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| **Attributes** | **Outright Gift to Charity** | **Private Foundations** | **Fayette Community****Foundation** |
| Publicly Traded Securities | FMV\* | FMV\* | FMV\* |
| Other Appreciated Property | FMV\* | Limited to Cost Basis | FMV\* |
| Cash Gifts | 60% of AGI\*\* | 30% of AGI\*\* | 60% of AGI\*\* |
| Appreciated Property | 30% of AGI\*\* | 20% of AGI\*\* | 30% of AGI\*\* |
| Investment Growth | No | Yes | Yes |
| Self-Dealing Rules | None | Strict Regulation | Foundation Oversight |
| Excise on Tax onInvestment Income | No Investment Income | 2% | None |
| Excess BusinessHoldings Limitations | Not Applicable | Yes | Yes |
| Donor Control | Full | Legal | Advisory |
| Anonymity | Yes | No. Must file detailed returnson grants, investments, fees, salaries, etc. | Yes. Donors and grants can be private. Foundation can serve as a buffer between donor and grant-seekers |
| 5% Distribution Requirement | No | Yes | No |
| Incorporation, Tax Exemption,Audit/ Tax Returns, Directors/Officers Insurance, Grants Management, Investment Management, Compliance | Not Applicable | Responsible for all functions; foundations less than $3 million have average expenses ranging from 3-5%, decreasing as the assets grow larger | FCF handles all administration and investment management with a tiered fee ranging from 1.31-2.25%, decreasing as the assets grow larger |
| Primary Disadvantages | Timing –Gift must be made in same year as income to maximize tax benefits | Compliance, tax reporting, annual payout requirements, tax on investment income, contribution restrictions. | Advisory vs. Ownership control |
| Primary Advantages | Control, family identity | Control, independence, family identity, administrative compensation permitted | Deductibility, nonprofit knowledge, flexibility, performance, tax-free growth, and no administration |

\*Fair Market Value \*\*Adjusted Gross income