

YOUR PARTNER IN PLANNED GIVING SUCCESS

# **Basic Planned Giving Methods**



| Date:      | July 17, 2018  |
|------------|--|
| Time:      | 1:00 – 2:30 Eastern  |
| Presenter: | Craig C. Wruck<br>Vice President, Advancement<br>Humboldt State University |

## Agenda

- Charitable Bequests
- Qualified Retirement Plan Assets
- Life Insurance
- Bargain Sale
- "Family Foundations"

# Charitable Bequests

- Testamentary gifts transfer made upon death, revocable during lifetime
- Charitable bequests specific, contingent, remainder
- Considerations regarding restrictions
- The "probate" process

# **Qualified Retirement Plans**

- "Custody" account accepts contributions of pretax income, holds & invests tax-deferred
- Withdrawals are taxed as ordinary income
- Purpose: provide retirement income not to encourage savings or build estate value
  - ✓ Before 59½: 10% early withdrawal penalty
  - ✓ After 70½: Minimum required distributions

# Qualified Retirement Plan – Contribution at Death

- \$500,000 estate including an IRA worth \$100,000
- Plans a charitable bequest of \$100,000

|                              | Charitable | IRA to      |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
|                              | Bequest    | Charity     |
| Combined value of estate     | \$500,000  | \$500,000   |
| IRA transferred to charity   | n/a        | - \$100,000 |
| Income tax on IRA (est. 32%) | - 32,000   | -0-         |
| Charitable bequest           | - 100,000  | n/a         |
| Remainder to heir            | \$368,000  | \$400,000   |

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# Qualified Retirement Plan – Contribution at Death

## Notes:

- Expedited payment to charity
- Distribution must be directly from plan, not provision in Will
- Consider coordinating provision in Will
- Careful planning for married couples

# Qualified Retirement Plan – Gift During Lifetime

Simply withdraw money from qualified plan, then contribute cash to charity

- Assuming over 59½, should be a wash:
  - ✓ Withdrawal creates taxable income
  - ✓ Contribution creates offsetting deduction
- Complexities of standby withholding, timing, AGI limits, tax reporting

# Qualified Retirement Plan – IRA Rollover

Transfer up to \$100,000 from IRA to charity with no income tax on withdrawal

- Donor must be age 70½ or older
- Outright contribution (no life income plans)
- Transfer must be from the IRA administrator directly to the charity
- No supporting organizations, private foundations, or donor advised funds

## Life Insurance Policy

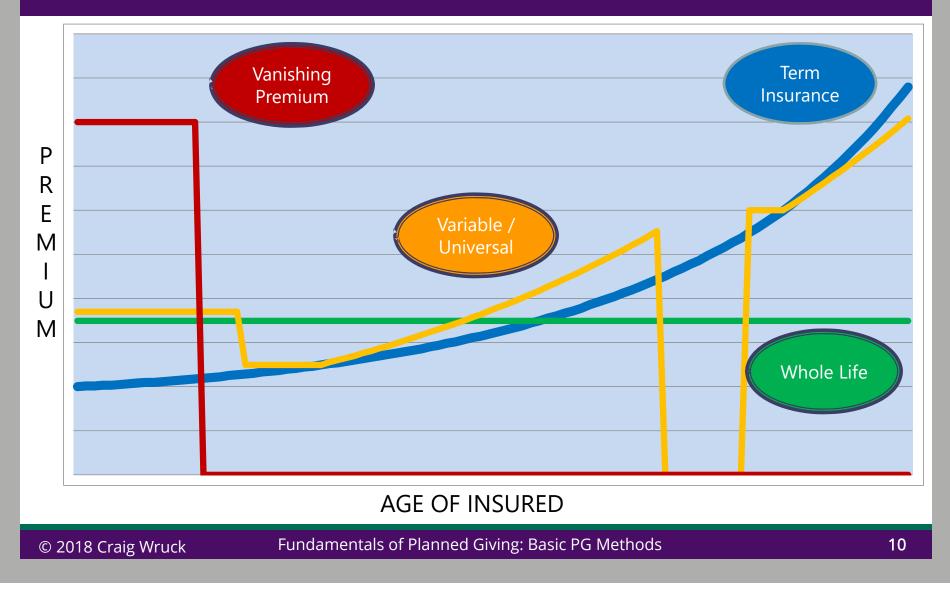
| Insurer     | Owner       | Insured      | Beneficiary  |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Promises    | Buys and    | The one      | The one to   |
| to pay an   | (usually)   | upon         | whom the     |
| amount of   | pays for    | whose        | death        |
| money       | the policy; | death the    | benefit will |
| (the death  | has right   | insurer will | be paid      |
| benefit)    | to change   | pay the      |              |
| upon the    | beneficiary | death        |              |
| death of    | and to      | benefit      | $\mathbf{A}$ |
| the insured | give away   | (            |              |
|             | ownership   |              |              |
|             |             |              |              |
|             |             |              |              |
|             |             |              |              |

