EverGreen Funds & Services







Comparison I EverGreen Fund vs. Private Foundation

Items to Consider	EverGreen Fund with LVCF	Private Foundation
Set-up and Operate	Simple; Immediate	Complex; Subject to IRS Review
Administrative Responsibility	Periodic Grant Recommendations	Regular board meetings, potentially hiring staff, oversight of foundation's activities including tax and other filings
Income Tax Deduction	Cash gifts: 60% of Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)	Cash gifts: 30% of AGI
	Securities or other assets: 30% of AGI	Securities and other assets: 20% of AGI
	Appreciated, non-publicly traded assets held over one year receive a deduction at fair market value	Appreciated non-publicly traded assets held over one year may only receive a deduction at their basis
Excise Tax on Investment Income	None	1.39% Annually
Other Expenses	Administrative and investment management fees, based on assets under management	Legal expenses, any foundation employee compensation, investment management, other operating expenses
Investment Options	Use LVCF's investment manager or choose to keep your own	High degree of flexibility
Minimum Distributions (Grants)	LVCF requires grants at least every three years with a minimum of 25% of grants supporting LVCF's regional footprint	5% minimum annually (some expenses count toward distribution)
Allowable Grants	IRS-Qualified charities	IRS-Qualified charities as well as direct gifts to individuals, such as scholarships or other charitable purposes
Control	Donors and designated advisors can recommend grants and investments, but the sponsoring organization has legal authority over decisions	Foundation board has full control over investment and grant decisions
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