Counting Bequest Expectancies?

... Make Sure You Count on This...

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Where Are We Going

- Counting Guidelines in Retrospect
- A Historical Perspective: 2005-2015
- What About the Future?
- Counting Planned Gifts...Ten Years Later...and More...

The Counting Guidelines in Retrospect

- Overview Reporting Fundraising Results
- CASE Reporting Standards (1st ed, 1979)
- Growth of Planned Giving Programs & Emergence of NCPG (1990's)
- NCPG Planned Gift Valuation Standards (2004)
- NCPG Gift Counting Guidelines (2005)
- CASE Revised Reporting Stds (4th ed, 2009)

PPP's Guidelines for Counting and Reporting Charitable Gifts

- Report gifts using three categories
 - 1. Outright
 - 2. Future revocable
 - 3. Future irrevocable
- Key Principles
 - Clarity, Transparency, Consistency, Accountability
 - Count and report clearly all gifts and commitments
 - Acknowledge the donor's perspective
 - Assist charities with setting fundraising goals & promoting gift opportunities

What Shaped the Counting Guidelines?

Perspectives

- Historic emphasis on cash gifts
- Changing role of counting standards beyond benchmarking
- Pressure to increase fundraising results
- Growing success of planned giving

Issues

- Are all gifts equal?
- Counting, Accounting, Reporting & Recognition
- Setting Fundraising Goals
- Being Donor Centered

A Historical Perspective: 2005-2015

PPP Counting Guidelines (1st ed., 2005)

PPP Counting Guidelines (2nd ed., 2006)

- Revised CASE Reporting Standards (2009)
 - -A Word About: 1996, 2003

The Bottom Line

 Counting Revocable Gifts Is a Widely Accepted Development Practice

Its NOT About Slapping Numbers on the Books

It IS About Maximizing Total Philanthropy

Results and Impact of the Counting Guidelines

- Greater clarity and transparency with reporting planned gifts
- Greater recognition of the role and impact of planned giving
- Expanded donor conversations
- Increased fundraising goals and results
- Increased recognition of planned gift donors

What Are the Counted Parts in Bottom Line Gift Planning Productivity?

1. Estate Distributions from Deceased Donors

2. Irrevocable Life Income Gifts

3. Bequest Commitments

- 4. Outright Gifts,
 - Most Typically Complex Assets

Gift Planning Productivity: the bottom line

Estate Distributions from Deceased Donors

Historically: The Mainstay for Gift Planning Programs

Nationally Have Represented 70% to 90% of Bottom Line Gift Planning Productivity

Gift Planning Productivity: the bottom line

Irrevocable Life Income Gifts

- Historically: With Some Exceptions, Generally
 Represent 10% to 20% of Bottom Line Gift Planning
 Productivity
- Life Income Gifts May Have the Same Impact as Counting Bequest Expectancies
- Some Life Income Gifts Are In Lieu of a Bequest;
 Some Are Not...
- For Clarity, Let's Set These Aside for this Presentation

Gift Planning Productivity: the Bottom Line

Bequest Commitments

What EXACTLY Are We Talking About?

Closed, Counted Bequest Commitments

Case Studies: Counting Planned Gifts in Two University Campaigns

- Oregon State University
 - Campaign for OSU (2005-2014)

 Bequest Commitments counted at face value for donors age 70 and above by the end of the campaign

Life income gifts counted at face value

Case Studies: Counting Planned Gifts in Two University Campaigns

- University of Denver
 - -ASCEND Campaign (2006-2014)

 Bequest Commitments counted at face value for donors age 60 and above by the end of the campaign

Life income gifts counted at face value

Case Study: Oregon State University

Campaign for OSU (2005-2014)

- Total Gifts & Commitments: \$1.19 Billion
- Total Bequest Commitments: \$123 million (10%)
- Total Bequest Commitment Donors: ~250
- Total Actual Realized Estate Distributions: \$103 million (8.5%)

Case Study: University of Denver

ASCEND Campaign (2006-2014)

- Total Gifts & Commitments: \$488 million
- Total Bequest Commitments: \$112 million (25%)
- Total Bequest Commitment Donors: 288
- Total Actual Realized Estate Distributions: ~\$40 million (~8%)

What Have We Learned?

