



**FUNDAMENTALS
OF
PLANNED GIVING**

**PART ONE:
TAX FUNDAMENTALS**

PG CALC WEBINAR

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INTRODUCTION

For many of us, the U.S. Federal Tax Code seems like the most complex set of laws and regulations ever written. What is more, Congress is forever adjusting, changing, and tinkering with the tax laws. Fortunately, to be successful a charitable gift planner needs to be conversant with only a few key concepts in the Federal tax law. It's true that many gift planners pursue a much broader knowledge and deeper understanding of tax law—and that can be a definite advantage. However, a confident understanding of the basic concepts is sufficient for most gift planners.

The point is this: a gift planner need not become an expert in all the subtleties and nuances of tax law. The job of the non-profit gift planner, in particular, is to suggest creative solutions to prospective donors. Donors should always consult their own advisors in order to ensure that a contemplated gift will perform in the way they anticipate. In any case, gift planners, particularly those employed by charitable organizations, should never exceed the limits of their expertise and knowledge.

We begin with the following tax fundamentals because a grasp of the basics of income and estate taxes applied to charitable giving is essential to understanding the charitable giving vehicles and how they can benefit the donor. Throughout, our emphasis is on the donor's "after-tax cost of a gift" and the ways in which careful planning can encourage donors to make larger gifts than they thought possible.

THE FEDERAL TAX SYSTEM

There are two Federal tax systems that are of particular interest in charitable gift planning:

- Income tax system – including income taxes and capital gains taxes
- Transfer tax system – including estate taxes and gift taxes

Tax incentives to encourage charitable giving are included in both the income and transfer tax systems. However, the impact of these incentives on an individual donor varies depending upon the donor's personal circumstances. While the income tax system itself generally applies to all taxpayers, the greatest income tax incentives for charitable giving are available only to those taxpayers who itemize their deductions.¹ On the other hand, the transfer tax affects only a very small percentage of all taxpayers—estimates are that 99.8% of all estates will not be subject to the

¹ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 substantially increased the value of the standard deduction, thus reducing the number of taxpayers who itemize deductions. Estimates are that fewer than 10% of all income tax filers will itemize, and therefore more than 90% will be unable to take advantage of the charitable deduction. While it might seem pointless to spend time exploring the charitable deduction since it is out of reach for the vast majority of potential donors, there are nevertheless several reasons to be familiar with the charitable deduction. First, those who itemize tend to be more affluent and therefore have the means to make larger contributions. Second, potential donors often ask about the deductibility of their contributions even if they do not itemize. Finally, among the quirks of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 is the fact that the increases in the standard deduction are scheduled to expire in 2025, at which point a much greater number of taxpayers will once again be able to claim the charitable deduction.

Federal Estate Tax²—in many cases the value of estate tax incentives is greater than the value of income tax savings because the estate tax rate (40%) is higher than the highest income tax rate (37%).

After-Tax Cost of Giving

A key concept for charitable gift planners is the “after-tax cost of the gift.” The after-tax cost of a gift is, simply, the amount of the gift minus the amount by which the contribution reduces the donor’s tax bill:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & & \text{Amount Contributed} \\ \text{minus} & & \underline{\text{Amount of Tax Reduction}} \\ \text{equals} & & \text{After-Tax Cost of Gift} \end{array}$$

The tax savings are real. Even though the donor may not receive the savings until the following April 15 when he or she files a tax return, the tax reduction reduces the donor’s cost of making a charitable contribution. And, since most tax rates are progressive—that is the rate rises as the taxable amount increases—the amount of tax savings is relatively greater for donors in higher tax brackets. This means that the after-tax cost of making a gift is lower for higher bracket taxpayers.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Ordinary Income Tax

The Federal income tax generally applies to all “income” from whatever source. However, not all income is taxed because a number of exclusions and deductions reduce the amount of income that is ultimately taxable. Most taxpayers file some variant of the Form 1040. In general, “taxable income” is calculated as follows:

² According to the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center, fewer than 0.2% of all estates are subject to the Federal Estate Tax. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 doubled the amount that is exempt from the Federal Estate Tax, \$12.06 million for those dying in 2022 (the amount is adjusted for inflation each year). However, as with many other provisions of the 2017 law, this one expires at the end of 2025. Unless the law is changed, this could create a macabre situation in 2025: an individual who dies on December 31, 2025 will be able to leave twice as much tax free as he will if he survives until New Year’s morning on January 1, 2026.

