
Salvation Army Donation Guide 2012

Salvation Army Donation Guide 2012

Downloaded from db.whlarchitecture.com by Tanya & Carlson

INTRODUCTION: UNDERSTANDING THE VALUE OF GIVING IN 2012

In 2012, the economic landscape was still recovering from the global financial downturn, and many households were looking for meaningful ways to give back without overextending their budgets. For millions of Americans, donating to The Salvation Army became a practical and deeply rewarding way to support their local communities. Whether you were clearing out your closet, downsizing furniture, or simply looking to make a tax-deductible contribution, having a reliable Salvation Army donation guide for 2012 was essential to ensure your generosity had the greatest possible impact. This article serves as a thorough walkthrough of everything you needed to know about donating to The Salvation Army during that pivotal year, from accepted items and tax receipt guidelines to pickup scheduling and environmental benefits.

THE SALVATION ARMY: A CENTURY OF SERVICE AND TRUST

Founded in 1865 by William Booth in London, The Salvation Army has grown into one of the world's largest and most trusted charitable organizations. By 2012, it was operating in over 120 countries, providing shelter, food, disaster relief, and spiritual support to millions of people in need. In the United States alone, the organization ran thousands of community centers, thrift stores, and social service programs. This deep-rooted history made The Salvation Army a household name, and donating to its cause was viewed as a straightforward, transparent way to help neighbors facing hardship. For anyone consulting a Salvation Army donation guide from 2012, the organization's longstanding reputation for accountability was a key reason to choose them over lesser-known charities.

WHY DONATE TO THE SALVATION ARMY IN 2012?

Choosing where to direct your donations required careful thought, especially during a period of tight budgets. The Salvation Army stood out for several compelling reasons:

- **Transparency and Accountability:** In 2012, The Salvation Army consistently received high ratings from independent charity evaluators such as Charity Navigator. Donors could be confident that their contributions would be used efficiently for direct programs rather than overhead costs.
- **Local Community Focus:** Donations made to local Salvation Army branches stayed within the community, funding food pantries, homeless shelters, rent assistance, and youth programs in your own neighborhood.

- **Environmental Stewardship:** By donating gently used items, you were keeping materials out of landfills and promoting reuse. This environmentally conscious approach appealed to many eco-minded donors in 2012.
- **Tax Deduction Benefits:** For those who itemized deductions on their federal taxes, donating tangible goods to a qualified nonprofit like The Salvation Army could reduce taxable income. A proper Salvation Army donation guide for 2012 helped donors understand how to document their contributions correctly.

WHAT COULD YOU DONATE? A COMPREHENSIVE LIST FOR 2012

Clothing and Footwear

Clothing was the most commonly donated item to The Salvation Army in 2012. The organization accepted gently used, clean clothing for men, women, and children. This included everyday wear, formal attire, outerwear, shoes, boots, belts, hats, scarves, and handbags. Seasonal items like winter coats and boots were especially needed as colder months approached. Donors were encouraged to check for stains, tears, or missing buttons before donating, as items in poor condition could not be resold or distributed.

Furniture and Household Goods

Furniture donations were highly sought after by The Salvation Army in 2012, particularly for families transitioning out of homelessness or low-income households setting up their first homes. Accepted furniture included couches, chairs, tables, dressers, nightstands, bed frames, mattresses (in good condition with no stains or tears), and bookshelves. Small household items such as lamps, mirrors, picture frames, curtains, and kitchenware were also welcomed. Donors should note that large furniture items often required a scheduled pickup, as transporting them to a drop-off location could be challenging.

Electronics and Appliances

Working electronics and small appliances were accepted at most Salvation Army locations in 2012. This included televisions, DVD players, radios, small kitchen appliances like toasters and blenders, and even computers (though data wiping was recommended). Larger appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and dryers were accepted only if they were in good working order.

and met current energy efficiency standards. Donors were advised to call ahead to confirm acceptance of specific items, as policies could vary by location.

Vehicles

Car donations to The Salvation Army were a popular choice in 2012, offering donors a way to turn an unwanted vehicle into a tax deduction while supporting a worthy cause. The organization accepted cars, trucks, vans, boats, motorcycles, and even recreational vehicles, regardless of condition. Proceeds from vehicle sales directly funded adult rehabilitation centers and other community programs. The process typically involved a simple online form or phone call, followed by free towing from the donor's location.

Books, Media, and Toys

Gently used books, CDs, DVDs, vinyl records, video games, and toys in good working order were accepted at most Salvation Army thrift stores. Educational materials were especially appreciated for after-school programs and literacy initiatives. However, donors were asked to avoid donating outdated textbooks, encyclopedias, or damaged toys, as these could not be resold and would incur disposal costs for the charity.

