OPEN DOOR
LEGACY SOCIETY

LEGACY GIVING GUIDE

SIMPLE WAYS TO LEAVE A LEGACY OF HOPE

Your legacy can be a lifeline for men seeking a second chance.

A practical, plain-language introduction
to wills, beneficiary designations, stock, retirement assets, real estate, donor-advised funds, and other charitable gifts.

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A Legacy of Hope

> ***"Your legacy can be a lifeline for men seeking a second chance."***

For generations, caring people have helped Open Door Houston offer men a pathway out of homelessness and toward lasting transformation. A legacy gift allows that compassion to continue beyond your lifetime.

Planned giving is not only for the wealthy, and it does not have to be complicated. It may be as simple as adding a sentence to your will, naming Open Door Houston as a beneficiary of a retirement account, or donating appreciated stock. Many arrangements can be changed at any time, and some require no gift during your lifetime.

What your legacy can make possible

- A safe place for men facing homelessness to begin again.
- Faith-centered recovery, counseling, work readiness, and life-skills support.
- Meals, shelter, community, and compassionate care during a critical season.
- Long-term stability so Open Door can serve future generations.

This guide is a starting point. You remain in control of your plans. We encourage you to involve your family and consult your attorney, financial advisor, or tax professional before completing a gift.

START HERE

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Planned Giving, in Plain Language

A planned gift is a charitable gift arranged as part of your overall financial or estate plans. Some gifts help immediately. Others take effect later. The right option depends on your goals, your family, the assets you own, and when you want your gift to be used.



GIVE LATER

Often costs nothing today

A bequest in a will or trust; a beneficiary designation on an IRA, life insurance policy, bank account, or investment account.



GIVE NOW

Use an asset you already own

Stock, cash, real estate, or a grant from a donor-advised fund can support the mission during your lifetime.



GIVE & RECEIVE

Create an income arrangement

Certain charitable trusts or annuity arrangements may provide payments while preserving a future charitable gift.

Three questions to consider

- **Who comes first?** Begin with the needs of your spouse, family, and others who depend on you.
- **When should the gift take effect?** During your lifetime, through your estate, or through a combination of both?
- **Which asset makes sense?** Cash is not always the most efficient asset to give. Stock, retirement accounts, or property may fit your plan better.

You do not need to choose an option before contacting us. A confidential conversation can help you identify questions to take to your professional advisors.

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Gifts Through Your Will or Trust

A **bequest** is a gift included in your will or revocable living trust. It can be created when you first prepare your documents or added later through an amendment. You keep full control of your assets during your lifetime and may revise the gift whenever your circumstances change.

Common ways to structure a bequest

- **A specific amount:** a stated dollar amount.
- **A percentage:** a percentage of your estate, allowing the gift to adjust as your estate changes.
- **The remainder:** all or a portion of what remains after family, friends, expenses, and other gifts have been provided for.
- **A contingent gift:** a gift that takes effect only if another beneficiary does not survive you.

SAMPLE LANGUAGE TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR ATTORNEY

"I give [the sum of $___ / ___ percent of my estate / the remainder of my estate] to Open Door Mission, a nonprofit organization located in Houston, Texas, to be used for its general charitable purposes."

Why donors choose a bequest

- It costs nothing today.
- It can be changed or removed.
- It can honor someone important to you.
- It can be unrestricted or, with prior approval, directed to an agreed purpose.

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Beneficiary Designations

Some assets pass directly to the people or organizations named on a beneficiary form rather than through a will. You can generally name Open Door to receive all or a percentage of an account and update the designation later.

- **Retirement accounts:** Traditional or Roth IRAs, 401(k)s, 403(b)s, and certain other plans.
- **Life insurance:** An existing policy may name Open Door as a primary, partial, or contingent beneficiary.
- **Bank accounts:** A payable-on-death designation may be available through your financial institution.
- **Brokerage accounts:** A transfer-on-death designation may be available depending on the account and state law.

How to get started
Request a beneficiary designation form from the account provider, enter Open Door's legal name and tax identification information, select the percentage, sign the form, and keep a copy with your estate records.

Important: Beneficiary forms usually control these assets even when a will says something different. Review them periodically and after major life changes.

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Gifts of Stock and Securities



Publicly traded stock, mutual fund shares, or certain other securities can often be transferred directly to Open Door. Donors commonly consider securities that have increased in value and have been held for more than one year.

Why transfer the shares directly?
Selling first may create a taxable capital gain. A direct charitable transfer may avoid that gain and may qualify for a charitable deduction, subject to applicable rules and limitations.

Do not sell first without advice.
Ask your broker and tax advisor whether an in-kind transfer is appropriate for your situation and how the gift should be documented.

