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RETIREMENT ANALYSIS
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Retirement Analysis

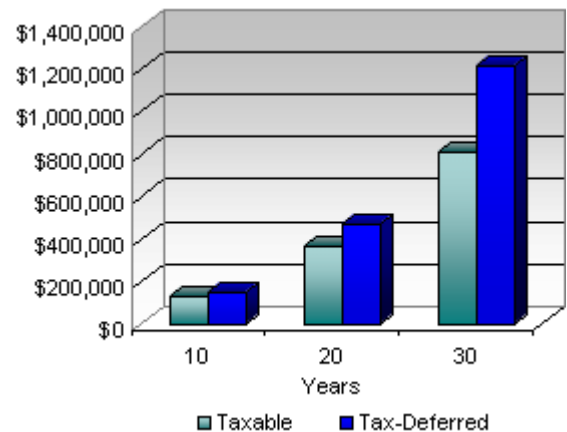
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The Power of Tax Deferred Growth

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deferred vehicles allow you to make investments today and defer paying taxes on investment growth until the funds are withdrawn.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 The tax-deferred values exclude the 10% penalty that would be assessed if the values were withdrawn in a lump sum prior to age 59 1/2. 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 2010 of \$16,500, and individuals over age 50 can contribute an additional 'catch-up' contribution of \$5,500. 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.
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. Although all individuals may contribute to a Traditional IRA, whether or not a tax deduction is allowed on the contributed amount depends on 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.

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Roth IRA	<p>Similar to a Traditional IRA, a Roth IRA allows individuals to contribute up to a specified maximum amount. Unlike a Traditional IRA, an individual's earned income is a factor in determining whether the individual may contribute to this account. 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.</p>
Annuities	<p>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.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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 made prior to age 59 1/2 are subject to 10% IRS penalty tax and surrender charges may apply. 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.</i></p>

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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

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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 **65** (2030), have retirement living expenses of **\$5,417** per month (or **\$65,004** each year) and that those expenses grow at **3.00%** each year from now until **Kimberly** is age **90** (2060). Over the **31** years of your retirement, your living expenses would total **\$5,870,536**. And when you factor in your desire to leave **\$1,000,000** to your heirs, the total cost of retirement runs up to **\$6,870,536**.

Retirement lasts from
2030 - 2060
(31 years)

Total Living Expenses
\$5,870,536

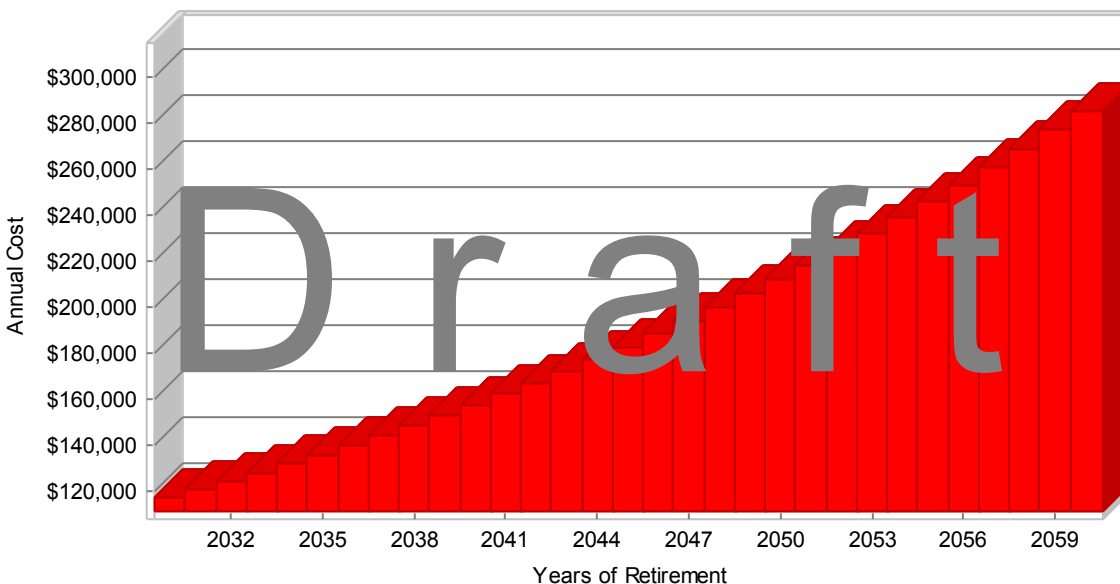
Desired Remainder
\$1,000,000

Total Cost of Retirement
\$6,870,536

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 **\$65,004** today to grow to **\$117,404** in your first year of retirement (2030) and to **\$284,971** in your last year (2060).

