# Ren

Powering people, ideas, and institutions for good



# Your Charitable Toolbox

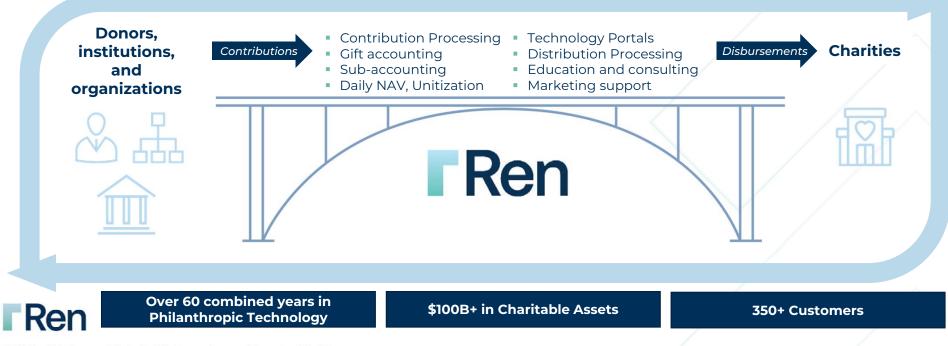
Jordan Richardson, AIF®, CAP®





# We're the bridge between donors and charities

Working together to deliver value to donors and the philanthropic industry!



### About Me





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# What's in our toolbox?

#### Agenda



Donor Advised Funds (DAFs)



Charitable Trusts

Charitable Gift Annuities



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# Not in our toolbox...







# 1. Donor Advised Fund (DAF)





# How do DAFs work?





Donor

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#### Donor contributes to the DAF

- A variety of asset types accepted
- Donor receives a fairmarket value tax deduction in the year of the contribution

#### Financial professional manages contributions

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DAF

- Assets grow tax free
- Donor recommends
- investment options to the sponsoring charity

Gifts

#### Donor recommends grants to public charities of their choice

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Charities

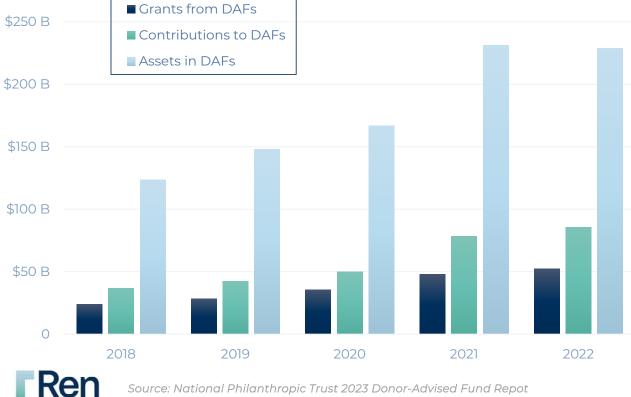
# **DAF History**

- **1931 –** New York Community Trust
- 1969 Tax Reform Act
- 1991 Fidelity creates The Gift Fund
- **2006 –** §4966
- 2017 Tax Cuts & Jobs Act









Source: National Philanthropic Trust 2023 Donor-Advised Fund Repot

### Who Sponsors DAFs?

- 1. Financial Institutions
- 2. Community Foundations
- **3.** Single-Issue Non-profits
- 4. National Organizations





# **Exploring Donor Advised Funds**

Popular Uses, Triggers, Timing, and Advantages

- Income tax deduction
- Avoid capital gains
- Simple, low-minimum set up
- Can use family name
- Allows anonymity
- Philanthropic legacy
- Retirement and estate planning
- High income year
- Flexible longevity

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- Concentrated positions
- Highly appreciated securities
- Frequent recurring charitable gifts
- Annual gifts made from DAF can free up cash for other purposes
- Consolidate/simplify existing charitable vehicles:
  - Private foundation
  - DAF rollover

# **DAF Tax Strategy: Bunching**

#### What is it?

Combining several years of charitable contributions into a single tax year in order to exceed the standard deduction in the year of the contribution

#### Who is it for?

Best for clients who give charitably each year, but not enough to exceed the standard deduction.

#### How does it work?

Clients "front-load" their charitable giving for multiple years in one year to benefit from the tax deduction in that year, then continue their regular giving in future years, but giving comes from their DAF. This frees up cash flow in other areas as well.



### Your Charitable Toolbox

#### DAF

What: Account for current and future giving

Who: Maximize tax deduction, organize giving (to multiple charities), give complex assets





# 2a.Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT)





# **Charitable Remainder Trust** (CRT)



Donor



Deduction & **Payment Stream** 





Charities

- Must pay income to at least one taxable income beneficiary
- Income is based on a percentage not less than 5% or more than 50%.
- The trust must pass the 10% test.

