

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	File: SIPT.xls		<a href="#">Elementary glide-path calculator (SimpleCalc)</a>					<a href="#">Next SIPT worksheet (Assumptions)</a>			
2											
3	<b>Simplified Income-Stream Planning Tool</b>										
4	<b>Calculate Glide-Path from yearly Cash-flows, Income Streams, Expenses, Investment Accounts and Taxes</b>										
5											
6	This Excel spreadsheet is a planning tool for people who want to plan for future saving and spending needs, want to get rough										
7	estimates of their saving and spending patterns, and are willing to enter summaries of their personal financial data required to										
8	compute this. Final results are shown in summary tables and glide-path graphs of those tables. All data is entered and calculated										
9	in this spreadsheet. No data is exported from the spreadsheet. From the data that you enter, the spreadsheet estimates										
10	yearly cash-flows using income from various sources: Work, Pensions, Social Security, Annuities, and Life Insurance										
11	benefits; contributions and withdrawals from tax-deferred IRAs, Roths and Savings investment accounts. It also estimates										
12	yearly expenses. It then estimates yearly Federal tax rates and resulting cash-flows. It allows scheduled and irregular										
13	contributions and withdrawals for investment accounts (IRA, Roth, Savings) as well as scheduled-and-irregular expenses										
14	and deductions. It then estimates investment returns and taxes on investment returns. These are also used in the										
15	calculations for estimating yearly net worth. It can be useful for investigating various planning scenarios by making										
16	changes and seeing how that affects the results. It will run in a variety of spreadsheet programs such as Windows Excel,										
17	OpenOffice or LibreOffice "calc", Google"sheet", etc. since it doesn't use Microsoft Visual Basic because VBA may not be										
18	available in all spreadsheet programs. It does not save data on the Internet. Why model? Although all models will be inaccurate,										
19	having a rough estimate can be useful for planning purposes. The spreadsheet is a compromise between complexity and										
20	completeness and leans in the direction of a simpler model. It is an educational tool. As statistician George Box noted										
21	"All models are wrong, but some are useful". In addition, a crude glide-path calculator is available to illustrate the concept										
22	that may be useful to experiment with to better understand the concept of glide-path before using the full spreadsheet.										
23											
24	Recent revisions:	Revised:	12/9/2015		V.0.22.4	Beta**					
25		Revised:	7/14/2016		V.0.24.14	Beta**					
26		Revised:	7/20/2016		V.0.24.15	Beta**					
27		Revised:	8/4/2016		V.0.24.16	Beta**					
28	See	<a href="#">Appendix D</a>		for list of outstanding issues (things TODO), and extended REVISION-LIST							
29											
30	Note: The spreadsheet will be revised each year after new Tax Tables & Cap-Gains/Div. rates & tax rules are announced.										
31											
32	© P. Lemkin 2012-2016										
33	GNU General Public License, version 3.0 (GPLv3) at					<a href="http://opensource.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html">http://opensource.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html</a>					

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34	See the full license description sections 15. Disclaimer of Warranty and 16. Limitation of Liability for details.																
35																	
36	** For more on <i>Beta-level</i> software see			<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_release_life_cycle">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_release_life_cycle</a>													
37																	
38	<div><p><b>"Forever Beta"</b></p><p><i>Version 0.123.6 No wait - one more thing.</i> 😞 Done! 😊</p><p><i>Version 0.123.7 No, still not quite right.</i> 😞 Done! 😊</p><p><i>Version 0.123.8 Well, still not quite there yet.</i> 😞 Done! 😊</p><p><i>Version 0.123.9 Added a new feature competing software has.</i> 😞 Done! 😊</p><p><i>Version 0.123.10 Oops, didn't implement feature correctly.</i> 😞 Done! 😊</p><p>...</p><p><i>Cartoon by TarTar, 10-15-2015</i></p></div>																
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49																	
50	<b>Table of Contents for Introduction</b>																
51	Introduction																
52	1. Description of the SIPT Spreadsheet																
53	1.1 Some examples of questions that can be investigated using this spreadsheet																
54	1.2 The types of data you will need to enter																
55	1.3 How the spreadsheet works																
56	1.4 How Contributions, Withdrawals and Expenses are handled																
57	1.5 Error checking - Running out of money and age entry checking																
58	2. Disclaimer																
59	3. Directions for using the spreadsheet																
60	4. Discussion of the list of all worksheet tables in Appendix A																
61	5. Notes on current version of the spreadsheet																
62																	
63	<b>Documentation in additional worksheets</b>																
64	Click on the any of the following hyperlinks to go to the wrksheets																
65	<a href="#">Assumptions</a>	Summary list of all settings in <b>Setup</b> , and <b>AgeData</b> through <b>ExpenseData</b> worksheets															
66	<a href="#">Results</a>	Glide-path of income from Income & Withdrawal sources less Expenses & Taxes															