- Counting planned gifts promotes conversations about planned gifts, which increases fundraising results
- It gives donors more options for achieving philanthropic objectives
- It gives major gift officers new tools
- It promotes collaboration between planned & major gift efforts

Transformational Results

- Donor-centered philanthropy
- More effective & meaningful gifts
- Fundraising efforts become more comprehensive
- Institutional views of fundraising become less short-sighted
- New opportunities for encouraging philanthropy

Expectations Realized

- More donors
- More dollars
- More planned gifts
- More meaningful gifts
- Greater donor satisfaction
- Increased attention on gift planning
- Diversified fundraising efforts

Unintended Consequences

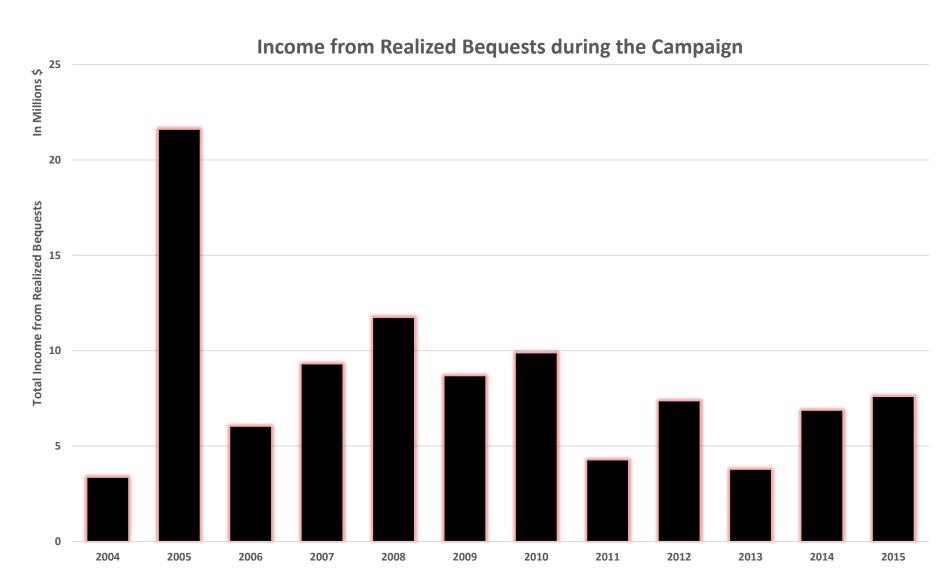
Enabling fundraisers to go for the easier gift