Gross Income	Everything earned or received as income during the year
minus adjustments	Certain items (e.g., casualty losses, alimony payments ³ , IRA contributions) are subtracted from gross income
Adjusted Gross Income	“AGI” is a key figure that determines the maximum amount of charitable deduction that can be taken in any one year
minus deductions	Certain items—including charitable contributions—are deducted from income; however, deductions are itemized deductions only if they exceed the “standard deduction” amount (\$25,900 for joint filers and \$12,950 for single filers in 2022, adjusted each year for inflation) Note that taxpayers over age 65 are entitled to an additional deduction of \$1,400, and \$1,750 if the individual is also unmarried and not a surviving spouse (in 2022), which means a married couple filing jointly, both over age 65 would be entitled to an effective standard deduction of \$28,700
Taxable Income	Amount subject to Federal Income tax

Key Point → The charitable deduction reduces taxable income, and therefore reduces the amount of income tax due.

Federal Income Tax rates are “progressive” so that a higher percentage rate applies to larger amounts of taxable income. They are also “graduated” so that everyone pays the lowest rate on the first dollar of taxable income and only those who have larger amounts of taxable income are subject to the higher rates. The tax “brackets” (dollar ranges at which each rate is effective) are adjusted for inflation each year. Below are the income tax rates for 2022:

Tax Rate	Married Filing Jointly	Single
10%	\$0 – \$20,550	\$0 – \$10,275
12%	\$20,551 – \$83,550	\$10,276 – \$41,775
22%	\$83,551 – \$178,150	\$41,776 – \$89,075
24%	\$178,151 – \$340,100	\$89,076 – \$170,050
32%	\$340,101 – \$431,900	\$170,051 – \$215,950
35%	\$431,901 – \$647,850	\$215,951 – \$539,950
37%	\$647,851 and over	\$539,901 and over

³ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 changed the rules regarding alimony. Alimony payments ordered under divorce decrees after December 31, 2018 are no longer an adjustment to income.

Note: | The tax table used depends upon the filing status of the taxpayer (e.g., single, joint, etc.).

One of the implications of the graduated tax rate system is that the “marginal tax rate”—the top tax rate that is applied to the last dollar of taxable income—is usually much higher than the “effective tax rate”—the overall tax rate paid. For example, a taxpayer filing jointly in 2022 with a taxable income of \$200,000 will pay a total tax of \$35,671, as follows:

	Taxable Income	Tax Rate	Tax Due
	the first \$20,550	10%	\$2,055
	the next \$63,000	12%	\$7,560
	the next \$94,600	22%	\$20,812
	the last \$21,850	24%	\$5,244
TOTALS	\$200,000		\$35,617

A total tax of \$35,671 on a taxable income of \$200,000 is an “effective rate” of about 18% even though the “marginal rate” paid on the last taxable dollar earned is 24%.

After-Tax Cost of a Gift

A charitable contribution is deductible from taxable income, thereby reducing the amount of income tax due. This tax savings effectively reduces the cost of making a contribution.

Example: After-Tax Cost of a Gift of Cash

Assume a donor who is in the 24% marginal tax bracket makes a cash contribution of \$10,000:

\$10,000	:	Cash contribution
<u>-2,400</u>	:	Income taxes saved (\$10,000 x 24%)
\$7,600	:	after-tax cost of the contribution

Key Point → The charitable deduction reduces taxable income at the margin (the last dollar of income) and therefore produces tax savings at the taxpayer’s highest marginal tax rate.

Capital Gains Tax

For our purposes, “capital gain income” is the “profit” when an investment is sold for more than its cost. It is “long term capital gain income” if the investment was owned for more than twelve months before being sold and is “short term capital gain income” if held for a year or less. Short term capital gain income is taxed at ordinary income tax rates. However, long term capital gain is

taxed at lower rates: a rate of 15% for most taxpayers and 20% for the highest income filers⁴. For example, if a taxpayer in the 24% bracket sells for \$10,000 an investment that cost \$2,000 some years ago, he or she will owe a tax of \$1,200—15% of the \$8,000 long term capital gain.

Complicating matters further, the rate for high income taxpayers might not be 20%, but actually 23.8% if they are subject to the Net Investment Income Tax (see the next section). The good news is that, of course, this decreases the after-tax cost of giving for these donors.

While the general long-term capital gains tax concepts outlined here apply to most gift planning circumstances, as always you should encourage prospective donors to consult a qualified tax advisor for advice on their specific circumstances and to review the latest revisions to tax law.

