Advanced Education Planning



From 529 Plans to Student Loan Forgiveness

WHAT'S ON THE AGENDA FOR TODAY?

Education Funding Saving for College	1	
Financial Aid Planning Paying for College	2	
Student Loan Advising Re-Paying College	3	
Trends and Changing the Conversation	4	

Education Funding | Saving for College

OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY

Contributions | Distributions | Changing Beneficiaries









CASH CONTRIBUTIONS

SAVINGS PLAN VS PREPAID PLAN

IN-STATE VS OUT-OF-STATE PLAN

DIRECT-SOLD VS ADVISOR-SOLD









ONE ACCOUNT OWNER

SUCCESSOR OWNER

ONE **BENEFICIARY**

BENEFICIARY CHANGE FLEXIBILITY

To Whom Can Distributions Be Made?



ACCOUNT OWNER





BENEFICIARY (V) QUALIFIED INSTITUTION

CUSTODIAL 529 PLAN LIMITATIONS | DEPLETION RISK IN DIVORCE CASES

TAX EFFICIENCY

Favorable Tax Treatment | Deferral Opportunities





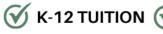


STATE INCOME TAX **DEDUCTIONS | CREDITS**

TAX-DEFERRED GROWTH

TAX-FREE DISTRIBUTIONS

What Are Considered Qualifying Expenses?











APPRENTICESHIPS (STUDENT LOANS (ROTH IRA ROLLOVERS

INCOME TAX RECAPTURE EXPOSURE | TAX BENEFITS VS INVESTMENT RETURNS

INVESTMENT FLEXIBILITY

Funding Limits | Investment Options







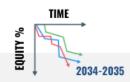
TWO INVESTMENT **CHANGES PER YEAR**

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

What Investment Options are Available?







INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

STATIC **PORTFOLIOS**

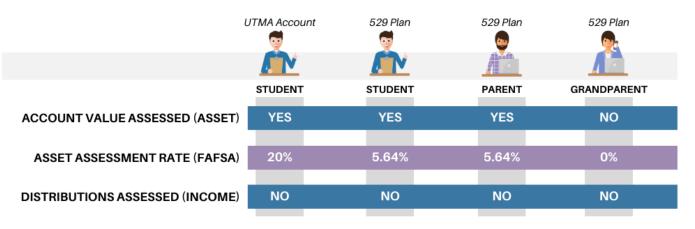
AGE-BASED TARGET ENROLLMENT **PORTFOLIOS**

DIFFERING AGE BANDS AND EQUITY ALLOCATIONS | MULTIPLE EDUCATION GOALS

FINANCIAL AID EFFICIENCY

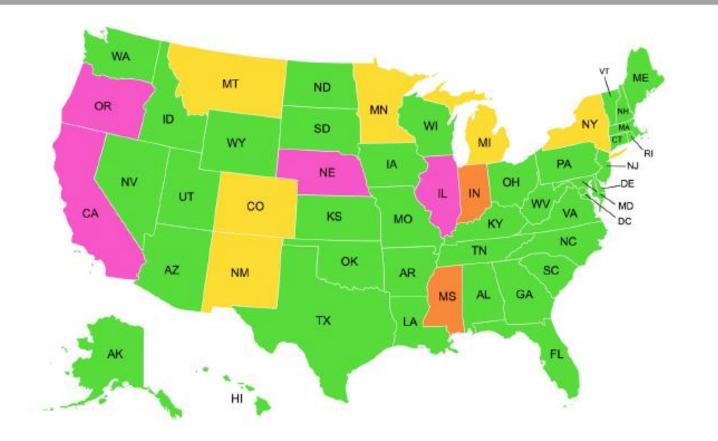
Asset Assessment Rates | Income Assessment Rates

How Do 529 College Savings Plans Impact Financial Aid Eligibility?



SIBLING-OWNED 529 PLANS | PRIVATE SCHOOL FINANCIAL AID IMPACT

QUALIFYING EXPENSES BY STATE





UNDERGRADUATE | GRADUATE

Tax-Free to the Extent of Qualifying Expenses



K-12 TUITION

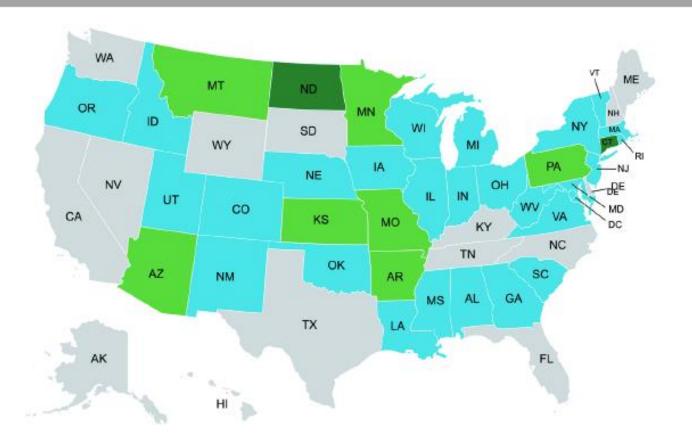
\$10,000 Per Year Per Beneficiary Tax-Free



STUDENT LOANS

\$10,000 Lifetime Limit Per Beneficiary and Per Sibling Tax-Free

STATE INCOME TAX BENEFITS





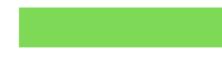
STATE TAX DEDUCTION | CREDIT

Available for Residents Who Enroll in Their Home State Plan



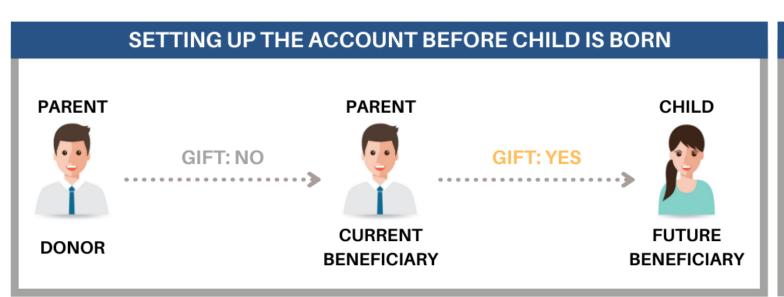
NO STATE INCOME TAX RECAPTURE

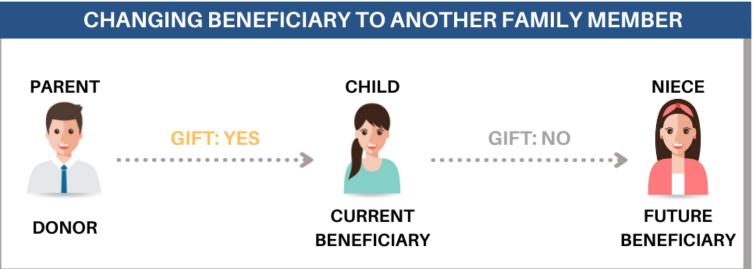
Previous Deductions are Not Added Back to Taxable Income

