Paul and Lynn Price

RETIREMENT
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Disclaimer

The following report is a diagnostic tool intended to review your current financial situation and suggest potential planning ideas and concepts that may be of benefit. The purpose of the report is to illustrate how accepted financial and estate planning principles may improve your current situation.

This report is based upon information and assumptions provided by you (the client). This report provides broad and general guidelines on the advantages of certain financial planning concepts and does not constitute a recommendation of any particular technique. The consolidated report is provided for informational purposes as a courtesy to you. We recommend that you review your plan annually, unless changes in your personal or financial circumstances require more frequent review. All reports should be reviewed in conjunction with your fact summary and this Disclaimer page.

The term "plan" or "planning," when used within this report, does not imply that a recommendation has been made to implement one or more financial plans or make a particular investment. Nor does the plan or report provide legal, accounting, financial, tax or other advice. Rather, the report and the illustrations therein provide a summary of certain potential financial strategies. The reports provide projections based on various assumptions and are therefore hypothetical in nature and not guarantees of investment returns. You should consult your tax and/or legal advisors before implementing any transactions and/or strategies concerning your finances.

Additionally, this report may not reflect all holdings or transactions, their costs, or proceeds received by you. It may contain information on assets that are not held at the broker/dealer with whom your financial representative is registered. As such, those assets will not be included on the broker/dealer's books and records. Prices that may be indicated in this report are obtained from sources we consider reliable but are not guaranteed. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance and it is important to realize that actual results may differ from the projections contained in this report. The presentation of investment returns set forth in this report does not reflect the deduction of any commissions. Projected valuations and/or rates of return may not take into account surrender charges on products you might own. They will reflect any fees or product charges when entered by the advisor/ representative. Deduction of such charges will result in a lower rate of return.

It is important to compare the information on this report with the statements you receive from the custodian(s) for your account(s). Please note that there may be minor variations due to calculation methodologies. If you have any questions, please contact your financial representative. Also, your account(s) may not be covered by FDIC or SIPC. FDIC and SIPC coverages apply only to certain assets and may be subject to limitations. Questions about coverage that may apply should be directed to the asset provider or sponsor.

The information contained in this report is not written or intended as financial, tax or legal advice. The information provided herein may not be relied on for purposes of avoiding any federal tax penalties. You are encouraged to seek financial, tax and legal advice from your professional advisors.

I/We have received and read this Disclaimer page and understand its contents and, therefore, the limitations of the report. Furthermore, I understand that none of the calculations and presentations of investment returns are guaranteed.

Client(s): ______________________________ ____________________

Paul Price Date

______________________________ ____________________

Lynn Price Date

Advisor: ______________________________ ____________________

Tyler Braun Date

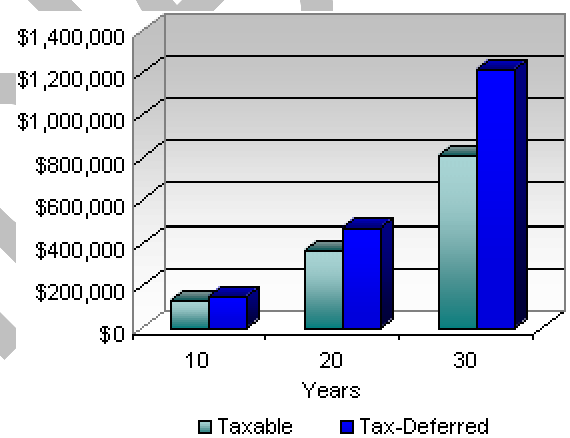
Retirement Analysis

The Power of Tax Deferred Growth

Why pay taxes now if you don't have to? Tax deferred vehicles allow you to make investments today and defer paying taxes on investment growth until the funds are withdrawn. Because it could be many years before you need to tap these funds, this allows for many years of potential investment growth. Contributions made on either a pre-tax or tax deductible basis reduce your current taxable income, potentially allowing you to invest more. As any growth is tax-deferred, your balance will increase more quickly than if you had placed your money in a taxable vehicle. This could result in more accumulation for you and your heirs. The following table and chart show the difference in taxable and tax-deferred growth for a person saving $9,000 per year over 30 years*:

	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years
Taxable Balance	$128,434	$366,708	$808,758
Tax Deferred Balance	$144,865	$472,402	$1,212,957
Difference	**$16,431**	**$105,694**	**$404,198**
Tax Deferred Balance After Taxes	$131,149	$399,301	$977,218

**Assumes 8.5% Rate of Return, 25% federal tax rate on the growth of the asset. The tax-deferred values exclude the 10% penalty that would potentially be assessed if the values were withdrawn prior to age 59 ½. Lower tax rates on capital gains and dividends would make the return on the taxable investment more favorable, reducing the difference in performance between the two types of accounts. Historically, higher rates of return have been accompanied by higher volatility. Please consider your personal investment horizon and income tax brackets, both current and anticipated when making an investment decision.*



