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# The Bank Account Strategy Guide

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Where your money should actually go —  
and why it matters.

A practical guide to structuring your finances  
for stability, growth, and peace of mind.

2026 EDITION

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## Why This Guide Exists

Most people know they should "save more" and "invest" — but nobody tells you exactly where each dollar should go. This guide gives you a clear, actionable system for structuring your money across the right accounts so you can stop guessing and start building real financial stability.

Whether you just got your first real paycheck or you've been winging it for a few years, this is the framework that makes everything else — budgeting, investing, big purchases — actually work.

1

# Checking Account

Your daily command center

Your checking account is your financial home base. This is where your paycheck lands, where bills get paid, and where everyday spending happens. The goal here isn't growth — it's stability and stress reduction.

## THE RULE

### Keep 1–3 months of expenses

Enough to cover daily life without sweating the small stuff.

## Why 1–3 months?

- > **Too little** and you're checking your balance before every coffee run.
- > **Too much** and your money sits idle earning ~0.01%. Inflation eats it alive.
- > **1–3 months** is the sweet spot — absorbs irregular expenses without overthinking.

## What to Look For

- + No monthly maintenance fees (or easy ways to waive them)
- + No minimum balance requirements that stress you out
- + Free ATM access or ATM fee reimbursements
- + A solid mobile app with mobile deposit
- + Free bill pay and Zelle/peer-to-peer transfers
- + FDIC insured (this is non-negotiable)

## PRO TIP

Set up direct deposit and automatic transfers. When your paycheck hits, money should flow to savings and investments automatically. What's left in checking is yours to spend guilt-free.

## COMMON MISTAKE

Don't keep 6+ months of expenses in checking. That money is losing value to inflation every day. Anything beyond your buffer belongs in a high-yield savings account or investments.

## 2

## High-Yield Savings

Your safety net that actually earns

A high-yield savings account (HYSA) is one of the simplest upgrades you can make to your finances. It works exactly like a regular savings account — except it pays you significantly more interest. Setting one up takes about 10 minutes online.

### THE DIFFERENCE

| ACCOUNT TYPE        | TYPICAL APY    | ON \$10,000/YR        |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Traditional Savings | 0.01% – 0.39%  | <b>\$1 – \$39</b>     |
| High-Yield Savings  | 3.80% – 4.20%+ | <b>\$380 – \$420+</b> |

### THE RULE

## Keep 3–6 months of expenses

This is your emergency fund. It exists so life's surprises don't derail you.

### How to Size Your Emergency Fund

- > **3 months:** Stable income, low expenses, or dual-income household.
- > **6 months:** Self-employed, single income, or volatile industry.
- > **Start small:** Even \$1,000 is a meaningful first milestone. Build from there.

### What to Look For

- + APY around 4%+ (compare at [bankrate.com](https://www.bankrate.com) or [nerdwallet.com](https://www.nerdwallet.com))
- + No monthly fees or minimum balance requirements
- + FDIC insured up to \$250,000
- + Easy transfers to/from your checking account
- + No withdrawal penalties (unlike CDs)

#### PRO TIP

Open a HYSA at a separate bank from your checking. This creates natural friction that prevents impulsive dips into your emergency fund. Out of sight, out of mind — but still accessible in 1–2 days.

## 3

## Certificates of Deposit

Lock in rates for known goals

A Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a savings tool where you lock your money for a set period — 3 months, 1 year, 5 years — in exchange for a guaranteed interest rate. CDs are ideal when you know exactly when you'll need the money.

### THE RULE

## Use CDs for money with a known deadline

House down payment, car, wedding — if you know when, lock the rate.

### CDs Are Perfect For:

- > **Saving for a house down payment** in 2–3 years
- > **Setting aside money for a car** you'll buy next year
- > **Wedding or vacation fund** with a set date
- > **Protecting gains** when rates are high and you want to lock them in

### The CD Ladder Strategy

Instead of locking all your money in one CD, spread it across multiple terms. As each matures, you can reinvest or use the cash — giving you both higher rates and regular access.