Net Investment Income Tax (the “Medicare surtax”⁵)

Since 2013, taxpayers with Modified Adjusted Gross Income above a certain threshold pay a 3.8% surtax called the Net Investment Income Tax, commonly called the “Medicare surtax.” This tax is imposed on top of the taxpayer’s regular income tax.

The Net Investment Income Tax is applied to the lesser of net investment income or the amount by which Modified Adjusted Gross Income exceeds a specific dollar threshold. In general, Modified Adjusted Gross Income is the total household Adjusted Gross Income plus any tax-exempt interest income.

The Net Investment Income Tax dollar threshold depends upon filing status. For those married filing jointly, it is \$250,000 and for singles or heads of households it is \$200,000. The threshold amounts are not indexed for inflation, so they will remain the same each year unless Congress modifies them with new legislation. Note that the Net Investment Income Tax can increase a taxpayer’s marginal tax bracket⁶ which can make charitable contributions of appreciated property all the more attractive (see “After Tax Cost of Gift of Appreciated Property, below).

⁴ Long term capital gains are taxed at 15% for most taxpayers but there is a 20% rate for the highest income filers and a 0% rate for lower income filers. In 2022 single filers with incomes over \$459,750 and married filing jointly with incomes over \$517,200 pay a 20% rate on long term capital gains. Single filers with incomes of \$41,675 or less in 2022 and married filing jointly with income of \$83,350 or less pay no tax on long term capital gains. Note that these dollar thresholds are adjusted for inflation each year.

⁵ A little Treasury Trivia: When it was enacted the official name of this tax was the “Unearned Income Medicare Contribution Tax,” suggesting that the revenue would be used to fund Medicare. However, the revenue from this tax has never been earmarked for Medicare and has always flowed directly into the General Fund of the United States Treasury. Nevertheless, the label “Medicare Surtax” persists even though the Internal Revenue Service refers to it as the “Net Investment Income Tax.”

⁶ For example, a married couple filing jointly with \$300,000 in taxable income consisting of \$100,000 in wage income and \$200,000 of long-term capital gain will be in the 24% income tax bracket with capital gains taxed at a rate of 15%. However, if their Modified Adjusted Gross Income is \$300,000, they would be subject to the Net Investment Income Tax on \$50,000 (\$300,000 Modified Adjusted Gross Income minus \$250,000 Net Investment Income Tax threshold equals \$50,000), which effectively increases their capital gains tax rate from 15% to 18.8%.

Amount of the Deduction: Fair Market Value

In general, a donor is entitled to a charitable deduction for the “fair market value” of the contribution. The fair market value is defined as the price that would be reached between a willing buyer and a willing seller, both having equivalent knowledge of the facts and neither being under any compulsion to complete the transaction.

Determining the fair market value is straightforward for most contributions:

cash – total of the cash contributed

publicly traded securities – the mean (average) between the high and low prices for the securities on the date of the contribution

However, the rules become more complicated for items that are harder to value, such as real property, collections, and personal items. In general, the donor must make a reasonable estimate of the fair market value and must obtain a “qualified appraisal” if the deduction is \$5,000 or more.

Notes:

Valuation of “non-cash” contributions has been the subject of increasing scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service and Congress in recent years. The rules have been changed and deductions for non-cash contributions are being scrutinized more carefully. IRS Publication 526, *Charitable Contributions*, and Publication 561, *Determining the Value of Donated Property* are very useful guides. Current versions are available on the IRS Web site: <http://irs.gov>

Substantiating the value of a charitable deduction is a matter between the donor/taxpayer and the Internal Revenue Service. Although charities should, of course, be helpful to their donors, it is best to leave the matter of valuation of contributions to the donor.

Donors should be fully informed that the amount of their charitable deduction may be significantly different from the amount eventually received by the charity. For example, while the deduction for a contribution of appreciated securities will be based upon the average between the high and low prices on the date of the gift, the amount received by the charity will depend upon the actual sales price (minus commissions and other costs of sale).

After-Tax Cost of Gift of Appreciated Property

A donor may contribute long term capital gain property to charity, receive an income tax deduction for the full fair market value of the property, and pay no capital gains tax, which would have been due if the property had been sold.

Example: After-Tax Cost of a Gift of Appreciated Securities

Assume a donor who is in the 24% marginal tax bracket contributes securities now worth \$10,000 that the donor purchased for \$2,000 more than a year ago:

\$10,000	:	value of securities contributed
-2,400	:	income taxes saved (\$10,000 x 24%)
<u>-1,200</u>	:	capital gains tax avoided (\$8,000 x 15%)
\$6,400	:	after-tax cost of the contribution

Key Point → A donor can receive a charitable deduction and avoid capital gains taxes by contributing long term capital gain property to charity.