Popular Tax Deferred Investment Vehicles

There are many tax-deferred investment vehicles available to you. The table below lists some of the most popular:

401(k) Accounts	A defined contribution plan offered by a corporation to its employees affording three main advantages. First, contributions come out of your paycheck before taxes, lowering your taxable income. Second, tax deferred growth and third, the potential for an employer match on your contribution. All withdrawals are subject to ordinary income taxes and may be subject to a 10% federal tax penalty if taken prior to 59 1/2.
403(b) Accounts	Also a defined contribution plan but made available to certain employees of certain non-profit and charitable organizations. Both a 401(k) and 403(b) have a maximum annual contribution in 2020 of $19,500, and individuals over age 50 can contribute an additional 'catch-up' contribution of $6,500. All withdrawals are subject to ordinary income taxes and may be subject to a 10% federal tax penalty if taken prior to 59 1/2. Withdrawals from 403(b) accounts are prohibited before the occurrence of certain events such as attaining age 59 1/2, severance from employment, disability or hardship.
Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA)	A Traditional IRA is a retirement investing tool for employed individuals and their non-working spouses that allows annual contributions up to a specified maximum amount. Tax deductions may be allowed on the contribution amount depending upon the individual's income and whether or not they participate in an employer-sponsored retirement plan. Any withdrawal of tax-deductible amounts is subject to ordinary income taxes, as well as a 10% federal tax penalty if taken before age 59 1/2.

Roth IRA	Similiar to a Traditional IRA, a Roth IRA allows individuals to contribute up to a specified maximum amount. Unlike a Traditional IRA, a Roth IRA cannot accept contributions if the owner has adjusted gross income over a certain amount. All contributions made to a Roth IRA are done on an after tax basis. However, if plan requirements are met, withdrawals of earnings are tax-free.
Annuities	An annuity is a contract, offered by an insurance company, between an investor and an insurance company, designed to provide payments to the holder at specific intervals, usually after retirement. Annuities are tax-deferred, meaning that the earnings grow tax-deferred until withdrawal. Money distributed from the annuity will be taxed as ordinary income in the year the money is received. Money withdrawn prior to age 59 1/2 may be subject to a 10% federal tax penalty. Annuities provide no additional tax advantages when used to fund a qualified plan. *Annuities may have additional charges such as mortality and expense risk charges, annual administrative expenses, surrender charges, and fees associated with the subaccount such as the operating expenses of the investment portfolios.* *Variable annuities are long-term, tax-deferred investment vehicles designed for retirement purposes and contain both an investment and insurance component. Variable annuity contract holders are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of principal invested. Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the variable annuity before investing. Variable annuities are sold only by prospectus, which contains more complete information about the investment company. Please request a prospectus from your financial representative and read it carefully before investing. Guarantees are based on the claims paying ability of the issuer. Withdrawals of taxable amounts made prior to age 59 ½ are subject to 10% federal penalty tax in addition to income tax and surrender charges. Gains from tax-deferred investments are taxable as ordinary income upon withdrawal. The investment returns and principal value of the available sub-account portfolios will fluctuate so that the value of an investor's unit, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original value.*

IRA Rollover

When you leave your employer for a new job, or to enter retirement, you must often decide what to do with any money you have in your employer-sponsored 401(k) or other retirement plan. Since funds in your retirement accounts are generally funded with pre-tax contributions, they will be subject to ordinary income tax upon distribution. Without proper planning, you could lose as much as **40%**[1] of this nest egg to taxes and penalties.

Depending upon your unique situation, you may have four different options to consider:

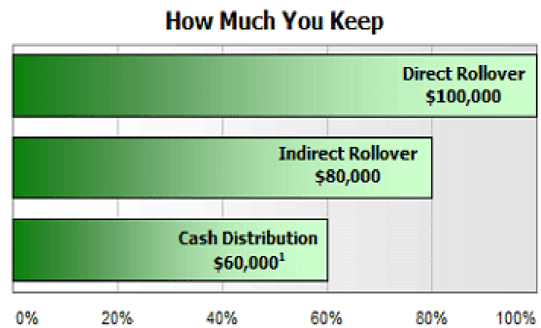
- Leave funds in your old employer's plan (if allowed by employer)
- Roll the money into your new employer's plan (if available; may be subject to waiting period)
- Withdraw your funds with a **cash distribution**
- **Roll** your funds into another Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or Individual Retirement Annuity

Three ways of taking a $100,000 plan distribution

Direct Rollover to an IRA
Keep 100% of value of your savings building for the future.

