

Financial Goal Plan

JOHN and JANE DOE



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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	2.50%	2.00%
Cash & Cash Alternatives (Tax-Free)	1.90%	2.00%
Short Term Bonds	3.30%	2.00%
Short Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.50%	2.00%
Intermediate Term Bonds	3.50%	6.50%
Intermediate Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.60%	6.50%
Long Term Bonds	3.30%	12.00%
Long Term Bonds (Tax-Free)	2.50%	12.00%
Large Cap Value Stocks	7.20%	20.00%
Large Cap Growth Stocks	6.80%	20.00%
Mid Cap Stocks	7.50%	20.00%
Small Cap Stocks	7.70%	22.00%
International Developed Stocks	8.00%	19.00%
International Emerging Stocks	9.30%	26.00%

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," "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 inflations 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 (1926-2016)
- Bonds - Ibbotson Intermediate-Term Government Bonds - Total Return (1926-2016)
- Stocks - Ibbotson Large Company Stocks - Total Return (1926-2016)

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 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: 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.

Glossary

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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."

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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.

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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 Table

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

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.

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.

Glossary

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.

Plan Summary

Plan Summary

Reaching Your Goals

Status



Net Worth	
Assets	\$200,000
Liabilities	\$0
Net Worth	\$200,000

Results

If you implement the following suggestions, there is a 83% likelihood of funding all of the Financial Goals in your Plan.

Goals

Maintain your Total Goal Spending at \$2,155,000

JOHN retires at age 65, in the year 2046.

JANE retires at age 65, in the year 2046.

Goal	Amount	Changes
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Needs

10 Retirement - Basic Living Expense

Both Retired \$75,000

JANE Alone Retired \$65,000

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

Plan Summary

Save and Invest

Status

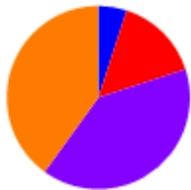
Invest

Your Portfolio should be re-allocated

Investment Portfolio Asset Allocation

Current

Capital Growth I



Changes Required to match Capital Growth I

Asset Class	Increase By	Decrease By
Cash & Cash Alternatives		-\$6,000
Short Term Bonds	\$16,000	
Intermediate Term Bonds		-\$14,000
Large Cap Value Stocks		-\$20,000
Large Cap Growth Stocks		-\$38,000
Small Cap Stocks	\$26,000	
International Developed Stocks	\$24,000	
International Emerging Stocks	\$12,000	
Total :	\$78,000	-\$78,000

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.

JOHN's FRA is 67 and 0 months in 2048.

JANE's FRA is 67 and 0 months in 2048.

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.

JOHN's estimated annual PIA is \$21,980

JANE's estimated annual PIA is \$21,980

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

Plan Summary

Strategy Information

JOHN files a normal application at 67 in 2048.

JANE files a normal application at 67 in 2048.

Using this strategy, your household's total lifetime benefit is estimated to be \$1,142,981 in today's dollars, based upon the information you entered. For a better estimate, go to ssa.gov.

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

JOHN and JANE DOE

Needs

10 Retirement - Basic Living Expense



JOHN (2046)	65
JANE (2046)	65
Both Retired (2046-2072)	\$75,000
JANE Alone Retired (2073-2074)	\$65,000
	Base Inflation Rate (2.50%)

