

# 2023 TAX PLANNING

## UNDERSTAND WHERE YOUR FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS GO

In this guide, we will explore where your tax dollars go, some of the ways tax filing may look different in 2023, and what you can do to prepare. Keep in mind, this guide is for informational purposes only and is not a replacement for real-life advice, so make sure to consult your tax, legal, and accounting professionals before modifying your strategy.

Before we dive into the upcoming tax brackets and what you can do to prepare

for 2023, it will be helpful to understand precisely how the government allocates your federal tax dollars.

In 2021, the federal government spent \$6.82 trillion, which equals 30% of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). Further examination reveals that three significant areas of spending made up the majority of the budget.<sup>1</sup>

**The DFS Financial Group**

## Medicare

Medicare accounted for \$696.5 billion, or 10% of the budget, in 2021.<sup>1</sup>

## Defense Spending

Another \$754.8 billion, or 11% of the budget, was paid for defense and security-related international activities. The bulk of the spending in this category reflects the underlying costs of the Defense Department. This includes the cost of multiple defense initiatives and related activities, described as Overseas Contingency Operations in the budget.<sup>1</sup>

## Social Security

Seventeen percent of the budget, or \$1.1 trillion, was paid for Social Security, which provided monthly retirement benefits averaging \$1,497 to 46 million retired workers. Social Security also provided benefits to 3 million spouses and children of retired workers, 6 million surviving children and spouses of deceased workers, and 10 million disabled workers and their eligible dependents.<sup>1,2</sup>



## THE TAX BRACKETS

The tax brackets are: 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35%, and 37%.<sup>3</sup>

Here are the tax brackets and the corresponding income ranges:<sup>3</sup>

2022 TAX RATE	SINGLE	MARRIED FILING JOINTLY
10%	\$0 to \$10,275	\$0 to \$20,550
12%	\$10,276–\$41,775	\$20,551–\$83,550
22%	\$41,776–\$89,075	\$83,551–\$178,150
24%	\$89,076–\$ 170,050	\$178,151–\$340,100
32%	\$170,051–\$215,950	\$340,101–\$431,900
35%	\$215,951–\$539,900	\$431,901–\$647,850
37%	\$539,901+	\$647,851+

These modest changes to the tax brackets also mean that wage earners may fall into lower brackets. Here is one example. A single filer at \$88,000 in taxable income would have fallen into the 24% bracket for tax year 2021. The filer would now be in the 22% tax bracket for 2022.

These new rates are scheduled to expire in 2025 unless Congress acts to make them permanent. Exemptions also changed under the new tax code.

Keep in mind that the tax brackets are representative of how much you will pay for each portion of your income. For example, if you make \$100,000 for the 2022 tax year and are married filing jointly, you would pay 10% on the first \$20,550, 12% on the next \$63,000, and 22% on the final \$16,450. You would not pay 22% for the entire \$100,000 of your annual income

Here is an overview of the standard deductions over the past two years:<sup>4</sup>

TAX YEAR	2021	2022
Single	\$12,550	\$12,950
Married filing jointly	\$25,100	\$25,900
Married filing separately	\$12,550	\$12,950
Head of household	\$18,800	\$19,400
Personal exemption	N/A	N/A

## IMPORTANT DEADLINES\*

### JANUARY 15, 2023

If you are self-employed or have other fourth-quarter income that requires you to pay quarterly estimated taxes, postmark this payment by January 15, 2023.

### APRIL 15, 2023

#### FIRST QUARTER 2023 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT DUE

#### 2022 INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURNS DUE

Most taxpayers have until April 15 to file tax returns. Email or postmark your returns by midnight on this date.

#### LAST DAY TO MAKE A 2022 IRA CONTRIBUTION

If you have not already contributed fully to your retirement account for 2022, April 15 is your last chance to fund a traditional IRA or a Roth IRA.

#### INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN EXTENSION FORM DUE

If you cannot file your taxes on time, file your request for an extension by April 15 to push your deadline back to October 15, 2023.

### JUNE 15, 2023

#### SECOND QUARTER 2023 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT DUE

### SEPTEMBER 15, 2023

#### THIRD QUARTER 2023 ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENT DUE

### OCTOBER 15, 2023

#### EXTENDED INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURNS DUE

If you received an extension, you have until October 15 to file your 2022 tax return.

\*Please note that tax deadlines that fall on weekends or national holidays will be delayed until the following business day. Also, the IRS has the authority to adjust federal tax deadlines on short notice based on its assessment of financial or economic conditions



## THE CHILD TAX CREDIT

In 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act increased the child tax credit to up to \$3,600 per child. Legislation to extend the 2021 child tax credit was not passed, so the credit will revert back to the 2020 credit of up to \$2,000 per child for 2022. While the 2021 child tax credit was fully refundable, the 2022 tax credit will only be partially refundable.

