	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	**File: SIPT.xls**		**Elementary glide-path calculator (SimpleCalc)**					**Next SIPT worksheet (Assumptions)**			
2											
3	**Simplified Income-Stream Planning Tool**										
4	**Calculate a financial Glide-Path from yearly Cash-flows, Income Streams, Expenses, Investment Accounts and Taxes**										
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 over time. You must be willing to enter *summaries* of a wide range of your**										
8	**personal financial data required by the model. These include applicable investments (taxable and retirement), pension, Social**										
9	**Security, work, annuity, and expenses. The final results are shown in summary tables and glide-pat graphs of those tables. All**										
10	**data are entered and calculations done only in this spreadsheet. No data are exported or saved from the spreadsheet (either**										
11	**locally or to the Internet). Once the data is entered, the spreadsheet estimates yearly cash-flows using income from various**										
12	**sources: Work, Pensions, Social Security, Annuities, and Life Insurance benefits; contributions and withdrawals from**										
13	**tax-deferred 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), IRAs, Roths and Savings investment accounts. It estimates yearly investment returns and taxes**										
14	**on investment returns, expenses. Next it estimates yearly Federal tax rates and resulting cash-flows. It allows for scheduled and**										
15	**irregular (upcoming additional) contributions and withdrawals for investment accounts (IRA, Roth, Savings) as well as scheduled**										
16	**and irregular expenses and deductions. From all this data, it then calculates yearly net worth. The glide-paths it creates can be**										
17	**useful for investigating different planning scenarios by your making changes to your inputs and seeing how that affects the**										
18	**results with the goal of making the glide-path more sustainable.**										
19											
20	**It can be run in a variety of spreadsheet programs such as Windows Excel, the free OpenOffice or LibreOffice "calc", Google**										
21	**"sheet", etc. since it doesn't use Microsoft Visual Basic because VBA may not be available in all spreadsheet programs. Apple's**										
22	**"numbers" spreadsheet program has some incompatibilities, so use one either Excel for Mac or one of the free spreadsheet**										
23	**programs.**										
24											
25	**So why model? Although all models will be inaccurate, having a rough estimate of your income stream can be useful for financial**										
26	**planning purposes. The spreadsheet is a compromise between complexity and completeness and leans in the direction of a**										
27	**simpler static model. As statistician George Box noted "All models are wrong, but some are useful". To illustrate the concept of**										
28	**glide-path modeling, a very crude glide-path calculator, "SimpleCalc", is available to demonstrate the concept. This may be useful**										
29	**for you to experiment with to better understand the concept of glide-path before using the full SIPT spreadsheet that uses a**										
30	**much more complete financial planning model. It is an educational tool.**										
31											
32	Last revision:	8/21/2016	V.0.24.17	***Beta***							
33	See	**Appendix D**		for the list of outstanding issues (things TODO), and full REVISION-LIST							

Note: The spreadsheet will be revised each year after new Tax Tables & Cap-Gains/Div. rates & tax rules are announced.

** For more on *Beta-level* software see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_release_life_cycle

Table of Contents for Introduction

Introduction

1. Description of the SIPT Spreadsheet
   - 1.1 Examples of some of the questions that can be investigated using this spreadsheet
   - 1.2 The types of data you will need to enter
   - 1.3 How the spreadsheet works
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   - 1.5 How the yearly income stream cash-flow and net worth are calculated
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4. A detailed list of all worksheet tables and sections is in Appendix A
5. Notes on the current version of the spreadsheet - what it does and does not handle

Documentation in additional worksheets

Click on the any of the following hyperlinks to go to the worksheets

Assumptions	Summary list of all settings in **Setup,** and **AgeData** through **ExpenseData** worksheets
Results	Glide-path of income from Income & Withdrawal sources less Expenses & Taxes
Resources	Lists of articles, literature, web sites related to financial planning
Appendix A	List of all worksheets describing their tables and sections
Appendix B	Extra calculators (not tied in with the rest of the spreadsheet)
Appendix C	Glossary - definitions of terms used in the spreadsheet
Appendix D	List of outstanding issues (Things TODO and CHECK), and REVISION-LIST History
FAQ	Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Introduction