Personal Information

JOHN

Male - born 01/01/1981, age 36

Employed - \$50,000

JANE

Female - born 01/02/1981, age 36

Employed - \$50,000

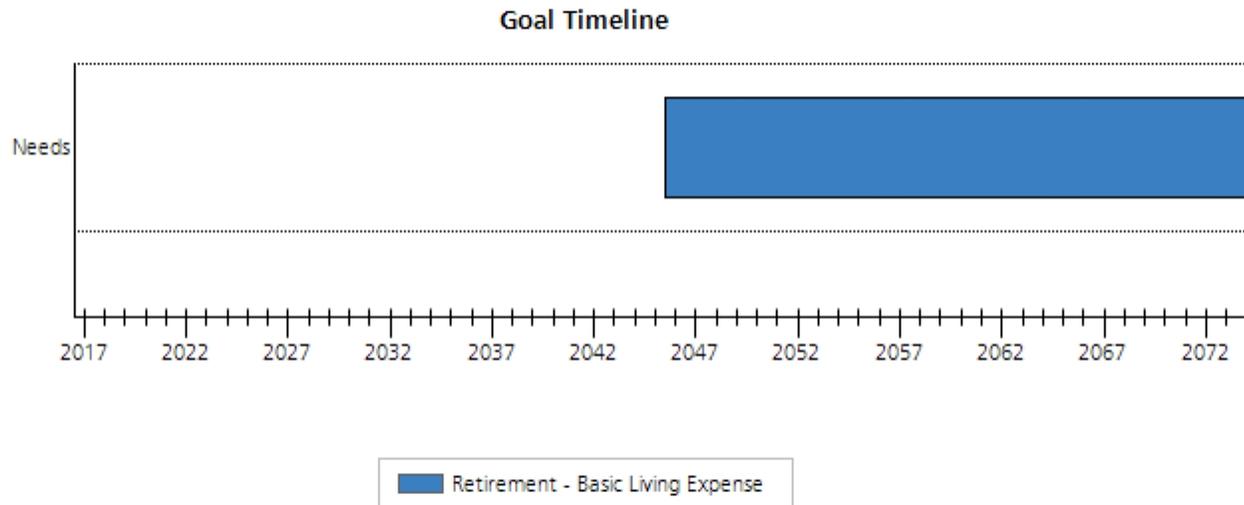
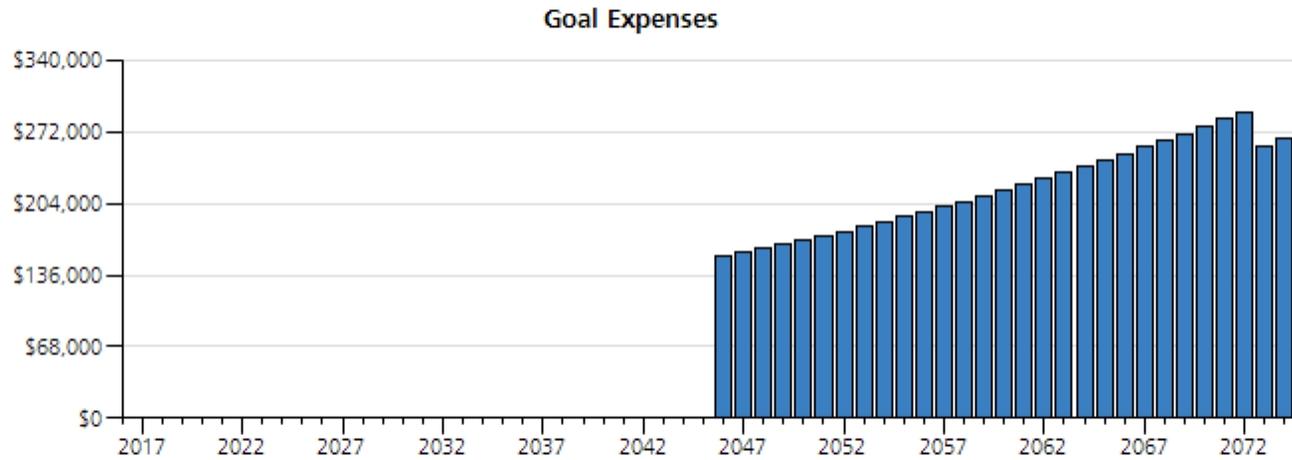
Married, US Citizens living in NE

- 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.

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

Current Financial Goals Graph

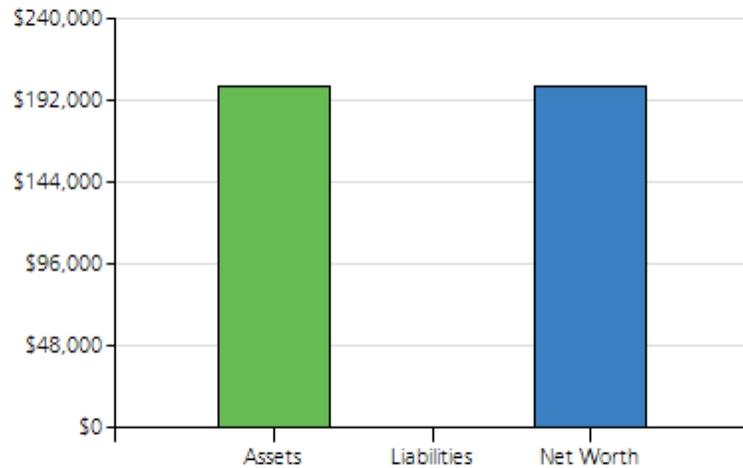
This graph shows the annual costs for your Financial Goals, as you have specified. Because these costs will be used to create your Plan, it is important that they are accurate and complete. All amounts are in after-tax, future dollars.