Reducing donor motivation to make outright gifts

Confusion about when the impact of planned gifts will be felt

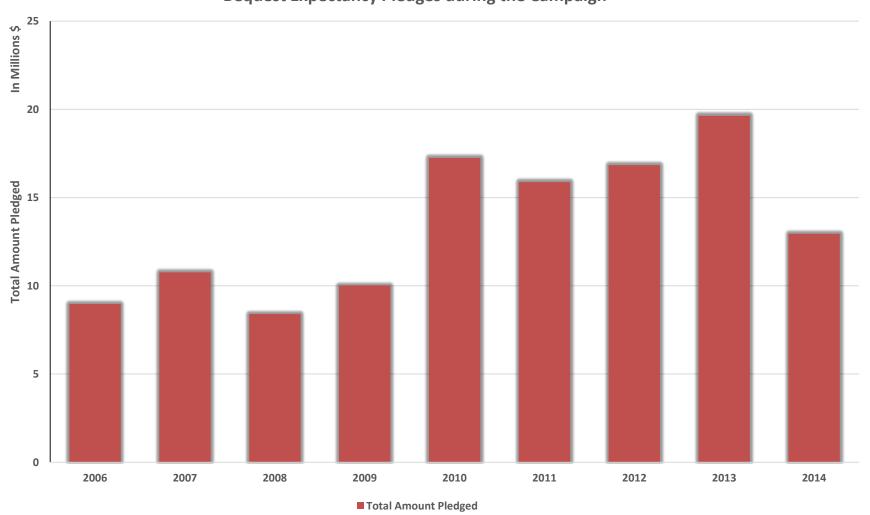
Conflating current and future gifts

OSU Estate Distributions



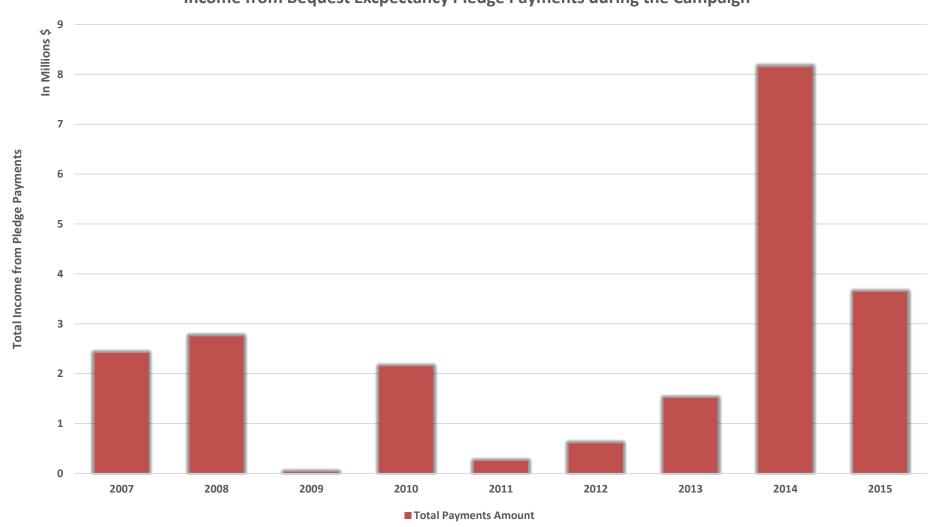
OSU Bequest Commitments

Bequest Expectancy Pledges during the Campaign



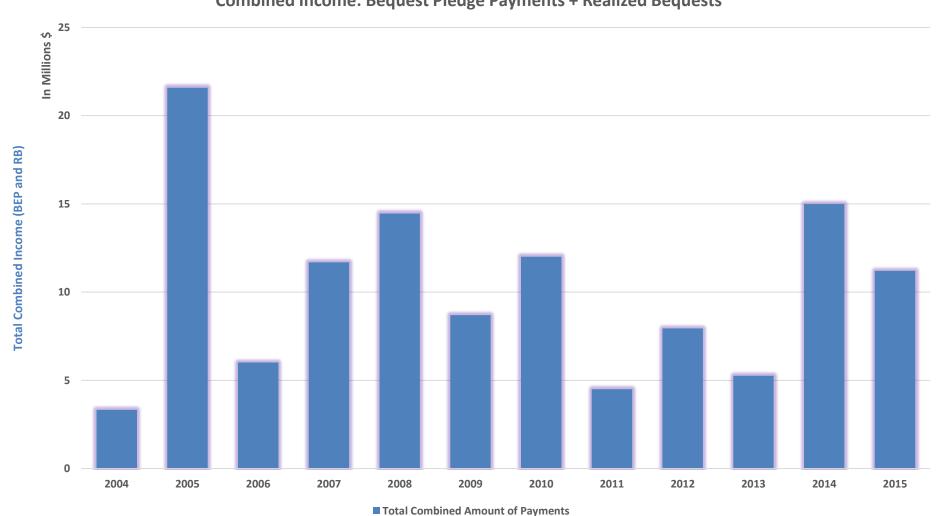
Estate Distributions from Campaign Commitments

