

OFFICE OF *Gift Planning*

BEQUEST LANGUAGE:

In addition to being one of the simplest ways to distribute your estate, your will can be a superb vehicle through which to make charitable gifts to the university. The University of Central Florida Foundation, Inc. can be named as a beneficiary through a will or an amendment to the will. This amendment, called a codicil, means the entire will does not have to be redrafted.

The following are types and examples of Bequests:

Residuary Bequest: A residuary bequest is used to give a portion of the estate property after all debts, taxes, expenses, and all other bequests have been paid.

Example: I give the rest or residue of my estate (or a stated percentage of the estate) to the University of Central Florida Foundation, Inc. - a nonprofit corporation qualified under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, located in Orlando, Florida - to be used for its exempt purposes.

Specific Bequest: A specific bequest is another way to make a charitable gift by will. With this bequest, you simply specify a dollar amount or a specific item of property.

Example: I give \$100,000 to the University of Central Florida Foundation, Inc. - a nonprofit corporation qualified under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, located in Orlando, Florida - to be used for its exempt purposes.

Contingent Bequest: When writing a will, it is important to include provisions for the distribution of your property in the event that a beneficiary dies prior to your death, or a beneficiary disclaims the property. In anticipation of such an event, the Foundation could be named as the alternate or contingent beneficiary.

Example: If (name of beneficiary) predeceases me or disclaims any interest in (describe property), I give such property to the University of Central Florida Foundation, Inc. - a nonprofit corporation qualified under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, located in Orlando, Florida - to be used for its exempt purposes.

Restricted Bequest: In the bequest provisions mentioned above, the language "to be used for its exempt purposes" is a general and unrestricted statement. If you have more specific purposes in mind, you should identify them more clearly. For example, if you wish to memorialize a family member or an honored colleague, you could establish a named fund (subject to required minimums) that will provide support for a program in which you or the named person have had a particular interest.

Example: I give \$100,000 to the University of Central Florida Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation qualified under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, located in Orlando, Florida. This gift will be held as a permanent endowment to be known as the (insert name) Endowed Fund, to be administered in accordance with UCF Foundation endowment policies for the benefit of (insert the university college, program or purpose for which the gift is to be used).

If you plan to create such an endowment through your will, it is best to work with the Office of Gift Planning to draft a memorandum of understanding or other agreement that specifies in writing how your bequest will be used. This document will then be available upon the actual receipt of funds to ensure that your wishes are known and carried out.