Indirect Rollover
20% mandatory federal tax withholding by your employer, and burden shifts to you to come up with an equal amount of funds to complete a full rollover within 60 days.

Cash Distribution
Have the check made out to you and keep the cash. Distribution is treated as taxable income and may be subject to early withdrawal penalty of an additional 10%. 20% withholding applies.



[1]Assumes a 30% effective tax and additional 10% penalty due to withdrawals made prior to age 59½

The Benefits of a Direct Rollover

Reduced Taxation
With a direct rollover, you avoid the 20% mandatory withholding imposed on cash distributions including indirect rollovers and there is no immediate federal income tax levied. This results in the entire balance continuing to grow tax deferred until you begin to make withdrawals from your account. Additionally, since the rollover is not considered a taxable distribution, the 10% penalty for early withdrawals (prior to age 59½) is also avoided.

Increased Investment Choices
Many employer sponsored plans are limited in the number and types of options available for investment. In an IRA, you can choose from among a range of investment options such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, money market accounts, fixed interest options or annuities.

Consolidation
The more accounts you have, the more difficult it is to keep track of everything. Consolidating into a single IRA can make tracking balances and monitoring withdrawals easier, while cutting down on paper-work.

Important Notes

Differences in Investments
When considering rolling over your investment funds, be aware of differences in features, fees and charges, and surrender charges between different investments. These fees and charges have not been included in the discussion above. Had fees and charges been deducted, the values reflected would have been lower.

Steps Toward Achieving Your Retirement

Step 1 - Determine Your Cost of Retirement

Achieving your retirement goals will not happen automatically. The first step to consider as retirement approaches is to determine your cost of retirement. Your cost of retirement will be affected by many factors. Three of the most significant are:

- **Your monthly retirement living expenses**
  A common rule of thumb is somewhere between 70% and 100% of your annual earned income prior to retirement.
- **Your retirement age**
  This is the age at which you plan to stop working full time and start accessing your retirement portfolio assets.
- **Your life expectancy**
  This will define how many years your retirement costs will continue to be incurred.

Step 2 - Apply Your Income Sources

Once your cost of retirement assumptions have been defined, you can start to look at the income sources that will be available to you in retirement to help offset your retirement costs. Income sources may include among other things:

- Social Security
- Pensions
- Immediate annuity payments

Step 3 - Withdraw from Your Portfolio Assets

Once your available income sources have been applied to your costs of retirement, you can take withdrawals against your portfolio assets to make up the difference. Portfolio assets commonly include:

- Brokerage accounts
- Money Market accounts
- 401(k)s, 403(b)s, and other employer-sponsored retirement accounts
- IRAs
- Annuities

Step 4 - If Necessary, Consider Changes

If you determine that you are not on track to achieve your retirement objectives, you will need to consider making some changes. These changes may include:

- Saving more before you retire
- Redefining your retirement age
- Considering part time employment during retirement
- Spending less during retirement
- Combination of above

The Cost of Your Retirement

Thinking about retirement is often difficult. It is hard to be concerned about what will happen 20 to 30 years in the future, while you are stretching your resources to meet your needs today. It is, however, critical to think about how you will support yourself (and your spouse) during retirement. With people living longer, you may wind up spending as much as a third of your life in retirement. The first step is often looking at what your cost of retirement may be.

So, what level of expenses can you expect in retirement? Let's assume that you retire at age **62** (2020), have retirement living expenses of **$8,700** per month (or **$104,400** each year) and that those expenses grow at **2.00%** each year from now until **Lynn** is age **90** (2049). Over the **30** years of your retirement, your living expenses would total **$4,235,308**.