The 2022 credits phase out at income thresholds of \$200,000 (or \$400,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly).<sup>5</sup>

Keep in mind that legislation is currently being considered that may change the child tax credit. While no action has taken place at the time of the writing of this report, it is possible that tax rules may change in the future

## PREPARING FOR THE TAX SEASON

Planning well in advance of the tax season may help better prepare you for the unexpected. Here are several reasons to begin early:

- Your home, job, or relationships changed
- You need to start saving money if you may owe taxes
- You want to ensure you qualify for tax deductions

You can make changes throughout the year to ensure that your tax preparations go smoothly.

In particular, you can make periodic assessments of your paycheck withholdings so that you will get a refund or can reduce or eliminate your tax burden.

You should keep track of and store your tax and other financial records to avoid delays or frantic preparations as the filing deadline approaches. Records may include W-2 forms, canceled checks, certain receipts, and previous-years' returns.

Here is a list of other items to start gathering:

- Pay stubs
- Mortgage payment records
- Closing paperwork on home purchases

- Receipts for items or services you may want to claim as itemized deductions
- Records on charity giving and donations
- Mileage logs on cars used for business
- Business travel receipts
- Credit card and bank statements to verify deductions
- Medical bills
- 1099-G forms for state and local taxes
- 1099 forms for dividend or other income

During the first few months of 2023, make sure you receive your W-2 and 1099 forms as well as other tax documents. Leave adequate time to collect documents and prepare to file your taxes prior to the April 15, 2023 deadline.

## TIGHTENING THE NUTS AND BOLTS

Here are some ways to prepare this year for next year's tax season:

**Look at last year:** Take one more look at last year's return. In the months ahead, you may still have the opportunity to contribute more to your retirement plan, which may lower your taxable income.

**Donate to charity:** How about "bunching" your charitable donations?

Bunching provides you with the ability to optimize your deduction allowances by making two or more years' worth of charity donations in one year.

Let us say you are married, you expect to itemize your deductions, and you anticipate making \$15,000 in annual donations. By donating \$30,000 in one year and skipping the next, you may be able to qualify for a higher deduction.<sup>6</sup>

**Review capital losses:** If you are investing in the financial markets, you may want to consider deducting capital losses; you have the opportunity to claim deductions if you experienced losses.

You can claim losses only if they exceed capital gains. You are allowed to claim the difference of up to \$3,000 per year if you are married filing jointly or \$1,500 if you are filing separate returns. Net losses that exceed \$3,000 can be carried over into future years.<sup>7</sup>

Deductions for capital losses can only be applied to investment property sales but not to the sale of investment property that was held for personal use.

**Get organized:** Find a place to store your tax documents until it is time to prepare to file. A good record-keeping system may alleviate concerns later as the deadline gets closer.

If you have your documents or prior-year returns stored on your computer, make sure you back them up on a thumb drive or other device or system in case your computer is hacked or stolen.

**Consider other taxes:** Keep an eye on local and state government requirements that may affect your specific tax situation.

## HOW LONG?

The IRS provides recommended timelines for retaining financial documents:<sup>8</sup>

1. You should keep your tax records for three years if #4 and #5 below do not apply to you.
2. You should keep records for three years from the original filing date of your return or two years from the date you paid your taxes. Select whichever is the later date. This is if you claimed a credit or refund after you filed your return.
3. You should keep your records for seven years if you claimed a loss from worthless securities or a bad debt deduction.
4. You should keep your records for six years if you failed to report income that you should have, and the income was more than 25% of the gross income listed on your return.
5. Keep records indefinitely if you do not file a return.
6. You should keep employment tax records for at least four years after the due date on the taxes or after you paid the taxes. Select whichever is later.

## CONCLUSION

We hope you found this report to be educational and informative. You may incorporate the principles and tips in this report into your tax preparation strategy.

Planning well in advance may enable you to take advantage of the opportunities and benefits available under the new tax code.

Discussing your unique situation with both a financial professional and a tax professional may help you make the best choices as tax season approaches. The information in this material is not intended as tax or legal advice. It may not be used for the purpose of avoiding any federal tax penalties. Please consult with legal or tax professionals with expertise in this area for specific information regarding your situation.

If you or anyone close to you would like to discuss how to manage your financial situation, please give our office a call to schedule a consultation.

Warm Regards,

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## FOOTNOTES, DISCLOSURES, AND SOURCES

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