



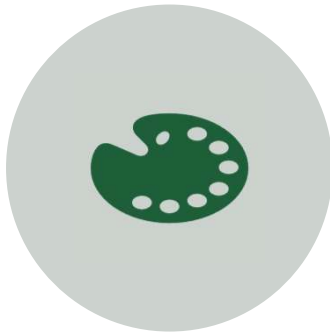
The Right Metrics for Gift Planning

Presenter: Craig Wruck
Senior Advisor, PG Calc

Date: September 24, 2026

Time: 1:00 – 2:30 Eastern

Ambiguity: the mortal enemy of Metrics



ART VS SCIENCE



SUBJECTIVE VS
OBJECTIVE



ANALOG VS
DIGITAL

But, beware: “What gets measured gets managed”

The “Enshitification”^{*} effect of metrics

Platform Decay: begin by promising efficiency; then, after users are locked in and switching becomes prohibitive:

- **Pivot:** The focus shifts away from donor relationships toward institutional needs
- **Extraction:** Metrics squeeze both groups – donors and fundraisers – creating friction
- **Decline and Decay:** The platform hollows out into a frictionless extraction engine, prioritized solely for short-term returns until it ultimately collapses

*



Agenda



The Core Dilemmas

Regular fundraising metrics fail gift planning; do not encourage relationship building



Industry Standards

Metrics grounded in established national reporting and management frameworks



Valuation of Planned Gifts

Four (or more) accurate dollar values for the very same planned gift



Planned Gift Process

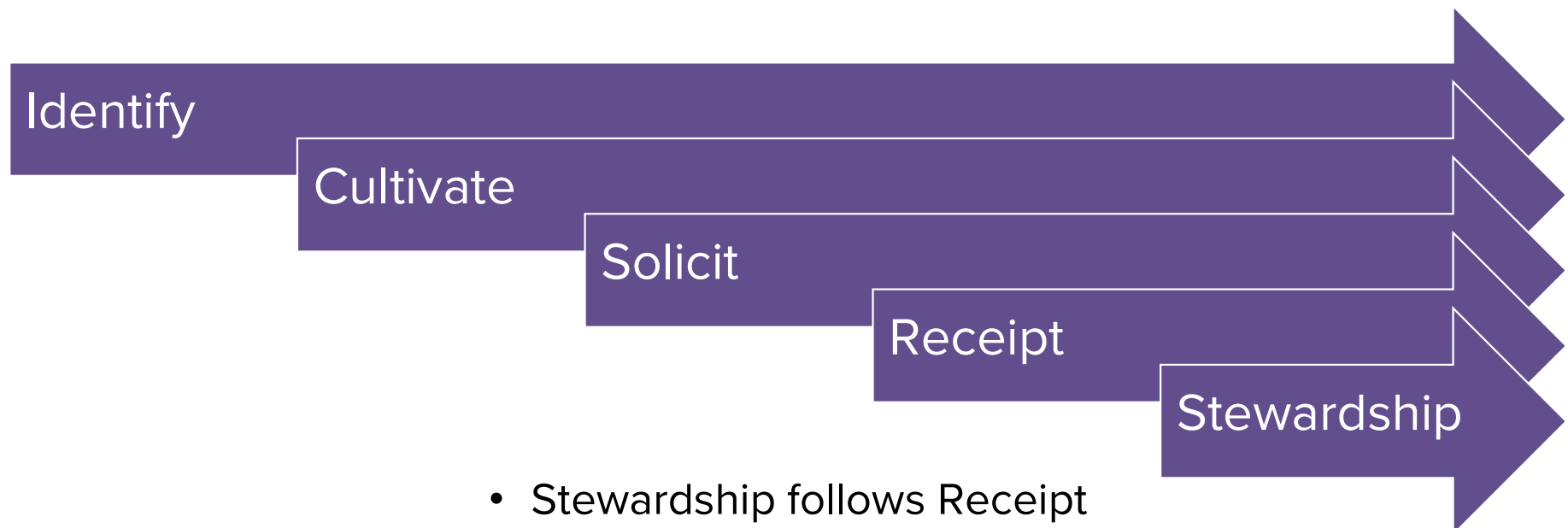
Identifying the steps that lead to a planned gift



