

Breed's Hill Newsletter

Planning Your Financial Future

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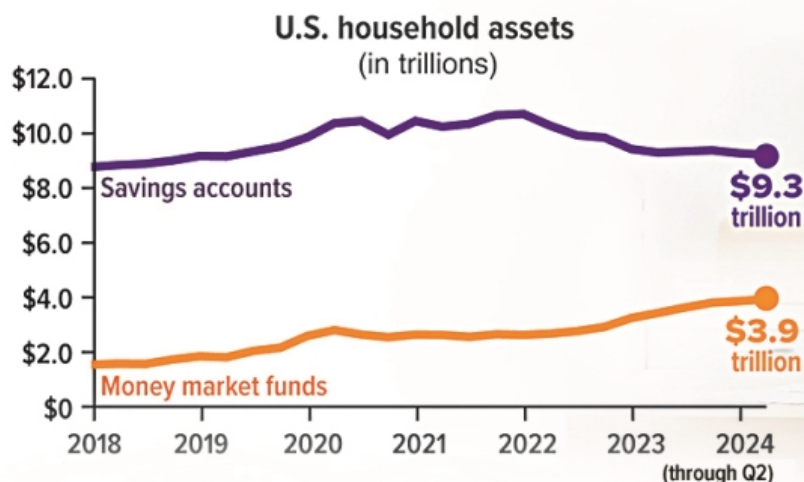
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Where Americans Are Stashing Their Cash

The level of the federal funds rate affects many short-term interest rates, including the yield on money market funds, which invest in high-quality, short-term debt instruments and cash equivalents. Investors often use money market funds as "sweep accounts" for clearing brokerage transactions. They can also be a good place to keep cash set aside for emergencies or large purchases such as a vacation, car, or home — especially now that they tend to offer higher yields than most savings accounts.



Source: Federal Reserve, 2024; Money market funds are neither insured nor guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although money market funds seek to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in such a fund. Mutual funds 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.

Year-End 2024 Tax Tips

Here are some things to consider as you weigh potential tax moves before the end of the year.

Set aside time to plan

Effective planning requires that you have a good understanding of your current tax situation, as well as a reasonable estimate of how your circumstances might change next year. There's a real opportunity for tax savings if you'll be paying taxes at a lower rate in one year than in the other. However, the window for most tax-saving moves closes on December 31, so don't procrastinate.

Defer income to next year

Consider opportunities to defer income to 2025, particularly if you think you may be in a lower tax bracket then. For example, you may be able to defer a year-end bonus or delay the collection of business debts, rents, and payments for services in order to postpone payment of tax on the income until next year.

Accelerate deductions

Look for opportunities to accelerate deductions into the current tax year. If you itemize deductions, making payments for deductible expenses such as qualifying interest, state taxes, and medical expenses before the end of the year (instead of paying them in early 2025) could make a difference on your 2024 return.

Make deductible charitable contributions

If you itemize deductions on your federal income tax return, you can generally deduct charitable contributions, but the deduction is limited to 50% (currently increased to 60% for cash contributions to public charities), 30%, or 20% of your adjusted gross income, depending on the type of property you give and the type of organization to which you contribute. (Excess amounts can be carried over for up to five years.)

Increase withholding

If it looks as though you're going to owe federal income tax for the year, consider increasing your withholding on Form W-4 for the remainder of the year to cover the shortfall. The biggest advantage in doing so is that withholding is considered as having been paid evenly throughout the year instead of when the dollars are actually taken from your paycheck.

Save more for retirement

Deductible contributions to a traditional IRA and pretax contributions to an employer-sponsored retirement plan such as a 401(k) can help reduce your 2024 taxable income. If you haven't already contributed up to the maximum amount allowed, consider doing so. For 2024, you can contribute up to \$23,000 to a 401(k) plan (\$30,500 if you're age 50 or older) and up to \$7,000 to traditional and Roth IRAs combined (\$8,000 if you're age 50 or older). The window to make 2024 contributions to an employer plan generally closes at the end of the year, while you have until April 15, 2025, to make 2024 IRA contributions. (Roth contributions are not deductible, but qualified Roth distributions are not taxable.)