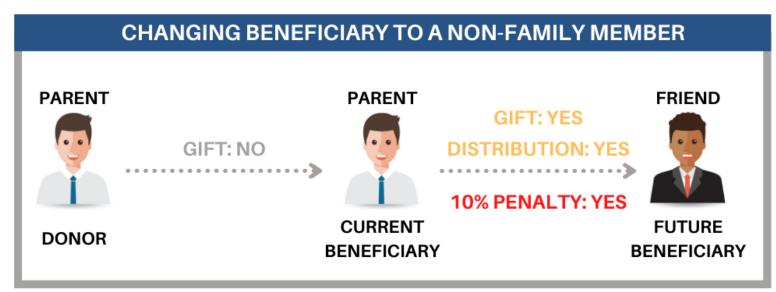


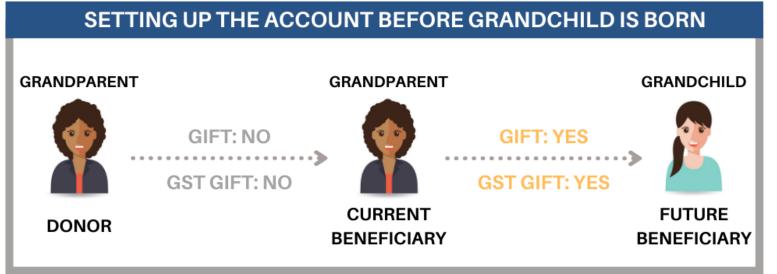
STATE TAX PARITY

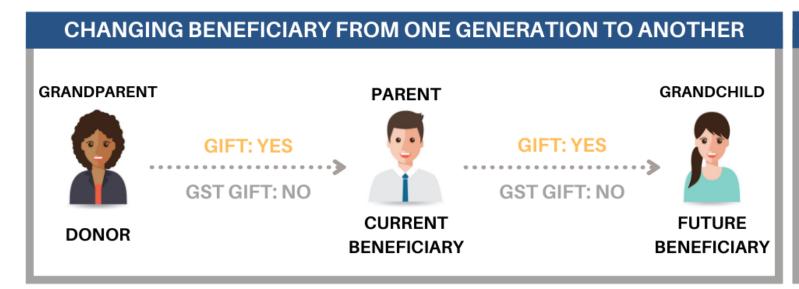
Eligible for State Income Tax Deduction Regardless of Plan Selected

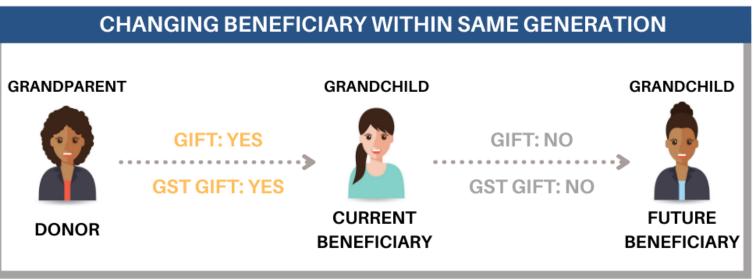




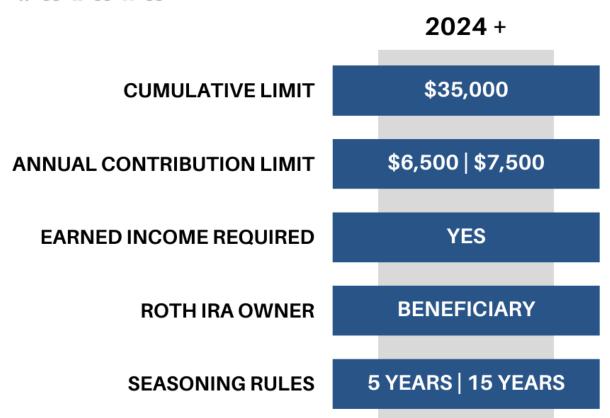






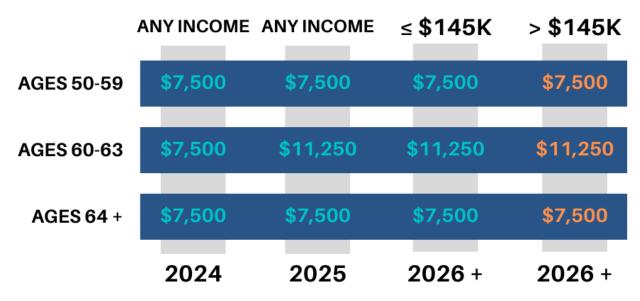








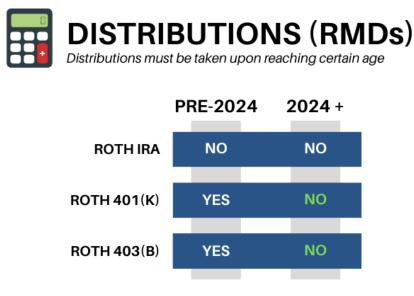
Prior-Year Wages



PRE-TAX OR ROTH ACCOUNT ROTH ACCOUNT ONLY

Assumes Roth account option is offered for 401(k) and 403(b) plans | Assumes individual has sufficient wages | Ages 60-63 catch-up limit is > \$10,000 (adjusted for inflation) or 150% of standard catch-up contribution amount







Financial Aid Planning | Paying for College

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT - FAFSA SIMPLIFICATION ACT

2024-2025 Academic Year

In effect right now and uses 2022 as base income assessment year!	1	
Changes for divorced parents - Custodial parent definition	2	
Changes for grandparents - 529 Plan distributions are no longer counted as untaxed income	3	
Changes for business owners - No more exclusion for value of family-owned businesses	4	
Changes for families with multiple children enrolled simulataneously - No EFC/SAI reduction!	5	