6-MO CD

\$2,500 | Access: Month 6

1-YR CD

\$2,500 | Access: Month 12

2-YR CD

\$2,500 | Access: Month 24

3-YR CD

\$2,500 | Access: Month 36

### What to Look For

- + Compare rates across banks (online banks often beat local branches)
- + Check the early withdrawal penalty before committing
- + FDIC insured up to \$250,000
- + No-penalty CDs exist — slightly lower rate, but full flexibility
- + Match the CD term to your actual goal timeline

#### COMMON MISTAKE

Don't put your emergency fund in a CD. Early withdrawal penalties defeat the purpose. CDs are for planned expenses, not surprises.

## 4

# Investing

Make your money actually work for you

This is where your money stops sitting around and starts building wealth. Investing isn't about picking hot stocks or timing the market — it's about following a simple order of operations that puts every dollar in the highest-impact place first.

**STEP 1**

## Get Your 401(k) Match

If your employer offers a 401(k) match, contribute at least enough to get the full match. This is free money — a guaranteed 50–100% return on your contribution before the market even does anything. You will thank yourself later.

**THE MATH**

Salary: \$50,000 | Employer match: 100% up to 4%

You contribute: \$2,000/year (4%)

**Your employer gives you: \$2,000/year ← FREE**

**That's a 100% return before the market even opens.**

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Skipping a 4% match on a \$50K salary = leaving \$2,000/year on the table. Over 30 years at 8% growth, that compounds to roughly \$245,000 you walked away from. Don't leave free money behind.

**STEP 2**

## Max Out Your Roth IRA

After getting your match, open and fund a Roth IRA. The 2026 contribution limit is \$7,500/year (\$625/month). Your money grows completely tax-free and you withdraw it tax-free in retirement. You're probably in a lower tax bracket right now than you will be later — pay taxes on the seed, not the harvest.

**THE LONG GAME**

**\$7,500/year from age 22 to 62 at 8% = ~\$1,950,000**

Tax. Free.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

Opening a Roth IRA is NOT enough. You have to actually invest the money inside it! A Roth IRA is just the account — a container. You need to buy investments (index funds, ETFs) inside of it or your money just sits there earning almost nothing.

**STEP 3**

## Get to 25% Investing

Once you're getting your match and your Roth IRA is maxed, check where you stand. Are you investing 25% of your gross income yet? If not, you've got two paths to close the gap — pick the one that fits your situation:

### PATH A

#### Increase Your 401(k) %

*Best for a traditional retirement timeline.*

- + Reduces your taxable income now
- + Higher limits: \$24,500/yr (2026)
- + Set it and forget it via payroll
- + Employer may offer Roth 401(k)

### PATH B

#### Open a Brokerage Account

*Best for flexibility and early access.*

- + No withdrawal age restrictions
- + Invest in anything (stocks, ETFs)
- + No contribution limits at all
- + Access your money anytime

#### PRO TIP

You don't need to be at 25% right now. Start with getting the match, then max the Roth, then bump your 401(k) up by 1% every few months. Automate it and you'll barely notice the difference.