The Growing Cost of Living



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:

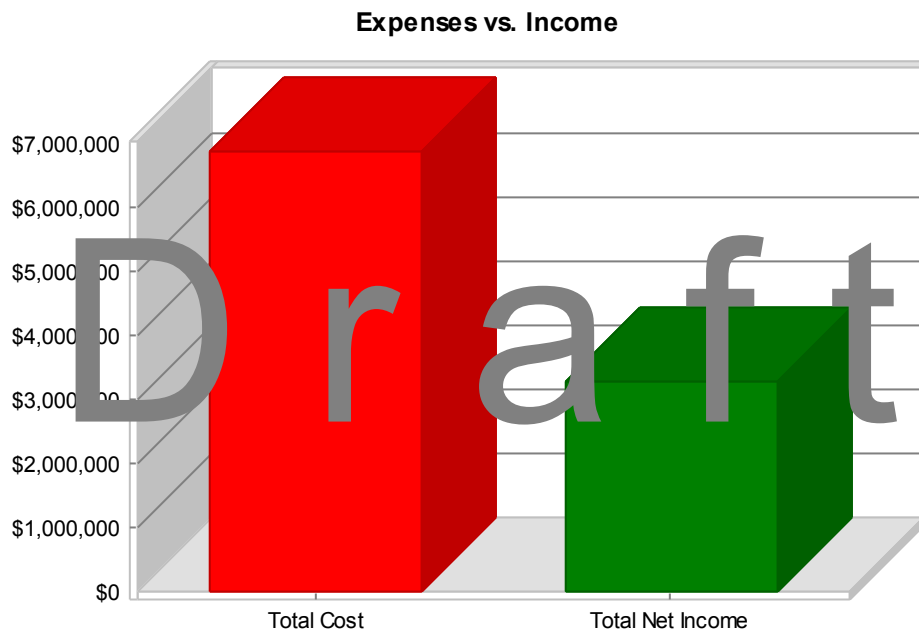
▶ John's Social Security	\$20,676/yr	2030-2060
▶ Kimberly's Social Security	\$16,848/yr	2035-2060
▶ Kim's Pension	\$18,000/yr	2035-2060
▶ Kim's Salary	\$45,000/yr	2030-2035

For this analysis, your retirement income will be indexed at an annual rate of 3.00% and be subject to an income tax rate of 30.0%.

Total Cost of Retirement	\$6,870,536
Total Net Retirement Income	\$3,278,917
Funding Gap	\$3,591,619
Percent Funded by Income	48%

Will your income be enough?

The chart below compares your total retirement expenses to the total net income you expect to receive during the **31** 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 an October 2008 update of AARP's report "Staying Ahead of the Curve 2007", 70% of older workers (ages 45-75) intend to keep working during their retirement years.

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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 will increase 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 **\$6,870,536**, you would need to amass total capital resources of **\$4,317,987** by the time you retire in **2030** (assuming a rate of return on assets of **6.00%** prior to retirement and **4.00%** during retirement and **25.0%** tax on any withdrawals).

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

You currently have **\$240,000** in qualified savings and **\$125,000** in non-qualified savings. These savings will grow at an annual rate of **6.00%** before retirement and at an annual rate of **4.00%** after retirement. When withdrawals are made, those withdrawals will be taxed at a rate of **25.0%**.

You are expecting to receive the following capital addition in the given year.

