Giving Made Easy

Have you been looking for something to invest in ?

Planned Giving presents the perfect opportunity to support the American Volkssport Association (AVA), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit.

Your gift represents an investment in the future of thousands of event participants, mostly seniors seeking fun, fitness and friendship.

This pamphlet provides a brief description of several ways to make contributions as part of Planned Giving.

Choose the giving method that best achieves your objectives and is, at the same time, consistent with the interests and objectives of AVA.

Call (210) 659-2112 or send a message to avahq@ava.org for further advice and guidance.

We also suggest that you meet with your financial or legal advisors to help you plan your gift.

Thank you in advance for considering AVA as a potential recipient.

Visit ***ava.org*** *for general information about the American Volkssport Association.*

American Volkssport Association

America's Premier Noncompetitive Sports Organization

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American Volkssport Association

Planned Giving

AVA®

Fun, Fitness, Friendship

Gift Giving

Gifts most sought after are unrestricted ones that allow AVA the flexibility to use them to address our highest priority objectives or to address unanticipated opportunities or unexpected challenges.

Planned Giving

This term is generally reserved for large gifts which involve detailed planning by the donor and his or her attorney, tax accountant or other advisors. Tax laws encourage contributions to philanthropic endeavors. But the tax advantages vary with the nature of the gift.

There are two basic ways to give—through current and deferred gifts.

Current Gifts

♦ *Cash*

Cash is the most common type of gift and takes the form of cash, money order or draft. Cash contributions qualify for a charitable deduction in the year given and are limited to 50% of your adjusted gross income annually. Any amount given over the 50% limit is eligible for a five-year carryover.

♦ *Gifts Other Than Cash*

Gifts may be made in all forms of property other than cash. Gifts of property (e.g. securities, real property and personal property) are usually deductible at their fair value when given, not at the original cost to the donor. This gift is very popular. If the claimed value of a gift is $5,000 or greater, the donor must obtain an appraisal to claim a deduction.

Appreciated gifts of property are subject to a limit of 30% of an individual donor's adjusted gross income, instead of the 50% limit that applies to cash contributions. For gifts of appreciated property, a tax preference item is generated.

♦ *Securities*

Gifts may be in the form of common stock or other securities, including closely held corporate stock, bonds, limited partnership interests, and mutual fund shares. Publicly traded securities do not have to be appraised. However, a partially completed summary form must be attached to the tax return on which the deduction is claimed.

♦ *Real Property*

Gifts of real property may include farms, personal residences and vacation homes, as well as commercial and rental properties. One attractive option for some is to donate a personal residence or farm, while retaining the right to live there for the rest of their lives.

♦ *Tangible Personal Property*

Gifts of tangible personal property may consist of furniture, equipment, books, gems, precious medals, art stamps, coins, fixtures, automobiles, manuscripts or nearly any other kind of property. Such gifts are often designated for an appropriate use within the organization.

All of the current gift options described above can be used to fund deferred gifts.

Deferred Gifts

The differed gift can be created now through an estate plan; yet the organization would not receive full interest on the property until sometime later.

Life Income Trusts

There are two types of trusts which permit a donor to retain a lifetime income from cash or property transferred to a charitable cause, and also to realize current income tax benefits.

♦ *Charitable Remainder Trusts*

These provide that the donor or other named beneficiary receive an income from the trust. Title to the trust passes to the designated organization upon the death of last named beneficiary.

Charitable remainder trusts can be structured in two ways, as an annuity, paying a specified dollar amount at stated intervals. Or as a hedge against inflation, the trust can be structured to pay a fixed percentage of the trust's assets.

♦ *Charitable Lead Trusts*

A mirror image of the charitable remainder trust described above. The charitable lead trust assigns from the trust an income to the recipient—with remaining assets either reverting to the donor, or being paid to an individual designated by the donor.

Life Insurance

Gifts of life insurance provide a way to make a sizable gift at a relatively low cost. A gift of a policy is made either by delivering and assigning ownership of the policy to AVA, or by naming them as the beneficiary. When you make an outright gift of a paid-up policy and name a nonprofit as the irrevocable owner and beneficiary, you may claim an immediate tax deduction equal to the replacement value of the policy.

You can also contribute a partially-paid up policy and claim an immediate tax deduction equal to the cash surrender value of the policy. You may even purchase and support a new policy naming AVA as the irrevocable owner and beneficiary. An immediate tax deduction can be claimed for the premium payments made.

Bequests

A bequest is a written direction contained in a will which disposes of some or all of the property controlled by the will. Through a will, it is possible to give cash, securities, life insurance proceeds, and real and personal property. It is also possible to create a trust through a will.

Bequests also may be used to establish memorials in honor of the donor, family members or others.