

GOD'S PEOPLE,
MANAGING GOD'S MONEY,
GOD'S WAY

**Applying Bible principles to
your finances .**



Legal Disclaimer

The material in this presentation does not constitute legal advice and you should not rely solely on any material in this presentation to make (or refrain from making) any decision or take (or refrain from taking) any action.

Twin Pines Baptist Church does not hold itself out as providing any legal, financial, or tax advice. Some or all of the material discussed in this presentation may not be applicable or suitable for you. The material in this presentation reflects Twin Pines Baptist Church's opinions on financial management according to principles laid forth in the Authorized King James Version of the Bible.

If you have specific questions related to your personal situation, you should contact an independent financial advisor and/or legal counsel.

We will learn what the Bible has to say about

- ❖ **Our attitude towards money**
- ❖ **Tithing, Giving & Stewardship**
- ❖ **Planning and Budgeting**
- ❖ **Debt and Credit Cards**
- ❖ **Saving and Investing**

Two Key Principles



- Giving
- Stewardship

The Lighter Side



"When you hand the ushers the offering plates, I wish you would stop saying, 'Here... Go stick it to 'em!'"

Tithing


Test me in this, says the Lord Almighty



TITHE MEANS 10%

KORMORAD

FAIR SHARE



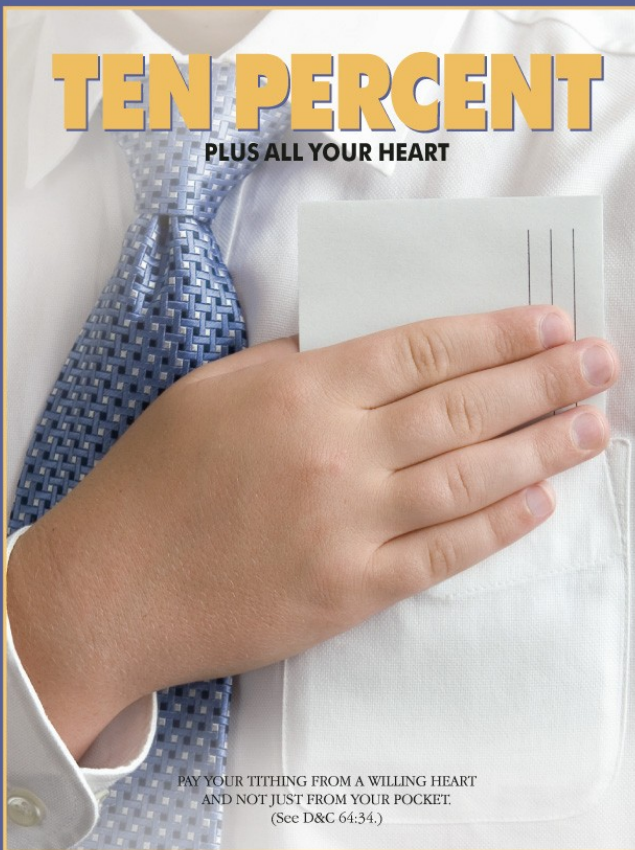
Food for thought: You're not just giving the Lord 10 percent; He's giving you 90 percent. (See Malachi 3:10.)