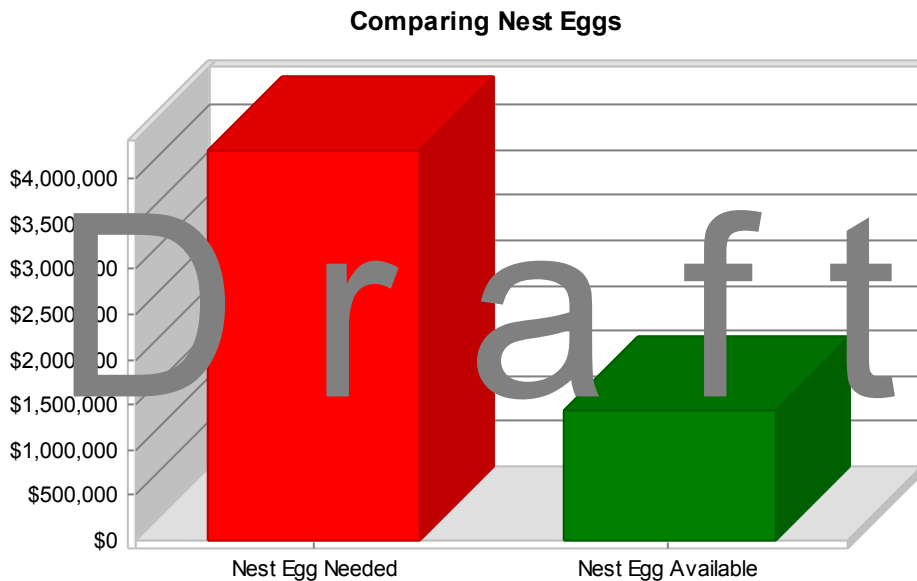
▶ Inheritance	\$200,000	2030
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From now until retirement you plan to save **\$500** each month in qualified funds and **\$0** in non-qualified funds. In addition, your employer(s) make monthly contributions to your qualified assets in the amount of **\$50**. These contributions will increase each year by **0.00%**.

Total Cost of Retirement \$6,870,536
Nest Egg Needed at Retirement \$4,317,987
Nest Egg Available \$1,427,958
Percent of Needed Nest Egg 33%

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.

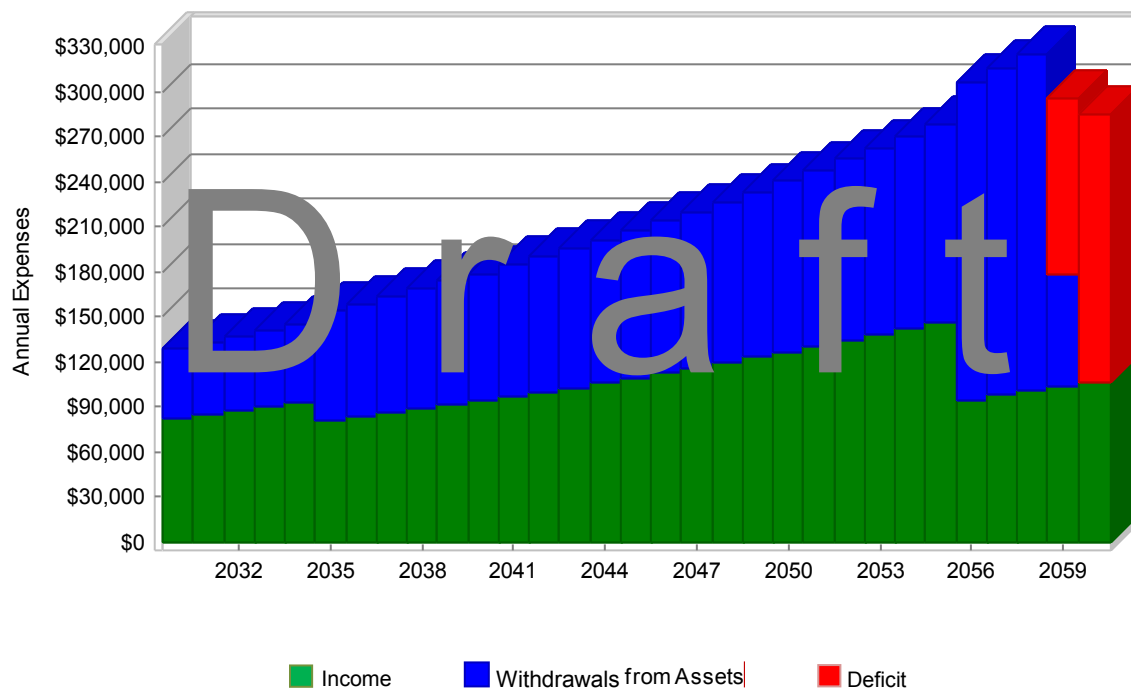
With a Total Retirement Cost of **\$6,870,536** and Total Net Retirement Income Sources of **\$3,278,917**, you will have a Remaining Need of **\$3,591,619**. Your projected nest egg of **\$1,427,958** will allow for Total Capital Withdrawals of **\$2,296,970** (after taxes). Together, your income and assets will cover **81%** of your total retirement costs, leaving a shortfall of **\$1,294,649**.

