

Idea #2: Use IRD Property in Estate

Use Income in Respect of Decedent (IRD) assets for testamentary gifts:

Retirement plan assets
Savings bonds with accrued, untaxed income
Deferred compensation



#### Idea #2: Use IRD Property in Estate Lifetime giving options for IRD assets are limited: IRA Charitable Rollover is not currently in effect. Lump sum distribution from profit-sharing using appreciated assets to fund CRT may be an option

## Idea #2: Use IRD Property in Estate Testamentary options are almost unlimited: Outright gift to public charity Outright gift to private foundation Gift to fund CRT or CGA for family

| Idea #2: Use IRD Property for<br>Testamentary Gifts              |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | \$250,000 Bequest of<br>Retirement Plan to<br>Family | \$250,000 Bequest of<br>Retirement Plan to<br>5%, 20-Year CRAT |
| Total Estate   | \$4,000,000  | \$4,000,000  |
| Total Taxes on<br>\$250,000 Retirement<br>Plan                   | \$99,000   | \$0  |
| Effective Tax Rate on<br>Retirement Plan (federal<br>taxes only) | 39.6%  | \$0  |
| Net Bequest  | \$151,000  | \$250,000  |
| Net Savings vs. Bequest  |  | \$99,000   |

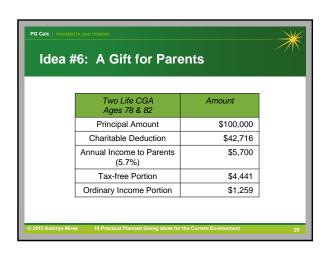
#### Idea #3: The Family Business as a Gift • The family business may be the single most important asset held by donors • Family businesses represent 80 - 90 percent of all business entities • The generational transfer rate is low: 70% do not survive to the 2nd generation; 88% do not survive to the 3rd; and 97% do not make it to the 4th or beyond

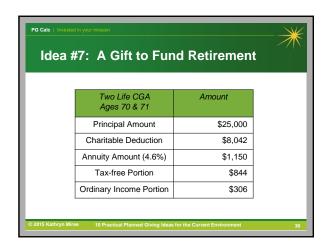
# Idea #3: The Family Business as a Gift • Yet, 19% of family business participants have no estate plan other than a will • Only 37% have strategic plans • 85% of those who identify successors look to family

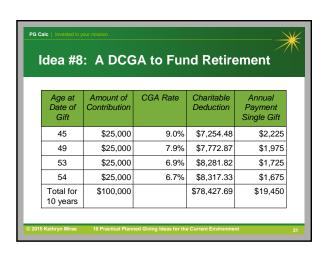
| dea #3: The Family Business as a Gift                       |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| STEP ONE<br>\$500,000, 5%<br>NIMCRUT with FLIP<br>Provision | STEP TWO<br>Sale of Remaining<br>Shares to Purchaser | STEP THREE  |  |
| \$500,000 Gift  | \$4,500,000 Sale                                     | Purchaser buys<br>\$500,000 of stock<br>from CRUT |  |
| \$100,000 Tax Basis   | (\$900,000) Tax Basis                                |   |  |
| \$178,725 CD  | \$3,600,000 Gain                                     |   |  |
| \$25,000 First Year's Income                                | \$540,000 Tax at 15%                                 |   |  |

#### Idea #4: The Family Business as a Gift Company has large accumulated earnings Same gift structure Company makes tender for all outstanding shares Shares are bought by the company using accumulated earnings; converted to treasury stock

## Idea #5: A Gift for Special Needs Use a charitable gift annuity to fund an existing special needs trust Create a spray power for the trustee of a charitable remainder trust to make special needs payments first to the special needs child, remainder to remaining beneficiaries



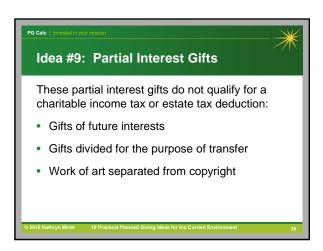






## Idea #8: Selecting the Right Asset What to consider: The recipient of the charitable gift The donor's goals for the gift The donor's goals for the asset The asset's basis

## Idea #9: Partial Interest Gifts • Few individuals are affected by estate tax • In 2000, when \$675,000 was excluded from estate tax, 4.5% of all decedents were subject to the tax and 2.16% paid tax • Joint Committee on Taxation projects only 2 of every 1,000 decedents will be subject to estate tax in 2015



## Idea #9: Partial Interest Gifts Testamentary options for donors: • Make a gift of income from stocks to a family member, then transfer the asset/income to charity - or the reverse • Devise surface right to charity, mineral rights to heirs • Transfer a percentage of interest in a business' profit

## Idea #10: Trusts with Mixed Beneficiaries Possible to combine personal and charitable goals in testamentary planning. Watch for: • Unintended consequences in drafting • Income tax consequences inside the trust; in 2015 highest tax threshold is \$12,300 • Revocable trusts with testamentary provisions are also an option





