



Donating Stock

To donate stock, you just need to follow a few simple steps:

First, please contact the KidVantage giving team to find out their stock donation process, and to receive **their account information and brokerage number**.

- Call the mainline at 425.865.0234, or Helen Banks Routon at 425.372.7525.
- Email helenr@KidVantageNW.org.

Next, contact your broker for their stock donation process forms. The forms and documentation required can vary, so it's important to get the specifics from their financial advisor or brokerage firm.

The information we provide will be enough for a brokerage company to get its side of the process done. You may also have to complete some paperwork in order to authorize the stock donation and finalize the transfer of the shares.

Please contact, or ask your broker to contact, KidVantage to notify us of the impending stock transfer. We will confirm with you and/or broker when the transfer is complete.

Per KidVantage's policy, **stock donations are sold upon receipt**. An acknowledgement and tax statement with the value of the sale will be issued to you.

More information:

Save taxes by donating stock:

If you've owned your stock for more than a year and it's gone up in value, you'll avoid paying a capital gains tax. A capital gain is the difference in the price you paid for your shares and the price they're valued at now. For example, if you donate Apple shares worth \$500 and they were \$100 when you bought them, you'd have a capital gain of \$400. When you donate, you wouldn't have to pay taxes on that \$400, making your gift more valuable at no cost to you. Plus, you can take a charitable deduction for the current year.

How does donating affect your holdings?

After donating stock, you can buy the same stock again within the day. This means that your portfolio won't change, you'll reset your cost-basis for the shares, and still make a really impactful gift.

Your investment advisor can provide more details on how donating stock can help and KidVantage!

Terms to know

Cost-basis: The original price paid for a share of stock or other assets.

Fair market value: The accepted current value of a share of a stock. It represents what the stock would be worth on the open market.

Capital gain: The increase in a stock's value compared to what a person paid for it (fair market value - original price).

Public stock: These are stocks that are sold on stock exchanges, with a clear, publicly known price at any moment in time.

Private stock: These are shares held in a company that is not yet publicly traded (like LLCs, S Corp or C Corp). Price would have to be valued by a broker.

Mutual fund: An investment in a group of stocks (or other investments), ie. the S&P 500 or the Dow Jones Industrial Average.