Total Cost of Retirement	\$6,870,536
Total Retirement Income Sources	\$3,278,917
Total Capital Withdrawals	\$2,296,970
Shortfall	\$1,294,649
Unfunded Years	2

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 not be enough to support you through your retirement.

Your Retirement Living Expenses



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Options for Meeting Your Retirement Needs

Based upon the assumptions utilized in this analysis, your current retirement goals are not projected to be achieved. What's important is that you are taking a look at your retirement now, before it's too late. There are several options which may - by themselves or in combination with each other - allow you to achieve your retirement goals, they include:

Save More Before You Retire

Take a look at your current expenses. Are there any which can be reduced or eliminated? By reducing your expenses now, you can save more of your income, which will in turn allow your savings to grow at a faster pace.

*To cover your funding shortfall solely by saving more before you retire (through personal or employer contributions), you would need to save an additional **\$897** - for a total of **\$1,447 per month** - and continue saving at that level until you retire. This solution assumes that your accumulated funds will grow at a rate of **6.00%** each year prior to retirement and **4.00%** after retirement.*

Increase Monthly Savings by

\$897

(to **\$1,447** per month)

Total Cost of Retirement

\$6,870,536

Total Retirement Funding

\$6,871,251

Percent Funded

100%

Spend Less During Retirement

If you can't increase your nest egg sufficiently to completely fund your shortfall, you should consider reducing your monthly retirement living expenses. When combined with other funding options, you may be able to live more efficiently without significantly impacting your retirement lifestyle.

*To make up your funding shortfall solely by reducing your expenses, you would need to reduce your monthly living expenses by **\$540**, to **\$4,877** per month. This solution assumes that your expenses will grow at a rate of **3.00%** each year.*

Reduce Monthly Expenses by

\$540

(to **\$4,877** per month)

Total Cost of Retirement

\$6,285,326

Total Retirement Funding

\$6,287,139

Percent Funded

100%

Retire Later

One additional option is to examine delaying your retirement. By delaying the year in which you retire, you increase the size of your nest egg and reduce your overall cost of retirement at the same time.

*You may be able to cover your funding shortfall by delaying your retirement by **6** years, until age **71**. This assumes you continue your savings, at the previously defined levels, up to this new retirement age.*

Delay Retirement

6 years

(until age **71**)

