

Financial Goal Plan

Bill (Trey) Gates and Melinda French Gates



Prepared by:

Allan Argosino
Financial Consultant

January 11, 2024

Table Of Contents

| | |
|---|---------|
| IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION | 1 - 5 |
| Plan Summary | |
| Plan Summary | 6 - 10 |
| Summary of Goals and Resources | |
| Personal Information and Summary of Financial Goals | 11 - 12 |
| Expectations and Concerns | 13 |
| Current Financial Goals Graph | 14 |
| Net Worth Summary - All Resources | 15 |
| Resource Summary | 16 - 19 |
| Insurance Inventory | 20 |
| Risk and Portfolio Information | |
| Risk Assessment | 21 |
| Results | |
| Results - Current and Recommended | 22 - 24 |
| What If Worksheet | 25 - 31 |
| Worksheet Detail - Combined Details | 32 - 39 |
| Worksheet Detail - Allocation Comparison | 40 - 41 |
| Worksheet Detail - Portfolio Changes | 42 |
| Worksheet Detail - Bear Market Test | 43 |
| Worksheet Detail - Risk/Reward | 44 |
| Worksheet Detail - Social Security Analysis | 45 - 46 |
| Income Planning | |
| Secure Income Analysis | 47 - 48 |
| Total Income Analysis | 49 |
| Glossary | 50 - 53 |

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

IMPORTANT: The projections or other information generated by MoneyGuideElite 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 MoneyGuideElite 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 MoneyGuideElite. 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.

MoneyGuideElite results may vary with each use and over time.

MoneyGuideElite 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

MoneyGuideElite 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 MoneyGuideElite assumptions, your actual results will vary (perhaps significantly) from those presented in this Report.

All MoneyGuideElite 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.

MoneyGuideElite does not provide recommendations for any products or securities.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

| Asset Class Name | Projected Return Assumption | Projected Standard Deviation |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cash & Cash Alternatives | 2.30% | 1.50% |
| Cash & Cash Alternatives (Tax-Free) | 1.70% | 1.50% |
| Short Term Bonds | 3.30% | 4.00% |
| Short Term Bonds (Tax-Free) | 2.50% | 4.00% |
| Intermediate Term Bonds | 3.20% | 5.00% |
| Intermediate Term Bonds (Tax-Free) | 2.20% | 5.00% |
| Long Term Bonds | 3.30% | 12.00% |
| Long Term Bonds (Tax-Free) | 2.30% | 12.00% |
| Large Cap Value Stocks | 7.00% | 18.00% |
| Large Cap Growth Stocks | 6.60% | 19.00% |
| Mid Cap Stocks | 7.10% | 19.00% |
| Small Cap Stocks | 7.30% | 21.00% |
| International Developed Stocks | 7.50% | 20.00% |
| International Emerging Stocks | 8.30% | 26.00% |
| REITs | 6.20% | 23.00% |
| Commodities | 4.00% | 22.00% |
| Fixed Index | 3.68% | 0.51% |
| 3% Fixed | 3.00% | 0.00% |

Worksheet Detail - Social Security Analysis

Social Security Analysis for What If Scenario 1

The Analysis is designed to maximize the client's retirement benefits.

For survivor benefits, if the client has yet to reach the illustrated age of receiving their own Social Security retirement benefit, the system assumes the election of the survivor benefit will be the earliest of the client's current age or age 60. The system will then determine the client's total Social Security benefit based on the age at which the retirement benefit is elected to begin.

| Social Security Strategy | Selected Strategy (Current) | As Soon As Possible | At Retirement | At FRA | At Age 70 | Maximized Benefit |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Start age | | | | | | |
| Bill (Trey) | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Melinda | 67 | 62 | 63 | 67 | 70 | 69 |
| First year benefit in current dollars | | | | | | |
| Bill (Trey) | \$54,744 | \$54,744 | \$54,744 | \$54,744 | \$54,744 | \$54,744 |
| Melinda | \$44,292 | \$31,927 | \$33,219 | \$44,292 | \$54,922 | \$51,379 |
| Total lifetime benefit in current dollars | \$2,460,480 | \$2,390,351 | \$2,416,188 | \$2,460,480 | \$2,467,932 | \$2,471,110 |
| Probability of success | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| Break Even Point | | | | | | |
| Bill (Trey) | 86 | N/A | 74 | 86 | 89 | 88 |
| Melinda | 75 | N/A | 63 | 75 | 78 | 77 |

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

Worksheet Detail - Social Security Analysis

Social Security Analysis for What If Scenario 1

Notes

Selected Strategy:

This is the strategy you selected.