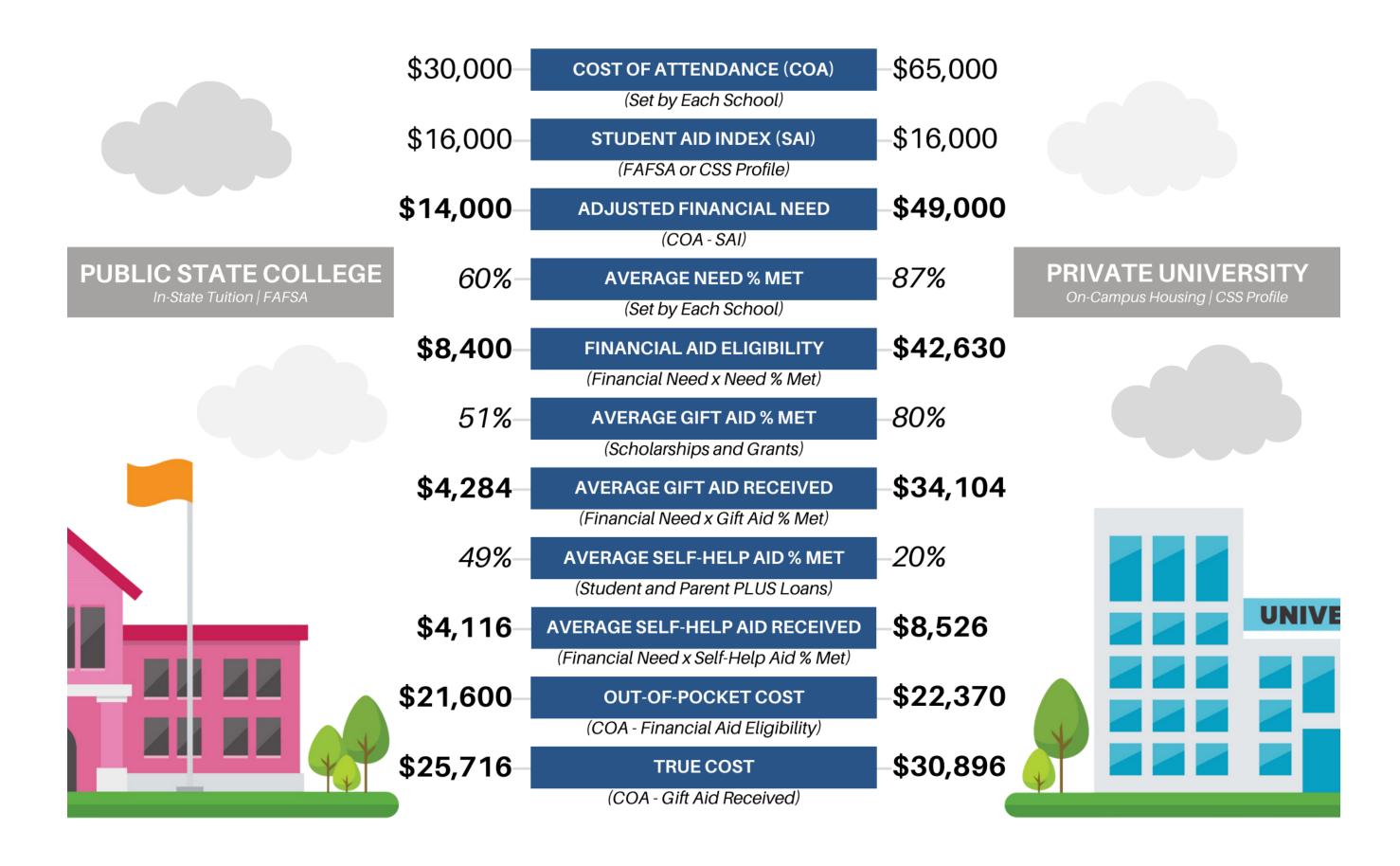
Income Assessment

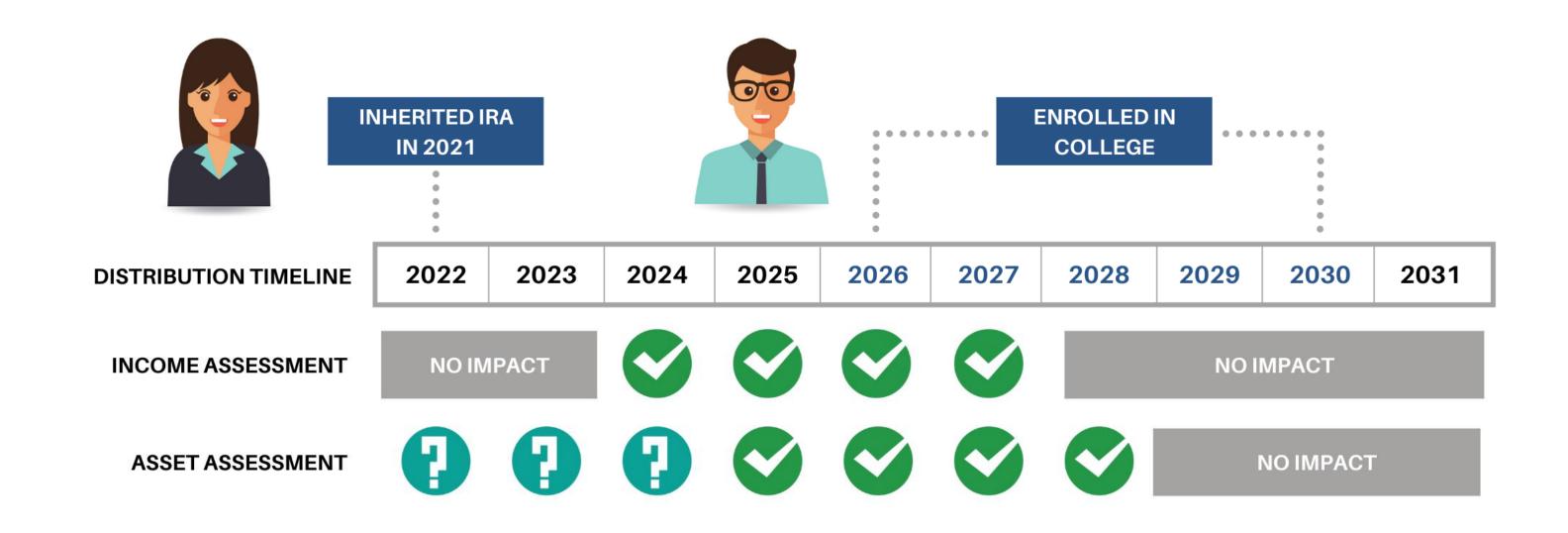
DECEMBER 1ST PRIOR-PRIOR YEAR

DATE OF FILING

Asset Assessment

TAX YEAR	20	024	20	25	20	26	20	27	2028
SEM	ESTER	FALL	SPRING	FALL	SPRING	FALL	SPRING	FALL	SPRING
ACADEMIC	YEAR	FRESI	HMAN	SOPHO	MORE	JUN	IIOR	SEN	IIOR
IN	СОМЕ	2022 202		202	3	20	24	20	25
AS	SSETS	20	23	202	4	20	25	20	26





DISTRIBUTIONS ARE...

INCLUDED IN TAXABLE INCOME YES NO ASSESSABLE IN FINANCIAL AID FORMULA YES YES

APPLIES TO...





PRO RATA DISTRIBUTIONS

Part Earnings | Part Principal

Figuring Out What's Taxable

NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTION

Total Distribution in Excess of Qualifying Expenses



EARNINGS PERCENTAGE

Earnings / (Earnings + Principal)



TAXABLE AMOUNT

Nonqualified Distribution x Earnings Percentage



\$20,000 | \$30,000

Earnings | Principal 529 Plan Balance



\$20,000 | \$30,000Earnings | Principal

529 Plan Balance



\$75,000 | \$25,000Earnings | Principal

529 Plan Balance

\$40,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 **QUALIFYING EXPENSES** \$40,000 \$45,000 \$45,000 **TOTAL DISTRIBUTION EARNINGS PERCENTAGE** 40% 40% **75%** \$5,000 \$5,000 **NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTION** \$0 \$0 \$2,000 \$3,750 **TAXABLE AMOUNT**

TAX CREDITS REDUCE TAX LIABILITY ON A "DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR" BASIS

NONREFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS

REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS

REDUCE

ORDINARY INCOME TAX CAPITAL GAINS TAX

ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

MANDEELIND ADI ETAV ADEDITO

REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS

REDUCE

SELF EMPLOYMENT TAX NET INVESTMENT INCOME TAX ADDITIONAL MEDICARE TAX



\$2,500 x 3

American Opportunity Tax Credit

\$4,500 Nonrefundable

+ \$3,000

Refundable

= \$7,500

Total Tax Credits

\$2,000 Ordinary Income Tax

Self Employment Tax

+ \$5,500 = \$7,500

