

YOUR PARTNER IN PLANNED GIVING SUCCESS

Basic Taxation for Gift Planners



Date:	July 10, 2018
Time:	1:00 – 2:30 Eastern
Presenter:	Craig C. Wruck Vice President, Advancement Humboldt State University

Agenda

- Income tax
 - ✓ Effective and marginal tax rates
 - ✓ Capital gains tax
- After-tax cost of giving
- Donor nuts and bolts
- Transfer tax
- Split interest gifts

Federal Tax System

- Income tax system
 - ✓ Income tax on earned income
 - ✓ Capital gains tax on investment profit
- Transfer tax system
 - Estate taxes on transfers at death
 - ✓ Gift taxes on gifts during lifetime



After-Tax Cost of a Gift

After-Tax Cost of Giving

Value Contributed

minus | Taxes Saved or Avoided

equals Cost of Giving

Page 2

Individual Income Tax

Taxable Income	
	Gross Income
minus	Adjustments to Income
equals	Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)
minus	Certain items – including charitable contributions – may be deducted, but only if total exceeds the "standard deduction" amount (in 2018: \$12,000 single, \$24,000 married filing jointly)*
equals	Taxable Income
*Amounts adjusted for inflation each year	

Pages 2-3



Graduated and Progressive Rates

- Rates apply to *taxable* income
- Rates range from 10% to 37%
- *Effective* rate is less than *marginal* rate
- Key point:
 - Charitable deductions reduce taxable income saving taxes at *highest marginal rate*

2018 Tax Rates

Rate	Single	Married Filing Jointly	
10%	\$0 to \$9,525	\$1 to \$19,050	
12%	\$9,526 to \$38,700	\$19,051 to \$77,400	
22%	\$38,701 to \$82,500	\$77,401 to \$165,000	
24%	\$82,501 to \$157,500	\$165,001 to \$315,000	
32%	\$157,501 to \$200,000	\$315,001 to \$400,000	
35%	\$200,001 to \$500,000	\$400,001 to \$600,000	
37%	\$500,001 and over	\$600,001 and over	
Brackets are adjusted annually for inflation			

Page 3

Effective Tax Rate

Taxable income \$200,000, married filing jointly:

Taxable Income	Tax Rate	Tax Due
First \$19,050	10%	\$1,905
Next \$58,350	12%	\$7,002
Next \$87,600	22%	\$19,272
Last \$35,000	24%	\$8,400
TOTAL: \$200,000		\$36,579

Marginal Tax Rate = 24% Effective Tax Rate = 19% (\$37k/\$200k)

Page 3

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Capital Gains Tax

- Capital gain: profit on sale of an investment
- Long-term capital gain: held more than one year
 - ✓ Taxed at preferential rates: 15% or 20%
- Short-term capital gain: held one year or less
 - ✓ Taxed at ordinary income rates
- Key point:
 - No capital gains tax at all on transfer of long-term capital gain property to charity

Page 4

Amount of Deduction

- Publicly traded securities: average between high and low prices on date of gift
- Other non-cash gifts: "fair market value" price arrived at between willing buyer and a willing seller ...
- More than \$5,000 qualified appraisal required to determine value

After-tax Cost of a Gift

Assume a donor in the 24% tax bracket is considering a contribution of \$10,000 either in cash or in appreciated securities with a cost basis of \$2,000 (\$8,000 gain).

	Cash	Securities
Contribution	\$10,000	\$10,000
Income taxes saved	2,400	2,400
Capital gains taxes avoided		1,200
After-tax cost of gift	\$7,600	\$6,400

Pages 5-6

Deduction Limitations

- 60% of AGI maximum deduction in any one year for cash contributions
- 30% of AGI maximum deduction for contributions of appreciated property
- 5-year carryover for unused deductions
- Gifts to private foundations subject to lower limits: 30% cash, 20% appreciated property

Quid Pro Quo Reductions

- Amount of deduction is reduced by value of goods or services *made available* as a result of contribution
- Applies to all premiums offered as a result of contribution as well as "benefit" events
- Must be disclosed in solicitation
- Applies if goods or services are offered whether or not they are accepted

Date of Gift

Year in which deduction can be taken depends upon date of gift – generally when the donor irrevocably surrenders control of the gift

By mail	Postmark
Delivered	Date delivered
Credit card	Date charge authorized
Electronic transfer	Date completed by bank
Physical securities	Date delivered in negotiable form
Brokerage account	Date entered into charity's account

Page 8

Substantiation Requirements

- Donors must have written acknowledgement to substantiate charitable deductions
- Non-cash gifts
 - ✓ \$500 or less estimate value on Schedule A
 - \$501 through \$5,000 estimate value, complete Form 8283 explaining valuation methodology*
 - Over \$5,000 qualified appraisal, complete Form 8283 with charity acknowledgement
- * Deductions over \$500 for contributions of clothing require appraisal

Pages 9-10

Other Notes

- Join us for Session 3 to learn more about:
 - ✓ Personal property
 - ✓ Ordinary income property
 - ✓ Short-term capital gain property

Pages 10-11

Transfer Taxes

- Tax paid by the giver whenever something of value is given to another individual
- Annual gift exclusion: \$15,000 per individual
- Lifetime exclusion: \$11.18 million tax free
 - Cumulative total of lifetime gifts plus gifts at death
 - Unlimited exclusion on transfers to spouse
 - ✓ Portability of unused deceased spousal exclusion
- 40% rate on taxable transfers

Transfer Taxes

- Affects less than 0.2% of Americans
- Step-up in cost basis for transfers at death but lifetime transfers carry over original basis
- Unlimited charitable deduction
- Lifetime exclusion (\$11.18M) adjusted annually
- Annual exclusion (\$15k) adjusted periodically

State Taxes

- State tax laws affect after-tax cost of giving
- State income taxes
- Charitable deduction limitations
- State estate taxes, different thresholds
- State income and estate taxes are deductible from Federal taxes

Split Interest Deductions

- Donor makes irrevocable contribution but retains right to receive income
- Deduction is for amount contributed minus estimated value of right to income
- Larger deductions: older and fewer beneficiaries, smaller payouts
- Smaller deductions: younger and more beneficiaries, higher payouts

Pages 14-16

Charitable Midterm Federal Rate

- Published monthly by IRS
- Can use rate for month of gift or prior 2 months
- Affects deductible amount for most planned gifts
- Highest rate: max. deduction for CGAs, CRTs (but minimizes CGA tax-free portion)
- Lowest rate: max. deduction for CLTs, RLEs

Questions?

- To ask a question:
 - ✓ Send a message via chat box.



Fundamentals of Planned Giving: Tax Fundamentals

PG Calc Your	Partner In Planned Giving Success	
Still Have a Question?		
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