

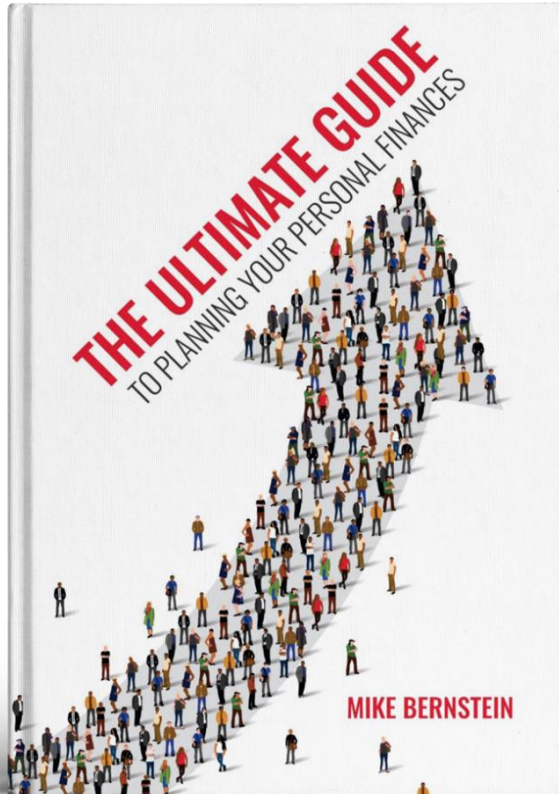


Welcome to
our
Cash-flow
Planning
Webinar!

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6 areas of personal finance that build wealth & security

- 1) Cash Flow Planning
- 2) Insurance Planning
- 3) Retirement Planning
- 4) College Planning
- 5) Estate Planning
- 6) Tax Planning

BernsteinFinancial.com/Books

Why Personal Cashflow Planning?

- Why track it.
- How to track it.



Step One

- Go to BernsteinFinancial.com/Resources
- Click **Cashflow Planning Spreadsheet**



Step Two:

- Read through **Start Here tab**



Income

- Start with the net deposits to your personal accounts (after tax).
- Remember to list down 3 net checks in any month that it applies to (if your received wages bi-weekly).



Expenses

- Use your previous bank statements to categorize your expenses
- You may want to open additional checking or savings accounts to accumulate the funds monthly to pay for various items.
- This puts all of your expenses on a monthly plan as they should be; no big surprises. You will be so happy to have your holiday gift money already set aside when holiday season arrives, rather than putting it on credit.

