2023 · WHAT ISSUES SHOULD I CONSIDER WHEN ESTABLISHING MY CHARITABLE GIVING STRATEGY?



FOUNDATIONAL ISSUES	YES	NO
 Have you identified what motivates you to give? Do you need to confirm that your giving is matched to your values? 		
> 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.		
 Do you need to conduct due diligence on a charity? If so, consider the following: Review the charity's mission, leadership, financial health, results, etc. Understand how your gift would be used (e.g., overhead, general fund, specific causes). 		

CASH FLOW ISSUES		YES	NO
Do you need to quantify how much y	ou can afford to give?		
Is your income fluctuating this year? impacts your tax incentives and ability t deductible charitable gifts.			
 Do you want to make a substantial gilifetime, but also want an income stranother noncharitable beneficiary? It another noncharitable beneficiary? It is lift the charity you wish to benefit offer (CGA), you can give cash, securities, an exchange for a fixed stream of income lifetime. (Note the gift tax consequence annuitant is not yourself.) A charitable remainder annuity trust (payments of a fixed amount of the trunoncharitable beneficiary for a term of or lifetime(s), with the remainder passed beneficiaries. (continue on next columns) 	eam for yourself or f so, consider the following: s a charitable gift annuity and possibly other assets in the from the charity for your test if the noncharitable the control of the control of the charitable that is the charitable to the charitable to the charitable to the charitable that is the c		

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.		
 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: 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).		
	YES	NO
(e.g., your heirs).	YES	NO

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ASSET ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
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, adjusted for inflation), which would be excluded from taxable income. If you are subject to taking RMDs, a QCD can count toward satisfying your RMD. Note the "first dollars out" rule.		
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.		
TAX ISSUES	YES	NO
 Did/will you make charitable gifts this year? If so, consider the following: 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. 		
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.		
 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: 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) 		

TAX ISSUES (CONTINUED)	YES	NO
■ 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.		
 Do you need help determining the deductibility of your gift(s)? If so, consider the following: Charitable gifts are itemized deductions (deductible to the extent that they exceed the standard deduction). 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. Does your taxable estate exceed your unused federal estate and gift tax exclusion amount (maximum \$12.92 million or \$25.84 million if you are married)? If so, consider incorporating charitable gifts in your estate plan to reduce your federal estate tax liability.		
OTHER ISSUES	YES	NO
OTHER 1330ES	11.3	NO
Do you wish to remain anonymous?		
Do you need to review your gifting history and impact?		
> 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).		
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.		

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