



OTA advances orthopaedic surgeons  
as they provide access across the globe to  
the highest quality of trauma care.

### **The Orthopaedic Trauma Association (OTA) Gift Acceptance Policy**

The Orthopaedic Trauma Association (OTA) solicits and accepts contributions to further its mission to promote excellence in care for the injured patient, through provision of scientific forums and support of musculoskeletal research and education of Orthopaedic Surgeons and the public.

This gift acceptance policy provides guidelines for donations made to OTA in support of orthopaedic trauma research, education and advocacy.

OTA asks current and prospective donors to seek the advice of financial and legal representation, as it pertains to their philanthropic contributions, due to a potential impact on the donor's personal estate and tax status.

### **Types of Gifts OTA can accept without review and approval**

Cash, checks, money order, credit cards (Visa/MC/Discover/AmEx), wire transfer, ACH, and marketable securities. Please note that the charitable gift amount credited to the donor for gifts of stock will be set at the time OTA sells the stock, not at the time the stock is transferred.

**OTA can also accept many other types of gifts. Examples are below. We ask that a pledge form is filled out to ensure each donation is reviewed and approved by the OTA President, CFO, Board of Directors, Executive and Development Directors.**

#### *Bequests*

A Bequest is a gift made through a will or a living trust. A Bequest can be included in a new will, or added to an existing will or living trust. A bequest is a set amount or percentage of an estate set aside to make a gift to OTA.

#### *Appreciated Securities*

Publicly traded Appreciated Securities owned for more than one year can be transferred to OTA. A donor may receive an income tax charitable deduction based on the fair market value of the securities and may avoid capital gains tax.

#### *Gifts of Life Insurance*

A donor can designate OTA as a life insurance policy beneficiary. This type of contribution may also benefit the remaining family as policy proceeds distributed to a nonprofit are exempt from estate tax.



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### *Gifts of Retirement Plans*

A donor can name OTA as the beneficiary of a portion or all of his/her IRA, 401(k), or other Retirement Plans. This type of contribution may also benefit the remaining family as policy proceeds distributed to a nonprofit are exempt from estate tax.

### *IRA Rollovers*

A charitable IRA rollover, or qualified charitable distribution (QCD), is a special provision allowing particular donors of age 70.5 to exclude from taxable income—and count toward required minimum distribution—certain transfers of Individual Retirement Account (IRA) assets that are made directly to OTA.

### *Charitable Gift Annuities (current and deferred)*

Assets can be donated to OTA (minimum is \$10,000 gift/donor minimum age >60); in exchange, OTA pays donor a fixed annuity for the remainder of the annuitants' lifetime. A donor receives a charitable income tax deduction at the time the annuity is established.

### *Charitable Lead Trusts*

Donor transfers assets to trust. Trust first makes annual payments to OTA for a term of years and/or the lifetime of the donor/beneficiaries. At the end of the trust term, remaining assets are distributed by OTA to donor or beneficiaries designated by the donor.

### *Charitable Remainder Trusts (Annuity Trust or Unitrust); aka CRUT*

Donor transfers cash, securities or real estate to establish one of two basic types of trusts. Payout percentage is typically 5-7%. Charitable remainder annuity trust pays a fixed amount annually for as long as the trust term lasts (lifetime or term years).

Charitable remainder Unitrust differs in that the payments are variable based on a fixed percentage of the unitrust's assets as revalued each year for as long as the trust terms lasts (lifetime or term of years). Donor receives a charitable income tax deduction at the time the trust is established.

*OTA may seek the advice of legal counsel to ensure donor contributions are appropriate relating to gifts of property, trusts or securities.*