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 06/08/2017. 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		\$200,000
Other Assets	+	\$0
Total Assets		\$200,000
Total Liabilities	-	\$0
Net Worth		\$200,000

Description	Total
Investment Assets	
Annuities & Tax-Deferred Products	\$150,000
Taxable and/or Tax-Free Accounts	\$50,000
Total Investment Assets:	\$200,000
Net Worth:	\$200,000

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

Risk and Portfolio Information

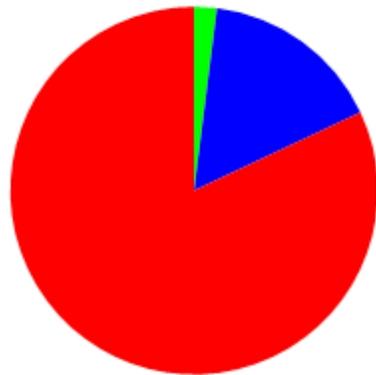
Risk Assessment

You chose a Risk Score of 81.

Appropriate Portfolio: Capital Growth I

Percentage Stock: 82%

Average Return: 6.70%



Cash: 2% Bond: 16% Stock: 82%

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.

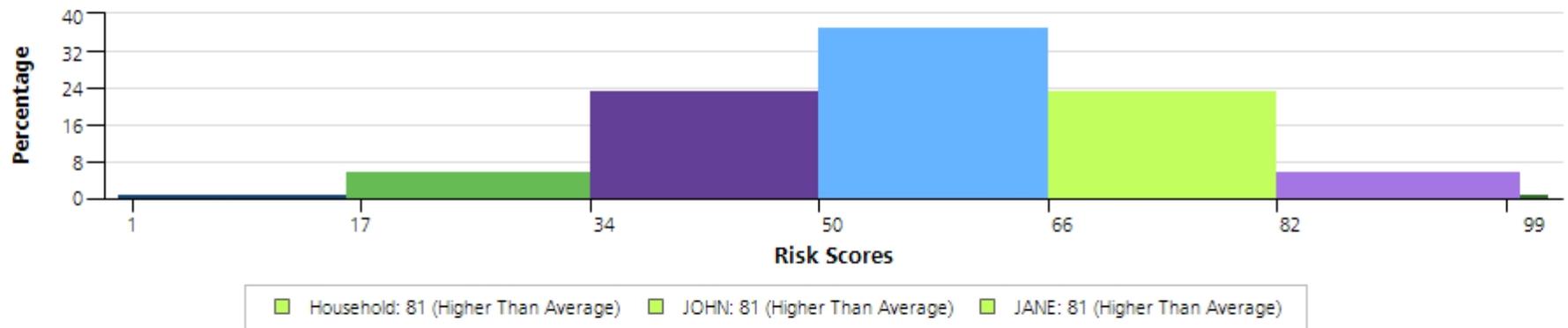
During the Great Recession Return (November 2007 - February 2009) this portfolio had a loss of:

-39%

If you invest \$200,000 in this portfolio and the same loss occurred again, you would lose:

-\$78,470

Risk Score Chart for Ages Under 50
Your Risk Tolerance is Higher Than Average when compared to others in your age group



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

Portfolio Table

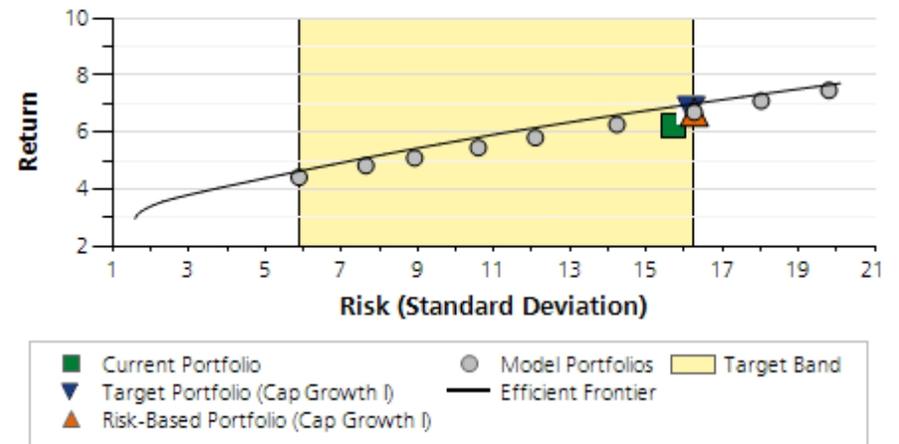
The Risk-Based Portfolio was selected from this list of Portfolios, based upon the risk assessment. The Target Band is comprised of the portfolio(s) that could be appropriate for you, based upon the Risk-Based Portfolio indicated. The Target Portfolio was selected by you. The Average Real Return is equal to the Average Total Return minus the inflation rate of 2.50%. Refer to the Standard Deviation column in the chart below to compare the relative risk of your Current Portfolio to the Target Portfolio.