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99											
100	<b>2. Additional parameters you can adjust or use THE defaults)</b>										
101	Pre-retirement annual rate of return on portfolio:			4.50%							
102	Post-retirement annual rate of return on portfolio:			2.50%							
103	Expected annual income Cost Of Living Adjustment:			2.00%							
104	Increase of annual retirement withdrawals::			3.00%							
105	Increase in annual contributions to savings portfolio:			2.00%							
106	Percent of GAI needed in retirement when retire:			80%							
107											
108											
109											
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112											
113											
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131	S1 and S2. In Excel, you switch between worksheets by clicking on the worksheet tab at the bottom of the Excel window or by										
132	clicking on worksheet hyperlinks (blue font with an underline) available throughout the spreadsheet. The <b>R. Results</b> worksheet										
133	summarizes data computed on the other data worksheets both as tables and then graphs of the data in the tables.										
134	This is updated when you change any of the other worksheets data.										
135											
136	Depending on your level of expertise and familiarity with financial terms, you may want to read <b>Appendix C</b> (glossary of										
137	financial terms) <u>before</u> entering your data. In addition, this spreadsheet requires you to switch between different worksheets										
138	that focus on <i>particular</i> types of data (e.g., work income, Social Security benefits, IRAs, expenses, etc.).										
139											
140	<b>Types of personal data required</b>										
141	One or more income sources can be defined and include: work income, <i>pensions</i> , <i>Social Security</i> , and <i>annuity payouts</i> . There										
142	are three types of investment accounts including: <i>tax-deferred deductible IRA</i> , <i>Roth IRA</i> and <i>Savings (taxable investments)</i> , bank										
143	bank accounts, and CDs). For purposes of the spreadsheet, 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Traditional-IRA, Rollover IRAs are considered to										
144	contributions and be tax-deferred IRAs. Similarly a Roth-401(k) is considered a Roth IRA. This is because when you retire,										
145	retirement accounts can be rolled over to "Rollover-IRA" and Rollover-Roth" accounts. You may make both scheduled and										
146	irregular contributions/withdrawals to each of the spreadsheet investment accounts. An irregular event is a one-time event										
147	occurring on a particular year. You may specify expenses as both scheduled and irregular events. You might think about your list of										
148	future irregular expenses as a planning tool for your future expenses in your "Bucket-List" - such as college expenses, retirement,										
149	trips, gifts, etc. (See the discussion of the 2007 comedy film <b>The Bucket List</b> <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bucket_list">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bucket_list</a>										for a nice
150	definition.) The spreadsheet calculates your remaining assets yearly so you can used this for planning future expenses.										
151											
152	If the cash-flow is ever negative for a particular year, It takes the shortfall from the taxable savings account ( <b>9. SavingsData</b> ).										
153	If this is a problem, one could possibly increase some of the income sources (IRA or ROTH) other than taxable savings and/or										
154	lower expenses to make the cash-flow positive if it was down a lot. The spreadsheet will warn you if this happens in <b>R.Results</b>										
155	section <b>R.8</b> .										
156											
157	<b>1.1 Some examples of questions that can be investigated using this spreadsheet</b>										
158	<b>Q.1 Will I run out of money during retirement?</b>										
159	Given expected income sources and expected expenses in retirement, will I run out of money. If I save more or spend less,										
160	work shorter or longer - how will that affect my cash flows? How much do I need to save?										
161											
162	<b>Q.1.1 Will the money being saved for college expenses (or a new home or cars, etc.) be adequate?</b>										
163	This is similar to question <b>Q.1</b> but the future dates for the starts of the expenses may be nearer or farther out and the expense										

