## 27-1712-04

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the descent of an intestate estate; amending s. 723.103, F.S.; authorizing 3 4 the court, under specified conditions, to 5 extend the right of succession to surviving heirs when the decent's lineage cannot be fully 6 7 documented because it includes a Holocaust victim; limiting the application of statutes of 8 9 limitation under certain circumstances; defining the term "Holocaust victim"; providing 10 an effective date. 11 12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 13 14 Section 1. Section 732.103, Florida Statutes, is 15 16 amended to read: 732.103 Share of other heirs. -- The part of the 17 intestate estate not passing to the surviving spouse under s. 18 19 732.102, or the entire intestate estate if there is no 20 surviving spouse, descends as follows: (1) To the lineal descendants of the decedent. 21 22 (2) If there is no lineal descendant, to the decedent's father and mother equally, or to the survivor of 23 24 them. (3) If there is none of the foregoing, to the 25 decedent's brothers and sisters and the descendants of 26

deceased brothers and sisters.

(4) If there is none of the foregoing, the estate shall be divided, one-half of which shall go to the decedent's

kindred in the following order:

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paternal, and the other half to the decedent's maternal,

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- (a) To the grandfather and grandmother equally, or to the survivor of them.
- (b) If there is no grandfather or grandmother, to uncles and aunts and descendants of deceased uncles and aunts of the decedent.
- (c) If there is either no paternal kindred or no maternal kindred, the estate shall go to the other kindred who survive, in the order stated above.
- (5) If there is no kindred of either part, the whole of the property shall go to the kindred of the last deceased spouse of the decedent as if the deceased spouse had survived the decedent and then died intestate entitled to the estate.
- (6) If there are none of the foregoing and part of the normal family lineage of the intestate decedent cannot be documented because it includes a Holocaust victim, the probate court may extend the right of succession to other persons who the best available evidence shows are surviving heirs. A petition by a person claiming to be such an heir may not be dismissed for failure to comply with an applicable statute of limitations or laches. In addition, the court may allow such a claimant to meet a reasonable, not unduly restrictive, standard to substantiate a claim, including a claim that a person's whereabouts are unknown as evidence of a decedent if such claim is from a source that a reasonable person would accept as reliable in the conduct of his or her affairs. For purposes of this subsection, the term "Holocaust victim" means a person who disappeared or lost his or her life or property as a result of discriminatory laws, policies, or actions targeted against discreet groups or persons between 1900 and 1945, inclusive, in Nazi Germany, areas occupied by Nazi Germany, or countries allied or cooperating with Nazi Germany.

1	Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a
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5	SENATE SUMMARY
6	Provides that the right of succession to an intestate
7	estate may be extended to include additional surviving heirs if the decedent's lineage includes a Holocaust victim and cannot be fully documented. Provides a standard of evidence to be used by the probate court.
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