A Discussion about Life Insurance and Charitable Applications



Disclaimer

This presentation is provided for **educational and informational purposes only**. It is not intended to provide, and should not be relied upon as, legal, tax, or accounting advice.

- •Charitable organizations should consult with their own qualified legal, tax and financial advisors regarding the application of life insurance strategies to their specific situations.
- •The examples and illustrations provided are **hypothetical** and are not guarantees of future results.
- •Neither the presenters nor their firms provides tax or legal advice.
- •Charitable organizations should evaluate any proposed gift arrangements in light of their own policies, governing documents, and fiduciary responsibilities.

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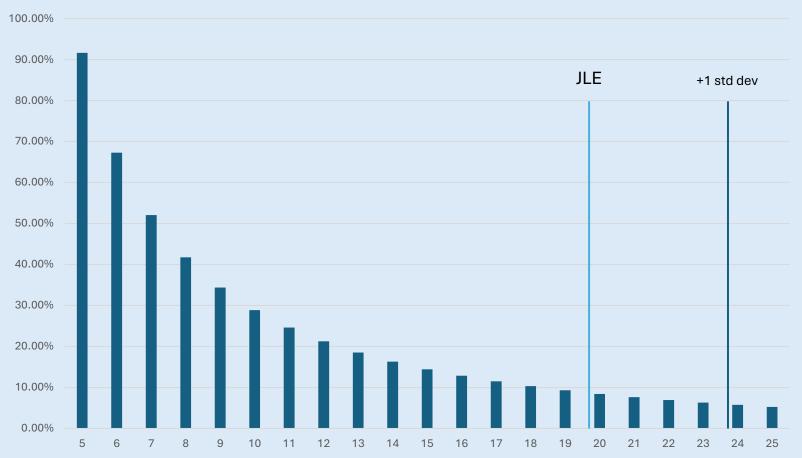
The Strategic Value of Life insurance in Charitable Planning

Life Insurance can provide:

- A leveraging effect of donor's gift
- Certainty of gift completion
- Relative simplicity of administration

HOWEVER, these results are CONDITIONAL

Death Benefit IRRs over meaningful timeframes



Life insurance death benefits can offer exceptional returns relative to premiums paid, especially in early years

At joint life expectancy (JLE) of 89.5, the IRR on the death benefit of the policy is 9.24%

At one standard deviation past JLE, death benefit IRR is 6.93%

Total mortality is at 96.3% at +1 standard deviation

Case Data: Male and Female, both Age 70, both standard rate class Survivorship policy \$1MM face amount, annual premium \$19,244

Life Insurance 101 A Primer

Types of coverage:

Term – "temporary" designed to provide coverage for a set, but limited timeframe. No accumulation of cash value.

"Permanent" – designed to remain in force for the entirety of insured's lifetime. Accumulation of cash value. 2 main variations distinguished by premium requirements:

"Whole Life" - predetermined premiums on set schedule

"Universal Life" – flexible premiums with no set schedule

Term – Definitely temporary...

End of	Beg/End of	A	Face Amount		
Year	Yr Age	Annualized Premium	race Amount		
1	66/67	4,400.00	500,000		
2	67/68	4,400.00	500,000		
3	68/69	4,400.00	500,000		
4	69/70	4,400.00	500,000		
5	70/71	4,400.00	500,000		
6	71/72	4,400.00	500,000		
7	72/73	4,400.00	500,000		
8	73/74	4,400.00	500,000		
9	74/75	4,400.00	500,000		
10	75/76	4,400.00	500,000		
		44,000.00*			
11	76/77	4,400.00	500,000		
12	77/78	4,400.00	500,000		
13	78/79	4,400.00	500,000		
14	79/80	4,400.00	500,000		
15	80/81	4,400.00	500,000		
16	81/82	98,985.00	500,000		
17	82/83	111,925.00	500,000		
18	83/84	126,985.00	500,000		
19	84/85	144,445.00	500,000		
20	85/86	164,745.00	500,000		
		713,085.00*			
21	96/97	100 245 00	F00,000		



Permanent Coverage - almost always a charity's best option

 Actuarially designed to stay in force for the insured's lifetime

Cash value provides flexibility; both now and in the future

3 ways to initiate the relationship with the charity and a donor's life insurance policy

- 1. Donor names charity as the beneficiary of existing coverage on donor's life
 - 2. Donor gifts existing coverage to charity
 - 3. Donor and charity establish new coverage on donor's life

1) Donor names charity as beneficiary

- Donor retains ownership of policy
- Donor manages funding of policy
- Policy remains part of donor's estate, but estate gets offsetting charitable deduction for death benefit paid to charity
 - Charity has little to no control of policy

Step 1:

STOP!