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164	amounts and savings income and savings amounts required are quite different.										
165											
166	<b>Q.2 When should I do withdrawals on my tax-deferred IRAs?</b>										
167	Using the spreadsheet one could also do experiments, for example to determine whether taking some tax-deferred IRA										
168	early withdrawals (before 70 1/2) might minimize going into a much higher tax bracket when one must start to take IRA										
169	Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) without a penalty. If you take early IRA withdrawals once you are able to do it without										
170	the added tax penalty (after 59 1/2) and the money if not needed then it could then be reinvested in tax-efficient										
171	investments in a taxable savings account using broad-based low-cost low-turnover stock index and possibly muni bond										
172	index funds. This might possibly lower your RMDs and taxes later on for those who might be in a much a higher tax-bracket.										
173	Both tax-deferred IRAs and Roth IRAs can be accessed at 59 1/2 without a tax penalty. This spreadsheet does not currently										
174	check to see if you are doing or handle IRA withdrawals before 59 1/2.										
175											
176	<b>Q.3 When should I retire, claim Social Security, and how will this affect my savings?</b>										
177	The spreadsheet might also be used for helping to decide when to claim Social Security. Delaying claiming Social Security										
178	gives you a roughly 8% higher benefit for each year you delay (and that does not include the CPI adjustment made each year										
179	to Social Security). The total income needed from various income sources and additional withdrawals during the pre-claiming										
180	period could be evaluated with experiments to try claiming Social Security at different ages and then comparing the total income										
181	stream against expected expenses and taxes. You might experiment with different dates for taking Social Security and instead										
182	taking money from other accounts to used to provide income if needed before claiming.										
183											
184	<b>Q.4 How will irregular expenses affect my future income stream through retirement?</b>										
185	You can experiment with seeing how adding irregular expenses affects your retirement income. This can be useful for example										
186	to see how many trips a year you might take; how a pricy a private college or a less expensive public college fits into your										
187	planning; how expensive a house you might buy; etc. All these decisions will affect how your retirement income stream might										
188	behave.										
189											
190	<b>Q.5 How much more income could I earn long term if I have a more aggressive stock portfolio (more stocks)?</b>										
191	The stock/bond asset allocation model used here is fairly elementary using <i>fixed average long-term returns</i> of stocks and bonds										
192	for the duration of the perioed used in the model However, using a more aggressive portfolio (more stocks, riskier stocks, etc.)										
193	might give you a higher return. In the long-run, for example, more small-cap stocks might earn a bit more return than large-cap										
194	stocks, etc. So you can see the effect of this over the long term. Note, that this spreadsheet model does not take varying returns										
195	or sequence of returns into account that can greatly affect the results if withdrawals are taken from that account over time.										
196											
197	<b>Q.6 What is the effect of different levels of inflation on my savings over time?</b>										



