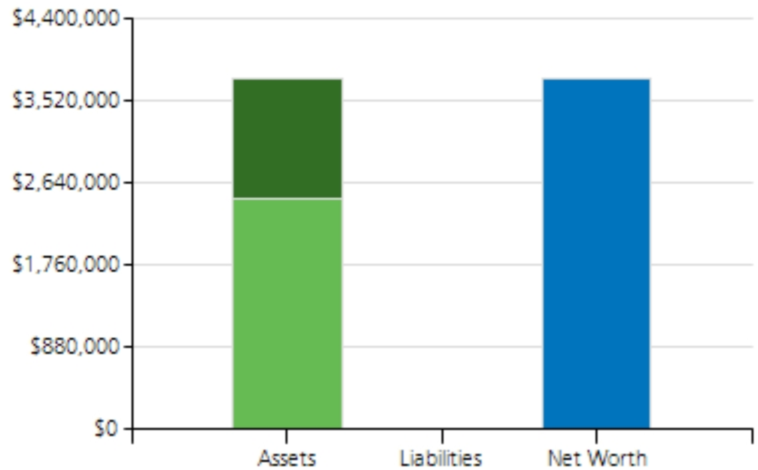
Results - Current and Recommended

	Current Scenario	What If Scenario 1	Changes In Value
Social Security			
Social Security Strategy	**Current**	**Current**	
Client #1			
Filing Method	Normal	Normal	
Age to File Application	70	70	
Age Retirement Benefits Begin	70	70	
First Year Benefit	$59,016	$59,016	
Client #2			
Filing Method	Normal	Normal	
Age to File Application	68	68	
Age Retirement Benefits Begin	68	68	
First Year Benefit	$22,816	$22,816	

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

Net Worth Summary - All Resources

This is your Net Worth Summary as of 06/11/2024. 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 all of your Assets and Liabilities are entered.



Investment Assets		$2,455,000
Other Assets	+	$1,300,000
Total Assets		$3,755,000
Total Liabilities	-	$0
Net Worth		$3,755,000

Description	Total
Investment Assets	
Employer Retirement Plans	$1,200,000
Individual Retirement Accounts	$700,000
Taxable and/or Tax-Free Accounts	$505,000
Health Savings Plan	$50,000
Total Investment Assets:	**$2,455,000**
Other Assets	
Home and Personal Assets	$1,300,000
Total Other Assets:	**$1,300,000**
Net Worth:	**$3,755,000**

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

Model Portfolio Table

The Risk-Based Portfolio was selected from this list of Portfolios, based upon the risk assessment. The Risk Band is comprised of the portfolio(s) that could be appropriate for you, based upon the Risk-Based Portfolio indicated. The Target Portfolio was selected by you. Refer to the Standard Deviation column in the chart below to compare the relative risk of your Current Portfolio to the Target Portfolio.

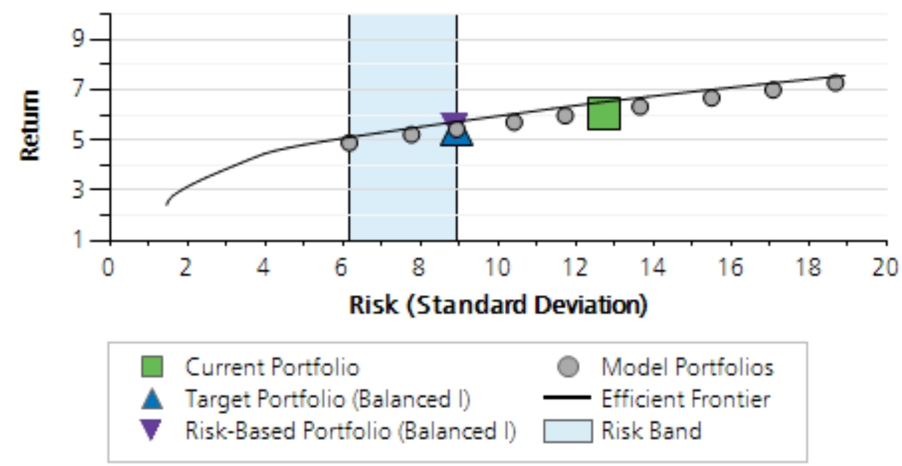
Portfolios	Name	Cash	Bond	Stock	Alternative	Fixed Index	3% Fixed	Projected Return	Standard Deviation
	Capital Preservation I	5%	67%	28%	0%	0%	0%	4.89%	6.17%
	Capital Preservation II	5%	57%	38%	0%	0%	0%	5.22%	7.78%
▼ ▲	Balanced I	4%	51%	45%	0%	0%	0%	5.43%	8.94%
	Balanced II	4%	42%	54%	0%	0%	0%	5.71%	10.42%
	Total Return I	4%	35%	61%	0%	0%	0%	5.97%	11.74%
■	Current	1%	32%	65%	2%	0%	0%	6.08%	12.71%
	Total Return II	3%	25%	72%	0%	0%	0%	6.33%	13.67%
	Capital Growth I	2%	16%	82%	0%	0%	0%	6.68%	15.51%
	Capital Growth II	0%	9%	91%	0%	0%	0%	7.00%	17.09%
	Equity Growth	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	7.28%	18.70%

Risk Band ■ Current ▼ Risk-Based ▲ Target

Efficient Frontier Graph

When deciding how to invest your money, you must determine the amount of risk you are willing to assume to pursue a desired return. The Efficient Frontier Graph reflects a set of portfolios that assume a low relative level of risk for each level of return, or conversely an optimal return for the degree of investment risk taken. The graph also shows the position of the Risk Band, Target, Risk-Based, and Custom Portfolios, if applicable. The positioning of these portfolios illustrates how their respective risks and returns compare to each other as well as the optimized level of risk and return represented by the Portfolios.

This graph shows the relationship of return and risk for each Portfolio in the chart above.



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

Model Portfolio Table

The Risk-Based Portfolio was selected from this list of Portfolios, based upon the risk assessment. The Risk Band is comprised of the portfolio(s) that could be appropriate for you, based upon the Risk-Based Portfolio indicated. The Target Portfolio was selected by you. Refer to the Standard Deviation column in the chart below to compare the relative risk of your Current Portfolio to the Target Portfolio.