Total Cost of Retirement

\$6,111,116

Total Retirement Funding

\$6,434,678

Percent Funded

105%

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Retirement Income Details

Year	Age	Client SS Income	Spouse SS Income	Income from Flows	Total Income	Income Taxes @30.00%	Net Income
2030	65/60	\$37,343	\$0	\$81,275	\$118,618	\$35,585	\$83,033
2031	66/61	38,463	0	83,713	122,176	36,653	85,523
2032	67/62	39,617	0	86,225	125,842	37,753	88,089
2033	68/63	40,806	0	88,811	129,617	38,885	90,732
2034	69/64	42,030	0	91,476	133,506	40,052	93,454
2035	70/65	43,291	35,276	37,688	116,255	34,877	81,378
2036	71/66	44,590	36,334	38,819	119,743	35,923	83,820
2037	72/67	45,927	37,424	39,983	123,334	37,000	86,334
2038	73/68	47,305	38,547	41,183	127,035	38,111	88,924
2039	74/69	48,724	39,703	42,418	130,845	39,254	91,591
2040	75/70	50,186	40,895	43,691	134,772	40,432	94,340
2041	76/71	51,692	42,121	45,001	138,814	41,644	97,170
2042	77/72	53,242	43,385	46,351	142,978	42,893	100,085
2043	78/73	54,840	44,687	47,742	147,269	44,181	103,088
2044	79/74	56,485	46,027	49,174	151,686	45,506	106,180
2045	80/75	58,179	47,408	50,650	156,237	46,871	109,366
2046	81/76	59,925	48,830	52,169	160,924	48,277	112,647
2047	82/77	61,723	50,295	53,734	165,752	49,726	116,026
2048	83/78	63,574	51,804	55,346	170,724	51,217	119,507
2049	84/79	65,481	53,358	57,006	175,845	52,754	123,091
2050	85/80	67,446	54,959	58,717	181,122	54,337	126,785
2051	86/81	69,469	56,608	60,478	186,555	55,967	130,588
2052	87/82	71,553	58,306	62,293	192,152	57,646	134,506
2053	88/83	73,700	60,055	64,161	197,916	59,375	138,541
2054	89/84	75,911	61,857	66,086	203,854	61,156	142,698
2055	90/85	78,188	63,712	68,069	209,969	62,991	146,978
2056	91/86	0	65,624	70,111	135,735	40,721	95,014
2057	92/87	0	67,592	72,214	139,806	41,942	97,864
2058	93/88	0	69,620	74,381	144,001	43,200	100,801
2059	94/89	0	71,709	76,612	148,321	44,496	103,825
2060	95/90	0	73,860	78,910	152,770	45,831	106,939
					4,684,173	1,405,256	3,278,917

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Pre-Retirement Savings and Growth

Non-Qualified Savings:	\$0/yr	Non-Qualified Capital Resources Today:	\$125,000
Qualified Savings:	\$6,000/yr	Qualified Capital Resources Today:	\$240,000
Employer Contributions:	\$600/yr	Total Capital Resources Today:	\$365,000
Total Annual Savings:	\$6,600/yr		

Year	Age	BOY Capital Resources	Savings	Capital Resources after Savings	Growth at 6.00%	EOY Capital Resources
2010	45/40	\$365,000	\$6,600	\$371,600	\$22,296	\$393,896
2011	46/41	393,896	6,600	400,496	24,030	424,526
2012	47/42	424,526	6,600	431,126	25,868	456,994
2013	48/43	456,994	6,600	463,594	27,816	491,410
2014	49/44	491,410	6,600	498,010	29,881	527,891
2015	50/45	527,891	6,600	534,491	32,069	566,560
2016	51/46	566,560	6,600	573,160	34,390	607,550
2017	52/47	607,550	6,600	614,150	36,849	650,999
2018	53/48	650,999	6,600	657,599	39,456	697,055
2019	54/49	697,055	6,600	703,655	42,219	745,874
2020	55/50	745,874	6,600	752,474	45,148	797,622
2021	56/51	797,622	6,600	804,222	48,253	852,475
2022	57/52	852,475	6,600	859,075	51,545	910,620
2023	58/53	910,620	6,600	917,220	55,033	972,253
2024	59/54	972,253	6,600	978,853	58,731	1,037,584
2025	60/55	1,037,584	6,600	1,044,184	62,651	1,106,835
2026	61/56	1,106,835	6,600	1,113,435	66,806	1,180,241
2027	62/57	1,180,241	6,600	1,186,841	71,210	1,258,051
2028	63/58	1,258,051	6,600	1,264,651	75,879	1,340,530
2029	64/59	1,340,530	6,600	1,347,130	80,828	1,427,958

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Capital Resources Details

Capital Resources Today: \$365,000
 Pre-Retirement Growth and Savings: \$1,062,958
Total Resources at Retirement: \$1,427,958

