

Hess & Hess, LLP

Quarterly Tax Newsletter

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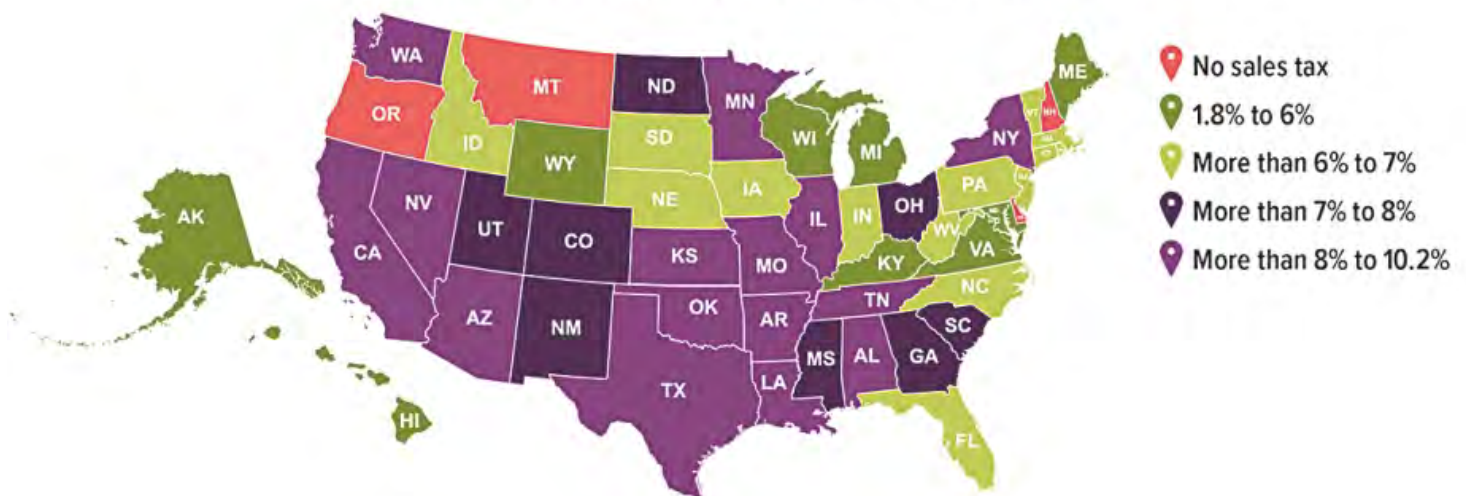
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State and Local Sales Tax Across the Map

Among the 46 states (and the District of Columbia) with a state and/or local sales tax, the combined state and average local sales tax rates range from about 1.8% to 10.2%. The sales tax base (defining what is taxable and nontaxable) can also vary greatly. Some states exempt groceries and/or clothing from the sales tax or tax them at a reduced rate. Five states have no statewide sales tax, and of those, only Alaska allows local sales taxes.

Combined state and average local sales tax rates



Source: Tax Foundation, February 2025

Have You Set a Retirement Savings Goal?

It's difficult to reach a destination unless you know where you're heading. Yet only 54% of workers or their spouses have tried to estimate the savings they would need to live comfortably in retirement.¹

To get a start on establishing a retirement savings goal, use the simple worksheet on this page to compare the income you think you will need (or want) with the sources of income you expect. Keep in mind that estimates are in today's dollars, so your desired income should account for the rising cost of living between now and the time you plan to retire.

How much will you need?

Everyone's situation is different, but one common guideline is that you will need at least 70% to 80% of your pre-retirement income to meet your retirement expenses. This assumes that you will have paid off your mortgage, will have lower transportation and clothing expenses when you stop working, and will no longer be contributing to a retirement savings plan.

Although some expenses may be lower, others might increase, depending on your retirement lifestyle. For example, you may want to travel more or engage in new activities.

Unfortunately, medical expenses will likely be higher as you age. A recent study suggests that a man, woman, or couple who retired in 2024 at age 65 — with median prescription drug expenses and average Medigap premiums — might need \$191,000, \$226,000, or \$366,000 in savings, respectively, to cover retirement health-care expenses (not including dental, vision, or long-term care).² Future retirees may need even higher levels of savings.