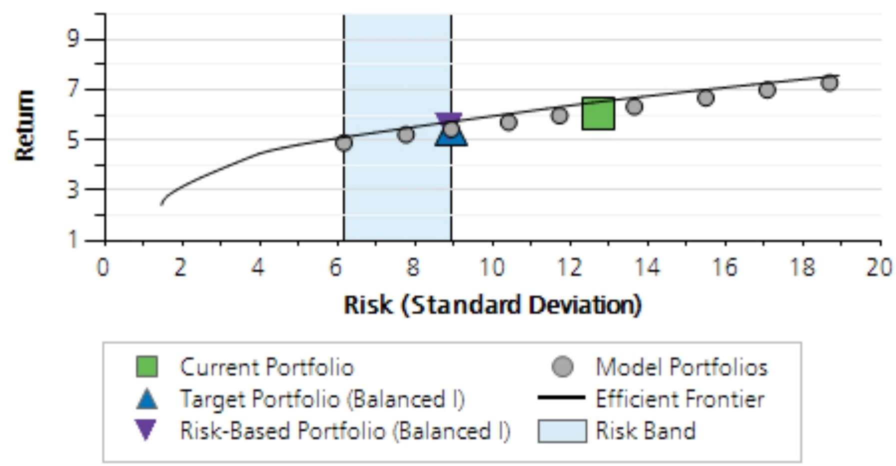
Portfolios	Name	Unclassified	Projected Return	Standard Deviation
	Capital Preservation I	0%	4.89%	6.17%
	Capital Preservation II	0%	5.22%	7.78%
	Balanced I	0%	5.43%	8.94%
	Balanced II	0%	5.71%	10.42%
	Total Return I	0%	5.97%	11.74%
	Current	0%	6.08%	12.71%
	Total Return II	0%	6.33%	13.67%
	Capital Growth I	0%	6.68%	15.51%
	Capital Growth II	0%	7.00%	17.09%
	Equity Growth	0%	7.28%	18.70%

Risk Band Current Risk-Based Target

Efficient Frontier Graph

When deciding how to invest your money, you must determine the amount of risk you are willing to assume to pursue a desired return. The Efficient Frontier Graph reflects a set of portfolios that assume a low relative level of risk for each level of return, or conversely an optimal return for the degree of investment risk taken. The graph also shows the position of the Risk Band, Target, Risk-Based, and Custom Portfolios, if applicable. The positioning of these portfolios illustrates how their respective risks and returns compare to each other as well as the optimized level of risk and return represented by the Portfolios.

This graph shows the relationship of return and risk for each Portfolio in the chart above.



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

Plan Summary

Reaching Your Goals	Status

Net Worth	
Assets	$3,755,000
Liabilities	$0
Net Worth	**$3,755,000**

Results

If you implement the following suggestions, there is a 99% likelihood of funding all of the Financial Goals in your Plan.

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

Plan Summary

Goals

Maintain your Total Goal Spending at $2,491,849

Client #1 retires at age 69, in the year 2026.

Client #2 is retired.

Goal	Amount	Changes
Needs		
10 Retirement - Basic Living Expense		
Client #1 Employed and Client #2 Retired (2024-2025)	$84,000	
Both Retired (2026-2042)	$84,000	
Client #2 Alone Retired (2043-2046)	$84,000	
10 Health Care		
Client #1 Employed / Client #2 Medicare	$5,086	
Both Medicare	$10,607	
Client #2 Alone Medicare	$6,237	
Wants		
7 Car / Truck	$50,000	
Starting	2031	
7 Extravagant Travel	$15,000	
Starting	When both are retired	
Years between occurrences	1	
Number of occurrences	10	
7 Traditional Travel	$8,000	
Starting	2037	
Years between occurrences	1	
Ending	End of plan	

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

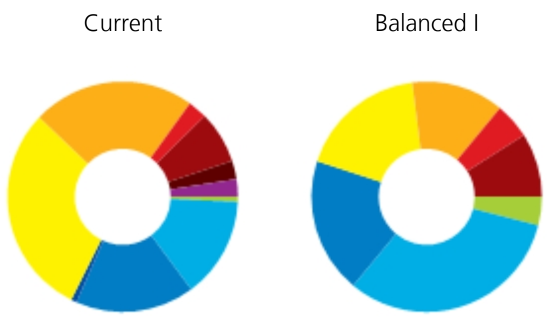
Plan Summary

Goal	Amount	Changes
Wishes		
3 50th Wedding Anniversary	$25,000	
Starting	2037	
3 Master Bath Renovation	$20,000	
Starting	When both are retired	

Save and Invest	Status
Invest	

Consider reallocating your current portfolio

Investment Portfolio Asset Allocation



Consider reallocating your current portfolio

Asset Class	Increase By	Decrease By
Cash & Cash Alternatives	$81,200	
Short Term Bonds	$437,600	
Intermediate Term Bonds	$56,450	
Long Term Bonds		-$20,000
Large Cap Value Stocks		-$288,100
Large Cap Growth Stocks		-$240,850
Small Cap Stocks	$56,750	
International Developed Stocks	$40,950	
International Emerging Stocks		-$64,000
Commodities		-$60,000
Total :	**$672,950**	**-$672,950**

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

Plan Summary

Social Security	Status

Personal Information

Your Full Retirement Age (FRA) is the age that you would receive 100% of your Primary Insurance Amount (PIA). Depending on the year you were born, your FRA is between 65-67 years old. Taking benefits before or after your FRA will decrease or increase the amount you receive, respectively.

Client #1's FRA is 66 and 4 months in 2023.

Client #2's FRA is 66 and 8 months in 2025.

Your Primary Insurance Amount (PIA) is the benefit you would receive if you began benefits at your Full Retirement Age (FRA). It is calculated from the earnings on which you paid Social Security taxes, throughout your life.

Client #1's estimated annual PIA is $45,631

Client #2's estimated annual PIA is $0

Strategy Information

Client #1 files a normal application at 70 in 2027.

Client #2 files a normal application at 68 in 2027.