The Concept

While you are saving for future expenditures such as retirement, a new house, college education for your children you might wonder if you are saving enough or spending too much on current expenses. If you are near or in retirement, it lets you estimate, using a static model, your income stream and whether it will cover your expenses. It does not use a dynamic model such as those using Monte-Carlo or repeated random sequences of returns methods. A glide-path analysis lets you look at your finances over time. How does it change with the contributions to savings during you accumulation phase and how rapidly your savings are being depleted during retirement? It can be useful to periodically check how you are doing to make sure you're still on track to reach your goals, and if not what you might change to improve your retirement glide path.

The **Simplified Income-Stream Planning Tool (SIPT)** spreadsheet lets you enter detailed personal data to help answer those questions more accurately - both for near term pre- and post-retirement. There are many rudimentary retirement calculators available on-line (see **RS. Resources** section **RS.8** for a list). To illustrate the flavor of these types of glide-path calculations, we provide an additional very simple one in the worksheet **SimpleCalc** .

Note, the SimpleCalc worksheet is used just to introduce the concept of glide-path and is not part of the rest of the

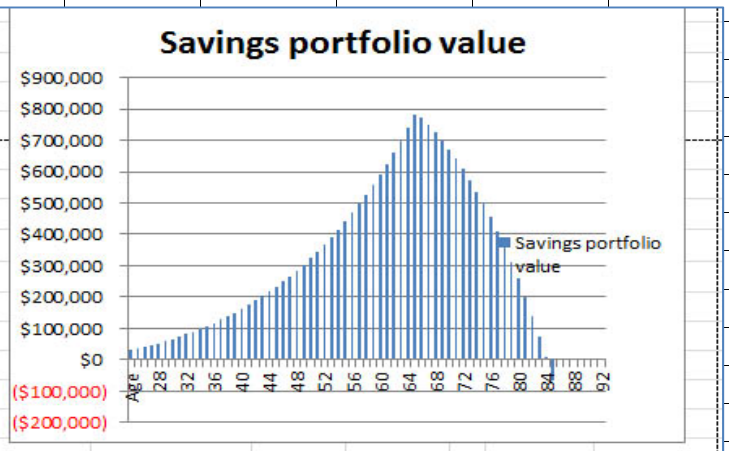
SIPT spreadsheet. The following screenshot shows some typical data and results. In this example, the portfolio value went to zero at age 86 and the lifestyle with no change in expenses in retirement was not sustainable after 86.

1. Enter your data in the Red cells below.

Your current age (same as retired if *already* retired):	25
Your expected retirement age:	67
Current value of savings portfolio:	$30,000
Current gross annual income (GAI):	$25,000
Annual contributons to savings portfolio:	$3,750
Yearly annuity from Social Security at retirement	$6,000

2. Additional parameters you can adjust or use THE defaults)

Pre-retirement annual rate of return on portfolio:	4.50%
Post-retirement annual rate of return on portfolio:	2.50%
Expected annual income Cost Of Living Adjustment:	2.00%
Increase of annual retirement withdrawals::	3.00%
Increase in annual contributions to savings portfolio:	2.00%
Percent of GAI needed in retirement when retire:	80%



You run out of savings at age	86
The value of your savings at retirement	$770,241
Percent of income saved while working	15.0%
Number of years you can fund in retirement	19
Percent of expenses from Soc. Sec. at retirement	13.3%

Values for savings and expenses over time

Year	Age	Savings portfolio value	Savings contribution	Gross Annual Income	Cola adjusted Social Security if any	Retired Annual Expenses	Percent expenses from Soc. Sec. In retirement
1	25	$30,000	$3,750	$25,000	$0	$0	0.0%
2	26	$35,269	$3,825	$25,500	$0	$0	0.0%
3	27	$40,853	$3,902	$26,010	$0	$0	0.0%

The more complete SIPT spreadsheet described below provides a much more accurate and detailed analysis because it takes many other financial factors over time into account. Play with the SimpleCalc toy glide-path calculator first. If this looks interesting, then you might try using this SIPT spreadsheet that we describe in more detail below. Of course it can not predict the future but it may give a better understanding of your financial situation and that may be useful in doing your financial planning.

