Thank you for taking the time to learn about the ways you can leave a lasting gift to BYSO. Remembering BYSO through a planned gift is one of the most meaningful ways to support the future of the organization and ensure that the lives of young children can be transformed through the power of classical music for generations to come.

This toolkit is designed to help you navigate different, popular planned giving mechanisms and assess which gift plan is best for you and your loved ones. Whatever your charitable and financial objectives may be, there is a meaningful planned gift that can support your dreams and wishes.

The information set out in this toolkit is a great first step in your planned giving journey. An important second step is to discuss your plans with your attorney so that you can be confident that your philanthropic and financial goals are properly established and executable.

BECOMING A RABIN SOCIETY MEMBER

Members of the Rabin Society are forward thinking supporters of the arts, education and the community. While enriching the future of BYSO, you will also enjoy the benefit of close association with BYSO today. Members are invited to concerts and special events throughout the year, and are recognized in program books, annual reports and other publications.

Winter comes to every one of us sooner or later. And every spring, just like clockwork, the garden is reborn. … The real question is, ‘What have we done to leave our garden better prepared for spring—someone else’s spring?’

George Vaillant
WHAT IS A BEQUEST?

A bequest is a gift left to BYSO in your will or trust. A bequest costs you nothing in your lifetime, is easy to arrange, and can be modified at any time to address your changing needs.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Include a bequest to BYSO in your will or trust. You can express your gift in three ways:

1. Create a specific bequest by naming a specific dollar amount or percentage that will go to BYSO.
2. Create a residual bequest, which will go to BYSO after your estate expenses and other specific bequests are paid. You can express a residual bequest as a dollar amount, or a percentage of the balance remaining in your estate or trust.
3. Create a contingent bequest, which will go to BYSO if one or more of your specific bequests cannot be fulfilled.

EXAMPLE LANGUAGE FOR EACH TYPE OF BEQUEST

1. I give, devise, and bequeath $_____ or _____% of my estate to Boston Youth Symphony Orchestras, Inc., now or formerly of 855 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, to be used for its general purpose.

2. I give, devise, and bequeath _____ (dollar amount, percentage, or percent of the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate) to Boston Youth Symphony Orchestras, Inc., now or formerly of 855 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, to be used for general purposes.

3. If (insert name) is not living at the time of my demise, I give, devise, and bequeath _____ (all or a percentage of the residue of my estate) to Boston Youth Symphony Orchestras, Inc., now or formally of 855 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, to be used for its general purposes.

BENEFITS

1. A bequest costs nothing during your lifetime.

2. You can modify your bequest at any time to address your changing needs. Modification is easy and usually takes nothing more than a phone call to your attorney.

3. Under current tax law, there is no upper limit to the estate tax deduction for your charitable bequest.
CHARITABLE IRA ROLLOVER

WHAT IS AN IRA DISTRIBUTION?
A Traditional Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is a qualified retirement plan. It allows you to set aside and invest pre-tax income today so that you can set yourself up for your retirement. No taxes are paid on the money as it is earned, set aside and invested, however when you withdraw from your IRA in your retirement, it will be subject to income tax. Under current law, if you are 70½ years old, you must make a mandatory minimum withdrawal from your IRA. Ordinarily, this would attract income tax, however you have the option to distribute up to $100,000 of this to charity and avoid paying income tax on this amount. Your gift can range from $1 to $100,000. By making a gift to BYSO in this way, your gift will end up costing you much less than if you were to make a cash contribution from your post-tax income.

HOW DOES IT WORK?
There are several requirements for an IRA charitable rollover;

1. You must have a traditional IRA.
2. You must be 70½ or older.
3. The IRA rollover contributions cannot exceed $100,000 for the year.
4. The transfer must be made directly from the IRA administrator to BYSO. You cannot withdraw the money and then make a contribution to BYSO.

Once you determine that you are eligible, simply instruct your IRA administrator to direct funds to BYSO.