Photography by John Luke

OCTOBER '11

TEN PERCENT

PLUS ALL YOUR HEART

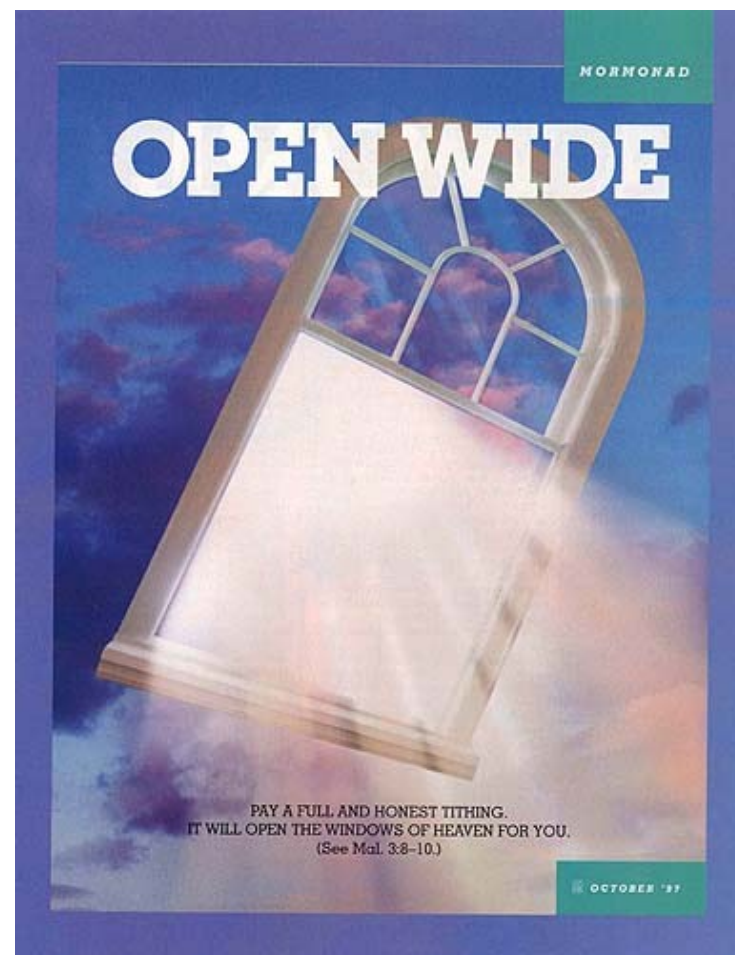


PAY YOUR TITHING FROM A WILLING HEART
AND NOT JUST FROM YOUR POCKET.
(See D&C 64:34.)

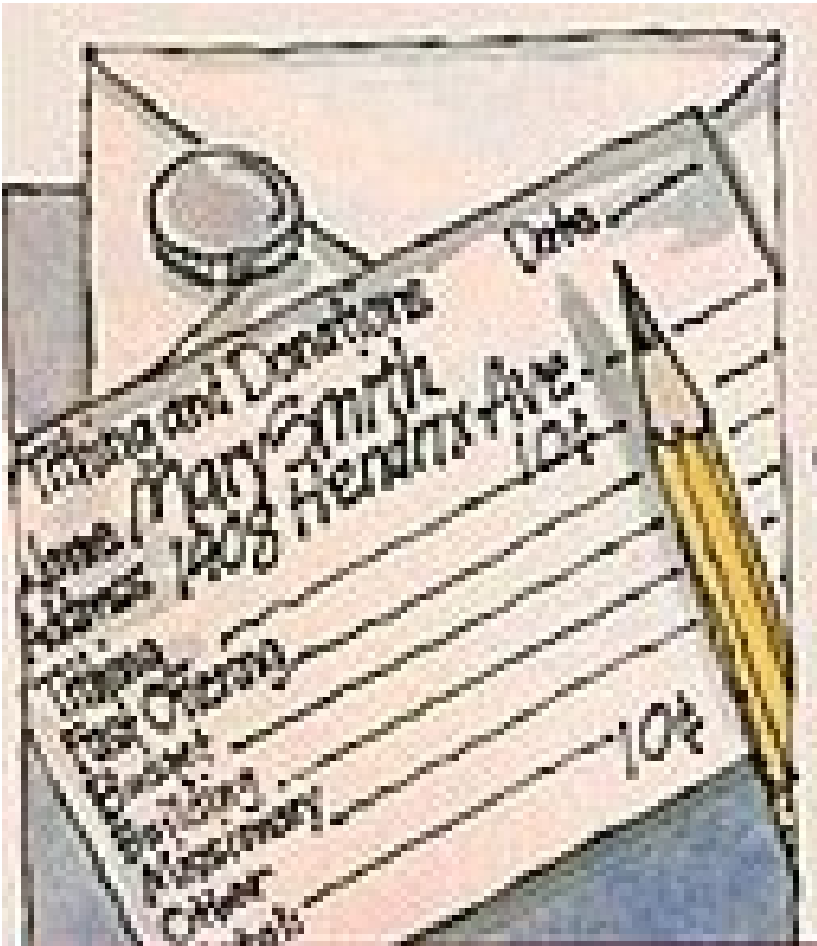
PHOTOGRAPH BY JONAS L. ANDERSON

Where is it in the Bible?