1. Description of the SIPT Spreadsheet

This spreadsheet software computes a rough estimate of yearly income and expense flows as various income sources and expenses come and go over time. Results are calculated at the end of each year. It uses a yearly "cash flow" calculation defined as the sum of income and withdrawals, and expenses, contributions and estimated taxes are subtracted. Any funds left over each year in the cash account are saved back into the investment taxable savings account for the next year. Similarly, in years with a yearly cash shortfalls are taken from the savings account the next year. The spreadsheet is an Excel workbook consisting of a number of worksheets containing your personal data that you enter. In Excel, the spreadsheet as a whole is called a workbook which in turn is a collection of worksheets. Clicking on one of the tabs at the bottom of the window will bring up that particular worksheet.

Setting up the spreadsheet

Use the **S. Setup** worksheet to specify which worksheets you need to fill out. It works with one person S1 or two people we call S1 and S2. S1 and S2 can be married or unmarried. However the latter should only use the tax filing status Separate Filing.

In Excel, you switch between worksheets by clicking on the worksheet tab at the bottom of the Excel window or by clicking on worksheet hyperlinks (blue font with an underline) available throughout the spreadsheet. The **R. Results** worksheet summarizes data computed on the other data worksheets both as tables and then graphs of the data in the tables. The results are updated when you change any of the data in the other data entry worksheets.

Depending on your level of expertise and familiarity with financial terms, you may want to read **Appendix C** (glossary of financial terms used in the SIPT spreadsheet) before entering your data. In addition, this spreadsheet requires you to switch between different worksheets that focus on *particular* types of data (e.g., work income, Social Security benefits, IRAs expenses, etc.).

Types of personal data required

One or more income sources can be defined and include: work income, *pensions, Social Security,* and *annuity payouts* . There are three types of investment accounts including: *tax-deferred deductable IRA, Roth IRA* and *Savings (taxable investments)* , bank bank accounts, and CDs). For purposes of the spreadsheet, 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), Traditional-IRA, Rollover IRAs are considered to contributions and be tax-deferred IRAs. Similarly a Roth-401(k) is considered a Roth IRA. This is because when you retire, retirement accounts can be rolled over to "Rollover-IRA" and Rollover-Roth" accounts. You may make both scheduled and irregular contributions/withdrawals to each of the spreadsheet investment accounts. An irregular event is a one-time event occurring on a particular year. You may specify expenses as both scheduled and irregular events. You might think about your list of future irregular expenses as a planning tool for your future expenses in your "Bucket-List" - such as college expenses, retirement,

trips, gifts, etc. (See the discussion of the 2007 comedy film **The Bucket List** http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bucket_list for a nice definition.) The spreadsheet calculates your remaining assets yearly so you can used this for planning future expenses.

Income sources are: work income, pensions, Social Security, and annuity benefits. Investment accounts include tax-deferred IRAs, Roth IRAs, and savings investment accounts. You may specify contributions and withdrawals from investment accounts. Expenses and deductions are entered in the **10. ExpensesData** worksheet. Taxes are then estimated on the total taxable income. All data worksheets let you specify the age when the incomes, contributions and withdrawals or expenses start as well as when they end. Investment contributions and withdrawals as well as expenses and tax deductions are specified by both scheduled yearly events and by irregular events. Irregular events are specified at particular ages rather than on a yearly schedule.

If the cash-flow is ever negative for a particular year, It takes the shortfall from the taxable savings account (**9. SavingsData**). If this is a problem, one could possibly increase some of the income sources (IRA or ROTH) other than taxable savings and/or lower expenses to make the cash-flow positive if it was down a lot. The spreadsheet will warn you if this happens in **R.Results** section **R.8**.

1.1 Examples of some of the questions that can be investigated using this spreadsheet

How these can be answered using the SIPT is described in the FAQ.

