

# Breed's Hill Newsletter

## Planning Your Financial Future

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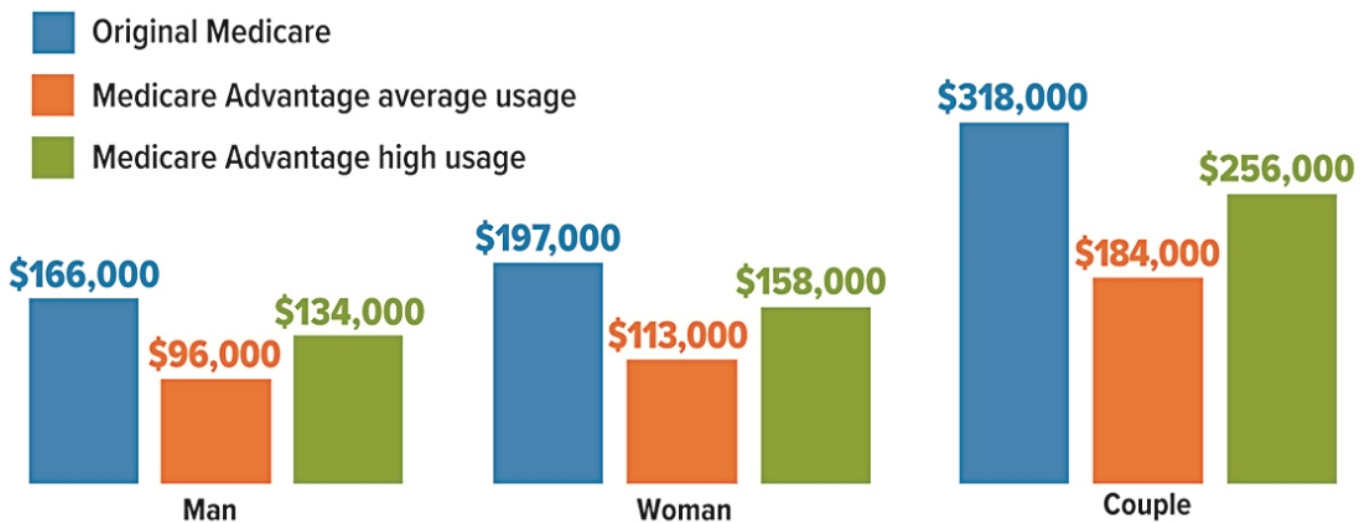
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## Saving for Retirement Health-Care Costs

The chart below shows the savings that a man, a woman, and a couple who retired at age 65 in 2022 might need to meet retirement health-care expenses, assuming median prescription drug expenses. The Original Medicare estimate includes premiums for Medicare Parts B and D, the Part B deductible, out-of-pocket prescription drug spending, and premiums for Medigap Plan G, which would pay most other out-of-pocket costs.

Medicare Advantage Plans — offered by private companies under Medicare oversight — require the Medicare Part B premium and typically combine hospital, medical, and prescription drug coverage. They often have limited networks and may require approval to cover certain medications and services.



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2023. Projections are based on a 90% chance of meeting expenses and assume savings earn a return of 7.32% from age 65 until expenditures are made. Does not include vision, hearing, dental, or long-term care expenses. Some Medicare Advantage Plans require additional premiums, which are not included.

# Coming in 2024: New 529 Plan-to-Roth IRA Rollover Option

In December 2022, Congress passed the SECURE 2.0 Act. It introduced two new rules relating to 529 plans and student debt that will take effect in 2024.

The first provision allows for tax- and penalty-free rollovers from a 529 plan to a Roth IRA. The second provision allows student loan payments made by employees to qualify for employer retirement matching contributions.

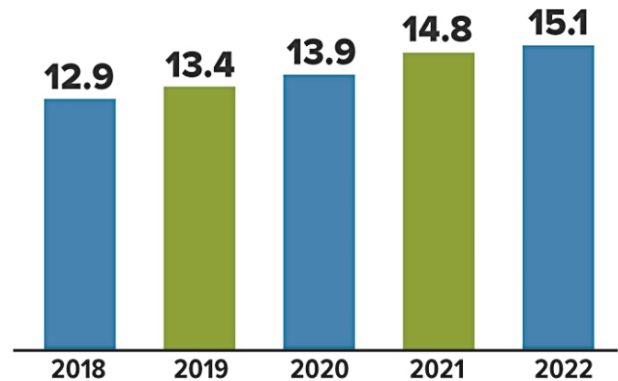
## 529 Plan to Roth IRA Rollover

529 plans are tax-advantaged savings accounts specifically geared to saving for college. In an effort to broaden their flexibility in situations where families have extra funds in an account, Congress created a new rollover option. Starting in 2024, 529 plan beneficiaries can roll over up to \$35,000 to a Roth IRA over their lifetime. Here are the specific rules:

- Any rollover is subject to annual Roth IRA contribution limits, so a beneficiary can't roll over \$35,000 all at once. For example, in 2023, the Roth IRA contribution limit is \$6,500 (for people under age 50) or earned income, whichever is less. If the limit remains the same in 2024, a beneficiary would be able to roll over up to \$6,500.
- In order for the rollover to be tax- and penalty-free, the 529 plan must have been open for at least 15 years. If the 529 account owner (typically a parent) changes the beneficiary of the 529 plan at any point, this could potentially restart the 15-year clock.
- Contributions to a 529 plan made within five years of the rollover date can't be rolled over — only 529 contributions made outside of the five-year window can be rolled over to the Roth IRA. For more information on determining the date of contributions, contact the 529 plan manager.

**Example:** Kate opens a 529 account for her son Joe when he is three years old. Kate contributes to the account for 15 years. At age 18, Joe enters college. Kate continues to contribute to the account while Joe is in college. Joe graduates, and there is money left over in the 529 account. Because the account has been open for at least 15 years, Joe is eligible to roll over funds from the 529 account to a Roth IRA in his name. He can roll over an amount up to the annual Roth IRA contribution limit, provided he doesn't transfer any contributions made to the 529 account in the past five years. Joe can continue rolling over funds from the 529 plan to the Roth IRA (consecutive years or intermittent years) until he has reached the \$35,000 lifetime limit.

**Number of 529 college savings plan accounts, 2018–2022, in millions**



Source: ISS Market Intelligence, 529 Market Highlights, 4Q 2019–2023

## Student Loan Payments Can Qualify for Employer Retirement Match

Employees with student debt often have to prioritize repaying their loans over contributing to their workplace retirement plan, which can mean missing out on any potential employer retirement matching contributions. Starting in 2024, the SECURE 2.0 Act gives employers the option to treat an employee's student loan payments as payments made to a qualified retirement plan (student loan payments will be considered an "elective deferral"), which would make those contributions eligible for an employer retirement match (if an employer offers this benefit).

*There are generally fees and expenses associated with participation in a 529 plan. There is also the risk that the investments may lose money or not perform well enough to cover college costs as anticipated. The tax implications of a 529 plan should be discussed with your legal and/or tax professionals because they can vary significantly from state to state. Most states offering their own 529 plans may provide advantages and benefits exclusively for their residents and taxpayers, which may include financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors. Before investing in a 529 plan, consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses, which are available in the issuer's official statement and should be read carefully. The official disclosure statements and applicable prospectuses, which contain this and other information about the investment options, underlying investments, and investment company, can be obtained by contacting your financial professional.*

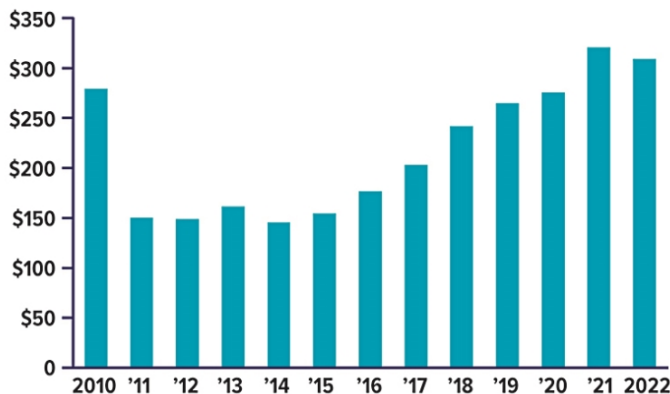
# Municipal Bonds: A Tax-Advantaged Way to Put Capital to Work

Municipal bonds are issued by public entities such as state and local governments, health systems, universities, and school districts to help finance the building and maintenance of infrastructure projects such as roads, airports, water systems, and facilities. Despite the higher borrowing costs that resulted from the Federal Reserve's inflation-fighting interest-rate hikes, municipalities issued \$308 billion in debt in 2022 to fund capital projects, after selling more than \$321 billion in 2021.<sup>1</sup>

At present, many municipalities are in solid financial shape, due to an influx of pandemic stimulus funds and increased income and property tax revenues. Over the longer term, a federal infrastructure bill passed in 2021 is expected to provide additional money for capital projects and help boost municipal credit quality.<sup>2</sup>

This means that investors might be able to tap into the higher yields being offered on muni bonds without taking on greater risk. The yield on the Bloomberg Muni Benchmark 30Y Index, a common benchmark, rose to 3.6% at the end of 2022, after starting the year at just 1.5%.<sup>3</sup>

## Municipal bonds issued for new projects, in billions



Source: Refinitiv, 2023

## Accounting for Taxes

The interest paid by municipal bonds is generally exempt from federal income tax, as well as from state and local taxes if the investor lives in the state where the bond was issued. For this reason, muni bonds and tax-exempt funds have long been a mainstay in the portfolios of income-focused investors who want to manage their tax burdens.