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198	You can specify different expected long term CPI (Consumer Price Index estimate of inflation) values and see how that affects										
199	your savings and expenses needed during retirement. Instead of using the default CPI you set, you can specify different CPIs in your										
200	income and expenses in the different accounts that may be more or less than the default CPI.										
201											
202	<b>Q.7 What would the effect be of adding annuities during retirement? What if I started them at different times?</b>										
203	You can experiment adding annuities for each spouse, with and without COLA adjustments, to see the effects on retirement cash										
204	flow. Note that the purchase costs of adding fixed-annuities at different ages in the future can be viewed as irregular expenses.										
205											
206											
207	<b>1.2 The types of data you will need to enter</b>										
208	You must specify the starting and ending ages for each income stream (work, pension, Social Security, and/or annuities),										
209	and do this independently for each spouse S1 and S2. You specify the expected average market returns for stock and bonds										
210	(fixed income) in your investment portfolio. Historically, roughly 90% of your portfolio return is determined by your asset										
211	allocation (in this case the stock:bond ratio). In addition, you can specify (the same or different) Cost Of Living Adjustments										
212	or COLAs for each of these income streams that increase the income and expenses by that percentage each year. You may also										
213	specify the expected Consumer Price Index (CPI) that can be used as a default for the various COLAs you need to enter.										
214											
215	<b>Types of Savings</b>										
216	Similarly, you must specify the age ranges for scheduled investment (IRA, Roth, taxable Savings) contributions and withdrawals										
217	for S1 and S2. The IRA and Roth accounts are optional, but <u>the Savings account is required</u> since it is used to reconcile the cash-										
218	flow and where insurance (if any) payouts are deposited. You can specify both scheduled contributions as a fixed amounts and										
219	withdrawals as a percentage each year that increase by a COLA if desired. You can also specify irregular contributions and										
220	withdrawal events that can occur at any age or have several events the same year independently for both S1 and S2. For										
221	example, one could withdraw money to buy a new car, pay for kids college, take a big trip and buy a new house at the same										
222	age (e.g. 59) rather than the year (e.g. 2019) for the events. The total contributions and withdrawal values each year is the										
223	year. You specify sum of the scheduled and irregular contributions and withdrawals respectively. These are tracked separately										
224	for S1 and S2.										
225											
226	<b>Types of Expenses</b>										
227	Expenses are specified similar to contributions and withdrawals for investment accounts, but as scheduled and irregular										
228	<i>expense</i> events. Whereas yearly investment account withdrawals are added to the cash-flow, expenses are subtracted										
229	from the cash-flow. You can also specify scheduled and irregular deductions that are used for part of the tax calculations.										
230	Otherwise, options are similar such as starting and stopping ages with an expense COLA are specified. A rough estimate of										

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231	Federal and State taxes that are computed are subtracted from the cash account. Note that State taxes are estimated										
232	by a fixed percentage not as a AGI-dependent marginal tax rate. Different states may also have various deduction levels										
233	associated with different types of pensions, etc. which are not taken into account.										
234											
235	<b>It can be used by a single person (S1) or a couple (S1 and S2)</b>										
236	If there is no spouse S2, then just <u>enter zeros</u> for all income, contributions, withdrawals, and expenses for S2 entries.										
237	You can enter the same age range as for S1 to simplify data entry.										
238											
239	<b>Limitiations on the types of calculations done in the spreadsheet</b>										
240	The computations use estimates you specify for various parameters and uses a fixed CPI, fixed COLAs, fixed stock										
241	and fixed income returns whereas in reality these all change year to year. It does not address the problem of sequence of										
242	returns and sequence of withdrawals that can radically affect long term returns. The reality is that all future rates of returns,										
243	CPIs, COLAs, tax rates, tax rules and schedules, deduction schedules, etc. are unknown. However, we know they <i>will</i>										
244	vary and both of these factors can greatly affect future results. Better methods such as monte-carlo or randomized sequences										
245	of actual past returns can improve the model, but still can not guarantee returns. Such advanced methods are beyond the scope										
246	of this spreadsheet. Black Swan events do happen - think 9/11 and the 2007-Great Recession. So these results are really										
247	ball-park estimates, but thatstill may be useful for planning.										
248											
249											
250	<b>1.3 How the spreadsheet works</b>										
251	Each worksheet has an <b>INSTRUCTIONS</b> paragraph in the beginning that explains what you need to fill out in that worksheet.										
252	A few figures illustrating some of the aspects of the spreadsheet are found in the							<a href="#">Figures</a>	worksheet. Some of the		
253	figures are for an older version of the spreadsheet but give the general flavor of how the worksheets work.										
254											
255	<b>Personal configuration of the spreadsheet using the "S. Setup: worksheet</b>										
256	You must first specify which data worksheets you want to use. Go to the <b>S. Setup</b> worksheet to specify the types of accounts										
257	that apply to your personal situation in section <b>S.1</b> (see Figure 1) and either select "used" or "ignored" for each of the										
258	worksheet options. You may specify whether you want to include irregular contributions and withdrawals in the investment										
259	and expense accounts in section <b>S.2</b> (see Figure 2). Finally, you can specify whether you want to add scheduled contributions										
260	and withdrawals for the investment accounts in table <b>S.3</b> (see Figure 3). Figures 4 and 5 show examples of account worksheets										
261	that <u>MUST</u> be edited and those <u>NO NEED TO EDIT</u> based on the parameters you set in section <b>S.1</b> . Figure 6 shows how irregular										
262	expenses are entered into the <b>10. ExpensesData</b> worksheet. Figure 7 shows how irregular contributions and withdrawals are										
263	entered into the investment accounts worksheets. The following is a summary list of the other worksheets. You can click on										





