

*If you have any questions  
about this Advisory, please  
click below to contact:*

MICHAEL T. CLEAR  
VERONICA R.S. BAUER  
ROBERT W. BENJAMIN  
DANIEL L. DANIELS  
HELEN C. HEINTZ  
DAVID W. KESNER  
CHARLES C. KINGSLEY  
LEONARD LEADER  
VANESSA L. MACZKO  
RANI NEWMAN MATHURA  
CAROLYN A. REERS  
MATTHEW E. SMITH  
MARY MARGARET COLLEARY  
MI-HAE KIM  
ERIN D. NICHOLLS  
MARISSA A. O'LOUGHLIN  
KAITLYN A. PACELLI  
BETH A. SCHARPF

*This publication is a summary of  
legal principles. Nothing in this  
article constitutes legal advice,  
which can only be obtained as a  
result of a personal consultation  
with an attorney. The information  
published here is believed  
accurate at the time of publication,  
but is subject to change and does  
not purport to be a complete  
statement of all relevant issues.*

## CHARITABLE GIVING

For the charitably inclined, transferring assets during life or at death to a public charity, private foundation and donor-advised fund is an excellent strategy to give back in a tax efficient way. Charitable giving remains a key consideration in a client's overall estate plan, as distributions from a trust or directly to a tax-exempt nonprofit organization will not cause a capital gain recognition event under current law or proposed legislation.

However, the proposed legislation presents a potential dilution of the current benefits that exist for creating a split-interest charitable trust (e.g., a charitable lead trust or charitable remainder trust). While the charity's share of any taxable gain would not cause a recognition event, appreciated assets attributable to a non-charity beneficiary would generate capital gains tax as to its share of the value transferred. While the proposed legislation does not affect the tax-exempt status of such trusts, their utility could be greatly diminished. As a result, clients with charitable intentions should consider creating such trusts now in order to lock in their optimal benefit.