rGPS-AI

PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLAN

Your Retirement Readiness Plan

Prepared for Beulah

A clear, plain-language look at how your income, savings, and expenses are expected to support you through a long retirement — all the way to age 100.

A

OVERALL READINESS GRADE

A strong plan with a real cushion — the outcome-based view confirms your money lasts with meaningful margin to spare.

Effective date: August 17, 2026 ▪ Planning horizon 2026–2038 (to age 100)

Estimates for educational purposes — not investment, tax, or legal advice. **Income taxes are projected by the planning engine** (current federal rules, and state where applicable, inflated forward) to model after-tax cash flow — **not a tax-preparation calculation**; your actual liability depends on your complete return. Grading methodology actuarially reviewed.

Your Report Card

One overall grade, stress-tested under different futures.

A

OVERALL GRADE

Your grade reflects your most-likely outcome — the reserve your plan finishes with.

HOW YOUR GRADE HOLDS UP — THE FUTURES WE STRESS-TEST

A	A	A	A
Most-likely path	A longer life	High medical & long-term care	Long life + weaker returns

How to read the grades. **A** — goals met with room to spare. **B** — goals nearly met. **C** — falls short, but adjustments could fix it. **D** — substantial changes needed. **F** — a serious problem if it occurs.

Your Plan, Organized

Where the money comes from, where it goes, and how we grade it.

Income

Guaranteed income of about **$118,212/yr** (Social Security $32,784 + pensions $85,428) — it covers **all** of your spending.

Expenses

Spending runs from about **$115,154/yr** today toward **$169,432** later, led by housing and medical & care.

Investments

About **$215,000** in investable accounts, assumed to earn a conservative **5.5%/yr**; growth is reinvested and withdrawals fill the gap income doesn't cover.

Savings

$215,000 drawable today. They last the whole plan, finishing near **$322,728**.

Taxes

Income taxes are projected on your income each year under current federal and Texas rules, inflated forward (about **$18,720** in year one) — a planning estimate, not a tax-return calculation.

Key events

No dated milestones inside your planning window.

How we grade

One overall grade from your **most-likely** outcome, then stress-tested under tougher futures — a longer life, weaker returns, and high medical / long-term-care costs. Your grade reflects how it holds up across each one (see the scenario strip on your Report Card).

