

PLANNED GIVING

PENSACOLA STATE COLLEGE'S
Bell Tower Heritage Society

Secure
a strong
future for
PSC

So much simpler
than you might
have imagined

Anyone can do it

Get started
quickly

***IT'S EASIER
THAN YOU
THINK**

*How to leverage
your resources to
leave a Legacy that
supports Pensacola
State College.*



PENSACOLA
STATE COLLEGE
FOUNDATION



WHAT IS PLANNED GIVING, ANYWAY?

Planned giving is the transfer of assets (e.g., real estate, stock or life insurance) to a designated nonprofit organization during a lifetime or upon someone’s passing. Usually this happens via a will or other written means. The giving is “planned” because often these assets are not liquid, have tax consequences or can be used to simultaneously generate income for donors.

PLANNED GIVING BASICS	
What is it?	Why is it important?
Gifts of assets that require more planning	Gives you a unique way of supporting our organization
Gifts of assets that generate income for donors	Provides potential tax income benefits
Gifts created in perpetuity	Takes advantage of current market trends

WHY PLAN? BECAUSE STUFF HAPPENS

People in a variety of circumstances and life stages can benefit from a planned gift. Planned gifts are really just preparing for or reacting to life’s events: a windfall from the sale of a business; the need to generate a revenue stream for elderly parents; the desire to counter an increase in one’s tax liability; the birth of a child or grandchild; the establishment of a trust; annual planning; or the acquisition of new assets.

People have many opportunities to review their future giving plans, so it is never too soon to plan giving. Careful estate planning can also help people live a legacy as well as leave a legacy.

In short, the Bell Tower Heritage Society is a deferred form of individual giving.

IRA CHARITABLE ROLLOVER - AGE 73 & UP



Identify

WHAT TYPE OF
LEGACY YOU WANT
TO LIVE OR LEAVE



Work

WITH YOUR LEGAL
COUNSEL OR TAX
ADVISOR TO
DETERMINE WHICH
GIVING VEHICLE IS
BEST FOR YOU!

Criteria for a Qualified Charitable Distribution from an IRA

The IRA charitable rollover allows taxpayers aged 73 or older to donate up to \$100,000 from their individual retirement accounts (IRAs) directly to charitable nonprofits, eliminating income taxes on that distribution. Your gift can make a real impact Pensacola State College Foundation's ability to support the students, faculty and programming offered at Pensacola State College. It will also cement your legacy as a philanthropist and make you a member of the College's Bell Tower Heritage Society.

What you need to know

- What You Can Give. Contributions from traditional IRAs.
- Age Requirement. You must be 73 years old or older when the distribution is made.
- Give Directly to the Charity. Distributions must be made directly from your IRA account to charity; please use our request form.
- Seek Professional Advice. We recommend that you consult with your tax, financial and/or legal professionals to determine the benefits and other considerations for your unique situation.

“ IT IS EASY TO MAKE A
LASTING IMPACT! ”



IRA CHARITABLE ROLLOVER - CONTINUED

Who can benefit

- **Individuals who take required minimum withdrawals and want to avoid paying tax on the distribution:** Give your Required Minimum Distribution (RMD) directly to a qualified charity without having to report it as taxable income. Contact your IRA administrator to learn the amount of your RMD.
- **Individuals who want to minimize their Adjusted Gross Income (AGI).** AGI is used to determine your Medicare Part B premium; above a certain amount, you will pay the standard premium plus an Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount (IRMAA).
- **Taxpayers who don't itemize their deductions:** An IRA charitable transfer can benefit the nearly two-thirds of Americans who do not itemize deductions on their tax returns and therefore do not receive a tax benefit for giving to charity.
- **Itemizing taxpayers who've reached the charitable giving limit:** Donors who itemize their taxes are prohibited from deducting more than 50 percent of their adjusted gross income as charitable donations. Donations from an IRA are excluded from adjusted gross income, allowing individuals who have reached the 50 percent threshold to give more.

Questions? To learn more, please contact Executive Director Andrea Krieger at 850-484-1477 or akrieger@pensacolastate.edu.

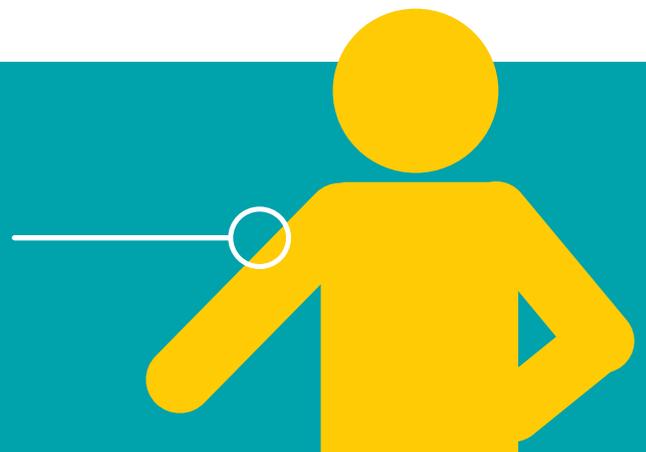
In addition to the satisfaction of a meaningful gift, planned gifts may offer immediate and long-term benefits. This chart provides a basic overview of four popular options.