Total Tax Liability

ORDINARY INCOME TAX \$2,000 \$2,000 NONREFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS **SELF EMPLOYMENT TAX** \$5,500 \$3,000 **REFUNDABLE TAX CREDITS NET TAX DUE** \$2,500

\$2,500 Tax Credits Lost / Unused

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OTHER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

For Affluent Clients



"Optimize Education Tax Credit Claiming"

- Shift income-producing assets to children (or trust)
- Have dependent children claim American
 Opportunity Tax Credits
- Generate up to \$10,000 in federal tax savings over four years



"Consider Relocating"

- Research requirements needed to qualify for instate tuition
- Much more feasible due to increasing acceptance of remote work opportunities
- More feasible for older parents who may be closer to retirement age



"Get Creative!"

- New financial aid changes penalize families with multiple children enrolled simultaneously
- Inquire about sibling discounts
- Negotiate for tuition discounts
- Evaluate pre-payment opportunities and 529 plan distribution coordination

Student Loan Advising | Re-Paying College

2023-2024 FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN OPTIONS

Interest Rates and Borrowing Limits (Highest Rates In Over a Decade!)



- Interest Rate: 5.50% (07/01/2023 06/30/2024) 10-Year May Treasury Note + 2.05%
- Annual Borrowing Limits: \$5,500 (\$3,500 Subsidized); \$6,500 (\$4,500); \$7,500 (\$5,500)
- Maximum Allowed: \$31,000 (\$23,000 Subsidized)

2 Direct Stafford Loans (Independent)

- Interest Rate: 5.50% (07/01/2023 06/30/2024) 10-Year May Treasury Note + 2.05%
- Annual Borrowing Limits: \$9,500 (\$3,500 Subsidized); \$10,500 (\$4,500); \$12,500 (\$5,500)
- Maximum Allowed: \$57,500 (\$23,000 Subsidized)

Grad/Professional
Stafford Loans

- Interest Rate: 7.05% (07/01/2023 06/30/2024) 10-Year May Treasury Note + 3.60%
- Annual Borrowing Limits: \$20,500 Unsubsidized
- Maximum Allowed: \$138,500