- THE STOREHOUSE
- *“Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the LORD of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.” (Malachi 3:10).*



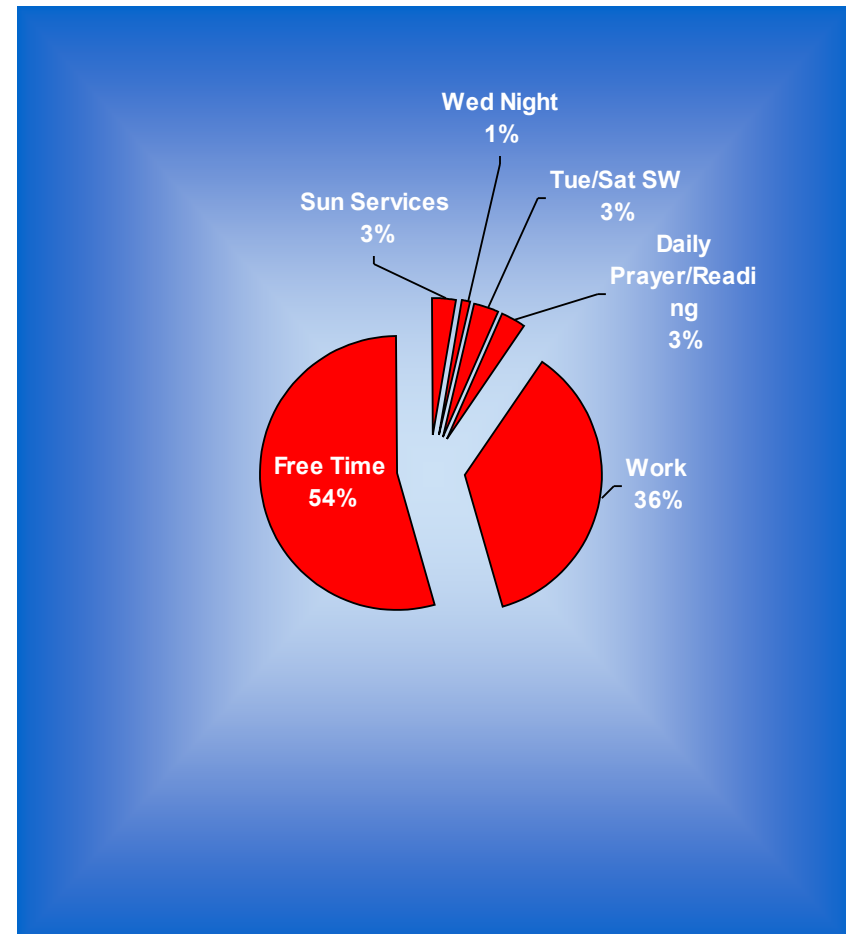
How should I do it?



- Through the local church (today's storehouse)
- Designated envelopes for giving collected at each worship service
- With a cheerful heart (2 Cor. 9:7)

Tithing of your time is just as important as your money.

- How do you spend your time?
- How should you spend your time?
- How to tithe your time
- Sunday services 3 hrs
- Wed Prayer/Bible Study – 1.5 hrs
- Tue/Sat Soulwinning – 3 hrs
- Daily Bible reading and prayer – 3.5 hrs
- Combined these equal 11 hrs a week out of 112 waking hours or approximately 10% of your time devoted to God