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331	Income sources are: work income, pensions, Social Security, and annuity benefits. Investment accounts include tax-deferred										
332	IRAs, Roth IRAs, and savings investment accounts. You may specify contributions and withdrawals from investment accounts.										
333	Expenses and deductions are entered in the <b>10. ExpensesData</b> worksheet. Taxes are then estimated on the total										
334	taxable income. All data worksheets let you specify the age when the incomes, contributions and withdrawals or expenses										
335	start as well as when they end. Investment contributions and withdrawals as well as expenses and tax deductions are										
336	specified by both scheduled yearly events and by irregular events. Irregular events are specified at particular ages										
337	rather than on a yearly schedule.										
338											
339	<b>How excess or insufficient cash is handled at the end of each year</b>										
340	Each year, all income and investment withdrawals are "deposited" or added into the cash-flow table in <b>11. CashData</b>										
341	worksheet. Expenses and taxes are "removed" or subtracted from the <b>11. CashData</b> worksheet. The resulting excess (or										
342	shortfall) is calculated and added or (removed) from the taxable savings in <b>9. SavingsData</b> . Here is an example to help clarify										
343	the difference between scheduled and unscheduled events. For example, you might schedule yearly withdrawals from the										
344	Savings account on either a specific schedule (e.g., 1%/year) or on an irregular basis such as a particular withdrawal for a new car a										
345	(e.g., \$22,000). This is described in more detail in section <b>1.4</b> below.										
346											
347	<b>How life insurance payouts are handled</b>										
348	If there is ever a life insurance payout for S1 and/or S2 for policies described in <b>1. AgeData</b> section <b>1.4</b> , the payout										
349	is computed for <b>9. SavingsData</b> table 9.4.2.1 and added tax-free to the savings according to the payee.										
350											
351	<b>Demonstration Data that you must override to enter your data</b>										
352	The spreadsheet comes with demonstration (demo) data already set up for demonstration purposes and to gives examples										
353	of reasonable values in all of the data-entry worksheets. You may or may not use all of the data-entry worksheets. You										
354	direct the spreadsheet to not use any particular data worksheet by selecting " <b>ignoring</b> " them in the <b>S. Setup</b> worksheet										
355	section <b>S.1</b> lets you declare the data worksheets that <i>you do want</i> you specify as " <b>used</b> ". [You can also ignore data from										
356	particular worksheets by setting the income, contribution or withdrawal amounts data to <b>\$0</b> to remove them from										
357	the calculations.] The investment returns for the investment account (IRA, Roth, and Savings accounts) from the										
358	previous year are added to the current year for each of the respective accounts (whether the balance is + or -).										
359	<b>S. Setup</b> section <b>S.2</b> lets you enable/disable the use of Irregular contributionsand withdrawals by selecting										
360	<b>"yes"</b> or " <b>no</b> ". <b>S. Setup</b> worksheet <b>S.3</b> lets you enable/disable the use of scheduled contributions and withdrawals by										
361	selecting " <b>yes</b> " or " <b>no</b> ".										
362											
363	<b>Removing the irregular demonstration data in (7. IRAdData, 8. RothData, 9. SavingsData, 10. ExpensesData)</b>										