Current	Risk Based	Target Band	Name	Cash	Bond	Stock	Alternative	Average Return		Standard Deviation
								Total	Real	
			Capital Preservation I	5%	67%	28%	0%	4.42%	1.92%	5.89%
			Capital Preservation II	5%	57%	38%	0%	4.83%	2.33%	7.64%
			Balanced I	4%	51%	45%	0%	5.10%	2.60%	8.92%
			Balanced II	4%	42%	54%	0%	5.46%	2.96%	10.59%
			Total Return I	4%	35%	61%	0%	5.81%	3.31%	12.09%
→			Current	5%	15%	80%	0%	6.25%	3.75%	15.70%
			Total Return II	3%	25%	72%	0%	6.27%	3.77%	14.23%
	→	→	Capital Growth I	2%	16%	82%	0%	6.70%	4.20%	16.26%
			Capital Growth II	0%	9%	91%	0%	7.10%	4.60%	18.02%
			Equity Growth	0%	0%	100%	0%	7.47%	4.97%	19.80%

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 Current, 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.

Portfolio Detail

Portfolio Detail - Capital Growth I

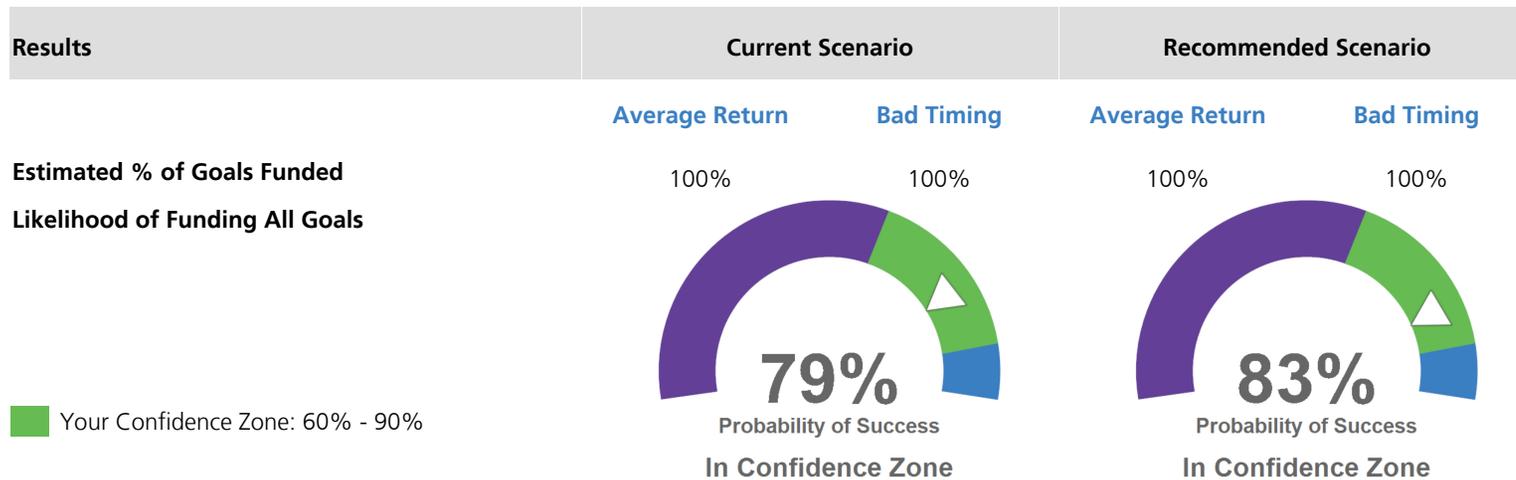
This chart summarizes the growth and return information for the portfolio for this period.