Tithing FAQ's

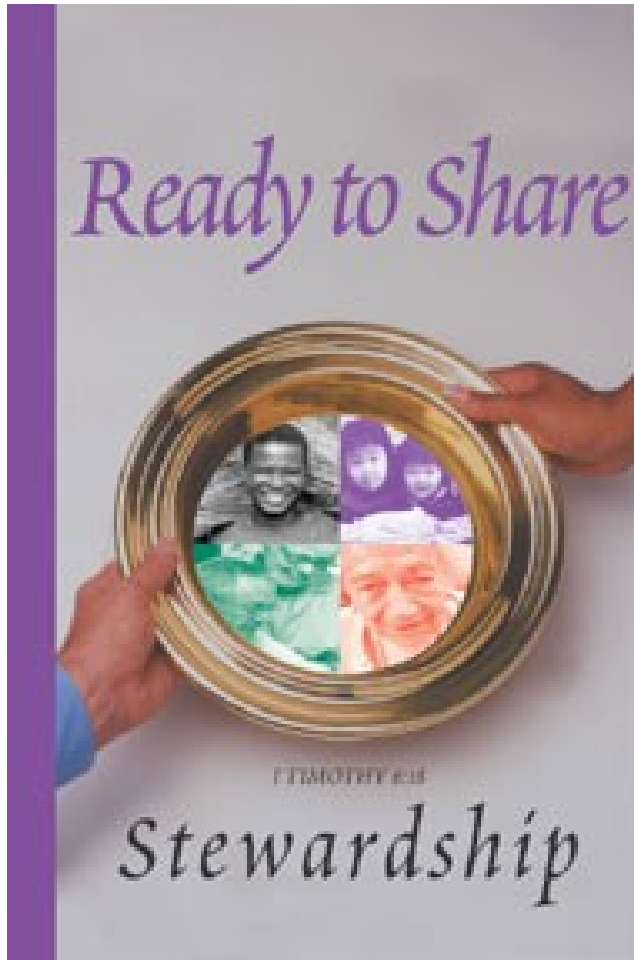
- Based on Gross or Net Income?
- Should I tithe if I'm in debt?
- Is it okay to take tithe money and put it towards Bible college or missions?
- Should I tithe the profits from the sale of my house? An inheritance? Alimony? Child Support?
- What about business income?

Fundamental Principle



- The tithe is the first-fruits of your increase
- God wants first place in our lives not leftovers

Stewardship



- Stewardship

The careful and responsible management of something entrusted to one's care

* 1 Timothy 6:17-18

The Bonds of Financial Burden

1. How does financial burden affect our spiritual life?
2. How does financial burden affect our relationship with our spouse?
3. How does financial burden affect our home and the raising of our children?

Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

(Matthew 18:18)

Our Attitude Towards Money

- Reason for desiring riches (to get or to give)
- You will never be satisfied (Ecclesiastes 5:10)
- Where is your heart? (Matthew 6:21)
- Who do you serve? (Matthew 6:24)
- Money comes with a price tag (Proverbs 23:4-5)
- Our lives will not be sustained based on our earthly wealth (1 Timothy 6:17)



For the love of
root of all

(1 Timothy 6:10)

Wrap Up – Session One

What's the Next Step?

- Examine your attitude towards money
- Commit to putting God first in all aspects of your Christian life, including personal finances.
- Establish the tithe

Part 2 – The Present

- ABC's of Godly money management
- Budgeting and Planning
- Principles of Godly giving
- Blessings of Godly giving
- Dangers of Greed
- Prosperity Theology

ABC's of Godly money management

cknowledge whose money it is

- Money is not ours, it's God's.
- However, we are responsible and accountable for its use.

udget His money

A

B

Is that in the Bible?

70% of all consumers live paycheck to paycheck.



- What are you building? And can you finish it? (Luke 14:28)
- What is the state of your flock? (Proverbs 27:23)
- Diligence vs. Haste (Proverbs 21:5)

Why we don't like to budget

1. “I don't know where to start.”
2. “I don't get math – money stuff confuses me.”
3. “Thinking about money is such a downer.”

Create a Budget



- You wouldn't run a business without a budget.
- The church doesn't operate without a budget.
- Why would you try to operate your household without a budget?

Step 1: List Monthly Expenditures

- Fixed Expenses
 - Little or no control over having to pay and the amount being paid
 - **Tithe**
 - Taxes (Payroll / Housing)
 - Housing Expenses (Rent / Mortgage)
- Variable Expenses
 - Some or more control over having to pay and/or the amount being paid
 - Food
 - Utilities
 - Clothing
 - Insurance
 - Entertainment
 - Etc.