Income from Bequest Excpectancy Pledge Payments during the Campaign



Estate Distributions AND Estate Distributions from Campaign Commitments

Combined Income: Bequest Pledge Payments + Realized Bequests



Gift Planning Productivity: the bottom line

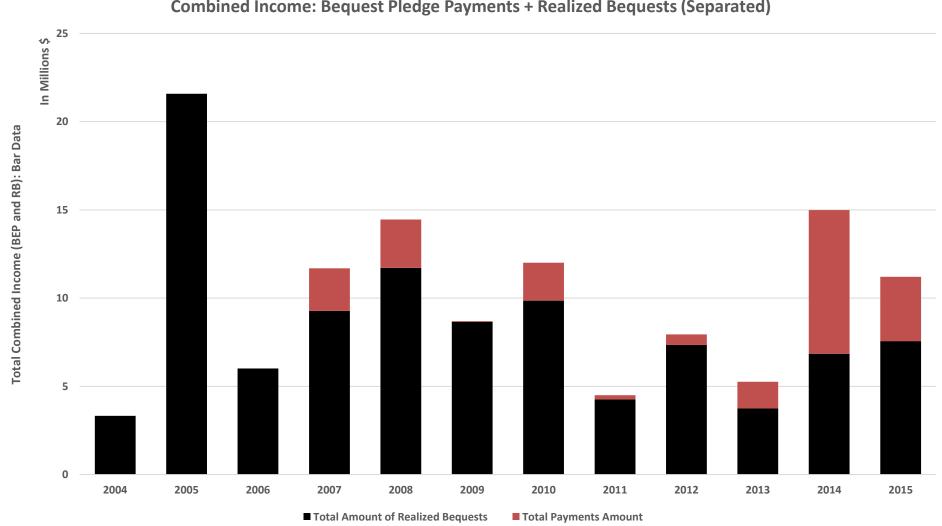
Counting Bequest Expectancies?
 ...Make Sure You Count on This

No DOUBLE Counting

Bequest receipts that fulfill bequest expectancies

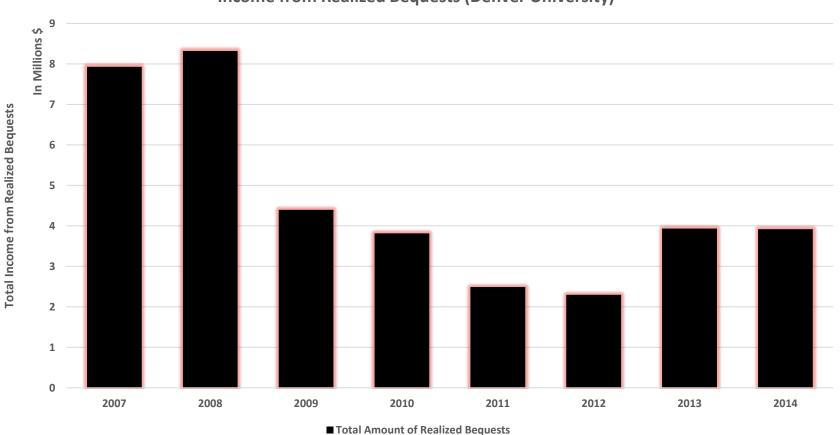
Estate Distributions AND Estate Distributions from Campaign Commitments

Combined Income: Bequest Pledge Payments + Realized Bequests (Separated)



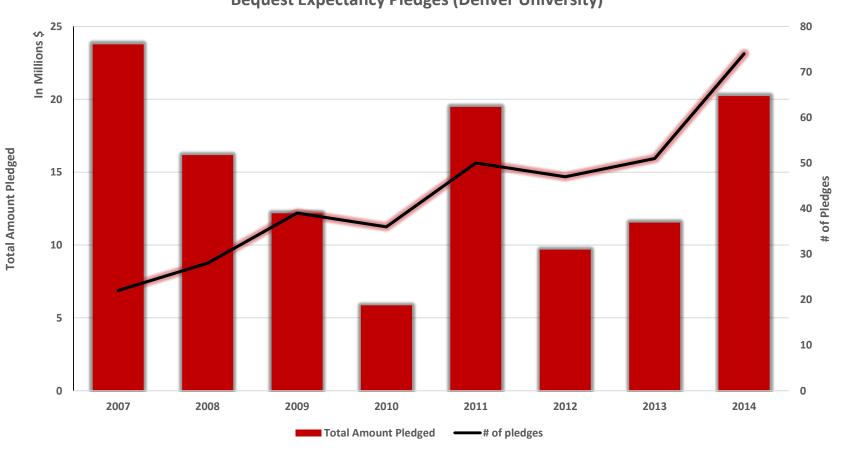
DU Estate Distributions

Income from Realized Bequests (Denver University)