- Q.1 Will I run out of money during retirement?
- Q.1.1 Will the money being saved for college expenses (or a new home or cars, etc.) be adequate?
- Q.2 When should I do withdrawals on my tax-deferred IRAs?
- Q.3 When should I retire, claim Social Security, and how will this affect my savings?
- Q.4 How will irregular expenses affect my future income stream through retirement?
- Q.5 How much more income could I earn long term if I have a more aggressive stock portfolio (more stocks)?
- Q.6 What is the effect of different levels of inflation on my savings over time?
- Q.7 What would the effect be of adding annuities during retirement? What if I started them at different times?

1.2 The types of data you will need to enter

You must specify the starting and ending ages for each income stream (work, pension, Social Security, and/or annuities), and do this independently for each spouse S1 and S2. You should specify the expected average market returns for stock and bonds (fixed income) in your investment portfolio. Historically, roughly 90% of your portfolio return is determined by your asset

allocation (in this case the stock:bond ratio). In addition, you can specify (the same or different) Cost Of Living Adjustments or COLAs for each of these income streams that increase the income and expenses by that percentage each year. You may also specify the expected Consumer Price Index (CPI) that can used as a default for the various COLAs you need to enter.

Types of Savings

Similarly, you must specify the age ranges for scheduled investment (IRA, Roth, taxable Savings) contributions and withdrawals for S1 and S2. The IRA and Roth accounts are optional, but the Savings account is required since it is used to reconcile the cash-flow and where insurance (if any) payouts are deposited. You can specify both scheduled contributions as a fixed amounts and withdrawals as a percentage each year that increase by a COLA if desired. You can also specify irregular contributions and withdrawal events that can occur at any age or have several events the same year independently for both S1 and S2. For 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 year. You specify the age (e.g. 59) rather than the year (e.g. 2019) for the events. It computes the sum of the scheduled and irregular contributions and withdrawals respectively each year. These are tracked separately for S1 and S2.

Types of Expenses

Expenses are specified similar to contributions and withdrawals for investment accounts, but as scheduled and irregular *expense* events. Whereas yearly investment account withdrawals are added to the cash-flow, expenses are subtracted from the cash-flow. You can also specify scheduled and irregular deductions that are used for part of the tax calculations. Otherwise, options are similar such as starting and stopping ages with an expense COLA are specified. A rough estimate of Federal and State taxes that are computed are subtracted from the cash account. Note that State taxes are estimated by a fixed percentage not as a AGI-dependent marginal tax rate. Different states may also have various deduction levels associated with different types of pensions, etc. which are not taken into account.

It can be used by either a single person (S1) or a couple (S1 and S2)

If there is no individual S2, then just enter zeros for all income, contributions, withdrawals, and expenses for S2 entries. You can enter the same age range as for S1 to simplify data entry. S1 and S2 can be married or unmarried. Married S1 and S2 can use tax filing status of Married Filing Jointly (MFJ) or Married Filing Separately (MFS), or Head of Household (HH). However the unmarried S1 and S2 should only use the Tax filing status Single Filing (SF).

Limitations on the types of static types of calculations done in the spreadsheet

The computations use fixed estimates you specify for various parameters including a fixed CPI, fixed COLAs, fixed stock and fixed income returns whereas in reality these all change year to year introducing major changes in the actual results. It does not address the problem of sequence of returns and sequence of withdrawals that can radically affect long term returns. The

reality is that all future rates of returns, CPIs, COLAs, tax rates, tax rules and schedules, deduction schedules, etc. are unknown.
However, we know they *will* vary and both of these factors can greatly affect future results. Better methods such as monte-carlo
or randomized sequences of actual past returns can improve the model, but still can not guarantee returns. Such advanced
methods are beyond the scope of this spreadsheet. Black Swan events do happen - think 9/11 and the 2007-Great Recession.
So these results are really ball-park estimates, but that still may be useful for planning.

1.3 How the spreadsheet works

Each worksheet has **INSTRUCTIONS** that explain what you need to fill out in that worksheet. As you enter your
data, remember to save the Excel workbook (spreadsheet) after or during your editing of the various worksheets. Your personal
data will not be saved unless you tell Excel (or whatever spreadsheet program you are using) to save it. As you make changes,
saving the spreadsheet often is a good idea.