Step 2: List Available Monthly Income

- List all sources of consistent and reliable monthly income that are available to pay for fixed and variable expenses.
 - Salary
 - Interest
 - Dividends
 - Rents
 - Notes
 - Tax Refund
 - Other

Step 3: Compare Income vs Expenses

- If $\text{Income} > \text{Expenses}$
 - Implement budget controls
- If $\text{Expenses} > \text{Income}$
 - Reduce expenses
 - Analyze each budget area

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENSES

<p>GROSS INCOME PER MONTH _____</p> <p>Salary _____</p> <p>Interest _____</p> <p>Dividends _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>LESS:</p> <p>1. Tithe _____</p> <p>2. Tax (Est. - Incl. Fed., State, FICA) _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NET SPENDABLE INCOME <u> </u></p> <p>3. Housing _____</p> <p>Mortgage (rent) _____</p> <p>Insurance _____</p> <p>Taxes _____</p> <p>Electricity _____</p> <p>Gas _____</p> <p>Water _____</p> <p>Sanitation _____</p> <p>Telephone _____</p> <p>Maintenance _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>4. Food _____</p> <p>5. Automobile(s) _____</p> <p>Payments _____</p> <p>Gas and Oil _____</p> <p>Insurance _____</p> <p>License/Taxes _____</p> <p>Maint./Repair/Replace _____</p> <p>6. Insurance _____</p> <p>Life _____</p> <p>Medical _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>7. Debts _____</p> <p>Credit Card _____</p> <p>Loans and Notes _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p>	<p>8. Enter./Recreation _____</p> <p>Eating Out _____</p> <p>Baby Sitters _____</p> <p>Activities/Trips _____</p> <p>Vacation _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>9. Clothing _____</p> <p>10. Savings _____</p> <p>11. Medical Expenses _____</p> <p>Doctor _____</p> <p>Dentist _____</p> <p>Drugs _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>12. Miscellaneous _____</p> <p>Toiletry, cosmetics _____</p> <p>Beauty, barber _____</p> <p>Laundry, cleaning _____</p> <p>Allowances, lunches _____</p> <p>Subscriptions _____</p> <p>Gifts (incl. Christmas) _____</p> <p>Cash _____</p> <p>Internet _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p>13. Investments _____</p> <p>14. School/Child Care _____</p> <p>Tuition _____</p> <p>Materials _____</p> <p>Transportation _____</p> <p>Day Care _____</p> <p>Other (_____) _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOTAL EXPENSES <u> </u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">INCOME VERSUS EXPENSES</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Net Spendable Income _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Less Expenses _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u> </u></p>
---	---