4 Grad/Parent PLUS Loans

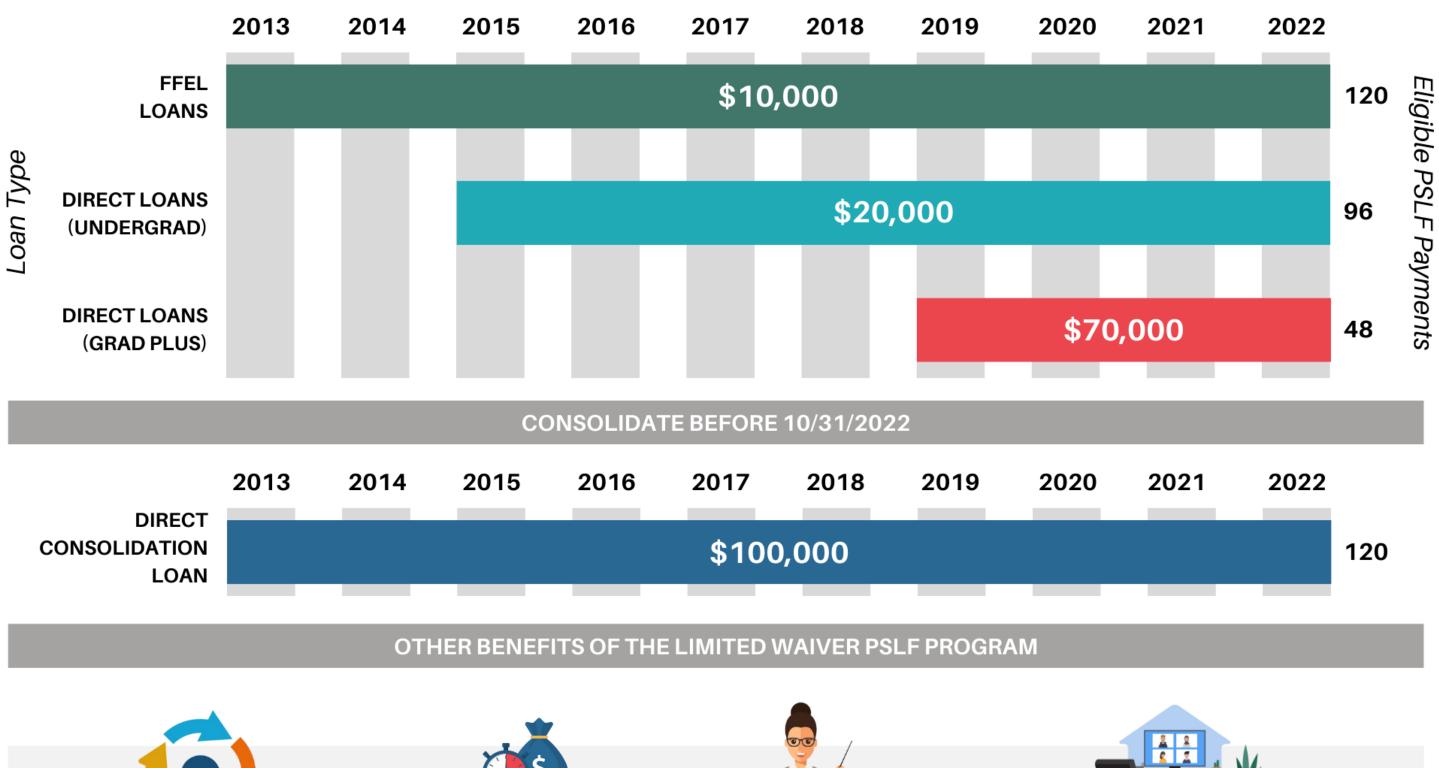
- Interest Rate: 8.05% (07/01/2023 06/30/2024) 10-Year May Treasury Note + 4.60%
- Origination Fees: 4.228% (10/01/2023 09/30/2024)
- Annual Borrowing Limits: COA Financial Assistance Received
- Maximum Allowed: The limit does not exist!

PARENT PLUS LOAN INSIGHTS

Unfortunately, There Are Minuses!

Low barriers to borrow – only adverse credit history factored in, not credit score!	1	
Secured debt with unsecured rates – tax refund offsets, wage/social security garnishment!	2	
Lack of transparency with regards to total loan costs – no APR for private loan comparison!	3	
Limited repayment plan options – ICR after consolidation or double consolidation strategy!	4	
Responsibility of parent even if children plan to repay - impacts parents' credit if ignored!	5	

Repayment Term









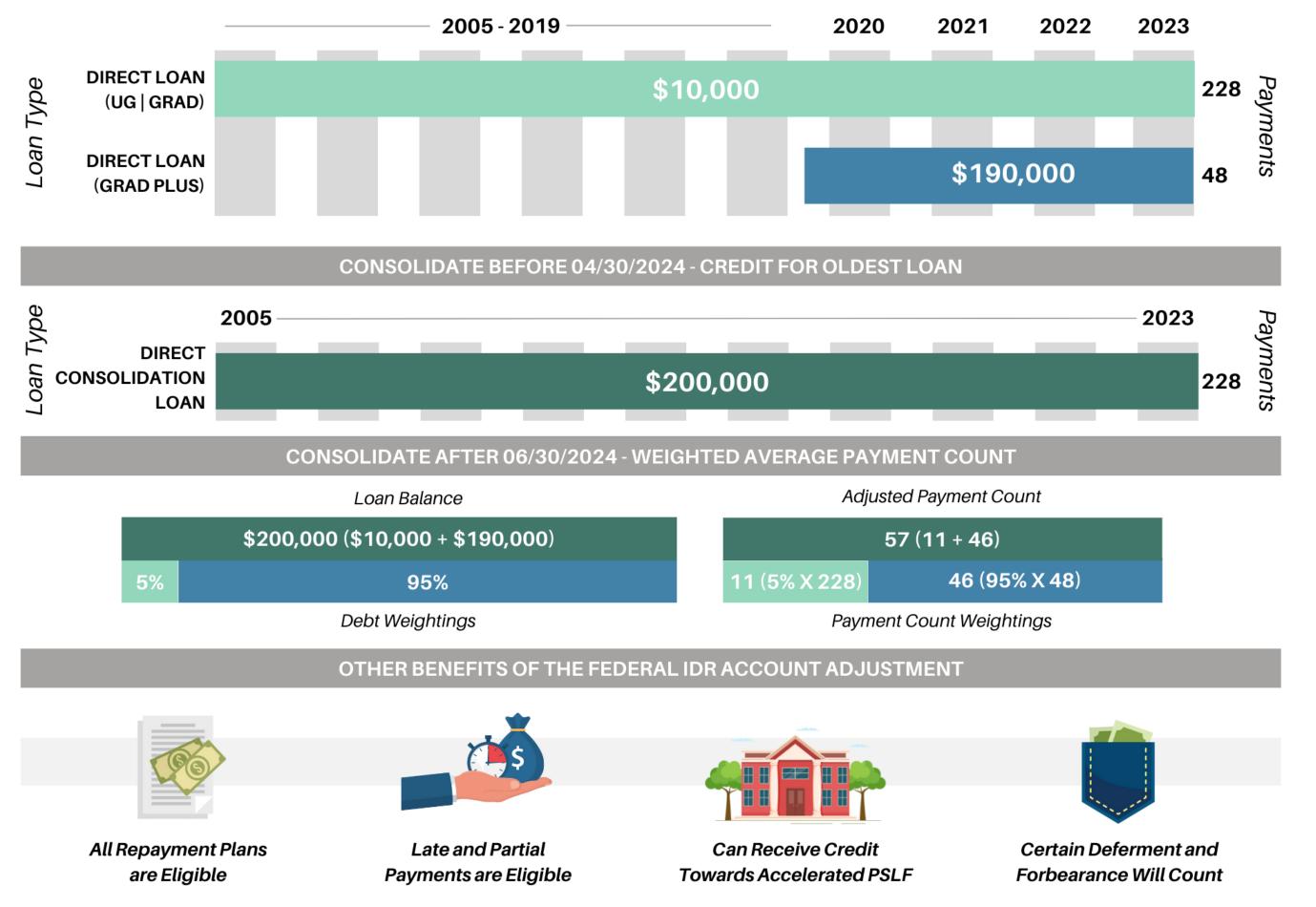
Late and Partial
Payments are Eligible



Teacher Loan Forgiveness Periods are Eligible



No Need to Work for PSLF Organization When Applying for Forgiveness





DISCRETIONARY INCOME

AGI - 225% x Poverty Guideline by Household Size



ANNUAL PAYMENT

Discretionary Income x 5% (Undergrad Debt) 10% (Graduate Debt)

