

Blended Gifts and Collegial Cooperation



Date: December 17, 2020

Time: 1:00 - 2:30 Eastern

Presenter: Jeff Lydenberg

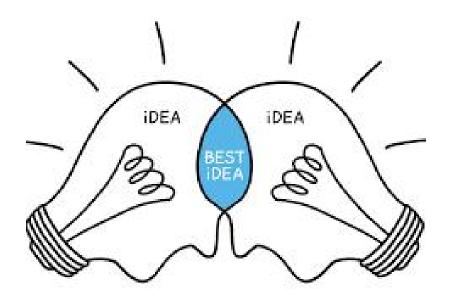
Vice President



Agenda

- Building planned and outright giving collaboration
 - ✓ Planned and outright giving correlation
 - ✓ Infrastructure to support collaboration
 - ✓ The blended ask
- Blended gift solutions
 - ✓ Blending bequests
 - ✓ Lead trusts for now gifts
 - ✓ Life income in the blended gift
 - Endowments and gifts of assets





- Pressure to raise now money
- Planned gifts mean no money until death
- Correlate planned and outright giving
- Blended gifts put more money on the table, now!



- Planned giving not either/or proposition
 - ✓ Not a zero-sum game
- Strategy to enhance annual, planned, and major gifts
- Major/planned gift combinations yield largest gift
- Wealth is in assets, not cash

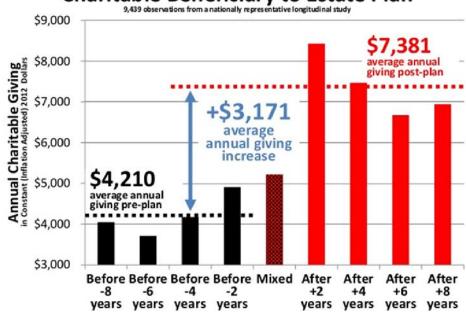


- Principal and major gifts account for most dollars raised
- Cyclical nature of realized planned gifts
- Planned gifts are typically less than outright gifts
- Combining both revenue streams maximizes giving



- If planned giving is on the table, will donor make smaller lifetime gifts?
- HRS Study
- Average contribution preplanned gift \$4,210
- Average contribution postplanned gift \$7,381

Giving Before and After Adding Charitable Beneficiary to Estate Plan





- Infrastructure to support collaboration
 - **✓ Effective gift policies**
 - ✓ Clear guidance on what gifts and under what terms charity will accept gifts
 - ✓ Timely, efficient due diligence process
 - ✓ Engage major or principal gift officer during evaluation
 - ✓ Allies in planned giving undertake gift acceptance
 - ✓ MGO maintains primary relationship



Gifts of Assets

The wealthy hold their wealth in assets, not cash

Asset Mix

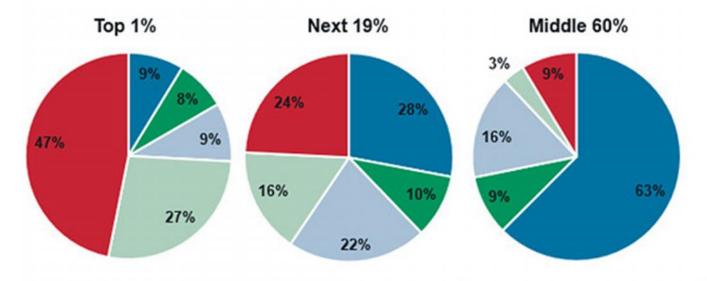
Composition of household wealth, by asset, for wealthiest 1%, next 19% and middle 60%

Principal residence

Liquid assets and miscellaneous

Pension accounts

- Financial securities
- Business equity and other real estate



Edward Wolff, New York University | WSJ.com



- Infrastructure to support collaboration
 - ✓ Counting and valuation practices
 - ✓ Generously inclusive fundraiser credit (joint credit)
 - ✓ Revocable gifts don't feed to finance
- Valuing planned gifts
 - ✓ Revocable
 - ✓ Credible estimate of value discounted to present value
 - ✓ Discounted to present value using discount rate and life expectancy



Revocable bequest discounted present value

- ✓ For internal credit (face value for donor recognition credit).
- ✓ Donor age 80, male
 - ✓ Table 2012 IAR
 - ✓ 11.5-year life expectancy
- ✓ \$250,000 estimated gift
- ✓ Discount rate 3% (long term inflation rate)
- **√** \$180,550 present value internal credit



Crediting irrevocable planned gifts

- ✓ Crediting for campaign purposes (not for fundraiser credit)
- ✓ Value at income tax charitable deduction
- ✓ Fair yardstick for comparing one gift to another
- ✓ Not fair measure of actual future gift
- ✓ Could further discount based on cash flow projection



Metrics to encourage collaboration

- ✓ Planned gift metrics for all fundraisers
 - 1. Metric for planned gift referrals per year
 - 2. Number of new legacy society members added
 - 3. Number of joint visits/proposals with planned giving
 - 4. Number of planned giving assists (cooperation on closing a gift with planned giving)





Creating Blended Gift Opportunities

What is a blended gift?