## The Investing Playbook

### 1 Get your full 401(k) match

Free money — always first

### 2 Max out your Roth IRA (\$7,500/yr)

Tax-free growth forever

OR

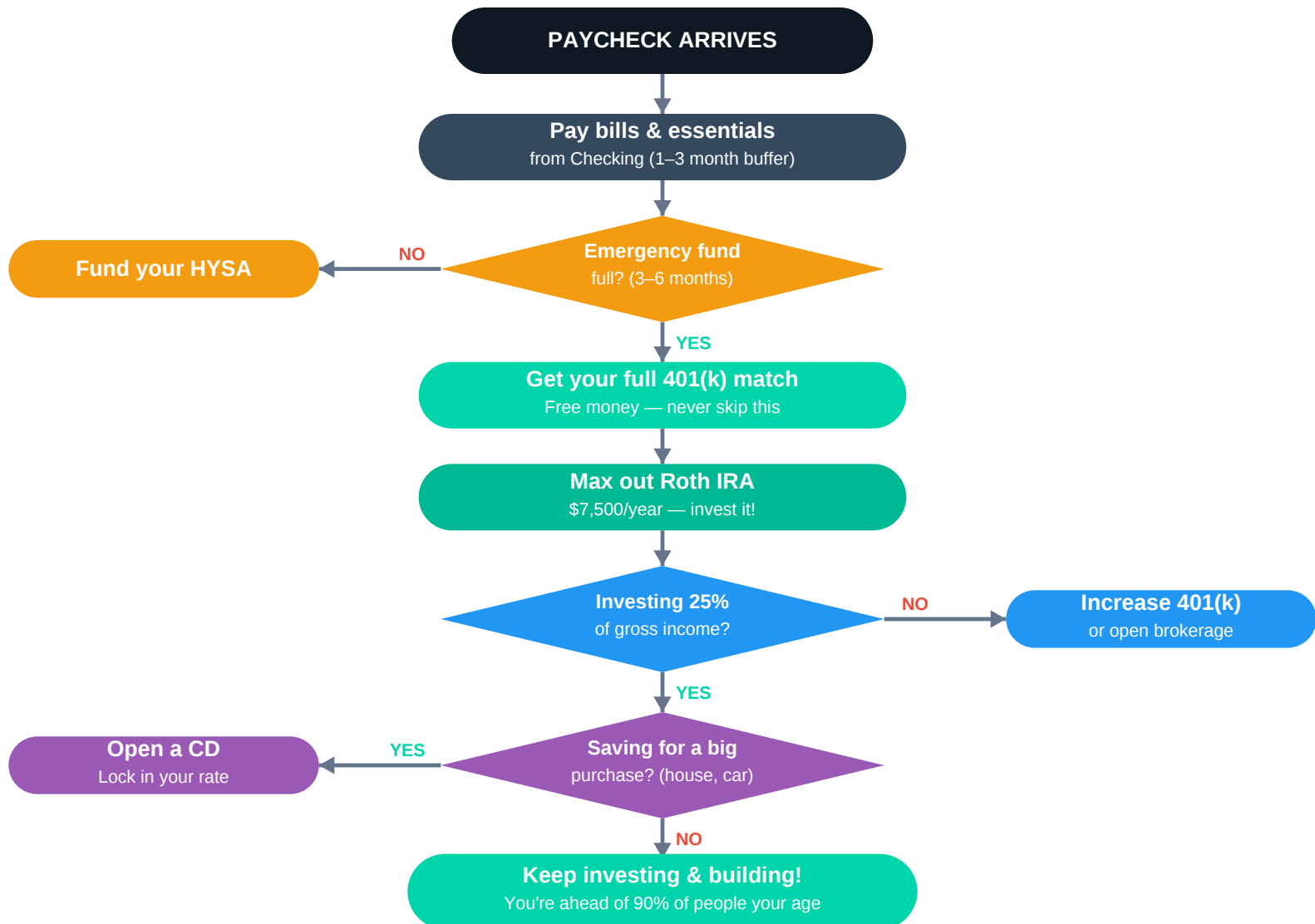
### 3b Open & fund a brokerage

Flexibility & early access path

**TARGET: 25% of gross income invested**

# Where Does My Money Go?

Follow this path with every paycheck. Start at the top.



# My Money Map

Fill in your numbers. Make it real.

## My Income

Monthly gross income (before taxes): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Monthly net income (take-home pay): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Monthly essential expenses (rent, food, utilities): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## My Account Targets

### CHECKING

Target balance (1–3 mo. expenses): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Current balance: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### HIGH-YIELD SAVINGS

Target balance (3–6 mo. expenses): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Current balance: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Current APY: \_\_\_\_\_

### CDs

Goal I'm saving for: \_\_\_\_\_

Target amount: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Target date: \_\_\_\_\_

## My Investing Plan

Does my employer offer a 401(k) match? Y / N Match: \_\_\_\_\_%

My current 401(k) contribution %: \_\_\_\_\_%

Roth IRA opened? Y / N

Roth IRA monthly contribution: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Roth IRA actually invested? Y / N (don't just let it sit!)

Brokerage account open? Y / N

Total investing % of gross income: \_\_\_\_\_%

Target: 25%

### MY TOP 3 ACTION ITEMS

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

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