

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR "SELF-SUPPORTED FOUNDATION"

Many people have asked, "Is there a list of things one's "Self-Supported Foundation" (SSF), can do that might help us ascertain the value of having our own SSF? Here is a reply regarding an unincorporated organized church/Foundation as the "otherwise" described in Title 26 USC (IRS Code).

1. **Operate in complete privacy.** Since the SSF is not incorporated, it is a *private*, lawful entity that is the "exception" rather than being "exempt" from regulation regarding entities controlled by the government. Therefore, you operate in complete privacy.
2. **Receive lawful protection from many taxes.** There are numerous tax benefits for directors of charitable foundations.
3. **Remove assets from other taxation.** All gifts (donations), to your SSF are removed from Estate, Gift and Capital Gains tax exposure.
4. **Receive donations or gifts of all kinds of assets.** Your SSF may accept donations of all kinds of assets. (Real property, vehicles, boats, planes, clothing, furniture and money.)
5. **Receive funds from deferred gifts.** Your SSF may receive donations from wills, trusts, life insurance or any other deferred gift.
6. **Immune from liability of lawsuits.** By placing all of your assets into a SSF, attorneys will have a hard time trying to collect any judgments against you personally. (If they can collect anything at all.) As the saying goes, "You can't get blood from a turnip".
7. **Reduce you own personal tax liability.**¹ By placing your "income" into your SSF, your own personal tax liability will be reduced. This can be done by having your employer make the payroll checks out in the name of the SSF or wire the funds directly to the SSF's bank account.
8. **Reduce your business's tax liability.** By making the SSF the lawful owner of most of the stock or ownership in an existing business, your business's tax liability will decrease. (or splitting between several)
9. **Open bank accounts all over the world.** There is no need to have an "off-shore" trust or corporation since a SSF is allowed to exist all over the globe. However, one may have to physically open the account in another country and give the bank a local address for your SSF.
10. **Gifting to other Countries.** U.S. Taxpayers cannot deduct gifts to overseas charitable projects unless they do so through another charitable entity such as the SSF.
11. **Personal compensation for the work you do.** A SSF is allowed to provide for the payment of anyone that works for it. This can be done by using the "Workers Contract" provided. Since FRNs (Federal Reserve Notes) are used as "compensation" (exchange), the transaction should not be a taxable event according to United States Codes. FRNs are "Obligations of the United States". "Obligations" are not taxable, unless you or your entity is a corporation or *public* organization.

¹ Title 26 USC section 6033, the church/Foundation is a religious order and therefore has complete immunity to disclosure. It is not necessary for the church/Foundation to maintain records of any kind except for its own purposes and reasons.

12. **Allow your SSF to make the payment for all expenses.** All expenses that are required for the operation and growth of the SSF are allowed. Yes, you can have the SSF pay for all of your transportation, clothing, food, and shelter. (Remember, you are working for God now.)
13. **Bank accounts are private.** The checking account set up for the SSF does not have any social security number associated with it. However, the bank may want to check your own social security for personal identification only. Every bank should open up an account without having any "DBA" associated with it. Remember, the SSF is not a business in the commercial world.
14. **You are in control.** Since there is no "trustee" or "office of the president" involved in the SSF, you can be directly involved with all of the legal transactions regarding the SSF.
15. **No ending date for the SSF.** The SSF does not have a date where it comes to an end. There is no ending date for any reporting because there is nothing to report.
16. **Not taxable.** The SSF is not required to file ANY tax return.
17. **Non-political.** The SSF is not political in any manner even though it may be "created" by contract somewhere in the united states of America. However, the SSF may write or verbally "report" to others regarding the truth or opinion of any matter going on world-wide.
18. **May be funded or supported by other businesses.** Since the SSF is just that--a SELF-SUPPORTED Foundation--to survive, it *must* be supported/financed by activities that make a profit. This may be done by having some or all of your "supporting business" profits go directly into the account of the SSF. In fact, the SSF itself can, and should have activities that support itself. Remember, the SSF is *SELF-SUPPORTED*!
19. **Not regulated by the Government for corporations.** Remember the Amish? They can build what they want on their property without "code enforcement" from the government. They do not need licenses to operate. They are left alone by the government. The SSF should be operated just like they operate their "work". If they can do "it", then the SSF can do "it".
20. **Your self-esteem.** Your light should shine among men so that they might see what you do. If everyone who calls himself a Christian would have his own SSF, there would be a lot more money for the Church (God's people). Now you are actually working for God, rather than for "men". This will have a great effect on one's attitude. After all, Christ said "Carry your OWN cross". We should not let someone else carry it. Now you're "giving" is not just a tenth. It is now EVERYTHING that you have, own, and will do. (Get the picture?)
21. **Your ability to influence your children.** Many who have a SSF enjoy the opportunity to impact their families by "leading by example" not only in The Home, but also in their church and community. You can now add "significance" to your lifetime of work.
22. **Other considerations.** Perhaps the worst thing for an older person is to have assets. Many older people have had all of their hard earned assets levied on and actually had them taken (stolen) by the government by being admitted to a health care facility. If one is wealthy, the wealth can actually be "used up" quite fast and nothing will be left for their heirs. By placing all of their assets, *ahead of time*, into a SSF, they can now lawfully, and truthfully, state that they do not "own" anything and can now be fully covered by federal and/or state coverage. (Medicare) If they are in need of anything, the SSF can take care of them. The SSF can be managed by them until their designated successor takes over. Remember, the SSF does not die. It can "live" forever.

SSF COMPARED TO COMMON-LAW TRUST

Financial planning is concerned with many aspects of our lives. This industry has traditionally used tactics of sophisticated planners is to employ such things as the "Common-Law Trust". We have stopped using common-law trusts for several reasons:

- 1) A common-law trust is managed by someone with a fiduciary responsibility to the beneficiaries of that trust.
- 2) The trustee takes title to the assets in the trust and it ministers those assets on behalf of the beneficiaries.
- 3) The assets of a common-law trust are not insulated from the actions of the trustee outside the duties required by the trust.
- 4) Should litigation occur because of the misdeeds or accidents of said trustee, and if a judgment is issued against the trustee, all assets inside that trust are then reliable for those misdeeds.
- 5) The beneficiary, then, had suffered financial arm because of the actions of the trustee.
- 6) This is not possible with a self supported foundation when properly structured.
- 7) Once the foundation is organized, the assets to be assigned to that foundation are actually sold for consideration, or donated to that foundation.
- 8) The organizer of the foundation serves as Executive Director, managing director, or appoints others to serve those functions.
- 9) In other words, a "people" (understood to include the singular, as well is the plural) no longer has any incidents of ownership in any of the assets donated or sold to the foundation.
- 10) Any the misdeeds or accidents of the directors of the foundation did not taint the assets of that foundation.
- 11) One foundation is recommended for each asset or set of assets in order to insulate the remaining assets of the former estate from judgment which may result from the actions of a manager.
- 12) The managers of the foundation have the fiduciary obligation to maintain the assets of that foundation.
- 13) Any expenses incurred in the management, oversight and maintenance of said assets are 100% reimbursable.

- 14) Reimbursements are not taxable events.
- 15) The foundation is outside the scope and oversight of any federal, state or local government, or any agency thereof, there are no fees applicable to any properly structured foundation.
- 16) There is no need for an attorney, or the fees due for any work they would have performed.
- 17) The foundation is entitled to an employer identification number (EIN), FOR BANKING PURPOSES ONLY, and the EIN and can be used to open said bank accounts and receive a debit card.