Inheritance in 2030 (EOY): \$200,000

Year	Age	BOY Capital Resources	Net Withdrawals to fund Expenses	Taxation on Withdrawals at 25.00%	Total Withdrawal of Capital	Total Capital after Withdrawal	Growth at 4.00%	EOY Capital Resources
2030	65/60	\$1,427,958	\$34,371	\$11,457	\$45,828	\$1,382,130	\$55,285	\$1,637,415
2031	66/61	1,637,415	35,404	11,801	47,205	1,590,210	63,608	1,653,818
2032	67/62	1,653,818	36,465	12,155	48,620	1,605,198	64,208	1,669,406
2033	68/63	1,669,406	37,559	12,520	50,079	1,619,327	64,773	1,684,100
2034	69/64	1,684,100	38,686	12,895	51,581	1,632,519	65,301	1,697,820
2035	70/65	1,697,820	54,726	18,242	72,968	1,624,852	64,994	1,689,846
2036	71/66	1,689,846	56,367	18,789	75,156	1,614,690	64,588	1,679,278
2037	72/67	1,679,278	58,059	19,353	77,412	1,601,866	64,075	1,665,941
2038	73/68	1,665,941	59,800	19,933	79,733	1,586,208	63,448	1,649,656
2039	74/69	1,649,656	61,595	20,532	82,127	1,567,529	62,701	1,630,230
2040	75/70	1,630,230	63,442	21,147	84,589	1,545,641	61,826	1,607,467
2041	76/71	1,607,467	65,345	21,782	87,127	1,520,340	60,814	1,581,154
2042	77/72	1,581,154	67,306	22,435	89,741	1,491,413	59,657	1,551,070
2043	78/73	1,551,070	69,324	23,108	92,432	1,458,638	58,346	1,516,984
2044	79/74	1,516,984	71,405	23,802	95,207	1,421,777	56,871	1,478,648
2045	80/75	1,478,648	73,546	24,515	98,061	1,380,587	55,223	1,435,810
2046	81/76	1,435,810	75,753	25,251	101,004	1,334,806	53,392	1,388,198
2047	82/77	1,388,198	78,026	26,009	104,035	1,284,163	51,367	1,335,530
2048	83/78	1,335,530	80,366	26,789	107,155	1,228,375	49,135	1,277,510
2049	84/79	1,277,510	82,778	27,593	110,371	1,167,139	46,686	1,213,825
2050	85/80	1,213,825	85,261	28,420	113,681	1,100,144	44,006	1,144,150
2051	86/81	1,144,150	87,819	29,273	117,092	1,027,058	41,082	1,068,140
2052	87/82	1,068,140	90,453	30,151	120,604	947,536	37,901	985,437
2053	88/83	985,437	93,167	31,056	124,223	861,214	34,449	895,663
2054	89/84	895,663	95,961	31,987	127,948	767,715	30,709	798,424
2055	90/85	798,424	98,841	32,947	131,788	666,636	26,665	693,301
2056	91/86	693,301	158,179	52,726	210,905	482,396	19,296	501,692
2057	92/87	501,692	162,925	54,308	217,233	284,459	11,378	295,837
2058	93/88	295,837	167,812	55,937	223,749	72,088	2,884	74,972
2059	94/89	74,972	56,229	18,743	74,972	0	0	0
2060	95/90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Needs vs. Resources Details

