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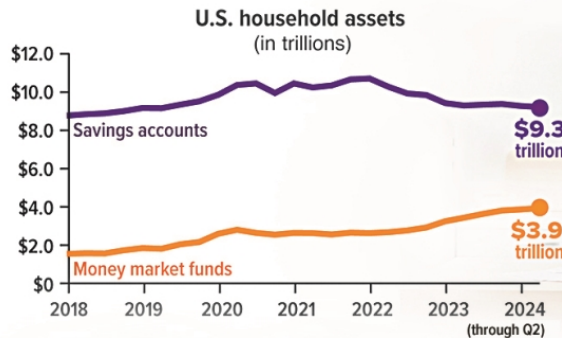
\$1.26 trillion

Amount of cash U.S. households have shifted to money market funds since interest rates started to climb in the second quarter of 2022.

Source: Federal Reserve, 2024

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.*

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

Home Energy Rebates Could Save You Money

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 included two provisions allowing rebates for home energy efficiency retrofit projects and home electrification and appliance projects. These home energy rebate programs are to be administered by state energy offices, with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) providing guidance and oversight.

Many states have applied for or have received optional early funding to jumpstart their home energy rebate programs. Rebates are available in some states starting in 2024 (possibly delayed until 2025 for others). The DOE tracks the application progress of states on [energy.gov](https://www.energy.gov).

What are the DOE home energy rebates?

There are two DOE home energy rebates and various factors help determine the amount of rebates that may be available.

For a **home energy efficiency retrofit project** with at least 20% predicted energy savings, a rebate may be available per household for 80% of project costs, up to \$4,000 (reduced to 50% of project costs, up to \$2,000, if household income is above 80% of area median income (AMI)). For a home energy efficiency retrofit project with at least 35% predicted energy savings, a rebate may be available per household for 80% of project costs, up to \$8,000 (reduced to 50% of project costs, up to \$4,000, if household income is above 80% of AMI).

For a **home electrification and appliance project**, a rebate may be available per household for 100% of project costs, up to specific technology cost maximums, with a maximum total of \$14,000. The 100% of project costs limit is reduced to 50% if household income is above 80% of AMI. This rebate is not available if household income is above 150% of AMI. The specific technology cost maximums range from \$840 for an Energy Star electric stove to \$8,000 for an Energy Star electric heat pump for space heating and cooling.



An installed technology may be eligible for rebates either because of its predicted energy savings or because of its inclusion on the home electrification project qualified technologies list, but not for both reasons in a single household.

Tax treatment of DOE home energy rebates

A rebate paid to or on behalf of a purchaser participating in either of the DOE home energy rebate programs is not includible in the purchaser's gross income and will be treated as a purchase price adjustment. This means that to the extent the rebate is provided at the time of sale, the rebate is not included in the purchaser's cost (or tax) basis in the property. If the rebate is provided later, the tax basis is reduced.

Payments of rebate amounts made directly to a business taxpayer, such as a contractor, in connection with the business taxpayer's sale of goods or provision of services to a purchaser are includible in the business taxpayer's income.

Popular Home Energy Tax Credits

Energy efficient home improvement credit	
Credits claimed	2,338,430
Average credit	\$882
Residential clean energy property credit	
Credits claimed	1,246,440
Average credit	\$5,084

Source: IRS, 2024 (2023 tax return data)

Coordination with the energy efficient home improvement credit

In some cases, a taxpayer can receive an energy efficient home improvement credit for federal income tax purposes. The credit is for 30% of amounts paid for certain qualified expenditures, with limits on the allowable annual credit and on the amount of credit for certain types of qualified expenditures. The maximum annual credit amount may be up to \$3,200.

If the taxpayer receives a DOE home energy rebate (whether at the time of sale or later), the amount of qualified expenditures used to calculate the energy efficient home improvement credit must be reduced by the amount of the rebate. If the taxpayer purchases items eligible for both the DOE home energy rebate and the energy efficient home improvement credit, the taxpayer can make a pro rata allocation of amounts received as rebates to the individually itemized expenditures as a share of total project cost in determining the amounts treated as paid or incurred for such items for purpose of the credit. The allocated rebate amounts reduce the qualified expenditures to which they are allocated, and the various limits on costs under the energy efficient home improvement credit are then applied.

Read a Good Beige Book Lately?

The Federal Reserve has been at the forefront of economic news since the spring of 2022, when the central bank started aggressively raising interest rates to combat inflation. Now that the Fed has begun to lower rates, each move will continue to be analyzed for its potential effect on the economy.

The Fed's monetary policy is set by the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee (FOMC), which meets eight times each year. In making their decisions, the FOMC considers a wide array of "hard" economic data but also looks at a more informal report of economic conditions prepared before each meeting.

Commonly called the Beige Book (for the color of its cover), the report is officially titled *Summary of Commentary on Current Economic Conditions by Federal Reserve District*. Also available to the public, the Beige Book gives committee members a broad overview of the economy based on anecdotal information collected by staff members in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Bank Districts.

Insider impressions

The information is gleaned from bank presidents, business leaders, economists, and other market experts who have first-hand knowledge of local business and economic conditions. A typical report may include input from company executives about how they are managing their inventories, their plans to add or reduce staff, how much money they are devoting to

capital spending, whether sales are improving or worsening, what kinds of pricing pressures they are facing, and so on.

Comprehensive snapshot

Following a standardized format, the Beige Book begins with a national summary and very brief district summaries, followed by a series of district reports that each begin with sections on "Labor Markets" and "Prices" — corresponding with the Fed's dual mandate to stimulate maximum employment while controlling inflation. Other sections cover general subjects such as consumer spending, manufacturing, financial services, and real estate, as well as industries of special importance to that district. For example, districts in the South, Midwest, and West provide information on agriculture, the Boston district often reports on information technology, and the Kansas City and Dallas districts keep tabs on oil drilling.

The Beige Book is more current than many other types of economic data and is easy to understand without specialized economic knowledge. If you are interested in knowing more about current trends in your district or elsewhere in the country, you can access the Beige Book at:

federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/publications/beige-book-default.htm

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