Portfolio Information	
Average Total Return	6.70%
Inflation	2.50%
Average Real Return	4.20%
Standard Deviation	16.26%

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

Results

Results - Current and Recommended



	Current Scenario	What If Scenario 1	Changes In Value
66 Retirement			
Retirement Age			
JOHN	65 in 2046	65 in 2046	
JANE	65 in 2046	65 in 2046	
Planning Age			
JOHN	91 in 2072	91 in 2072	
JANE	93 in 2074	93 in 2074	
Goals			
Needs			
Retirement - Basic Living Expense			
Both Retired	\$75,000	\$75,000	
JANE Alone Retired	\$65,000	\$65,000	
Total Spending for Life of Plan	\$2,155,000	\$2,155,000	

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Results - Current and Recommended

	Current Scenario	What If Scenario 1	Changes In Value
\$ Savings			
Tax-Deferred	\$15,000	\$15,000	
Total Savings This Year	\$15,000	\$15,000	
Portfolios			
Allocation Before Retirement	Current	Capital Growth I	2% More Stock
Percent Stock	80%	82%	
Total Return	6.25%	6.70%	
Standard Deviation	15.70%	16.26%	
Great Recession Return 11/07 - 2/09	-38%	-39%	
Bond Bear Market Return 7/79 - 2/80	11%	11%	
Allocation During Retirement	Current	Capital Growth I	2% More Stock
Percent Stock	80%	82%	
Total Return	6.25%	6.70%	
Standard Deviation	15.70%	16.26%	
Great Recession Return 11/07 - 2/09	-38%	-39%	
Bond Bear Market Return 7/79 - 2/80	11%	11%	
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	
Investments			
Total Investment Portfolio	\$200,000	\$200,000	
Social Security			
Social Security Strategy	Current	Current	

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
JOHN			
Filing Method	Normal	Normal	
Age to File Application	67	67	
Age Retirement Benefits Begin	67	67	
First Year Benefit	\$21,980	\$21,980	
JANE			
Filing Method	Normal	Normal	
Age to File Application	67	67	
Age Retirement Benefits Begin	67	67	
First Year Benefit	\$21,980	\$21,980	

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Worksheet Detail - Bear Market Test

Bear Market Test for What If Scenario 1

Likelihood of Reaching Goals After Loss of 39% - Using All Assets to Fund Goals by Importance



Goals

Needs

10 - Retirement - Basic Living Expense



This test assumes your investment allocation matches the Capital Growth I portfolio. If your investments suffered a loss of 39% this year, your portfolio value would be reduced by \$78,000. This is the approximate loss sustained by a portfolio with a similar percentage of stocks, bonds, cash, and alternative during the Great Recession, which lasted from November 2007 through February 2009. These results show the likelihood you would be able to fund your Needs, Wants and Wishes after experiencing this loss.

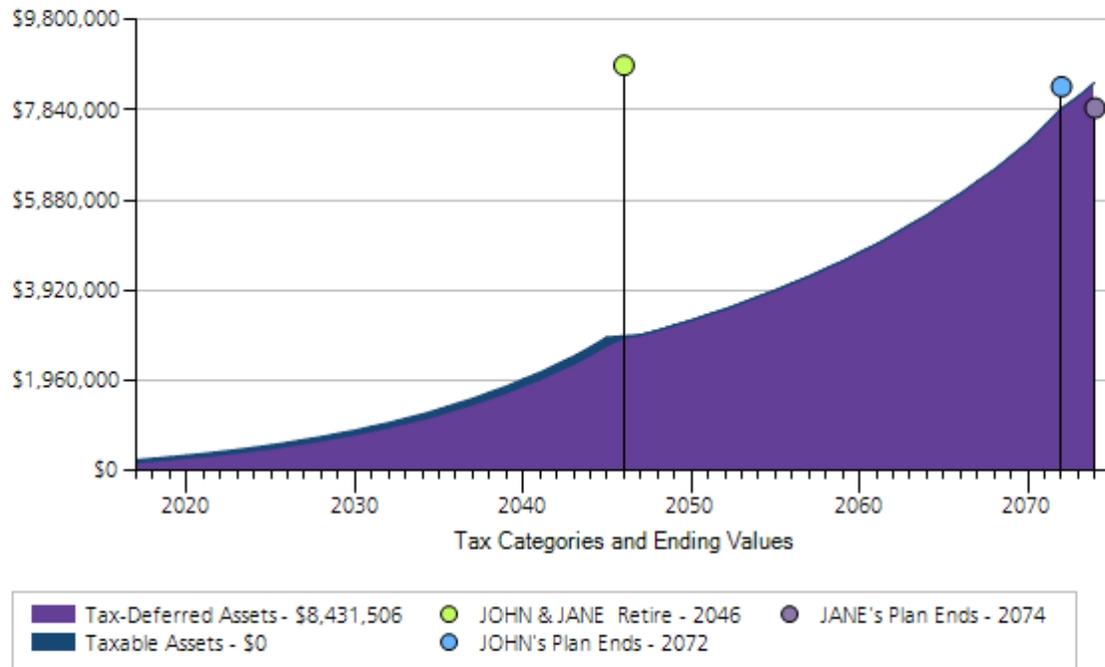
See Important Disclosure Information section in this Report for explanations of assumptions, limitations, methodologies, and a glossary.

Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Scenario : What If Scenario 1 using Average Returns

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 Returns

Event or Ages	Year	Beginning Portfolio Value		Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Post Retirement Income	Investment Earnings	Taxes	Funds Used	Ending Portfolio Value
		Earmarked	Fund All Goals						Retirement	
36 / 36	2017	0	200,000	15,000	0	0	14,405	942	0	228,463
37 / 37	2018	0	228,463	15,375	0	0	16,337	988	0	259,187
38 / 38	2019	0	259,187	15,759	0	0	18,421	1,035	0	292,333
39 / 39	2020	0	292,333	16,153	0	0	20,669	1,085	0	328,069
40 / 40	2021	0	328,069	16,557	0	0	23,090	1,137	0	366,579
41 / 41	2022	0	366,579	16,971	0	0	25,698	1,192	0	408,056
42 / 42	2023	0	408,056	17,395	0	0	28,505	1,250	0	452,707
43 / 43	2024	0	452,707	17,830	0	0	31,526	1,310	0	500,753
44 / 44	2025	0	500,753	18,276	0	0	34,775	1,373	0	552,432
45 / 45	2026	0	552,432	18,733	0	0	38,268	1,439	0	607,994
46 / 46	2027	0	607,994	19,201	0	0	42,022	1,508	0	667,709
47 / 47	2028	0	667,709	19,681	0	0	46,055	1,581	0	731,864
48 / 48	2029	0	731,864	20,173	0	0	50,387	1,657	0	800,767
49 / 49	2030	0	800,767	20,678	0	0	55,037	1,737	0	874,745
50 / 50	2031	0	874,745	21,195	0	0	60,028	1,820	0	954,147
51 / 51	2032	0	954,147	21,724	0	0	65,383	1,908	0	1,039,347
52 / 52	2033	0	1,039,347	22,268	0	0	71,128	2,000	0	1,130,743
53 / 53	2034	0	1,130,743	22,824	0	0	77,289	2,096	0	1,228,760
54 / 54	2035	0	1,228,760	23,395	0	0	83,894	2,197	0	1,333,852
55 / 55	2036	0	1,333,852	23,980	0	0	90,975	2,303	0	1,446,504
56 / 56	2037	0	1,446,504	24,579	0	0	98,563	2,414	0	1,567,232
57 / 57	2038	0	1,567,232	25,194	0	0	106,693	2,530	0	1,696,588
58 / 58	2039	0	1,696,588	25,824	0	0	115,402	2,652	0	1,835,161
59 / 59	2040	0	1,835,161	26,469	0	0	124,729	2,780	0	1,983,580
60 / 60	2041	0	1,983,580	27,131	0	0	134,718	2,913	0	2,142,515
61 / 61	2042	0	2,142,515	27,809	0	0	145,412	3,054	0	2,312,682
62 / 62	2043	0	2,312,682	28,504	0	0	156,860	3,201	0	2,494,845
63 / 63	2044	0	2,494,845	29,217	0	0	169,112	3,355	0	2,689,820
64 / 64	2045	0	2,689,820	29,947	0	0	182,224	3,516	0	2,898,475

x - denotes shortfall

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Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Scenario : What If Scenario 1 using Average Returns