First, enter your personal configuration of the spreadsheet using the "S. Setup: worksheet

You must first specify which data worksheets you want to use. Go to the **S. Setup** worksheet to specify the types of accounts
that apply to your personal situation in section **S.1** and either select "used" or "ignored" for each of the worksheet options.
You may specify whether you want to include irregular contributions and withdrawals in the investment and expense accounts
in section **S.2**. Finally, you can specify whether you want to add scheduled contributions and withdrawals for the investment
accounts in table **S.3**.

Then enter your Age and Tax data

After editing the **S. Setup** worksheet, you should then edit the **1. AgeData** worksheet, and then enter basic tax filing data in the
2. TaxData worksheet. Then you should visit each of the other data-entry worksheets and enter your personal data.

Then enter your data into the relevant 3. WorkData through 10. ExpensesData worksheets

You only have to enter data in worksheets that apply to you. Ignore the other ones which can have zero values for the data.
Some worksheets let you enter multiple sets of data as a table we call a "*Table-GUI*" (See the glossary in **Appendix C** or the **FAQ**
for more details).

Finally, view the final results in the "R. Results" worksheet after you have entered all your data

After you have entered all of your data, you can view your results summarized in the **R. Results** worksheet. This takes
intermediate results computed in the rest of the worksheets and gives you a global picture of your situation year by year.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
264	There is some limited error checking. See the **FAQ** for details.										
265											
266											
267	**1.4 Brief list of the worksheets**										
268	The worksheets are color coded by function. We list the main purpose of the following worksheets. See each worksheet										
269	for more details.										
270											
271	**Introduction** and **Resources** worksheets are white.				*is additional documentation*						
272	**SimpleCalc** worksheet:		**SimpleCalc**		*is the elementary glide-path calculator*						
273											
274	**Appendices A, B, C, D** worksheets are				*is additional documentation*						
275											
276	You can view a summary view at any time of all your settings in **S. Setup,** and **1. AgeData** through **10. ExpenseData** worksheets.										
277	Assumptions worksheet		**Assumptions**		*Summary list of all settings by user in the other worksheets*						
278	You don't edit the **Assumptions** worksheet since it summarizes the other data worksheets.										
279											
280	Results worksheet:		**R. Results**		*summarizes spreadsheet glide-path results **after** entering your data*						
281	You don't edit the **R. Results** worksheet since it summarizes the other data worksheets.										
282											
283	Configuration worksheets:		**S. Setup**		*used to configure entire spreadsheet (indicate which sheets are used)*						
284			**1. AgeData**		*enter age, CPI, market returns, insurance used throughout spreadsheet*						
285			**2. TaxData**		*enter Federal tax data and filing status*						
286											
287	The income worksheets specify one or more sources of yearly income,										
288	Income worksheets:		**3. WorkData**		*enter your work income data, if any (current or future)*						
289			**4. Pension Data**		*enter your pension income data, if any (current or future)*						
290			**5. SocSecData**		*enter your Social Security income data, if any (current or future)*						
291			**6. AnnuityData**		*enter your annuity income data, if any (current or future)*						
292											
293	The investment accounts are also a source of money through taking withdrawals (as well as allowing contributions).										
294	Investment worksheets:		**7. IRAdata**		*enter your tax-deferred IRA accounts data, if any (current or future)*						
295			**8. RothData**		*enter your Roth IRA accounts data, if any (current or future)*						
296			**9. SavingsData**		*enter your taxable savings accounts data, if any (current or future)*						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
297											
298	This is the worksheet where you enter your yearly expenses										
299	Expense worksheet:		**10. ExpensesData**		*enter your expenses data (current or future)*						
300											
301	This is where the yearly cash-flow is computed from (Income + Withdrawals - Expenses - Taxes)										
302	You don't edit the **CashData** worksheet.										
303	Cash-flow worksheet:		**11. CashData**		*summarizes the cash flow from the other worksheets*						
304											
305	This RMD table used with IRA withdrawals is in the RMDtable worksheet										
306	You don't edit the **RMDtable** worksheet unless the IRS updates it's RMD data.										
307	RMD table worksheet:		12. RMDtable		*contains the IRS Required Minimum Distribution data*						
308											
309	For each of the applicable data worksheets accounts, enter income, contributions and/or withdrawals or expense data										
310	(i.e., ages, amounts, rates of return (ROR), COLAs, etc.). There is a detailed list of all these worksheets tables and sections in										
311	**Appendix A.**										
312											
313	**All worksheets are protected except for the red cells where you enter your data**										
314	Because entering data in non-red cells might corrupt the spreadsheet, we protect all worksheets except red cells where										
315	you enter your data. You can unprotect any worksheet you are in by going into the Excel Format option and clicking										
316	on *Unprotect worksheet* . For more details on protecting/unprotecting worksheets, see **RS. Resources RS.9 Excel resources.**										
317											
318											
319	**1.5 How the yearly income stream cash-flow and net worth are calculated**										
320	Both scheduled and irregular withdrawals taken from the tax-deferred IRA, Roth IRA, and Savings accounts are added to the										
321	cash-flow in the **11. CashData** worksheet. Both scheduled and irregular Expenses (**10. ExpensesData** worksheet) and Federal and										
322	State taxes (**2. TaxData** worksheet) are taken from the cash account. The following equations give a top-level explain the										
323	computations. For each year y,										
324											
325	**Cash(y) = Income(y) + Withdrawals(y) - SAVINGScontributions(y) - Expenses(y) - Taxes(y) + Insurance Payout(y)**										
326	**Withdrawals(y) = SAVINGSwithdrawals(y) + IRAwithdrawals(y) + ROTHwithdrawals(y)**										
327											
328	Then, the cash balance is added (subtracted if negative) to the savings account for the next year,										
329	taking contributions and withdrawals into account										