ABC's of Godly Money Management

Acknowledge whose money it is

Budget His money

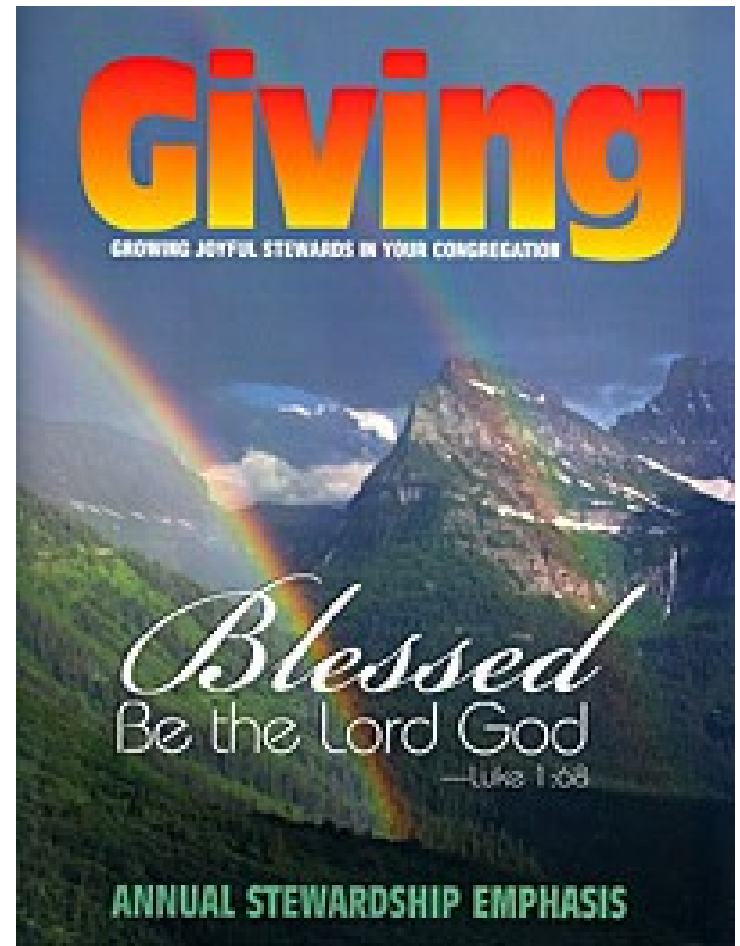
Control His money

Control His Money

- In order to gain control you must first give it up.
- Transfer ownership
- Simple to say, not so easy to do.
- Cast your burdens on the Lord.
- Become a manager (steward)

Principles of Godly Giving

- Reasons for giving
- Attitude towards giving (2 Cor 9:7)
- Giving is a spiritual gift (Romans 12:8)
- How to give
 - Money
 - Time or services
 - Noncash gifts



Blessings of Godly Giving

- God multiplies
(Luke 6:38)
- God protects
(Malachi 3:10-12)
- God supplies the needs of others
(2 Cor. 9:12)
- Your life becomes more meaningful
(Acts 20:35)



Dangers of Greed and the “Prosperity Theology”

- **Prosperity theology** is the teaching that an authentic religious belief and behavior in a person will result in their material prosperity. That is, the doctrine holds that material prosperity, particularly financial prosperity and success in business and personal life, is to be expected as external evidence of God's favor.

Wrap Up – Session Two

What's the Next Step?

- Acknowledge whose money it is
- Transfer ownership
- Write a spending plan
 - Be specific
 - Do it together if you are married
- Start managing his money
 - Establish controls
 - Evaluate results monthly and adjust

Part III: The Past – Debt and Credit



What the Bible says about debt

- Principle of Borrowing
- Law of Borrowing

Common attitudes that lead to debt

- Ignorance
 - Lacking formal training
- Indulgence
 - NOW, NOW, NOW!!!
- Poor planning
 - Spending plan
 - Saving plan
 - Giving plan

Credit Cards: Friend or Foe?



- 1) Never use your credit cards for anything except budgeted purchases
- 2) Pay your credit cards off every month
- 3) The very first month you have a credit card bill that you cannot pay, destroy that card and never use it again.
- 4) Just because you can afford something, doesn't mean you need to buy it.
- 5) Keep credit lines small to eliminate the temptation to spend outside your means.

Establishing/Repairing Credit

- NO CREDIT
- BAD CREDIT
- TOO MUCH CREDIT
- CO-SIGNING (SURETY)

CLEAN UP YOUR CREDIT REPORT YOURSELF!

Pulled your credit report lately? Is the information in your report correct? Has someone been using your identification to obtain credit? Here's how to find out what your credit report contains and what you can do about it.

Begin by pulling your credit reports from all three credit bureaus. If you have been denied credit based upon your credit report, you can request a free copy of your report within 60 days of receiving the notice of the action. You are entitled to one free report a year if you can prove that you are unemployed and plan to look for a job within 60 days, if you are on welfare, or if your report is inaccurate because of fraud. The charges may vary from state to state, but a credit reporting agency cannot charge more than \$8.50 for a copy of your report. You may get a copy of your credit report from the following credit reporting agencies.

EXPERIAN
(888) 397-3742
www.experian.com

TRANS UNION
(800) 888-4213
www.transunion.com

EQUIFAX
(800) 685-1111
www.equifax.com

If you have any errors: Photocopy the report, highlight the errors, and send it to the credit bureau, along with a letter of explanation. If you have not received a response from the bureau within 30 days, the errors should be dropped from your record. (Section 611d of the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970).

