

# New ways to give to charity while getting the best tax breaks



by Debra Taylor, CPA/PFS, JD, CDFA

With such a high standard deduction, taxpayers may not get additional itemized deductions for charitable donations. However, with a little clever planning in charitable giving, taxpayers can exceed the standard deduction, start itemizing again, and lower their tax bill.

In 2017, the standard deduction was \$6,350 for individuals and \$12,700 for married couples. However, as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017, the standard deduction will almost double for 2018 (and years to come) to \$12,000 for individuals and \$24,000 for married couples. This means that an estimated 90% of households will now be better off taking the standard deduction rather than itemizing deductions.

This very high standard deduction means taxpayers who opt to make charitable contributions may not get the additional itemized deductions that they would have in the past, which is frustrating. However, with a little clever planning around charitable giving, taxpayers can create ways to exceed the standard deduction and start itemizing again, which will enable them to lower their tax bill.

## Consider "bunching" deductions

Are you interesting in giving to charity, but concerned about how the new tax plan limits your ability to deduct those contributions? An old method called "lumping" or "bunching" is making a comeback! This method involves "lumping" two years of charitable and other

deductions into one single tax year. For example, if you make charitable donations in January and December of the same year, you may be able to itemize those deductions in that year to exceed the increased standard deduction for that year. The next year, take the standard deduction and forgo itemizing. With this method, a taxpayer would receive a greater tax benefit for the same dollar amount of charitable contributions, just by cleverly timing those contributions. To accomplish this, think of your tax situation over a two-year period and time your gifts carefully.

For example, if Bill's itemized deductions are \$14,000 one year, he would be better off itemizing, as his itemized deductions are \$2,000 higher than the standard deduction of \$12,000. However, by implementing the "bunching" method and combining two years of charitable contributions into one year, he can automatically receive the standard deduction of \$12,000 in one year and then he can simply make two years' worth of charitable deductions the next year, which would further increase his deductions in that second year. As shown in the table below, by implementing the bunching strategy, Bill can increase his total two-year deductions from \$28,000 to \$32,000.

(continued)

Increase deductions by bunching over two years.

	Without bunching (the old way)		With bunching (the new way)	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2
Deductions	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Charity	6,000	6,000	0	12,000
Itemize	14,000	14,000	0	20,000
Standard deduction	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total 2-year deduction	\$28,000		\$32,000	

Source: Taylor Financial Group, LLC

The amount transferred from the IRA to the charity is excluded from taxable income.

### Qualified charitable distributions make tons of sense

If you are an IRA owner or beneficiary over age 70½, a qualified charitable distribution (QCD) up to \$100,000 could be the answer for charitable giving. To qualify as a QCD, the funds must be transferred directly from the IRA to the charity. When that happens, the QCD satisfies the required minimum distribution but the deduction is not included in taxable income on your tax return. This means that the taxpayer is able to get the benefits that come with making a charitable contribution regardless of whether or not they choose to itemize their deductions. Using a QCD can be particularly beneficial for those who give more and are in a higher tax bracket, and, if a spouse is also eligible to use her IRA, the benefits only increase. This is because, although total annual QCDs from all IRAs cannot exceed \$100,000 for an individual, spouses can each make up to \$100,000 of QCDs, for a combined total of \$200,000!

Although a tax deduction for the contribution is not allowed, the amount transferred from the IRA to the charity is excluded from taxable income and counts toward your required minimum distribution. By excluding the QCD amount from your income, you receive a superior tax benefit than if you had just gotten a deduction as it decreases the income amount, allowing for more AGI-based tax benefits, which results in a lower tax. For example, a lower AGI may mean a lower tax bracket, less taxation on Social Security benefits, no Medicare surcharge, and 0% capital gain tax.

For those who are charitably inclined, the increased standard deduction requires that we consider the numerous ways to get more bang for your buck when making contributions. Whether it's through bunching, or making a QCD, clear tax planning can make all the difference in the world now.

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