Event or Ages	Year	Beginning Portfolio Value		Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Post Retirement Income	Investment Earnings	Taxes	Funds Used	Ending Portfolio Value
		Earmarked	Fund All Goals						Retirement	
JOHN & JANE Retire	2046	0	2,898,475	0	0	0	183,915	0	153,481	2,928,909
66 / 66	2047	0	2,928,909	0	0	0	184,855	12,559	157,318	2,943,888
67 / 67	2048	0	2,943,888	0	0	94,516	191,380	20,729	161,251	3,047,805
68 / 68	2049	0	3,047,805	0	0	96,879	198,196	21,247	165,282	3,156,352
69 / 69	2050	0	3,156,352	0	0	99,301	205,319	21,778	169,414	3,269,780
70 / 70	2051	0	3,269,780	0	0	101,783	212,765	22,322	173,649	3,388,356
71 / 71	2052	0	3,388,356	0	0	104,328	220,551	22,880	177,990	3,512,365
72 / 72	2053	0	3,512,365	0	0	106,936	228,698	23,453	182,440	3,642,107
73 / 73	2054	0	3,642,107	0	0	109,610	237,225	24,039	187,001	3,777,902
74 / 74	2055	0	3,777,902	0	0	112,350	246,154	24,640	191,676	3,920,089
75 / 75	2056	0	3,920,089	0	0	115,159	255,506	25,256	196,468	4,069,030
76 / 76	2057	0	4,069,030	0	0	118,038	265,307	25,887	201,380	4,225,107
77 / 77	2058	0	4,225,107	0	0	120,988	275,581	26,534	206,414	4,388,728
78 / 78	2059	0	4,388,728	0	0	124,013	286,356	27,198	211,575	4,560,325
79 / 79	2060	0	4,560,325	0	0	127,114	297,661	27,878	216,864	4,740,357
80 / 80	2061	0	4,740,357	0	0	130,291	309,526	28,575	222,286	4,929,314
81 / 81	2062	0	4,929,314	0	0	133,549	321,984	29,289	227,843	5,127,715
82 / 82	2063	0	5,127,715	0	0	136,887	335,070	30,021	233,539	5,336,112
83 / 83	2064	0	5,336,112	0	0	140,310	348,820	30,772	239,377	5,555,093
84 / 84	2065	0	5,555,093	0	0	143,817	363,275	31,541	245,362	5,785,282
85 / 85	2066	0	5,785,282	0	0	147,413	378,474	32,330	251,496	6,027,344
86 / 86	2067	0	6,027,344	0	0	151,098	394,464	33,138	257,783	6,281,985
87 / 87	2068	0	6,281,985	0	0	154,876	411,291	33,966	264,228	6,549,957
88 / 88	2069	0	6,549,957	0	0	158,747	429,005	34,815	270,833	6,832,061
89 / 89	2070	0	6,832,061	0	0	162,716	449,170	13,142	277,604	7,153,200
90 / 90	2071	0	7,153,200	0	0	166,784	470,658	10,692	284,544	7,495,406
JOHN's Plan Ends	2072	0	7,495,406	0	0	170,954	493,439	9,937	291,658	7,858,204
- / 92	2073	0	7,858,204	0	0	87,614	511,042	59,230	259,090	8,138,541

x - denotes shortfall

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Worksheet Detail - Combined Details

Scenario : What If Scenario 1 using Average Returns

Event or Ages	Year	Beginning Portfolio Value		Additions To Assets	Other Additions	Post Retirement Income	Investment Earnings	Taxes	Funds Used	Ending Portfolio Value
		Earmarked	Fund All Goals						Retirement	
JANE's Plan Ends	2074	0	8,138,541	0	0	89,804	529,439	60,710	265,567	8,431,506

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. 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.
- The Retirement Cash Reserve is the total funding amount for the Cash Reserve at the beginning of each year. The Retirement Cash Reserve is funded from the Earmarked and Fund All Goals columns, and the Cash Reserve amount is included in both the Beginning and Ending Portfolio Values.

