GETTING STARTED: Family Giving Worksheet

Ready to involve your family in philanthropy but unsure which option is the best for you? The following considerations offer a good place to start.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSIDERATION</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’d like to involve multiple family members or give on an ongoing basis.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want my family’s giving to go to a variety of nonprofits, not just one.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetuity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want my family’s name to live on through my charitable giving.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’d like my family to continue having discussions about the causes important to me even after I’m gone.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’d like my family to have the ability to dictate or change the way nonprofits use our charitable dollars in the future.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your total for this section is 5-7, stop here and turn over for results. If your total is 8-10, please continue and add up all of your points for this page before looking at results on back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSIDERATION</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish to avoid paying start-up costs.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish to avoid ongoing expenses like tax filings, record keeping and investment management.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish to avoid annual taxes and required payouts.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want the option for my family to give without either nonprofit organizations or the public knowing who we are.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to encourage my family members to contribute their charitable assets toward our family’s philanthropy.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to know about nonprofit programs related to my family’s charitable interests.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want my family to have access to performance data related to the nonprofits we support.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5–7 Points
Direct Gifts to your favorite charity (or charities) may be the best choice for your family’s philanthropy.

15–18 Points
A **Private Foundation** may be the choice for you if you are looking for legacy and complete control of your fund’s management, especially if you want to pay your accountant, attorney and/or family members to operate it. The general rule of thumb for starting a private foundation is a starting donation of $5-10 million.

19–24 Points
A **Donor-Advised Fund** may be the best option for your family. As an alternative to a private foundation, a donor-advised fund offers you some of the same perks — legacy, long-term growth, and the ability to give to your favorite causes.

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**DONOR-ADVISED FUNDS: The Benefits**

- **Greater tax deductibility.** Donations to donor-advised funds are deductible up to 50 percent of adjusted gross income on gifts of cash, and 30 percent on gifts of appreciated assets like stock, mutual funds and real estate. In comparison, deduction limits on gifts to private foundations are 30 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

- **Low cost.** Starting a donor-advised fund is free and fees are minimal at less than approximately 2 percent after you have received your full tax deduction, whereas a private foundation requires extensive admin, legal and investment costs. Private foundations are also taxed up to 2 percent annually, while a donor-advised fund is managed through a tax-exempt public charity like Akron Community Foundation.

- **Zero administration.** The public charity where you establish the fund handles the due diligence, record keeping, check writing, gift acceptance and tax filings. You can also choose to learn about other promising programs in your areas of charitable interest.

- **No minimum payout.** Private foundations require a minimum 5 percent in grants each year, while donor-advised funds have no requirement. You make a gift when it is most tax advantageous but don’t have to make grants until you’re ready. Your fund’s assets will be invested, with earnings growing untaxed.

- **Privacy.** While private foundation giving is public record, grants made through donor-advised funds can be made anonymously. You can also name your fund in such a way that fully protects you from funding appeals.

- **Legacy.** Donor-advised funds can make a statement. You can name them for your family or company, or in honor of a co-worker or loved one. They are also an effective way to encourage philanthropy with your family or employees. You can involve your children, grandchildren and even future generations of family members in your grantmaking and name them as successor advisors. You can also endow your fund so it will grow in perpetuity. The dollars available for grantmaking will be limited, ensuring your fund lasts forever.

Want to learn more about donor-advised funds or other ways to engage your family in philanthropy? Contact Margaret Medzie, vice president and chief development officer, at 330-436-5610 or medzie@akroncf.org.