Year	Age	Living Expenses @3.00%	Income Applied Toward Needs	Capital Withdrawal to Meet Needs	Remaining Need (Deficit)
2030	65/60	\$117,404	\$83,033	\$34,371	\$0
2031	66/61	120,927	85,523	35,404	0
2032	67/62	124,554	88,089	36,465	0
2033	68/63	128,291	90,732	37,559	0
2034	69/64	132,140	93,454	38,686	0
2035	70/65	136,104	81,378	54,726	0
2036	71/66	140,187	83,820	56,367	0
2037	72/67	144,393	86,334	58,059	0
2038	73/68	148,724	88,924	59,800	0
2039	74/69	153,186	91,591	61,595	0
2040	75/70	157,782	94,340	63,442	0
2041	76/71	162,515	97,170	65,345	0
2042	77/72	167,391	100,085	67,306	0
2043	78/73	172,412	103,088	69,324	0
2044	79/74	177,585	106,180	71,405	0
2045	80/75	182,912	109,366	73,546	0
2046	81/76	188,400	112,647	75,753	0
2047	82/77	194,052	116,026	78,026	0
2048	83/78	199,873	119,507	80,366	0
2049	84/79	205,869	123,091	82,778	0
2050	85/80	212,046	126,785	85,261	0
2051	86/81	218,407	130,588	87,819	0
2052	87/82	224,959	134,506	90,453	0
2053	88/83	231,708	138,541	93,167	0
2054	89/84	238,659	142,698	95,961	0
2055	90/85	245,819	146,978	98,841	0
2056	91/86	253,193	95,014	158,179	0
2057	92/87	260,789	97,864	162,925	0
2058	93/88	268,613	100,801	167,812	0
2059	94/89	276,671	103,825	56,229	116,617
2060	95/90	284,971	106,939	0	178,032
		5,870,536	3,278,917	2,296,970	294,649

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Analysis Result Summary

This report summarizes the results of the analyses for John and Kimberly Powers. 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: John and Kimberly Powers
Address: 123 Main Street
Anytown, US 10203

Client: John Powers
Date of Birth: 1/1/1965
Current Age: 45

Spouse: Kimberly Powers
Date of Birth: 1/1/1970
Current Age: 40

Children	Gender	Age	Date of Birth
Samantha Powers	Female	10	5/26/2000

Financial Representative Information

Prepared By: Matt Rogers

Analysis Performed

- Retirement Analysis

Result Summary

Total Cost of Retirement	\$6,870,536
Total Retirement Income Sources	\$3,278,917
Total Capital Withdrawals	\$2,296,970
Shortfall	\$1,294,649
Unfunded Years	2
Percent Funded by Income	48%

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 have a shortfall. This projected shortfall is estimated to result in 2 unfunded years in retirement. Changes to your retirement goal assumptions may be necessary. There are several options which may - by themselves or in combination with each other - allow you to achieve your retirement goals, they include:

- ▶ Increase Monthly Savings by **\$897** (to **\$1,447** per month)
- ▶ Reduce Monthly Expenses by **\$540** (to **\$4,877** per month)
- ▶ Delay Retirement **6 years** (until **age 71**)

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Information Summary

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

Family Information

Client: John and Kimberly Powers
 Address: 123 Main Street
 Anytown, US 10203

Spouse: Kimberly Powers
 Date of Birth: 1/1/1970
 Current Age: 40

Client: John Powers
 Date of Birth: 1/1/1965
 Current Age: 45

Children	Gender	Age	Date of Birth
Samantha Powers	Female	10	5/26/2000

Retirement Analysis

Basic Assumptions

Analysis for: John Powers
 Date of Birth: 1/1/1965
 Current Age: 45

Retirement Begins at Age: 65 (2030)
 Retirement Ends at Age: 90 (2060)

Financial Assumptions

Assets Grow at: 6.00% before retirement
 4.00% after retirement

Withdrawals are Taxed at: 25.0%

Income is Indexed at: 3.00%

Income is Taxed at: 30.0%

Expenses Grow at: 3.00%

Retirement Living Expenses: \$5,417/month
 (\$65,004/yr)

Savings Increase by: 0.00%

Assets & Savings

Qualified Assets	Current Value
John's 401K (Qualified Retirement - Traditional 401(k))	\$240,000
Total	\$240,000

Non-Qualified Assets	Current Value
Brokerage (Taxable Investment)	\$125,000
Total	\$125,000

Capital Additions	Year	Future Value
Inheritance	2030	\$200,000

Annual Pre-Retirement Savings

Qualified Savings	\$6,000
Qualified Employer Contributions	\$600
Non-Qualified Savings	\$0
Total:	\$6,600

Income Sources

	From	Until	Annual Amount
John's Social Security	2030	2060	\$20,676
Kimberly's Social Security	2035	2060	\$16,848
Kim's Pension	2035	2060	\$18,000
Kim's Salary	2030	2035	\$45,000

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