WHAT NOT TO DONATE: THE SALVATION ARMY'S 2012 GUIDELINES

Knowing what not to donate was just as important as knowing what was accepted. A responsible Salvation Army donation guide for 2012 would include clear prohibitions to save both donors and staff time and effort. Items that were generally not accepted included:

- Mattresses with stains, tears, or visible wear (health regulations)
- Large appliances that were not in working order
- Paint, chemicals, or hazardous materials
- Used tires or automotive parts
- Weapons or ammunition
- Food items (unless through a specific food drive partnership)
- Items with pet stains, smoke damage, or heavy soiling
- Cribs or car seats that did not meet current safety standards

When in doubt, donors were encouraged to call their local Salvation Army branch or consult the official website for a current list of accepted items. This small step could prevent frustration for both the donor and the charity.

HOW TO PREPARE YOUR DONATIONS FOR PICKUP OR DROP-OFF

Proper preparation of your donations ensured a smooth process and maximized the value of your contribution. In 2012, The Salvation Army recommended the following steps:

1. **Clean and Sort All Items:** Wash clothing and linens, wipe down furniture, and ensure electronics are dust-free. Sort items into categories (clothing, books, housewares) to make processing easier for staff.
2. **Box or Bag Items Securely:** Use sturdy boxes or garbage bags for clothing and small items. Label boxes clearly if possible. For furniture, ensure pieces are disassembled if needed for transport.
3. **Check for Personal Belongings:** Before donating, thoroughly check pockets, drawers, and compartments for personal items like wallets, keys, or cash. Staff reported finding valuables in donated items more often than one might expect.
4. **Prepare a Detailed Donation List:** For tax purposes, create a written inventory of all donated items with estimated fair market values. This list would serve as your record for claiming a deduction on your 2012 tax return.

SCHEDULING A PICKUP IN 2012

For large furniture, appliances, or multiple bags of clothing, scheduling a free pickup was often the most convenient option. In 2012, donors could call their local Salvation Army branch or visit the organization's website to arrange a pickup. Typical waiting times ranged from a few days to two weeks, depending on the season and location. Donors were asked to leave items at the curb or in a designated area on the scheduled day, clearly marked as a donation for The Salvation Army. It was important to note that pickup services were available for items that could not be easily transported by the donor, but smaller donations were always welcome at any drop-off location.

TAX DEDUCTION GUIDELINES FOR 2012 DONATIONS

One of the key motivations for donating in 2012 was the potential tax benefit. The IRS allowed donors who itemized deductions to claim the fair market value of donated goods to qualified nonprofits like The Salvation Army. However, proper documentation was critical. A comprehensive Salvation Army donation guide for 2012 would emphasize the following points:

- **Get a Receipt:** For any single donation valued at \$250 or more, a written acknowledgment from The Salvation Army was required. For smaller donations, a bank record or a written communication from the charity (such as a receipt) was sufficient.
- **Estimate Fair Market Value:** The IRS defined fair market value as the price a willing buyer would pay for the item in its current condition. Thrift store prices from The Salvation Army's own stores were a good reference point.
- **Use Donation Valuation Guides:** In 2012, many donors relied on resources like the Salvation Army's own valuation guide or independent donation value guides to assign appropriate values to their items. For example, a used winter coat in good condition might be valued at \$15-\$25, while a functional dining table could be worth \$50-\$150.
- **Keep a Detailed List:** Maintain a written record that includes the date of donation, the name and address of the charity, and a description of each item with its estimated value. This list, along with your receipt, would support your deduction if the IRS ever asked questions.

It was also wise to consult a tax professional or refer to IRS Publication 526 for specific questions about charitable deductions in 2012. The rules could be nuanced, especially for high-value items like vehicles or antiques.

THE IMPACT OF YOUR DONATION: STORIES FROM 2012

Behind every donation was a story of someone whose life was made a little easier. In 2012, The Salvation Army reported that over 30 million Americans received assistance through its programs. A family who lost their home to a fire might find temporary shelter funded by the sale of donated furniture. A single mother who had been unemployed could shop for professional clothing at a Salvation Army thrift store, helping her feel confident during job interviews. A child from a low-income household might receive a winter coat and school supplies, enabling them to attend school with dignity.

These real-world impacts were what made the act of donating so meaningful. Whether you dropped off a bag of clothes or scheduled a pickup for an old couch, your contribution was part of a larger network of compassion that touched lives across the country. In an era of uncertainty, that connection between donor and recipient was a powerful reminder of the good that could be accomplished together.

TIPS FOR MAXIMIZING YOUR DONATION VALUE IN 2012

If you were looking to get the most out of your donation experience, here are a few practical tips that any Salvation Army donation guide for 2012 would include:

- **Donate Early in the Year:** By donating early, you avoided the year-end rush and gave the charity more time to process and sell your items. This was especially helpful for large furniture donations.
- **Bundle Small Items:** Grouping small household items like kitchen tools or books increased their overall value and made them easier to display in thrift stores.
- **Consider Seasonal Needs:** Donating winter coats in October or November meant they could be distributed immediately to families in need, rather than sitting in storage until the cold arrived.
- **Check for Local Needs:** Some Salvation Army branches had specific requests based on local community needs. A quick phone call could reveal that they were particularly low on children's shoes or men's work clothes.
- **Understand the Resale Process:** Items you donated were either sold in thrift stores to fund programs or distributed directly to families. Knowing this helped donors aim for