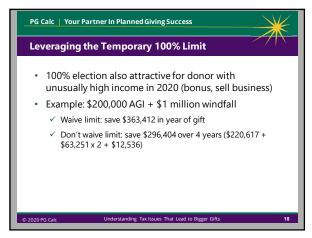


Leveraging the Temporary 100% Limit			
Mr. Jackson, age 78, owns a valuable painting worth \$500,000 that he inherited when it was worth \$200,000.			
	Sell Painting,		
Gi	ve Painting	Give Proceeds	
Painting FMV	\$500,000	\$500,000	
Painting cost basis	\$200.000	\$200,000	
Realized gain	\$0	\$300,000	
Capital gain tax (@ 28%)	\$0	\$84,000	
Charitable deduction	\$200,000	\$500,000	
Income tax savings (@ 35%)	\$70,000	\$175,000	
Capital gain tax	- \$0	- \$84,000	
Net tax savings	\$70,000	\$91,000	

Leveraging the Temporary 100% Limit			
If Mr. Jackson funds a 5% flip CRUT instead, better to give painting to CRUT than sell and give proceeds			
	Sell Pair		
Giv	e Painting	Give Proceeds	
Painting FMV	\$500,000	\$500,000	
Painting cost basis	\$200,000	\$200,000	
Realized gain	\$0	\$300,000	
Capital gain tax (@ 28%)	\$0	\$84,000	
Charitable deduction (64.7%)	\$129,496	\$323,540	
Income tax savings (@ 35%)	\$45,324	\$113,239	
Capital gain tax	- \$0	\$84.000	
Net income tax savings	\$45,324	\$29,239	



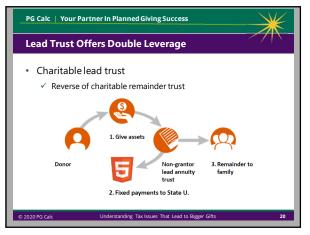


PG Calc Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Leveraging the Temporary 100% Limit • BUT, 100% election not always the tax-wise choice ✓ Depends on where donor is on income tax schedule

- Example: donor with \$200,000 taxable income makes \$200,000 in qualified cash contributions
 - Makes 100% election: pays no income in 2020; saves \$45,016
 - ✓ Doesn't make 100% election: saves \$31,625 in 2020 and \$22,136 in 2021; total savings is \$53,761

Understanding Tax Issues That Lead to Bigger Gifts

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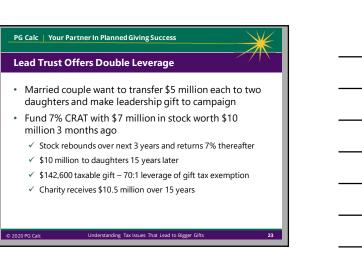






Understanding Tax Issues That Lead to Bigger Gifts

Lead Trust Offers Double Leverage			
Deduction for \$1,000,000 7% CLAT with 15-year term			
IRS Discount Rate	Amount of Contribution Deductible		
0.6%	\$1,000,000 *		
0.8%	\$985,740		
1.0%	1.0% \$970,550		
2.0%	\$899,450		
3.0%	\$835,660		
4.0%	\$778,290		
5.0%	\$726,580		
* \$69,911 payout sufficient to earn \$1,000,000 deduction			

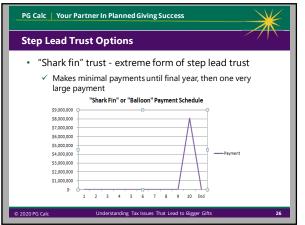




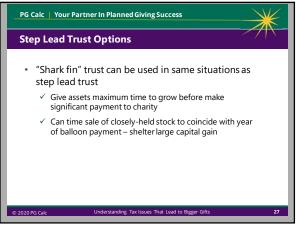


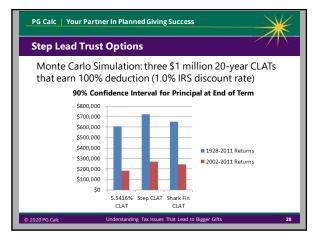


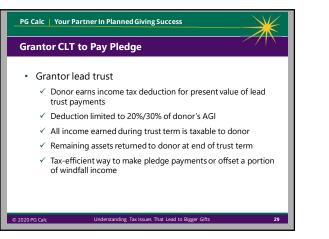








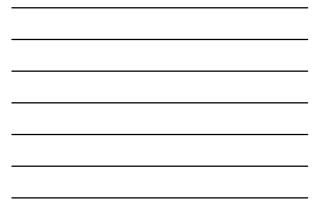




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Grantor CLT to Pay Pledge	~//			
Donor fulfills \$500,000 pledge with 5-yea CLAT funded with \$500,000 cash:	r grantor 20%			
Funding amount in May 2020 Income tax charitable deduction (0.8% IRS rate) Income tax savings (37% tax rate) Income tax paid during term by donor Amount returned to donor ⁽¹⁾	\$500,000 \$488,220 \$180,641 \$22,765 \$126,202			
⁽¹⁾ Assumes an investment return of 2% income and 5% appreciation.				
If donor invested \$500,000 and made same contributions:				
 ✓ Similar income tax savings ✓ But \$85,947 left after last pledge payment vs. \$126,202 in GCLAT 				
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Opportune Time for a Retained Life Estate		
RLE for 74-year-old, \$5 worth \$200,000, house \$75,000 salvage value a	worth \$300,000 with	
	Amount of Contribution]
IRS Discount Rate		
0.8%	\$404,365	
	\$404,365 \$395,815	
0.8%		
0.8%	\$395,815	