The taxable equivalent yield is the pre-tax yield that a taxable bond must offer for its yield to be equal to that of a tax-exempt muni bond. Tax-free yields are often more valuable to investors in higher tax brackets, and they have become especially appealing in high-cost

states now that the federal deduction for state and local taxes is limited to \$10,000 a year.

For example, a 5% tax-free yield is equivalent to a taxable yield of about 7.9% for an investor in the 37% bracket and 6.6% for an investor in the 24% tax bracket. Exemption from state income taxes would increase the equivalent yield.

Investors should keep in mind that capital gains taxes could still be triggered if tax-exempt bonds or fund shares are sold for a profit. Also, tax-exempt interest is included in determining whether a portion of any Social Security benefit received is taxable. Some muni bond interest could be subject to the alternative minimum tax.

## Reviewing the Risks

Because government entities have the power to raise taxes and fees as needed to pay the interest, muni bonds generally carry lower risk than corporate bonds. From 1970 through 2021, the 5-year default rate for U.S. municipal bonds was 0.08%, compared with 6.8% for global corporates.<sup>4</sup>

Regional economies and the financial strength of issuers can vary widely, so municipal issues are rated for credit risk, as are other bonds. A credit rating ranging from AAA down to BBB (or Baa) is considered "investment grade"; lower-rated or "high yield" bonds carry greater risk.

*As interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. When redeemed, bonds may be worth more or less than their original cost. Bond funds are subject to the same inflation, interest-rate, and credit risks associated with their underlying bonds. The return and principal value of bonds and mutual fund shares fluctuate with changes in interest rates and other market conditions, which can adversely affect investment performance.*

*The performance of an unmanaged index is not indicative of the performance of any specific security. Individuals cannot invest directly in any index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual results will vary.*

*Mutual funds and ETFs are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, which contains this and other information about the investment company, can be obtained from your financial professional. Be sure to read the prospectus carefully before deciding whether to invest.*

1) Refinitiv, 2023

2) *The Wall Street Journal*, November 15, 2021

3) Bloomberg.com, November 30, 2022

4) Moody's Investors Service, April 21, 2022

# On the Move Again: International Travel Tips

With the COVID pandemic receding in most areas of the world, Americans are traveling again. U.S. citizens took more than 80 million international trips in 2022, an increase of almost 66% over the same period in 2021.<sup>1</sup> If you're planning a foreign vacation, here are some suggestions to help keep your trip on track.

**Obtain required documents.** A passport (or in some cases a passport card) is required to enter and return from all foreign countries, including Canada and Mexico. Your passport should have at least six months of validity beyond the dates of your trip. U.S. citizens can travel to many foreign countries without obtaining a visa in advance, but be sure to follow the rules for all countries on your itinerary. If you need a new or updated passport, check processing and mailing times before booking your trip.

**Follow vaccination and testing requirements.** Although restrictions have eased, some countries still require COVID vaccination and/or a negative COVID test before entry. Even if there are no requirements, you should protect yourself and be aware of the public health situation in any country you visit.

**Alert your bank and credit-card company.** Many banks and credit-card companies monitor foreign transactions, so it's wise to inform them in advance and ask about fees for international transactions. Carry a debit card that will allow you to withdraw money from foreign ATMs and a chip-enhanced credit card with a

PIN set up before you leave. Although the credit card may only require a signature in the United States, it might require a PIN overseas.

**Check health insurance and carry your meds.** Find out whether your medical insurance will cover you overseas. (Original Medicare does not cover care outside of the United States; some Medigap and Medicare Advantage policies may offer such coverage.) If not, consider purchasing a short-term travel policy. Bring enough prescription medicine, plus extras, in original labeled containers in your carry-on luggage. A note from your doctor listing medications may be helpful.

**Pay like a local.** Know the exchange rate to convert dollars to local currency, and vice versa. Foreign bank ATMs may offer better exchange rates than a currency exchange, but be aware of fees wherever you exchange money. Merchants, restaurants, and hotels might accept payment or quote prices in U.S. dollars, but you will typically get a better price if you pay in the local currency, whether using cash or a credit card.

For in-depth information on foreign travel, including passports, visas, and country-specific vaccination and testing requirements, visit [travel.state.gov](https://travel.state.gov). For general health guidelines related to foreign travel, including country-specific public health information, see [cdc.gov/travel](https://cdc.gov/travel).

1) National Travel and Tourism Office, 2023

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