# Make Your Money Work For You 

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# FINANCIAL 

PLANNING ASSOCIATION

NEW JERSEY


RUTGERS
OF NEW JERSEY

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## Financial Fundamentals

- Taxes
- Cash Flow
- Saving + Investing
- Credit Scores
- Student Loans.


## Hapes

## Free Tax Prep Near You

## Where to Go

## https://irs.treasury.gov/freetaxprep/



## Gredits to Think About

- Lifetime Learning Credit I \$2k Max (\$160k+ Phaseout)
- American Opportunity Credit I \$2.5k Max (\$160k+ Phaesout)
- Child Tax Credit I Up to \$2k per kid under (\$400k+ Phaseout)
- Earned Income Credit I \$600 to \$7,430 (based on income, number of qualifying children, other factors).


# Manacing Hash Low 

## Why it's Tough

- Hard to see link between buying something today and achieving goals in the coming months, years
- Lots of purchases each day
- Different ways to pay.


## Approaches

- Expense-tracking
- Separate bank accounts
- Envelope system.


## Fxpense Tracking Apps

- Pros
- Apps make it (relatively) easy: Rocket Money, Monarch Money, Quicken, YNAB
- Brings unconscious decisions into the conscious mind
- Greater sense of control over spending.


## Fxpense Tracking Apps

- Cons
- Automatic categorization sometimes fails
- Viewing the past, not, planning the future.


## Separate bank accounts

- Pros
- Clear sense of how much is available to spend by checking a bank balance
- Carve out room for saving in advance.


## Separate bank accounts

- Cons
- Takes some work to get set up
- Must ensure bank charges no fees.


## Fnvelope System

- Pros
- Clear sense of how much is available for a given category of spending.


## Envelope System

- Cons
- Must use only cash for daily spending
- Tight focus on categories of spending, less on overall spending.

Saring Tmuesthng

## What are you saving for?

- Goals
- Short vs. Long term
- Vacation next year, college, retirement, etc.



## What are you saving for?

- Prioritization
- What is most important?
- Emergency fund
- No "one size fits all."



## Personal Savings Plan

Efficient Investments for Each Saving's Tier
Tier 1: Checking Account at any Banking Institution or Credit Union.

Tier 2 \& 3 (Emergency Fund and Short-Term Savings): Little to no Volatility and Fully Liquid. High-Yield Savings account, Short Term CDs or Treasuries, Money Market Accounts.
Tier 5 (Retirement Accounts): 401(k), 403(b), Profit-Sharing, SIMPLE IRA, 457 Plan, SEP IRA IRA, Roth IRA, Solo 401(k), Pension Plans.

Tier 4 (Intermediate-Term Savings): Individual or Joint Brokerage Account, Properly or Joint Brokerage Account, Properly
Designed Cash Value Life Insurance, Real Estate.

$$
\text { TIER } 3
$$

Tier 5: Retirement

3 YEARS
15 YEARS
30 YEARS


NEW CAR FUND
Savings account or a mutual fund with short-term bonds

KIDS COLLEGE
Balanced mutual funds


RETIREMENT
Stock-focused mutual funds

## Account Options

- Short-Term
- Checking
- Savings / High Yield Savings
- Money Markets / CDs.


## Account Options

- Medium / Long Term
- Brokerage
- 529s (College)
- 401k / 403b / IRAs (Retirement).


## S\&P 500 Example - 3 timelines



One-Month Period


Six-Month Period


10-Year Period

## Hrecit Scores

 + Reports
## Why You Should Gare

- Borrowing starts here
- Better score can save you thousands in interest
- Low credit sometimes blocks job prospects
- Uncovering identity theft.


## Gredit Reports

- Record of a person's payment history
- Credit information reported by three major credit bureaus:
- Equifax
- Experian
- TransUnion.


## Gredit Scores

- Used to estimate risk of consumer not paying back loan (creditworthiness).
- Often between 300 and 850
- Higher number = lower risk (and lower rates)
- Not included as part of the credit report.


MYFICO.COM

## How to Request Credit Reports

- Required information: name, address, Social Security number, date of birth
- How to request:
- AnnualCreditReport.com
- 1 (877) 322-8228.


## Reading your Gredit Report



## Reading your Gredit Report



Student Loans

## Income-Driven Repayment Plans

## Payment Amounts Based on your Income

- Series of programs that peg your student loan payment amounts to your income
- Generally a portion of your "discretionary income," which is the amount you earn above the federal poverty level
- Depending on your income, your payments could be $\$ 0$.


## Contrast \& Compare

## Degrees of freedom

| Type | Definition of DI* | \% Payment | Forgiveness | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IBR | $>150 \%$ of PL** $^{* *}$ | $15 \%$ (old) <br> $10 \%$ (new) | 25 years (old) <br> 20 years (new) | New Borrower <br> after 07/2014 |
| ICR | $>100 \%$ of PL** | $20 \%$ | 25 years | Not available <br> after 07/2024 |
| PAYE | $>150 \%$ of PL** | $10 \%$ | 20 years | Not available <br> after 07/2024 |
| REPAYE | $>225 \%$ of LL** $^{* *}$ | $10 \%$ | 25 years <br> No longer <br> available |  |
| SAVE | $>225 \%$ of PL** | $10 \%$ (grad) <br> $5 \%$ (undergrad) | 25 years (grad) <br> 20 years <br> (undergrad) |  |

*DI = Discretionary Income $\quad{ }^{* * P L}=$ Poverty Level
More Info: https://studentaid.gov/manage-loans/repayment/plans/income-driven

## The new 'SAVF' Plan

## 'Saving on a Valuable Education'

- Introduced last year
- Narrower definition of "discretionary income"
- Payments are smaller percentage of new, lower discretionary income
- No negative amortization (i.e., balance remains the same even if payments are too small to pay interest in a given period).


## Things to Consider...

- Smaller payments (probably)
- Can exclude spouse's income (but only if you file separately, which brings drawbacks of its own)
- Credit for forgiveness even during certain types of deferments of forbearance
- Unlike other plans, payments not capped at standard, 10-year repayment rate.


# Thoughts or <br> Questions? 

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