PG Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Opportune Time for a Retained Life Estate

- If donor decides to move out because of failing health or some other reason, donor can:
 - ✓ Rent the property and be entitled to the income
 - $\checkmark~$ By agreement with the charity, sell the property and divide the proceeds proportionally
 - ✓ Contribute life interest and receive another charitable deduction

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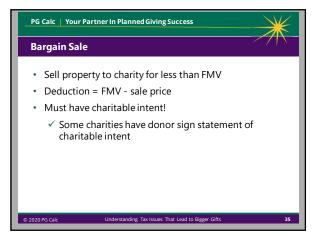
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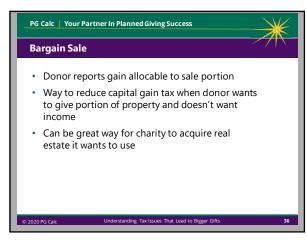
PG Calc | Your Partner In Planned Giving Success Opportune Time for a Retained Life Estate

- Can issue gift annuity in exchange for RLE
 ✓ Base annuity on remainder value of RLE
 - $\checkmark~$ Deduction is deduction computed for the CGA
 - ✓ Advisable for charity to offer reduced annuity rate
- ✓ Consider deferring payments to reduce charity's risk
- Charity needs sufficient funds to cover annuity and reserve requirements

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· Charity needs to be willing to accept risk

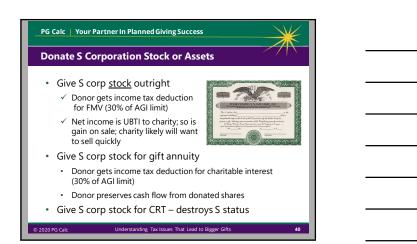






Bargain Sale of Real Estate			
• Sell and give \$250,000 vs. Bargain sale for \$250,000			
	Sell and Give	Bargain Sale	
Sale proceeds	\$500,000	\$250,000	
Deduction	\$250,000	\$250,000	
Reportable gain	\$400,000	\$200,000	
Taxable gain	\$150,000	\$0	
Capital gain tax	\$22,500	\$0	







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Designate Retirement Plan Assets for Charity

- Retirement assets are IRD
- Subject to income tax at owner's death



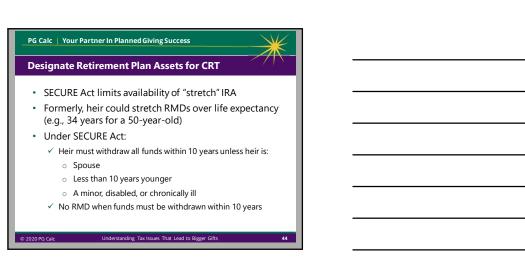
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- Best to use retirement assets for testamentary charitable gifts and transfer other assets to heirs
 - ✓ Offers tax benefit even for 99.9% of estates that don't pay estate tax
 - $\checkmark\,$ To avoid income tax, make gift directly to charity, not to estate which then makes gift

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Designate Retirement Plan Assets for Charity				
 Alvin's estate worth \$6 million: \$500,000 in IRA, rest in stock, cash, home, and personal property 				
Gi	ve from IRA	Give from other assets		
Gift to charity	\$500,000	\$500,000		
Estate tax savings *	\$0	\$0		
Income tax savings (@ 35%)	\$175,000	\$0		
Net cost of gift	\$325,000	\$500,000		
* Federal estate tax exemption is \$11.58 million in 2020				
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Designate Retirement Plan Assets for CRT

- Donor wishes to provide income to children for life and make sizeable charitable gift
- Testamentary CRUT funded with retirement plan assets a solution to consider
 - ✓ No income tax on transfer to CRUT (see multiple PLRs)
 - ✓ Children receive payments for life (or term of years)
 - ✓ Payments taxed as ordinary income at least until funding amount distributed

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 $\checkmark~$ Save estate tax if estate large enough to owe it

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Designate Retirement Pla	an Assets for (CRT			
John funds 6% CRUT with \$500,000 from IRA for twin sons, age 55, vs. sons receive IRA, withdraw over 10 years, and spend same amounts as CRUT will provide					
	6% CRUT	Inherited IRA			
Principal	\$500,000	\$500,000			
Charitable deduction	\$82,390	\$0			
After 39 years (3% inc., 5%	apprec.):				
Total after-tax payments	\$1,210,338	\$1,210,338			
Remaining principal	\$1,082,372	\$4,448			
Total benefit	\$2,292,710	\$1,214,786			
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