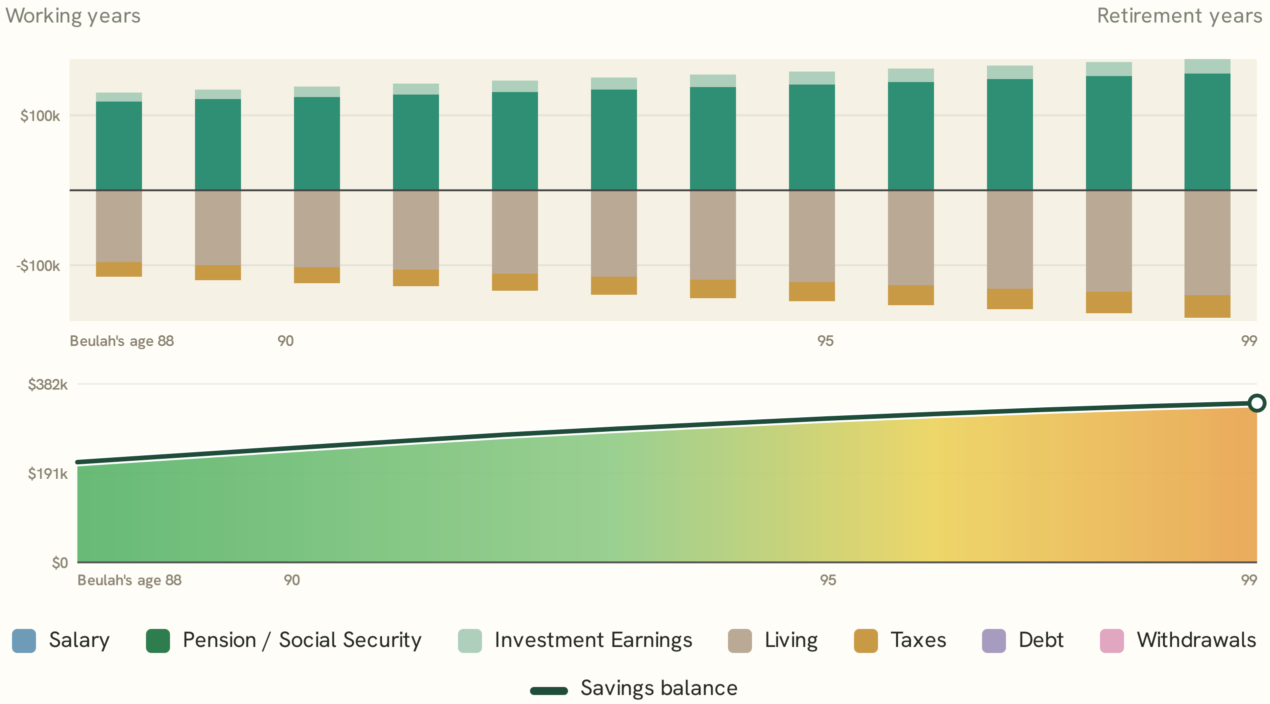
Biggest risk

A longer-than-expected lifespan or higher late-life care costs are the main things to watch.

A Your Retirement Journey

Retirement Health Score · Very Strong

Your retirement looks healthy. Income covers most expenses, savings remain positive through age 99, and the plan still has an estimated $323k remaining.



Savings balance = money in – money out, added up year after year. Below $0 means income no longer covers spending.

▫ BIGGEST RISK

A longer-than-expected lifespan or higher late-life care costs are the main things to watch.

▫ YOUR RETIREMENT STORY

1. You are retired at age 88.
2. Guaranteed income (Social Security and your pension) supports your spending.
3. Your savings remain positive through age 99, with about $323k still remaining.

Where the Money Goes

The same expenses, broken out by category — with medical and long-term care shown separately.

Year	Housing & Home	Everyday Basics	Discretionary & Events	Debt & Financial	Income Taxes	End of Life	Medical (excl. LTC)	Long-Term Care	Total
2026	$47,730	$27,683	$20,047	$0	$18,720	$0	$974	$0	**$115,154**
2027	$49,725	$28,375	$20,548	$0	$19,742	$0	$974	$0	**$119,364**
2028	$51,806	$29,085	$21,061	$0	$20,671	$0	$974	$0	**$123,597**
2029	$53,977	$29,812	$21,588	$0	$21,612	$0	$974	$0	**$127,963**
2030	$56,241	$30,557	$22,128	$0	$22,564	$0	$2,435	$0	**$133,925**
2031	$58,604	$31,321	$22,681	$0	$23,504	$0	$2,435	$0	**$138,545**
2032	$61,068	$32,104	$23,248	$0	$24,453	$0	$2,435	$0	**$143,308**
2033	$63,639	$32,907	$23,829	$0	$25,409	$0	$2,435	$0	**$148,219**
2034	$66,321	$33,730	$24,425	$0	$26,372	$0	$2,435	$0	**$153,282**
2035	$69,120	$34,573	$25,035	$0	$27,340	$0	$2,435	$0	**$158,502**
2036	$72,039	$35,437	$25,661	$0	$28,312	$0	$2,435	$0	**$163,884**
2037	$75,086	$36,323	$26,303	$0	$29,285	$0	$2,435	$0	**$169,432**
2038	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$9,035	$33,918	$0	**$42,953**

About the Long-Term Care column. It shows **$0** — long-term care is not assumed in this illustration. We don't bake in a nursing-home allowance for care you may never need or a policy you may never buy. If you have a policy you can treat its premium as a cost, and you can enter expected caregiver costs in the app; long-term-care risk is also stress-tested separately in the "high medical" scenario. On the next page these same amounts are folded into the "Medical & Care" column.

Year-by-Year Cash Flow

The detail behind your grade — most-likely scenario. Each row is a 12-month period.

