

## Outright Gifts

Giving through the Foundation offers two important tax benefits:

A charitable income tax deduction in the year of the gift **AND** the reduction of future estate taxes. If you use marketable securities to make a gift, you will not pay capital gains taxes on those securities, but will receive the full fair market value of the gift as a charitable deduction.

YOU CAN SUPPORT ST. PETER'S

SCHOOLS DURING YOUR

LIFETIME AND IN PERPETUITY

BY MAKING A GIFT IN ANY

AMOUNT OR BY MAKING A

REQUIRED DOLLAR GIFT TO

ESTABLISH A DONOR NAMED

FUND, A DONOR ADVISED

FUND OR A DONOR SPECIFIC

FUND AT THE FOUNDATION.

## Deferred Gifts

**Bequests:** You may want to consider leaving a portion of your estate to the Foundation.

A charitable bequest is one of the easiest ways to make a lasting gift to St. Peter's Schools. A bequest can easily be made through a simple beneficiary designation in a will or trust and will substantially reduce state and federal estate taxes. This type of gift can save you as much as 62% in estate taxes.

**Life Insurance:** Often people purchase life insurance when they need protection for their family, business or estate. Later in life, they may find they do not need much insurance and find it desirable to use the policy to make a charitable gift. One option is to name the Foundation as beneficiary. Another is to give the policy to the Foundation, take a deduction for the cash value, and make annual tax deductible gifts to the Foundation for the purpose of paying the premiums.

Life insurance enables you to make a much larger gift than you might have thought possible. Since life insurance is taxed for federal estate taxes, a gift of a life insurance policy to the Foundation would save as much as 60% of the policy proceeds at death.

**Retirement Account Beneficiary:** For some taxpayers, the beneficiaries of their Retirement Account will receive only 20% of its value because of state and federal income taxes and estate taxes. For those taxpayers, their Retirement Account can be contributed to the Foundation with the taxpayer's family losing only 20% of the retirement account's value.

## Life Income Arrangements

**Retention of income for life.** If you desire, you can make a gift to a charitable trust and remain an income beneficiary for life and have the gifted assets remaining at your death be distributed to the Foundation.

**Pooled Income Fund:** This Fund is composed of assets donated by many contributors co-mingled to form one investment pool. Donors contribute an irrevocable remainder interest to the Foundation. As a donor, you retain the right to receive your share of the Fund's income for life. The rate of return varies each year depending on the overall performance of the Fund.

The Fund accepts cash and marketable securities though law prohibits the Fund from accepting tax-free securities. A portion of the gift qualifies for an income tax deduction. Income to donors is taxed as ordinary income. A donor may designate one or two beneficiaries. Upon the donors death the balance of the contribution is distributed to the Foundation.



**Gift to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT):** The gift is made now to the CRT. You, and possibly a second beneficiary, will receive income for life (or joint lives) from the CRT. At the time of your death, or the death of the joint beneficiary, the assets in the CRT are distributed to the Foundation. You receive a current income tax deduction for the value of the remainder interest going to charity at the time of your death.

**Gift of Real Estate with Retained Use for Life:** The gift is made now to the Foundation. You, and possibly a second beneficiary, will retain the use of the real estate for life (or joint lives) from the Foundation. At the time of your death or the death of the joint beneficiary, the real estate is owned by the Foundation.

# gifts to the foundation