PRENUPTIAL AGREEMENTS: 'TIL DEATH DO US PART

Marital and Family Law Section

Chair: Christine L. Derr, Law Office of Christine L. Derr, P.A.



early 80,000 Florida residents file for divorce each year. Florida has the nation's highest percentage of residents over the age of 65. Many people enter into a second marriage with significant assets and adult children. Accordingly, it is often important for a prenuptial agreement to address both marital and estate planning issues.

Florida adopted the Uniform Premarital Agreement Act, which expressly provides that parties may reach a binding contract on the following issues: (i) the parties' rights and obligations concerning any assets and liabilities; (ii) the right to buy, sell, use, transfer, or dispose of property; (iii) the distribution of property upon separation, dissolution, death, or other event; (iv) the right to alimony; (v) the making of a will or trust; and (vi) the disposition

of life insurance proceeds.¹

It is imperative to understand the estate and probate rights that a spouse may waive.2 For example, a surviving spouse normally has the right to receive an "elective share" of the deceased spouse's estate (under current law, 30% of the elective estate as defined in Chapter 732, Part II, Florida Statutes).

A surviving spouse also has

special rights to homestead real property. A decedent may not freely devise homestead real property upon death if survived by a spouse or minor child.³ The surviving spouse is entitled to a life estate in the property or, upon election, an undivided one-half interest.⁴ The property is exempt from any claims by the decedent's creditors.⁵

Additionally, if a spouse dies intestate (*i.e.*, without a will), a surviving spouse is entitled to a specific share of the estate.⁶ If a person marries after making a will, the surviving spouse is entitled

to receive an intestate share of the estate.⁷ A surviving spouse also is entitled to receive up to \$20,000 in certain exempt property.⁸ A surviving spouse is separately entitled to receive up to \$18,000 in



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All of these rights may be waived in a prenuptial agreement. 10 The prenuptial agreement, however, may include language requiring the parties to make a will or trust, to give a devise, or

not to revoke a will or devise.¹¹ A practitioner must be prepared to advise clients on any rights that are being waived and avenues to protect the client's interests.

- ¹ See Fla. Stat. § 61.079(4)(a) (2010).
- ² See Fla. Stat. § 732.702 (2010).
- ³ See Fla. Stat. § 732.4015 (2010).
- ⁴ See Fla. Stat. §§ 732.401 and 732.4015 (2010).
 - ⁵ See Art. X, Sec. 4, Fla. Const.
 - ⁶ See Fla. Stat. § 732.102 (2010).
 - ⁷ See Fla. Stat. § 732.301 (2010).
 - ⁸ See Fla. Stat. § 732.402 (2010).
 - ⁹ See Fla. Stat. § 732.403 (2010).
- ¹⁰ See, e.g., Fla. Stat. §§ 732.701 and 732.702 (to the extent the prenuptial agreement affects estate and probate rights, it must satisfy all other applicable formalities) (2010).



¹¹ See Fla. Stat. §§ 61.079(4)(a) and 732.702 (2010).

Author: Richard J. Mockler, Esquire, Mockler Law Group