SAVE (REPLACES REPAYE)

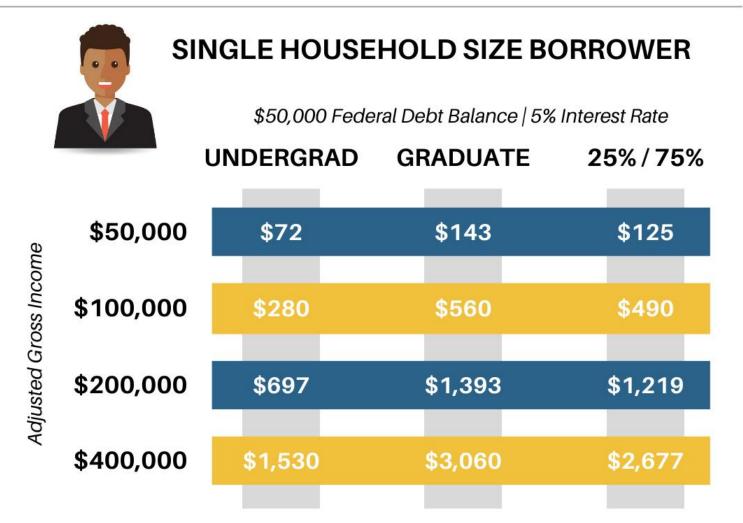
5% Undergrad Debt (July 2024) | 100% Interest Subsidy



MONTHLY PAYMENT

Annual Payment / 12 Months

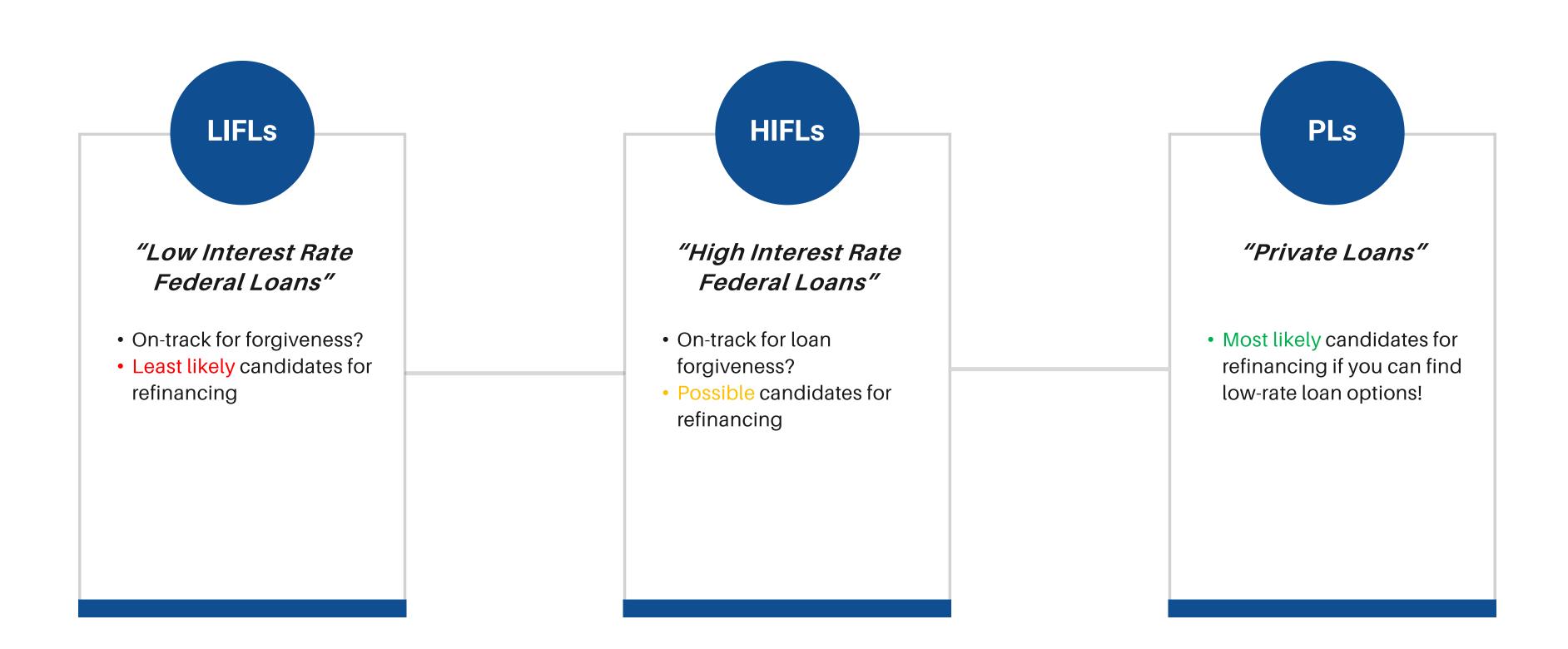




Assumes payments are not capped at the standard 10-year repayment amount | Weighted average calculation is performed for borrowers with both undergraduate and graduate federal loan debt | 10-year repayment term applies to borrowers with loan balances under \$12,000 and 5% undergraduate debt multiplier go into effect in July 2024

DIFFERENT STRATEGIES FOR DIFFERENT BORROWERS

To Refinance or Not To Refinance



ADDITIONAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

"There is more in the diary than just the map"

Student loans and the real estate market – impact of borrowing ability	1	
Married borrower considerations- filing status, repayment plans, community property issues	2	
40-month deferral provides opportunities – especially high-income clients working in public service	3	
Legislative updates– wide-spread or limited debt relief, IDR adjustment, PSLF changes, updated rules going into effect 07/01/2024, other delays and changes in 2024?	4	

EMPLOYER-PROVIDED STUDENT LOAN ASSISTANCE

Tax Planning Ramifications

Repayment Assistance Options	Employee	Employer	Assistance Limits
IRC 127 Plan	Tax-Free	Tax Deductible	\$5,250
No IRC 127 Plan	Taxable	Tax Deductible	No Limit
401(k) Match*	Tax-Deferred	Tax Deductible	Employer Plan

^{*}Enacted Under Secure Act 2.0

Times Are Changing...

