

What is an enrolled agent?

Enrolled agents (EAs) are America's tax experts. EAs are the **only** federally-licensed tax practitioners who specialize in taxation and also have **unlimited** rights to represent taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service.

What are the differences between enrolled agents and other tax preparers?

An enrolled agent is a person who has earned the privilege of representing taxpayers before the Internal Revenue Service by either passing a stringent and comprehensive examination covering both individual and business tax returns, or through experience as a former IRS employee.

Enrolled agent status is the highest credential the IRS awards.

Individuals who obtain this elite status must adhere to ethical standards and enrolled agents, like attorneys and certified public accountants (CPAs), have unlimited practice rights. This means they are unrestricted as to which taxpayers they can represent, what types of tax matters they can handle, and which IRS offices they can represent clients before.

How can an enrolled agent help me?

Enrolled agents advise, represent and prepare tax returns of individuals, partnerships, corporations, estates, trusts and any other entity with tax reporting requirements. EAs prepare millions of tax returns each year and their expertise in the continually changing field of taxation enables them to effectively represent taxpayers audited by the IRS.

Some enrolled agents work only during tax season or by appointment only, while other enrolled agents have year round practices. In addition to **tax preparation** and tax representation, many enrolled agents offer other business services which may include:

- Bookkeeping
- Financial planning or budgeting
- Payroll services
- Financial statement preparation



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Charitable Deductions



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Enrolled Agent

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Eight Tips for Deducting Charitable Contributions

Charitable contributions made to qualified organizations may help lower your tax bill. The IRS has put together the following eight tips to help ensure your contributions pay off on your tax return.

1. If your goal is a legitimate tax deduction, then you must be giving to a **qualified organization**. Also, you cannot deduct contributions made to specific individuals, political organizations and candidates. See IRS Publication 526, Charitable Contributions, for rules on what constitutes a qualified organization.

2. To deduct a charitable contribution, you must file Form 1040 and itemize deductions on Schedule A.

3. **If you receive a benefit** because of your contribution such as merchandise, tickets to a ball game or other goods and services, then you can deduct only **the amount that exceeds** the fair market value of **the benefit received**.

4. Donations of stock or other non-cash property are usually valued at the fair market value of the property. Clothing and household items must generally be in good used condition or better to be deductible. Special rules apply to vehicle donations.

5. Fair market value is generally the price at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither having to buy or sell, and both having reasonable knowledge of all the relevant facts.

6. **Regardless of the amount, to deduct a contribution of cash, check, or other monetary gift, you must maintain a bank record, payroll deduction records or a written communication from the organization containing the name of the organization, the date of the contribution and amount of the contribution.** For text message donations, a telephone bill will meet the record-keeping requirement if it shows the name of the receiving organization, the date of the contribution, and the amount given.

7. To claim a deduction for contributions of cash or property **equaling \$250 or more** you must have a bank record, payroll deduction

records or a written acknowledgment from the qualified organization showing the amount of the cash and a description of any property contributed, and whether the organization provided any goods or services in exchange for the gift. One document may satisfy both the written communication requirement for monetary gifts and the written acknowledgement requirement for all contributions of \$250 or more. If your total deduction for **all noncash contributions for the year is over \$500, you must complete and attach IRS Form 8283**, Noncash Charitable Contributions, to your return.

8. Taxpayers donating an item or a group of similar items valued **at more than \$5,000** must also complete Section B of Form 8283, which generally requires an appraisal by a qualified appraiser.

For more information on charitable contributions, refer to Form 8283 and its instructions, as well as Publication 526, Charitable Contributions.

For information on determining value, refer to Publication 561, Determining the Value of Donated Property. These forms and publications are available at <http://www.irs.gov> or by calling 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676)