Savings(y+1) = [Savings(y) + SAVINGScontribution(y) - SAVINGSwithdrawal(y)] * (1+SAVINGSreturn) + Cash(y)

IRA(y+1) = [IRA(y) + IRAcontribution(y) - IRAwithdrawal(y)] * (1+IRAreturn)

ROTH(y+1) = [ROTH(y) + ROTHcontribution(y) - ROTHwithdrawal(y)] * (1+ROTHreturn)

This means if you have large future expenses planned, you may want to lower expenses and/or withdraw some of the money over several years from the tax-deferred IRA, or taxable savings with high unrealized capital gains to help pay for them. Doing this over several years prior to the expense may possibly avoid your going into a much higher marginal tax bracket. Then when this additional money is added to the Cash-flow, the expenses will be covered and the Cash-flow will not show a negative amount. You have the option in the **11. CashData** worksheet to rebalance spouse S1 and S2 by rebalancing cash between them for a year in which one of them has a negative balance. This is enabled in the **Setup S.2** worksheet. That is, each year 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 extra cash helps out the spouse S1 or S2 who has a negative balance.

How excess or insufficient cash is handled at the end of each year

Each year, all income and investment withdrawals are "deposited" or added into the cash-flow table in **11. CashData** worksheet. Expenses and taxes are "removed" or subtracted from the **11. CashData** worksheet. The resulting excess (or shortfall) is calculated and added or (removed) from the taxable savings in **9. SavingsData**. Here is an example to help clarify the difference between scheduled and unscheduled events. For example, you might schedule yearly withdrawals from the 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 as (e.g., $22,000). This is described in more detail in section **1.4** below.

How life insurance payouts are handled

If there is ever a life insurance payout for S1 and/or S2 for policies described in **1. AgeData** section **1.4**, the payout is computed for **9. SavingsData** table 9.4.2.1 and added tax-free to the savings according to the payee.

2. The two versions of the SIPT spreadsheets you can download: "Demo" or "User"

The spreadsheet is distributed in two different versions depending on if it has demonstration (demo) data or not. The demonstration **(Demo)** version has all data-entry worksheets data set up for demonstration purposes to gives typical examples of reasonable value. However, to make it easier to use a **User** version is provided with all data entry fields set to blank (or $0 or 0%) as appropriate.

