

COMPARISON OF FOUNDATION OPTIONS

The following chart provides a detailed look at the differences between a private foundation and a community foundation. It compares the two options as charitable giving vehicles and from an investment standpoint.

Selecting the appropriate vehicle for your philanthropic giving is as important as the issue(s) you decide to support.

With a Community Foundation Fund you can:

- Reduce costs
- Simplify the paperwork and reporting
- Maintain your grant making interests
- Create a lasting charitable legacy with a named permanent fund

Establishing a permanent fund at the community foundation is easy and it may be the right option for you. Hopefully, the information provided in this brochure will help you begin the weigh your options.

Community Foundation Named Charity Funds and Private Non-Operating Foundations...



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	Community Foundation	Private Foundation
IRS Charitable Status	501(c)(3) and 509 (a)(1) (public charity)	501(c)(3) (private foundation)
Governing Body	Advisor committee advisor may be establisher or may be committee of family members and/or other. Successive generations may participate in future giving. 2) Community foundation must have final approval for all grants and administrative matters.	Governing body may consist of donor and related persons. Governing body must approve all grants and administrative matters.
Tax Treatment of Cash Gifts	Deductible up to 50% of adjusted gross income (AGI)	Deductible up to 30% of AGI
Tax Treatment of Gifts of Appreciated Publicly-Traded Securities	Full market value deductible up to 30% of AGI	Full market value deductible up to 20% of AGI
Tax Treatment of Closely Held Stock or Real Estate	Full market value deductible up to 30% of AGI or cost basis up to 50% of AGI	Deduction limited to donor's cost basis, up to 20% of AGI
Deduction Carry-Over Available	Five additional years	Five additional years
Ease of Establishment, Incorporation and Tax Exemption	One signed document (instrument of transfer). Automatically covered by the Community Foundation's tax exempt status.	Corporation or trust required. Must apply to IRS for tax exempt status using from 1023. (IRS may take six months or longer to process)
Excise Tax on Investment Income and Net Realized Capital Gains	None	Generally 2%; may be reduced to 1% under special circumstances.
Self Dealing Rules	Not applicable	Strict prohibition under IRC Section 4941
Minimum Payout Requirements	None (can accumulate toward a sizable project or grant with no required payout). A Community Foundation fund has the flexibility to hold low yield property.	Yes (minimum 5% average asset value each year under IRC Section 4942). A private foundation must meet the minimum distribution rules whether or not the foundation's investments earn that amount.
Restriction on Private Investment	Yes	Yes (in addiction, you cannot engage in acts that may violate strict self dealing rules that apply only to private foundation)
Restriction on Holding Interests in Business Enterprises	No	Yes
Application of Expenditure Responsibility Procedures For Grants to Organizations/Programs that are Not Public Charities	No	Yes (under IRC section 4945 - taxable expenditure retax for failure to make "expenditure responsibility" investigation)
Possibility of Advisory Role for Donor/Family in Grant-Making	Yes	Yes
Separate Annual IRS Tax Return Required	No	Yes
Privacy	Yes. Individual donors' fund assets size, gifts, and grant-making are kept private and confidential. No public disclosures of individual grants or donations is required. Donors are generally recognized for grants disbursed, but grants may be made anonymously. If a donor wishes, the Community Foundation can serve as the buffer between donors and grant-seekers.	No. (IRS From 990-PF which is open to public inspection). Private foundations are required to file detailed tax returns on grants issued, investment fees, trustee fees, staff salaries, asset size, etc and then publish a notice to the public that the tax return is available for public viewing. These are public records and are often compiled into grant-seeker directories.
Investment, Accounting, Audit, and Tax Returns	The Foundation handles all investments and accounting, files annual tax return and provides annual independent audit.	Trustees must perform, contract, or hire staff for these services.
General Administration	Community Foundation handles all financial and administrative management	Trustees must perform, contract, or hire staff for these services.
Grant Administration	If donor wishes, the Community Foundation can identity potential recipients, investigate applicants, make grant payments, and monitor performance	Trustees must perform, contract, or hire staff for these services.
Liability and Insurance	Advisors to funds are covered by Community Foundation's liability and office insurance policies. Fundraising events and other activities will require insurance.	Any directors and officers liability insurance, employee bonding, and office insurance must be separately purchased.