Notes: In order to avoid the capital gains tax on a contribution of appreciated property, it is extremely important that the donor **contribute the appreciated property itself**, not the proceeds from the sale of the appreciated property. In short, if the sale of the property is arranged before the contribution, then the donor may be deemed to have sold the property and contributed the proceeds from the sale, in which case the donor would be liable for capital gains tax on the sale.

Securities are the most common contribution of appreciated property. In the case of a contribution of securities, it is critical that stockbrokers understand that they are to transfer the securities themselves to the charity, and that they should not sell the securities except at the direction of the charity as owner.

In other cases, for example real estate, it is critically important that there be no pre-arranged agreement to sell or buy the property prior to the contribution to charity.

Special Note: Even donors who do not itemize can take advantage of the opportunity to avoid capital gains tax by contributing appreciated property. In the above example, a non-itemizer would still avoid \$1,200 in long-term capital gains tax that would have been due if the appreciated property had been sold.

Deduction Limitations

Although charitable contributions are 100% deductible, the maximum amount a donor can claim in any one year is limited to 60% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) for contributions of cash and 30% for contributions of appreciated property.⁷ Charitable deductions that exceed the limit in one year may be carried forward for up to five additional years.

⁷ The 60%/30% AGI limits generally apply to contributions to “public charities.” Contributions to other charities (e.g., private foundations), while still deductible for income tax purposes, are subject to lower AGI limitations: 30% for contributions of cash and 20% for contributions of appreciated property.

For example, assume a generous donor has Adjusted Gross Income of \$150,000 and makes cash contributions totaling \$100,000 during the year. Her or his charitable deduction for the year would be limited to \$90,000 (60% of Adjusted Gross Income) leaving \$10,000 in unused deduction that the donor can use to reduce taxable income in the following year. (Note that taxpayers are required to use as much of their charitable deductions as they can each year. They cannot save or time the use of their charitable deductions.)

There are special rules that govern the interplay between the AGI limits when a donor has contributed both cash and appreciated property in the same year. If contributions consist of both cash (60% limit) and appreciated property (30% limit) the taxpayer must first deduct all cash contributions up to 60% of adjusted gross income. Then the taxpayer may deduct contributions subject to the 30% limit up to the lesser of 30% of adjusted gross income, or 50%⁸ of adjusted gross income minus cash contributions deducted. In any case, unused deductions may be carried forward for up to five additional years.

For example, assume a donor with adjusted gross income of \$50,000 gave her church \$2,000 cash and made a contribution of long term appreciated property with a fair market value of \$28,000. The \$2,000 cash donated to the church is considered first and is fully deductible because it is less than 60% of adjusted gross income. Next she is allowed to deduct \$15,000 (30% × \$50,000 of AGI) of the \$28,000 contribution of appreciated property this year. In this case, her deduction for this year is limited to \$17,000. The unused portion of the appreciated property contribution (\$13,000) can be carried over for deduction next year and four additional years, if necessary.

In addition, a donor may elect to have 30% contributions (gifts of appreciated property) treated as 50% contributions. However, the deduction will be limited to the cost basis of the appreciated property and the election will apply to all appreciated property contributions. Although, under certain circumstances, this election may be advantageous, this is a complex matter and the donor should be urged to consult her tax advisor.

The charitable deduction rules are detailed in IRS Publication 526, *Charitable Contributions*, which is available on the IRS Web site: <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p526.pdf>.

Quid Pro Quo Reduction

The amount of the deduction must be reduced by the value of goods or services the charity makes available to the donor as a result of the contribution. This issue arises most often when the charity offers a premium or other reward in exchange for the contribution or in cases of benefit-type events. A key point is that the deduction is reduced by the *value* of the goods or services, not the cost of these items to the charity. In addition, note that it is the *availability* of goods or services that reduces the deduction, whether or not the donor actually receives or takes advantage of them.

This information must be completely disclosed to the donor at the time of the contribution. Phrases such as “deductible to the extent allowed” should be avoided. If the solicitation indicates that a

⁸ The number 50% is not a typo. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 increased the AGI limit for cash contributions from 50% to 60%, however the new law did not change all of the references to “50%” and the rules regarding the AGI limits for mixed contributions still refer to 50% of AGI.

contribution is tax deductible, then it should also provide the details of how much will be deductible.

Finally, where nothing of value has been made available to the donor, the contribution receipt should include a statement that no goods or services were made available as a result of the contribution.