Balanced Scorecard

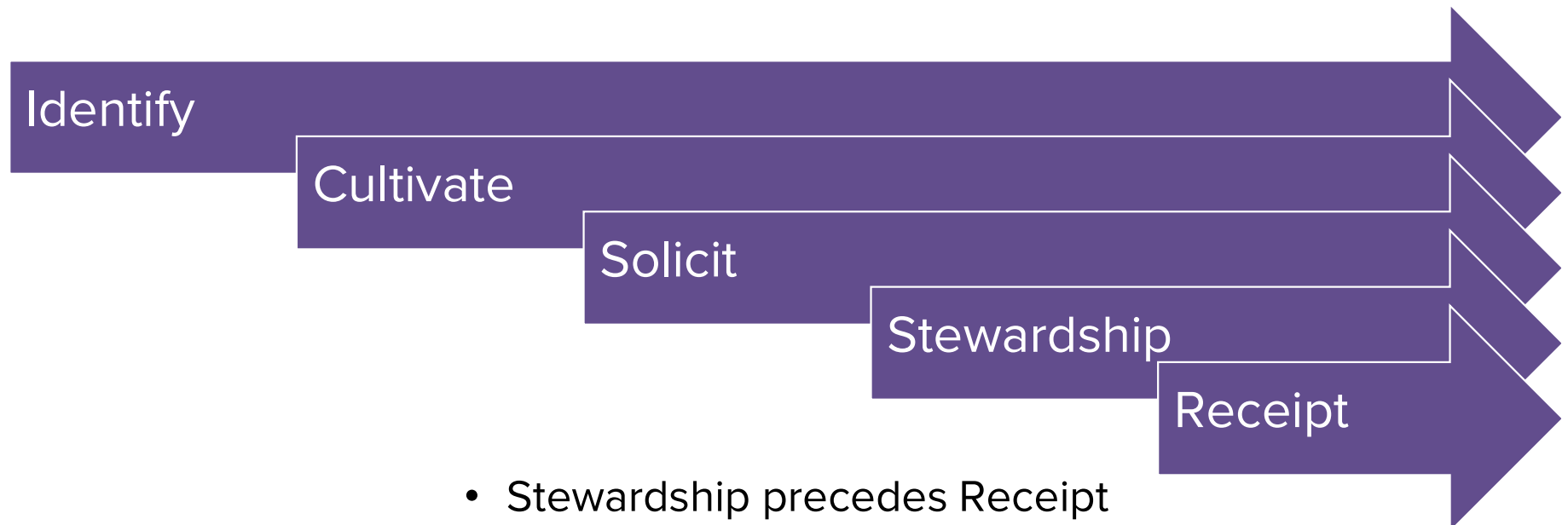
Counting – and promoting – what matters most for success in gift planning

The Core Dilemma – Traditional Fundraising



- Stewardship follows Receipt
- After one gift, then process starts over

The Core Dilemma – Planned Gift Fundraising



- Stewardship precedes Receipt
 - Process lasts a lifetime

The Time Horizon Dilemma



Fundraising celebrates short cash cycles and immediate mission impact; measured in dollars received as a result of current effort



The gift planning cycle – from initial contact to mission impact – can be decades; defies measurement in relation to current effort



The Measurement Trap: If fundraisers are evaluated solely on current-year cash receipts and immediate mission impact, they cannot afford to invest in multi-decade legacy commitments

Three Distinct Giving Strategies

	Annual Gifts	Major Gifts	Planned Gifts
Time Horizon	One year	3 to 5 years	1 or more lifetimes
Primary Purpose	Operating needs & annual budget	Capital projects & special initiatives	Endowment & long-term funds
Gift Size	Modest (\$50 – \$5,000)	Significant (\$10,000 – \$1,000,000+)	Largest contribution of a donor's lifetime
Funding Source	Discretionary income	Pledges over 3–5 years, liquid assets	Estate wealth & retirement assets
Prospect Pool	Broad constituent base	Vetted donors with proven capacity	Anyone with loyalty & affinity
Core Metrics	Dollars received, participation rate,	Value of pledge commitments, proposal closing rate	Discovery visits, pipeline, documented gift commitments

Four Ways to Value a Single Planned Gift

Valuation System	Primary Purpose	Underlying Methodology	Target Audience
Tax Deduction	Determine legal income/estate tax deduction for donor	IRS discount rate (IRC §7520) & actuarial life tables; point-in-time calculation	Donor & IRS / State Tax Authorities
Financial Accounting	Record institutional assets, liabilities, and revenues	FASB / GASB standards; re-evaluated annually on the financial statements	CFO, External Auditors, Board Audit Committee
Fundraising Counting	Recognize donor support & maintain campaign momentum	CASE Guidelines: face value vs. discounted present value reporting	Donors, Volunteers, Campaign Steering Committee
Economic Valuation	Estimate true purchasing power of the gift	CGP Valuation Standards: net investment return, projected inflation, administrative costs	Institutional Leadership & Strategic Planners