Year	Savings / Investable (start of yr)	Work	Social Sec., Pensions, Annuities	Investment & Other	Total Household Outflows (excl. medical)	Medical & Care	Net Cash Flow
2026	$215,000	$0	**$118,212**	$11,825	$114,180	$974	$14,883
2027	$229,883	$0	**$121,727**	$12,644	$118,390	$974	$15,007
2028	$244,890	$0	**$124,771**	$13,469	$122,623	$974	$14,642
2029	$259,533	$0	**$127,890**	$14,274	$126,989	$974	$14,202
2030	$273,734	$0	**$131,087**	$15,055	$131,490	$2,435	$12,217
2031	$285,951	$0	**$134,364**	$15,727	$136,110	$2,435	$11,547
2032	$297,498	$0	**$137,723**	$16,362	$140,873	$2,435	$10,778
2033	$308,276	$0	**$141,166**	$16,955	$145,784	$2,435	$9,903
2034	$318,179	$0	**$144,696**	$17,500	$150,847	$2,435	$8,913
2035	$327,092	$0	**$148,313**	$17,990	$156,067	$2,435	$7,801
2036	$334,892	$0	**$152,021**	$18,419	$161,449	$2,435	$6,556
2037	$341,448	$0	**$155,821**	$18,780	$166,997	$2,435	$5,169
2038	$346,617	$0	**$0**	$19,064	$9,035	$33,918	–$23,889

Reading the table. "Net cash flow" is income minus expenses for the year; a negative figure is simply the amount drawn from savings. The final row is a partial year: recurring income and everyday spending end, while one-time end-of-life medical and funeral costs appear. The change in savings from one year to the next won't always equal net cash flow exactly, because savings also reflect underlying growth and other non-cash adjustments. Total Household Outflows combines necessary, discretionary, debt and tax outflows — the category split is on the preceding "Where the Money Goes" page. The Medical & Care column there is split into medical and long-term care.

Appendix · Your First Year, Dollar by Dollar

Exactly where your money comes from and where it goes in 2026 — the building blocks behind every later year.

Where your plan starts

Your drawable savings total **$215,000**. The plan draws from your **savings**, and begins from **$215,000**.

Money coming in

Social Security, pensions & annuities	**$118,212**	Guaranteed income that arrives every year.
Investment income	**$11,825**	Interest, dividends, and gains realized from your savings.
Total income	**$130,037**	

Money going out

Housing & home	**$47,730**	Mortgage or rent, property tax, insurance, and upkeep.
Everyday basics	**$27,683**	Food, transportation, utilities, and insurance.
Discretionary & events	**$20,047**	Travel, hobbies, gifts, and any life events you entered.
Income taxes	**$18,720**	Federal (and state, where applicable) tax projected on your income.
Medical	**$974**	Out-of-pocket health costs, including Medicare premiums at 65+.
Total spending	**$115,154**	

Bottom line for 2026: $130,037 came in and $115,154 went out, leaving about **$14,883** added back to savings.

Assumptions Behind the Plan

The "normal" scenario in plain numbers.

Planning horizon

Your plan runs through age 100 — the planning age you chose. Your selected planning age already meets or exceeds the actuarial "A longer life" horizon, so that scenario uses the same age (100). The combined scenario still tests that horizon with weaker investment returns.

Inflation

General prices rise at a moderate 2.5% per year.

Pension COLA

Your pension rises with **inflation** each year (CPI-style COLA, ~2.5%/yr).

End-of-life medical

An extra $20,000 (in today's dollars) of out-of-pocket medical cost in the year of death, plus funeral costs.

Also reflected in this plan

Your pension is assumed to rise with inflation (a CPI-style COLA, ~2.5%/yr) each year (a cost-of-living adjustment), preserving its buying power over time.

Investment return

A pre-tax return of 5.5% per year on savings and investments — the rate you entered.

How your savings are taxed

Traditional **401(k) and IRA** withdrawals are generally taxed as ordinary income. Taxable **brokerage** accounts are taxed on interest, dividends and realized investment gains—not on the return of the original investment. Interest earned on **cash and savings** accounts is generally taxed as ordinary income.

Medical inflation

Health costs rise about 4.5% a year, plus roughly 2% more for each year of age.

Long-term care

Not assumed — no nursing-home allowance is baked in for care you may never need or a policy you may never buy — and stress-tested separately in the "high medical" case.

How the stress-tests differ

Longer life

Your actuarial Long Life horizon is approximately age **100**. Because you chose to plan through age **100**, the Long Life scenario also uses age **100** — so longevity is already built into your base case.

High medical expense

Medical costs **doubled**, plus **5 years** of long-term home health or nursing care (costs based on family arrangements, insurance, and your state).