Date of Gift

The charitable deduction becomes available on the date the gift is completed. The date of gift is a key concern for contributions made toward year end because in order to be claimed as a contribution deduction a gift must be completed by December 31 of the year in which the donor wishes to claim the deduction. The general rule is that the date of gift is the day on which the donor has irrevocably and unconditionally surrendered control of the gift. Determination of the date of gift is straightforward for most contributions:

Mode of Contribution	Date of Gift
by mail	postmark date (see note)
physical delivery	date delivered
credit card	date authorized by donor (see note)
electronic/telephone transfer	date completed by bank
stock/security certificates	date delivered in negotiable form
stock/security in brokerage account	date transferred to charity's account

The rules applicable to other situations and circumstances can be found in IRS Publication 526, *Charitable Contributions*, which is available on the IRS Web site: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p526.pdf>

Notes: Donors can create unanticipated complexity if they procrastinate at year end. For example, while a contribution dropped in the mailbox at the post office minutes before midnight on December 31 is no longer under control of the donor and ought to be considered complete, the proof of date will be the postmark which is likely to be January 2 of the next tax year. Similarly, credit card contributions are often processed in batches (either by the charitable organization or an intermediary) with the result that the transaction will appear on the donor's credit card statement at a later date than the donor intended. The best advice as year-end approaches? "Don't delay, give today."

As a general rule, the donor must surrender control over the gift in order for the contribution to be complete. While in most cases this is not an issue, gift planners should be careful to avoid inadvertently creating circumstances under which a gift is not complete because of commitments made to the donor. For example, if a contribution is made subject to a promise that unused funds will be returned to the donor, then the gift will not be completed until that contingency is removed.

Substantiation Requirements

As noted above, it is the donor's responsibility to substantiate the fact and amount of their charitable deduction. Nevertheless, charities usually make efforts to be of assistance to their donors. In general:

- Taxpayers must obtain a written acknowledgement from the charity for any deductible contribution of \$250 or more, although the donor need not submit this acknowledgement with his or her tax return.
- If a donor claims more than \$500 in deductions for non-cash contributions, he or she must complete Form 8283 (available on the IRS Web site at <https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/about-form-8283>) which provides a description of the item(s) contributed and explains how the fair market value was determined. While the donor must have a reasonable basis for the claimed fair market value, an appraisal is not required (except for contributions of clothing and household goods valued at more than \$500).
- If the deduction amount is more than \$5,000 (\$500 for contributions of clothing and household goods), then the donor must also secure a qualified appraisal to determine the fair market value. In addition, the charity must also sign the Form 8283. (Note that by signing the Form 8283 the charity is *not* vouching for the value of the item(s), only acknowledging that it has received the contribution.)
- Contributions of vehicles are subject to special rules. A donor who claims a deduction of more than \$500 for a contribution of a qualified vehicle must attach to his or her tax return a copy of a written acknowledgement. The deduction is limited to the lesser of the fair market value of the vehicle or the gross proceeds from the sale of the vehicle unless the charity makes use of the vehicle for its charitable purposes.

Notes:

If the charity signs a Form 8283, then it is required to file a Form 8282 if it sells or disposes of the contributed property within three years of the contribution. The Form 8282 requires the charity to report the amount that it received from the sale.

In general, the charity should avoid listing a dollar value on the receipt or acknowledgement for a non-cash gift. A statement describing the property in sufficient detail to identify it is usually enough.

Gifts of Personal Property

The term “tangible personal property” includes all of the “things” that a donor might wish to contribute, for example: equipment, tools, furniture, antiques, coin collections, appliances, or motor vehicles. In general, a donor is entitled to an income tax deduction for a contribution of tangible personal property, but subject to certain rules regarding the use of the item:

“related use” items – If the item can be put to a use that is related to the tax-exempt purpose of the charitable organization, then the donor may take a deduction for the full fair market value of the item. For example, a contribution of specialized tools might be a related use contribution if given to a vocational school, but might not be if contributed to a hospice.

“unrelated use” items – If the use of the item is unrelated to the tax-exempt purpose of the charitable organization, then the deduction is limited to the *lesser of* the donor’s cost basis in the item or its current fair market value.

Note: There is an exception that applies to taxpayers who are “dealers” in certain items of personal property. Contributions of personal property made by a dealer may be a gift of ordinary income property (see below), which generally limits the charitable deduction to cost basis. Donors should be urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the rules that apply in these circumstances.

