

Private Foundation Comparison Chart

Attributes	Outright Gift to Charity	Private Foundations	Greater 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 on Investment Income	No Investment Income	2%	None
Excess Business Holdings Limitations	Not Applicable	Yes	Yes
Donor Control	Full	Legal	Advisory
Anonymity	Yes	No. Must file detailed returns on 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	GFCCF 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