Take any required distributions

If you are age 73 or older, you generally must take required minimum distributions (RMDs) from your traditional IRAs and employer-sponsored retirement plans (an exception may apply if you're still working for the employer sponsoring the plan). Take any distributions by the date required — the end of the year for most individuals. The penalty for failing to do so is substantial: 25% of any amount that you failed to distribute as required (10% if corrected in a timely manner). Beneficiaries are generally required to take annual distributions from inherited retirement accounts (and under certain circumstances, a distribution of the entire account 10 years after certain events, such as the death of the IRA owner or the beneficiary); there are special rules for spouses.

Weigh year-end investment moves

Though you shouldn't let tax considerations drive your investment decisions, it's worth considering the tax implications of any year-end investment moves. For example, if you have realized net capital gains from selling securities at a profit, you might avoid being taxed on some or all of those gains by selling losing positions. Any losses above the amount of your gains can be used to offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income (\$1,500 if your filing status is married filing separately) or carried forward to reduce your taxes in future years.

More to Consider

Here are some other things to consider as part of your year-end tax review.

Consider postponing income and/or accelerating deductions if



You expect to be in a lower tax bracket next year (perhaps you'll retire next year)



Your itemized deductions are greater than the standard deduction this year



You want to delay payment of tax



You expect to be in a higher tax bracket next year (perhaps you have a lower income this year)



The standard deduction is greater than your itemized deductions this year



You're subject to alternative minimum tax this year and certain deductions are disallowed

Would You Be Prepared for an Unplanned Early Retirement?

Most of us would prefer not to think about an unexpected (and unwelcome) early retirement, but it does happen frequently. In fact, nearly half of current retirees retired earlier than planned, and of that group, more than 60% did so due to changes at their company or a hardship, such as disability.¹ For that reason, it's a good idea to take certain steps now to help prepare for the unexpected.

What you can do now

Save as much as possible in tax-advantaged accounts. If you're forced to retire earlier than planned, your work-sponsored retirement plans, IRAs, and health savings accounts (HSAs) could become critical resources. HSA assets can be used tax-free to pay for qualified medical expenses at any time, and you can generally tap your retirement plan and IRA assets after age 59½ without penalty. Although ordinary income taxes apply to distributions from pre-tax accounts, qualified withdrawals from Roth accounts are tax-free.²

In addition, the IRS has identified several situations in which retirement account holders may be able to take penalty-free early withdrawals. These include disability, terminal illness, leaving an employer after age 55 (work-based plans only),³ to pay for unreimbursed medical expenses that exceed 7.5% of your adjusted gross income, and to pay for health insurance premiums after a job loss (IRAs only).

Pay down debt. Generally, it's wise to enter retirement (especially when unexpected) with as little debt as possible. Ensuring that your financial plan includes a strategy for paying down student loans, credit card debt, auto loans, and mortgages can help you minimize your income needs later in life.

Know your bare-bones budget. Another way to help cushion the shock of an unexpected early retirement is knowing exactly how much you spend each month on your basic necessities, including housing, food, utilities, transportation, and health care. Maintaining a written budget throughout life's ups and downs will help you quickly identify how much income you'd need over the short term while you work on a longer-term income-replacement strategy.

Maintain adequate levels of disability insurance. Your employer may offer group coverage at reduced rates; however, you lose those benefits if your employment is terminated. Private disability income insurance can help you secure coverage specific to your needs, and since the premiums are typically paid with after-tax dollars, any benefits would generally be tax-free (unlike work-sponsored coverage that is paid with pre-tax dollars).