- · Income is paid at least annually
- For a life or lives or a fixed term not to exceed 20 years
- · At termination, assets remaining are paid to charity
- · Administered using the four-tier accounting system

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# **Exploring Charitable Remainder Trusts**

Popular Uses, Triggers, Timing, and Advantages

- Income tax deduction
- Defer capital gains
- Income for life (or term of years)
- Philanthropic legacy
- Retirement and estate planning
- High income year

- Concentrated positions
- Highly appreciated securities
- Illiquid asset
- Planned Gift

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### An Ideal Donor

#### Four Motivations

#### • Philanthropic

- Gives to charity
- Would like to give more/leave a legacy
- Tax/Financial
  - Avoid Taxes
  - And increase income
- Family Dynamic
  - Give assets to heirs
  - Involve heirs in philanthropy
- Situational

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# Your Charitable Toolbox

#### DAF

What: Account for current and future giving

Who: Maximize tax deduction, organize giving (to multiple charities), give complex assets

#### CRT

What: Trust for current income and future giving

Who: Desires partial tax deduction for future gift, while retaining income stream



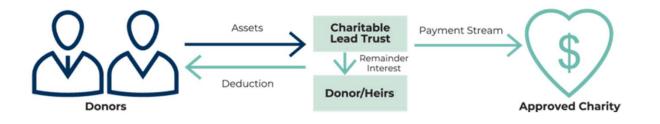


# 2b. Charitable Lead Trust (CLT)





# **Charitable Lead Trust (CLT)**



- Must pay income to at least one charitable beneficiary
- Remainder to heirs or grantor
- No limit on term of years
- No minimum or maximum payout rate
- No four-tier accounting system



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Income tax deduction if grantor trust

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• "Phantom Income"

# **Exploring Charitable Lead Trusts**

Popular Uses, Triggers, Timing, and Advantages

- Annuity Trust (CLAT)
  - One contribution, fixed distribution amounts
- Unitrust (CLUT)
  - Multiple contributions, variable distribution amounts
- Grantor Trust
  - Tax Deductible, remainder returns to grantor
- Non-Grantor
  - Not tax deductible, remainder to spouse, kids, or other heirs



# Your Charitable Toolbox

#### DAF

What: Account for current and future giving

Who: Maximize tax deduction, organize giving (to multiple charities), give complex assets

#### CRT

What: Trust for current income and future giving

Who: Desires partial tax deduction for future gift, while retaining income stream

#### CLT

What: Trust for current giving and passing assets to heirs

Who: Ensure spouse and/or heirs are supported efficiently while making current gifts to charity



# 3. Charitable Gift Annuity (CGA)





# **Charitable Gift Annuity (CGA)**



- · Asset of the charity
- Must pay income to at least one (or two) taxable income beneficiary
- For a life or lives or a fixed term not to exceed 20 years

- · Can be immediate or deferred
- Income is paid at least annually
- At termination, assets remaining are paid to charity



# **Exploring Charitable Gift Annuities**

Popular Uses, Triggers, Timing, and Advantages

- Income tax deduction
- Defer capital gains
- Income for life (or term of years)
- Philanthropic legacy
- Retirement and estate planning
- High income year

- Concentrated positions
- Highly appreciated securities
- Planned Gift

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# **Comparing CRTs & CGAs**

Which do I choose?

#### CRT

- Can benefit more income beneficiaries
- Can support multiple charities
- Investment flexibility
- Payout flexibility (up to 10% rule)
- Charity does not need to be directly involved

#### CGA

- More simple
- Generally lower minimums
- Direct relationship to the beneficiary charity

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- May result in higher tax deduction



# Your Charitable Toolbox

#### DAF

What: Account for current and future giving

Who: Maximize tax deduction, organize giving (to multiple charities), give complex assets

#### CRT

What: Trust for current income and future giving

Who: Desires partial tax deduction for future gift, while retaining income stream.

#### CLT

What: Trust for current giving and passing assets to heirs

Who: Ensure spouse and/or heirs are supported efficiently while making current gifts to charity

#### CGA

What: Contract between charity and donor for current income and planned gift

Who: Desires partial tax deduction for future gift, while retaining income stream



# **Other Tools**





# **Pooled Income Fund (PIF)**

- Irrevocable trust maintained by a public charity
- Donor gifts are combined for investment purposes
- Donor received lifetime income
- Generally, available for any gift size
- Can make additional contributions





# **Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD)**

- Donors age 70.5 or older
- Does not require a separate account/tool
- No ordinary income tax (and no deduction)
- Up to \$100,000 per year
- Satisfies RMD
- One-time funding of CGA or CRT up to \$50,000





# **Gifts of Crypto**

- Treated as personal property
- Requires qualified appraisal and Form 8283
- Gift Acceptance Policy (and Investment Policy?)

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- Use of intermediaries
  - The Giving Block
  - Engiven



# **Questions?**

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