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364	Some of the worksheets have irregular demonstration data ( <b>7. IRAdata, 8. RothData, 9. SavingsData, 10. ExpensesData</b> )										
365	that you should replace with empty entries when you are entering your own data or use the <b>"-noDemo-"</b> version of the										
366	spreadsheet. Only enter data in the red cells. The spreadsheet is also distributed in two other file versions with										
367	<b>"-noIrregularData-"</b> and <b>"-noData-"</b> in their titles.										
368											
369	<b>The spreadsheet files are distributed with the name, version number, and demo data as part of the file</b>										
370	The spreadsheet is distributed in three different versions depending on how much demonstration data is to be										
371	provided. This is noted in the file names as we now describe.										
372	The file names all versions of the <b>"Simplified-Income-Planning-Tool"</b> are prefixed with <b>"SIPT-"</b> .										
373	For example, the <u>version number</u> is indicated as:				<b>V.0.19.2</b>						
374	This is followed by the release date is indicated by:				<b>11-8-2015a</b>						
375											
376				<b>a) full demo data</b>		<b>SIPT-Demo-V.0.19.2-11-8-2015a.xlsx</b>					
377				<b>b) no irregular demo data</b>		<b>SIPT-noIrregularDemo-V.0.19.2-11-8-2015a.xlsx</b>					
378				<b>c) no demo data</b>		<b>SIPT-noDemo-V.0.19.2-11-8-2015a.xlsx</b>					
379											
380	<b>a)</b> is the spreadsheet with full demo data. It is useful for viewing the full demonstration examples in all data entry worksheets.										
381	It includes examples for the data entry worksheets. In most people's situations, you might only use a few of these										
382	types of income sources for your data.										
383	<b>b)</b> is the same demo data spreadsheet as (a) but with all irregular data deleted and replaced with empty entries. It is useful										
384	for entering your data and viewing demonstration answers without the irregular demonstration data. The <b>"-noIrregularDemo-"</b>										
385	data version may be useful in entering your personal data by seeing what typical answers might be and you can adjust your										
386	answers to your situation by overwriting the demo answers in the red cells.										
387	<b>c)</b> has all entries set to either <b>\$0</b> or <b>0.0%</b> (as needed in all data-entry worksheets), with no irregular data, and with all										
388	worksheets unselected in worksheet <b>S. Setup</b> . It is useful for entering your data from scratch without having to overwrite any										
389	demonstration data answers.										
390											
391	You can enter your own data in any of the three versions overwriting demo data as required.										
392											
393	<b>All worksheets where calculations are performed are protected except for the red cells where you are to enter your data</b>										
394	Because entering data in non-red cells might corrupt the spreadsheet, we protect all worksheets except red cells where										
395	you enter your data. You can unprotect any worksheet you are in by going into the Excel <u>Format</u> option and clicking										
396	on <u>Unprotect worksheet</u> . For more details on protecting/unprotecting worksheets, see <b>RS. Resources RS.9 Excel resources.</b>										