Gifts of existing policies should be closely scrutinized prior to acceptance!

A number of elements of a policy should be reviewed, confirmed, and/or stress tested prior to acceptance.

A high level list of considerations:

Some things to verify:

- Current status of policy with insurer
- Specific type of policy
- Ability of owner/donor to authorize changes
- Determine ongoing premium obligations (donor or charity)
- Market value of policy (consistent with Form 8283 requirements)

A high level list of considerations (cont.):

Some things to consider:

- Age and relative health of donor
- Financial assessment of policy viability (updated policy values, loan balances, in-force projections (aka, in-force illustrations)
- Keep or "cash out" (or sell, in secondary market)
- Potential viability of new coverage to replace existing coverage
- Ongoing carrier viability
- Ongoing premium requirements

Recommended Best Practices:

- Review existing Gift Acceptance Policy regarding gifts of existing insurance. Amend as necessary
- Establish a set of Standard Operating Procedures regarding the acceptance of gifts of existing insurance
- Consider utilizing a fee-based, licensed life insurance consultant to assist with due diligence

3) Donor and charity establish new coverage on donor's life

New coverage can avoid many of the due diligence steps of accepting existing coverage

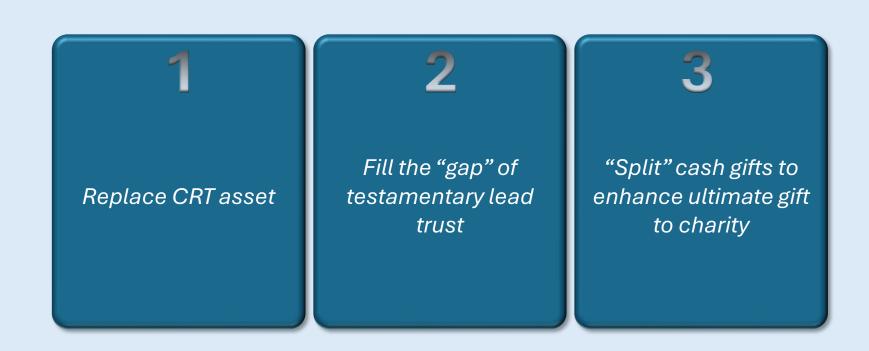
Cost of new coverage is sometimes less than existing coverage, even at an older age

New coverage can be designed to exactly conform to needs of donor and charity

New coverage is often less expensive than old

Maximum Mortality Rate (Per 1,000) - 1958, 1980, 2001 and 2017 CSO Tables											
Attained	Male				Female						
Age	1958	1980	2001	2017	1958	1980	2001	2017			
45	5.35	4.55	2.65	1.83	4.17	3.56	1.87	1.05			
55	13.00	10.47	6.17	3.40	9.96	7.09	5.10	2.36			
65	31.75	25.42	16.85	7.96	24.31	14.59	11.85	5.63			
75	73.37	64.19	41.91	24.24	58.65	38.24	27.90	16.00			
85	161.14	152.95	116.57	82.34	129.17	116.10	74.45	61.31			

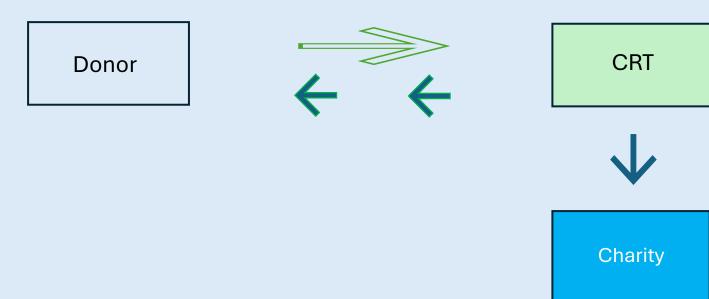
Can Life Insurance Enhance a Donor's willingness to give?



Can Life Insurance Enhance a Donor's willingness to give?



Charitable Remainder Trust



A CRT is established with deductible a gift from donor

CRT makes periodic payments to donor and/or other beneficiaries

At maturity of CRT remainder proceeds are passed to charity

Charitable Remainder Trust

Benefit Summary:

