By the Committees on Budget Subcommittee on General Government Appropriations; and Judiciary; and Senator Simmons

601-04287-12

20121146c2

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to effect of dissolution or annulment
3	of marriage on certain designations; creating s.
4	732.703, F.S.; providing definitions; providing that a
5	designation made by or on behalf of a decedent
6	providing for the payment or transfer at death of an
7	interest in an asset to or for the benefit of the
8	decedent's former spouse shall become void if the
9	decedent's marriage was judicially dissolved or
10	declared invalid before the decedent's death, if the
11	designation was made prior to the dissolution or
12	order; providing for disposition of assets; providing
13	for treatment of certain retirement plans; specifying
14	assets subject to provisions; providing exceptions;
15	providing that payors are not liable for payments or
16	transfers to beneficiaries contrary to this provision
17	in certain circumstances; specifying the form of an
18	affidavit that may be used to relieve a payor of
19	liability for a transfer if the death certificate is
20	silent as to the decedent's marital status at the time
21	of death; providing that the payor is not liable for
22	making any payment on account of, or transferring any
23	interest in, certain types of assets to a beneficiary;
24	providing that certain provisions apply
25	notwithstanding the payor's knowledge that the person
26	to whom the asset is transferred is different from the
27	person who would own the interest due to the
28	dissolution of the decedent's marriage or declaration
29	of the marriage's validity before the decedent's

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30	death; providing that the provisions do not affect
31	specified interests and rights; providing
32	applicability; providing an effective date.
33	
34	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
35	
36	Section 1. Section 732.703, Florida Statutes, is created to
37	read:
38	732.703 Effect of divorce, dissolution, or invalidity of
39	marriage on disposition of certain assets at death
40	(1) As used in this section, unless the context requires
41	otherwise, the term:
42	(a) "Asset," when not modified by other words or phrases,
43	means an asset described in subsection (3), except as provided
44	in paragraph (4)(j)
45	(b) "Beneficiary" means any person designated in a
46	governing instrument to receive an interest in an asset upon the
47	death of the decedent.
48	(c) "Death certificate" means a certified copy of a death
49	certificate issued by an official or agency for the place where
50	the decedent's death occurred.
51	(d) "Employee benefit plan" means any funded or unfunded
52	plan, program, or fund established by an employer to provide an
53	employee's beneficiaries with benefits that may be payable on
54	the employee's death.
55	(e) "Governing instrument" means any writing or contract
56	governing the disposition of all or any part of an asset upon
57	the death of the decedent.
58	(f) "Payor" means any person obligated to make payment of

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59	the decedent's interest in an asset upon the death of the
60	decedent, and any other person who is in control or possession
61	of an asset.
62	(g) "Primary beneficiary" means a beneficiary designated
63	under the governing instrument to receive an interest in an
64	asset upon the death of the decedent who is not a secondary
65	beneficiary. A person who receives an interest in the asset upon
66	the death of the decedent due to the death of another
67	beneficiary prior to the decedent's death is also a primary
68	beneficiary.
69	(h) "Secondary beneficiary" means a beneficiary designated
70	under the governing instrument who will receive an interest in
71	an asset if the designation of the primary beneficiary is
72	revoked or otherwise cannot be given effect.
73	(2) A designation made by or on behalf of the decedent
74	providing for the payment or transfer at death of an interest in
75	an asset to or for the benefit of the decedent's former spouse
76	is void as of the time the decedent's marriage was judicially
77	dissolved or declared invalid by court order prior to the
78	decedent's death, if the designation was made prior to the
79	dissolution or court order. The decedent's interest in the asset
80	shall pass as if the decedent's former spouse predeceased the
81	decedent. An individual retirement account described in s. 408
82	or s. 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or an employee
83	benefit plan, may not be treated as a trust for purposes of this
84	section.
85	(3) Subsection (2) applies to the following assets in which
86	a resident of this state has an interest at the time of the
87	resident's death:

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88	(a) A life insurance policy, qualified annuity, or other
89	similar tax-deferred contract held within an employee benefit
90	plan.
91	(b) An employee benefit plan.
92	(c) An individual retirement account described in s. 408 or
93	s. 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including an
94	individual retirement annuity described in s. 408(b) of the
95	Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
96	(d) A payable-on-death account.
97	(e) A security or other account registered in a transfer-
98	on-death form.
99	(f) A life insurance policy, annuity, or other similar
100	contract that is not held within an employee benefit plan or a
101	tax-qualified retirement account.
102	(4) Subsection (2) does not apply:
103	(a) To the extent that controlling federal law provides
104	otherwise;
105	(b) If the governing instrument is signed by the decedent,
106	or on behalf of the decedent, after the order of dissolution or
107	order declaring the marriage invalid and such governing
108	instrument expressly provides that benefits will be payable to
109	the decedent's former spouse;
110	(c) To the extent a will or trust governs the disposition
111	of the assets and s. 732.507(2) or s. 736.1005 applies;
112	(d) If the order of dissolution or order declaring the
113	marriage invalid requires that the decedent acquire or maintain
114	the asset for the benefit of a former spouse or children of the
115	marriage, payable upon the death of the decedent either outright
116	or in trust, only if other assets of the decedent fulfilling