In addition, caution should be exercised when gifts of personal property are accepted with the intention that they will be sold, e.g. items for a charity auction. In most cases auctioning of property does not fall within an organization’s tax-exempt purpose and, therefore, items contributed with the expectation that they will be sold at a charity auction are unrelated use contributions and the deduction is limited to the donor’s cost basis.

Gifts of Ordinary Income Property

“Ordinary income property” is any item which, if the donor were to sell it, would result in taxable income. The determination of ordinary income property can be very specific to the individual. For example, a casual collector of dolls is different from one who is a dealer in the same items. For the dealer, the dolls are ordinary income property. For the collector, they are not.

The income tax deduction for a contribution of ordinary income property is its fair market value less any appreciation in value. Generally, this limits the charitable deduction to cost basis.

Example: Contribution of ordinary income property

Assume an artist contributes a painting he has created to an art museum and that the fair market value of the painting on the day he donated it is \$1,000,000. Further assume that the donor spent \$500 to produce the painting (the cost of paint, brushes, and canvas), and therefore the appreciation in value is \$999,500.

The artist/donor’s deduction is limited to \$500. However, if the same painting was contributed by an individual who purchased the painting from the artist, the deduction would be \$1,000,000.

Deductibility of Short-Term Capital Gain Property

Similar to contributions of ordinary income property, the amount deductible for a gift of short-term capital gain property is its fair market value less the amount that would be taxable as short-term capital gain if the property had been sold. Thus, the deductible amount will generally be the cost basis.

Contributions of Capital Loss Property

Of course, investments do not always increase in value. Sometimes donors hold capital loss or “depreciated” property—investments that are now worth less than the donor paid for them. Contributions of capital loss property are usually unwise. The charitable deduction for a contribution of capital loss property will be for the current fair market value of the property, which is less than he or she paid for it. Donors with depreciated or capital loss property should consult with their advisors about the advisability of selling capital loss property, giving the proceeds to charity, and using the loss to offset other capital gains. They will forfeit the possibility of using this loss offset if they give the capital loss property to charity instead.

Alternative Minimum Tax

The alternative minimum tax, or “AMT,” is designed to ensure that everyone pays at least some income tax. It is a separate calculation, similar to the regular income tax, that disallows some regular deductions and exemptions (e.g., certain depreciation deductions, some mortgage interest expenses, excess long-term capital gains) to arrive at the Alternative Minimum Taxable Income (AMTI) which is then taxed at Alternative Minimum Tax rates. Although the AMT rates, at 26% and 28%, are lower than the highest ordinary income tax rates, the amount of tax due under AMT is usually higher than the ordinary income tax for taxpayers with extraordinarily large deductions and exemptions.

The AMT was enacted in the 1960s out of a concern that some taxpayers might be able to accumulate large deductions and credits and avoid paying their fair share of income taxes. It was designed to apply primarily to high bracket taxpayers who were able to take advantage of certain tax breaks. Over the years the AMT applied to more taxpayers because many of the thresholds in the AMT were not adjusted for inflation. In order to prevent lower- and middle-income taxpayers from being caught up in the AMT, taxpayers are allowed to exempt a significant amount of their income from AMTI. However, this exemption is phased out for higher income taxpayers. The AMT exemption amount for 2022 is \$75,900 for singles and \$118,100 for married couple filing jointly. These dollar thresholds are adjusted annually for inflation.

FEDERAL TRANSFER TAXES

A complete discussion of transfer taxes (estate, gift and generation-skipping taxes) is well beyond the scope of this text. For the past two decades Federal transfer taxes have been the subject of on-going debate. They have been temporarily modified from time to time and, for one year, the Federal Estate Tax was eliminated entirely. In 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act brought more or less permanent rates and rules to the transfer tax system.

The Federal Estate Tax affects less than 0.2% of Americans. For these reasons, the following discussion is limited to providing a familiarity with the key points regarding transfer taxes and to highlighting those areas where caution should be exercised when discussing estate and gift tax matters with donors.

The estate tax, gift tax, and generation skipping transfer tax are taxes on the transfer of money, property, or other items of value *from one individual to another*. Essentially, any transfer of value from one person to another is potentially subject to a Federal transfer tax. However, most people are not affected by these taxes because of generous exclusions and exemptions that effectively eliminate these taxes under most ordinary circumstances:

Annual exclusion – An individual can give \$16,000 per year (\$32,000 for a married couple) to any number of people without a gift tax. In addition, payments of medical expenses on behalf of an individual are excluded from the gift tax. The \$16,000 annual exclusion amount is adjusted periodically (but not necessarily annually⁹) for inflation.

