## 2024 · WHAT ISSUES SHOULD I CONSIDER WHEN ESTABLISHING MY CHARITABLE GIVING STRATEGY?



FOUNDATIONAL ISSUES	YES	NO	CASH FLOW IS
Have you identified what motivates you to give?			A charitable
Do you need to confirm that your giving is matched to your values?			payments of each year, to years (not to
<b>Do you need to establish a giving plan?</b> If so, consider creating a plan to help you decide rationally, make impactful gifts, and			to the charita
respond when solicited for support.			> Do you want t a term of year
<ul> <li>Do you need to conduct due diligence on a charity? If so, consider the following:</li> <li>Review the charity's mission, leadership, financial health, results, etc.</li> </ul>			your heirs? If a A charitable fixed amoun thereof, with
<ul> <li>Understand how your gift would be used (e.g., overhead, general fund, specific causes).</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>beneficiaries</li> <li>A charitable l percentage of</li> </ul>
CASH FLOW ISSUES	YES	NO	years, lifetim passing to no
Do you need to quantify how much you can afford to give?			(e.g., your he
<b>Is your income fluctuating this year?</b> If so, consider how this impacts your tax incentives and ability to make (or forego making) deductible charitable gifts.			ASSET ISSUES
Do you want to make a substantial gift to a charity during your lifetime, but also want an income stream for yourself or			<ul> <li>Do you have h one year? If so</li> <li>Gifts in kind t gains while n</li> </ul>

CASH FLOW ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
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.		
<ul> <li>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:</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>		
	YES	NO
ASSET ISSUES		
<ul> <li>ASSET ISSUES</li> <li>Do you have highly appreciated securities held for more than one year? If so, consider the following:</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		

**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)

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YES

NO

NO

ASSET ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO	TAX ISSUES (CONTINUED)
<b>Do you have a traditional IRA, and are you over age 70.5?</b> f so, consider making a Qualified Charitable Contribution (QCD) of up to \$105,000 (per tax year), which would be excluded from caxable income. If you are subject to taking RMDs, a QCD can count coward satisfying your RMD. Note the "first dollars out" rule.			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.
<b>Do you have time and/or skills that you can contribute?</b> f so, you may not take a deduction for the value of your services; nowever, you may be able to deduct unreimbursed expenses that you incur as a direct result of services you perform.			<ul> <li>Do you need help determining the deductibility of your gift(s)' If so, consider the following:</li> <li>Charitable gifts are itemized deductions (deductible to the extent that they exceed the standard deduction).</li> <li>If your charitable gifts are less than 20% of your AGI, you can</li> </ul>
TAX ISSUES	YES	NO	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
<ul> <li>Did/will you make charitable gifts this year? If so, consider the following:</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>			
applies, e.g., for publicly traded securities, vehicles, etc.). For noncash gifts exceeding \$500,000, the qualified appraisal must be filed with your 1040.			OTHER ISSUES
<b>Did you receive anything of value in exchange for a charitable gift?</b> 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. <b>Do you want to make completed gifts for income tax purposes</b>			<ul> <li>Do you need to review your gifting history and impact?</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Have you signed a pledge agreement under which you are</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>this year, but delay/spread the distributions to charities over multiple years? If so, consider the following:</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>			<b>fulfilling annual promises?</b> If so, consider funding (or pre-fundin your pledges when the market is up.

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