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397											
398											
399	<b>1.4 How Contributions, Withdrawals and Expenses are handled</b>										
400	Both scheduled and additional withdrawals taken from the tax-deferred IRA, Roth IRA, and Savings accounts are added to										
401	the cash-flow in the <b>11. CashData</b> worksheet. Both scheduled and irregular Expenses ( <b>10. ExpensesData</b> worksheet)										
402	and Federal and State taxes ( <b>2. TaxData</b> worksheet) are taken from the cash account. Roughly, for each year y,										
403											
404	<b>Cash(y) = Income(y) + Withdrawals(y) - Contributions(y) - Expenses(y) - Taxes(y) + InsurancePayout(y)</b>										
405											
406	Then, the cash balance is added (subtracted if negative) to the savings account for the next year,										
407											
408	<b>Savings(y+1) = Savings(y) + Cash(y)</b>										
409											
410	This means if you have large future expenses planned, you may want to lower expenses and/or withdraw some of the money										
411	over several years from the tax-deferred IRA, or taxable savings with high unrealized capital gains to help pay for them. Doing										
412	this over several years prior to the expense may possibly avoid your going into a much higher marginal tax bracket. Then when										
413	this additional money is added to the Cash-flow, the expenses will be covered and the Cash-flow will not show a negative										
414	amount. You have the option in the <b>11. CashData</b> worksheet to rebalance spouse S1 and S2 by rebalancing cash between										
415	them for a year in which one of them has a negative balance. This is enabled in the <b>Setup S.2</b> worksheet. That is, each year										
416	if the cash flow for either S1 or S2 is negative, it then subtracts the negative amount from the positive one so the one with										
417	extra cash helps out the the spouse S1 or S2 who has a negative balance.										
418											
419											
420	<b>1.5 Error checking - Running out of money and age entry checking</b>										
421	There is some error checking built into the spreadsheet, although far from complete. In the income source data worksheets,										
422	If you enter an age less then your current age it will give you an error message to that effect. The age must be at least the										
423	age you enter in the <b>1. AgeData</b> worksheet. Also, when taking scheduled Investment withdrawals and expenses, you										
424	must specify both a starting age and and ending age. (To schedule yearly events for your lifetime, enter a large										
425	value such as 100 or 110 for the ending age). The spreadsheet checks to make sure your starting age is less than										
426	your ending age, and will warns you if it is not. If your withdrawals from an investment account are too high,										
427	the account will run out of money and will show a negative balance. This last error checking will warn you in case										
428	that happens so you can withdraw less to avoid this situation. These checks are summarized in sections <b>R.8.1</b> and										
429	<b>R.8.2</b> in the <b>R. Results</b> worksheet. If there is no error, then a blue dot will appear. Otherwise you will see an error										

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
430	message describing the situation and directing you to the appropriate worksheet to correct it.										
431	In summary:										
432											
433	(a) Validity checks are made for IRA, Roth, Savings and Cash-flow accounts to test if any of them run out of money. This										
434	is indicated with a <b>PROBLEM</b> warning on the <b>R. Results</b> worksheet <b>R.8.2</b> . The error will remain until you correct it.										
435											
436	(b) Validity checks are made in the data worksheets comparing the age entries with those of the <b>1. AgeData</b> worksheet										
437	If the ages entered are inconsistent, it will show an <b>ERROR xxx</b> message until you fix it. For entries that are not										
438	being used (since you set the amounts in question to \$0), you must set your starting age in the other										
439	worksheets to at least the current age in the <b>1. AgeData</b> worksheet. This is summarized for all worksheets in										
440	<b>R. Results</b> section <b>R.8.1</b> .										
441											
442											
443	<b>2. Disclaimer</b>										
444	This software attempts to model an income stream from several different income sources, investment withdrawals,										
445	expenses, taxes and cash-flows over time. No claim is made to the accuracy, suitability, and correctness of the										
446	algorithms. Also, note that the further out one goes over time, the less accurate any estimates will be. Since the software										
447	uses static models and static rates of return, CPI, etc. that you enter, it will not track actual market values over time. The										
448	software uses only Excel formulas and does <u>not</u> use Visual Basic (VBA), so you can review all computations more easily if										
449	you desire. <b>Use this software at your own discretion and risk</b> as an initial way to think about the best way(s) to create an										
450	ongoing sustainable income stream and minimize taxes. There is no warrantee for this software and no responsibility										
451	is taken for any errors in or your use of the spreadsheet. This spreadsheet is an educational tool.										
452											
453											
454	<b>3. Directions for using the spreadsheet</b>										
455	The spreadsheet as it is distributed has demonstration data entered in <b>red</b> cells through the worksheet. Enter <u>your data</u>										
456	by overwriting the demonstration data. You might want to save your spreadsheet with a new file name as you make changes.										
457	The demonstration data provides examples of answers to give you an idea of typical values. Note that negative numbers are										
458	shown as red <b>(\$1,234)</b> rather than -\$1,234, and should not be edited.										
459											
460	<b>The first worksheets you should use to enter your data</b>										
461	You must first configure the spreadsheet to your personal situation. This is done in the <b>S. Setup</b> worksheet sections <b>S.1</b> to <b>S.3</b> .										
462	By not using that worksheet specified in S. Setup section S.1, it will also ignore that data. Then enter your data in the										



