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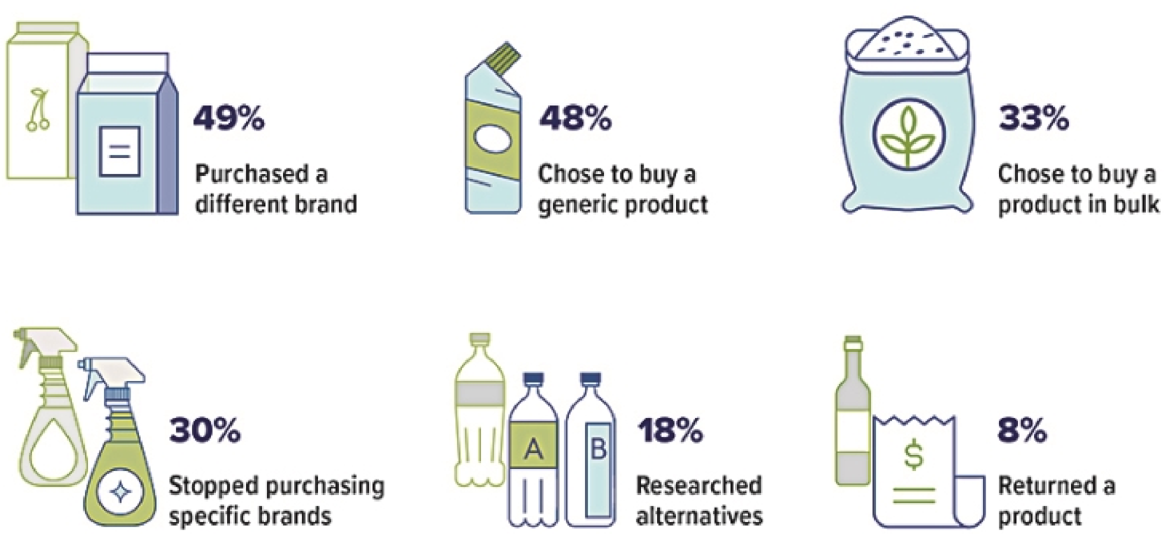
Honey, They Shrunk the Groceries

Have you noticed that packages are smaller at the grocery store? If so, you're not alone. A majority of U.S. adults have noticed shrinkflation — products shrinking in size while prices stay the same or increase. And about two out of three are very or somewhat concerned about the trend.

Consumers were most likely to say they noticed shrinkflation with snack items, followed by pantry items and frozen food. Shoppers also noticed it with meat, bread, beverages, dairy, produce, and other items. Here's what consumers did when they noticed shrinkflation.



Source: Morning Consult, August 29, 2022 (multiple responses allowed)

Key Retirement and Tax Numbers for 2023

Every year, the Internal Revenue Service announces cost-of-living adjustments that affect contribution limits for retirement plans and various tax deduction, exclusion, exemption, and threshold amounts. Here are a few of the key adjustments for 2023.

Estate, Gift, and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax

- The annual gift tax exclusion (and annual generation-skipping transfer tax exclusion) for 2023 is $17,000, up from $16,000 in 2022.
- The gift and estate tax basic exclusion amount (and generation-skipping transfer tax exemption) for 2023 is $12,920,000, up from $12,060,000 in 2022.

Standard Deduction

A taxpayer can generally choose to itemize certain deductions or claim a standard deduction on the federal income tax return. In 2023, the standard deduction is:

- $13,850 (up from $12,950 in 2022) for single filers or married individuals filing separate returns
- $27,700 (up from $25,900 in 2022) for married joint filers
- $20,800 (up from $19,400 in 2022) for heads of household

The additional standard deduction amount for the blind and those age 65 or older in 2023 is:

- $1,850 (up from $1,750 in 2022) for single filers and heads of household
- $1,500 (up from $1,400 in 2022) for all other filing statuses

Special rules apply for those who can be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer.

IRAs

The combined annual limit on contributions to traditional and Roth IRAs is $6,500 in 2023 (up from $6,000 in 2022), with individuals age 50 or older able to contribute an additional $1,000. The limit on contributions to a Roth IRA phases out for certain modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) ranges *(see chart).* For individuals who are active participants in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, the deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA also phases out for certain MAGI ranges *(see chart).* The limit on nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA is not subject to phaseout based on MAGI.

MAGI Ranges: Contributions to a Roth IRA

	2022	2023
Single/Head of household	$129,000–$144,000	$138,000–$153,000
Married filing jointly	$204,000–$214,000	$218,000–$228,000
Married filing separately	$0–$10,000	$0–$10,000

MAGI Ranges: Deductible Contributions to a Traditional IRA

	2022	2023
Single/Head of household	$68,000–$78,000	$73,000–$83,000
Married filing jointly	$109,000–$129,000	$116,000–$136,000

Note: The 2023 phaseout range is $218,000-$228,000 (up from $204,000-$214,000 in 2022) when the individual making the IRA contribution is not covered by a workplace retirement plan but is filing jointly with a spouse who is covered. The phaseout range is $0-$10,000 when the individual is married filing separately and either spouse is covered by a workplace plan.

Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans

- Employees who participate in 401(k), 403(b), and most 457 plans can defer up to $22,500 in compensation in 2023 (up from $20,500 in 2022); employees age 50 or older can defer up to an additional $7,500 in 2023 (up from $6,500 in 2022).
- Employees participating in a SIMPLE retirement plan can defer up to $15,500 in 2023 (up from $14,000 in 2022), and employees age 50 or older can defer up to an additional $3,500 in 2023 (up from $3,000 in 2022).

