

## **Youth On Their Own GIFTS ACCEPTANCE POLICY**

The Board of Directors of Youth On Their Own (YOTO) hereby resolves to identify the types of donors' charitable gifts that will be considered acceptable by YOTO.

### **Acceptable Gifts:**

The following types of unrestricted gifts are generally considered acceptable by YOTO without approval by the Finance Committee or by the Board of Directors:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Marketable securities, including mutual fund shares;
- Bequests made through wills, either as primary or contingent beneficiary;
- Permanent (not term) life insurance policies designating YOTO as beneficiary;
- Ownership transfers of permanent life insurance policies (with certain exclusions identified below);
- Gifts made through charitable gift annuities; and
- Gifts made through charitable remainder, charitable income, or charitable lead trusts.

### **Possibly Acceptable Gifts:**

The foregoing types of gifts, if restricted for a particular purpose, may require approval by the Finance Committee if the restriction placed upon the gift would obligate YOTO to execute a program or service not offered by YOTO at the time the gift is made.

Additionally, gifts of liquid or non-liquid assets (including but not limited to artworks, vehicles and real estate) may also be accepted, but must first be approved for acceptability by the Finance Committee; in certain instances, the Committee may opt to refer the decision to the Executive Committee or to the full Board of Directors for approval prior to acceptance. As a general rule, such assets must be accompanied by a current written appraisal and evidence of clear title; the expense of such documentation is to be borne by the prospective donor. Gifts of real estate must generally also be accompanied by a current Stage II environmental report. In evaluating the acceptability of a potential gift to YOTO, the Finance Committee should minimally consider the following:

- Any costs YOTO might incur in the acquisition or disposition of the asset;
- Any operating expenses YOTO must assume as a result of acquiring the asset;
- Legal liability that might arise as a result of acquiring the asset;
- Whether or not the asset will require YOTO-provided insurance;
- Staff time (or additional staff) that might be required in the ongoing management or disposition of the gift;
- Expenses that might be incurred in hiring professional help to manage and/or dispose of the asset;
- Whether the asset could be retained by YOTO and utilized to offset or reduce

