

Cash Efficiency & Safety

How would two cash yields change my interest and purchasing power?

Who this applies to

Fixed-APY, same-tax-treatment cash illustration.

Why this matters

Two quoted yields can look different after the entered fees, tax and inflation assumptions.

Does this illustration fit the question?

Fictional responses: 3 of 3 Yes. This is a scope check, not an eligibility or suitability finding.

1. Are you comparing cash accounts rather than market investments?	Yes - example
2. Have you identified cash available after your required reserves?	Yes - example
3. Do you know each account's APY, fees and tax treatment?	Yes - example

Simple decision path

All answers Yes and inputs confirmed -> Run the limited illustration; review assumptions before interpreting it.

Any answer No -> Pause this illustration. Confirm current APYs, fees, tax assumptions and the cash reserve you intend to retain.

Any answer Unknown or a missing number -> Keep the item unknown; gather the relevant records. Do not replace an unknown with zero.

Fictional inputs used

Cash compared	\$100,000
Account A APY	1.00%
Account B APY	4.00%
Account A annual fees	\$0
Account B annual fees	\$120
Comparison length	12 months
Tax rate on interest	24.00%
Annual inflation	3.00%

Educational & illustrative purposes only.
Not tax, legal or investment advice.

YOUR ILLUSTRATION / FICTIONAL EXAMPLE

The numbers and what they could mean

A gross interest	\$1,000
B gross interest	\$4,000
A fees	\$0
B fees	\$120
A estimated tax	\$240
B estimated tax	\$960
B minus A after-tax ending value	\$2,160
A inflation-adjusted ending value	\$97,825
B inflation-adjusted ending value	\$99,922

A after-tax ending value

\$100,760

B after-tax ending value

\$102,920

This comparison shows interest, fees, tax and purchasing power under the entered rates - not which institution is safe or suitable.

Assumptions and boundaries

All prefilled example numbers are fictional; replace and confirm them before interpreting results.

APY compounds over months/12; fees are prorated and charged at the endpoint. Taxes apply to gross interest; fees are assumed nondeductible.

Tax is charged at the endpoint; variable APYs are held constant for illustration.

Educational illustration, not a suitability finding or probability of success.

No claim about deposit insurance, institution safety or appropriate reserve size.

Inflation-adjusted ending dollars are a purchasing-power illustration, not a forecast.

Same initial cash and horizon for both options. Ending values include principal.

Your next step

Confirm current APYs, fees, tax assumptions and the cash reserve you intend to retain.

Review these results as part of a comprehensive review with a CEPA-credentialed, Q4-trained financial advisor, coordinating with relevant cash-management and tax specialists.

Figures are rounded for display only. All calculations use the unchanged original engine. Every input and response in this report is fictional.

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