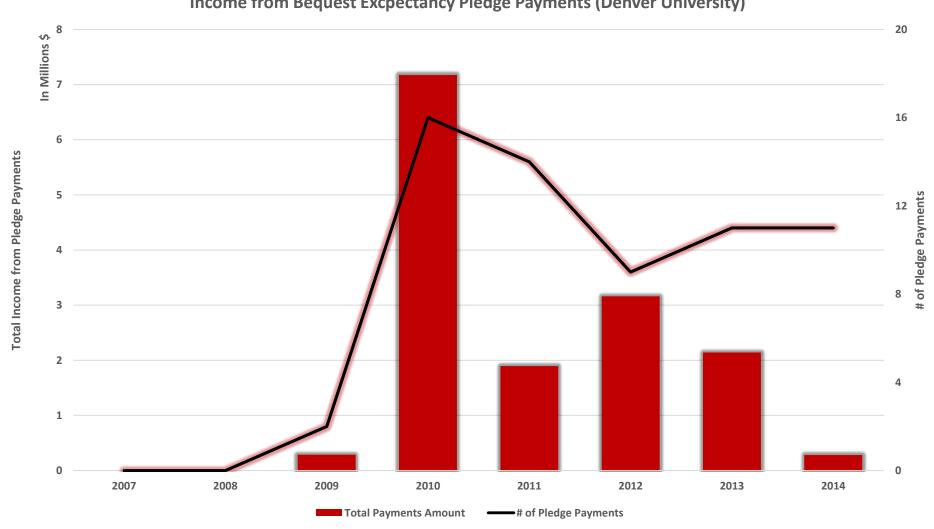
DU Bequest Commitments





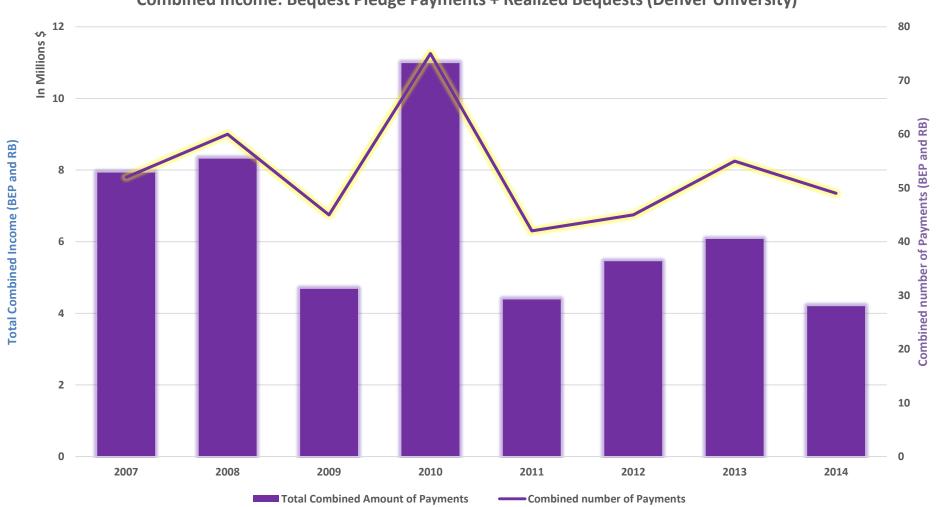
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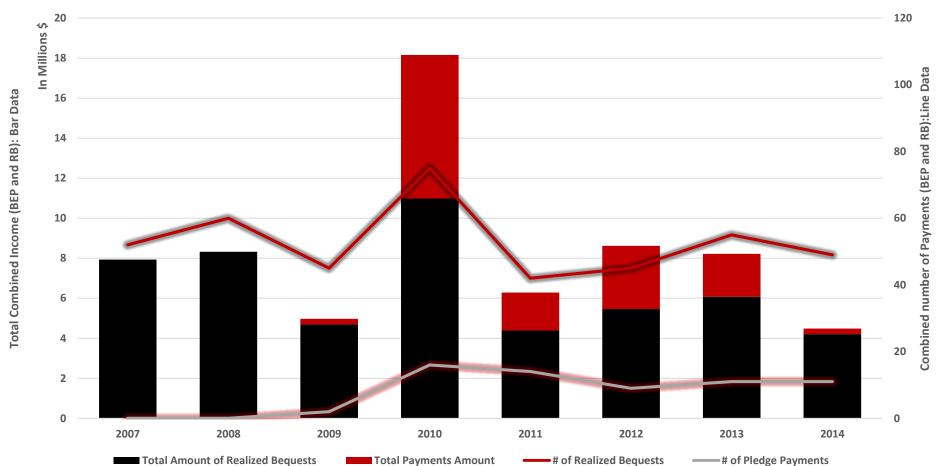
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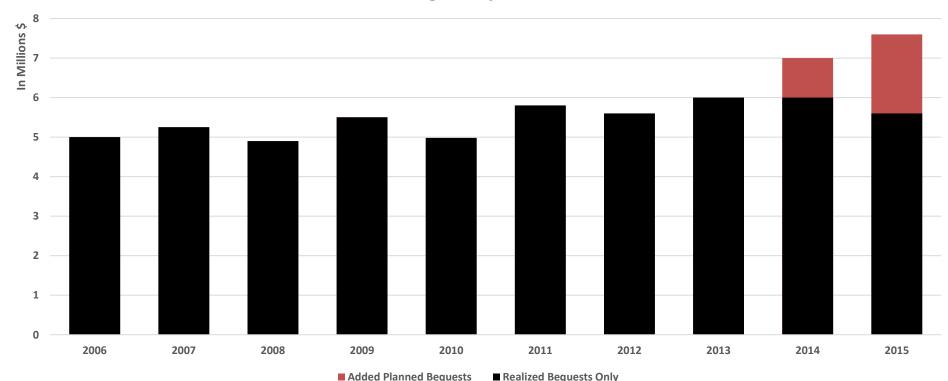
Combined Income: Bequest Pledge Payments + Realized Bequests (Separated) for Denver University