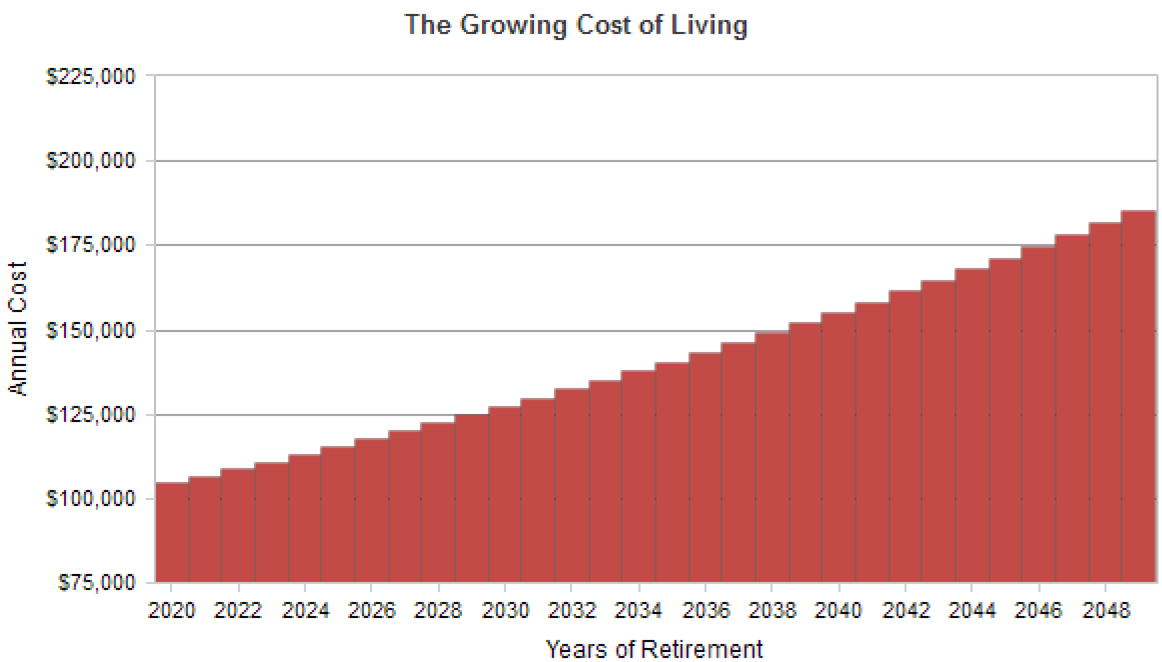
Retirement lasts from
2020 - 2049
(30 years)

Total Living Expenses
$4,235,308

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

How high will your expenses grow?

The chart below illustrates the mounting costs of your retirement, showing that you can expect an annual living expense of **$104,400** today to grow to **$104,400** in your first year of retirement (2020) and to **$185,398** in your last year (2049).



Keep in Mind...

It does not necessarily cost less to live during retirement. While for some it may be true that they will need less money in retirement, it is not always the case. Health care costs, entertainment and travel expenses are examples of living expenses that can be expected to go up, not down, during your retirement years.

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Your Retirement Income

Although you may no longer be employed full-time during your retirement years, that doesn't mean your income will disappear entirely. Income sources like pension plans, annuities, social security or part-time employment can help offset your retirement living expenses.

During retirement, your income will come from the following sources:

- Paul's Social Security **$22,669**/yr 2023-2049
- Lynn's School Pension **$60,000**/yr 2024 - 2059
- Lynn's School Principal Salary **$100,000**/yr 2020 - 2024

For this analysis, your retirement income will be indexed at an annual rate of 0.00% and be subject to an income tax rate of 25.0%.

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

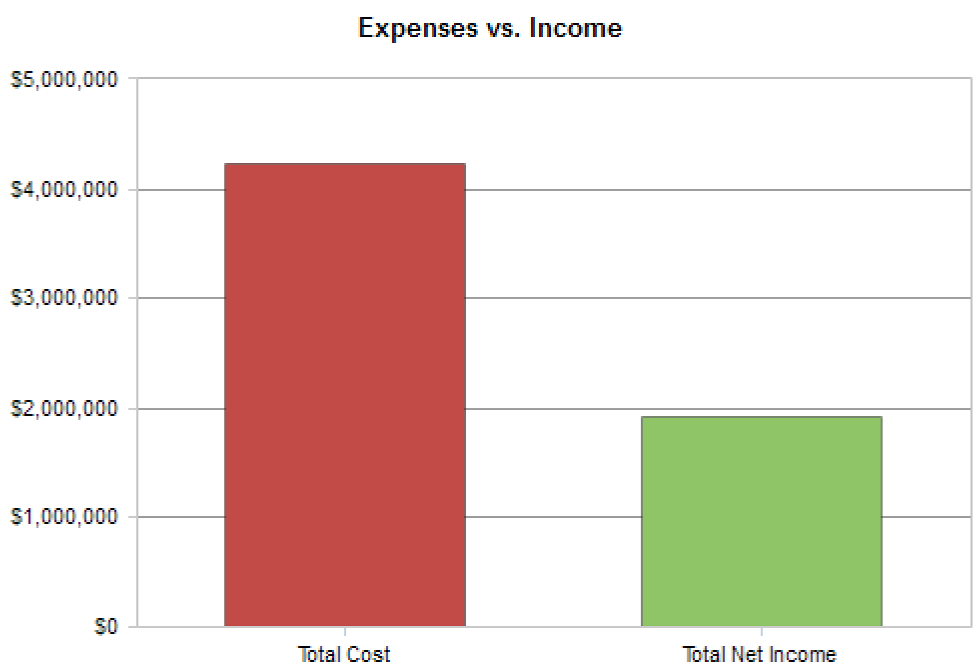
Total Net Retirement Income
$1,929,054

Funding Gap
$2,306,254

Percent Funded by Income
46%

Will your income be enough?