BENEFITS
1. While BYSO gets the benefit of the full donation amount, your actual donation will cost you less. For higher income taxpayers, it is likely that the charitable deduction of an ordinary cash gift will not offset the income tax you pay on your mandatory minimum withdrawal.

EG: assume you make a $10,000 gift to BYSO through your IRA. If you don’t itemize your deductions, you would normally receive no tax break for this donation. But under the charitable IRA rollover provision, the $10,000 won’t be included in your income at all. Assuming you are in the 25% tax bracket, you will save $2,500.
DONATING LIFE INSURANCE

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO DONATE YOUR LIFE INSURANCE?
Many people take out life insurance as a safety net to protect their family's financial wellbeing should anything tragic happen to them. When your family relies on your income, it is important to safeguard against the possibly of that income disappearing. Many people with life insurance however, reach a point in their lives where they no longer need it. Their children are financially independent and their IRAs, 401(k)s or other savings are more than sufficient to meet their retirement needs. Under these circumstances, donating life insurance to charity is an attractive option.

HOW DOES IT WORK?
There are two ways to donate your life insurance policy:

| 1. Name BYSO as the beneficiary, and BYSO will receive the proceeds at death. | 2. Transfer ownership of the policy to BYSO while you are alive. |

HOW IT WORKS
Naming BYSO as the beneficiary of your life insurance policy is the simplest way to provide BYSO with the death benefit proceeds from a policy. Although it does not offer income tax advantages today, it reduces the taxable estate, which can mean significant tax savings for your family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment of Rights to BYSO</th>
<th>BYSO holds policy. You continue to pay tax deductible premiums and BYSO receives proceeds at your death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assign all rights to BYSO</td>
<td>BYSO surrenders for cash value and you receive a tax deduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOW IT WORKS
Assign all rights in your insurance policy to BYSO, designate us as irrevocable beneficiary, and then receive an income-tax deduction. BYSO may surrender the policy for its cash value or hold it and receive the proceeds at your death.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- You can make a substantial gift (face value of the policy) for a relatively modest annual outlay (premiums)</td>
<td>- You receive a federal income tax deduction today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Greatly reduce your taxable estate, which can save thousands of dollars in estate taxes</td>
<td>- If premiums remain to be paid, you can receive income-tax deductions for contributions to BYSO to pay these premiums</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST

WHAT IS A CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST?
A charitable remainder trust is an irrevocable trust that generates an income stream for you and your beneficiaries, with the remainder passing to your charity of choice.

HOW DOES IT WORK?
1. You transfer money or property to a trustee (yourself or a bank or trust company of your choice—BYSO is currently not able to act as trustee) along with directions for how the trust will operate. You will stipulate:
   A) **Who the beneficiary is:** The beneficiary can be you or other individuals. The trust will make annual payments to the beneficiaries. These payments can be a fixed amount (annuity trust), or a percentage of the value of the trust (unitrust). The payment period can be for an individual's life, or for a period of 20 years or less
   B) **Who the remainder beneficiary is:** The remainder beneficiary is a qualified charity like BYSO. Once the payment period is over, the charity will receive the remaining assets
2. Upon transferring your assets, the trustee will:
   A) Hold, invest or sell the trust assets
   B) Make annual payments to the beneficiaries
   C) Then, when the trust ends, distribute the remainder to the charity you stipulated

REQUIREMENTS
1. The trust must be irrevocable (although you may change the specified charity during your lifetime)
2. The trust must not be perpetual. It may last for one or more lifetimes (you, your spouse, your children, etc.), a set term of years (no more than 20), or a combination of lifetimes and years
3. Payments to income beneficiaries must occur annually, and must not be less than 5% of the value of the trust

BENEFITS
- You can rely on annual income for you or your loved ones during yours or their lifetime. You may also defer payments so that they will commence later in your life when you need it most
- Receive an immediate income tax deduction for a portion of your contribution (total gift minus payments)
- Pay no upfront capital gains tax on appreciated assets you donate
- As property will eventually pass to charity, trust assets are not included in your estate or subject to estate tax