GIFTS AT A GLANCE			
Gift Type	Basic Description	Benefits to Donors	Candidates for this Option
Charitable Gift Annuities	A gift of cash or stock in return for fixed payments to the donor for life Upon passing, remainder is distributed to the charity	Security of a fixed income for life Knowledge it is guaranteed by organization Income tax charitable deduction in year of gift	Older donors who want to help a charity, have liquid assets (such as stocks, CDs, savings accounts) Middle-aged donors who want to provide income for their parents or others
Charitable Remainder Trust	A gift of cash, stock, real estate or complex assets in return for variable payments (a % of gift) Upon passing, remainder is distributed to the charity Donor can make additional contributions over time	Annual income that can adjust over time; act as hedge against inflation May avoid capital gains taxes on appreciated assets Income tax charitable deduction in year of gift	Donors of any age, but generally middle-aged Good for complex or appreciated assets
Retained Life Estate	A gift of house and/or property	Income tax charitable deduction in year of gift Donor can continue to live in or use property	Older donors who own their own homes (including vacation homes)
Bequest	Gift of any amount through a will, trust, life insurance policy or IRA	Estate tax benefits	Donors of any age or income level

Pensacola State College Foundation does not provide legal or tax advice. All donors and advisors should consult their tax advisors to properly determine the tax consequences of making a charitable gift.

“I’m not an expert...”

You don’t have to be. A tax or estate attorney can provide the financial and legal expertise you need.



YOU CAN CREATE YOUR OWN LEGACY!

Making a difference is important to you. Charitable giving is an important part of your life and your core values. Like many people, you'd like to know that the causes and organizations you care about today will continue to thrive in the future.

The good news is you don't have to be Andrew Carnegie or Bill Gates to start a meaningful philanthropic legacy. In addition to supporting the work of your favorite organizations through cash donations, consider making a planned gift.



WHAT IS PLANNED GIVING?

Planned giving is a win-win approach to philanthropic donations that supports your favorite nonprofit organization and can benefit you now or in the future. Have you ever made a vehicle donation to benefit your favorite charity? If you have, you know that transferring assets is easy and it can provide tax benefits as well. Simply put, "planned giving" is the transfer of assets to a designated nonprofit organization during a lifetime or as part of an estate plan. This forward-thinking approach to giving is "planned" because often these assets are not liquid, have tax consequences and are generally transferred via a will or other written means.

It's easy.

Planned giving is easy to do and you don't have to be wealthy to do it. Whether it is naming your favorite charity in your will or trust for a modest amount, or a gift of house and property, there is an easy option that is right for you.

It can involve assets you might never think of.

A life insurance policy. Real estate. Stocks. Business holdings. A checking or savings account. These are all assets that can be leveraged in planned gifts.

It can generate an income stream.

In return for the donation of real estate, stocks or other assets, donors can receive a series of regular payments.

It can provide generous tax benefits.

Depending upon the type of gift, short-term and/or long-term tax benefits may apply. Donors at a variety of income levels can benefit. Be sure to consult with your financial or estate planner for more specifics.

It can work in tandem with other family priorities.

Planned giving is not an “all or nothing” option. Gifts can exist side-by-side with other beneficiaries and personal priorities.

It is long remembered.

Designating a planned gift automatically makes you a member of the organization’s legacy society. Legacy society members often receive immediate recognition on an organization’s website, in publications and receive invitations to special events.

In addition to the satisfaction of making a meaningful gift, most planned gifts have immediate and/or long-term tax benefits. The chart below can help you find the type of gift that is right for you. Consult with your financial advisor or estate planner and join the legacy society of your favorite nonprofit organization today.

GIFTS AT A GLANCE			
Donor Profile	How It Works	Benefits to Donors	Suggested Gift Type
Donors of any age or income level	Gift of any amount through a will, trust, life insurance policy or IRA	Estate tax benefits	Bequest
Donors of any age, most often middle-aged Good for complex or appreciated assets	A gift of cash in return for variable payments (% of gift) Upon passing, remainder is distributed to the charity	Annual income that can adjust over time; act as hedge against inflation May avoid capital gains taxes on appreciated assets Income tax charitable deduction in year of gift	Charitable Remainder Trust
Older donors who want to help a charity, have liquid assets (such as stocks, CDs, savings accounts) Middle-age donors who want to provide income for their parents or others	A gift of cash or stock in return for fixed payments to the donor for life Upon passing, remainder is distributed to the charity	Security of a fixed income for life Knowledge it is guaranteed by organization Income tax charitable deduction in year of gift	Charitable Gift Annuity
Older donors who own their own homes	A gift of primary residence, vacation home or other property	Donor can continue to live in or use property Income tax charitable deduction in year of gift	Retained Life Estate

Anyone considering a planned gift should consult a tax and/or legal advisors to determine the consequences of making a gift.