The chart below compares your total retirement expenses to the total net income you expect to receive during the **30** years of your retirement. Based on the income assumptions above, your retirement income alone will not be enough to fully offset your retirement expenses.



Keep in Mind...

According to a January 2014 update of AARP's report "Staying Ahead of the Curve 2013: The AARP Work and Career Study", 70% of experienced workers (ages 45-75) intend to keep working during their retirement years.

Building a Nest Egg

Often, the primary resource you have for offsetting the cost of retirement is the value of your accumulated capital resources. These resources are assumed to grow over time through regular savings and growth, resulting in a "nest egg" that may partially or completely offset your cost of retirement. With a total retirement cost of **$4,235,308**, you would need to amass total capital resources of **$2,830,107** by the time you retire in **2020** (assuming a rate of return on assets of **5.00%** prior to retirement and **5.00%** during retirement and **25.0%** tax on any withdrawals).

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

Nest Egg Needed at Retirement
$2,830,107

Nest Egg Available
$2,101,520

Percent of Needed Nest Egg
74%

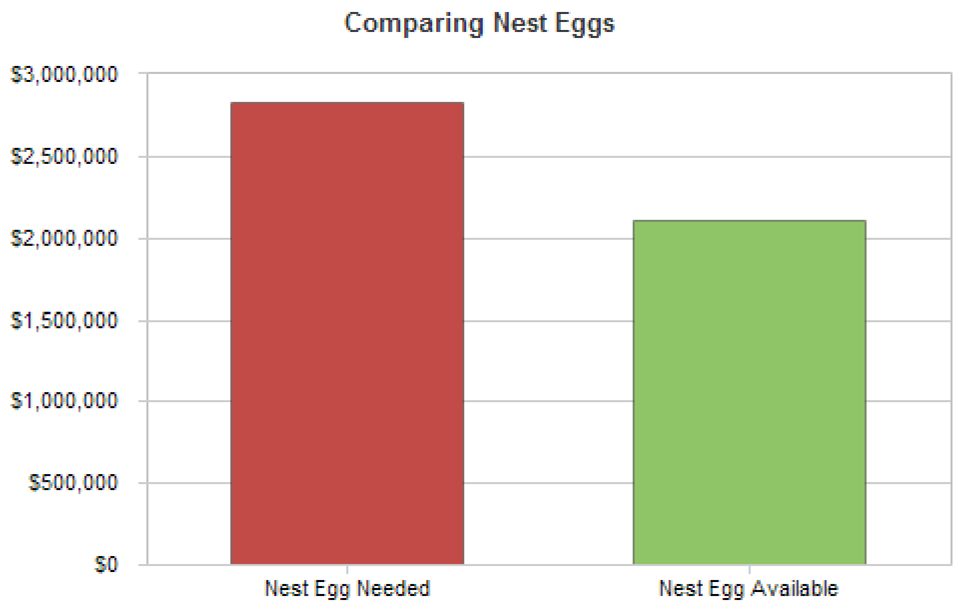
To get an idea of the size of the nest egg that you would need to accumulate before you retire, we'll take a look at your existing resources and your planned savings.

You currently have **$1,324,570** in qualified savings and **$776,950** in non-qualified savings. These savings are assumed to grow at an annual rate of **5.00%** before retirement and at an annual rate of **5.00%** after retirement. When withdrawals are made, those withdrawals will be taxed at a rate of **25.0%**.

From now until retirement you plan to save **$0** each month in qualified funds and **$0** in non-qualified funds. These contributions will increase each year by **3.00%**.

Will your nest egg be enough?

The chart below illustrates the difference between the nest egg you'd need at retirement in order to fully offset your expenses and the nest egg you are likely to accumulate. You can see that your assets alone are not likely to be sufficient to fund your entire retirement.



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The Big Picture

There are two main resources at your disposal with which you can offset the costs of retirement: income and your capital resources. You accumulate capital throughout your pre-retirement years through savings and growth. Additionally, various outside sources may provide you with a steady income during retirement. By comparing the combination of these resources with your expected retirement expenses, you can get a picture of how successful you will be in financing your retirement.

With a Total Retirement Cost of **$4,235,308** and Total Net Retirement Income Sources of **$1,929,054**, you will have a Remaining Need of **$2,306,254**. Your projected nest egg of **$2,101,520** will allow for Total Capital Withdrawals of **$5,287,944** (after taxes). Together, your income and assets will cover **170%** of your total retirement costs.

