Planned Giving Options

Will or Trust Provision: You may support the Permanent Fund for Boston or a Field of Interest Fund within it by including the Boston Foundation in your will or trust.

Life Insurance Policy: If you have a paid-up life insurance policy that you no longer need, naming the Boston Foundation as the beneficiary of that policy is an easy way to make a legacy gift. In most cases, it is as simple as filling out the life insurance company's change of beneficiary forms.

Retirement Plan: Designating the Boston Foundation as a beneficiary of your retirement plan is a way to ensure that the full value of the fund is available for charity. Unlike individuals, charities such as the Boston Foundation do not pay taxes on retirement plan distributions and therefore all of the plan proceeds are available to fulfil your philanthropic intentions. In most cases, all that is required is to provide the plan administrator with the Boston Foundation's tax identification number (04 2104021) and complete the plan administrator's beneficiary designation form.

Successor to Current Donor Advised Fund: If you already have a Donor Advised Fund, you can designate the Permanent Fund for Boston or a Field of Interest Fund within it as a successor beneficiary for a percentage or all of the remainder of your Donor Advised Fund. Just complete and return our Donor Advised Fund Succession Plan form.

Charitable Remainder Trust: This is an irrevocable trust in which the donor transfers cash or property to a trustee. In return, the donor or other individuals named by the donor as income beneficiaries receive income from the trust for life or a specified term not to exceed 20 years. When the trust terminates, the corpus is distributed to the charities named as the charitable remainder beneficiaries.

There are two main types of charitable remainder trusts – the **charitable remainder annuity trust** and the **charitable remainder unitrust**. Although the two are similar in many ways, they do differ. The most significant distinction is the method by which the annual income paid by the trust to the income beneficiaries is calculated. Another major difference is that the annuity trusts do not allow for additional contributions once funded, whereas unitrusts allow for additional contributions at any time. Both are great vehicles for donors who hold highly appreciated assets and want to avoid capital gains taxes.

continued other side

Charitable Lead Trust: A charitable lead trust is an irrevocable trust agreement that pays annual income to a nonprofit organization (charity) for a specified period of years, with the principal reverting to the donor or the donor's family when the trust ends. The annual income payment by the trust is similar to an outright gift of cash to the charity, which is free to use it upon receipt, subject to any restrictions placed on the gift by the donor. There are several income and estate tax benefits to this type of vehicle, which is very attractive in a low interest rate environment.

To learn more about planned giving, please contact:

Pam Hurd, Senior Director of Leadership Giving
617-338-3910 or Pam.Hurd@tbf.org

Laura Godine, Senior Director of Professional Advisor Relations
617-338-1218 or Laura.Godine@tbf.org

The Boston Foundation tBf