

# <u>Time To Build – STOCK DONATION INSTRUCTIONS</u>

## 1. Instruction for gifting Securities:

Remember! More than cash can be gifted to the Big House Time to Build campaign! Consider a gift of appreciated securities instead of cash, as a means to not incur capital gains tax. Stocks, bonds, mutual funds, cash, CDs, T-bills, IRA distributions\*

Instructions for gifting securities

- 1. Give the attached Edward Jones document to your broker (by email or in person).
- 2. Tell your broker what you'd like to give to Big House:
  - A) stock ticker
  - B) how many shares

You will receive a tax receipt for the market value of your stock on the day the shares are transferred into the Big House account (typically T+2: trade date plus 2 days).

\*See our Donations FAQ for restrictions on IRA distributions

## 2. Donations FAQ

## A. WHY:

Why would I donate stocks or other securities?

**No Capital Gains**: You can **eliminate paying capital gains tax** on appreciated stock by donating it directly to Big House.

**Charitable Deduction**: Gifting appreciated stock is still considered a charitable donation, with potential deductions of up to 30% of AGI (Adjusted Gross Income).

#### Did you know?

Charitable donations that exceed the deductible amount may be able to be carried forward FIVE years for deductions in future years.

## B. WHAT:

What can be donated to the Big House Time to Build campaign?

More than cash can be given! Consider a gift of appreciated securities instead of cash, thereby eliminating capital gains tax.

Creative ways to give: stocks, bonds, mutual funds, cash, CDs, T-bills, IRA distributions

Note: cryptocurrency cannot be donated through a brokerage account at this time.

### Example:

ABC shares bought 2 years ago: \$3500 ABC current fair market value: \$18,500 Realized gain: \$15,000

Typically, one would have to pay capital gains tax when selling appreciated stock. However, if one donates the stock instead of selling, they **avoid** paying capital gains tax and would receive a charitable contribution for the **full** market value of \$18,500. Assuming a 28% tax bracket, one receives a tax benefit of \$5180.

Note: It is **more tax beneficial** to donate the stock directly to Big House, rather than sell the stock and donate the cash. You **increase your tax deduction** as well as **avoid capital gains tax.** 

### **Donating from your IRA**

Use the QCD (Qualified Charitable Distribution) provision of an IRA at or above age 70 1/2.

If you withdraw from an IRA at an age **below 70 1/2**, it would be considered a distribution and **would be counted as ordinary income**. Under **age 60** would also incur a **penalty**.

A QCD may satisfy the client's required minimum distribution (RMD) and up to \$100,000 of QCDs may be excluded annually from an individual's taxable income.

Please pay attention to age restrictions when considering using distributions from your IRA.

## C. HOW:

**How** do I transfer stock to Big House?

See our handout for full instructions and a page to give your broker.

Note: You will receive a tax receipt for the market value of your stock on the day the shares are transferred into the Big House account (typically T+2: trade date plus 2 days).

### What does Big House do with your gift?

Big House will sell your donated shares to pay for the Time to Build construction project at the former Open Door property.

Donated shares may be held by Big House for a short time, but will all eventually be sold for funding the construction project.

Cash held for a period of time may be able to earn interest of 2-5%, depending on market conditions.

Big House will send you a tax receipt confirming donations of marketable securities. Keep this with your tax records.

<b>Disclaimer</b> : Before you initiate any transaction, feel free to reach out to Sean Murphy (Big House's CFP) or your broker.

## **Charitable Donations and Gifts to Qualified Organizations**

#### **Charitable Donations**

Contributions of cash or securities made by individuals to IRS Qualified Organizations may be deductible as an itemized charitable contribution on Schedule A of IRS Form 1040. In general, Qualified Organizations must be organized and operated for religious, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. It is up to the donor to determine whether the organization meets the criteria to be considered a qualified organization. IRS Publication 526 and 561 may help with this determination.

#### **Deductible Amount**

Type of Property	Amount of Contribution to 50% Limit Organization*	Maximum Deduction
Cash	Amount contributed	60% of AGI**
Short-Term Capital Gain property (held 12 months or less)	Lesser of fair market value (FMV) on date of contribution, or Adjusted basis of the property	50% of AGI**
Long-Term Capital Gain property (held more than 12 months)	Fair market value on date of contribution,	30% of AGI**
	or Elect to use the adjusted basis if basis is less than FMV.	50% of AGI**

<sup>\*</sup> Donors can ask the organization if it is a 50% Limit Organization or use the Exempt Organizations Select Check tool on the IRS website. Gifts to non-50% organizations may be deductible at 20%.

#### Fair Market Value of a Gift

The fair market value is generally the average of the unadjusted high and unadjusted low on the date of the completed gift of the security.

#### **Completion Date**

The gift is generally complete on the date the transfer of property takes place; it is **not** complete when the LOA (letter of authorization) is signed. A gift is generally complete when the certificate is signed and physically handed over to the recipient or the recipient's agent, or if the security is in firm name, when the security is deposited in the charity's firm name account. If the certificate is mailed, the gift is generally complete on the date the mailing is postmarked.

#### **Reporting the Deduction**

Charitable deductions are reported on Schedule A of IRS Form 1040.

### **Limits on the Deductibility of Charitable Donations**

Itemized deductions may be subject to phase-out if adjusted gross income exceeds certain limits. See instructions for IRS Form 1040, Schedule A for more information about this limit.

## **Donations that Exceed the Deductible Amount**

Charitable donations in excess of the deductible amount may be able to be carried forward five years for deductions in future years.

#### This information is approved for use with the public.

Edward Jones, its employees and financial advisors cannot provide tax or legal advice. You should consult your attorney or qualified tax advisor regarding your situation. This content should not be depended upon for other than broadly informational purposes.

Specific questions should be referred to a qualified tax professional.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Percentage of AGI is TOTAL INCOME minus any adjustments.

## **Charitable Donations and Gifts to Qualified Organizations**

#### **Needed Documentation**

Unless the charity files all receipts on their yearly informational return, they should send you a letter confirming donations of marketable securities of \$250 or more. You can always contact your local broker for a copy of the historical quote. Keep this with your tax records.

#### **Strategies**

Consider a gift of **appreciated** securities instead of cash whenever you prefer not to incur capital gains tax, as in the following circumstances:

- When a takeover is imminent, rather than tendering the securities, donate them to a charitable organization. The charity does not incur capital gains tax when it tenders the security.
- When you wish to upgrade your portfolio, donate appreciated, low-dividend stock. Use your cash to purchase stocks that pay higher dividends.
- When you wish to increase your total cost basis in a stock you intend to hold, give your low basis securities to charity. Use your cash to purchase more of the same stock at current market prices and thereby increase your total cost basis without incurring any capital gains tax.

When a security has **depreciated**, it may be best to sell the security and donate the proceeds so that you can take advantage of the loss. Charitable organizations are generally unable to recognize the loss if the property is donated.