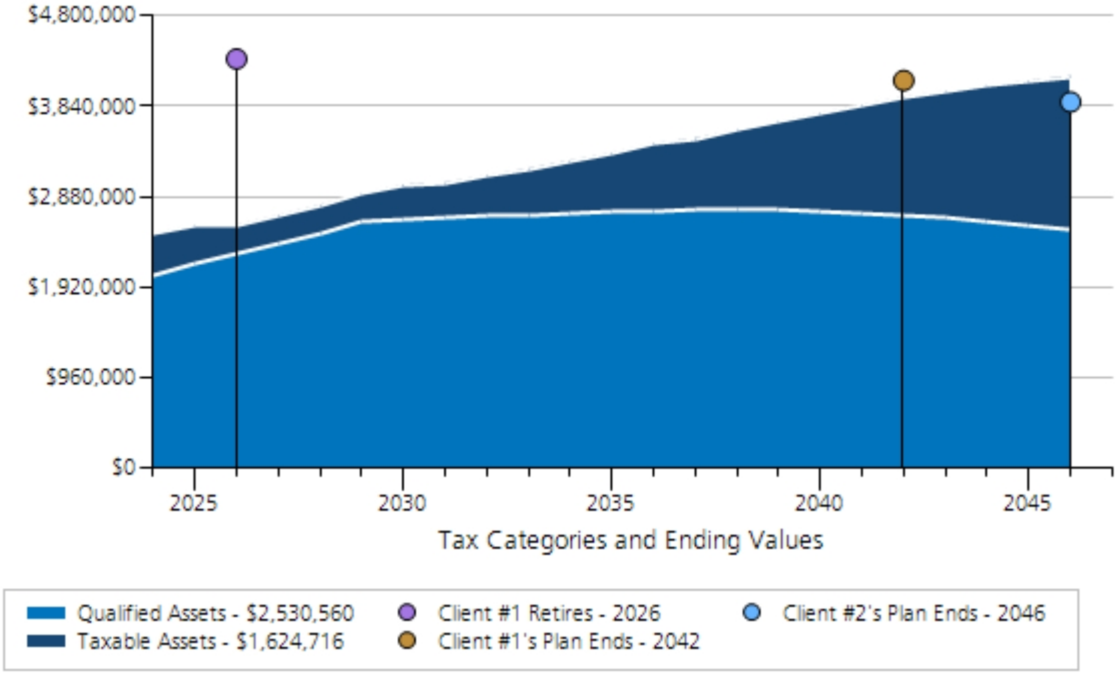
Using this strategy, your household's total lifetime benefit is estimated to be $1,545,377 in today's dollars, based upon the information you entered. For a better estimate, go to ssa.gov.

Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Scenario : What If Scenario 1 using Average Return

These pages provide a picture of how your Investment Portfolio may hypothetically perform over the life of this Plan. The graph shows the effect on the value of your Investment Portfolio for each year. The chart shows the detailed activities that increase and decrease your Investment Portfolio value each year including the funds needed to pay for each of your Goals. Shortfalls that occur in a particular year are denoted with an 'X' under the Goal column.

Total Portfolio Value Graph



x - denotes shortfall

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

Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Scenario : What If Scenario 1 using Average Return

		Beginning Portfolio Value									Funds Used	
Event or Ages	Year	Earmarked	Fund All Goals	Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Employer Awards	Post Retirement Income	Investment Earnings	Investment Return	Taxes	All Goals	Ending Portfolio Value
67/65	2024	50,000	2,405,000	53,800	0	0	0	131,345	5.44%	9,833	89,086	2,541,226
68/66	2025	57,161	2,484,064	54,650	0	0	0	135,935	5.44%	9,275	91,508	2,631,028
Client #1 Retires	2026	64,584	2,566,444	0	0	0	0	135,572	5.44%	1,407	136,785	2,628,408
70/68	2027	55,695	2,572,713	0	0	0	88,124	140,569	5.44%	14,483	119,168	2,723,450
71/69	2028	45,485	2,677,965	0	0	0	90,327	145,643	5.44%	14,883	122,689	2,821,848
72/70	2029	33,817	2,788,031	0	0	0	92,585	150,894	5.44%	15,299	126,342	2,923,686
73/71	2030	20,543	2,903,142	0	0	0	94,900	155,223	5.44%	38,715	130,118	3,004,976
74/72	2031	5,519	2,999,457	0	0	0	97,272	156,233	5.44%	40,450	193,463	3,024,569
75/73	2032	0	3,024,569	0	0	0	99,704	160,164	5.44%	46,512	138,065	3,099,860
76/74	2033	0	3,099,860	0	0	0	102,197	164,058	5.44%	49,533	142,242	3,174,340
77/75	2034	0	3,174,340	0	0	0	104,752	168,313	5.44%	44,824	146,561	3,256,019
78/76	2035	0	3,256,019	0	0	0	107,371	172,558	5.44%	47,486	151,009	3,337,452
79/77	2036	0	3,337,452	0	0	0	110,055	177,880	5.44%	50,578	135,429	3,439,380
80/78	2037	0	3,439,380	0	0	0	112,806	180,764	5.44%	53,183	185,154	3,494,613
81/79	2038	0	3,494,613	0	0	0	115,626	185,442	5.44%	56,256	155,341	3,584,086
82/80	2039	0	3,584,086	0	0	0	118,517	190,090	5.44%	59,687	160,142	3,672,863
83/81	2040	0	3,672,863	0	0	0	121,480	194,706	5.44%	63,042	165,068	3,760,939
84/82	2041	0	3,760,939	0	0	0	124,517	199,261	5.44%	66,830	170,154	3,847,733
Client #1's Plan Ends	2042	0	3,847,733	0	0	0	127,630	203,756	5.44%	70,501	175,369	3,933,248
-/84	2043	0	3,933,248	0	0	0	94,347	207,008	5.44%	77,467	163,715	3,993,421
-/85	2044	0	3,993,421	0	0	0	96,705	210,035	5.44%	81,084	168,333	4,050,743
-/86	2045	0	4,050,743	0	0	0	99,123	212,899	5.44%	84,841	173,090	4,104,835
Client #2's Plan Ends	2046	0	4,104,835	0	0	0	101,601	215,580	5.44%	88,734	178,006	4,155,276

x - denotes shortfall

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

Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Scenario : What If Scenario 1 using Average Return