Estimate income sources

You can estimate your monthly Social Security benefit at different retirement ages by establishing a my Social Security account at ssa.gov/myaccount. The closer you are to retirement, the more accurate this estimate will be. If retirement is many years away, your benefit could be affected by changes to the Social Security system, but it might also rise as your salary increases and the Social Security Administration makes cost-of-living adjustments.

If you expect a pension from current or previous employment, you should be able to obtain an estimate from the employer.

Add other sources of income, such as from consulting or a part-time job, if that is in your plans. Be realistic. Consulting can be lucrative, but part-time work often pays low wages, and working in retirement is less likely than you might expect. In 2025, 75% of workers expected to work for pay after retirement, but only 29% of retirees said they had actually done so.³

Get Started

This worksheet might give you a general idea of the savings needed to generate your desired retirement income.

	Example	You
1. Annual retirement income desired	\$80,000	
2. Expected income from sources such as Social Security or a pension	\$30,000	
3. Income you need to generate from savings and investments (line 1 – line 2)	\$50,000	
4. Savings needed to provide desired income for 25 years, assuming 5% annual return (line 3 x 14.1 income generation factor)*	\$705,000	
5. Savings needed to provide desired income indefinitely, assuming 5% annual return (line 3 ÷ .05)	\$1,000,000	

*Use a factor of 12.5 for 20 years or 15.4 for 30 years; factors are rounded.

This hypothetical example does not account for taxes or inflation and is used for illustrative purposes only. Rates of return will vary over time, particularly for long-term investments. Actual results will vary.

The income from your savings may depend on unpredictable market returns and the length of time you need your savings to last. Higher returns could enable your nest egg to grow faster, but it would be more prudent to use a modest rate of return in your calculations. Remember that all investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal, and there is no guarantee that any investment strategy will be successful. Investments seeking higher rates of return also involve a higher degree of risk.

A more detailed projection

A rough estimate of your retirement savings goal is a good beginning, and a professional assessment may be the next step. Although there is no assurance that working with a financial professional will improve investment results, a professional can evaluate your objectives and resources and help you consider appropriate long-term financial strategies.

1–3) Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2025 (Health-care expenses include Medigap premiums, Medicare Part B premiums and deductibles, Medicare Part D premiums, and out-of-pocket prescription drug expenses; projection is based on a 90% chance of meeting expenses and assumes a 7.32% return on savings from age 65 until expenditures are made.)

Versatile 529 Plans Can Help with More than Just College

529 plans were originally created in 1996 as a tax-advantaged way to save for college. Over the past several years, Congress has expanded the ways 529 plan funds can be used, making them a more flexible and versatile savings vehicle.

College, plus other education expenses

A 529 savings plan can be instrumental in building a college fund — its original purpose. Funds contributed to a 529 savings plan accumulate tax-deferred and earnings are tax-free if the funds are used to pay qualified education expenses, which now include:

- College expenses: the full cost of tuition, fees, books, and equipment (including computers) and, for students attending at least half time, housing and food costs at any college in the U.S. or abroad accredited by the U.S. Department of Education
- Apprenticeships programs: the full cost of fees, books, and equipment for programs registered with the U.S. Department of Labor
- K-12 tuition expenses: up to \$10,000 per year

If 529 funds are used to pay a non-qualified education expense, the earnings portion of any withdrawal is subject to ordinary income tax and a 10% penalty.

Estate planning tool

529 plans offer grandparents an opportunity to save for a grandchild's education in a way that accomplishes estate planning goals, while still allowing grandparents access to those funds if needed.

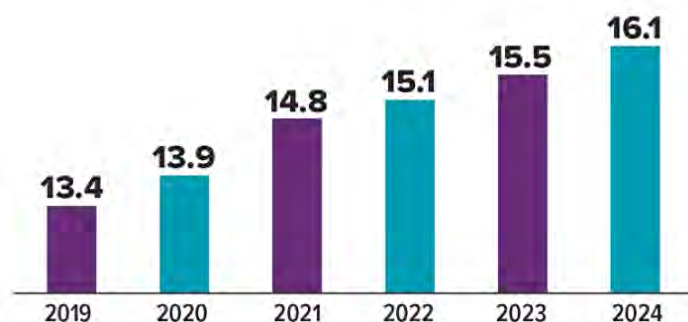
Specifically, due to an accelerated gifting feature unique to 529 plans, grandparents (or other relatives) can contribute a lump sum to a 529 plan of up to five times the annual gift tax exclusion and avoid gift tax by making an election on their tax return to spread the gift equally over five years. In 2025, the gift tax exclusion is \$19,000, so grandparents could gift up to \$190,000 to a 529 plan for their grandchild (\$19,000 x 5 years x 2 grandparents) and avoid gift tax. These funds are *not* considered part of the grandparents' estate for federal estate tax purposes (unless one or both grandparents die in the five-year period, in which case special allocation rules apply). And if a grandparent is also the account owner of the 529 plan (529 plan rules allow only one account owner), then the grandparent will retain control of the 529 plan funds (even though the funds are not considered part of the estate) and can access them for health-care needs, an emergency, or any other reason (but the earnings portion of any non-qualified withdrawal will be subject to ordinary income tax and a 10% penalty).

