



Recent tax changes to consider

As a result of changes to tax legislation made in 2025, below are some key points which may impact your philanthropy in 2026 and beyond.

- **For donors who will be taking the standard deduction:**
 - The standard deduction has increased:
 - Single or Married Filing Separately — \$15,750
 - Head of Household — \$23,625
 - Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Surviving Spouse — \$31,500
 - Charitable gifts are no longer entirely restricted from the standard deduction.
 - Single donors can deduct up to \$1,000; married couples up to \$2,000

- **For donors who itemize their deductions:**
 - A “floor” of 0.5% has been implemented on the deductions a donor can take for a charitable gift.
 - Ex. If your Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) is \$200,000, the first \$1,000 you give will not be deductible. Only giving above that amount will qualify.

- **Estate Taxes and Gift Tax Exemption**
 - The federal estate and gift tax exemption rises to \$15 million per person (indexed for inflation), meaning very few estates will owe federal estate tax.
 - These laws differ from state to state. The threshold for state taxes might be lower depending on where you live.

- **Non-cash giving vehicles** (QCDs, Stocks, or grants from Donor-Advised Funds) are beneficial ways to give more while seeing additional tax benefits.

- **For donors with large estates**, planned giving and legacy gifts may offer additional benefits, despite the changes.

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