So Should Your Conversations

HIGHER ED TRENDS ADVISORS NEED TO BE AWARE OF

"If you're not first, you're last"

Enrollment increases – highly selective private schools, public schools in states with population growth (California and Texas), schools offering online degree programs	1	
Enrollment decreases – less selective or well-known schools, public schools in states with declining HS graduation rates (Maine and Nevada)	2	
Specializing isn't only for advisors – academic major selection impacts acceptance rates!	3	
Data is getting better and more transparent – Georgetown study, improved College Scorecard	4	
Big focus on ROI and improving learner outcomes – Parents + Department of Education	5	



PARENTS









Quadrant

COLLEGE CHOICE PRIORITY

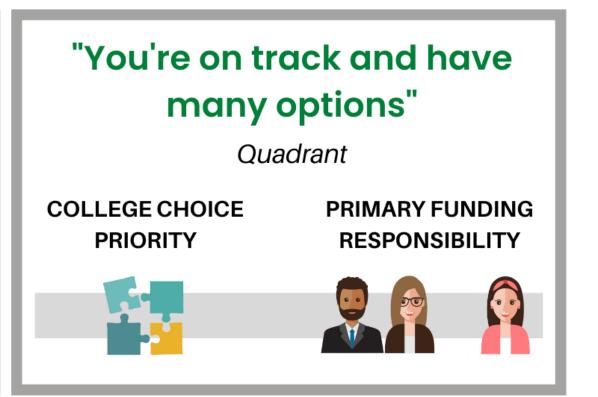
On-Track

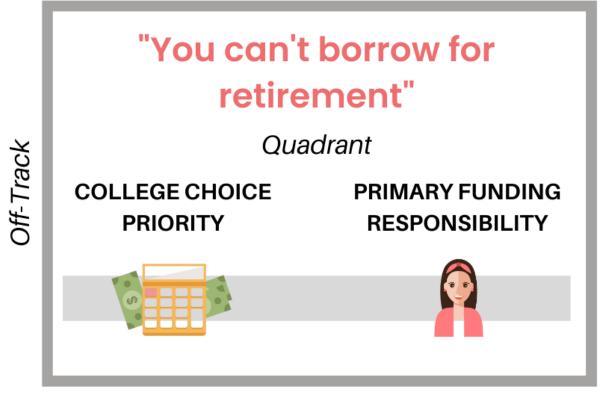
RETIREMENT SAVINGS

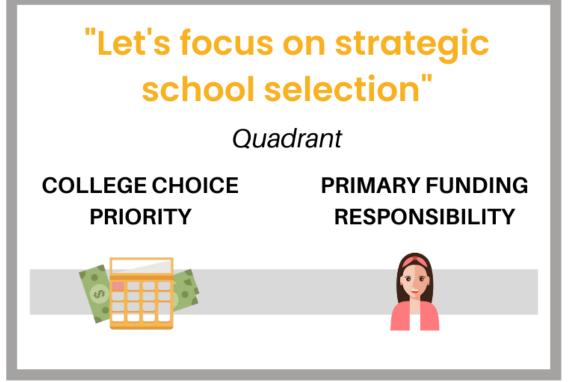
PRIMARY FUNDING RESPONSIBILITY









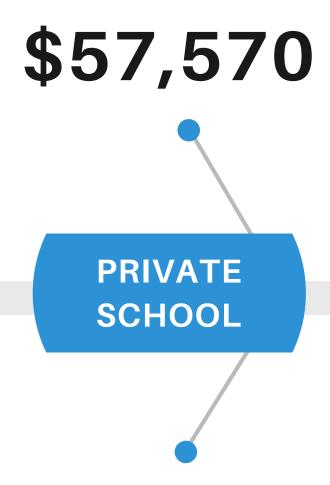


 Academic Standing
 LOW
 AVERAGE
 ABOVE AVERAGE
 HIGH

 Motivation Level
 LOW
 MODERATE
 HIGH

 Major / Career Path
 UNDECIDED
 DECIDED

WHAT IT COSTS ≠ WHAT YOU PAY



 Average annual sticker price of private non-profit 4-year university (2022-2023) \$27,940

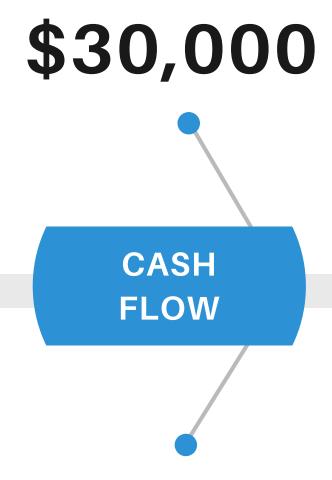
PUBLIC SCHOOL

 Average annual sticker price of public 4-year university (in-state students) (2022-2023) < \$30,000!

TRUE DIFFERENCE

 True cost difference after taking into consideration financial aid distribution policies (merit and need-based aid)

WHAT YOU PAY # WHAT IT COST YOU



- Paid for with after-tax dollars
- With a 35% effective rate, would need to earn \$46,000!