1) Benefit to Donor

2) Benefit to Charity

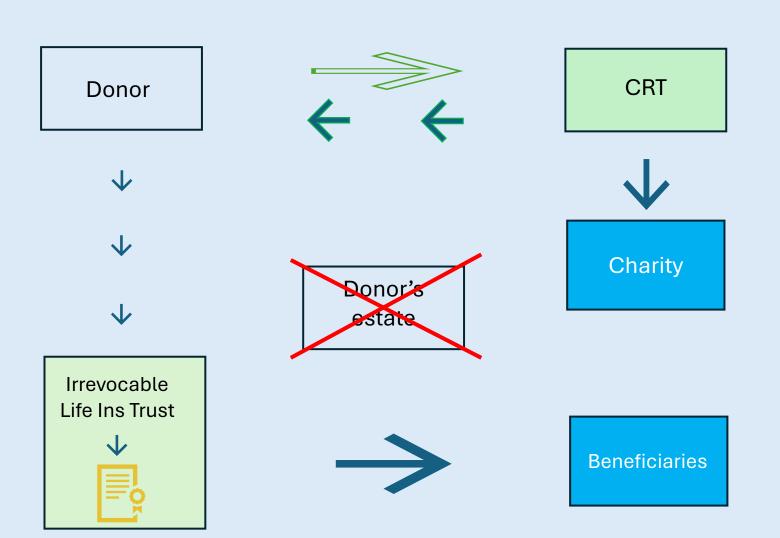
3 Benefit to beneficiaries

- Immediate income tax deduction of NPV of remainder interest
- Removal of gifted asset from taxable estate
- Income Stream

Remainder interest of CRT at CRT termination

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CRT "Wealth Replacement"



A CRT is established with a deductible gift from donor

CRT makes periodic payments to donor and/or other beneficiaries

ILIT buys, owns, and pays for a policy to replace the value of the gift

At donor's passing. LI proceeds are paid to the ILIT FBO beneficiaries

Proceeds of LI pass to beneficiaries outside donor's estate

At maturity of CRT remainder proceeds are passed to charity

CRT "Wealth Replacement"

Benefit Summary:

1) Benefit to Donor

2 Benefit to Charity

3 Benefit to beneficiaries

- Immediate income tax deduction of NPV of remainder interest
- Removal of gifted asset from taxable estate
- Insurance premium can be paid with a portion of CRT income
- Remainder Interest of CRT
- Elimination of financial conflict between charity and beneficiaries, thus...
- ...potentially larger gifts
- Assurance that value of gifted asset will be replaced
- Insurance proceeds will be received <u>income</u> tax free
- Insurance proceeds will be received estate tax free

CRT with "Wealth Replacement"

Relevant tax code sites

Related to specific CRT type:

- §664(d)(1)
- §664(d)(2)
- §664(d)(3)

Related to Tax Treatment:

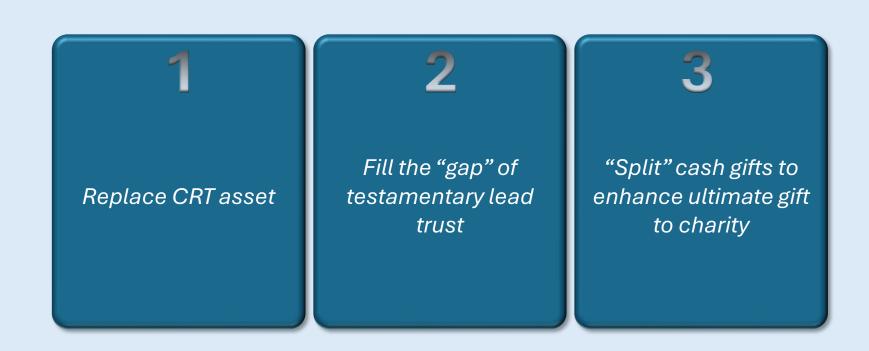
- §664(c)
- §170(f)(2)(A)
- §2055(e)(2)(A)
- §2522(c)(2)(A)

Related to beneficiary taxation:

- \$170(e)(1)(A)
- §170(b)(1)(A)



Can Life Insurance Enhance a Donor's willingness to give?



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Testamentary Lead Trust

A Testamentary Charitable Lead Trust is established





At donor's passing, the lead trust is funded, reducing the taxable estate



Payments commence: CLT payments to charity





At maturity of lead trust remainder proceeds are passed to beneficiaries

Testamentary Lead Trust

Benefit Summary:

1) Benefit to Donor

• Removal of asset from taxable estate

2) Benefit to Charity

Future Income Stream to Charity

3 Benefit to beneficiaries

- Reduction in Estate Tax Liability...
- ...but at the Cost of the Deferred Receipt of Assets

Filling the "gap" of a Testamentary Lead Trust

A Testamentary Charitable Lead Trust is established





At donor's passing, the lead trust is funded, reducing the taxable estate

An amount is determined for asset replacement for heirs (lump sum or income stream)



2 payments commence: CLT payments to charity and ILIT asset replacement for heirs ILIT buys and pays for a policy in the amount of asset replacement for heirs