Student loan repayment

Nearly 43 million borrowers have student loans, and the average loan balance is approximately \$38,000.¹ To help families who might have leftover 529 funds

after college, Congress expanded the approved use of 529 plan funds in 2019 to include the repayment of qualified education loans up to \$10,000 for the 529 beneficiary or a sibling of the beneficiary. This includes federal and private loans.

Number of 529 savings plan accounts, 2019–2024, in millions



Source: ISS Market Intelligence, 529 Market Highlights, 2019–2024

Retirement builder: Roth IRA rollover

As of 2024, 529 account owners can roll over up to \$35,000 from a 529 plan to a Roth IRA for the same beneficiary. Any rollover is subject to annual Roth IRA contribution limits, so \$35,000 can't be rolled over all at once. For example, in 2025, the Roth IRA contribution limit is \$7,000 (for people under age 50) or 100% of annual earned income, whichever is less, so that is the maximum amount that can be rolled over in 2025.

There are a couple of other caveats. For the rollover to be tax- and penalty-free, the 529 plan must have been open for at least 15 years. And contributions to a 529 account made within five years of the rollover date can't be rolled over — only contributions outside the five-year window can be rolled over.

Participation in a 529 plan generally involves fees and expenses, and there is 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 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 contain this and other information about the investment options, underlying investments, and investment company and can be obtained from your financial professional.

1) educationdata.org, 2024

Tips to Help Preserve Your Inheritance

According to the Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances, taken every three years, slightly more than one in five U.S. households had received an inheritance as of 2022.¹ If you expect to receive an inheritance one day, these tips may help you better manage your financial windfall.

Wait a while before you act. Emotions run high after the death of a loved one. You might regret quitting your job, buying a sports car, or making other costly decisions before you have thought them through. Consider how the funds might be used to strengthen your financial position now and over the long term. You may also want to be discreet. Telling people that you have inherited a substantial amount of money may lead to unwanted advice, business or investment solicitations, and requests for financial support.

Boost (don't blow up) your lifestyle. If you have a large balance on a high-interest credit card or vehicle loan, consider paying it off and using the increased cash flow to save more toward your retirement or other long-term goals. Whether it would be wise to pay off your mortgage depends on your individual circumstances and goals. Investing represents an opportunity to grow an inheritance and potentially make it last longer. You could use any income generated by your portfolio to supplement your paycheck, which might allow you to live better now while preserving the bulk of the money for future needs, such as a child's education or your retirement.

Take advantage of tax deferral. If you inherit tax-deferred assets, such as those in a traditional 401(k) or IRA, keep in mind that withdrawals are taxed as ordinary income. You could choose to cash out and pay the taxes all at once, or you might consider transferring the inherited funds to a properly titled beneficiary IRA. Inherited retirement funds can be withdrawn over a period of up to 10 years, although some beneficiaries may have to take yearly required minimum distributions (if the original owner had started taking them). Spouses and other eligible designated beneficiaries receive preferential treatment. The rules and deadlines for handling inherited retirement account assets and taking distributions are complex. Because each choice could have far-reaching implications, be sure to seek tax guidance.

Consider meeting with a financial professional. Discussing your situation with someone outside of your family may help you gain perspective, clarify your goals, and make sound decisions. Although there is no assurance that working with a financial professional will improve investment results, he or she can consider your objectives and available resources and help you evaluate appropriate financial strategies.

All investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal, and there is no guarantee that any investment strategy will be successful.

1) *The Washington Post*, November 10, 2023

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