- ✓ New and different gifts
- ✓ Traditional gift vehicles used in unique ways.
- ✓ Combinations of outright and planned gifts
 - ✓ Goal is to maximize donor potential
- ✓ Gifts of assets to get donor to think beyond cash
- ✓ Planned gift vehicles that generate current gifts



Creating Blended Gift Opportunities

- Bequests/Beneficiary designations
 - ✓ Control
 - ✓ Flexibility
 - ✓ Anonymity
- Revocable and contingent
 - ✓ Recognition tied to irrevocability
 - ✓ Unlikely gift if subject to contingencies



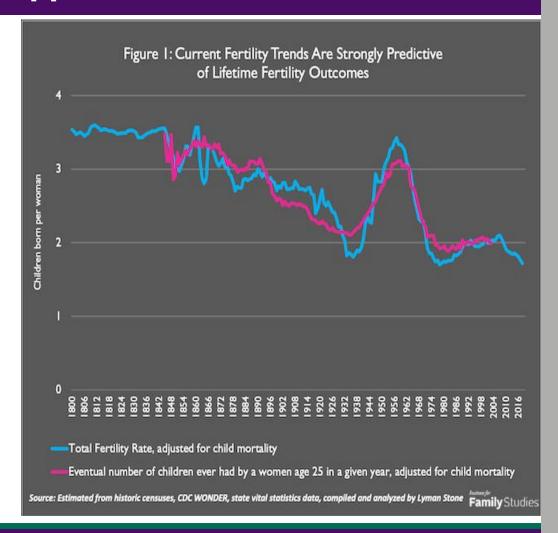
Creating Blended Gift Opportunities

Birth rates declining

- ✓ 24 children for each 1000 people in 1950
- ✓ 12 children for each1000 people in 2019

Childlessness Increasing

- ✓ 3.5 children per couple in 1800
- ✓ Fewer than 2 children per couple in 2016





- Combine a pledge with a bequest
 - ✓ The prototype blended gift
- Unique ways to structure pledges
 - ✓ Unequal payments
 - Back load payments
 - ✓ Front load payments
 - ✓ Use life income to make pledge payments



- Don Howard, age 80
 - ✓ Predeceased spouse and two children
 - ✓ Spouse died from pulmonary disease
 - ✓ Annual gifts \$1K to \$5K, one gift of \$10K
- \$250,000 solicitation, named lectureship
 - ✓ Named in honor of wife
 - ✓ Lecture published in the Journal of Pulmonary Medicine



- Deeply moved by concept
 - ✓ Can't afford at this time
 - ✓ Research suggests \$5M in assets
- Why can't he afford?
 - ✓ Leaving a legacy for children
 - Maintaining lifestyle
 - ✓ Mostly IRA money (tax burdened)
 - ✓ Potential future medical expenses

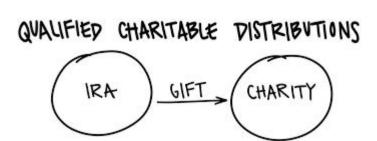


- \$125k (50%) in five-year pledge
- 5 equal installments of \$25K, or
- Backload pledge

\$ 125,000	Graduated steps
\$ 6,250	5%
\$ 12,500	10%
\$ 18,750	15%
\$ 25,000	20%
\$ 62,500	50%



- Could use QCD to make pledge payments
- \$125K balance from IRA beneficiary designation
 - ✓ IRAs can only be distributed in percentages
 - ✓ Add back up provision to will for shortfall
- Consider irrevocable pledge
 - More to come on this





- Dr. Watson, solicited for \$1M campaign gift
 - ✓ Campaign gift from charitable lead trust
- He is experiencing "cash event"
- Needs large income tax charitable deduction



Grantor lead trust

- ✓ Generates income tax, not gift or estate tax deduction
- ✓ Donor pays tax on income and capital gain of lead trust
- ✓ Whatever is left in lead trust comes back to donor
- No minimum or maximum lead trust payout
- No 10% minimum remainder interest test
- No minimum or maximum* lead trust term
 - * Must comply with rule against perpetuities





- Short term <u>grantor</u> charitable lead <u>annuity</u> trust
- Funded with \$1,000,000 cash
- 5-year term
- 20% payout
 - √ \$200,000 per year for 5 years
- 6% annual investment return
- Donor must pay any income tax or capital gain tax generated by trust



- Dr. Watson 37% income tax rate
- \$988,111 income tax charitable deduction
 - ✓ Subject to 60% AGI limit and 5-year carryover
- \$365,501 income tax savings if gift fully deductible
- Lead trust pays 20% annually and earns 6% annually



Investment returns lower than lead trust payout

20% Grantor Lead Annuity Trust

Year	Year End Principal	Distribution to Charity
1	860,000	200,000
2	711,600	200,000
3	554,296	200,000
4	387,554	200,000
5	210,807	200,000
TOT	210,807	1,000,000



- Only \$210,807 or \$1M gift comes back to Dr. Watson
 - ✓ Why would he consider this gift?
 - ✓ Consider total economic benefit
- \$567,308 total economic benefit to Dr. Watson
 - ✓ \$365,501 income tax savings
 - √ \$201,807 from lead trust
- Dr. Watson made \$1M gift at a cost of \$432,962!