Understand Social Security benefits. If you stop working due to disability, you may qualify for Social

Security Disability Insurance benefits if you meet certain requirements. You must have earned a certain number of work credits in a job covered by Social Security and have a physical or mental impairment that has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months or result in death. If you remain eligible, benefits may continue up to age 65 and then convert to Social Security retirement benefits.

If you need to retire earlier than planned for reasons unrelated to disability and are eligible for Social Security retirement benefits, you can apply as early as age 62. However, starting payments prior to your full retirement age (66 or 67, depending on year of birth) will result in a permanently reduced monthly benefit.

For more information on Social Security disability and retirement benefits, visit the Social Security Administration's website at ssa.gov.

Consider your health insurance options.

Terminating employment prior to age 65 could leave you without health insurance. You may opt to continue your employer-sponsored health coverage for a limited period (permitted through COBRA, the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act), although this can be quite expensive. If you're married and your spouse works, you may get coverage under their plan. You may also seek coverage through the federal or a state-based health insurance marketplace. If you receive Social Security disability benefits, you'd automatically qualify for Medicare after 24 months.

Why 49% of Retirees Retired Earlier Than Planned



Note: Retirees could have retired for more than one reason.
Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2024

Don't be caught off guard

Don't wait for an unwelcome surprise. Take steps now to help ensure your overall financial plan considers the "what-if" of an unexpected early retirement.

1) Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2024

2) Qualified Roth withdrawals are those made after a five-year holding period and after the account owner dies, becomes disabled, or reaches age 59½. The penalty for early retirement account distributions and nonqualified withdrawals from Roth accounts is 10%. Nonqualified withdrawals from HSAs will be subject to ordinary income tax and a 20% penalty. After age 65, individuals can take money out of HSAs penalty-free, but regular income taxes will apply to funds not used for qualified medical purposes.

3) Age 50 or after 25 years of service for public safety officers

Three Ways to Invest in Yourself

The end of the year is a good time to reflect on everything you've accomplished and given to others. As you set resolutions for the new year, why not think about how investing in yourself might give you a fresh start?

Investing in yourself means focusing on your personal growth and well-being. By fostering a stronger "you," you might be in a better position to give your time and energy to other people and things, including your financial goals, which require discipline, perseverance, and often sacrifice to maintain a robust savings effort month after month.

Here are three areas you might target.

Your health and well-being

Staying active is critical to maintaining good physical and mental health, and it might make it easier for you to tackle all the tasks, financial and otherwise, on your plate each day. Feeling sluggish, stressed, or sore? Having trouble sleeping? To get on a better health track, consider joining a gym, working with a personal trainer or nutritionist, taking a fitness class, experimenting with a wearable fitness tracker, or buying home exercise equipment. Or you might invest in an ergonomic office chair, a stand-up work desk, or a new bed and pillows.

What about your diet? To take your eating habits to the next level, consider investing in some new kitchen equipment and/or appliances; signing up for a food

delivery service that sends ingredients for healthy meals right to your door; or trying new cookbooks and recipes to discover dishes you enjoy.

Could you use more peace and quiet in a 24/7 world? To enhance your inner solitude, you might invest in a cozy chair, small desk, greenery, soft lighting, and assorted furnishings to create a quiet spot for reading, reflection, or meditation.

Your lifelong learning

The world is a big place, and there is so much to see and do. Trying something new outside your normal routine or comfort zone can provide inspiration and a fresh perspective. Possibilities include traveling to a new destination, investing in new equipment for outdoor recreation, enrolling in an adult education class, or getting involved in a new project or hobby.

Your everyday life

Still wearing clothes, eyeglasses, or a hairstyle from your younger days? Trying to get by using an older laptop, phone, or printer? It might be time to update your wardrobe, look, or tech gadgets.

By investing in yourself today, not only might you feel better now, but you might reap future benefits, too, in the form of potentially lower health-care costs, a wider social circle, expanded hobbies and experiences, and a new perspective on life.

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