Often people refer to gifts for the future as “planned” gifts. A planned gift can be as simple as a charitable beneficiary designation from a retirement account or as complex as a sophisticated financial strategy. Planned gifts can offer considerable flexibility for financial and tax planning and can be tailored your to your needs and the needs of your heirs.

**RETIREMENT PLANS**
Naming the J as a beneficiary of your retirement plan is a tax-smart way to donate. Because retirement contributions are often made with before-tax dollars, those assets are taxable when withdrawn. If those assets are inherited by your heirs, they are subject to income tax and possibly estate taxes which can diminish their value considerably. However, these same assets, when given to the J, retain their full value and are not subject to either income tax or estate tax.

**LIFE INSURANCE**
Naming the J as the owner of a life insurance policy your family does not need is a straightforward way to make a meaningful gift for the future. This option also allows an immediate income tax charitable deduction for those who itemize.

Another option is to name the J as a beneficiary of your life insurance policy. However, because such designations are revocable, you do not receive an immediate income tax deduction. When the gift is distributed there is a federal estate tax deduction for the full amount.

**CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS**
Through a charitable remainder trust, you transfer assets of cash, securities, or other property to a trust for the J’s future benefit. In return, you and/or another beneficiary receive an income for life or for a term of years. At the end of the trust term, the assets are transferred to the J. Donors who itemize receive substantial income tax deductions and may also save income capital gains taxes.

There are two kinds of remainder trusts designed to meet differing donor financial goals.
- An **annuity trust** pays the donor a fixed amount annually, regardless of investment performance.
- A **unitrust** pays a percentage of the assets, which fluctuates based on the annual value of the trust.
CHARITABLE LEAD TRUSTS
A valuable, often-overlooked tool for individuals with sizable estates, a charitable lead trust is a tax-smart way to support the J now and pass a portion of your estate on to heirs while avoiding potential heavy gift and estate taxes.

To create a charitable lead trust, you transfer securities, real estate, business interests, or similar properties to a trust for J’s benefit. The trust pays income to the J for a fixed term of years. At the end of that term, the assets, which likely have appreciated, can be transferred to a loved one with significant tax advantages. This strategy is often used to for the intergenerational transfer of wealth.

BEQUESTS THROUGH WILLS AND TRUSTS
A charitable bequest is a simple and powerful way to support the J. Many donors find comfort in knowing that they can continue to support their passions and leave their legacies through their estate planning. Bequests can be made for specific amounts or as a percentage of your estate, which allows you to tailor your gift to your needs and the needs of your heirs.

For more information or to discuss your gift, please contact Heidi Dormody at 303-998-1900.

All gifts of complex assets are subject to the terms of the Boulder JCC’s Gift Acceptance Policy.

Please seek counsel from your attorney, accountant, and other advisors before you consider making a planned gift.