		Funds Used							
Event or Ages	Year	Retirement - Basic Living Expense	Health Care	Extravagant Travel	Car / Truck	Traditional Travel	Master Bath Renovation	50th Wedding Anniversary	Ending Portfolio Value
67/65	2024	84,000	5,086	0	0	0	0	0	2,541,226
68/66	2025	86,100	5,408	0	0	0	0	0	2,631,028
Client #1 Retires	2026	88,253	11,761	15,759	0	0	21,013	0	2,628,408
70/68	2027	90,459	12,556	16,153	0	0	0	0	2,723,450
71/69	2028	92,720	13,412	16,557	0	0	0	0	2,821,848
72/70	2029	95,038	14,332	16,971	0	0	0	0	2,923,686
73/71	2030	97,414	15,309	17,395	0	0	0	0	3,004,976
74/72	2031	99,850	16,348	17,830	59,434	0	0	0	3,024,569
75/73	2032	102,346	17,443	18,276	0	0	0	0	3,099,860
76/74	2033	104,904	18,605	18,733	0	0	0	0	3,174,340
77/75	2034	107,527	19,832	19,201	0	0	0	0	3,256,019
78/76	2035	110,215	21,113	19,681	0	0	0	0	3,337,452
79/77	2036	112,971	22,458	0	0	0	0	0	3,439,380
80/78	2037	115,795	23,868	0	0	11,028	0	34,463	3,494,613
81/79	2038	118,690	25,347	0	0	11,304	0	0	3,584,086
82/80	2039	121,657	26,899	0	0	11,586	0	0	3,672,863
83/81	2040	124,698	28,494	0	0	11,876	0	0	3,760,939
84/82	2041	127,816	30,165	0	0	12,173	0	0	3,847,733
Client #1's Plan Ends	2042	131,011	31,880	0	0	12,477	0	0	3,933,248
-/84	2043	134,287	16,640	0	0	12,789	0	0	3,993,421
-/85	2044	137,644	17,580	0	0	13,109	0	0	4,050,743
-/86	2045	141,085	18,568	0	0	13,437	0	0	4,104,835
Client #2's Plan Ends	2046	144,612	19,621	0	0	13,773	0	0	4,155,276

x - denotes shortfall

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

Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Notes

- Calculations are based on a “Rolling Year” rather than a Calendar Year. The current date begins the 365-day “Rolling Year”.
- Additions and withdrawals occur at the beginning of the year.
- 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.
- Post 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 a Better Estimate of Annual Benefits is selected for a participant, the program will default to the greater of the selected benefit or the age adjusted spousal benefit, which is based on the other participant's benefit.
- Investment Earnings are calculated on all assets after any withdrawals for 'Goal Expense', 'Taxes on Withdrawals' and 'Tax Penalties' are subtracted.
- The taxes column is 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 Taxes column does 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. Tax Penalties can also occur when Health Savings Account (HSA) funds are used for non-eligible expenses. 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.
- These calculations do not incorporate penalties associated with use of 529 Plan withdrawals for non-qualified expenses.
- Funds for each Goal Expense are first used 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.
- All funds needed for a Goal must be available in the year the Goal occurs. Funds from Earmarked Assets that become available after the Goal year(s) have passed are not included in the funding of that Goal, and accumulate until the end of the Plan.
- 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.

x - denotes shortfall

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

Risk Management

Life Insurance Needs Analysis

Scenario : Current Scenario

Life insurance can be an important source of funds for your family in the event of your premature death. In this section, we analyze whether there are sufficient investment assets and other resources to support your family upon your death and, if there is a deficit, what additional life insurance may be required to provide the income needed by your survivors.

If Client #1 Dies

Living Expenses covered until Client #2 is 87

No Life Insurance Needed

No Existing Life Insurance

If Client #2 Dies

Living Expenses covered until Client #1 is 85

No Life Insurance Needed

No Existing Life Insurance

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
$0	Life Insurance Needed	$0
$0	Existing Life Insurance	$0
$0	Additional Needed	$0

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

Life Insurance Needs Analysis Detail

Scenario : Current Scenario

Assumptions

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
Today	Time of Death	Today
N/A	Survivor's Retirement Age	69
$0	Desired Safety Margin	$0
$0	Premium (per $1,000) of Additional Insurance	$0

Life Insurance

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
$0	Existing Life Insurance	$0
$0	Additional Death Benefit	$0

Liabilities and Final Expenses

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
$0	Debts Paid Off	$0
$10,000	Final Expenses and Estate Taxes	$10,000
$0	Bequests	$0
$0	Other Payments	$0

Living Expenses

If Client #1 Dies Client #2's Age	Event	If Client #2 Dies Client #1's Age
65	Now	67
N/A	Retirement	69
87	Plan Ends	85

Employed	$84,000	per year
Both Retired	$84,000	per year
Client #1 Alone Retired	$0	per year
Client #2 Alone Retired	$84,000	per year
Client #1 Alone Employed	$84,000	per year

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

Life Insurance Needs Analysis Detail

Scenario : Current Scenario

Financial Goals

Checked boxes indicate Goals to be funded upon death.

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
☑	Health Care	☑
☑	Extravagant Travel	☑
☑	Car / Truck	☑
☑	Traditional Travel	☑
☑	Master Bath Renovation	☑
☑	50th Wedding Anniversary	☑

Sell Other Assets

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
$0	Amount of cash provided by sale of Assets (after tax)	$0

Your Assets that are not being sold to fund Goals are listed below.

Description	Current Value
Home	$1,300,000

Employment

Client #2 is not currently employed. If Client #1 dies, would Client #2 get a job? No

Other Income (Income other than employment income)

If Client #1 Dies		If Client #2 Dies
$0	Annual Other Income Amount (current dollars before tax)	$0
No	Will this amount inflate?	No

Dependents

Name	Date of Birth	Age	Relationship
Little Client #1	01/01/1977	47	Both Are Parents
Little Client #2	01/01/1979	45	Both Are Parents

