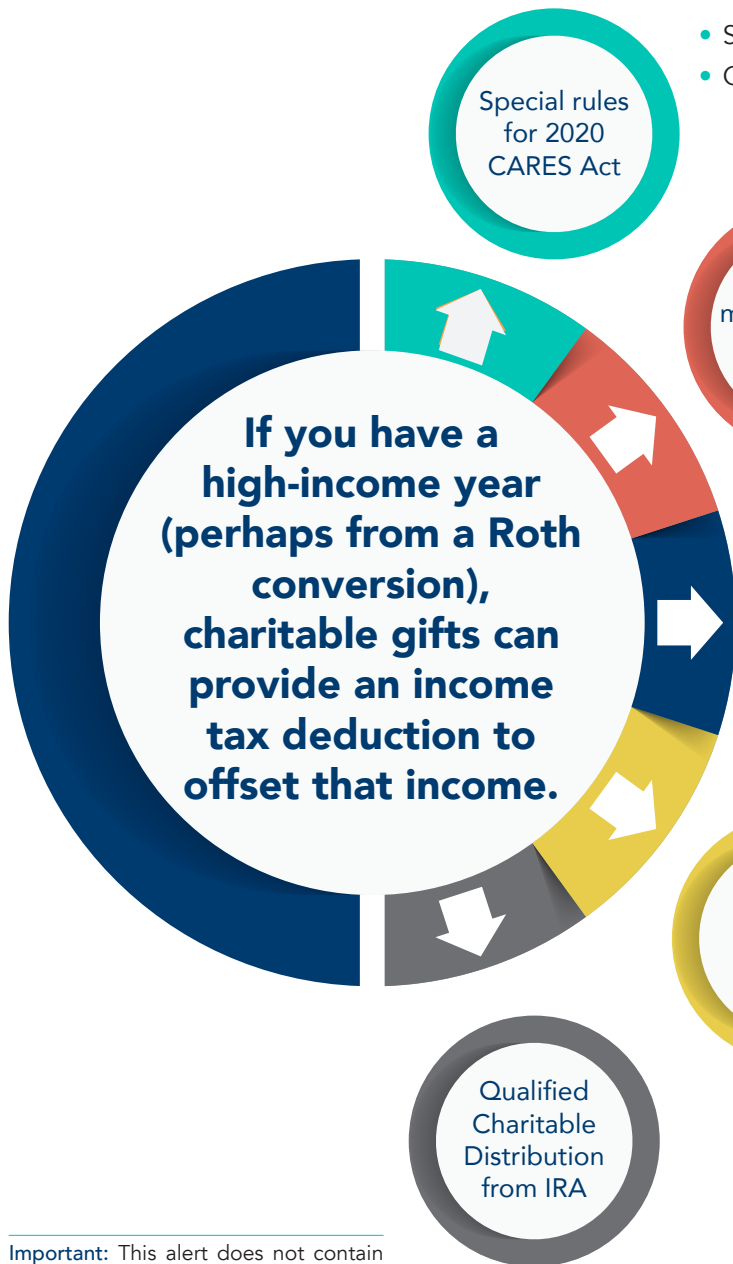




CHARITABLE GIVING



Important: This alert does not contain any legal or tax advice. You should always consult with your attorney, accountant or other professional advisors before changing or implementing any tax, investment or estate planning strategy.

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: Pursuant to IRS Regulations, we inform you that any tax advice contained in this communication (including any attachments) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding tax related penalties or (ii) promoting, marketing or recommending to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein.

- Separate deduction for up to \$300 in cash gifts if you do not itemize
- Can deduct up to 100% of adjusted gross income for cash gifts

- Donor can deduct full value and charity does not pay income tax
- More tax-efficient than selling stock and paying capital gains
- Great strategy if you have concentrated position of appreciated stock
- Deduction is limited to 30% of adjusted gross income

- Standard deduction is higher after enactment of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act - \$24,800 for married filing jointly and \$12,400 for individual
- As a result, fewer people are itemizing and may not see tax benefit from charitable gifts
- Solution: make gifts in alternate years, aka "bunching"
- In a year when you make larger charitable gifts, you itemize; in other years, make no gifts and take the standard deduction

- Great way to make large gifts in one year
- You get deduction in year of contribution but can spread out benefit to charity by making grants overtime

- If you are over 70 1/2, you can make a direct gift from IRA to charity of up to \$100,000
- It reduces your required minimum distribution (RMD) for that year
- You do not get a charitable deduction, but that amount is not included in income
- Note: these gifts may not be made to Donor Advised Funds or private foundations