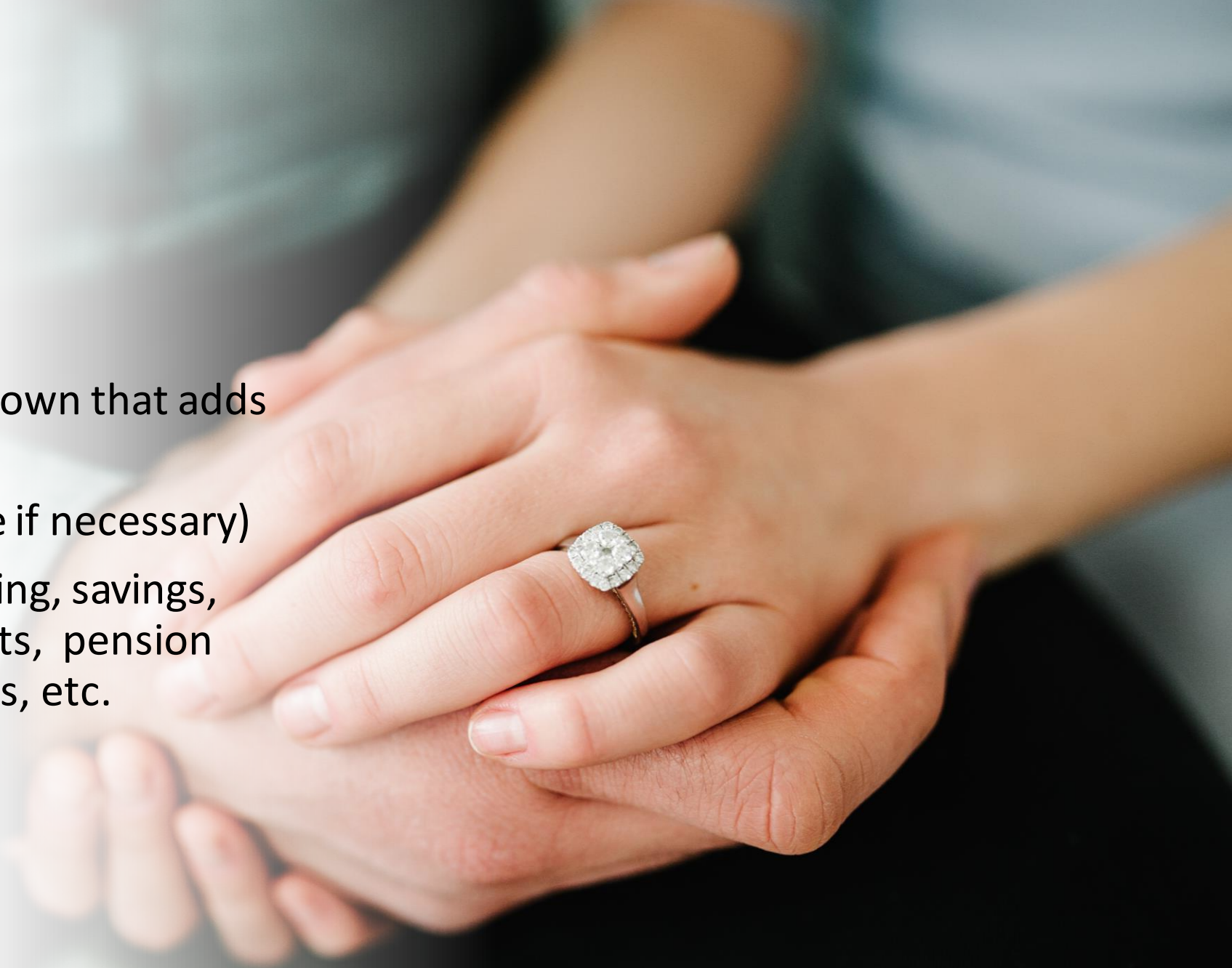


Net Cash Surplus / Deficit

- The final result will be a positive or negative per month.
- Do not try to change the income or expenses to what you think they should be, list them as they are now.
- After this sheet is fully completed, then a revised spreadsheet can be worked on to make any adjustments.

Assets

- An asset is anything you own that adds financial value
- Input all assets (estimate if necessary)
- Examples include: checking, savings, CD's, investment accounts, pension accounts, Property values, etc.



Liabilities

- Liabilities are your debts including personal loans, credit cards, student loans, unpaid taxes, and mortgages
- Input all liabilities that are continuing
- Do not bother listing cc amounts which are paid off each month
- For example CC balances, real estate loans, signature loans, student loans, etc.



Retirement Projection

- You can try to project the Assets and Liabilities in the future (out to the right), increasing values by roughly 5% per year and estimating the pay down of debt.
- At the far right, take the values of money and securities accounts and show the income by multiplying by 5% and adding below items like soc sec and other monthly pensions.
- Then plug in the estimated costs per month at retirement (estimate 70% of current monthly expenses), and this will yield the deficit or Surplus.



Analysis & Adjustments

Use the spreadsheet to adjust for

- reducing expenses to allow for additional investment in savings
- pension
- debt paydown
- college savin
- insurance
- needed purchases



Revisit this Spreadsheet Annually

- Each year update the spreadsheet. It is easy to slip into old habits.



Visit Our Website

- Go to BernsteinFinancial.com