If you have duplicate information: Photocopy the report and highlight any duplications. Send the highlighted copy with a letter stating that you want the inquiry and the account information merged. Mark your calendar for 30 days for a response.

If you have information that should have “aged off”: Creditor inquiries stay on your report for a minimum of six months; employer inquiries remain on your report for two years. Delinquencies, garnishments, repossessions, court orders, eviction for nonpayment, and missed child support stay on your report for seven years. Bankruptcies remain on your report for 10 years from the date of filing. If an item remains on your report longer than this, send a highlighted copy and a letter requesting the bureau to update your account. You should receive a response within 30 days.

If you have unsolicited inquiries: Photocopy and highlight the report and send it with a letter requesting the inquiries be deleted. Remember, the law states that your report can be pulled by anyone with “legitimate business needs.” This includes employers, car dealers, or others, even if you haven't given a written release authorizing the use of your report. Be very careful who you give your personal information to, even in a casual conversation.

If you do not have a follow up within 30 days: Speak with a customer-service-level manager at the bureau directly. Be polite but firm. Get the name of any customer service representative who tells you a manager is not available. Once you have a manager on the phone, be sure you know his or her name and full title. Clearly explain what service you need and the timeline in which you would like your concerns addressed. Follow up your conversation with a registered letter outlining your agreements and directed to the customer service manager. If your needs are not met, move up to the next level of management. Remain polite but assertive.

Eliminating debt for good

- Stop borrowing
- Develop a budget
- Work out a payback plan
- Learn to trust God
- Exercise self-discipline
- Seek Godly counsel

Single Debt Example

- \$5,000 car loan with an interest rate of 12% and a monthly payment of \$133.
- Number of payments to pay off = 48 (4 years).
- By paying an extra \$34 per month, you will pay this loan off in 36 pmts (3 years) and save \$330.52 in interest.
- $\$34/\text{month} = \$7.85/\text{wk} = 1 \text{ value meal}$
- Interest savings of $\$330.52 / 36 \text{ mos.} = \$9.18 / \text{mo}$
- Total cost to you is \$25 per month to pay that loan off one year sooner.

Multiple Debts Example

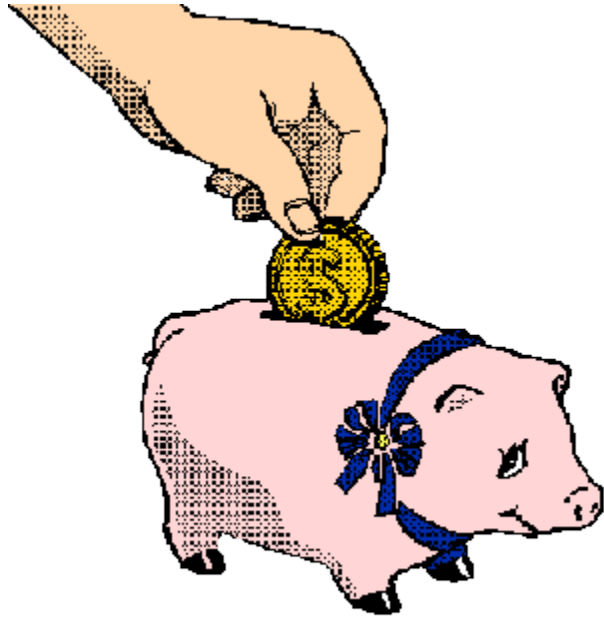
- You just paid off your \$5,000 car loan after 3 years
- You now have \$167/mo that you were spending on a car payment to apply towards eliminating other debt
- You have a credit card that still has a \$2,500 balance with a monthly payment of \$52 at 9% interest
- With those terms you will pay off your credit card in 60 pmts (5 years).
- By adding the \$167/mo that you were paying towards the car loan to your credit card payment you will
 - Pay off credit card in 12 months (1 yr vs 5yrs)
 - Save \$488.79 in interest charges

Wrap Up – Session Three

What's the Next Step?

