
The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Senate Legislative Services. The keyword, summary, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

SB 378 Original

DIGEST
2026 Regular Session

Jackson-Andrews

Present law (R.S. 9:2449.1) provides for the automatic revocation of any benefit payable to a former spouse if the parties were divorced after the beneficiary is designated, they remained divorced at the time of a party's death, and no agreement expressly provides otherwise.

Present law provides that a payor is not liable for having made payment in good faith reliance on the validity of a beneficiary designation affecting any pension, profit-sharing, retirement, or similar benefit plan before the payor has received written notice of the divorce, judgment, or property-settlement agreement at its home office or principal office with notice that the beneficiary designation has been revoked under present law, and has had a reasonable time within which to act.

Present law provides that present law shall not apply to any beneficiary designation made pursuant to the Louisiana Public Retirement Law.

Proposed law retains present law and provides that the provisions of present law shall be given prospective and retroactive application.

Present law (R.S. 22:911.1) provides for the automatic revocation of any benefit payable to a former spouse in a life insurance policy if the parties were divorced after the beneficiary is designated, they remained divorced at the time of a party's death, and no agreement expressly provides otherwise.

Present law provides that a payor is not liable for having made payment in good faith reliance on the validity of a beneficiary designation affecting any insurance policy or annuity before the payor has received written notice of the divorce, judgment, or property-settlement agreement, and has had a reasonable time within which to act.

Proposed law retains present law and provides that the provisions of present law shall be given prospective and retroactive application.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 9:2449.1 and R.S. 22:911.1)