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

Life Insurance Needs Analysis Detail

Scenario : Current Scenario

Support End Age	22
Annual Living Expense	$0

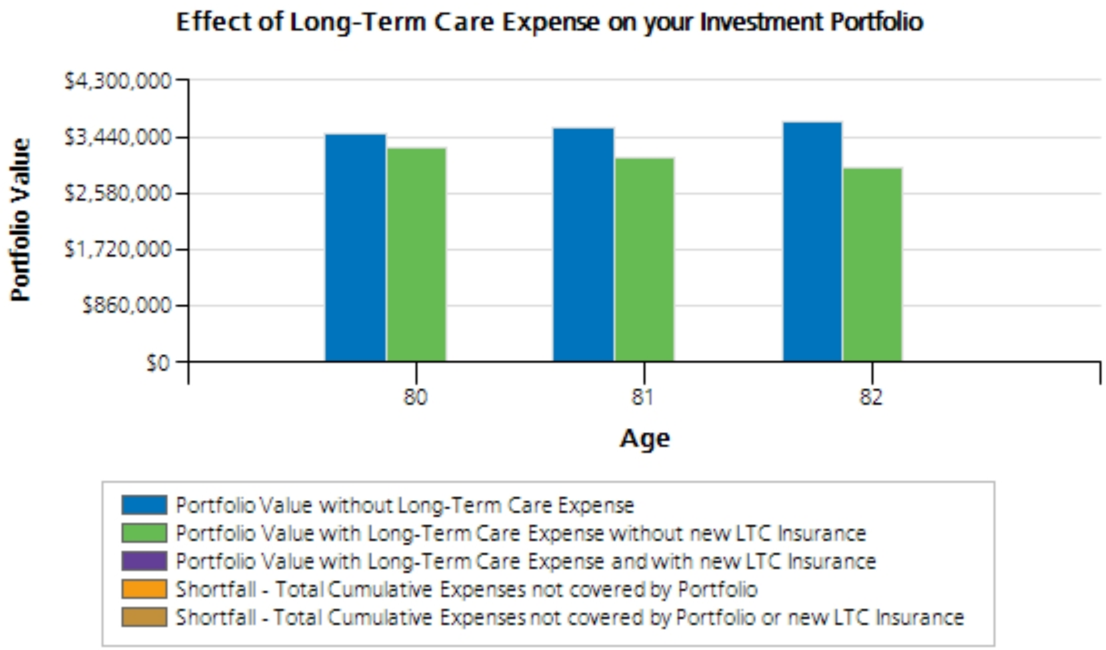
See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Long-Term Care Needs Analysis - Client #1

Scenario : What If Scenario 1

One of the greatest threats to the financial well-being of many people over 50 is the possible need for an extended period of Long-Term Care, either at home, in an Assisted Living Facility or in a Nursing Home. This Section demonstrates how these expenses could adversely affect your Investment Portfolio and how you might protect it with a Long-Term Care policy.

This graph shows what would happen to your Portfolio if Client #1 enters a Nursing Home at age 80 for 3 years at an annual cost, in current dollars, of $116,709, inflating at 4.5%.



Total Cost of Long-Term Care :	$648,833
Total of Existing Long-Term Care Policy Benefits :	$0
Total Benefits from purchasing a new Long-Term Care Policy :	$0
Amount offset by expense reduction during care period :	$0
Net Cost of care to be paid from Portfolio :	$648,833

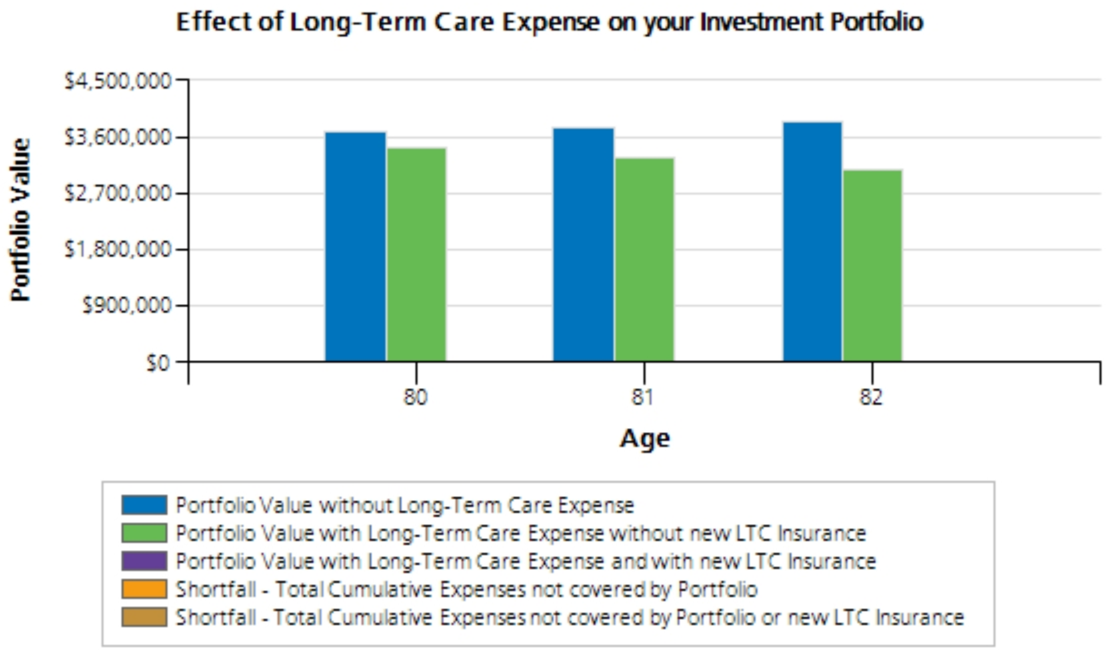
See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Long-Term Care Needs Analysis - Client #2

Scenario : What If Scenario 1

One of the greatest threats to the financial well-being of many people over 50 is the possible need for an extended period of Long-Term Care, either at home, in an Assisted Living Facility or in a Nursing Home. This Section demonstrates how these expenses could adversely affect your Investment Portfolio and how you might protect it with a Long-Term Care policy.

This graph shows what would happen to your Portfolio if Client #2 enters a Nursing Home at age 80 for 3 years at an annual cost, in current dollars, of $116,709, inflating at 4.5%.



Total Cost of Long-Term Care :	$708,542
Total of Existing Long-Term Care Policy Benefits :	$0
Total Benefits from purchasing a new Long-Term Care Policy :	$0
Amount offset by expense reduction during care period :	$0
Net Cost of care to be paid from Portfolio :	$708,542

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

Estate Analysis

Estate Analysis Introduction

This section of your report provides a general overview of your current estate situation and shows the projected value of your estate at death. It includes an estimate of Federal Estate taxes, expenses, and the amounts to be received by your beneficiaries. If appropriate, this report also illustrates one or more estate planning strategies that you may want to consider.

Important Note: This analysis is intended solely to illustrate potential estate analysis issues. Prior to taking any action, we recommend that you review the legal and/or tax implication of this analysis with your personal legal and/or tax professional.