- Commit to no more debt
- Obtain a current credit report if you haven't done so in the past year
- Complete the Debt List Worksheet
- Start applying extra or unexpected funds to the Debt List in order from highest interest rate to lowest

Part IV: The Future – Saving and Investing



The Purpose of Investing

- To help your family achieve a greater degree of financial security
- Inheritance for your family
- Education for your children
- Retirement

Keys to Investing

1. Set goals
2. Avoid personal liability (surety)
3. Evaluate risk and return
4. Keep some assets debt free
5. Be patient – Avoid “Get rich quick schemes”
6. Diversify
7. Consider long-range trends
8. Focus on what you own
9. Train family members

THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

	Dow At	Year's			Year's					
	Start of	High			Low			Year's	Change	
Year	Year	Close	Date		Close	Date		Close	Points	%
2007	12474.52	14164.53	Oct.	9	12050.41	Mar.	5	13264.82	+	+
2006	10847.41	12510.57	Dec.	27	10667.39	Jan.	20	12463.15	801.67 +	6.43 +
2005	10729.43	10940.50	Mar.	4	10012.36	Apr.	20	10717.50	- 1745.65 65.51	- 16.29
2004	10409.85	10854.54	Dec.	28	9749.99	Oct.	25	10783.01	+	+ 61
2003	8607.52	10453.92	Dec.	31	7524.06	Mar.	11	10453.92	329.09 +	3.15 +
2002	10073.40	10635.25	Mar.	19	7286.27	Oct.	9	8341.63	- 2112.29 1679.87	- 25.32 16.76
2001	10646.15	11337.92	May	21	8235.81	Sept.	21	10021.50	- 765.35	- 7.10
2000	11357.51	11722.98	Jan.	14	9796.03	Mar.	7	10786.85	- 710.27	- 6.18
1999	9184.27	11497.12	Dec.	31	9120.67	Jan.	22	11497.12	+	+
1998	7965.04	9374.27	Nov.	23	7539.07	Aug.	31	9181.43	2315.69 +	25.22 +
1997	6442.49	8259.31	Aug.	6	6391.69	Apr.	11	7908.25	1273.18 +	16.10 +
1996	5177.45	6560.91	Dec.	27	5032.94	Jan.	10	6448.27	1459.98 +	22.64 +
1995	3838.48	5216.47	Dec.	13	3832.08	Jan.	30	5117.12	1331.15 +	26.01 +
1994	3756.60	3978.36	Jan.	31	3593.35	Apr.	4	3834.44	1282.68 +	33.45 +
1993	3309.22	3794.33	Dec.	29	3241.95	Jan.	20	3754.09	80.35 +	2.14 +
1992	3172.41	3413.21	June	1	3136.58	Oct.	9	3301.11	452.98 +	13.72 +
1991	2610.64	3168.83	Dec.	31	2470.30	Jan.	9	3168.83	132.28 +	4.17 +
1990	2810.15	2999.75	July	16	2365.10	Oct.	11	2633.66	- 535.17 119.54	- 20.32 4.34
1989	2144.64	2791.41	Oct.	9	2144.64	Jan.	3	2753.20	+	+
1988	2015.25	2183.50	Oct.	21	1879.14	Jan.	20	2168.57	584.63 +	26.96 +

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

as of _____

ASSETS		LIABILITIES⁴	
Liquid Assets¹			\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Liquid Assets	\$ _____	TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ _____
Invested Assets²			
_____	\$ _____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
Total Invested	\$ _____	NET WORTH	\$ _____
		(Assets-Liabilities)	
Use Assets³			
_____	\$ _____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
Total Use Assets	\$ _____	TOTAL LIABILITIES	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ _____	AND NET WORTH	\$ _____

¹ Cash, Savings Accounts, Checking Accounts
² IRAs, TSAs, 401(K)s, Investment, Real Estate, CDs, Antiques presented at fair market value.
³ Residence, Autos, Personal Belongings presented at fair market value.
⁴ Outstanding Real Estate Loans, Credit Cards, Auto Loans, Personal Loans.

Wrap Up – Session Four

What's the Next Step?

- Set specific savings/investment goals
- Establish your time frame
- Evaluate your assets
 - Risk vs. Return
 - Diversification

CONCLUSION