Lifetime exclusion – In addition to the annual exclusion amount, an individual can transfer a cumulative total of \$12.06 million either as gifts during lifetime or at death without either gift or estate taxes. The \$12.06 million exclusion amount is for 2022 and is adjusted for inflation each year.¹⁰

Spousal exclusion – An unlimited amount can be contributed to a spouse without a gift tax, which allows a married couple dying in 2022 to leave a total of \$24.12 million tax-free.

Charitable deduction – There is an unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.

Unified Gift and Estate Tax Rate

The “Unified Gift and Estate Tax Rate Schedule” is a progressive rate system beginning at 18% and ranging up to 40% at \$1.0 million but, as a practical matter, taxable transfers are taxed at a flat rate of 40%. Although it is commonly said that estates under a certain dollar amount are “tax free,” in fact the Federal Gift and Estate Tax system provides a tax credit that covers the tax due on transfers below the lifetime exclusion amount (sometimes called the “unified credit equivalent” amount). The application of this tax credit results in the “tax-free” transfer; it is not really “tax free,” rather it is that the tax due is paid by the credit. Since the 40% bracket begins at \$1.0 million, which is a fraction of the lifetime exclusion amount, for practical purposes, the Federal Gift and Estate Tax Rate is a flat 40%.

⁹ Another bit of Treasury Trivia: The annual exclusion amount is maintained at an even thousand number so, although an inflationary adjustment is calculated, the amount is not changed until the cumulative inflation reaches the next thousand. This is why the annual exclusion amount usually remains the same for three or four years.

¹⁰ Note that under current law (2022) the exemption amount will revert to 2017 levels (adjusted for inflation) in the year 2025. Essentially, the tax-free amount will be cut in half. Unless the law is changed, this could create a macabre situation in 2025: an individual who dies on December 31, 2025 will be able to leave twice as much tax free as he will if he survives until New Year’s morning on January 1, 2026.

Gift and Estate Tax Summary

Up to \$16,000 per year	-	Can be given to each of an unlimited number of individuals (a married couple can give \$32,000 per individual)
More than \$16,000 per year	-	File a Federal Gift Tax Return and pay 40% tax when cumulative lifetime gifts exceed \$12,060,000
Up to \$12,060,000 in total lifetime and estate giving	-	No Federal Gift or Estate Tax
More than \$12,060,000	-	Total value of combined taxable lifetime and estate giving in excess of this amount is taxed at 40%
Note that the \$12,060,000 exclusion is the threshold for 2022 and is adjusted for inflation each year. The \$16,000 annual exclusion is the threshold for 2022 and is adjusted for inflation from time to time (but not necessarily annually).		

Stepped-up Basis versus Carry-over Basis

There is an important difference in the way capital gains are treated under the gift tax and the estate tax. When a taxpayer sells appreciated property that was received as a gift from a living individual, he or she will pay capital gains tax based upon the appreciation in value from the donor's cost basis. However, if a taxpayer sells appreciated property that was received from an estate, capital gains tax will be due only on the appreciation since the date of death.

For example, if, during their lifetimes, parents give their children appreciated property, then the children will be liable for capital gains tax on all of the appreciation that occurred during the parents' ownership as well as after the date of the gift. If the parents instead leave that same property to their children in their Will, then the children will be liable only for the appreciation occurring since the date of death.

Generation-Skipping Transfer (GST) Tax

The Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax ("GST") is designed to prevent wealthy individuals from avoiding one or more levels of taxation by leaving substantial amounts of money or property to grandchildren instead of children, thus skipping the tax that would have been due if they had left it to their children who then left it to their own children. The GST rate equals the highest federal estate tax rate in force at the time of the transfer. Hence, it is currently 40%.

In general, the GST taxes transfers to any heir more than 37½ years younger as though the transfer had first gone to an intervening generation. For example, if a grandparent transfers to a grandchild, the GST tax would essentially double the tax as though the transfer had been made from grandparent to parent to grandchild.

STATE TAXES

Our discussion here has focused on Federal taxes. Each of the States has its own tax laws that can have a significant impact on the after-tax cost of giving. A complete discussion of the States' tax laws is beyond the scope of this summary. However, a few general notes may be helpful.

Some States have income taxes and their own rules about the deductibility of charitable contributions. For residents of these States, the after-tax cost of giving can be reduced even further due to State income tax savings. In some States the charitable deduction is limited and in other States there is no State income tax at all. Donors in these States enjoy less or sometimes no additional tax savings as a result of their charitable giving.