Typical transfer steps

- Contact Open Door for current brokerage transfer instructions.
- Ask your broker to transfer the shares directly.
- Tell Open Door your name, the security, and the expected number of shares so the gift can be identified and acknowledged.
- Retain the written acknowledgment and your brokerage records for tax preparation.

Other securities: Closely held business interests, restricted stock, cryptocurrency, and other complex assets require advance review. Please contact Open Door before initiating a transfer.

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Real Estate and Other Property



A gift of real estate may include a residence, rental property, land, a farm, or commercial property. Some donors give property outright; others explore arrangements that preserve the right to use a home during their lifetime.

Before a property can be accepted

- Open Door must review the title, marketability, environmental condition, debt, carrying costs, and proposed use or sale.
- An independent appraisal is generally the donor's responsibility when one is needed for tax purposes.
- Property should not be transferred or deeded before written acceptance.
- Mortgaged property and partial interests can create additional legal and tax considerations.

A possible retained life estate
A donor may be able to give a personal residence or farm now while retaining the legal right to live in or use the property for life. This is a specialized arrangement that requires legal, tax, and gift-acceptance review.

Other property

Open Door may also consider certain tangible property or business interests when they can be used or sold in a manner consistent with the mission. Acceptance is never automatic, and some assets may be declined because of restrictions, liability, or cost.

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Retirement Assets, QCDs, and DAFs

RETIREMENT ASSETS

Retirement accounts can be meaningful estate gifts. You may name Open Door as a full, partial, or contingent beneficiary while preserving other assets for loved ones. Ask your advisor how retirement assets and other property may be treated differently when inherited.

QUALIFIED CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTIONS

An IRA owner who is at least age 70½ may direct an eligible distribution from an IRA to a qualified charity. A QCD may count toward a required minimum distribution when applicable. The annual exclusion is indexed; for 2026, the IRS states a $108,000 limit per eligible individual. A QCD is generally not also claimed as a charitable deduction.

DONOR-ADVISED FUNDS

A donor-advised fund, or DAF, is a charitable account held by a sponsoring organization. You recommend grants to charities over time. You may recommend a current grant to Open Door and may be able to name Open Door as a successor beneficiary of the fund.

Rules for retirement giving can change. Confirm current eligibility, limits, deadlines, and tax reporting with the account custodian and a qualified advisor before acting.

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Gifts That May Provide Income

Some charitable arrangements combine a gift with payments to you or another person. These techniques are more complex than a bequest or beneficiary designation and require careful review by qualified legal and financial professionals.

Charitable Gift Annuity

An agreement in which a donor contributes assets to a qualified charity in exchange for fixed payments for life. Availability, minimums, rates, and administration depend on the charity's program. Ask Open Door whether this option is currently available before relying on it.

Charitable Remainder Trust

An irrevocable trust that can pay income to one or more individuals for a term or for life, with the remaining trust assets ultimately passing to charity. The trust has its own legal, tax, investment, and administrative requirements.

Charitable Lead Trust

An irrevocable trust that makes payments to charity for a stated period, after which the remaining assets generally pass to family or other beneficiaries. This arrangement is usually considered in advanced estate planning.

Important: Do not create a charitable trust, annuity, or other split-interest gift without confirming that Open Door can accept and administer the proposed arrangement.

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Questions Donors Often Ask

Do I need to be wealthy?

No. Legacy gifts come in many sizes. A percentage gift can be especially practical because it adjusts with the value of your estate.

Can I change my mind?

Bequests and most beneficiary designations are generally revocable. Irrevocable trusts and completed lifetime gifts are different, so understand the commitment before proceeding.

Should my family come first?

Yes. Your plan should reflect your responsibilities and priorities. Many donors provide for loved ones first and include charity through a percentage, remainder, or contingent gift.

Do I need an attorney?

An attorney should prepare or review wills, trusts, and other legal documents. Beneficiary changes may use a provider's form, but professional guidance is still wise.

Can I direct my gift to a specific program?

Possibly, but restrictions should be discussed and approved in advance so the purpose remains practical and consistent with Open Door's future needs.

Can my gift remain anonymous?

Yes. Open Door will honor reasonable requests for anonymity and confidentiality.

Should I tell Open Door?

You are not required to, but notification allows us to thank you, confirm the organization information, understand your wishes, and welcome you to the Legacy Society.

This booklet provides general educational information, not legal, accounting, investment, or tax advice. Tax results depend on individual circumstances and current law. Please consult your professional advisors.

YOUR NEXT STEP

A CONVERSATION - NOT A COMMITMENT

You do not need to have every detail decided. We would be honored to listen, answer general questions, and provide the information your attorney or financial advisor may need.

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Contact: Brandon Warner -
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When you notify us that Open Door is included in your plans, you may be welcomed into the Open Door Legacy Society. Recognition can remain confidential at your request.

YOUR LEGACY CAN BE A LIFELINE.