Irrevocable Life Ins Trust









At maturity of lead trust remainder proceeds are passed to beneficiaries

Filling the Income Gap of a Testamentary Lead Trust

Benefit Summary:

1 Benefit to Donor

2 Benefit to Charity

3 Benefit to beneficiaries

- Immediate income tax deduction of NPV of remainder interest
- Removal of asset from taxable estate
- A portion of CRT income pays insurance premium
- Future guaranteed funds
- Potentially larger gifts
- Elimination of financial conflict between charity and beneficiaries
- Assurance that value of gifted asset will be replaced
- Insurance proceeds will be received income tax free
- Insurance proceeds will be received estate tax free

Filling the Income Gap of a Testamentary Lead Trust

Relevant tax code sites

Related to estate tax deduction:

- §2055(e)(2)(b)
- §664(d)(2)
- §664(d)(3)

Related to Trust Structure:

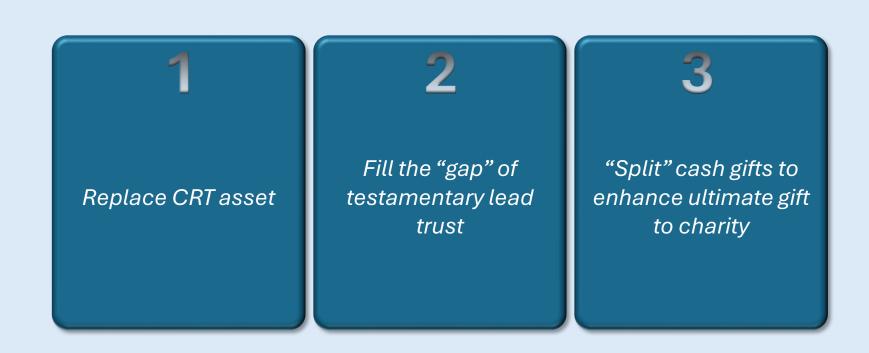
- Treas. Reg. §20.2055-2(e)(2)(vi)
- Treas. Reg. §20.2055-2(e)(2)(vii)

Related to trust taxation:

- §642(c)
- §170(b)(1)(A)



Life Insurance As a Complement to Other Charitable Giving Strategies



Life Insurance As a Complement to Other Charitable Giving Strategies



"Splitting" cash gifts for benefit of charity













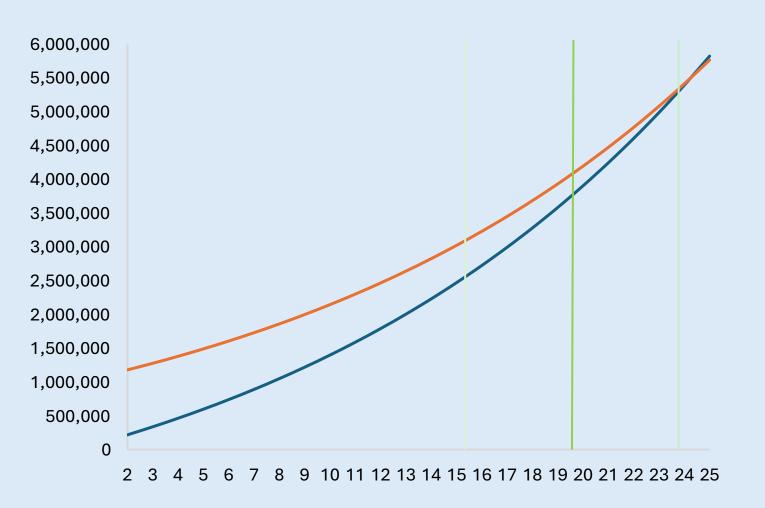
Donor commits to becoming a pledge donor

Parties agree to applying some of donor's annual gift to buy life insurance on donor's life

Charity buys, owns, and pays for a policy using a nominal portion of annual gift

At donor's passing, death benefit proceeds are paid to charity

"Split" gift, illustrated...



Married couple, both age 70, want to gift \$100k per year, charity invests at 6.00% annual growth.

If \$19,200 of that \$100k was directed into a \$1MM survivorship life policy and invests the balance...

...the charity will net an additional \$349k if donors pass at joint life expectancy

"Splitting" cash gift for benefit of charity

Benefit Summary:

Benefit to Donor

Benefit to Charity

- Knowledge that value of gift to charity will be enhanced
- Potential for enhanced recognition during lifetime of donor

- Building a "bank" of enhanced future gifts
- Potentially larger gifts

"Splitting" cash gift for benefit of charity

Relevant tax code sites

Related to Cash Gifts:

• §170(b)(1)(A)



Q&A

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