At FRA:

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

At Retirement:

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

As soon as possible:

You apply for and begin benefits at the later of your current age or age 62. The benefit is automatically adjusted to account for excess earnings from part-time work, if applicable, and taking benefits prior to your FRA.

At age 70:

You apply for and begin benefits at age 70.

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

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

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

This strategy is available only if you are married and assumes that you filed for and suspended your benefits prior to April 30, 2016 and your spouse reached age 62 by January 1, 2016. The higher wage earner applies for and suspends taking benefits until age 70. The higher wage earner can file at or after his/her FRA, at which time the spouse (the lower wage earner) files for and takes spousal benefits. The spouse then files for and begins his/her own benefit at age 70, at the higher benefit amount.

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

After April 30, 2016, you (or your spouse) can still file and suspend your benefits upon reaching your FRA; but this strategy (that allowed your spouse to receive spousal benefits for the same period that the benefits are suspended) has been discontinued by the Social Security Administration.

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

This strategy is available only if you are married and assumes that you filed for and suspended your benefits prior to April 30, 2016 and your spouse reached age 62 by January 1, 2016. The lower wage earner applies for and suspends taking benefits until age 70. The lower wage earner can file at or after his/her FRA, at which time the spouse (the higher wage earner) files for and takes spousal benefits. The spouse then files for and begins his/her own benefit at age 70, at the higher benefit amount.

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

After April 30, 2016, you (or your spouse) can still file and suspend your benefits upon reaching your FRA; but this strategy (that allowed your spouse to receive spousal benefits for the same period that the benefits are suspended) has been discontinued by the Social Security Administration.

Maximized Benefits:

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

Total Lifetime Benefit:

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

Break Even Point:

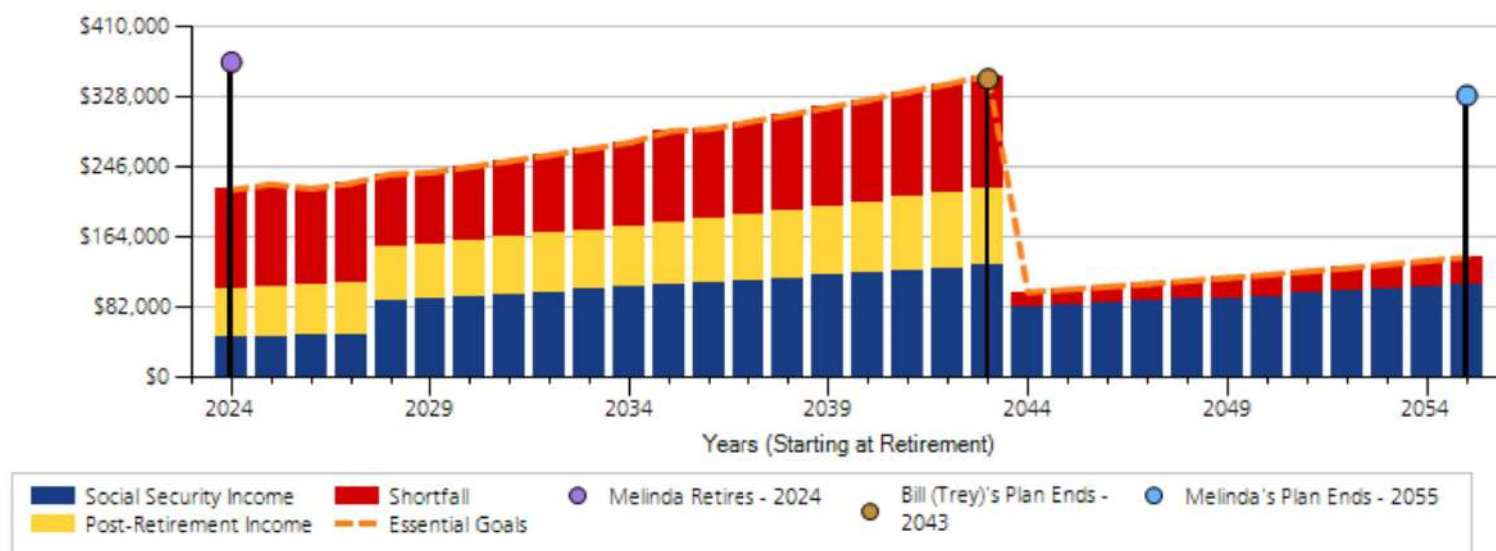
The age(s) at which this strategy would provide greater benefits than the As Soon As Possible strategy. If you live longer than the break even age for a strategy, your total lifetime benefits using that strategy would be greater than the lifetime benefits of the "As Soon As Possible" strategy. If you are older than age 62, the break even comparison uses the strategy that begins at the earliest age(s) as the baseline for comparison.