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117	such a requirement for the benefit of the former spouse or
118	children of the marriage do not exist upon the death of the
119	decedent;
120	(e) If, under the terms of the order of dissolution or
121	order declaring the marriage invalid, the decedent could not
122	have unilaterally terminated or modified the ownership of the
123	asset, or its disposition upon the death of the decedent;
124	(f) If the designation of the decedent's former spouse as a
125	beneficiary is irrevocable under applicable law;
126	(g) If the instrument directing the disposition of the
127	asset at death is governed by the laws of a state other than
128	this state;
129	(h) To an asset held in two or more names as to which the death
130	of one coowner vests ownership of the asset in the surviving
131	coowner or coowners;
132	(i) If the decedent remarries the person whose interest
133	would otherwise have been revoked under this section and the
134	decedent and that person are married to one another at the time
135	of the decedent's death; or
136	(j) To state-administered retirement plans under chapter
137	<u>121.</u>
138	(5) In the case of an asset described in paragraph (3)(a),
139	paragraph (3)(b), or paragraph (3)(c), unless payment or
140	transfer would violate a court order directed to, and served as
141	required by law on, the payor:
142	(a) If the governing instrument does not explicitly specify
143	the relationship of the beneficiary to the decedent or if the
144	governing instrument explicitly provides that the beneficiary is
145	not the decedent's spouse, the payor is not liable for making

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146	any payment on account of, or transferring any interest in, the
147	asset to the beneficiary.
148	(b) As to any portion of the asset required by the
149	governing instrument to be paid after the decedent's death to a
150	primary beneficiary explicitly designated in the governing
151	instrument as the decedent's spouse:
152	1. If the death certificate states that the decedent was
153	married at the time of his or her death to that spouse, the
154	payor is not liable for making a payment on account of, or for
155	transferring an interest in, that portion of the asset to such
156	primary beneficiary.
157	2. If the death certificate states that the decedent was
158	not married at the time of his or her death, or if the death
159	certificate states that the decedent was married to a person
160	other than the spouse designated as the primary beneficiary at
161	the time of his or her death, the payor is not liable for making
162	a payment on account of, or for transferring an interest in,
163	that portion of the asset to a secondary beneficiary under the
164	governing instrument.
165	3. If the death certificate is silent as to the decedent's
166	marital status at the time of his or her death, the payor is not
167	liable for making a payment on account of, or for transferring
168	an interest in, that portion of the asset to the primary
169	beneficiary upon delivery to the payor of an affidavit validly
170	executed by the primary beneficiary in substantially the
171	following form:
172	
173	STATE OF
174	COUNTY OF

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I	601-04287-12 20121146c2
175	Before me, the undersigned authority, personally
176	appeared (type or print affiant's name)
177	("Affiant"), who swore or affirmed that:
178	1 (Type or print name of decedent)
179	("Decedent") died on (type or print the date of the
180	Decedent's death)
181	2. Affiant is a "primary beneficiary" as that
182	term is defined in Section 732.703, Florida Statutes.
183	Affiant and Decedent were married on(type or print
184	the date of marriage), and were legally married to
185	one another on the date of the Decedent's death.
186	
187	
188	(Affiant)
189	Sworn to or affirmed before me by the affiant who
190	is personally known to me or who has produced
191	(state type of identification) as identification
192	this day of(month),(year)
193	(Signature of Officer)
194	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned name of Notary
195	Public)
196	
197	4. If the death certificate is silent as to the decedent's
198	marital status at the time of his or her death, the payor is not
199	liable for making a payment on account of, or for transferring
200	an interest in, that portion of the asset to the secondary
201	beneficiary upon delivery to the payor of an affidavit validly
202	executed by the secondary beneficiary affidavit in substantially
203	the following form:

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204	
205	STATE OF
206	COUNTY OF
207	Before me, the undersigned authority, personally
208	appeared (type or print affiant's name)
209	("Affiant"), who swore or affirmed that:
210	1 (Type or print name of decedent)
211	("Decedent") died on (type or print the date of the
212	Decedent's death)
213	2. Affiant is a "secondary beneficiary" as that
214	term is defined in Section 732.703, Florida Statutes.
215	On the date of the Decedent's death, the Decedent was
216	not legally married to the spouse designated as the
217	"primary beneficiary" as that term is defined in
218	Section 732.703, Florida Statutes.
219	Sworn to or affirmed before me by the affiant who
220	is personally known to me or who has produced
221	(state type of identification) as identification
222	this day of(month),(year)
223	(Signature of Officer)
224	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned name of Notary
225	Public)
226	
227	(6) In the case of an asset described in paragraph (3)(d),
228	paragraph (3)(e), or paragraph (3)(f), the payor is not liable
229	for making any payment on account of, or transferring any
230	interest in, the asset to any beneficiary.
231	(7) Subsections (5) and (6) apply notwithstanding the
232	payor's knowledge that the person to whom the asset is

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233	transferred is different from the person who would own the
234	interest pursuant to subsection (2).
235	(8) This section does not affect the ownership of an
236	interest in an asset as between the former spouse and any other
237	person entitled to such interest by operation of this section,
238	the rights of any purchaser for value of any such interest, the
239	rights of any creditor of the former spouse or any other person
240	entitled to such interest, or the rights and duties of any
241	insurance company, financial institution, trustee,
242	administrator, or other third party.
243	(9) This section applies to all designations made by or on
244	behalf of decedents dying on or after July 1, 2012, regardless
245	of when the designation was made.
246	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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