You have told us the following about your current Estate situation;

- Neither Client #1 nor Client #2 have a Will.
- Neither Client #1 nor Client #2 have a Medical Directive.
- Neither Client #1 nor Client #2 have a Financial Power Of Attorney.
- Neither Client #1 nor Client #2 have a Health Care Power Of Attorney.

This Estate Analysis assumes that you both maintain valid wills that bequeath all assets to each other (Simple Will). This Estate Analysis may not accurately reflect your current estate where one or both of you does not have a Simple Will. This Estate Analysis does not include review of any estate planning documents, and is based on information provided by the client or co-client as part of their overall financial analysis.

It is important that both of you have a Will that is valid and up-to-date. Your Wills should be periodically reviewed by your legal professional. You should also discuss the appropriateness of a Medical Directive and Power of Attorney with your legal professional.

You have indicated that you have not made provisions for a Bypass Trust. When this analysis illustrates the potential benefit of a Bypass Trust, it assumes that your assets will be properly titled and appropriate to fully fund the amount shown.

The Need for Estate Planning

How Will You Be Remembered?

It is often said that you cannot take your money with you; however, it is somewhat comforting to know that you can determine what happens to it after you're gone. A well-designed estate plan can not only help make sure that your assets go where you want them to, but also makes the process simpler, faster, less expensive, and less painful. Such planning followed by an orderly transition of your estate can have a positive impact on the people you care about.

Goal Planning is Important

When it comes to estate taxes, the tax law seemingly penalizes those who fail to plan properly. Failure to properly plan can sometimes lead to greater estate taxes due. A well-designed estate plan can potentially reduce taxes substantially, and leave more money for your heirs.

Probate - Expense and Delays

Probate is the legal process for settling your Estate, which basically means that all your debts and taxes are paid and remaining assets are distributed. Probate can be time consuming and expensive, and is open to public review. A well-designed estate plan can reduce the costs of probate, save time, and even avoid probate for many assets.

Your Beneficiaries - Leaving More

The desire to control the ultimate disposition of that which we accumulate during our lifetime and to provide for those we care about is a strong motivation in most people. In this regard, there are many questions to answer:

- Who should get the money, and how much?
- When should they get it - all at once or over time?
- Who will manage the money?
- Do you want to place restrictions on some assets such as a business or property?
- How much should go to charity?
- Who gets important tangible assets (e.g. wedding rings, family heirlooms)?
- Which assets do you want sold? Which assets should never be sold?
- Will there be enough liquidity to pay taxes?

You - Having Enough

Estate Planning focuses on what happens after you die and includes strategies you can employ to increase the amount of your assets that pass to your beneficiaries. Some of these strategies, such as gifting and purchasing life insurance, can cost you a significant amount of money during your lifetime. While this is certainly financially helpful for your heirs, is it financially sound for you? A good estate plan also considers the impact of these strategies on you, while you're alive. You want to make sure that you will have enough money to support your own lifestyle, before spending money to help your heirs.

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

Estate Analysis Introduction

Important Information on Assumptions

This analysis makes a number of assumptions that could significantly affect your results including, but not limited to, the following:

• Both of you are U.S. Citizens.

• For married clients, ownership of qualified assets is assumed to roll over to the surviving co-client at the death of the original owner.

• State inheritance or gift taxes have not been incorporated.

• Gift taxes are not calculated every year, but are totaled and settled at the death of the donor.

• Generation-skipping taxes, if applicable, have not been calculated.

• All custodial accounts (UGMA and/or UTMA) are not included in the estate calculations.

• All amounts contributed to 529 Savings Plans are treated as completed gifts and there is no recapture provision for any 5-year pre-funding contribution elections.

• Financial Goals such as "Gift or Donation" or "Leave a Bequest" are not reflected in the Estate Analysis.

• Bequests stipulated in your will, including charitable bequests, are not reflected in the Estate Analysis.

• In certain calculations, the Bypass Trust may not be fully funded to the available estate exemption equivalent amount due to prior gifts, titling of assets, insufficient resources, and/or other bequests.

• The current values of vested stock options are included in the gross estate. The current values of unvested stock options are included if you indicated, on the Stock Options page, that the options vest at death.

• In the event Other Assets, such as a Primary Residence or Personal Property, are used to fund the Bypass Trust, the program assumes these assets have a specific value and can in fact be used to fund the Bypass Trust.

• If applicable, the value of any payment that continues past death created by the Immediate Annuity Goal Strategy is not included in the estate calculations.

• When applicable a State’s Estate Tax Brackets and Exclusion are used to estimate a potential State Estate Tax liability, because this is an estimate, State-specific Estate Tax Laws are not included in the estate analysis.

Estate Analysis Options

Liabilities

What is the remaining value of Liabilities at death?

Die Today (Liabilities in Plan = $0) :	$0
Die in fixed number of years :	$0
Die at Life Expectancy (last death) :	$0

Taxable Gifts since 1976 on which no gift tax was paid

	Client #1	Client #2
What is the value of prior gifts in excess of the annual gift exclusion on which you did not pay taxes?	$0	$0

Final Expenses

What costs do you want to include for Final Expenses?

		At 1st Death	At 2nd Death
Funeral :		$10,000	$10,000
Administration Fees	Fixed Amount	$0	$0
	Plus % of Probate assets	2.00%	5.00%

Personal Exclusion Amount

What assumption do you want to use for the amount of the Personal Exclusion?

Maximum Personal Exclusion Amount (Current Law)

Bypass Trust Funding Amount

Portability with no Bypass Trust

* Income in Respect of a Decedent (IRD) is income a decedent earned or was entitled to receive before death (e.g. retirement plan assets).
IRD assets are excluded from the probate estate and non-IRD assets are included in the probate estate.

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

Estate Analysis Current Asset Ownership Detail

This chart summarizes the current ownership and designated beneficiary(ies) of all of your Assets used in this Plan.

Note: All Qualified Retirement Plans, IRA and Tax-deferred Assets are assumed to have the spouse as the beneficiary if married with the estate as contingent beneficiary, or the estate as the beneficiary if single. All other Assets owned individually or jointly are assumed to operate as prescribed by applicable law. We do not provide legal or tax advice. Please consult with your tax and/or legal professional to review the ownership and beneficiary designations and their legal and tax implications since they can have a significant impact on the distribution of assets at your death and whether or not certain basic estate strategies can be implemented.