[illegible]

470	<b>Then, entering data in other workseets</b>
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471	After setting the initial configuration in the <b>S. Setup</b> , <b>1. AgeData</b> and <b>2. TaxData</b> worksheets, enter the rest of your personal							
472	data in the data worksheets <b>3. WorkData</b> through <b>10. ExpensesData</b> you have selected (see section <b>1.3</b> above for a list of data							
473	entry worksheets). Again, only enter data in the red cells on the worksheets. You switch between worksheets either by clicking							
474	on the tabs at the bottom of this Excel window or by clicking on the hypertext worksheet name in the <b>Worksheet Navigation</b>							
475	table at the end of each worksheet (see an example at the bottom of this worksheet). Some worksheets (like this one) will							
476	also have hyperlinks to other worksheets.							

478	3. WorkData, 4. PensionData, 5. SocSecData, 6. AnnuityData, 7. IRAdData, 8. RothData, 9. SavingsData, 10. ExpensesData
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480 If a particular data worksheet does not apply to one of the spouses S1 or S2, or there is no spouse S2, then just enter **\$0** for any  
481 income, contribution, withdrawal, etc. amounts for that worksheet. That lets the data be ignored in computing the results from  
482 the various data sources. Although by not using that worksheet specified in **S. Setup** section **S.1**, it will also ignore that data.

484 Viewing your results in the "R. Results" worksheet

485	As you enter the data into the various worksheets, the spreadsheet will automatically recompute the other worksheets that use								
486	it to incorporate those changes. In particular, they will be reflected in the <b>R. Results</b> worksheet. You can see how changes in any								
487	worksheet affects the results by going back and forth between the <b>R. Results</b> worksheet and the data worksheet you are								
488	currently working on.								

490	<b>Experimenting with other configurations after you have entered your personal data</b>
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491	You can model the income stream in various ways using temporary changes in the <b>S. Setup</b> configuration you might make. For						
492	example you could leave out various income sources such as stopping work, adding an annuity, adding a Roth IRA, etc. You could						
493	also try using different years for claiming Social Security, working longer, taking withdrawals from the IRAs or savings at						
494	different ages, or leave out or reduce certain expenses, etc..						

[illegible]



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
560		<a href="#">Assumptions</a>									
561		<a href="#">R. Results</a>									
562		<a href="#">S. Setup</a>									
563		<a href="#">1. AgeData</a>									
564		<a href="#">2. TaxData</a>									
565		<a href="#">3. WorkData</a>									
566		<a href="#">4. PensionData</a>									
567		<a href="#">5. SocSecData</a>									
568		<a href="#">6. AnnuityData</a>									
569		<a href="#">7. IRAdata</a>									
570		<a href="#">8. RothData</a>									
571		<a href="#">9. SavingsData</a>									
572		<a href="#">10. ExpensesData</a>									
573		<a href="#">11. CashData</a>									
574		<a href="#">12. RMDtable</a>									
575		<a href="#">RS. Resources</a>		Articles, literature, web sites							
576		<a href="#">Figures</a>		Screen shots & descriptions							
577		<a href="#">Appendix A</a>		List of all worksheets tables & section							
578		<a href="#">Appendix B</a>		Extra calculators							
579		<a href="#">Appendix C</a>		Glossary of terms							
580		<a href="#">Appendix D</a>		List of outstanding issues and Revision list							
581		<a href="#">FAQ</a>		Frequently Asked Questions							