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

Total Retirement Income Sources
$1,929,054

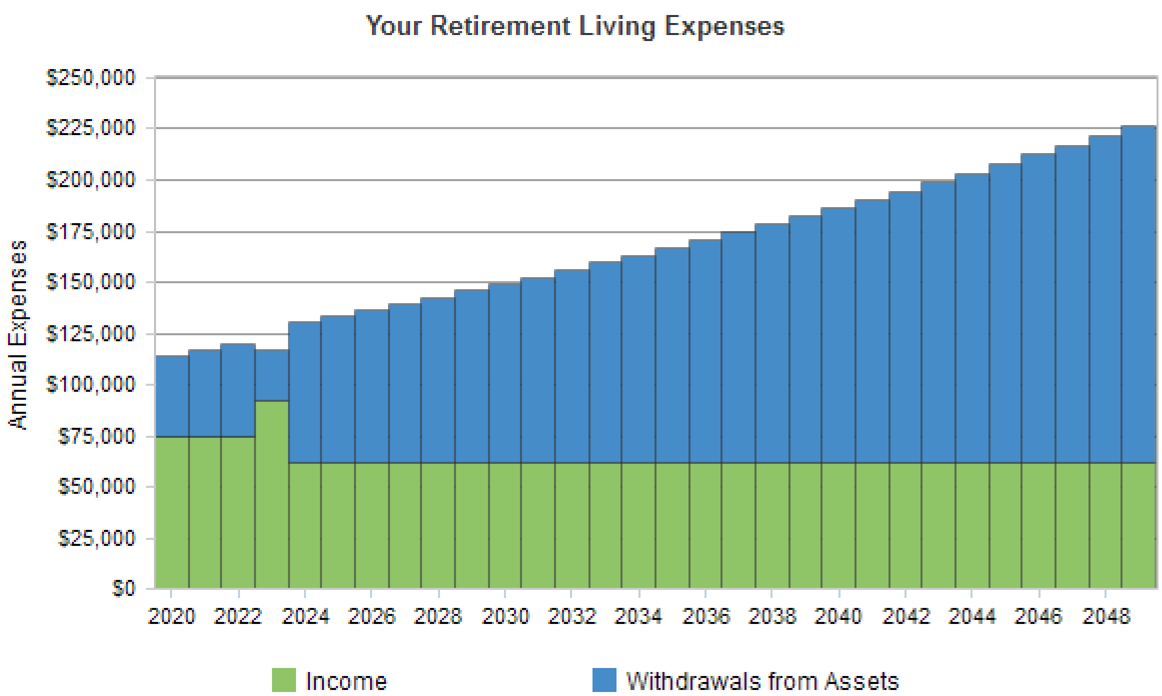
Total Capital Withdrawals
$2,306,254

Remainder
$2,981,690

Percent Funded
170%

Will you make it?

The chart below illustrates how your income sources and capital resources would be used to fund the annual expenses of your retirement. Years in which a shortfall exists (i.e. when you don't have enough funds to cover your living expenses), show a deficit value in red. Based on the assumptions made in this analysis, your current savings and expected income will be sufficient to fully fund your retirement expenses.



Options for Meeting Your Retirement Needs

Congratulations!
Based upon the assumptions made in this analysis, your current retirement goals are projected to be fully achieved. Before making changes to your current assumptions regarding savings, retirement spending, or your retirement date, you should consult with your financial professional.

Save More Before You Retire

Based upon your assumptions, you will have **no funding shortfall** and your Total Cost of Retirement of **$4,235,308** will be satisfied without the need for any additional pre-retirement savings.

Increase Monthly Savings by
$0
(to **$0** per month)

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

Total Retirement Funding
$7,216,998

Percent Funded
170%

Spend Less During Retirement

Based upon your assumptions, you will have **no funding shortfall** and your Total Cost of Retirement of **$4,235,308** will be satisfied without any reduction in your planned retirement living expenses.

Reduce Monthly Expenses by
$0
(to **$8,700** per month)

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

Total Retirement Funding
$7,216,998

Percent Funded
170%

Retire Later

Based upon your assumptions, you will have **no funding shortfall** and your Total Cost of Retirement of **$4,235,308** will be satisfied without the need to delay your retirement beyond your planned retirement age of **62**.