			Joint (Client #2)							
Description	**Client #1**	**Client #2**	**Survivorship**	**Common**	**Entirety**	**Community Property**	**Joint (Other)**	**Trust/Entity**	**Total**	**Beneficiaries**
Investment Assets										
Employer Retirement Plans										
Work - 401(k)	$1,200,000								$1,200,000	Co-Client (100%)
Individual Retirement Accounts										
Traditional IRA - Account		$200,000							$200,000	Co-Client (100%)
IRA - TD Ameritrade	$350,000								$350,000	Co-Client (100%)
INH IRA - TD Ameritrade - Father's	$150,000								$150,000	Co-Client (100%)
Taxable and/or Tax-Free Accounts										
Joint - TD Ameritrade			$505,000						$505,000	
Health Savings Plan										
Health Savings Account	$50,000								$50,000	
Total Investment Assets	*$1,750,000*	*$200,000*	*$505,000*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$2,455,000*	
Other Assets										
Home and Personal Assets										
Home			$1,300,000						$1,300,000	
Total Other Assets	*$0*	*$0*	*$1,300,000*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$1,300,000*	
Total Assets :	**$1,750,000**	**$200,000**	**$1,805,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$3,755,000**	

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

Estate Analysis Results Combined Summary

Using What If Scenario 1 - Both Die today - Client #1 predeceases Client #2, Both Dying in Colorado

Current Estate

Federal Estate Tax :	$0
State Estate Tax :	$0
Estate Expenses :	-$110,250
Amount to Heirs :	$3,644,750
Amount to Heirs	
Net Estate Value :	$3,644,750
Bypass Trust :	$0
Other Life Insurance :	$0
Life Insurance To Charity :	$0
Life Insurance in Trust :	$0
Other Previous Gifts :	$0
Total Transfer to Heirs :	**$3,644,750**
Cash Needed to Pay Tax and Expenses	
Shortfall at First Death :	$0
Shortfall at Second Death :	$0

Notes

• Prior gifts are not included in the amount to heirs.

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

Estate Analysis Results Combined Summary

Using What If Scenario 1 - Both Die today - Client #2 predeceases Client #1, Both Dying in Colorado

Current Estate

Federal Estate Tax :	$0
State Estate Tax :	$0
Estate Expenses :	-$110,250
Amount to Heirs :	$3,644,750
Amount to Heirs	
Net Estate Value :	$3,644,750
Bypass Trust :	$0
Other Life Insurance :	$0
Life Insurance To Charity :	$0
Life Insurance in Trust :	$0
Other Previous Gifts :	$0
Total Transfer to Heirs :	**$3,644,750**
Cash Needed to Pay Tax and Expenses	
Shortfall at First Death :	$0
Shortfall at Second Death :	$0

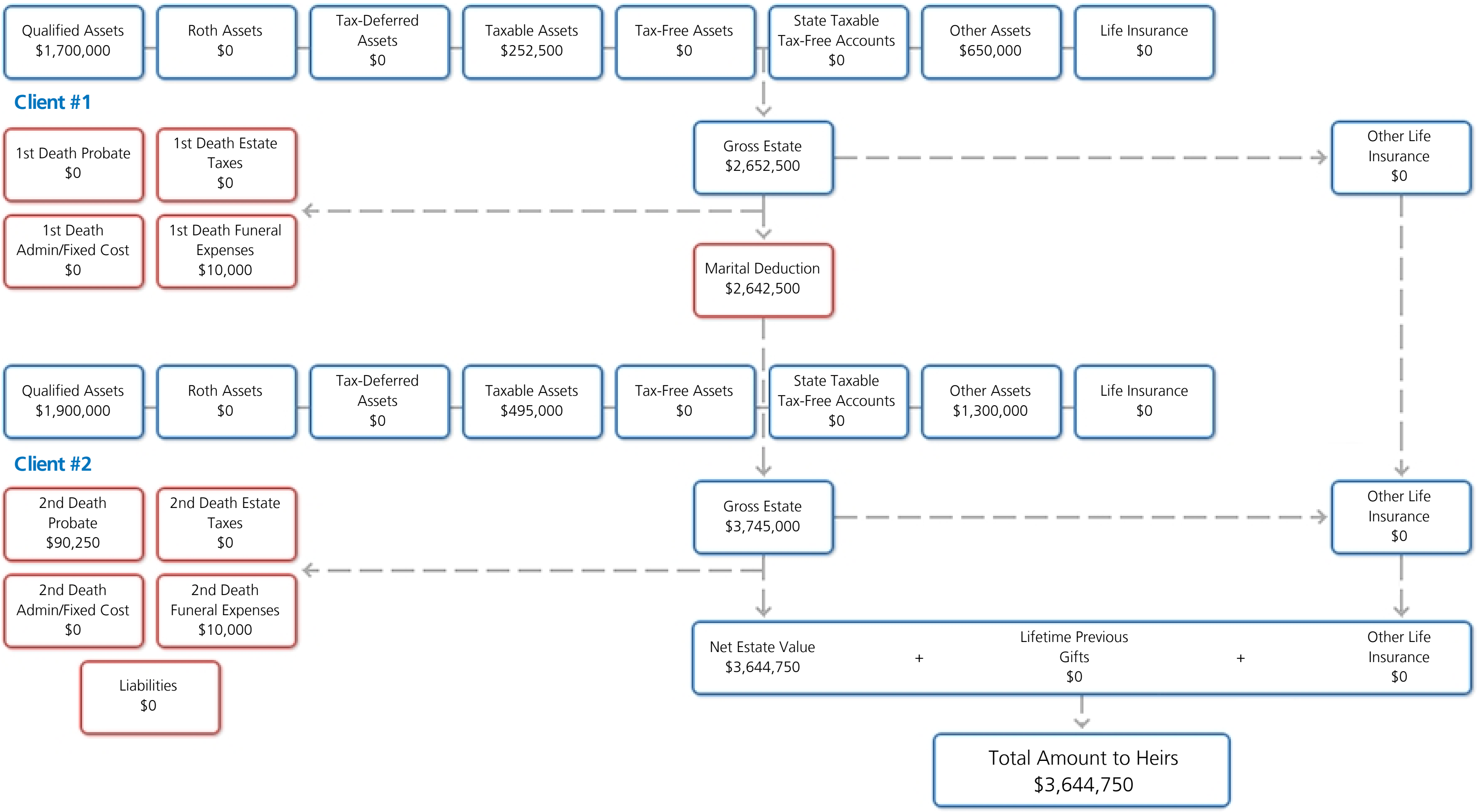
Notes

• Prior gifts are not included in the amount to heirs.