Kiddie Tax: Child's Unearned Income

Under the kiddie tax, a child's unearned income above $2,500 in 2023 (up from $2,300 in 2022) is taxed using the parents' tax rates.

Creating Your Own Operation London Bridge

"London Bridge is down." On September 8, 2022, those words were reportedly used to launch what was arguably the most complex end-of-life proceedings the world has ever witnessed: the funeral arrangements for Queen Elizabeth II. The plan, known as Operation London Bridge, laid out in exacting detail how the ensuing days would unfold. Although most families don't need a playbook as intricate as the royals, a comprehensive end-of-life plan can significantly ease the burden on family members during a highly emotional period.

Guidance in a Medical Crisis

What would happen if you became incapacitated and could not make financial or medical decisions for yourself? To help ensure that your affairs continue to be managed by someone you trust and according to your wishes, you might consider creating a durable power of attorney (DPOA) and an advance medical directive.

A DPOA authorizes someone to manage your finances on your behalf, while a medical directive documents your wishes for medical care, such as whether you want extraordinary measures to prolong life if there is no chance of recovery. There are several types of DPOAs and advance medical directives; each has its own purpose, benefits, and drawbacks and may not be effective in some states.

Funeral Instructions

Planning your funeral or similar commemoration can relieve significant stress on your family members. Decisions would typically cover whether you want a burial or cremation, a wake with or without viewing, a religious ceremony or secular event, and could include details such as music, readings, speakers/clergy, flowers, venues, and an obituary. You might discuss thoughts with family members, taking their ideas into consideration. You might also consult a trusted funeral director who can help you navigate the various options, decide whether to prepay for arrangements, and become a valuable resource to your family when the time comes.

Estate Management

The most fundamental components of an estate plan are also among the most important: a will and a letter of instruction.

A will states how you wish to disburse your assets, names an executor to act as your legal representative, provides guidance for the management of your financial affairs, and (if appropriate) identifies who you want to be guardian of your minor children and their assets. A letter of instruction has no legal status but provides vital details that complement your will *(see graphic).*

You might also familiarize yourself with the death-related tax rules at both the federal and state levels. The 2023 federal estate tax exemption is $12.92 million. Although that sounds like a lot, 17 states impose their own estate and/or inheritance tax — most at much lower thresholds. When you consider that an estate includes the value of your home, insurance policies, retirement plans, and other assets, it may be easier than you'd expect to trigger a taxable situation. (Estate tax is imposed on the estate of the deceased, while an inheritance tax is imposed on the beneficiary.)

Seek Assistance

For more information on how to create your own Operation London Bridge, contact an estate planning attorney. Once your plan is established, store all documents in a safe place and communicate its location to your executor.

What Might a Letter of Instruction Include?

- Funeral instructions or how to find them
- The location of your will and other estate planning documents, as well as other legal documents (e.g., Social Security cards, birth and marriage certificates, titles, deeds)
- Contact information for attorneys and financial professionals
- Financial institution names, account numbers, usernames, passwords, and PINs, with beneficiaries and account balances (as of a given date)
- Bills, credit, and loan account information
- Life insurance policy information, including beneficiaries
- A list of all tangible assets (e.g., jewelry, antiques, art), their location, and related inheritance instructions not included in your will
- Location of keys to safes or safe-deposit boxes
- Social media usernames and passwords
- Care instructions for your pets
- Preferred charities

Double Up with a Spousal IRA

If you and your spouse are looking for a way to build your retirement savings but one of you is not working, you might consider funding a spousal IRA. This could be the same IRA that the spouse contributed to while working or it could be a new account.

In either case, IRS rules allow a married couple to fund separate IRA accounts for each spouse based on the couple's joint income. The total of both IRA contributions cannot exceed the total taxable income reported on the couple's joint tax return.

You can make contributions for 2022 up to the April 2023 tax filing deadline. You might also get a head start for 2023 and contribute for both years.

For tax year 2022, an individual with earned income from wages or self-employment can contribute up to $6,000 annually to his or her own IRA and up to $6,000 more to a spouse's IRA. An additional $1,000 catch-up contribution can be made for each spouse who is 50 or older. For tax year 2023, the contribution limit increases to $6,500, but the $1,000 catch-up contribution remains the same.

Traditional IRA Deductibility

If neither spouse is an active participant in a workplace retirement plan such as a 401(k), contributions to a traditional IRA are fully tax deductible. However, if one or both are active participants, income limits may affect the deductibility of contributions. Limits are higher for contributions to the IRA of a nonparticipating spouse, so some participants in workplace plans who earn too much to deduct an IRA contribution for themselves may be able to make a deductible IRA contribution to a spousal account.

For joint filers, the ability to deduct contributions to the IRA of an active participant in 2022 is phased out at a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) between $109,000 and $129,000, but contributions to the IRA of a nonparticipating spouse are phased out at a MAGI between $204,000 and $214,000. (For 2023, phaseouts increase to $116,000–$136,000 and $218,000–$228,000.)

Withdrawals from traditional IRAs and workplace plans are taxed as ordinary income and may be subject to a 10% penalty if withdrawn prior to age 59½, with certain exceptions.

The Roth Option

Roth IRA contributions are made with after-tax funds, so they can be withdrawn without penalty at any time. For a tax-free withdrawal of earnings, the account must meet a five-year holding requirement, and the withdrawal must take place after age 59½ (or result from the owner's death or disability).

Regardless of participation in a workplace plan, the ability to contribute to a Roth IRA in 2022 is phased out at a joint MAGI between $204,000 and $214,000 ($218,000–$228,000 in 2023).