The spreadsheet files are distributed with the name, version number, and revision data as part of the file

The file names for both versions of the "Simplified-Income-Planning-Tool" are prefixed with "**SIPT-**".

For example, the version number is indicated as: **V.0.19.2**

This is followed by the release date indicated by: **11-8-2015a**

a) full demo data	**SIPT-Demo-V.0.19.2-11-8-2015a.xlsx**
b) no demo data	**SIPT-User-V.0.19.2-11-8-2015a.xlsx**

a) The **Demo** version is the spreadsheet with full demonstration data. It is useful for viewing examples of date you might enter in all worksheets. In most people's situations, you might only use a few of these types of income sources for your data.

b) The **User** version of the spreadsheet has no demonstration data and is ready for you to enter your own data. All data entries are set to either $0 or 0.0% in all data-entry worksheets. All worksheets are unselected in worksheet **S. Setup**.

To enter your data either override the demonstration data version or use the empty User version

You direct the spreadsheet to not use any particular data worksheet by selecting "**ignoring**" them in the **S. Setup** worksheet section **S.1** lets you declare the data worksheets that *you do want* you specify as "**used**". [You can also ignore data from particular worksheets by setting the income, contribution or withdrawal amounts data to **$0** to remove them from the calculations.] The investment returns for the investment account (IRA, Roth, and Savings accounts) from the previous year are added to the current year for each of the respective accounts (whether the balance is + or -).

S. Setup section **S.2** lets you enable/disable the use of Irregular contributions and withdrawals by selecting "**yes**" or "**no**". **S. Setup** worksheet **S.3** lets you enable/disable the use of scheduled contributions and withdrawals by selecting "**yes**" or "**no**".

2.1 Disclaimer

This software attempts to model an income stream from several different income sources, investment withdrawals, expenses, taxes and cash-flows over time. No claim is made to the accuracy, suitability, and correctness of the algorithms. Also, note that the further out one goes over time, the less accurate any estimates will be. Since the software uses static models and static rates of return, CPI, etc. that you enter, it will not track actual market values over time. The software uses only Excel formulas and *does not use Visual Basic (VBA)* , so one can easily review all computations as desired. Because it uses generic spreadsheet coding (with no VBA), it will run in a variety of spreadsheet programs such as Windows Excel, free OpenOffice or LibreOffice "calc", free Google "sheet", etc.. Use this software at your own discretion and risk as an initial way to think about personal finance problems. This is educational software. Absolutely no warrantee is offered for this software and no responsibility is taken for any errors in. or use of

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
396	**the software.**										
397											
398											
399	**3. Directions for using the spreadsheet**										
400	The spreadsheet as it is distributed has demonstration data entered in **red** cells through the worksheet. Enter your data										
401	by overwriting the demonstration data. You might want to save your spreadsheet with a new file name as you make changes.										
402	The demonstration data provides examples of answers to give you an idea of typical values. Note that negative numbers are										
403	shown as red ($1,234) rather than -$1,234, and should not be edited.										
404											
405	**The first worksheets you should use to enter your data**										
406	You must first configure the spreadsheet to your personal situation. This is done in the **S. Setup** worksheet sections **S.1** to **S.3**.										
407	By not using that worksheet specified in S. Setup section S.1, it will also ignore that data. Then enter your data in the										
408	**1. AgeData** and **2. TaxData** worksheets since these are used by the other data worksheets. In table **S. Setup S.1** you declare the										
409	set of data worksheets that are applicable to you, where you select "**use**" or "**ignore**". In **S. Setup** section **S.2** you can										
410	configure the spreadsheet to use irregular contributions and withdrawals for investment accounts and the expenses										
411	account In **S.3** you can configure the spreadsheet to use scheduled contributions and withdrawals for the investment accounts.										
412	Most of the **S.2** and in **S.3** require a "**yes**" or "**no**" answer with one question using having a **"keep"** or **"remove"** question.										
413											
414	**Then, enter data in other worksheets**										
415	After setting the initial configuration in the **S. Setup, 1. AgeData** and **2. TaxData** worksheets, enter the rest of your personal										
416	data in the data worksheets **3. WorkData** through **10. ExpensesData** you have selected (see section **1.3** above for a list of data										
417	entry worksheets). Again, only enter data in the red cells on the worksheets. You switch between worksheets either by clicking										
418	on the tabs at the bottom of this Excel window or by clicking on the hypertext worksheet name in the **Worksheet Navigation**										
419	table at the end of each worksheet (see an example at the bottom of this worksheet). Some worksheets (like this one) will										
420	also have hyperlinks to other worksheets.										
421											
422	**3. WorkData, 4. PensionData, 5. SocSecData, 6. AnnuityData, 7. IRAdata, 8. RothData, 9. SavingsData, 10. ExpensesData**										
423											
424	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										
425	income, contribution, withdrawal, etc. amounts for that worksheet. That lets the data be ignored in computing the results from										
426	the various data sources. Although by not using that worksheet specified in **S. Setup** section **S.1**, it will also ignore that data.										
427											
428	**Finally, view your results in the "R. Results" worksheet**										
429	As you enter the data into the various worksheets, the spreadsheet will automatically recompute the other worksheets that use										