Gift Planning Productivity: the bottom line

 10 year graph of bequest receipts AND a 3mm beq int in year 8

Closing Conceptual Slide



Case Study: Oregon State University

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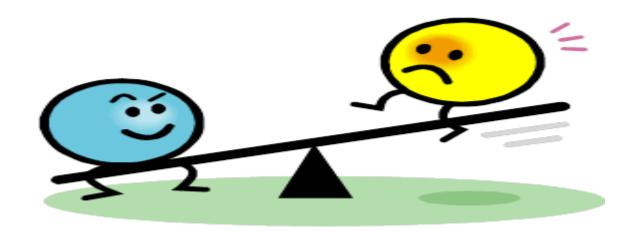
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What About the Future?

- What does this mean for you... counting bequests and for what leadership needs to understand about counting bequests.
- The "See-Saw" Effect

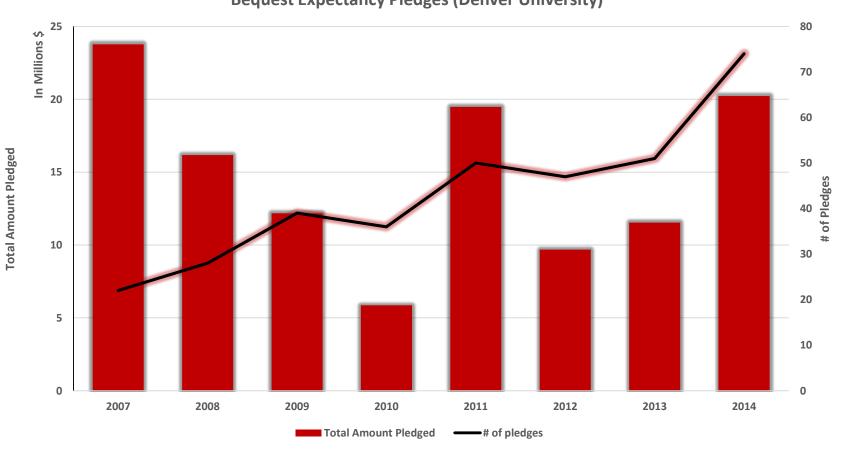


Years 1 to 3



DU Bequest Commitments





DU: Year 1

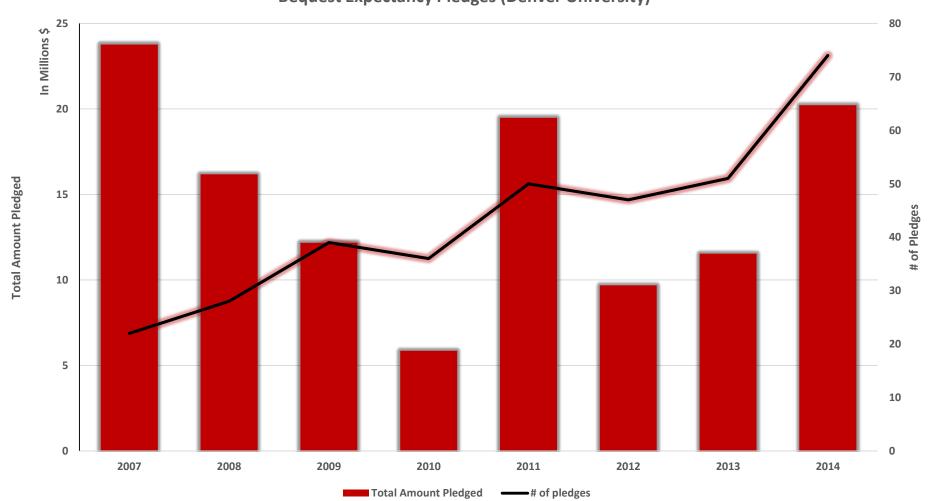
11 \$1 Million+ Bequest Commitments

2007	\$1,000,000.00
2007	\$2,040,000.00
2007	\$3,500,000.00
2007	\$1,073,500.00
2007	\$3,000,000.00
2007	\$3,000,000.00
2007	\$2,000,000.00
2007	\$1,500,000.00
2007	\$1,450,000.00
2007	\$1,450,000.00
2007	\$1,000,000.00

DU: Year 4

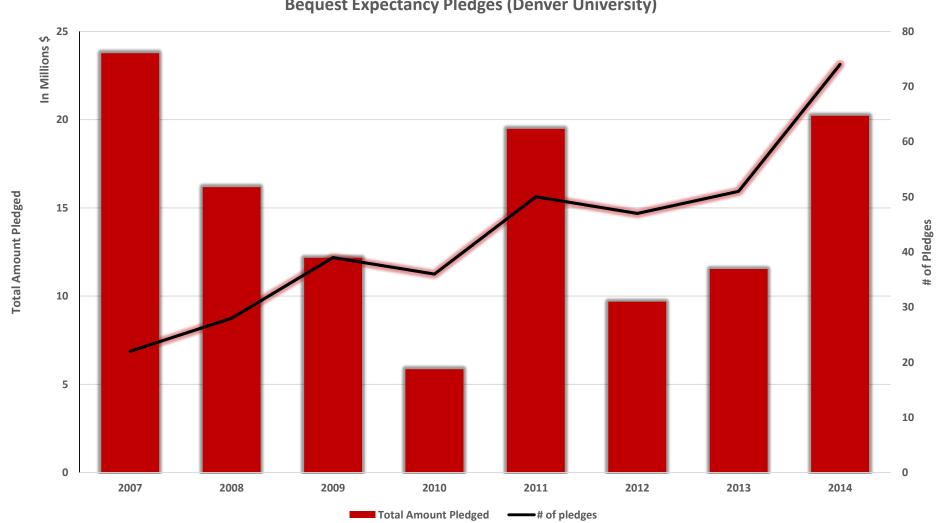
1 \$1 Million+ Bequest Commitments

Bequest Expectancy Pledges (Denver University)



MGO GPO Collaboration

Bequest Expectancy Pledges (Denver University)



See If This Sounds Familiar...

 Mike, a 50 year old alumnus, makes and estate commitment of \$4 million...



Does This Sound Familiar...

Impact of Different Counting Polices:

- -Age 60 and Older
 - Life Expectancy: 20+ Years

- —Age 70 and Older
 - Life Expectancy 10+ Years

Prospect Flow for Bequest Commitments

Impact of Different Counting Polices:

- Age 60 or Older in the Life of The Campaign
 - Fishing in a Pond



Prospect Flow for Bequest Commitments

- Impact of Different Counting Polices:
 - Age 60 or Older in the Year of the Commitment
 - Fishing in a Stream



What Does This Mean?

How Should We Communicate This?

To Whom Should We Communicate This?

- What Does This Mean?
 - Know Where You Are in "The Counting Cycle"
 - Beginning: Choose Your Policies Wisely
 - Age
 - By When
 - Project Counted Gifts
 - Intermediate
 - Headwinds and Tailwinds
 - Mature

- How Should We Communicate This?
 - Data
 - Often

To Whom Should We Communicate This?

- To Whom Should We Communicate This?
 - Your Boss
 - -VP
 - CFO
 - MGO's
 - Faculty
 - Board