Delay Retirement
0 years
(until **age 62**)

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

Total Retirement Funding
$7,216,998

Percent Funded
170%

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Retirement Income Details

Year	Age	Paul's SS Income	Income from Flows	Total Income	Income Taxes @25.0%	Net Income
2020	62/61	$0	$100,000	$100,000	$25,000	$75,000
2021	63/62	0	100,000	100,000	25,000	75,000
2022	64/63	0	100,000	100,000	25,000	75,000
2023	65/64	22,669	100,000	122,669	30,667	92,002
2024	66/65	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2025	67/66	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2026	68/67	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2027	69/68	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2028	70/69	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2029	71/70	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2030	72/71	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2031	73/72	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2032	74/73	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2033	75/74	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2034	76/75	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2035	77/76	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2036	78/77	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2037	79/78	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2038	80/79	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2039	81/80	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2040	82/81	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2041	83/82	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2042	84/83	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2043	85/84	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2044	86/85	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2045	87/86	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2046	88/87	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2047	89/88	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2048	90/89	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
2049	91/90	22,669	60,000	82,669	20,667	62,002
				2,572,063	**643,009**	**1,929,054**

Pre-Retirement Savings and Growth

Non-Qualified Savings:	$0/yr		
Qualified Savings:	$0/yr	Non-Qualified Capital Resources Today:	$776,950
Employer Contributions:	$0/yr	Qualified Capital Resources Today:	$1,324,570
Total Annual Savings:	**$0/yr**	**Total Capital Resources Today:**	**$2,101,520**

Year	Age	BOY Capital Resources	Savings	Growth at 5.00%	EOY Capital Resources

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Capital Resources Details

Capital Resources Today:	$2,101,520
Pre-Retirement Growth and Savings:	$0
Total Resources at Retirement:	**$2,101,520**

Year	Age	BOY Capital Resources	Net Withdrawals to fund Expenses	Taxation on Withdrawals at 25.0%	Total Withdrawal of Capital	Total Capital after Withdrawal	Growth at 5.00%	EOY Capital Resources
2020	62/61	$2,101,520	$29,400	$9,800	$39,200	$2,062,320	$103,116	$2,165,436
2021	63/62	2,165,436	31,488	10,496	41,984	2,123,452	106,173	2,229,625
2022	64/63	2,229,625	33,618	11,206	44,824	2,184,801	109,240	2,294,041
2023	65/64	2,294,041	18,788	6,263	25,051	2,268,990	113,450	2,382,440
2024	66/65	2,382,440	51,004	17,001	68,005	2,314,435	115,722	2,430,157
2025	67/66	2,430,157	53,264	17,755	71,019	2,359,138	117,957	2,477,095
2026	68/67	2,477,095	55,569	18,523	74,092	2,403,003	120,150	2,523,153
2027	69/68	2,523,153	57,921	19,307	77,228	2,445,925	122,296	2,568,221
2028	70/69	2,568,221	60,319	20,106	80,425	2,487,796	124,390	2,612,186
2029	71/70	2,612,186	62,766	20,922	83,688	2,528,498	126,425	2,654,923
2030	72/71	2,654,923	65,261	21,754	87,015	2,567,908	128,395	2,696,303
2031	73/72	2,696,303	67,806	22,602	90,408	2,605,895	130,295	2,736,190
2032	74/73	2,736,190	70,402	23,467	93,869	2,642,321	132,116	2,774,437
2033	75/74	2,774,437	73,051	24,350	97,401	2,677,036	133,852	2,810,888
2034	76/75	2,810,888	75,752	25,251	101,003	2,709,885	135,494	2,845,379
2035	77/76	2,845,379	78,507	26,169	104,676	2,740,703	137,035	2,877,738
2036	78/77	2,877,738	81,317	27,106	108,423	2,769,315	138,466	2,907,781
2037	79/78	2,907,781	84,183	28,061	112,244	2,795,537	139,777	2,935,314
2038	80/79	2,935,314	87,107	29,036	116,143	2,819,171	140,959	2,960,130
2039	81/80	2,960,130	90,089	30,030	120,119	2,840,011	142,001	2,982,012
2040	82/81	2,982,012	93,131	31,044	124,175	2,857,837	142,892	3,000,729
2041	83/82	3,000,729	96,234	32,078	128,312	2,872,417	143,621	3,016,038
2042	84/83	3,016,038	99,398	33,133	132,531	2,883,507	144,175	3,027,682
2043	85/84	3,027,682	102,626	34,209	136,835	2,890,847	144,542	3,035,389
2044	86/85	3,035,389	105,919	35,306	141,225	2,894,164	144,708	3,038,872
2045	87/86	3,038,872	109,277	36,426	145,703	2,893,169	144,658	3,037,827
2046	88/87	3,037,827	112,703	37,568	150,271	2,887,556	144,378	3,031,934
2047	89/88	3,031,934	116,197	38,732	154,929	2,877,005	143,850	3,020,855
2048	90/89	3,020,855	119,761	39,920	159,681	2,861,174	143,059	3,004,233
2049	91/90	3,004,233	123,396	41,132	164,528	2,839,705	141,985	2,981,690