it to incorporate those changes. In particular, they will be reflected in the **R. Results** worksheet. You can see how changes in any worksheet affects the results by going back and forth between the **R. Results** worksheet and the data worksheet you are currently working on. In addition, the user entered data is accumulated in one **Assumptions** worksheet.

Experimenting with other configurations after you have entered your personal data

You can model the income stream in various ways using temporary changes in the **S. Setup** configuration you might make. For example you could leave out various income sources such as stopping work, adding an annuity, adding a Roth IRA, etc. You could also try using different years for claiming Social Security, working longer, taking withdrawals from the IRAs or savings at different ages, or leave out or reduce certain expenses, etc. See the **FAQ** "Some examples of questions that can be investigated using this spreadsheet" entry for some suggestions.

4. A detailed list of all worksheet tables and sections is in Appendix A

Appendix A is a detailed list of all worksheet tables and sections. As mentioned, it consists of those worksheets into which you enter your personal data, those that you may have to edit when the IRS rule or data changes, a cash-flow table where income and expenses are tallied, and finally the **R. Results** worksheet where results are summarized. It may be useful to look through these lists to familiarize yourself with the type of data that will be needed and what types of results are presented - or just view the different worksheets.

NOTE: You enter your data only in the Red Cells in the Data Input Worksheets.

ONLY enter or edit data in RED cells.

ORANGE cells are normally not changed unless the IRS changes various tax rates (do not edit).

BLUE cells are major results or intermediate results (do not edit).

BLACK cells are intermediate computations (do not edit).

GRAY areas of the other worksheets indicate where the analysis has not been implemented yet and should be ignored.

Note: You don't edit tables in any of the other worksheets beyond the following warning message if it is present:

- - - > DO NOT CHANGE ANY VALUES in the following tables in this worksheet. < - - -

5. Notes on the current version of the spreadsheet - what it does and does not handle

See the **FAQ** for details on the what the current version of the spreadsheet does and does not handle include taxes. How static CPI and returns are handled. How tax-free muni bond income is handled. How RMDs are handled, etc.

Appendix D lists more information about the current status including a list of things TODO and the ongoing REVISION-LIST history.

Elementary glide-path calculator (SimpleCalc)

Next SIPT worksheet (Assumptions)

Worksheet Navigation.

To go to a specific worksheet, click on one of the following:

Introduction	
Assumptions	
R. Results	
S. Setup	
1. AgeData	
2. TaxData	
3. WorkData	
4. PensionData	
5. SocSecData	
6. AnnuityData	
7. IRAdata	
8. RothData	
9. SavingsData	
10. ExpensesData	
11. CashData	
12. RMDtable	
RS. Resources	Articles, literature, web sites
Appendix A	List of all worksheets tables & section
Appendix B	Extra calculators
Appendix C	Glossary of terms

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
493		Appendix D		List of outstanding issues and Revision list							
494		FAQ		Frequently Asked Questions							