EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOUNDATION
empowering congregations

Comparison Summary of Life Income Gifts

Managed by the Episcopal Church Foundation

Pooled Income Fund	Charitable Gift Annuity	Charitable Remainder Trust
Minimum contribution is $2,500	*Minimum contribution is $5,000*	*Minimum contribution is $100,000*
(1) The donor receives an income tax deduction in the year of the gift. (minimum age for income: 50)	(1) The donor receives an income tax deduction in the year of the gift. (minimum age for income: 55)	(1) The donor receives an income tax deduction in the year of the gift. (minimum age for income: 50)
(2) **Quarterly income payments fluctuate.** The Fund is invested primarily for income; participants receive quarterly income payments that represent the Fund's earnings.	(2) **Quarterly income payments are a fixed amount.** If interest rates increase or decrease, payments remain the same. The payout rate is based on life expectancy(ies) and is guided by a set of tables created by American Council on Gift Annuities.	(2a) **Unitrust** Quarterly income payments fluctuate. The donor establishes the payout rate percentage when the trust is created. Quarterly income payments are based on the annual re-evaluation of the trust's corpus. (2b) **Annuity Trust** Quarterly payments are fixed based on the initial value.
(3) The **entire** income payment is taxed as ordinary income.	(3) Depending on how the gift is funded, a **portion** of the income payment may be tax free.	(3) The investments held in the trust account determine how the income payments are taxed.
(4) The donor may make additions to the Fund in increments of $1,000 or more.	(4) The donor may not make additions to a charitable gift annuity. However, additions can be made to a deferred gift annuity until the requested payout date. An individual may purchase separate additional annuities.	(4a) The donor may make additions to their Unitrust in increments of $10,000 or more. (4b) The donor may not make additions to an Annuity Trust.
(5) Donors are invited to designate a portion of the final gift to the Episcopal Church Foundation.	(5) The Foundation must be designated for at least 10% of the final gift. This is because the Foundation pledges its own unrestricted assets against the lifetime income payments.	(5) For trusts of $500,000 or less, 5% of the remainder must be designated to ECF. For trusts more than $500,000, only 3%. This offsets legal costs and helps allow ECF to offer this program.
(6) The ultimate gift must be designated for an Episcopal entity(ies).	(6) The ultimate gift must be designated for an Episcopal entity(ies).	(6) The majority of the ultimate gift must be designated for an Episcopal entity(ies).
(7) Generally, the corpus passes to the charity.	(7) Depending on the duration of the income payments, the remainder gift available to the church may be in the 50%-60% range, historically.	(7) Depending on market conditions, the remainder gift for the church may be more or less than the initial investment.

The Episcopal Church Foundation 475 Riverside Dr., Ste. 750, New York, NY 10115 (800) 697-2858
For more information: e-mail:Giving@EpiscopalFoundation.org or visit:www.EpiscopalFoundation.org

	Bequest by Will Give assets through will	**Pooled Income Fund** Give to fund, receive income payments for life	**Charitable Gift Annuity** Annuity issued in exchange for property (usually cash or securities)	**Charitable Remainder Unitrust** Irrevocable trust which pays an amount based on annual value of assets	**Revocable Trust** Trust which Donor can modify or terminate at later date	**Life Estate** Give real estate but retain right to use it for life	**Life Insurance Gift** Assignment of policy to church or church owns policy on donor's life	**Charitable Lead Trust** Trust pays church income, returns remainder to donor, or gives remainder to heirs after set number of years	**Bargain Sale** Sell asset to church at below-market price	**Appreciated Property** Give assets that have appreciated in value while living	**Retirement Assets** Give tax-deferred assets to a charity as a beneficiary at death
Income to donor	None	Income for life Rate based on market conditions	Income for life, may be deferred, Fixed rate based on donor's age at time of gift	Varying percentage based on investment conditions	All or portion of the net income	Retention of right to use property for income purposes	None	None	Purchased price of asset	None	None
Frequency of payment		Usually quarterly	Frequent	Frequent	Frequent						
Tax deduction	Possible reduction of estate and inheritance taxes	Initial possible income tax reduction. Capital gains tax and death tax reductions	Initial possible income tax reduction. Partially tax-exempt payments and possible reduction of death taxes	Initial income tax deduction. Possible reduction of estate and inheritance taxes. Avoid gains taxes if funded with appreciated securities.	Possible reduction of estate and inheritance taxes	Tax deduction based on equity in the property and donor's age. Possible death tax reductions	Possible tax deduction of premiums and cash value of policy	Trust usually passes to heirs at reduced gift and death tax rates	Partial income tax deduction for amount "lost" by the sale	Income tax deduction; capital gains tax may be avoided	
Special advantages	Can be designated	Satisfaction of making major gift while living	Satisfaction of making major gift while living	Satisfaction of making a major gift while living	Managed, professional oversight of investments; avoid probate	Satisfaction of making major gift while living	Ability to "leverage" gift	Trust dissolves after set period of time (10 to 20 years)	Satisfaction of making major gift while living	Versatile – most any form of property could qualify	Charity receives assets without paying deferred taxes