



Supporting The Buck Institute Ways to Give

Outright Gifts

GIFTS OF CASH

A common and straightforward way to make a gift. Cash gifts in the form of check, credit card or wire can be deducted - up to 60% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI).

GIFTS OF APPRECIATED SECURITIES

Gifts of stocks, bonds, and mutual funds receive double benefit: income tax deduction available for Fair Market Value (FMV) of assets for up to 30% of AGI; and no capital gains tax paid when securities sold.

GIFTS OF REAL ESTATE

FMV income tax deduction available for up to 30% of AGI; no capital gains tax paid; can be combined with other tools (e.g., charitable remainder trusts and retained life estates).

GIFTS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS

Gifts of closely held stock; the Buck would then offer the stock back to the company for redemption or repurchase. Tax treatment identical to gifts of appreciated securities.

GIFTS OF PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS

Similar to a gift of closely held stock; Buck Institute may continue to hold the partnership interest or sell it.

GIFTS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Can include artwork, antiques, collectibles, or other personal property; may receive income tax deduction for FMV if "related use" requirements are met.

Estate Gifts

GIFTS BY WILL OR LIVING TRUST

Gifts should be made to BUCK INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON AGING.

Charitable estate tax deduction available for 100% of gift.

Example of unrestricted bequest language: *"I give, devise, and bequeath to The Buck Institute for Research on Aging, TAX I.D. #94-3030609, all [or state the fraction or percentage] of the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, both real and personal."*

GIFTS OF RETIREMENT PLANS

Name the Buck as the beneficiary of an IRA, 401(k) or other qualified plan. The residual left in the plan goes to Buck tax-free.

The IRA Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD) allows individuals aged 70 ½ or older to make outright gifts of as much as \$100k annually to Buck from a traditional IRA. The withdrawal amount may count toward your annual required minimum distribution (RMD).

GIFTS OF LIFE INSURANCE

Transfer ownership of paid-up life insurance to the Buck, or name Buck as the beneficiary of a portion of the death benefit of any policy. If a policy is transferred, the Buck may decide to cash in the policy or keep the policy and receive the death benefit later.

Gifts in Partnership

CHARITABLE LEAD TRUSTS (CLT)

A gift of cash or other property is transferred to an irrevocable trust; the trust makes fixed annual payments to the Buck for a designated number of years. When the trust term ends the remaining principal goes to heirs.

With a charitable lead trust, you can make annual gifts to support an area of interest to you at Buck for a term of years, typically between 10 and 20.

In a low interest rate environment, CLT's can provide a tax-effective means for giving to charity while retaining the ability to transfer wealth to heirs in a tax-advantaged manner.

CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS (CRT)

Like a CLT, a gift of cash or other property is directed to an irrevocable trust. However, in the case of a CRT the donor, or someone named by the donor, receives an annual income stream from the trust for a term of years or for life, and the Buck receives the remaining trust assets at the end of the trust term.

In addition to an annual income stream from the gifted assets, donors receive an immediate income tax charitable deduction and pay no capital gains tax at the time of gift.

The remainder interest, or balance of the assets when the trust terminates, may be used to create an endowment or to support specific areas of interest.