

Charitable Giving Summary

Popular strategies

	Simpler		More complex		
	Direct Gifts		Split-Interest Gifts		
	QCD Qualified Charitable Distribution	DAF Donor Advised Fund	PIF Pooled Income Fund	CRT Charitable Remainder Trust	CLT Charitable Lead Trust
Highlights	A QCD is a direct gift to charity from an IRA or inherited IRA. It can satisfy some (or all) of RMD	A DAF gives donors control over when and how much they distribute to a charity, while also providing a tax deduction	A PIF pays a stream of income to a person for a defined period, leaves a death benefit to a charity, and provides a tax deduction	A CRT pays a stream of income to a person for a defined period, leaves a death benefit to a charity, and provides a tax deduction	A CLT pays a stream of income to a charity for a defined period, leaves a death benefit to a person, and provides a tax deduction
Income tax deduction?	No	Yes	Grantor CLT: Yes, for the Donor Non-grantor CLT: Yes, for the Trust		
Where is the money held?	Processed directly to the charity	Custodian	PIF Administrator	Trust investment account at a custodian	
Costs / Fees	None	Investment portfolio fees and DAF administrator fees	Fund expenses	Portfolio fees Annual trust tax returns + attorney costs	
Types of gifts accepted	Cash distribution from IRA	Cash, appreciated property and some illiquid investments			
Min / Max	Max \$111,000/person (2026)	Minimum is typically, \$25,000 – \$50,000 (depends on admin)	Minimum is typically \$50,000	Minimum is typically \$250,000+ to justify expenses and complexity	
Additional contributions allowed?	Yes (up to annual max)	Yes	Yes	CRAT: No CRUT: Yes	CLAT: No CLUT: Yes
How much income is paid out?	N/A – Direct gift		Varies between 5-10%. Official payout depends on fund performance.	5–50% of the FMV CRUT: Valued annually CRAT: Valued at inception	Fixed percentage of the FMV CRUT: Valued annually CLAT: Valued at inception
Why might you consider this strategy?	Desire to give directly to charity using IRA funds and not increase AGI	Assets grow by being invested with the custodian / advisor while maintaining control over the timing and amount of distributions	Potential for higher income (though less predictable) and allows for younger income beneficiaries. Easier to set up compared to a CRT.	More privacy and control over the management of the trust (when compared to a PIF)	Removes assets from being subject to the estate tax while preserving/growing a legacy value to heirs (for non-grantor trusts only)
Age considerations	IRA owner or beneficiary must be 70.5 or older	No age limit	Typically, age 50+. Younger donors will receive a smaller income tax deduction.		
What happens when donor passes away?	N/A	Donor can select a successor grant-maker or outright distribution to charity	Remaining trust assets pass to a 501c3 charity		Once payout is completed to charity: (1) Over the lifetime of an individual (or individuals) (2) A set period of years

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