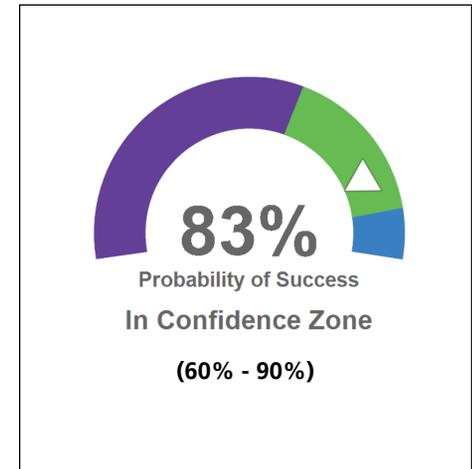
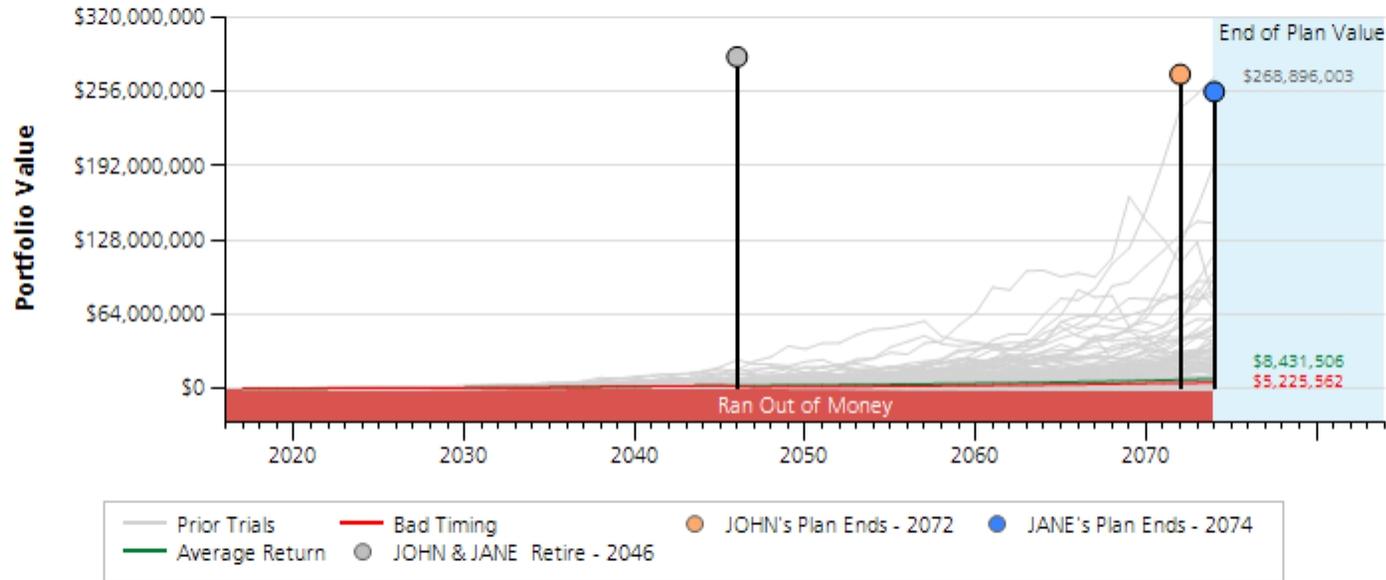
x - denotes shortfall

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Worksheet Detail - Inside the Numbers Final Result

Inside the Numbers - Final Result For What If Scenario 1

- The graph below shows the results for all 1000 Monte Carlo Trials.
- The Probability of Success meter displays the percentage of trials that were successful in funding all of your goals.
- We identify the Confidence Zone as a probability of Success between 60% and 90%.



In the table below, the 99th, 75th, 50th, 25th and 1st percentile trials are shown based on the End of Plan Value. For each trial displayed, the corresponding portfolio value is illustrated for specific years of the plan. These trials serve as checkpoints to illustrate how the portfolio might perform over the life of the plan.

Although the graph and table help illustrate a general range of results you may expect, neither of them reflect the Final Result, your Probability of Success.

Trials	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20	Year 25	End of Plan	Year Money Goes to \$0
10	\$434,266	\$990,300	\$1,984,944	\$4,876,508	\$11,729,884	\$268,896,003	
250	\$385,916	\$767,596	\$859,403	\$1,518,543	\$3,726,087	\$34,681,076	
500	\$226,670	\$534,194	\$627,234	\$1,106,419	\$2,223,113	\$11,878,537	
750	\$540,642	\$759,842	\$1,039,887	\$1,321,922	\$1,546,450	\$2,147,045	
990	\$434,627	\$480,952	\$1,227,504	\$1,077,509	\$1,285,069	\$0	2055

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