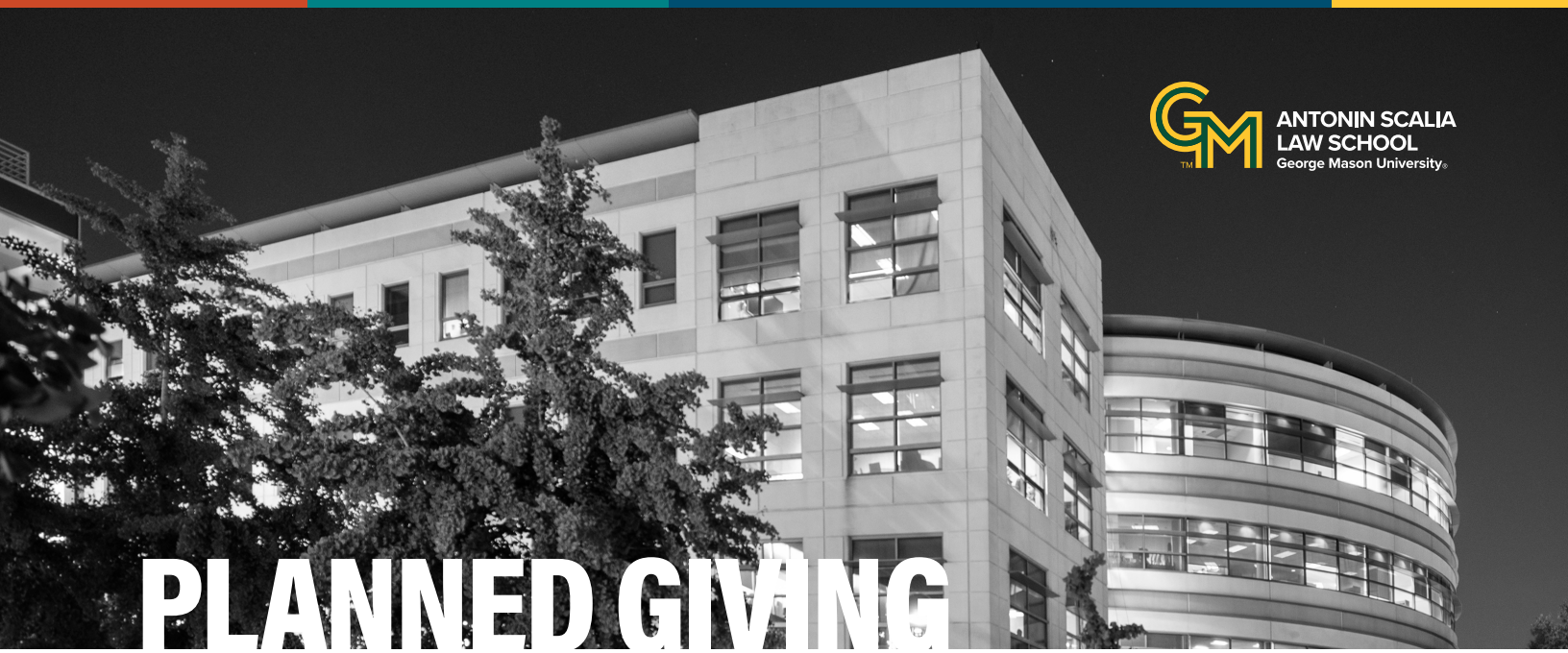


PLANNED GIVING

A planned gift, also known as a legacy gift, is made during life or at death as part of a donor's overall financial or estate planning. Planned giving enables charity-minded individuals and families to make larger gifts to charitable organizations than typically could be made from ordinary income. Planned gifts to the Foundation for Scalia Law are crucial to the long-term success of the Antonin Scalia Law School.

Planned giving takes many forms. The following are among the most common forms of planned giving.

01

Gifts by will or revocable inter vivos trust.

You can include the Foundation for Scalia Law as a beneficiary of your will or revocable inter vivos trust. The designation can be for a specified monetary amount or for a percentage of your residuary estate or trust corpus. This allows you to maintain control over your estate during your lifetime. Your will or revocable inter vivos trust can be modified during your lifetime and can benefit the Foundation for Scalia Law after your death. The federal estate tax provides an unlimited deduction for gifts passing at death to a charitable organization such as the Foundation for Scalia Law.

02

Gifts of appreciated securities.

A gift, made while you are alive, of appreciated securities can be appealing because it can enable you to avoid the capital gains tax that would be incurred if you sold the securities, and also avoid the 3.8 percent net investment income tax if you would be subject to that tax. For example, if you have $30,000 in securities with a basis of $10,000 and are in the 15 percent capital gains tax bracket, you probably would pay $3,000 in capital gains tax if you sold the securities, and may be required to pay an additional $760 in net investment income tax. By donating your securities to the Foundation for Scalia Law, you can avoid these taxes. You also may qualify for a charitable income tax deduction.

03

Qualified charitable distributions from individual retirement accounts..