Industry Standards – CASE

Annual VSE Survey Rules

Designed for annual comparability and consistency across institutions:

- Counts outright gifts of cash, securities, and real property
- Includes irrevocable deferred gifts at IRS discounted present value only
- Revocable gifts and bequest intentions are strictly excluded from gift income
- Oral and conditional pledges are excluded from official totals

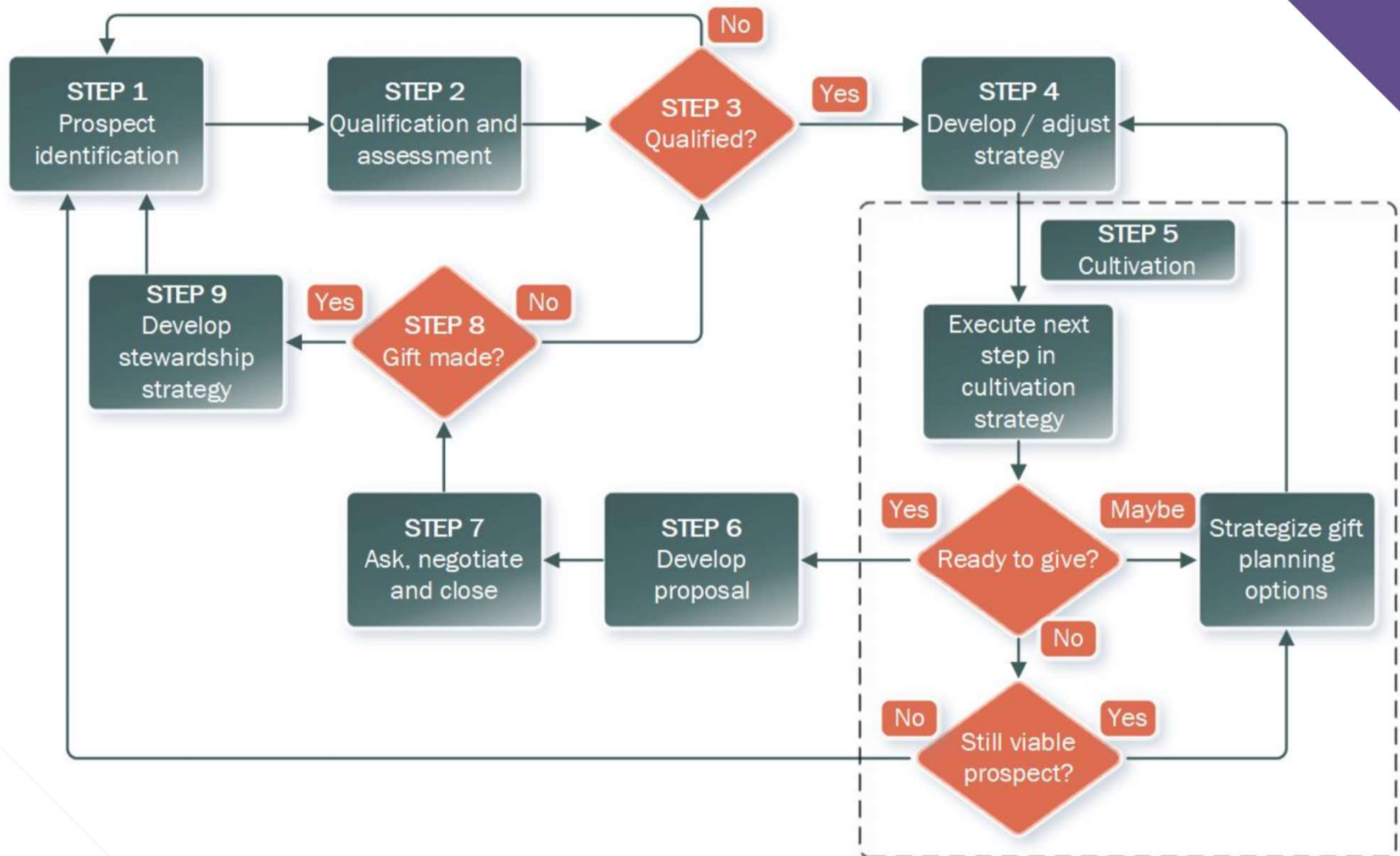
Campaign Counting and Reporting (three buckets)

