

2022 · WHAT ISSUES SHOULD I CONSIDER WHEN ESTABLISHING MY CHARITABLE GIVING STRATEGY?



FOUNDATIONAL ISSUES	YES	NO
Have you identified what motivates you to give?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you need to confirm that your giving is matched to your values?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you need to establish a giving plan? If so, consider creating a plan to help you decide rationally, make impactful gifts, and respond when solicited for support.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you need to conduct due diligence on a charity? If so, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the charity's mission, leadership, financial health, results, etc. Understand how your gift would be used (e.g., overhead, general fund, specific causes). 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CASH FLOW ISSUES	YES	NO
Do you need to quantify how much you can afford to give?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is your income fluctuating this year? If so, consider how this impacts your tax incentives and ability to make (or forego making) deductible charitable gifts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you want to make a substantial gift to a charity during your lifetime, but also want an income stream for yourself or another noncharitable beneficiary? If so, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the charity you wish to benefit offers a charitable gift annuity (CGA), you can give cash, securities, and possibly other assets in exchange for a fixed stream of income from the charity for your lifetime. (Note the gift tax consequences if the noncharitable annuitant is not yourself.) A charitable remainder annuity trust (CRAT) can make annual payments of a fixed amount of the trust's assets to you or a noncharitable beneficiary for a term of years (not to exceed 20) or lifetime(s), with the remainder passing to the charitable beneficiaries. (continue on next column) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CASH FLOW ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A charitable remainder unitrust (CRUT) can make annual payments of a fixed percentage of the trust's assets, revalued each year, to you or a noncharitable beneficiary for a term of years (not to exceed 20) or lifetime(s), with the remainder passing to the charitable beneficiaries. 		
Do you want to make a substantial gift to benefit a charity for a term of years, but ultimately retain the assets for yourself or your heirs? If so, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A charitable lead annuity trust (CLAT) can make payments of a fixed amount for a term of years, lifetime(s), or a combination thereof, with the remainder passing to noncharitable beneficiaries of your choice (e.g., your heirs). A charitable lead unitrust (CLUT) can make payments of a fixed percentage of the trust's assets, valued annually, for a term of years, lifetime(s), or a combination thereof, with the remainder passing to noncharitable beneficiaries of your choice (e.g., your heirs). 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ASSET ISSUES	YES	NO
Do you have highly appreciated securities held for more than one year? If so, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gifts in kind to a charity allow you to avoid recognition of capital gains while making a gift of the full FMV of the securities as of the date of the gift. The deduction for gifts of capital gain property is generally limited to 30% or 20% of your AGI, depending on the type of charitable beneficiary (e.g., public charity or private foundation, etc.) and the form of the gift. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have other non-cash assets that you would like to donate? If so, be sure to understand the value and deductibility of such assets, as well as the substantiation requirements. (continue on next page)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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ASSET ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
<p>Do you have a traditional IRA, and are you over age 70.5? If so, consider making a Qualified Charitable Contribution (QCD) of up to \$100,000 (per tax year), which would be excluded from taxable income. If you are age 72 or over, a QCD can count toward satisfying your RMD. Note the "first dollars out" rule.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you have time and/or skills that you can contribute? If so, you may not take a deduction for the value of your services; however, you may be able to deduct unreimbursed expenses that you incur as a direct result of services you perform.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TAX ISSUES	YES	NO
<p>Did/will you make charitable gifts this year? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any cash gift must be substantiated by financial statements or written confirmation from the charity. Cash gifts of \$250 or more must be supported by a contemporaneous written acknowledgment (CWA) from the charity. Generally, noncash gifts of more than \$500 require a CWA and the filing of Form 8283. Noncash gifts of more than \$5,000 must also be supported by a qualified appraisal (unless an exception applies, e.g., for publicly traded securities, vehicles, etc.). For noncash gifts exceeding \$500,000, the qualified appraisal must be filed with your 1040. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Did you receive anything of value in exchange for a charitable gift? If so, you may take a deduction to the extent that your gift exceeds the FMV of the goods or services you received in return. A charity must provide to you a written disclosure if you make a quid pro quo gift of \$75 or more.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you want to make completed gifts for income tax purposes this year, but delay/spread the distributions to charities over multiple years? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A donor advised fund (DAF) allows you to make a gift and take an immediate charitable deduction while delaying delivery of the funds to the charities of your choosing. (continue on next column) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TAX ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can use a DAF to "bunch" several years of gifts in one tax year, taking advantage of the itemized charitable deduction when your gifts might have otherwise been covered by the standard deduction. You can then spread the grants from your DAF over future years to smooth the impact to the charities. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you need help determining the deductibility of your gift(s)? If so, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charitable gifts are itemized deductions (deductible to the extent that they exceed the standard deduction). For taxpayers who claim the standard deduction, you are allowed a deduction of \$300 (\$600 if MFJ) for cash contributions to certain qualifying charities in 2021. If your charitable gifts are less than 20% of your AGI, you can generally take a full deduction. Above this threshold, there are several deduction limitation categories, including 60%, 50%, and 30% of your AGI, which may apply depending upon the nature of the charitable gift and beneficiary. Excess deductions can be carried forward for five years. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Does your taxable estate exceed your unused federal estate and gift tax exclusion amount (maximum \$12.06 million or \$24.12 million if you are married)? If so, consider incorporating charitable gifts in your estate plan to reduce your federal estate tax liability.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OTHER ISSUES	YES	NO
Do you wish to remain anonymous?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you need to review your gifting history and impact?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Do you want to impose restrictions on the use of gifted assets? If so, consider earmarking your funds for a specific use, cause, or initiative (provided that you don't jeopardize the gift's deductibility).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Have you signed a pledge agreement under which you are fulfilling annual promises? If so, consider funding (or pre-funding) your pledges when the market is up.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Disclaimer



This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for, tax, legal or accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any transaction. Do not expect the funds quotes performance to continue in the future. Studies have shown that funds that have outperformed their peers in the past generally do not outperform in the future. Strong past performance is often a matter of chance. Investments are subject to market risk, including possible loss of principal. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

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