

WAYS TO GIVE



Make a gift of cash, stocks, bonds, real estate or other assets to the Foundation. Most charitable gifts qualify for maximum tax advantage under federal law. The Foundation can help you integrate your financial planning with charitable giving.

| GIVE NOW

Donors who establish funds with the Oshkosh Area Community Foundation during their lifetime receive the benefit of watching their philanthropic dollars at work. An outright gift accomplishes two important tax objectives: a charitable income tax deduction in the year of the gift and a reduction in gross estate for future tax purposes.

| GIVE LATER

A bequest is often the simplest way for many donors to make a significant, lasting gift to their community. By naming the Foundation in your will or estate plan, you can create a named fund that will forever support the causes or organizations important to you. A bequest of 1 percent to 10 percent of your estate can dramatically reduce federal estate and inheritance taxes, with little or no impact on your heirs.

| SAMPLE LANGUAGE FOR A BEQUEST TO ESTABLISH A FUND

"I give to the Oshkosh Area Community Foundation, a Wisconsin nonprofit public charity, (insert the percentage of your estate, trust or sum of money) OR (all my right, title and interest in the following described property _____). This gift shall be used to establish the _____ Fund, and shall be invested and distributed at the sole discretion of the Foundation's Board of Directors." (If you wish to name additional beneficiaries, please state them here).

| CASH GIFTS

Cash gifts are the simplest way to give. Aside from the convenience, cash gifts also can be deducted from your federal income tax for up to 60 percent of your adjusted gross income.

| STOCK GIFTS AND REAL ESTATE

Gifts of stock are tax-deductible and can help you avoid capital gains tax (the actual impact of such a gift on your personal taxes should be reviewed by your tax advisor). The Foundation also welcomes gifts of real estate that are readily marketable and free of environmental or other problems.

| QUALIFIED CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS (QCD)

The QCD provision potentially allows people age 70 ½ and older to transfer up to \$100,000 annually from an individual retirement account (IRA) to qualified charities, without first paying federal income tax on that gift.

| LIFE INSURANCE

If you take out a life insurance policy, you may vest all ownership rights in the policy to the Foundation and list the Foundation as the beneficiary. Each year, you pay the tax-deductible annual premium. Upon your death, the proceeds of the policy pass to the Foundation, without having to pay estate taxes.

| CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS

With a charitable remainder trust, assets are transferred into a trust for a designated number of years (or for the duration of your life). Regular payments are made to you or another beneficiary for those years, and then the remaining assets are paid to the Foundation to create a permanent charitable fund.

| LIFE ESTATES

With a life estate, you donate your home, farm or vacation property to the Foundation, but continue to live in it for the duration of your (or your spouse's) life. You will obtain a generous income tax deduction in the year of the gift and significantly simplify your estate for your heirs. On termination of your interests, the Foundation will sell the property and establish a permanent charitable fund with the proceeds. The fund can bear your name and reflect your personal charitable interests.

| CHARITABLE GIFT ANNUITIES

A charitable gift annuity gives back to you and your community. You give a gift to the Foundation, and we pay you a fixed annuity for life (annuity payments are based on age and interest rates at the time of the gift). On termination of your interests, the Foundation will use the remainder of your annuity to establish a permanent charitable fund. Some donors may receive an initial tax deduction for their gift, and a portion of the fixed annuity payments may be tax free.

| CHARITABLE LEAD TRUSTS

This method of giving reverses the more frequently used charitable remainder trust. With a charitable lead trust, assets are transferred into a trust for a designated number of years. Annual payments are made to the charitable organization of your choice for those years, and then the assets are paid to your named beneficiaries. For donors with large estates, charitable lead trusts may substantially reduce gift and estate tax costs.

The Foundation advises consulting with a personal accountant, tax advisor, financial planner and/or lawyer to determine the form of giving that is best for you.