- Life Income and a Pledge
 - ✓ 5- to 7-year pledge to match donor's capacity
 - ✓ Planned gift in a CRT or CGAs
- 100% of gift principal unlikely from life income vehicle
 - ✓ CGA target residuum 50%, could even be zero
 - ✓ CRT principal fluctuates with investments, payout, and term
- Pair the life income gift with irrevocable pledge



- Irrevocable pledge agreement (deferred pledge)
 - ✓ Pair with life income gift
- Obligates donors to pay during life or at death
- Unpaid balance is a debt of the estate
- Enforceable even if donor doesn't include charitable bequest in estate plan



Gift Plans Using Blended Asks

- Peggy and Pete Minetti, ages 80 and 83
 - ✓ Solicit \$2M to underwrite a Junior Chair
 - ✓ A full chair is \$3.5M
 - ✓ Donors want the full chair but it's a stretch
- Cash pledge for \$2M
 - ✓ Paid in six annual installments



• \$1.5M charitable remainder trust



- Managing the life income gift and the pledge
 - ✓ Minettis could direct CRT payments toward pledge
 - ✓ Payments reported as income, but offsetting deduction
 - ✓ Could surrender CRT in favor of charity
- Pair with an irrevocable pledge agreement
 - ✓ Backstops CRT if remainder less than \$1.5M



Gifts of assets

- ✓ Charitable gift, so appreciated property attractive
 - ✓ Income tax charitable deduction
 - ✓ Capital gain tax avoidance
- ✓ Charities have low risk tolerance
 - ✓ Policies should facilitate painless due diligence
 - ✓ When assets on the table, you are asking big



Hattie Vallejo

- ✓ Three apartment buildings adjacent to campus
- ✓ College needs student housing
- ✓ FMV \$1.5M
- Why doesn't college just buy the buildings?
 - ✓ \$50K cost basis
 - ✓ \$1.45M capital gain income
 - √ \$345,100 capital gain tax (23.8% rate)
 - ✓ Net proceeds \$1,145,900



- Flip CRUT vehicle of choice with real estate
- 5% Flip CRUT, \$1.5M valuation
 - ✓ \$827,085 income tax charitable deduction
 - √ \$306,021 income tax savings (37% +3.8% surtax)
 - ✓ \$345,100 capital gain tax savings
 - ✓ Cost of gift \$848,879
 - ✓ CRUT sells buildings to college for \$1,500,000
 - ✓ Mrs. Vallejo receives income for life



- Mrs. Vallejo could sell at a bargain price
 - ✓ Document FMV
 - ✓ Demonstrate charitable intent
- Sell buildings to college for \$750,000
 - √ \$750K cash payment to Mrs. Vallejo
 - √ \$750K income tax deduction
 - √ \$328,500 income tax savings (37% + 3.8% surtax)
 - ✓ \$725K capital gain income (50% of capital gain)
 - ✓ \$172,550 capital gain tax savings



The Virtual Endowment

- ✓ Donor doesn't have assets to fully fund endowment
- ✓ Donor makes annual gifts equal to spend rate on endowment
- ✓ Endowment fully funded by estate gift from donor



- Miriam Ewing, age 82
 - ✓ Wants to establish \$1M named endowed fund in memory of her son
 - ✓ Uncomfortable with current \$1M gift
 - ✓ Wants to see endowment awarded during her life.
- Signs irrevocable pledge for \$1M at death
 - ✓ Burden on Mrs. Ewing
 - ✓ Gift agreement provides no endowment if not fully funded.



- 5% spending rate on endowment
 - √ \$1M endowment generates \$50K a year
- Miriam gives \$50,000 annually
 - ✓ Use the QCD to make tax-smart annual gifts
 - ✓ Satisfies RMD
 - ✓ No tax on IRA distribution
 - ✓ QCD not reported as income



Conclusion

- Blended gifts benefit major, principal, and planned giving
- Infrastructure can promote planned giving
 - ✓ Generous counting and recognition
 - ✓ Metrics that motivate collaboration
- Blend familiar vehicles
- Offer innovative giving techniques
- Maximize donor potential



Questions?





Still Have a Question?

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