Inferior returns

Your average return runs about **1% lower** per year, with early bad years hurting most.

Long life + weaker returns

Living to **100** with the lower return — the toughest combination tested.

Good to Know

A few practical topics that shape a plan like yours — to discuss with your advisor.

Your Social Security, now that it has started

Your benefits are already in payment, so the claiming decision is behind you and this plan simply carries the amounts you entered. Two things still move, and they are worth knowing. Your benefit is adjusted for inflation each year, which is why it grows across the table. And how much of it is *taxed* depends on your other income that year — so a large withdrawal or a one-time gain can pull more of your benefit into taxable income.

Medicare

Part A (hospital) comes automatically at 65; Part B (medical) is worth its modest premium because the program is heavily subsidized. Part C lets you run coverage through an HMO/PPO instead, and Part D covers prescriptions — the right Part D plan depends on your specific medications, so your pharmacist or the official Medicare Plan Finder is the best guide.

Filling Medicare's gaps

For most people over 65 there are two broad ways to keep an unexpected medical event from becoming a financial one: **Original Medicare plus a "Medigap" (Medicare Supplement) policy**, or a **Medicare Advantage** plan (Part C, an all-in-one HMO/PPO that often bundles drug coverage and extras). They trade off differently — Medigap tends to mean higher premiums but predictable out-of-pocket costs and wide provider choice; Medicare Advantage tends to mean lower premiums but network limits and variable copays. Which is right depends on your health, doctors, medications, travel, and budget, and the choice can **meaningfully change your projected medical costs**. There's no one-size answer — ask Chuck to talk through the trade-offs for your situation, and confirm with your advisor.

How your state taxes retirement income

Texas has no state income tax, so your Social Security, pensions, and retirement-account withdrawals are not taxed by the state. States differ widely — most exempt Social Security, and many give pensions or retirement accounts a full or partial break — so where you live (or move) in retirement affects your after-tax income. Your plan applies your state's 2025 retiree rules automatically; the dollars appear in the Income Taxes column.

Which savings to spend first

As a rule of thumb, ordinary taxable savings are generally spent before tax-advantaged accounts (while keeping a cash cushion for emergencies), and hard-to-sell property tends to be last. The right order for your specific accounts is worth confirming with your advisor.

Why returns are assumed conservative

In retirement there's little time to recover from a bad market, so the plan assumes a relatively cautious return. Taking more risk can mean higher returns — but only makes sense if you could comfortably absorb a loss. This analysis does not make investment recommendations.

Important Notes & Disclaimer

Please read these alongside the plan.

This is an illustration, not a prediction

This plan reflects our best effort given the information provided and the inherent uncertainty of the future. The "normal" scenario is a current best guess and **will not** unfold exactly as shown; reality always varies, sometimes by a little and sometimes by a lot. The adverse scenarios are illustrative and are **not** intended to show the worst possible case. The goal is a prudent plan with a good chance of success — not a forecast. Please update this analysis periodically as your finances and goals change. If these limitations are not acceptable to you, you are advised not to rely on this report in your planning.

Scope & advice

Estimates are for educational purposes and do not constitute investment, tax, or legal advice. The grading methodology has been actuarially reviewed. Estate taxes are only roughly estimated. This analysis does not make specific investment recommendations — please discuss saving, investment, and insurance choices with your financial advisor, and Medicare Part D choices with your pharmacist.

About the analysis

Each 12-month period begins at the effective date. "Savings / investable assets" is the value of your drawable savings and investments at the start of each year (it excludes home equity and is shown before debt — your debts are listed as their own payments), and may move differently from yearly cash flow because it also captures growth and other non-cash items. (Your *net worth* — savings plus any home reserve, less debts — is a separate figure, and is not what the plan draws from.) The model assumes sensible timing of decisions — for example, spending more-liquid, less tax-advantaged assets first when funds are needed. Income columns combine work, Social Security/pensions/annuities, and investment & other income; "Total Household Outflows" combines necessary, discretionary, debt and tax outflows (split on the "Where the Money Goes" page); "Medical Costs" includes care, insurance, and long-term-care amounts. The outcome-based grade's dollar thresholds are calibration values ratified in actuarial sign-off.

Analysis driven by software from Still River Retirement Planning Software, Inc., Massachusetts (System v4.17BA). Original report effective August 17, 2026.