

PG Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Agenda Charitable Bequests Qualified Retirement Plan Assets

- Life Insurance
- Bargain Sale

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• "Family Foundations"

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P6 Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Charitable Bequests Testamentary gifts – transfer made upon death, revocable during lifetime Charitable bequests – specific, contingent, remainder Considerations regarding restrictions The "probate" process

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Qualified Retirement Plans

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- "Custody" account accepts contributions of pre-tax income, holds & invests tax-deferred
- · Withdrawals are taxed as ordinary income
- Purpose: provide retirement income not to encourage savings or build estate value
 - ✓ Before 591/2: 10% early withdrawal penalty
 - ✓ After 72: Minimum required distributions
 - ✓ (CARES Act waived most RMDs for 2020 only)

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PG Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success **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 - \$100,000 n/a Income tax on IRA (est. 32%) - 32,000 -0-Charitable bequest - 100,000 n/a Remainder to heir \$368,000 \$400,000 Page 5 Fundamentals of Planned Giving: Basic PG Methods © 2020 Craig Wruck

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Qualified Retirement Plan – Contribution at Death

Notes:

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

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Qualified Retirement Plan – Gift During Lifetime

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

- Assuming over 591/2, should be a wash:
 - \checkmark Withdrawal creates taxable income

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- $\checkmark\,$ Contribution creates offsetting deduction
- Complexities of standby withholding, timing, AGI limits, tax reporting

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Qualified Charitable Distribution "Charitable Rollover"

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

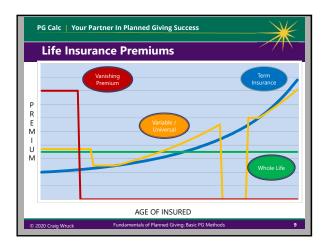
- Donor must be age $70^{1\!\!/_2}$ or older
- Outright contribution (no life income plans)
- Transfer must be from the IRA administrator directly to the charity
- No supporting organizations, private foundations, or donor advised funds

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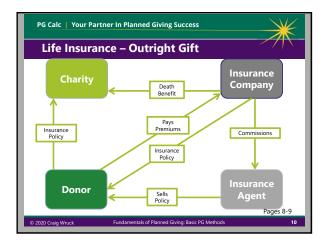
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ife Insurance Policy					
	Insurer	Owner	Insured	Beneficiary	
	Promises to pay an amount of money (the death benefit), upon the death of the insured	Buys and (usually) pays for the policy; has right to change beneficiary and to give away ownership	The one upon whose death the insurer will pay the death benefit		
					Pages

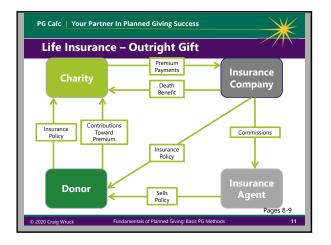














PG Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Outright Contributions of Life Insurance

- Charity must be named beneficiary in order to receive death benefit
- Income tax deductions if donor transfers ownership to charity

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- $\checkmark\,$ Value of policy at time of gift
- ✓ Future premium payments

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- 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

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PG Calc Your Partner In Planned Giving Success 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

PG Calc Your Partner In Planned Giving Success 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

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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 30% appreciated prop.	30% cash 20% appreciated prop.			
Donor control of distributions	Right to recommend distributions by public charity	Controlled by entity limited by private foundation rules			
Minimum distribution	No requirement	Minimum 5%			
Donor privacy	Can be anonymous	Public disclosure			
Administration	Provided by sponsoring public charity	Entity provides accounting, files tax returns, etc.			

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E-mail:	cwruck@pgcalc.com			
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