Needs vs. Resources Details

Year	Age	Living Expenses @2.00%	Income Applied Toward Needs	Capital Withdrawal to Meet Needs	Remaining Need (Deficit)
2020	62/61	$104,400	$75,000	$29,400	$0
2021	63/62	106,488	75,000	31,488	0
2022	64/63	108,618	75,000	33,618	0
2023	65/64	110,790	92,002	18,788	0
2024	66/65	113,006	62,002	51,004	0
2025	67/66	115,266	62,002	53,264	0
2026	68/67	117,571	62,002	55,569	0
2027	69/68	119,923	62,002	57,921	0
2028	70/69	122,321	62,002	60,319	0
2029	71/70	124,768	62,002	62,766	0
2030	72/71	127,263	62,002	65,261	0
2031	73/72	129,808	62,002	67,806	0
2032	74/73	132,404	62,002	70,402	0
2033	75/74	135,053	62,002	73,051	0
2034	76/75	137,754	62,002	75,752	0
2035	77/76	140,509	62,002	78,507	0
2036	78/77	143,319	62,002	81,317	0
2037	79/78	146,185	62,002	84,183	0
2038	80/79	149,109	62,002	87,107	0
2039	81/80	152,091	62,002	90,089	0
2040	82/81	155,133	62,002	93,131	0
2041	83/82	158,236	62,002	96,234	0
2042	84/83	161,400	62,002	99,398	0
2043	85/84	164,628	62,002	102,626	0
2044	86/85	167,921	62,002	105,919	0
2045	87/86	171,279	62,002	109,277	0
2046	88/87	174,705	62,002	112,703	0
2047	89/88	178,199	62,002	116,197	0
2048	90/89	181,763	62,002	119,761	0
2049	91/90	185,398	62,002	123,396	0
		4,235,308	**1,929,054**	**2,306,254**	0

Analysis Result Summary

This report summarizes the results of the analyses for Paul and Lynn Price. It provides the information that is the basis for the "takeaway" message. All of the details concerning the process of how these results were arrived at are contained in the specific chapters for each selected analysis.

Family Information

Client: Paul and Lynn Price
Address: *Not Available*

Client: Paul Price
Date of Birth: 1/1/1958
Current Age: 62

Spouse: Lynn Price
Date of Birth: 1/1/1959
Current Age: 61

Children	Gender	Age	Date of Birth
Michael Price	Male	32	1/1/1988
Stacy Price	Female	30	1/1/1990

Analysis Performed

- Retirement Analysis

Result Summary

Total Cost of Retirement
$4,235,308

Total Retirement Income Sources
$1,929,054

Total Capital Withdrawals
$2,306,254

Remainder
$2,981,690

Percent Funded
170%

Percent Funded by Income
46%

This retirement analysis looks at the projected cost of your retirement, and compares that to your expected income sources, and the capital resources you may be accumulating for retirement. Based upon your assumptions for retirement age and duration, the analysis determines whether or not you are projected to have enough resources to cover your assumed cost of retirement.

Based upon the assumptions utilized in this analysis, your current retirement goal is projected to be fully achieved. Before making changes to your current assumptions regarding savings, retirement spending, or your retirement date, you should consult with your financial professional.

Information Summary

The following financial information and assumptions were used in the preparation of this analysis.

Family Information

Client: Paul and Lynn Price
Address: *Not Available*

Client: Paul Price	Spouse: Lynn Price
Date of Birth: 1/1/1958	Date of Birth: 1/1/1959
Current Age: 62	Current Age: 61

Children	Gender	Age	Date of Birth
Michael Price	Male	32	1/1/1988
Stacy Price	Female	30	1/1/1990

Retirement Analysis

Basic Assumptions

Analysis for: Paul Price
Date of Birth: 1/1/1958 — Retirement Begins at Age: 62 (2020)
Current Age: 62 — Retirement Ends at Age: 90 (2049)

Financial Assumptions

Assets Grow at: 5.00% — Withdrawals are Taxed at: 25.0%
Income is Indexed at: 0.00% — Income is Taxed at: 25.0%
Expenses Grow at: 2.00% — Retirement Living Expenses: $8,700/month ($104,400/yr)
Savings Increase by: 3.00%

Assets & Savings

Qualified Assets	Current Value
Inherited IRA from Paul's Dad (Qualified Retirement - IRA)	$171,058
Paul's Price Wealth Advisors 401(k) (Qualified Retirement - Traditional 401(k))	$1,153,512
Total	**$1,324,570**

Non-Qualified Assets	Current Value
Lynn and Paul Savings (Cash Equivalent - Cash)	$100,000
Paul and Lynn's Joint Investments (Taxable Investment)	$676,950
Total	**$776,950**

Annual Pre-Retirement Savings

None

Income Sources

	From	Until	Annual Amount
Paul's Social Security	2023	2049	$22,669
Lynn's School Pension	2024	2049	$60,000
Lynn's School Principal Salary	2020	2024	$100,000