\$30,000

529 PLAN

- Paid for with pre-tax dollars at the state level
- Benefits from tax-deferred growth and tax-free distributions

\$30,000

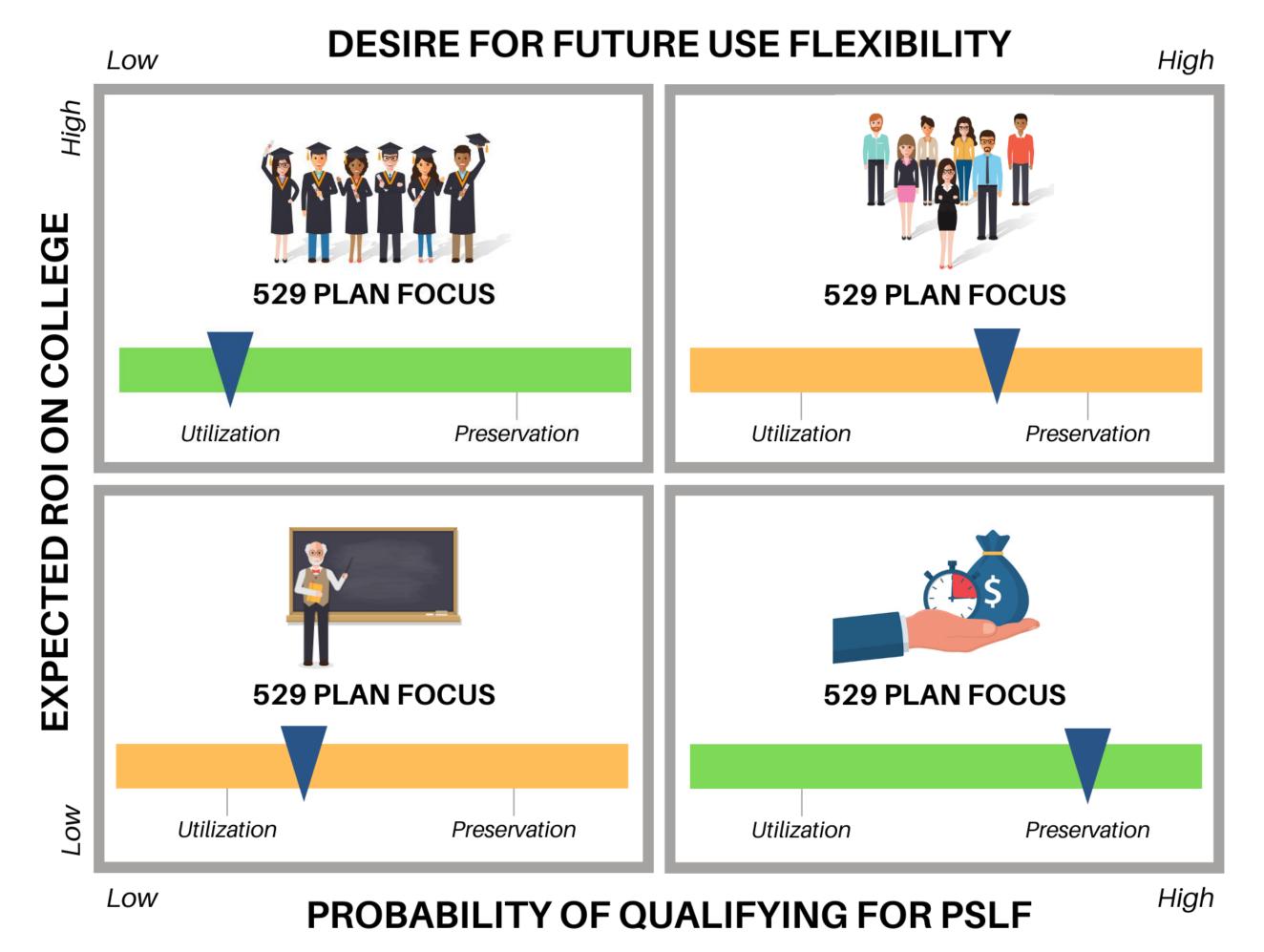
STUDENT LOANS

- Repaid with interest over time
- May be more cost effective and the cheaper funding option if future tax-free loan forgiveness is still in play

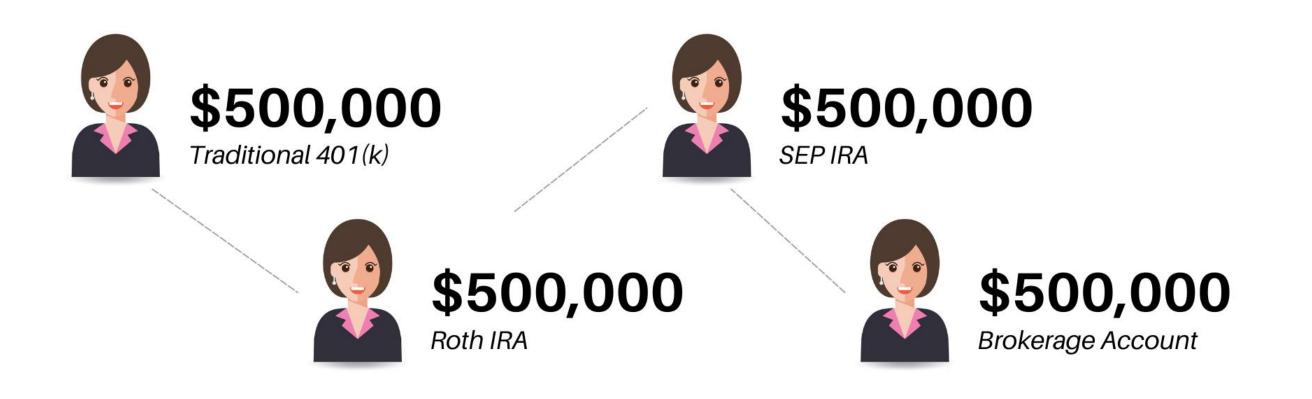
WHAT YOU SAVED...

SHOULD IT BE SPENT?...

SHOULD IT BE SPENT NOW?...



Utilization assumes there is an opportunity to use 529 plan funds immediately for qualifying education expenses



WHICH ACCOUNT SHOULD DISTRIBUTIONS BE TAKEN FROM FIRST?



\$50,000 *529 College Savings Plan*



DEMONSTRATES FINANCIAL NEED



\$30,000
Earnings Balance



\$50,000

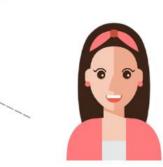
Brokerage Account



\$10,000 Capital Gain Exposure



\$50,000 UTMA Custodial Account



\$40,000
Capital Gain Exposure



\$50,000Coverdell (CESA)



SIBLINGHard Time in Public School



\$50,000 / 529 College Savings Plan



\$27,000Federal Student Loans



\$5,000
Earnings Balance

Conventional Planning



NextGen Planning









\$200,000
Business School Debt







\$400,000
Medical School Debt







\$250,000Law School Debt

Dr. Ross Riskin