Many States have an estate tax. Often, State estate tax law has not kept pace with the changes in the Federal law over the past few years. As a result, the thresholds for State estate taxes can be significantly lower than for Federal estate tax. The consequence is that an estate may be subject to a State estate tax even though it is well below the threshold for Federal taxation. In addition, although State estate tax rates vary, they can be significant, sometimes 15% or more.

State income tax is deductible from Federal taxable income. However, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 established a \$10,000 ceiling on this deduction. State estate tax is deductible from the Federal taxable estate up to the amount of the Federal taxable estate.

SPLIT-INTEREST CHARITABLE GIFTS

Certain charitable gift plans allow the donor or others to retain a financial interest while making an irrevocable charitable gift. For example, charitable gift annuities allow the donor or others to receive payments for life and charitable remainder trusts allow the donor or others to retain income. Another type of gift, the retained life estate, allows the donor to continue to live in a residence after it has been contributed to charity.

Such gifts are called "split interest gifts" because the donor has, essentially, split the ownership interests in the item and contributed the right to hold and own it from the right to either collect payments or, in the case of a retained life estate, live in it. The donor is entitled to a charitable deduction for a split interest gift, but the amount of the deduction is only for the value of the portion contributed, not for the entire value of the item.

The value of the deduction is calculated using formulae, life expectancies, and interest assumptions set forth in U.S. Treasury Regulations. In general, the calculations take into account the amount of time before the charity will receive full ownership of the gift (usually one or more life expectancies) and the amount of the payment (or income) retained and then apply a discount rate to arrive at the value of the gift to charity.

As a rule of thumb for life income gifts:

- the older the beneficiary (and the smaller the number of beneficiaries) the larger the deduction will be since the charity is likely to receive full use of the gift sooner

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- similarly, the younger the beneficiary (and the greater the number of beneficiaries) the smaller the deduction will be since the charity is likely to have to wait longer to receive full use of the gift
- the larger the amount of the beneficiary payout the smaller the deduction because the value retained by the donor is larger
- and the smaller the payout the larger the deduction because the value retained by the donor is smaller

Charitable Mid-term Federal Rate

One of the key variables in the calculation of the deduction for a split interest gift is the interest (or discount) rate used to arrive at the value of the charitable contribution. Regulations call this the “Charitable Midterm Federal Rate” (or “CMFR”), which is defined as 120% of the “Applicable Federal Midterm Rate” (or “AFR”) for the month in which the gift is made, *or for one of the two months prior to the month of the gift.*

The CMFR changes each month. The IRS announces the new rate each month on or about the 20th of the previous month. Typically, the rate is published the next business day in the Wall Street Journal and other financial journals. It can also be found on PG Calc’s website:

<https://www.pgcalc.com/service/irs-discount-rate>.

The CMFR has an impact on the amount of the charitable deduction. Since the regulations allow any one of three different rates (*the month of the gift or either of the previous two months*) to be used, donors should select the rate that produces the most advantageous result for their circumstances. (In fact, with a little careful planning a donor can actually choose from among four rates by waiting until the next month’s CMFR is announced before deciding in which month to make the gift.) Usually, a donor will choose the rate that yields the largest deduction. Gift annuity donors, however, should consider the impact of the CMFR on the tax-free portion of their annuity payment.

The following general rules can help a donor select the best CMFR:

- the highest of the three allowable CMFRs will produce the best deduction for:
 - charitable gift annuities, but also the lowest tax-free portion of their annuity payments
 - charitable remainder trusts
- the lowest of the three allowable CMFRs will produce the best deduction for:
 - charitable lead trusts
 - retained life estate agreements
- a change in the CMFR will have a much greater impact on the charitable deduction for annuity type arrangements and retained life estate agreements than it will on unitrust arrangements.

Calculating the Deduction

The amount of the charitable deduction for a split interest gift can be calculated manually using tables and forms available from the IRS. However, PG Calc's *Planned Giving Manager* and *PGM Anywhere* software quickly and accurately performs these calculations.

Substantiating the Deduction

The donor is required to include the following information with the tax return on which a charitable deduction is claimed for a split interest gift:

- A description of the contribution, including a copy of the instrument (e.g., trust agreement, gift annuity contract) of transfer
- The valuation date of the transfer
- The names, birthdates, and Social Security numbers of the beneficiaries
- A summary of the calculation of the deduction amount showing the CMFR used to value the transferred interest and, if applicable, an explanation that a rate from a previous month has been elected

(Text adapted from the book *Planned Giving in a Nutshell* and used with permission of the author.)