If you are age 70½ or older, you can make a tax-free qualified charitable distribution directly from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) to the Foundation for Scalia Law. This distribution can be

made from a traditional IRA or inherited IRA, or it can be made from an inactive SIMPLE IRA or SEP IRA to which you no longer are contributing. The maximum qualifying amount in 2026 is $111,000 per individual. For a married couple, each individual can donate up to that individual's $111,000 limit. The qualified charitable distribution can count toward your required minimum distributions. The qualified charitable distribution does not offer an income tax deduction, but the benefit is that the amount is not included in your taxable income.

04

Charitable gift annuities.

A charitable gift annuity is an irrevocable contract in which the Foundation for Scalia Law promises to pay you a certain sum annually in exchange for your gift. Each contract can have one or two beneficiaries. At the end of the contract, the remainder of your gift will go to the Foundation for Scalia Law. One source of the funding for the annuity, if you qualify, may be your Individual Retirement Account. If you are age 70½ or older, you can use up to $55,000 in 2026 from your Individual Retirement Account as a one-time gift to the Foundation for Scalia Law for a charitable gift annuity, which would pay you, and another if included, an income for your lifetimes. The annuity would pay you an annual amount equal to a percentage based on your age(s) applied to the gift amount. If you are married, you and your spouse each can contribute up to $55,000 from separately owned IRAs for a total of $110,000; your annuity rate would be based on both of your birthdates. The gift can count toward your required minimum distributions.

05

Charitable remainder trusts.

A charitable remainder trust is a trust that pays you, as well as other possible designated beneficiaries, an annual distribution, often in quarterly installments. The annual distribution from a charitable remainder trust can be a percentage of the annual value of the trust's principal (this is called a charitable remainder unitrust) or a percentage of the initial funding amount of the trust (called a charitable remainder annuity trust). The payment can be for life or for a term of years (for example, 10 years). When you fund a charitable remainder trust, you can receive a charitable income tax deduction for a portion of the funding amount, subject to the rules governing the charitable income tax deduction. The investment income in the charitable remainder trust will be tax-exempt. After the life estate or term of years concludes, the trust will terminate, and the remainder will be distributed to the Foundation for Scalia Law.

06

Charitable lead trusts.

A charitable lead trust distributes an annual percentage amount to the Foundation for Scalia Law for a term of years, for example 10 to 20 years, and then either distributes the remaining trust principal to you or your designated noncharitable beneficiaries, such as your spouse or descendants. The annual distribution from a charitable lead trust typically is a fixed amount (an annuity) established when the trust is created and expressed as a percentage of the value of the trust's funding assets. Cash and securities with a high basis often are the best funding assets, as charitable lead trusts are taxable trusts, and appreciated assets are subject to capital gains tax when sold by the trust.

07

Donor-advised funds.

A donor-advised fund is a pool of assets managed by a sponsoring charitable organization. The sponsoring organization accepts the assets, such as cash or appreciated securities, and manages the tax-reporting and grant-making processes. The donor's transfer of assets to the sponsoring organization is irrevocable, but the donor advises the sponsoring organization about which charities, such as the Foundation for Scalia Law, should receive grants from the donor's fund. Creating a donor-advised fund has tax advantages. For example, the legislation known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act provides that taxpayers who itemize their income tax deductions may claim a tax deduction for charitable contributions only to the extent that their qualified charitable contributions exceed 0.5 percent of their adjusted gross income. Funding a

donor-advised fund with a one-time contribution, or making a one-time further contribution to an existing donor-advised fund, enables donors to "bunch" their charitable contributions within a single year.

In addition, there is no capital gains tax on gifts of appreciated assets to a donor-advised fund, and the assets invested in the donor-advised fund will grow tax-free.

All of these forms of planned giving enable you to designate the purpose of your charitable gift. You can direct (or in the case of a donor-advised fund, advise) that the charitable gift is to be used for the Antonin Scalia Law School's unrestricted purposes or for a specific purpose such as student scholarships, faculty chairs, or support for one of the academic centers at Scalia Law.

Planned giving allows you to make a significant and lasting contribution for the benefit of the Antonin Scalia Law School while providing tax benefits and estate planning advantages, and even income, depending on the form of the planned gift.

Planned giving is recommended to be coordinated with an overall estate plan. Estate planning is the process of preparing in advance for the orderly management and transmission of property and for health-care decision-making. Empirical studies indicate that many Americans lack estate plans. For example, surveys of adult Americans suggest that approximately 25 percent have a will and that about one-third have a medical power of attorney or medical directive. Estate planning is essential in order to ensure that your intentions for health-care decisions and for property management and transmission are known and implemented. Individuals and families desiring to contribute to the mission of charitable organizations are well advised to coordinate planned giving with estate planning.

Planned giving is crucial to the long-term success of the Antonin Scalia Law School. For more information on how to make a planned gift, please contact the Foundation for Scalia Law.

The information presented here is not legal or financial advice, is not to be acted on as such, may not be current, and is subject to change without notice. For legal or financial advice on planned giving, consult your attorney or financial adviser.