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

Estate Analysis Results Flowchart

Using What If Scenario 1 - Both Die today - Client #1 predeceases Client #2, Current Estate



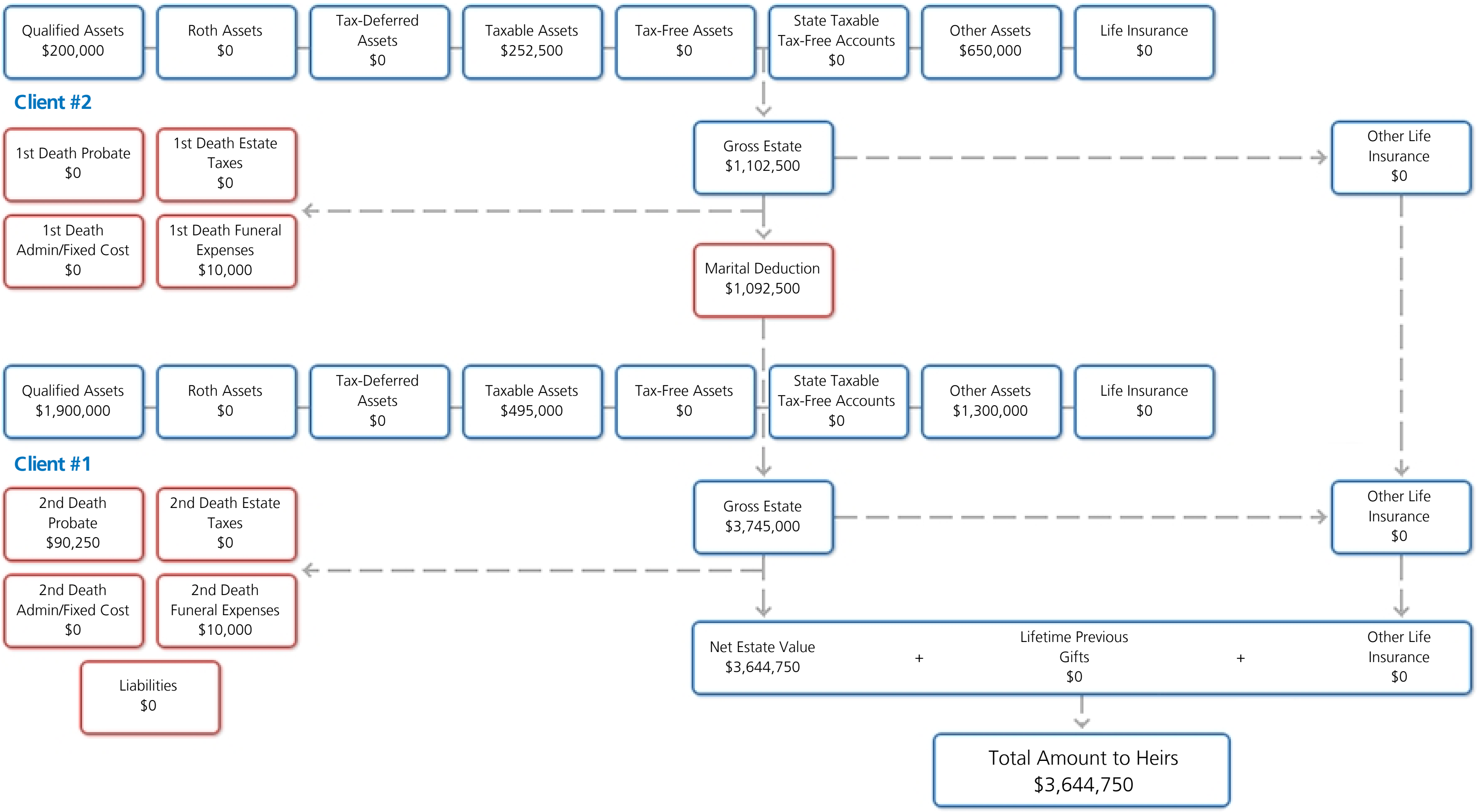
Notes

- Gross Estate amounts may include the value of reverted gifts.
- Other Life Insurance includes policies where the first person to die is the owner and insured and the beneficiary of the policy is not the co-client or estate.
- Gross Estate amounts do not include the value of prior gifts.
- The Bypass Trust may not be fully funded to the available estate exemption equivalent amount due to prior gifts, titling of assets, insufficient resources, and/or other bequests.

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

Estate Analysis Results Flowchart

Using What If Scenario 1 - Both Die today - Client #2 predeceases Client #1, Current Estate



Notes

- Gross Estate amounts may include the value of reverted gifts.
- Other Life Insurance includes policies where the first person to die is the owner and insured and the beneficiary of the policy is not the co-client or estate.
- Gross Estate amounts do not include the value of prior gifts.
- The Bypass Trust may not be fully funded to the available estate exemption equivalent amount due to prior gifts, titling of assets, insufficient resources, and/or other bequests.

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

Employer Stock Plans

Glossary

Aspirational Cash Reserve Strategy

This optional strategy simulates setting aside funds to establish an account to fund goals outside of your Plan. These funds are segmented out of the investment portfolio and are never spent. Rather, the assets are grown based on the specified investment option and the potential balances are displayed. 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.

Glossary

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."

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-other 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-other 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 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.

Composite Portfolio

The Composite Portfolio provides an aggregated view of your Target Portfolio along with any assets that are considered to be unavailable for reallocation.

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.

Glossary

Great Recession Return

The Great Recession Return is the rate of return for a cash-bond-stock-alternative-other 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 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.

Locked Asset

An asset is considered to be locked by the software if it is unavailable to be reallocated to the Target Portfolio. Any account that has been indicated as locked, as well as specific account types such as Variable Annuity with a Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit are considered locked.

Model Portfolio Table

The Model Portfolio Table is the portfolio(s) that could be appropriate for you, based upon the risk-based portfolio.

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 1,000 times, and if 600 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 and in Play Zone.

Glossary

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, based on all the inputs and assumptions included in this Report. A Safety Margin of zero indicates the portfolio was depleted before the Plan ended. The Safety Margin does not protect you or your Target Portfolio from investment losses, and, as with all other results in the Plan, is not guaranteed.

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.

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 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.