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

Income Planning

Secure Income Analysis

The Income Analysis shows all the goals categorized as Needs and the sources of income beginning at retirement. Incomes and goal expenses are shown in future dollars. Social Security and Post Retirement Income are displayed as after-tax figures. The graph and figures represent one simulated trial's calculated results for the Recommended Scenario.



Shortfall
\$1,856,816



Values are in Current Dollars

Goals

| Goal | Amount | Proration |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Need | | |
| Retirement - Basic Living Expense | \$148,389 | 100% |
| Car / Truck (in Retirement) | \$4,730 | 100% |
| Health Care | \$21,076 | 100% |
| Provide Care (Madeleine) | \$50,000 | 100% |

Social Security Income

| Include | Description | Amount |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bill (Trey) | \$46,897 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Melinda | \$38,882 |

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

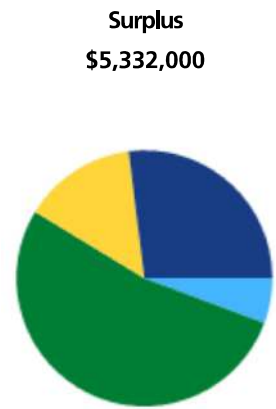
Secure Income Analysis

Post Retirement Income

| Include | Description | Amount |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Social Security (DRC) Check | \$55,747 |

Total Income Analysis

The Total Income Analysis shows all the goals and the sources of income beginning at retirement. Incomes and goal expenses are shown in future dollars. Social Security and Post Retirement Income are displayed as after-tax figures. The graph and figures represent one simulated trial's calculated results for the Recommended Scenario.



Values are in Current Dollars

Goals

| Goal | Amount |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Need | |
| Retirement - Basic Living Expense | \$148,389 |
| Car / Truck (in Retirement) | \$4,730 |
| Health Care | \$21,076 |
| Provide Care (Madeleine) | \$50,000 |
| Want | |
| Travel-Regular | \$1,000 |
| Travel-Special Trips | \$15,000 |
| Home Improvement - Mill Valley | \$12,000 |
| Wish | |
| Leave Bequest | \$64,500 |

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

Goals

| Goal | Amount |
|------------------------|----------|
| Wish | |
| Wedding-Jack/Madeleine | \$12,923 |

Social Security Income

| Description | Amount |
|-------------|----------|
| Bill (Trey) | \$46,897 |
| Melinda | \$38,882 |

Post Retirement Income

| Description | Amount |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Social Security (DRC) Check | \$55,747 |

Glossary

Aspirational Cash Reserve Strategy

This optional strategy simulates setting aside funds to establish an account to fund goals outside of your Plan. These funds are segmented out of the investment portfolio and are never spent. Rather, the assets are grown based on the specified investment option and the potential balances are displayed. Generally, this strategy is included when you have excess funds after fulfilling your financial goals and used to create a legacy or to fund discretionary objectives.

Asset Allocation

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

Asset Class

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

Cash and Cash Alternatives

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

Bonds

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

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

Stocks

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

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

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

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

Glossary

Asset Mix

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

Base Inflation Rate

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

Bear Market Loss

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

Bear Market Test

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

Bond Bear Market Return

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

Cash Receipt Schedule

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

Composite Portfolio

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

Concentrated Position

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

Confidence Zone

See Monte Carlo Confidence Zone.

Current Dollars

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

Glossary

Great Recession Return

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

Inflation Rate

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

Liquidity

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

Locked Asset

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

Model Portfolio Table

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

Monte Carlo Confidence Zone

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

Monte Carlo Probability of Success / Probability of Failure

The Monte Carlo Probability of Success is the percentage of trials of your Plan that were successful. If a Monte Carlo simulation runs your Plan 1,000 times, and if 600 of those runs are successful (i.e., all your goals are funded and you have at least \$1 of Safety Margin), then the Probability of Success for that Plan, with all its underlying assumptions, would be 60%, and the Probability of Failure would be 40%.

Monte Carlo Simulations

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

Needs / Wants / Wishes

In MoneyGuideElite, 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 MoneyGuideElite, Needs are your most important goals, then Wants, then Wishes.

Portfolio Set

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

Portfolio Total Return

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

Probability of Success / Probability of Failure

See Monte Carlo Probability of Success / Probability of Failure.

Real Return

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

Recommended Scenario

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

Glossary

Retirement Cash Reserve Strategy

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

Retirement Start Date

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

Risk

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

Risk-based Portfolio

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

Safety Margin

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

Standard Deviation

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

Star Track

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

Target Goal Amount

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

Target Portfolio

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

Target Retirement Age

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

Target Savings Amount

In the Resources section of MoneyGuideElite, 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 MoneyGuideElite, 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.