Recognize the full philanthropic momentum generated by the campaign:

1. Outright gifts and pledges (up to 5-year fulfillment) reported at full value
2. Irrevocable deferred gifts reported at both face and present value
3. Revocable deferred gifts reported at face value in a separate category (requires written documentation and suggests age criteria)

NACGP Gift Planning Standards (GPS)

Institutional Commitment	Execution Capacity	Donor Engagement
Gift planning cannot survive in an administrative silo, requires explicit leadership backing • Executive and board-approved gift policies • Multi-year commitment for marketing • Long-term performance expectations	Equipping team members with training & tools to identify non-cash opportunities • Dedicated gift planning staffing • Accurate CRM coding for testamentary gifts • Ongoing training for Major Gift Officers	Structuring conversations around donor's life-stage and philanthropic goals • Blended gifts (cash + estate) • Active legacy society stewardship • Regular contact with donor professional advisors



And just what is a prospect?

Qualified

Three characteristics:

Access – Are they willing to meet with you to discuss their own contribution?

Affinity – Do they care enough about your cause to consider a contribution?

Ability – Can they afford to make a contribution at the desired level?

Prioritizing Prospect Cultivation

Prime Prospects	High Ability + High Affinity – Prime Opportunity: Solicit & Close • Passionate supporters with demonstrated wealth. Fundraisers must spend a majority of their time in this quadrant.
Cultivate & Connect	High Ability + Low Affinity – Cultivate & Connect • High financial capacity, but weak institutional engagement. Involve leadership and peers to build authentic connection.
Stewards & Volunteers	Low Ability + High Affinity – Loyal Stewards & Advocates • Dedicated volunteers and loyal annual fund donors. Highly valuable for community advocacy, but not major prospects.
Disqualify A.S.A.P.	Low Ability + Low Affinity – Early Disqualification • Neither the financial means nor personal interest. Avoid wasting precious field staff hours on unviable prospects.

Leading versus Lagging Indicators

Leading Activity Indicators

Controllable actions that drive the pipeline forward across the 9-step process map:

- Discovery Contacts: In-person or life-stage conversations (Step 2)
- Qualification Rate: Number of prospects screened for Access, Ability, and Affinity (Step 3)
- Disqualification Velocity: Speed in clearing unviable prospects out of portfolios
- Proposals Delivered: Formal bequest or split-interest illustrations presented (Step 6 and 7)
- Blended Partnering: Joint visits conducted with Major Gift Officers

Lagging Impact Indicators

The ultimate outcomes that reflect healthy programmatic execution over time:

- Documented Commitments: Total new testamentary & life-income agreements (regardless of value)
- Economic Present Value: Discounted purchasing power of commitments secured
- Matured Bequest Realizations: Dollars collected from completed estates
- Legacy Retention: Percentage of donors maintaining estate provisions annually
- Blended Gift Volume: Outright major gifts paired with planned components

Planned Giving Balanced Scorecard

Scorecard Dimension	Leading Metrics (Quarterly Activities)	Lagging Targets (Annual Outcomes)
1. Pipeline & Discovery	• ##-## qualification visits • Timely portfolio scrub of unqualified names	• ##+ newly qualified active prospects • Zero stagnant files > 12 months
2. Gift Proposals	• ##-## formal gift planning illustrations • ## personal bequest language presentations	• ##-## documented revocable/irrevocable commitments • Target: \$\$\$+ in new expectancy value
3. Internal Collaboration	• ## joint cultivation calls with MGO colleagues • # gift planning training session for staff	• ##% of major gift proposals (\$##k+) include a planned or blended asset component
4. Legacy Stewardship	• #% stewardship touch to legacy society • Annual re-verification touchpoints	• Revocation rate under #% • ##% increase in realized estate distributions

Four Key Action Steps



Adopt (or resuscitate) Three-Bucket Reporting

Align development and fundraising reporting with CASE & CGP models so planned giving receives credit for documented expectancies



Celebrate Disqualifications

Reward fundraisers for removing unqualified prospects early so they can focus on those with real affinity and financial capacity



Implement Planned Giving Scorecard

Track activities that lead to planned giving success: Discovery Pipeline, Gift Proposals, Internal Collaboration, Legacy Stewardship



Brief and Educate Leadership

Especially about different valuation lenses to ease confusion among financial accounting, deductions, donor history, & campaigns

Questions?



Click the Q&A icon at the bottom of your screen.



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IN PLANNED
GIVING
SUCCESS

Still Have a Question?

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