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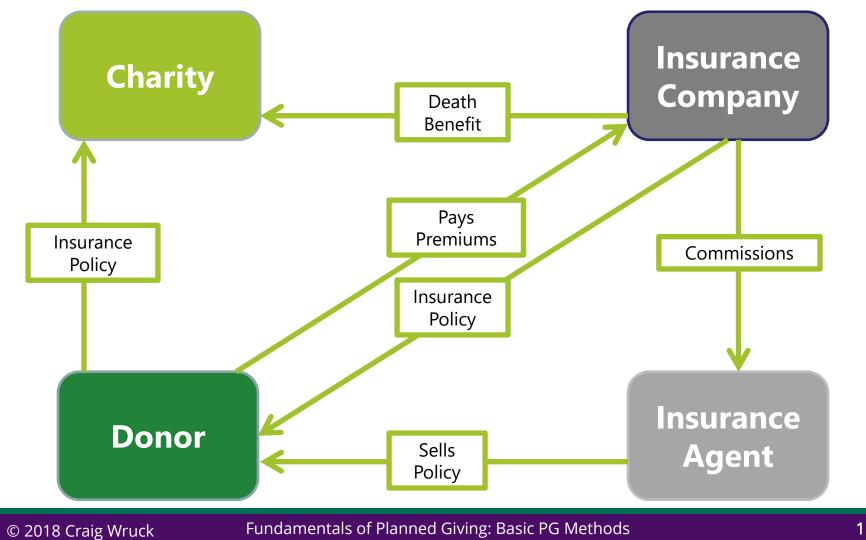
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Fundamentals of Planned Giving: Basic PG Methods

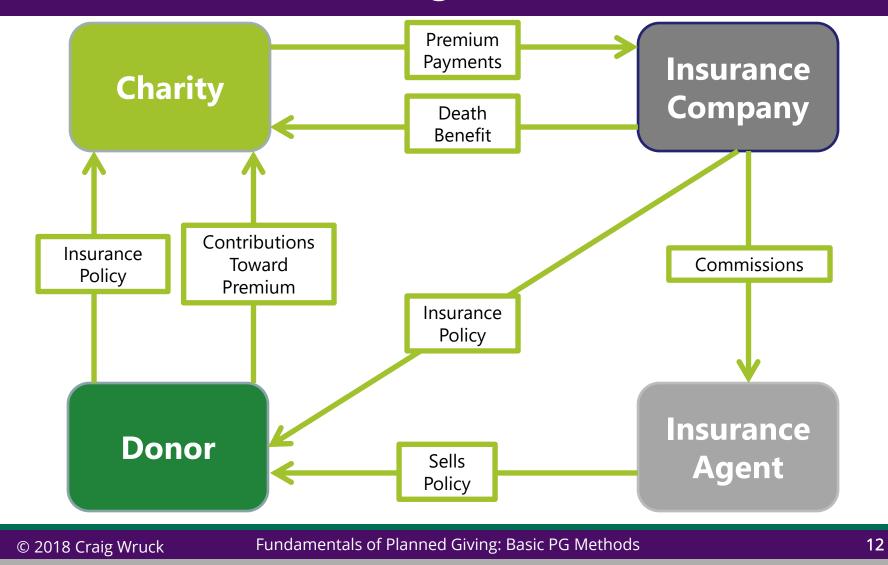
# **Life Insurance Premiums**



# PG Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Life Insurance – Outright Gift



# Life Insurance – Outright Gift



# **Outright Contributions of Life Insurance**

- Charity must be named beneficiary in order to receive death benefit
- Income tax deductions if donor transfers ownership to charity
  - ✓ Value of policy at time of gift
  - ✓ Future premium payments

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# Life Insurance – Other Considerations

- Charity is not obligated to make premium payments

   despite donor's expectations
- Outstanding policy loans, conditions may reduce value of death benefit
- Policies are valuable assets, should be periodically reviewed and evaluated

## **Bargain Sale**

- Donor sells property to charity for less than full fair market value
- Charitable deduction for difference between fair market value and sales price
- Donor will be liable for capital gains tax on portion of capital gain – can't give the gain only

# Bargain Sale Example

- FMV = \$50,000, cost basis = \$20,000
- Donor sells to charity for \$10,000
  - ✓ Charitable deduction = \$40,000
- Donor pays capital gains tax on \$6,000
  - ✓ Capital gain = \$30,000
  - ✓ (30,000/50,000) x 10,000 = 6,000

# Family Foundations

|                                   | Donor advised fund                                       | Private foundation   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Origin of tax exempt status       | Fund account of a public charity                         | Separate entity (either trust or corporation)                  |
| AGI limit on charitable deduction | 60% cash<br>30% appreciated prop.                        | 30% cash<br>20% appreciated prop.                              |
| Donor control of distributions    | Right to recommend<br>distributions by public<br>charity | Controlled by entity<br>limited by private<br>foundation rules |
| Minimum distribution              | No requirement   | Minimum 5%   |
| Donor privacy                     | Can be anonymous   | Public disclosure  |
| Administration                    | Provided by sponsoring public charity                    | Entity provides<br>accounting, files tax<br>returns, etc.      |

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| PG Calc   Your         |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Still Have a Question? |   |  |
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